# The Cramamist, WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES, 

## 

a POLITICAL, LITERARY. AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.



SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.


## Cbe 羾olitical שeromomist.

## THE ABORTIVE PEACE MOTION.

ON all accounts we regret the result of the conversation which took place in the House of Commons on Monday evening. The postponement of the discussion on Mr Milner Gibson's resolutions can be regarded in no other light than as a mistake and a misfortuce. Nearls all the evil that could have resulted from a formal and thorough ventilation of the subject was incurred, an ${ }^{\text {d }}$ all the benefit that might have ensued has been sacrificed and foregone. The character of the House for direct and downright dealing has not been improved; the country will have been irritated and disappointed; and the stabborn arrogance of Russia will have been encouraged and enhanced. No valid reason was shown for the postponement, and no adequate object will have been gaiued by it. The discussion was burked on the plea that it might have been injurious to the pablic interest and hostile to the prospects of peace. We shall be mach surprised if circumstances do not prove very shortly that the postponement of the discussion has been at least as mischievous as the discussion itself could possibly have been, and if its tendency be not to render peace more distant, more difficult, and more disastrous.
The country is, and has long been, earnestly and most naturally anxious for a full, deliberate, plain-spoken Parliamentary examination and exposition of the precise position in which we stand with regard to our enemy, to our allies, and to that Power which, as Lord Palmerston succintly said, is "our ally up to a "certain point." It desires to hear from the mouth of those in whose inscrutable bosoms and uncontrolled will lies the momentous decision of peace or war, what are their hopes of the one and their notions of the other; what, distinctly and avowedly, are the purposes for which they wage the one, and what the terms on which alone they feel it honourable to conclade the other. The nation is well aware that when once negotiations have been terminated by a treaty, all criticism, remonstrance, or protest comes too late; and it feels it therefore something like a mockery to be told that such topics are delicate and hazardons, and that all discussions upon them are "inconvenient," till the time comes when they are supererogatory and useless. No donbs it lies solely in the breast of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's responsible advisers to accept or reject the terms of peace ; bat it
is not to be supposed that either the Crown or its Ministers wouid wish to make peace on any terms but such as the nation would approve and ratify; and how is the opinion of the nation to be made known to the Crown except throngh Parliamentary discussions? The people of this country have a strong opinion and still stronger feelings on the subject ; and how are these feelings and this opinion to find adequate and influential utterance except through the mouths of their elected representatives? It cannot be satisfactory to them to have unauthorised writers usurping their place and speaking in their name; nor, we should have fancied, can it be altogether satisfactory to Ministers to be left to gather the sentiments of the people, for whom and in whose name they are to act, from the irresponsible and discordant organs of the Press.

The impression produced apon the country by "the scene" of Monday night will be painful on another account. Whether rightly or wrongly we cannot say, but most undeniably, a notion has got abroad that the Cabinet is divided upon the question of the extent of the corcessions that should be made to Russia, or rather of the severity of the terms that should be imposed apon her. It is rumoured too-though we cannot give credit to the scandal-that not only are Ministers not at one among themselves with regard to the renewed or renewable negotiations, but that some of them are anxious fer present peace even upon terms so humiliating as to invite and ensure for the future incessant insults and perpetual war. These vague rumours have created deep and wide uneasiness in the public mind. The debate on Mr Gibson's resolutions would, it was anticipated, clear up all these agitating doubts and give the lie to all these sinister forebodings: -the postponement of that debate-though in no degree at the instance, nor, we believe, at the wish of Government-has inevitably given them currency, consistency, and strength. Ministers, it is said, were cognisant of these misgivings and these feara:nothing would have been more easy in the course of the discussion than for Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell to have given them an authoritative contradiction, and to have laid them to rest for ever. They preferred to content themseives with some vague assurances, such as Bolingbroke might have uttered while signing the Peace of Utrecht, of the honour of the country being safe in their bands. The consequence is that the uneasiness of people out of doors has been materially aggravated and confirmed.
Then consider the impression which the Russian Government will derive from the abortive motion of Monday night. If the discussion had gone on; and if Ministers bad spoken candidly, boldly, and intelligibly, but with all needful discretion and reserve, 80 that England and Russia might both see that they knew what they were about, and were in earnest in what they were doing; and if the result had been-as it is impossible to doubt it would have been-an overwhelming majority against Mr Gibson's pseudo-pacific resolution,-discontent and uneasiness would have been allayed at home, and misgiving and alarm would have been spread in the hostile Courts. It would have been felt then at Sc Petersburg, at Berlin, at Vienna, that Great Britain had taken her decision and announced her course; that whatever her diplomatists might be, her people were in earnest ; that, however smooth and yielding might be the official language of Lord Westmorland and Lord Clarendon, the deeds of the nation would be resolute and worthy. A division of five to one would have closed those calculations of Russia which are built upon the belief of a wide and important schism in the bosom of the people or their representatives. It would have strengthened English Ministers to insist upon ample terms, and would have warned Rassian Ministers to concede them before it became too late.
Instead of this, what was the scene presented, and what will be the inference drawn by our enemy to the death and our "ally up "to a certain point." The leaders of a small but energetic party, who have lavished more eulogy on Russia and more invective upon England than we would willingly have upon our conscience, had for the fourth or fifth time given notice of a motion, the meaning of which, whatever were its precise terms, was that we ought to make peace even on the proposals offered by our onemy, or on
some trifling modification of those proposals. An inflnential and respected member of the late Government beseeched the Prime Minister to assure him that negotiations were not irrevocably closed, and that hope of accommodation was not utterly extinct, and thereby afford him some excuse for urging Mr Gibson to withdraw his motion, or for moving the previous question if he should persist in bringing it on. The Prime Minister, in scanty language, gave him the scanty comfort which he craved. Thereapon another member of the late Government, than whon none was more deservedly admired, appealed in the most earnest manner to the honourable member for Mauchester to postpone his resolutions, on the plea that negotiations were still pending, and that peace, which was their joint object, would be impeded rather than promoted by the excited language and the possible disclosures of a premature and perilons discussion. At the same time he admitted that if Mr Gibson pressed his motion, he should feel it incumbent upon him to support its subsiance. Beside these two gentlemen sat a third ex-Minister, aiding, abetting, and encouraging. The Government, by the months of its two principal members, while avowing themselves ready to confront the Manchester motion, declared that they thought its then discussion would diminish the chances of accommodation, and would therefore be andesirable. The net result of the conversation, therefore, was to inform Russia, first, that three of the ablest and most important members of the Government which declared war against her are now prepared to make peace with her on her own terms, and, secondly, that the existing Administration are so anxious to come to an accommodation with her that they discourage a debate almost needed for their own justification lest by chance its teudency should be finally to close the door. We do not blame Ministers for saying what they did, and what perbaps they could scarcely help saying, but the impressiou left by their language and manner unquestionably was that they wished to make peace on the mysterious unknown terms that Austria has last suggested, if Russia will make it honourable, decent, or possible for them to do $s 0$.

Now, we ask, could more mischief have been concen. trated into one short hour? Could worse consequences have flowed from the most prolonged debate? Could the most vehement harangues of Mr Bright or the most formal official declarations of Lord John, have done more to encourage Russia to be niggard, haughty, and yielding, or to persuade her that if she only stands aloof long enough, her party will contiaue to swell and grow in future as it has done in the past ?

We confess, we find it hard to reconcile ourselves to this mingling of the sword and the olive branch,-this blending, or rather this confused juxtaposition and co-action of war and peace. All efforts at accommodation should be exhausted (and were exhansted) before the sword is drawn :-once drawn, negotiations should cease till the fortune of war has changed "the situation," and brought into the field some new elements of compromise or di-cussion. Decided success or decided falure ! exhanstion of resources ; a change of ministry, or of royalty, or of dynasty, involving new ideas of policy,-are valid reasons for re-attempting the termination of hostilities. But none of these have occurred. The object for which we have begun the war is not yet secured; Russia has refused to translate into fact that secarity for Turkey which she was always ready to concede in words; we have not gained any signal victory which euables us to wrest it from ber. And, therefore, we say that this hankering after peace in the middle of au undecided war, this putting our hands to the plough and then looking back before the furrow is half turned over, this "longing lingering look "cast so clingingly behind, this "often took leave yet seemed loth to depart,"-is not seemly and is not wise. It promotes a languid war: it threatens a hollow, a worthless, and a discreditable peace.

It is doubly mischievous. How cau a country pursue a warlike policy with energy, resolation, and a conceutred will, amid divided councils and in a pacific temper; while its thoughts are beut upon discovering not how much can be forcibly extorted, but how little can decorously be taken ; while it feels that all the sacrifices of men and money it is called upon to make may to-morrow be rendered ustless and profitless by some uuexpected protocol signed at a foreign capital? How can we get up or sustain our euthusiasm for a struggle which is about so small a difference that a paragraph so skilfully worded that both antagonists might accept it, may any day bring it to a close? We can fight hard and endure much to beat back and tie down a dangerous and colossal enemy whose ambition we know to be at once boundless and relentless: we can scarcely have the heart to put forth all our strength and send out our dearest treasures for an object so undifiuable or doubtful as even to admit of such prolouged and dragging discussions as those which have wearied and sickened us with hope deferied for three tedious months.

And the army in the Crimea:-how will this constant clatching at and talking of peace affect those who are fighting our battles before that mighty fortress? Will they take the fied with high hopes and resolute will, or will they be prompt to concoct consummate plans and arrange for a grand and decisive campaign, as long as the telegraph keeps them in a fever of uncampaign, as long as the telegraph keeps them in a fever of un-
certainty by its daily rumours of "preliminaries about to be
"signed at Vienna?" Or with what heart can generals order the perilons assault or soldiers mount the deadly breach, with the arrière pensée in their minds that on the very next morning, when their flag waves above the conquered battlements, and their friends and comrades lie dead and dying by thousands at their feet, tidings may reach them that peace has been proclaimed, and that all that dear-bought glory is wholly barren, and that all that frightful carnage might have been spared? If there be a thought fitted to paralyse a gallant arm in the very moment of a stubborn fight, it is surely that at that very moment an occurrence is probably taking place elsewhere that will make defeat harmless or victory uuprofitable.

Since the above remarks were written the debates of Thursday and Friday have done much to supply the deficiency and remedy the mischief of Monday's failure. Mr Gladstone did all that admirable eloquence, systematic argument, and ingenious rapprochemens could do to persuade the House that Russia had now offered to concede nine-tenths of the avowed objects for which the war was undertaken, and that the remaining tentb, even if important (which he questioned) was not certainly worth the blood that must be shed before it could be obtained. He scouted with a noble and impressive indignation the notion that we ought to fight on for glory after our ostensible and declared demands had been complied with. The cause of peace never was so skilfully or splendidly pleaded. But Lord John Russell, in plain and spirited language, which we hope will dissipate the injurious rumours which have been afloat, showed, we think clearly, that the counter-proposal of Russia on the third point wis a futile and not a substantial concession ; that the object of the war was not the momentary but the durable protection of Turkey; and that if we were to make peace while baffled in the field and only partially successful at the conference-if England and France were to withdraw their armies of 150,000 men from the Crimea re infecta, check-ma ed and cushioned though not defeated,Turkey would lie yet more helpless at the feet of Russia than before, and the object of the war (her rescue and protection), so far from having been secured, would have been sacrificed and surrendered. We fight on, therefore, for military success, not as Mr Gladstone inaccurately represented, because success will bring glory, but because success in arms alone can lead to that result tor which war and negotiations were alike undertaken. We simply cannot make peace now, not because we sigh after barren and superfluous laurels, but because our successes have not been signal enough nor our superiority overwhelming enough to entitle us to demand, or enable Russia to concede, the terms of a lasting, honourable, and effective arrangement. We are compelled to fight on, nut to humeliate Russia-an object we disavow, a word we repadiate and denounce-but to incapacitate her or dishearten her for future mischief and aggression.

## THE TRÜE PRINCIPLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE

 REFORM.Till the physician has ascertained exactly the origin and extent of a disease, he knows not whether he can cure it, nor the means he must employ. The diseases in States are in this respect exactly like the diseases of the body, and to comprehend the present disorder in the administration which the nation under the goads of disappointment and political agitation is rising to reform, we must trace it to its source. At once we say, under a popular Government, amongst a people boasting of freedom, jealous of power, who will allow no authority to be exercised, no money to be spent, and no policy to be adopted without their express sanction, the source of the disease lies in the people themselves, in thei ignorance of the true principles of Government and the trae principles of society, or in their inertness and inactivity, which prevent them from acting on their better knowledge. Bat this off-hand conclusion will not satisfy them and does not content ourselves, and we shall endesvour to point out the functional or mental derangement which bas led to the present loud complaints and loud demands for administrative reform.

We pride ourselves on being a practical people. We abhor systems. Our books are all desultory rather than systematic and logical. We look at the need of the honr, and do the work of the hour. We do one thing at one time. Whatever foresight the people may act on in private life-whatever rules, dictated by prudence, they may follow in building up their private fortunes and establishing families-in all public affairs, though action in these more expressly concerns the fature than the present, we never have acted and never do act with systematic forethought. We endeavour to remedy each evil as it arises, to meet each contingency as it comes forward ; and it is our boast that we thus have a practical working constitution, elastic in its nature, which at ail times takes the impriut of the national circumstances and the national will. It is our boast that onr constitation was not struck off at a heat, nor built symmetrically for oue narrow and specific purpose like a Grecian temple, but, like one of our Gothic palaces, has been added to, piece after piece, room after room, according to the wants of society. Now a watchtower, then a fortress, next a library, afterwards a music hall, then a picture gallery, then an hospital, have all been clustered round the great dining hall or barn that was first erected, til
the whole has become as iuconvenient and cumbrous, occupying threefold the space of a modern mansion of equal ntility, as it is unsightly. We all love ard venerate this kind of constitution. We have inherited these sentiments from our forefathers, and have long adhered stedfastly, not to say stubbornly, to the practice of providing only for the evil of the hour.

The consequences of this proceeding now begin to appal us. We have a statute book that no study can comprehend, and we add statutes to it year after year that are often conflicting and contradictory with one another and with previously existing statutes. Besides these, we have also the common law, customs which it enforces, and prerogatives to which it defers. In every part of our administration all these complicated sources of anthority mingle, and make a tarbid and confused stream. The Government proceeded originally from the Royal power, and in every part of the administration there are some offices regulated by prerogative, others by custom, and others again have been formed in modern times, and are regulated by statute. In some the chiefs may have a despotic power; generally, they have not; and custom, law, or prerogative, each with separate bonde, ties up all discretion. So numerous and complicated have these bonds become, that they cannot te readily removed; even Parliament wants the power or the wisdom to remove them. The people who goveru all seem to bave no conception of the multitude of them, and their contradictory nature, but practically their effects, hampering the march of public affairs, are now making themselves painfnlly felt, and the people now as hastily demand their removal as they have before supinely permitted or actively encouraged their existence. It has long been their principle to act only by piecemeal, without forethought or system ; and at length they find themselves in a very disagreeable position, and are setting about mending it before they have ascertained what has brought them into it.
It is recommended that they should try the mercantile principle in State affairs, in order to get out of this position. Iu one sense they have already acted on this principle. Commerce is not plavned beforehand; and as the constitution and the statutes have been made as wanted, so commerce rather grows than is designed. Commercial establishments are formed, as laws are made, to meet exigencies as they arise. If some individual commercial establishauent is planned a long period beforehand, commerce, as a whole, increases gradually as it is required. The essence of success is, that it adapts itself to circumstances. It is eminently practical. It does not act by systems or science. It follows old tracks, and does not willingly leave them. It is continually increased by new aggregations and new elemente, and expands and improves with time. The merchant, as his business requires it, takes on new clerks, forms new connections, enlarges his premises, and adapts himself and his estahlishment to the new arts and new interests that are continually growing up both in his own and other countries. Where an establishment, like the Bank of England, is planned and designed beforehand, it soon becomes inadequate for success, or it becomes a monopoly and a hindrance which others require should be altered or removed. It, however, is not allowed to remain stationary, but, by successive modifications, is adapted to new circumstances. In respect, then, of this practical and bit-by-bit Improvement, the constitution or the administration is framed on the mercantile principle; and yet commerce is, on the whole and in general, eminently successful, notwithstanding a convulsion now and then, and is universally applauded; while the administration is seldom very successful, and society now requires that it should be altered and improved.

The different results from following the same principle arises from commerce and government having different origins. The former is altogether a natural growth : the latter is an art or invention intended by its promoters to attain a particular end. The trader thiuks only of enriching himself: he is guided by his private interest, which he comprehends tolerably well, which is also coincident with the public welfare. He, however, does not aim at that. Successful traders, as Adam Smith remarked, do not trade for the public. Government may be directed to different ends at different times and different places-the maintenance of the power of an individual, the aggrandisement of a family, or the welfare and civilisation of a nation; but it is always desigued to attain some end. It is an ins!rument, like a watch or a bridge, made or built to arve a particular purpose, and, to be successful, must be constructed uniformly in obedience to some scientific principle. What sort of a watch could be made from employing a weight and a spring as principles of motion, adding a wheel at one time to hasten the action of one, and then adding some other contrivance to compensate it and retard the motion? Or what sort of a bridge could be built, mingled of wood and stone and iron, of pointed arches and round arches, of metal that contracted and enlarged with every change of temperature, and of wood and stone that undergo no such changes? Commerce, as a part of society, naturally springs from it and grows with it; government, an art invented by man, is intended to attain a particular object; and both cannot be successfully conducted on the same principles.

The object of Government being the welfare of society, it must conform to the growth of society, as a watch which is to measure time must have, like time, a uniform and equal motion. Oar Government, in this respect, has not been conducted onough on the practical principle which is the distinguishing characteristic of the people. As an instrument, constructed for a purpose, it has not been systematically and scientifically improved. Since Mr Barke's celebrated plan, proposed in 1780, "for the better " security of the independence of Parliament, and the economical "reformation of the civil and other establishments," there has been no systematic attempt to reform administration. Tbere have been reforms of the consular and diplomatic departments, and reforms of fiscal regulations concerning commerce have been continually going on for thirty years ; the Parliament has been reformed; various evils as they have become unbearablo have been remedied;-but forethought has not been called into existence to adapt the system as a whole to the altered circumstances of society. The intention of the invention has been lost sight of, and the other reforms have only made the defects of the administration more apparent. While the alterations of the laws concerning commerce have promoted a more rapid development of society, and the reform of Parliament has increased the power and activity of the popular element, introducing a continual succession of isolated and very often contradictory changes in legislation, no statesman, no legislator bas looked at the matter as a whole, with a view to adjust its parts, in conformity with the principle of the invention, to the new conditions under which it had to operate. The many alterations in detail not having been made in subserviency to some fixed and settled principle, but a change made at one time to give freedom to trade, and at another to carry forward the principle of protection-at one time to bring private business under the controul of legislation, and at another to remove it, as one party or another predominated, and one caprice or another got the upper hand, a strange complication has ensned. Thus we are taught that Government carried on by party, so mach lauded by some politicians, however excellent as a meaus for preعerving freedom, supplies no guide for uniform legislation; and the more freedom it gives, the more it multiplies the conflicting and contradictory forces that generate confusion in a State.

Mr Carlyle has said that the great desideratum is to "get some " ten or twelve or six men to manage the affairs of the nation in "Downing street ;" but in 1852, when the Coalition Ministry was formed, Downing street was occupied by gentlemen who, by the common consent of the nation, were supposed to be its best men. They united great practical experience with much youthful vigour. They had been bred in opposite schools, but had arrived at similar truths and embraced similar principles. Even their opponents did not deny them great talents and great virtues. Bat the conflicting and contradictory principles which had successively dictated change after change had made the machine too cumbrons and complicated for their guidance, and their united talents and virtues conid not secure success. What is required, therefore, is not different men in Downing street, but different prirciples of public action. We not only require the right men in Downing street, but Downing street differently organised. The places mast be made right, as well as the right men put into them. The end to be effected by Government must be kept steadily in view, and the administration made to conform to it. We must now be more systematic and less practical, and must keep details sabservient to principle.

A quarter of a century ago there might bave been a doubt as to the principles which are to predominate :-there can be none now. As opposed to prerogative, the liberty of the people-as opposed to partial protection or monopoly, unrestricted com-petition-have obtained the undoubted ascendancy. They are theoretically acknowledged and practically established. On no pretext of fancied or temporary expediency should they be contravened. What class or order of men should give effect to them is of far less importance than that the public should cherish them, and take care that they be observed. Only from following principle can there be uaiformity of action, and it is of mach more importance that principles should be established and followed than that the people should interfere with the details of public offices. Engaged in their own peculiar business, they can have neither time nor inclination to master these details, but they are already acquainted with the principles of freedom, which are also the principles of good Government, and they should enforce them. What is wanted is a right understanding of the principles of legislation; of what laws ought to be made, in what manner they ought to be made, and to make them in a systematic manner. We have gone on, as is now plain, too long on the plan of making laws, and framing offices and administrations, without reference either to the old pripciple on which Government was formed, or the new principle which time has evolved. Whoever may make the laws, it is legislation which must now be simplified and improved. More wisdom rather than more power is needed by the people. In the hands of their representatives are the national purse-strings; no revenue can be had without their consent ; without money the executive cannot stir a step; and the representatives can 80 direct the national funds as to determine even in minute detail the action of the Government. If the public permit or continually demand an annual creation of new
and contradictory laws-if no principle preside over this most solemn and most sublime of all human duties-if the caprice of some Peer to-day and of some Mr to-morrow can place on the statate book laws infringing liberty and impeding competition, and if the representatives continue to vote money in order to give effect to them-if they, in some new-born zeal to regulate private business while they seglect the public business, and understand neither, extend power to-day which originated in a job yesterday, and was stigmatised as a nuisance-if, wholly oblivious of the principles under which the mind and physical energy of man have been developed in England, they insist on imitating foreign nations, and expect greatness from going back to old prerogative and old monopoly, disguised as fatherly care and angelic benevolence,-no reform in public offices can rescue us from terrible confusion. Not merely the technicalities of office, the principles of our legislation by which offices are formed and regulated, now peed to be overbanled.

THE EXPORTS OF 1853 AND 1854. acstralia and the united states.
Towards the latter eud of last year our exports began to decline, and, though it was well-known that the markets of America and Australia had been overdone, and that the decline was the comparative result of a previous excess, there were not wanting persons who ascribed it entirely to the war. They had a just and proper aversion to this complication of calamities, and they very naturally and very zealously, but not with entire and calm justice, ascribed to it every evil that existed in conjunction with it. We have now, however, an account of the value of the exports to Australia and the United States in 1854, as well as tha value of the total exports of those years, and they are as follows :-

| To the British Settlement |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | ..o.e. |  |
| South Austramis | $\ldots$ |  | 1,181,165 |
| Vietoria...... | $\ldots$ | ....... | 8,741,317 |
| Van Diemen's Land | ... |  | 1,051,405 |
| New Zealand.........an..................... | ... |  | 286,015 |
|  | 13,700 |  | 1,936,46 |


| To the United States of Americi-States <br> on the Atlantic.onco...................... <br> Californis $\qquad$ | $\ldots$ | atec 21, 282,838 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 28,664,427 | 21,410,469 |
| Total to Australla and Unlted States...... <br> Less in 1854 .....sero........................ | 38,172,127 | ....e. 33,346,715 $4,825,41$ |
| Total exports for the year. | 98,933,781 | 97,092,308 |

From this it appears that the falling off in our total exports in 1854, as compared to 1853, was from $98,933,781 l$ to $97,092,308 l$, a difference of only $1,841,473 l$; but the falling off in our exports to Australia and America was from $38,172,127 l$ to $33,346,715 l$, a difference of $4,825,412 l$. The falling off, therefore, in the value of the exports to Australia and America exceeded by $2,983,939 l$ the total falling off in the exports. Of course the exports to other countries must have increased by an equal sum, and thus our trade only suffered, if at all, by the war to some imaginary extent, to which, but for the war, it is supposed it might by the natural progress of opulence have reached. To other countries than the United States and Australia, our trade increased in 1854 as in 1853, and the war, by exciting mercantile enterprise to procure from other countries the articles which were usually obtained from Russia, has tended rather to increase than decrease our trade with them.
We should be pleased were it in our power to say that the decline of trade to Australia and America in 1854 has ceased in 1855. Unfortunately, we know it has not, and that it has been greater, particularly the American trade, in the part of 1855 which has already elapsed than in the corresponding part of the previous year. Nor has the comparative decline yet come to an end. According to the accounts we published last week, the im. ports into New York of dry goods and general merchandise in the last week of April amounted to only 2,602,533 dols, against $4,409,527$ dols in the corresponding week of last year, and the total imports to the end of April since January amonnted in 1855 to $42,402,595$ dols only, sgainst $61,919,638$ dols in the same period of 1854 -s diminution of $19,517,043$ dols, or nearly a third. At present, too, the prospects of a revival of our trade to the States to its former extent is remote, though, if undisturbed by political ovents, that rapidly-improving country will at no distant date be a greater customer than in 1853
A later account informs us that the imports of foreign merchandise into New York continue to exhibit a decrease as compared with the two previous seasons. The following are given as the semi-official returns from the Custom-house for the month :-


A falling off of $\mathbf{7 , 4 7 6 , 4 2 3}$ dols as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and $6,391,246$ dols compared with April, 1853 .

Sinee the 1st of January there has been a decline in the imports of $19,536,530$ dols, as compared with the first quarter of the provious year, as follows:-


The imports of the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July Iast, amount to $129,767,000$ dols, against $158,105,000$ dols same time last year,-decrease, $28,338,000$ dols.
The exports to foreign ports of domeatic produce and foreign merchandise, from the 1st of January to the end of March -

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 185s } \\ & \text { dols } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1864 \\ & \text { dols } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1855 dols |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domestic produce ...cse | 16,199,107 |  | 20,846,630 |  | 17,308,828 |
| Merchandise.e.emenom.e. | 1,503,513 | ...... | 1,937,45: |  | 4,206,125 |
|  | 8,228,233 | *esos | 7,366,058 |  | 7,892,280 |
| Total. | 20,930,858 |  | 30,130,140 |  | 29,407,51 |

Since the commencement of the fiscal year, the exports of domestic produce exhibit a decline of $11,620,000 \mathrm{dols}$, as compared with the corresponding period of the last treasury year, while there has been an increase of specie to the extent of $3,391,000$ dols. The imports since the 1st of Juiy (ten months) show a falling off of nearly 20 per cent., and the decline in exports is about 8 per cent. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that the trade of the United States has suffered more than our trade, and the explanation is, that in 1853-4 the trade of the States was much more unduly inflated than the trade of England. This was only inflated with respect to Australia-that was generally inflated with respect to almost every part of the world.
Nor are our accounts from Australia very satisfactory. Want of snimation still characterised the markets there. Yet discoveries of new gold-fields have been made on the Keilor plains, and also at Mount Ararat, near the Hopkins river; but the information was received with caution, and impatient persons were recommended to wait for further intelligence. The yield of the gold-fields was reported to be improving; deep sinking was had recourse to; machinery for pumping and washing was coming much into use; and it was said that the veteran diggers were doing well, while the young hands could secure at least good wages. Ballarat, is is said, no longer tempts new comers with such a prospect, and there, apparently, only those who had already established themselves, and could have recourse to quartz crushing, and could be at the expense of machinery, were thriving. The total gold brought into Melbourne to the 24th of February, according to Mr E. Khull's gold circular, was in the week:-

|  | Onnces |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mount Alexander and Bendigo... | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 , i j 6} \\ \mathbf{B , 5 2 8} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Maryborough......................... | 2,399 |  |
| The Aroca ............................ | 964 |  |
| Amount thls week ......... | 25,042, and yearo.es | Ounces 247,405 |
| Gotd shlpped in |  | 327,162 |
| 13 tons 12 ewts 2 qrs 13 lbs | t 8 |  |

Wages and rents were falling in Victoria, and the people begin. ning to turn their attention more to agricultural pursuits than formerly. Great reductions had been made in the estimates for the year. $800,000 l$, it is said, had been struck off, though three or four departments were yet untouched, and the economical party were from necessity popular. From New South Wales the commercial accounts are more favourable. The production of copper ore was increasing; the heavy supplies of home goods on the market were slowly working off, and the markets began to assume a more healthy condition. We shall have, however, to wait a considerable period before our export trade to Australia acquires the extent and activity of 1853.
Since this was in type, we have received through Mr Hoffman, of Broad street, the circular of Messrs Kirchner, Sharp, and Co., dated Victoria, March 9 th, from which we copy the following account of the exports and imports of Victoria in 1853 and 1854 :Ikpost


The imports at Melbourne in the six weeks ending Feb. 10th, were $1,377,599 l$, which is at the rate of about $11,000,000$ l in the present year.


AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. The reports of the Poor Law Inspectors on Agricultural Statistics (England), recently published, are generally unfavourable to the scheme of collecting these statistics by the instrumentality of the Poor Law officers, unless the whole be made compulsory. Only two ont of the eight Inspectors are favourable to the present scheme. Mr Hawley says-"The experiment has not attained " that completeness which will render it serviceable for practical "purposes." Some agriculturists oppose it, some guardians objeet to it, owners as well as occupiers dislike it. The guardians allege the inquisitorial nature of the inquiries, the impossibility of success unless it be compulsory to make the returns, that the business is not adapted to them, and that the relieving officers get additional duties not sufficiently remunerated. The result is, that in Hampshire and Wiltshire 36 unions and 3 single parishes supplied returns, and 8 unions and 1 parish declined to proceed with the inguiry. The result, too, of an inquiry into the yield of certain crops last harvest was more unsatisfactory than the attempt to obtain information of the distribution of the crops. $\mathbf{M r}$ Hawley is of opinion that the majority of the influential agriculturists are favourable to the measures for obtaining agricultural statistics, and would approve of Parliamentary influence to compel the occupiers to make the returns. He also thinks the boards of guardians are adapted to the performance of the duties, and that the union officers are best qualified to assist the guardians. If the experiment be repeated, he recommends that the required returns should be enforced by statute.

Mr Weale concludes that it would be inexpedient to employ the same machinery for the collection of the information, unless it were imposed on the guardians by statute. The work places guardians and rate-payers in antagonistic positions, and occasions feelings injurious to the administration of the Poor Law. At the same time, the Inspector could not perform the duties imposed on him by this task without neglecting some of the other duties of his office. From one union Mr Weale obtained no return, though the guardians appointed a statistical committee, and two unions did not appoint committees.
Sir John Walsham reports that of three unions in his district the boards of guardians refused to co-operate, and, accordingly, the experiment in 1854 had not succeeded. In "his matured " judgment agricultural statistics cannot be generally collected "in England, unless the completion and due retarn of the "schedules be made compulsory on owners and occapiers by Act " of Parliament."
Mr Pigott is of opinion that the boards of guardians are not the proper persons to be employed to collect the statistics. In nine unions of Berkshire the guardians undertook the task; in three they declined. He thinks the clerks of the unions employed irrespectively of their Poor Law duties, and paid by the Treasury or the Board of Trade, would be more appropriate agents than the guardians. Though there is a nuiversal assent in Berkshire to the advantages of statistical iuquiries, the returns are extremely incomplete.
Mr Graves is "couvinced that a complete, uniform, and speedy - collection of agricultural statistics in Eugland cannot be looked "for from the employment of the execntive machinery of the Poor "Law without compulsory powers." Mr Doyle, too, though he acknowledges the ready co-operation of the boards of guardians, has found it "wholly insufficient to secure punctuality, accuracy, " or completeness in these returns."
Mr Munwaring, who is Inspector in a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, has met with co-operation from all the boards of guardians, with the exception of the board of the Hensworth Union, and he is of opinion that these statistics may be collected under the superintendence of the Poor Law Board. At the same time, he disapproves of employing the relieving officers to assist in the collection. Mr Farnall, too, who is Inspector for the remainder of the West Riding, met with a ready co-operation from all the boards of guardians. Some of the results of their inquiries we shall hereafter make known, but at present we have only to state, which the public will learn with regret, that the experiment to obtain voluntary returns from the owners and cecupiers of land, of the extent of ground under different crops and the yield of their fields, has not answered expectations.

BANKING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
(From the Sydney Morsing Herald of Mar $/$ 7 7.)
A thoughtrul observer of the state of our banking affairs, as shown in our recent comparative tables for the last twelve monthe, would be struck with the fact, while during that period the aggregate amount of liabilities, in notes and deposits, had increased by $188,600 l$, the aggregate amount of coin and bullion had decreased by $1,243,400 l$.

Assuming that the rule formerly laid down by the directors of the Bank of England-that the amount of coin and bullion in their coffers ought to equal at least a third of their lisbilities, including deposits as well as issues-holds good with reference to
banking in Australia, we find that the amount of coin and bullion required, and the amount held, in allour banks, were as follows :-

| 1853-Decsmber |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1855-March .... | 2,082,100 |  | 2.518,800 |
| Jane | 2,136,000 | ..... | 2,600,000 |
| September | 2,216,809 | ...... | 2,180,600 |
| Deeember | 2,132,400 |  | 1,815,600 |

It is here seen thst duriog the first three quarters the coin held was in excess of the amount required ; and during the last two below that amount. Thus:-

1853-December
March
June.
September
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Excenc. } & & \text { Deficlesey. } \\ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} & \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \\ 990900 & \ldots & \ldots \\ 436,700 & \ldots & \ldots \\ 486,000 & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & 30,800 \\ \ldots & \ldots & 315,400\end{array}$
Or, in proportion to every $1,000 l$ required, the excess or deficiency was as fullows:-


The coin and bullion required and held in the several banks during the quarter ended 31st December, 1854, were as follows :-
$\qquad$ Commerctal $\begin{aligned} 911,700 & \ldots \\ 382.300 & \ldots \\ 322.000 & \ldots \\ 321,900 & \ldots \\ 122,960 & \ldots \\ 29.80) & \ldots\end{aligned}$ $29,80)$
41,100 $\ldots$

| Held. £ |  | Defficieney |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 766,500 | ... | 145,200 |
| 319,700 | ** | 62,690 |
| 278000 | - | 44,000 |
| 261.200 | ... | 77,700 |
| 160,000 | $\ldots$ | 22,800 |
|  |  | Burplas |
| 52,903 | $\ldots$ | 33, | 54,800 3,100

London Chartered
$\qquad$ ere below
Thus the metallic assets were below the required amount in every bank except the two most recently established.
The amount held by each bank in proportion to every 1,000 l required was :-
New Sonth Wale
Coumercial
Australasia......
$\qquad$ Joint Stock $\qquad$
London Chartered $\qquad$ $\ldots \begin{aligned} & 1.742 \\ & 1,324\end{aligned}$
 though the proportion of metalic assets to the notes and deposits are here seen to have been for the most part below what the Bank of England had thought afe and satisfactory, the proportions of notes issued to the amount of capital and metallic assets were considerably below the maximum allowed by the Legislature. The Acts of Council passed during the last session for regulating the issues of the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank empower those institutions respectively to have in circulation promissory wotas, payable on demand, to the extent of the amount of its actual paid-up capital, and to any such further amount in excess of the capital ns the bank shall hold coin or bullion. According to this stipulation, supposing the bullion held by these banks to have been assayed in the manner prescribed by law, the issues of the Bank of New South Wales were less in amount by 595,600 , and those of the Commercial by 311,900 , than the law allowed.

## Agrifulture.

## RURAL MEMORANDA

french prizes for british stock.
Though the improvement in the growing crope, especially grass and wheat, since the late raine, has been us great as we ever recollect to have occurred within a similar period of time, there is still anxiety for a further supply of moisture. The land is agaia getting very dry, and rain will be much wanted to start the turnip seed into active growth, so as to escape the fly. During the last few days the wind having gone round to the south and souih-west, the weather has become warm and genial ; should such winds continue to prevail, we may hope soon to have more rain. Already the local reports speak in more hopeful tones than of late. Thus in the Mark Lane Express report from Nottinghamshire, of the 8th of May, the reporter says:The general aspect of the conaty is favourable. The rains which have fallen the last few days have had a magioal elf ot on vegetation ; and ahould wo now be blesed with an ineresse of temperatare, abundance will soon surround as. The pastures have been bare enough during the past manth, and keep of all kinde eoarce, consequentlg high. We hope goed realla may arise from such circumatancee; for the farmer never ought to forget that April is a winter month for stock, and, as a rule, takes more providing for lhan any month in the year. The wheat plaalis everywhere backward in its growth, bot in general heailhy, sud plenty of plant. On our losms and lumetone solis we hear of the ravages of the wireworm. The remedy, we alwys thiaz, la simple enough; and that is, to commpresi the ooil as muoh as poomble, either by gota $\log$ sueep, or repeated rolings with a Nurthamberiand olod-aruaces
of spring grain ure looking well or apring gre grain ure looking well,
have the
 ahead form

 hapa never more. The remuneration of last year no doubt note ana mitialiant We are glad it is so: the erop is eloseig interwoven with the betct greetion. Our cattle maikets and fairs duriog the past monta have been dair cuics, tron the seareity of keep; but the valuo of stock has been without much Tintation.

In Cumberland the anme degree of improvement is not denoted by the report dated the 9 th of May. There, it is stated:-
"That there han re'dom, if ever, been a greater sesreity of keep either for the eattle within door\%, or the flocks of sheep, \&ce, in the fielde, and many have been eompelled, from want of fodder, to tura out their sfoek to shifc as best they may, with very little in the shape of grass to pull at. The consequence will te that even under a favourable change of weather, it must neoessarily he some time before the supply of grass will be rqual to the wants of the ateck. But perhaps the moet iaportant question at the preseat tian is, as to the appearsooe and proepect of the wheat orop, and whica is, judging by what can now be seen, ne the frost set in, has rince been ploughed dowa and re-sown; but this bas not been done to any extent. Judging from present appesr nee, what is more not been done to any extent. Judging from present appesr nee, what is more
likely to affect the general produce of the crop is the appearanee which it now exhibite, especially on dry and rather light soils; musta of the plant on sach exhibitp, especially on dry and rather light soils; must of the plant on sach
situstions ie very ferionsly thinged out, and more, perhapa, by the wireworm atuations
than through being thrown out by the frost; and this applies to wheat got-in in good time, and well up before the frost set in, wowll as late sowu. There are two reasons why the destructive labours of the wire-woran should be carried on with greater success than in ordinary reasons: firet, on scount of the severe frost and continued dry weather having lightened the aoil, and mado it much more eary for th.is destructive little insect to move about in it ; secondly, the very dry, cold weather having so completely checked the growth of the plant, that there has been time given for its destruction, whioh could not have been effected had it been growing vigorously. A favourable change of weather would do a good cent, but still the crop must continue to be more or less affected from this cause. The weather for some time back has been everything that could be deeired for getting on without-door work, and rapid progress has been made in bringing up the arrears of work caused by previous froste. There has been a rather large breadth of potatoes plateted, and the weather wat exceedinaly favourable for completiog that operation. The putting in of mangold wurael and swede turnips is only about beginning, as very lithe, generslly speaking. has yet been done.

A good opportunity occurs for opening, or perhaps we should ssy extending, a foreign market for our superior kinds of breeding stock at the French agricultural meeting, which takes plice at Paris on the Ist of June, and of which no doubt many of our intelligent breeders will take advantage. The prizes offered by the Government for "s animals of British breeds imported into France, and belonging either to natives or foreigners," are numerous and liberal, and ought to stimulate British breaders to enter actively into the competition. The great prizes, however, will consist in the connections our earliest exhibitors will probably establish with French and other continental purchasers. We have long supplied other countries with thoroughbred horses; and latterly Acerica has been our best market for Shorthorn cattle. There has also recently eprung up an active American demand for English sheep, Cotswolds in particular. Now, the increased and increasing intercourse between this country and France, and the great cordiality existing between the two Governments, afford favourable means for opening a good trade for breeding stock. The period for entering animals for exhibition, the 24th of May, having closed, all breeders who have not already had their uttention drawn to this subject will of course be too late for the present year; but, as similar prizes will doubtless be repeated annually, we give the prize list:-
Aximazs of British Bereds, imporizd foto Franct, and belonging elther to Natiyss or Foreignees.
Fisgt Clags.-Caithe,
 bulls and rams must have been born before the lst of May, 1854, thit is, they must be at least year-old animals; the cows and ewes before the lst of Nov., 1854; and the boars and sows before the lst of Oct., 1854. The duty on cattle imported into France is 23 11d per head, and on sheep $2 \frac{1}{\mathrm{f}}$ d each. The expenses of conveying stock after passing the French frontiers will be repaid, and genersl arrangements are made for feeding and housing during the time of the exbibition at the cost of the Government. Though the meeting commences on the lat of June, the exhibition of the stock will not be open to the publie until the 5th or 6th of June. On the 8 th there will be a sale by auction for the undisposed-of stock, of which the exhibitors may by auction for the undisposed-of stock,
vail themselves or not, as they please.

IS STOCK FEEDING PROFITABLE? When our every day's observation tells us that the most succengful farmers are those who feed the greatest quantity of stock, it would seem to be slmost superfluous to discuss as an open question whether stock fteding be or be not profitable. All our best farmers act as if there was no doubt about the matter, but some of "them by their talk have cieated some question as to the direct profit to be derived from feeding. Others, again, like MrMechi, consider feeding stock to be simply an expensive mode of procuring manure, which might be more cheaply furnished by means of guano and other artificial manures. But, spart from the circumstance that if the great body of farmers depended on artificial manures, the prices of such articles would be most enormously enhanced, it must be remembered it is mainly by the consumption of bulky produce, such as grass, roote, hay, and stıaw, which cannot be otherwise disposed of except in the neighbourhood of large towns, that the farmer makes the manure on which the fertility of his land depends. Asंsupplemental to home-made manures, every farmer may profitably use more or less of artificial mauure, but his chief dependence must be the flock and the dung-cart. So much is this felt to be the case, that even farmers, who are loudest in their statements that feeding does not pay, still feed largely, treating their stock as necessary evilg,-mere manure-making machiase.

Now, where this is really the case, w'3 are convinced by long observation that it atises from want of skill in the purchasing or in the management of the stock. Many are too impatient, and give larger quantities of cake or corn to their feeding stock than the animals can assimilate, and so get a less return for the more expensive kiads of food consumed than they would do, if more time in feeding was given to the animals. Another great mistake often made is to sell the stock too soon. When an animal has attained a certain degree of condition, its weight increasea in a much greater ratio than at the earlier stages of the feeding process; and it is one of the advantages of giving feeding stock moderate quantities of expensive food, that the feeding may be continued for s longer time at the same ex pense. We have again and again urged that atock ought to be regarded by the farmers as the source of direct ss well as indirect profit, and that with competent skill and attention fat animals may be, and most commonly are, made directly profitable.

Mr Dunn, of Bisterne, Hants, who has already appeared as a supportor of the view that prosit ought to be derived direcily from fattening cattle, has recently deliverrd a lecture on the subject at a local farmers' club, from which a few passages may be usefully presented to the reader. Mr Dunn says :-
The eubstitution of green orops fcr naked fallows is now a rule with few ex ceptions, and on those damp and heavy soila where they are still found lingerlag, draining, subsoiling, limiog ac.., is year by year rewoving their circie, so that the things that green or catile food orope form, therefres a fret reason for harieg live atook green or cafte food crop, form, therefre, a liret reasoa fur haviag live atook produce 16 or 26 bushele of wheat per aere, but in order to increase the produes sbove the normal ratio, there muat be deposited in the land the material whenee this extra produce in to draw its support The exorement of fattiog animats is rich in thene materiale according to the quality of their food, aud henoe we have an inducement to the practice of fattening which to extensively prevalis among our beat farmers. Is is admitted that the aubatitution of a green erop for the naked fallow is the greatest improvement of which modern agricultare can boant-and deservedlv; for if the difference in the value of the eook so consuming these crops be incressed equal to the cost of their production, the agriculturist of the present day is in 5 much better position than his predeoessor, for while the fallow system left the iand in debt to the sucoeeding crop, the modern cereal finds it in a condition happy in the extreme, 一viz., free from all previous burdene. Not only doed the growth and consumption of a green crop answer all the purposes of a fallow, bat it excels it in the quantity of the crops; so well is this koown that in some counties an estimate of a man's
abilities as a farmer is maje solely by the quantity of live stock which his farm is made to maintain.

Then after adverting to the view of those who say that fattening is uusttended with direct profic, and to the facts of physiological and chemical science applicable to the subject, he says:-
Such being the source andeuch the constitution of animal bodies, it is selfevident will sapidy mente, wil rapidy increase in size; in practice this is found true only in degree, not per quantity, the ab-ortient glasas can only take up an muoh withia
a certain time; whatooever quantity is supplied in excess of this capability of a certain time; whatsoever quantity is bupplied in excess of this capabiliry of that does not pay; inasmuch as ammonis oan be purchased in the form of guano at a much cheaper rate than it is made by acchase the putriment of feeding material. Linseed cake the best of all feeding meterial, is now $12 l 108$ per ton: gasno is about the same; the manure made from the consumption of a ton of liaseed cake contains sbout 125 lbs of ammonia, which at 6 d per lb is 32286 d : guano contains 360 lbs ammonis per ton, which at 6 d is 9 l , thowing a difference in manure of 82.17 s 6d is farour of guano, so far as ammonia is coneerned. The consumption of cake for the manure being thus attended with such apparently ruinone results, one can scarcely bring one's mind to believe that there could be found in the midet of so much talk about chemical analysir, any man eo utterly ignorant of what he was saying as to recommend by words or sanction by his practice, the giving double or treble the quantity of this expeasive articie sbove that which could be appropriated by the animal-such a one is a fit tenant for a lunatic asylum-any pretension to s man of business he eannot have. To discover the proper quantities of the carboniferous and nitrogenous elements which can be assimilated in a given time becomes an object of much importance in atall feeding; it is indeed all important, and one of those subjeots worthy of the most attentive consideration of every farmers' club in the kingdom.

And he adds :-
Oa referring to the relative quantitles of oonstituente which are required to aupport organic life, we observe that $S$ wedee contain 14; per cent. of the carbon, and 2 per cent, of the nitrogen; that peas contain 52 per cento of the carbob, and 24 of the nitrogen. Taking 20 tons an ucre an an aversge yield of good Sweder, that will represent 6,500 lbs of carbonic elemente, and 880 of the nitrogen, and taking 36 bushels as the produce of a like sore of peas, that acre will represent about one ton weight of produce in grain, and about 1,165
lbs carbonic element, and $\overline{3} 3$ of the nitrogen elementa, the total quantity, including fractions, which an acre of Swedea coatain, is about 7,880 ibs of both
classes of nutriment-that of an sere of peas 1,703 lbs, showing a difference in favour of Swedes of 5,677 lbe. It is thus perfectly clear that an acre of Swedee will make much more beef or mutton than an acre of peas, but we mast deduct something conolderable from the relative value of the Swede on socoust of the water they contain cooling the system, and from ite being secessary to give othet food of \& drier nature along with them to prevent looreaess; atill there remains enough of balanoe is their favour lo reader their economy la consumption I saster of primary importance in feeding. It has long been establisbed that stock fed with a certais portion of cake along wi/h Swedes retu
greater amount of profit than when no other food than 8wedes io kiven. them without a considerable quantity of dry ficod. This is too much overlooked by farmers, who by good management might diminish the quantity of roots consumed with benefit to their animals. The best auxiliary food, according to Mr Dunn, is linseed cake, the next peas ; but when grain is used, he is an advocate for giving a mixture of Igrains, ur of changing from one kind to another. To feeding sheep he has given a mixture of one-third oil cake to two-thirds of barley, each animal receiving half-a-pound per day, and the result has been a proftable consumption of his turnip crops. He thus states the benefit to succeeding crops from such additions to the food of the sheep when consuming turnips :-

On different cceasions I have cown the land to wheat after Swedes have bern fed off with sheep, which consumed with them $i 10$ cake each per day, and have never failed to remark that a gain in the next crop followed this anethod of feeding. I have aever thrathed avy aeparately, and, tharefore,
cannot speak to otber mensure than that diacernible to the eye; hut this I knew, that on the same land where store sheep have consumed a part of the crop, the line of the different folds have been tnarked in the wheat erop tos plain to be mistaken, and showing an apparent difference of eight bushels per sere. After the wheat has been removed, the land has been frequently sown with tares; the cake-fed portions bearivg an equal quantity of food at least 14 days earlier. I reckon, therefore, the benefit to the farm by the consumption of t lb eake daily with a fat sheep equal to an indirect return of eight bushein of wheat per acre, and a sepply of grees food 14 days earlier than I could other wise obtain it; but the eifeets of thr cake is aot cosined to these crope, will continue to have as auch effect on the following corn orop after the taree; it if, in fact, a perennial improvement. ID the tirat jolnce, there is longer durs tion ou the land by the eheep when feeding off the Swedee. Sheep will consume about one-fenth lees food when they have it cake per day, while their own gain is muoh inereased. Not being in the habit of Feighing thers periodisally, I can only speat from the reault of that more convibeiog laboratory, the price realised in the market; and in the second place, there it the capability of maintaining a greater quantity of stock from the increased quantity of grees food grown after the wheat, \&ce. The quantity of roots, Which experiesee has led ane to allow a baliock of 60 imperial stone, is not to per day, with straw chait ed hilitum; whenever I have much exce ded these per day, with arraw chait ad hilitum; whenever I have much exce ded these quantities, the net turns have dimisoshed. Hoy is an maticle I never use with fatteaing cattle, withess they wre in or in eoiling, when it is a good ibing in ton for roote, prime coet fur purchated food, and atteudance with the ruanure and a balance into the bargain.

It must be recol'ected that these remarks were sddressed to an andience of Hampshire farmers, who are far less alive to the benefits to be derived from feeding stock than the farmers of more advanced districts. Mr Dunn has tried the plan of steaming and otherwise cooking his chaff, but without any sdvantage over the use of chaff given in its raw state, and he cites the experience of other persons in confirmation of that view. As to the beat plan of feediug, Mr Dunn Beyt:-
Of all other methods of housing cattie I prefer the box system, it allows as much exercise ns is required to promote hesith; it permits no wante is the manure, which is pressed down eo evenly and regularly that little fermentation takes plaer, and consequentiy small loss is sustained by the eecape of volatile gases; the liquid manure is cempletely alisorbed among the solid, thereby saving the expense of tanks and all the cumbrous appendages of puraps, hose, Water carts, pipee, or hydrants, which are all required un the new aystem o
liquifing ail tbe manure. The expenee of erecting boxes may, therefore, very liquifying ail the manure. The expense of erecting boxes may, therefore, very Will be paired off againet all the outlay for this hydra-headed system. Boxfeeding has a pecaliar recommendation on aheep breedieg farme, which is that
double the guanity of atraw can be asede into manure in the box than in the double the quansity of ctraw can be asade into masure in the box than in the
stall; it has been proved, tor, that a mueh greater return for the food will be atall; it has been proved, tor, that a mueh greater return for the food will be
made by the enttle for the roots than by any other method of housiog. Col. M. mase by the eattle for the rootsithan by any other method of housing. Col. M.
Dowell eayp, 10 per cent, mare than the stall, and 20 more than the open yard; Dowell cayp, 10 per cent, mare itan the stall, and 20 more than the open yard;
but of comree sil theseadrantages mast be given up when there is aot eaougli litter. Da such farmi 1 would prefer the etall, for nothing retards farting more, or renders it more disagreenble than to have the cattie lie wet and ungcomfortable, avd besiden, where there is not sufficient litter, the manare is so Wasted by treading, that m much pmaller epace cun be manured under such atall, and the manure removed every dsy to a mixen.

On the question of whether mature or growing animals should be fed, Mr Dunn remarked :-
One of the most important points of inquiry about fatting animals is, whether they ehould be fattened while yet growing, or not until the frame has arrized at full size; with the old unimproved breeds the only method poselble to faiten them properiy is to let them lie fuli grows, but tbe tendeocy of our improved breeds of both calte sad shetp is 60 grest towards esrly anatarity, that growth snd fatting cat a ad does go on well together, with a goud epecimen of improvement. Green fuod, equivaient to 25 tons of rocte and 1 ton of
cake, will nifurd nouriehment pufficient to make a eteer 40 fcore by the time he ie 24 months old. This is exciuaive of the weaning. 50 pcore is a goud weight for a 3 -year-old ox; the gain in weight le, therefure, much greater for weight for a 3 -year-old ox; the gain in weight if, therefure, much greater for
the food consumed during the first two yearb-it will rrquire for the laat year neariy as many roote, or their equivnlent, as for the of her two, and a mach higher proportion of cake, vizo, $1,825 \mathrm{lbw}$. The weight gained by the third year would, in order to pay sa per ion lor ronte, and id per is for eake, require to be 30 acore, if betf was worth 10 s per seore. Tus is at the rate of 114 lbe per Wetis, and is oonsiderably higher than the average gain for any leugth of tine that the preat anives satiofaction, and that there is af fair amount of cifal in the ahape of rouph fat. Sach being and inat there is in fair amount of uffal in the quantity of capital figuired for the case, we ought to hediag; 40 m for a newis-weaned calf the or 113 inveoted is purcued outlay, for which a quick return will be made, with interent into the hargais, to say nothing of the mapure. Sheep will pwy equally well at cattle when
they are fattesed young ; Indeed, the praetion is so oommoa to fatten sheep under two years old that old wether mutton is a thing to be talked of, but seldoun weep. At one-year-old they can be sent profitably to market with a good quantity of edible mutton on their backs. All thatfis wanted to make a froep ripe at one-year-old is to take care that there be mo standing atill, and from the day he is wenned fill Michaelmas there should be given one-third of a lb of cake daily, and after that time flo per day, with cut roote and a Where this plas is followed steadily on land sulted to sheep farming it mill be Where this plan is followed ateadily on land ruited to sheep farming, it will be fuund that at twelve months old the sheep are heavy enough to pay 6 per ton for the ris one oorser of the field to lie in st sight, or eleo be turned into nomes adjecent pasture-under no circuestance would I recommend housing theep of thls age-exoept under peculiar circumatances, it is not a good plan for old sheep but when they are housed they eloould be sold from the house. I have made some good mution in a large yard, and have seen very good mutton inade in etalls; etill, an a perience of others who have tried it encourage housing to a greater than few weeks in the depth of winter, with old sheep. On all the farms adapted to sheep farming, in an average of years at much mutton can be made out of doors as in. The whole advantages of box-feeding can thus be obtalsed withous the expense of earting in rooks, and out masure.

## SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

## (From Mr E. Buzton'o Circular)

London, May 24, 188a.
The second series of public sales of colonial and other wool for the year, being the first of the new Australian clip, commenced on the 3d instant, and terminated this evening; the following quantities having been included in the catalogues :-10,344 bales Sydney, 20,233 Port Philip, 1,228 Van Diemen's Land, 1,293 Adelaide, 254 New Zealand, 105 Swan River, 9,751 Cape-together 43,208 bales colonial; 3,418 East India;-288 Russian merino, 1,166 Russian low, 1,216 Buenos Ayres, 333 Spanish and Portugal, ',759 Mediterranean, 286 China, 790 sundries-together 5,838 bales low foreign. The effect of the large quantities of colonial wool taken out of our market for export in the past year year, became evident during the last month in the reduced stocks of our dealers and manufacturers, notwithstanding the diminished home consumption from the crippled state of our trade with America and Australia, and although the sales were brought on a veek earlier than usual, the attendance of home buyers was very good, and of continental ones moderate, and the sales opened with much spirit at an advance of $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{~d}$ to 1 d per Ib upon the average rates of February, the greatest advance being paid on Sydney wools. A continual accession of all classes of buyerstended toaugment the competition, and the prices gradually stiffened until they reached an advance of 2 d to 3 d on Australian (highest on Moreton Bay quality), Id to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ on Port Philip and Van Diemen's Land, Id to $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ on Cape, 2 d to 3 d on scoured wools, and $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ to 1 d on greasy, upon the rates of February and March, and at this standard remained firm to the close. Owing to continued easterly winds, and the early fixing of the scales, a good many vessels were, according to the rules of the trade, shut out, which otherwise would have been in time, and the supply from the respective colonies was, therefore, very unequal; hardly any new wools having come to hand from New Zealand or Adelaide, and comparatively few from Sydney. From Victoria, however, we have had a fair sample, and it shows in general a further deterioration as to condition, a few flocks excepted ; the growth, however, has rather improved. Combing wools were in great demand throughout the sale, both for export and for Bradford, where trade has s little improved ; the initiative was, however, as usual taken by the foreign buyers, who have secured the largest share of the best wools. For scoured wool there was also a considerable demand. Of lambs' wool there was a fair but not abundant supply, and it realised an anvance of 1 d on previous rates. Wool in grease commanded also full attention.

## 

London, May 21, 1855.
The quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 8 th instant and term nated this morning, consisted of $10,989 \mathrm{ch}+\mathrm{sts}, 9,640$ of which were in the catalogues of the importers. During the progress of the sales 1,969 chests were withdrawn, leaving 5,395 chests of Bengal, Benares, sce., 791 chests Oude, 1,284 chests Madras, and 1,551 chests Kurpahtotal 9,020 chests. The reduced stocks, and the hopes of peace, which were revived on the death of the Emperor of Russia, led to increased demand after the $F \in b$ uary sales, and in the interval of that period and the declaration of the present auctions, middling shipping and consuming qualities bore an advance of 2 d to 3 d per lb ; so indifferently, however, was the market supp'ied, that the operations were few, and in amount limited. The catalogues exh'bited a large proportion of ordinary Madras, and of very defective and of fine Bengal, but of desirable medium descriptions, with good colour, between 4 s 6 d to 5 s 6 d per lb , there was a deficiency; the demand for such qualities preponderating, they have realised throughout an advance of 2 d to 3 d per lb upon the average rates of February. Impure, dull, and cold Bengal and Benares cold at former prices to 2 d higher, and Oudes of low quality were difficult of sale at par. In the early portion of the catalogue the value of good and fine Benga'e, aoove 6 s per Ib , was maintained, but in the absence of Russian orders, a decline of 2 d to 4 d per lh took place as the sale proceeded, and even a greater fall was observable whenever old bought-in lots were sold. Gond Kurpahs were taken eagerly to supply the deficiency of roiddling and consuming Bengal at 2 d to 3d advance. Madras of good quality sold we'l, while the low sorts required strong support 'at a decline of 2 d to 3 d per lb. Prices may be quoted per ib as under, compared with violet, 6 s 6 d to 6 s 9 d ; red viol t , 6 s 5 d to 6 s 8 d ; good purple and violet, $6 s$ to $6 \mathrm{~s} 4 \mathrm{~d}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ to 3 d lower : middling violet, 5 s lod 5 Cd ; defective, $5 s 8 d 10$ 5s 9 d , par to $2 d$ lower; consuming fine, 5 s 4 d to 5 s 7 d ; middling and good, is 6 d to 5 s 3 d , par to 3 d higher:
ordinary, 3 s 9 d to 4 s 4 d ; oidiaary and lean, 3 s to 3 s 7 d ; trash, Is to

2s 9d, par to 2 d higher. Oudes-Good, 3 s 3 d to 4 s ; middling, 2 s 4 d to 3 s ; ordinary and low, 1 s 6 d to 2 s 3 d , par. Madras-Fine, 4 s 8 d to 5s 3 d ; good, 4 s 2 d to 4 s 6 d ; middling, 2 s 10 d to 3 s 10 d , par : ordinary, Is 3 d to 2 s 6 d , par to 3 d lower. Kurpah-Fine, 4 s 8 d to 6 s 3 d , par: good, 4 s 4 d to 5 s , 2d higher: middling, 3 s 3 d to 4 s 2 d , par to 2 d higher good, 4 s and low, 1 s 6 d to 3 s , par. Sweepinge- 1 s 8 d to 2 s . The quanordinary and low, ls $6 d$ to 3 s , par. Sweepingo- 1 s 8 d to 2 s . The quan-
tity sold is $C, 000$ chests, 4,000 of which are for export, 1,500 for home tity sold is $C, 000$ chests, 4,000 of which are for expo
ese, and 500 for resale. 3,000 chests are bought in.
(From Mcsars Sowthey and Son's Cirewlar.)
London, May 24, 1855.
We rejoice we can make a satisfactory report on the wool sales. Ihe improved condition of the manufacturing districts, which has prevailed since the last sales and still continues, had exhausted the stocks of colonial wool to a degree unknown of late. From the spirit evinced by buyers on foreign account, who took about 30 per cent. of the wool offered, it is evi. dent the continental markets have also enjoyed their share of prosperity. There is a prevailing opinion that the German fairs near at hand will go off at advanced prices, which no doubt had its influence. Port Philip (forming a large portion) suld at the opening sales at a small advance on last sales, and further improved a little. Many flocks were clammy, and otherwise defective, which will account for the apparent reduction in prices. Sydney wool did not suit the demand last February, and prices were materially depressed. They have now recovered their position, and sold fully in proportion to wools from other colonies. There were but few arrivals from South Australia and Van Diemen's Land in time for these sales; they indicate that the season's wool will most probably be in the usual condition. Cape wool was in much request, and sold at about Id higher than in February. Lambskin wools were not in great abundance. The latter sold at rather improved prices. East India wool does dance. The latter sold at rather improved prices. East India wool does not relsx, and, although manufacturers bere had large supplies, those of-
fered at these sales commanded high rates, especially coloured wool, which, fered at these sales commanded high rates, especially coloured wool, which,
from the present Government demand for army blankets, advanced $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ to from the
2d per lb.
(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhour, and Irving's Circular.)
Manchester, May 22, 1855.
Although inquiry was very general to day, the increasing animationwith advancing rates-in the Liverpool cotton market has so far gradually produced less real and practical activity here. In consequence of higher produced less real and practical activity here. In consequence of higher
prices having been again demanded for both goods and yarns, equal to prices having been again demanded for both goods and yarns, equal to with a refusal by many manufacturers and spinners to give quotations or Iix prices, the extent of business transactions has been more circumscribed than on this day week. Altogether, the market is in a very unsatisfactory condition for both merchants and producers ; and business is, in the meantime, limited to actual requirements.

## (From Mesers Gibson, Hankey, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, May 23, 1855.
From the depression that ruled in this district some two or three months ago, we have experienced a progressive improvement up to the present time, and the present aspect of commercial affairs has assumed a decidedly more cheerful charac'er. The minds of those who dreaded the effects of war on our trade have gradually become disabused. The abundance of money and the comparatively low rates of discount are also having their effects, and although we have still to contend with the high prices of provisions, there is nothing in the present prospects of our harvest to cause an apprebension that these will be of a permanent standing. Looking at all the bearings on the trade and commerce of this country, we cannot see that there is anything to fear for commerce of this country, we cannot see that there is anything to fear for
the future, but, on the contrary, that we may hope to have a progressive the future, but, on the contrary, that we may hope to have a progressive
improvement until we reach, not perhaps the prosperous state of affairs improvement until we reach, not perhaps the prosperous state of affairs
we had previous to the outbreak of hostilities, but one of steadiness, at we had previous to the outbreak of hostilities, but one of steadin
once affording remuneration to capital and employment to labour.
(From Mesars Kirchner and
Circular.)
Sydney, March 7, 1855.
Brandy-Some large shipments of the best descriptions have been made to the home markets, which, with parcels taken on speculation, have enhanced the value of all good brands, and we bear of a transaction in Martell's as high as 12 s per gallon. Our large stock of inferior does not, however, command a corresponding advance. Rum-West India experienced some animation, but the stock is too heavy to allow any material rise. Case Gin-The better marks have improved, and JDKZ is quoted at 17 s to 188 , nt which, however, sales to any extent would be difficult. Wines, notwithstanding the more favourable advices, are almost uninfluenced, owing to the very large supply on hand. For best ports a small advance has been given, but the market is dull. Breadports a smali advance has been given, but the market is dull. Bread-stufis-The maintenance of extreme rates at Port Philip has had the
effect of advancing flour to $34 l$ to $35 l$, and, unless we shortly receive effect of advancing flour to 346 to 351 , and, unless we shortly receive
oupplies from outside, it is likely to go to a higher figure. Salt Provi-sions-In short supply and considerable demand. Tobacco-Without change in value, but inquiries sre made for export. Stock continues large. Metals-Transactions limited, and little change in any description. Building Materials have still further declined, and stocks are undiminished. Boots and Shoes-No improvement to report in these; the aales by auction have been heavy, and the trade are well supplied. Ten -Since our last large parcels have been re-exported, and the article has rallied from 95s to 100 s for good congou, and 75 s to 80 s for hyson skin. Coffee-Firmat our quotations, and looking upwards. Sugar-In refined, prices have been exceedingly low, but for all descriptions, both for raw prices have been exceedingly low, but for all descriptions, both for raw
and refined, more has recently been given, and prices are expected to go and refined, more has recently been given, and prices are expected to go
up. Rice-Owing to the advance in breadstuffs, and the stock being in first hands, maintains a high value. Wool is latterly coming more freely to hand, but buyers seem cautious in the present doubtful state of our advices from your side, which will probably keep the market unsettied till the receipt of further news. Tallow-Supplies continue very short, but during the next few months we expect an extensive import from our
northern boiling extablishments ; prices are a shade higher. Gold has receded to our quotations, consequent on the further fall in exchange to 1 per cent. premium. Freights to England-Wool, 1d to 1 dd per $\mathrm{lb}_{\mathrm{b}}$; tallow, 50 s to 60 s per 20 cwt ; hides, 25 s to 30 s per 20 cwt ; gold dust, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Exchange on England-Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium. Prices of Produce-Wool, superior clips, ls 5 d to 1 s 7 d ; fair to good, is 2 d to 1 s 4 d ; low to middling, is to 1 s 2 d ; grease, 6 d to 8 d ; handwashed and scoured, 1 s ld to 1 s 4 d . Tallow, beef, $44^{4}$ to $46^{\prime}$; mutton, $46 l$ to $48 l$. Hides, each, 7 s to 13 s Gd . Sperm oil, $110^{t}$ 。 Beef, per tierce, $5 \%$. Preserved meat, in tins, per lb, 7 d . Cheese, 7 d . Candles, 7d. Soap, 35 s .

## yoreign Correspondeme.

## Trom our Paris Oorrespondent.

Paris, May 24, 1855.
The great event of the week is General Canroberl's resignation of the command-in-chief of our army of the Crimea. He said that his impaired healch did not permit him to retain such heavy functions. He requested to bs put at the head of a division of troops, and recommended General Pellissier to succeed him in the command-in. chief. His resignation has been accepted, but, instead of the command of a division, he is put at the head of the corps which was commanded by General Pelistier, though this command demands great vigour and good health.
The recall of General Canrobert from the command-in-chief had been talked of for several months. He is considered a good and brave officer, bot is said to have none of tha qualities which are brave officer, bot is sai-into have Geseral Pelissier, who succeeds required of a general-in-chief. General Pelissier, who succeeda
him, has more decision; and it is very probable that he will before long try a general attack against the Russiane, and endeavour to dialodge them from their encampment on the Tchernaya. It was reported yesterday that a great battle had been fought a few days ago with great loseses on both sides, and that the Russians were defeated. But I believe this report is without foundation, as important reinforcements will continge to arrive in the Crimea antil the 25th inst, and the army will receive towards that date hesvy picces of artillery, and General Pelissier will put off any decisive attack matil that moment.
It wns supposed, after the return of Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys from Vienna, that any attempt at negotiation was at an end for the moment. But the Cabinet of Austris is not disheartened by the failure of the Conference, and it has sent other propositions, declaring that it desired to seud them as a last altimatuns to St Petersburg before taking an active part in the struggle. But these new propositions are about the same which had been submitted to M. Drouyn de Lhuys approbation, and forced that Minister to resign his situation. It is not probable, therefore, that they will meet a favourable reception at Paris and in London. Many people suppose that Austria will at length execute her engagements, and declare war against Russia. The conduct which that Power has kept until now is no encouragement to such hopes. The Cabinet of Austria fears us much to be at war with Russia as with the Western Powers, and it will maintain its neutrality as long as possible; and to prevent the Cabinets of Paris and London demanding quick and decisive resolutions, it has entered into the propositions of Prussia and of the German States. As all those Powers will remain neutral it is not probable that England and France will open hostilities against them.

The new loan of 753 millions of francs, which was to be negotiated in July next, has been postponed, and the Treasury will make shift to obtain the sums it wants from the Bank or France, which will advance 80 millions of francs and discount Bons du Tresor.
The new modifications of the Cabinet are not abandoned. M. de Persigny is very hostile to M. Fould, and he has accepted his embassy to London on the condition that M. Fould and M. Billault will be replaced. He accuses M. Billault with opposing, in 1848, the election of Louis Napoleon as representative, treating this candidate with great contempt in his electoral circuiars. M. de Persigny's departure for London has been put off in consequence of his wife's accouche ment. As he is not rich, the Emperor has granted him a sum of 300,000 francs to prepare his equipage and household

Though the Universal Exhibition has been officially opened to the public from the 15 th instant, there are few visitore, as the exhibitors are not ready, and the Palace is full of packages and workmes. One may judge, however, that it will be very splendid when all the products are placed. The English exhibitors occupy already a very conspicuons place in the Palace. All their packages arrived before the official opening, but most of them will
The followis ready to display their products. 16 . to 23d:-


Half-rast Four.-There was a great steadinegs in our securities notwithetanding $0_{\text {. }}^{0}$ decline of in the quotations of the English Consols. It was reported that the Conference of Vienna will be reopened on the 28 sh inst.

The Three per Cents, varied from 68f 80a to 69f 11c; Four-nnd-n. Half per Cents. from 93 f 50 e to 93 f 30 c . The Bank Shares were at 30 f 200 ; the Austrian Shares at 63f; the Northern Shares from 897 f 30 e to 895 f ; Enstern Shares from 800 f 25 e to $808 \mathrm{f} 75 \mathrm{c} ;$ ditto, New Shares, from 718f 750 to 715f; Orleans from 1,180f to 1,177f 500; Rouen from $1,050 f$ to $1,053 \mathrm{f} 50 \mathrm{c}$; Havre from 575 f to 580 f ; Great Central from $556 f 250$ to $560 f$.

## Cortespontontre

## AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

neports of the eight poon law twspectors on the experiments just completed in the counties op hants, wilts, leicester, Norfolk, suffole, beres, worcestrs, brecon, shropshire, denbigh, AND wEst hiding of yorkshire.

To the Editor of the Economist.
Sre,-These experiments being at length brought to a close and before the public, it will be seen that inspectors, guardians, officers, and occupiere, are of opinion they are a complete failure, and that the machinery, as applied, is altogether unsuited to the purpose, as well as more or less repugnant to all parties concerned.

I cannot, however, at all agree in the conclusion arrived at by the inspectors and some of the guardians and officers, viz., that the results are condemnatory of voluntaryism and confirmatory of the necessity of compulsory enactments. Voluntaryism has not had fair play in these experiments, but the very reverse; many farmers would be no more willing to lay open their affairs to the scrutinising eye of neighbours and landlords than they would be to collect water in a sieve, every drop of which would immediately ooze out; or to commit their produce to of which would immediately oze out; or to commit their produce to
winnowing machines for security instead of placing it in a well working winnowing

There is, however, sufficient evidence in the report to prove that i "the right men were in the right places," and had assigned to them their proper duties, the "Poor Law officials" may contribute much to the desired object; and voluntary as well as truthful information be easily obtained.
My chief object in the present communication is to caution your readers against being further misled as to the "growth of whent" in the United Kingdoms, from the incorrect inferences which are drawn by the inspectors in their "summary of results" at the commencement of their reports; wherein they would lead their readers to suppose, because somewhere about 1-10th of the aren of the counties at the head hereof was found to be in wheat last year, it necessarily followed they might fairly estimate a similar per centage on the area of all "England and Wales ${ }_{3}$ " but in so doing, they totally lose sight of the fact, that whilst these eight counties include several in which there is comparatively little waste or uncultivated lands, they also include others, on the eastern side of England, which contain a very much larger proportion of arable and wheat land than those on the northern and western sides. About one-third of the area of Wales, for instance or $1,500,000$ acres), consists of waste lands; whereas the proportion in Eagland does not exceed about onefifth of its entire surface, and is very much less in the eleven counties experimented upon.

The ascertained results, however, strongly confirm the estimates I made of the average annual produce of the United Kingdoms at an early period last year, which appeared in your paper of November 25th, 1854, and which I repeated in a somewhat different shape in my reply to W. H. B. on the 26 th of January, 1855. Those estimates, an compared with the facts which have been disclosed, will stand as under, viz. :-

Eatimated for 1856.
Ascertained for $185 \mathrm{~S}_{0}$

The above estimates of the eleven Engliph counties formed their joint portion of the whole of those which I submitted to you for England and Wales; and the comparatively near approach to the facts in each case, brings me to the conclusion that I had calculated upon an ares of wheat quite equal to that which would have been found in the remaining counties (had the experiment embraced the whole), so as to make up the entire growth of the United Kingdoms last year to only $3,080,000$ acres, notwithstanding the Poor Law Inspectors' Reports infer there were 3,807,846 acres in England and Wales, exclusive of the 570,000 acres found in Ireland and Scotland. So far, therefore, as these estimates have been cepabie of being tested (over no less than $48,600,000$ acres out of a gross total of $78,000,000$ acres), the facts prove those estimates to have been more than 100,000 acres in excess of the actual state of the case, $-1 \mathrm{am}, \mathrm{Sir}$, yours obediently,

Jas. M. Buceland.
Gloucester, May 24, 1855.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM AND RECEIPT STAMPS.

SIR,-Should administrative reform ever reach
Sir,-Should administrative reform ever reach the higher branches of the Government, I would suggest, as my contribution to that agitation, that no gentleman should be considered the "right man" for the Chancellorahip of the Exchequer unless he have previously served in a merchant's counting-house two to three years, of which one to be devoted to the Custom-house department.
The grent advantage that would accrue to commeree from such a preuminary training must be obvious to the "meanest capacity," and requires no argument to recommend it.
Whether Lord Lyndhurst's rule of a university education is strictly applicable to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, I am not prepared to say; but as the national budget has a good deal to do with commercial
men, I do think that a knowledge of their wants and wishes should have some place in a Chancellor's education.
Had the rule I now suggest been acted on heretofore, I am convinced Mr Gladstone's last tariff would have been differently arranged. Two to three hundred small articles which now pay triting duties would have been transferred to the free list. The sum derived from them is insignificant, the expense of collecting relatively great, and the expense to the merchant in extra clerks is equal, perhaps, to the whole amount of the duty.
Again, instead of having a stamp duty imposed, for the first time, on bills drawn abroad, we should have had that previously payable on inland bills and bills drawn on foreign countries entirely removed. Once more, we should not have been threatened, as we lately were, with a penny stamp on benkers' cheques, nor should we have the annoyance of a penny receipt stamp at all; but above all, and before all, we should not have to disfigure our letters by sticking a stamp on the face of them when acknowledging a remittance by post. This is a grievance, and a very serious one, as every merchant, or his corresponding clerk, can tell you. The amount is not complained of. It is the annoyance of having to remember such a trifle when writing letters that often require all one's attention.
If merchants wrote letters merely to own receipt of remittances, the thing might be tolerated. But as this is seldom the case, one is very apt to fill up the page without leaving room for the stamp, and more apt still to forget all about it, thereby subjecting oneself to a heary penalty. I do hope you will lend us your assistance to get quit of this annoyance.

1 may remark also, that in many, perhaps the majority of cases, remittances from one place to another have already borne all the stamp claims to which they are justly liable.
For example, I buy here and ship for London account certain goodson paying them I get a receipt-on shippingl use stamped bills of lading. My London correspondent merely refunds to me the money paid for him. In fact I am acting as his clerk. The same arguments hold good when I sell here for another at a distance.
1 have had more than once to write to correspondents to send mea stamp "initialed" to stick on their letter to avoid breakiag the law. Why should the mercantile men of this pre-eminently commercial country be annoyed in this way to gratify the crotchets of some "senior wran gler ?" Well and truly has one of nature's noblemen said of a certain class, "They gang in stirks and come out asses." While the go-ahead world are accelerating railways and steam-boats, and establishing telegraphs to expedite business and save time (and time is capital now-a days), here are your Chancellors of the Exchequer inventing all mannes of nuisances to counteract them-because, according to Lord L., they must be University men instead of men of business.-1 am, yours respectfully,
Livi pool, May 14, 1855.

## STAMPS ON BANKERS' CHEQUES. <br> To the Editor of the Economiot

Sir, -In your article on the above subject, in last week's number of your valuable paper, you say, "We rejoice that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to relinquish his proposed measure for imposing stamps on bankers' cheques." May I presume to ask whether this applies to country cheques drawn beyond the heretofore prescribed limit of fifteen miles? I sincerely hope it does, as the present syatem I consider highly detrimental and unjust to the fair country trader.-Sir, your obedient servant,

A Northumbriak.
Alnwick, May 14, 1855
[The stamps on bankers' cheques relinquished do not extend to those required by the law as it now stands, which are issued beyond the distance of fifteen miles, but only to those which it was proposed for the first time to bring into charge. Cheques drawn at distances beyond fifteen miles, or made use of as a means of remittance to a distance, are more of the character of bills of exchange at sight than of ordinary bankers' cheques, and as such have not been considered entitled to ex-emption-ED. Econ.]

## Emperial zarliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OP THE WEEK
House or Losps-Monday: The Charitable Truats BIII referred to $=$ seleet nommittee. Tueddav: Short discussion respecting Eari Grey's motion for Priday. Thurl day: second readiniog of the Newspaper stamp BiliL
Hoves or Covuows. Monday : Various ineuiries mate by hon, members reepeet ing the progress of the negotiations wish Rusciss. Tuasday: Motion by Mr Wise te


## HOUSE OF LORDS. Friday, May 18. [coscluded from oum last.]

Lord Panmure having concluded his details of the plan for consolidating the civil departments of the army, several noble lords expressed their opinion as to its merits.-Adjourned.

Monday, May 21.
The Charitable Trusts Bill was referred to a select committee, and the Scotch Intestacy Bill was read a third time and passed. Their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

Tuesday, May 22.
Lord Lyndhurst, referring to Earl Grey's notice respecting the late conferences at Vienna, inquired of the noble earl what course he intended to take in respect to the motion of which he had given notice for Friday.
Earl Grey replied that although he was cognisant of what took place in the House of Commons with respect to $n$ similar motion, he was not aware, at present, of any sufficient reason for postponing his motion any further. However, if any reason were urged why he might not proceed with his motion on Friday, he would be prepared to consider it.
In reply to Lord Lyndhurst, who said he understood that some nego
tintions were pending at Vienna, and that, therefore, it would be inconvenient to the Government and the country to proceed with the discustion,

Earl Granville said it was not true that the conference at Vienna had finally closed. Government were ready to receive any proposition that might lend to a safe and honourable peace. He made no appeal to the noble earl. The Government were quite ready to discuss the question if the noble earl brought it forward
The Earl of Hardwicke presented a petition from the Fibre Company, praying for leave to introduce a bill into their lordships' house.Adjourned.

Thursday, May 24
Lord Hardwicke called the attention of the Government to the report that Mr Phinn had been appointed Under-Secretary to the Admiralty. He wished to know why a naval man was not appointed to this office.
Lord Granville said it was quite true that Mr Phinn had received the appointmnet. He saw no reason why a civilian should not hold the office of Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, especially as it has been filled for a long time by the late Sir John Barrow, who was not a naval man.
Lord Canning moved the second reading of the Newspaper Stamp Bill; and enumerated the reasons which had induced the Government to bring forward the measure.
Lord Monteagle opposed the repeal of the tax, as inopportune at a moment when additional taxes were being laid on the people in order to meet the expense of the war.

Lord Canning replied, and the bill was read a second time.
Lord Granville gave notice that he should move on Friday that the house at its rising do adjourn till Monday week.-Adjourned.

Friday, May 25.
Earl Grey rose to move the address of which he had given notice. He then proceeded to enumerate the calamities of the war. It appeared from the most suthentic documents that, up to the receipt of the latest reports, there were nearly 250,000 of the Hussian armv destroyed. The losses on the side of Turkey had been no less than 120,000 men. We were painfully conscious of the losses which we had sustained in our own army since the war began. On the whole, he felt he wis under the mark when he stated that 500,000 human beings had already perished amid the horrors of w.r.
[left speaking.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONE. Friday, May 18.

## [concluded fhom our last.]

The adjourned debate on the question of going of going into committee upon the Education (Scotland) Bill was resumed ly
The Earl of Dalkeith, who seconded and supported the amendment of Mr C . Bruce, that the committee be instructed to divide the bill into two parts. A long discussion followed. On a division, the original motion was carried by 149 to 142 . The house shortly afterwards adjourned.

Monday, May 21.
Mr S. Herbert, in anticipation of the motion of which notice had been given by Mr Gibson, said, be wished to put an inquiry to Lord Palmerston, upon the answer to which would depend his own course upon that motion, as well as that of other members. He found, in the protocol of April 21, a paragraph, stating that Count Buol did not consider the different modes of solution exhausted, and considered it especially the task of Austria tolook for means of accommodation; that he hoped, therefore, that the conferences would meet again ns soon as any of its members should have any new propositions to make. With reference to this paragraph he put a series of questions, in reply to which,

Lord Palmerston said, Her Majesty's Government did not consider that all the modes of solution of the question were exhausted; that the conferences, though suspended, were not finally closed, but would be ready to assemble upon any proposition being made likely to lead to a satisfactory result; and that Her Majesty's Government would feel it to be their duty to give the most favourable consideration to any proposition coming from Austrin, with the view of bringing the war to an honourable and satisfactory termination.
Mr Gladstone observed that on the 26 th of April there had been a further protocol, in which a second proposition was met by the representatives of Austria and France by strong objections, but they, at the same time, declared that it contained elements or materials for further discussion ; but the British Plenipotentiary (Lord Westmoreland) stated that his instructions were exhausted. Under these circumstances, Mr Gibson, he thought, was entirely justified in believing that an absolute termination was put to the negotiations, and that he might justly appeal to the House for its judgment upon the whole question. But the answer of Lord Palmerston placed the question in a different position, and he felt the difficulty of interfereing with the proceedings of Government while the negotiations were still open. Under these circurnstances; he put it to Mr Gibson whether he would not exercise a wise discretion in refraining from calling upon the house for a decision, and leaving the matter for the present in the hands of Government, without embarrassing them by a discussion in that house?

Mr S. Herbert said, if Mr Gibson persisted in his motion, he should feel it to be his duty to move the previous question.

Lord H. Vane, having intended to second Mr Gibson's motion, put it to him whether, under the present circumstances, it would be right for him to persist therein?
Mr Disraeli observed that the country had a right to demand from the Government a much more explicit declaration as to what was the position
of the Government with reference to the negotiations than appeared sufof the Government with reference to the negotiations than appeared sufficient to satisfy the demands of Mr Gladstone and Mr Herbert.
Lord Palmerston maintained that the course be had taken was uniform and consistent. When called upon to do so, he laid upon the table the proceedings of the negotiations which had been conducted with the greatest ability by Lord J. Russell, and, if they had not resulted in the object the allies had in view, an honourable peace, the fault was not with Her

Majesty's Government, or with our ally the Emperor of the French, or with our ally, in a certain degree, the Emperor of Austria ; it rested with the Government of Russia.

Lord J Russell explained what had occurred at the last conference at which he was present, and what took place at a subsequent meeting when Count Buol declared that the means of negotiation were not exhausted. His opinion was that, whether the proposition led to peace or not, the Austrian Government would, before the Conferences finally closed, make some proposition to the members which must have one of two results-either it would be rejected, and then the conferences would be broken off; or the negotiations would be renewed with a better prospect of peace. It was not possible for him to say more, and when it was objected that this was vague, he answered that it was so because he had nothing definite or precise to communicate. The negotiations were only suspended, they were not broken off.
Sir J. Pakington said, Lord J. Russell had not stated any facts whatever which could guide the house to any conclusionas to whether Mr Gibson ought or ought not to persist in his motion. The house ought to know more distinctly from the Government whether or not the conferences were still going on, and the motion should not be postponed unless they stated distinctly that the negotiations were still open.
After some further discussion the subject dropped.-Adjourned.

## Tuesday, May 22.

Mr Wise moved a resolution, that the complete revision of our diplomatic establishments, recomended in the report of the Select Committee of 1850 on Official Salaries, should be carried into effect, dwelling chiefly upon the financial part of the question, and upon the ambassadorial expenditure in particular, contending that there could be no real advantage in having both a minister and an ambassador at the same Court, Russia having abolished the rank of ambassador. The motion was seconded by Mr Ewart.

Lord Palmerston concurred in the remarks, that the consular and diplomatic servants of the Crown were most important instruments of the public service, and he excepted to some observations of Mr Wise which were inconsistent with that view of their character. He then proceeded to reply in detail to the speech of that gentieman, showing that some of the recommendations of the committee of 1850 had been adopted, and assigning reasons why others had not been carried into effect. The United States had revised their diplomatic and consular establishments; but, instead of reducing, they had increased the snlariea and augmented the numbers, some of their missions being more expensive than the corresponding missions of the British Government. No country in the world was better served by its diplomatic agents than this. As no special ground had been laid for a resolution which implied a censure not deserved by the Government, he hoped Mr Wise would be satisfied with this discussion, and would not press the motion to a division. Mr Wise offered to withdraw his motion; but, Mr Baillie objecting, a division took place, when the motion was carried by 112 to 57 .
Mr H. Berkeley, in renewing his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of electors to be taken by way of ballot, infused some novelty into his argument by connecting the blunders and failures of the war with the malversation of the franchise. It was, he said, because Her Majesty could only select her advisers from certain families which monopolised majorities in that house that not only Ministers of the Crown, but leaders of our army and heads of departments, civi and military, were chosen, not for ability or merit, but because they belonged to those families which were so powerful that they were able to make or mar a Ministry. He passed in review some of the measures which had been introduced to check the abuses of our electoral system, especially the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, of which he spoke with little reverence, and contended that before the executive Government could be brought into a healthy condition the rottenness at the heart of the House of Commons must be removed, and for this purpose a reform of the representative system was necessary, and the first step to this was the securing to every elector of the free exercise of constitutional right, which was now wrested from him by the aristocracy and the monied classes. He read narratives of election incidents, in order to show the influence possessed and exerted by landlords over tenants, for which, he said, there was no remedy but a secret vote; and he cited a host of authorities in favour of the ballot.

The motion was seconded by Mr Feilden.
Lord Seymour said, the main ground upon which he should give his vote was, that publicity was of the essence of the representative system. The conduct of every class was canvassed by the public; the highest person in the realm was not exempt by her eminence, nor the lowest by his insignificance.
Lord Palmerston said, his objection to the motion was the same as that stated by Lord Seymour-namely, that publicity and responsibility to public opinion constituted an essential principle in our representative constitution. He held the privilege of a vote to be a trust confided by the law to a certain proportion of the community, not for their own benefit, but for that of the community at large, and that it ought to be discharged in the face of the whole country. If electors were compelled to vote in secret, it would be a degradation of the national character to which Englishmen would not submit. The great bulk of the constituency would defy the law, and only a part would go sneaking to the ballot box, to screen them from some personal inconvenience, being themselves objects of general obloquy.

The motion was negatived by 218 to 166 .
Mr Monsell obtained leave to bring in a bill for transferring to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State the powers and estates vested in the principal officers of the Ordnance.-Adjourned.

## Thursday, May 24.

In reply to Mr Otway, Lord Palmerston stated that Lord Westmorland had been informed by General Hess that Count Coronini, the General commanding the Austrian troops in the Principalities of Wallachis and Moldavia, had issued an order, which was not strictly equivalent to our martial law, since it applied only to the Austrian troops themselves, and to any persons detectec in endenvouring to induce those troops to
desert ; that Lord Westmorland had inquired of the Austrian Government whether the order would apply to foreigners, and the answer was that it was not applicable to any foreigners in the Principalities.

Mr Disroeli moved a resolution, "that this house cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war ; and that, under these circumstances, this bouse feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until Her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace." Having watched, he said, the conduct of the Government respecting the great question of peace or war, and especially during the conferences at Vienna, he had imbibed an opinion with regard to their intentions which filled him with great distrust. He thought the language of the Government ambiguous and their conduct uncertain; but it was impossible for him, although entertaining these opinions, to but it was impossible for him, although entertaining these opinions, to
ask the judgment of the house so long as the negotiations continued. At ask the judgment of the house so long as the negotiations continued. At
length the protocols of the conferences were laid upon the table, and he anticipated that the Ministers, following precedent, would have taken the earliest opportunity to ask the opision of Parliament, and state to the house what was the policy they intended to pursue. But he had been disappointed ; he might say that the country had been disappointed. It would have been more satisfactory if, at the conclusion of the negotistions, the First Minister had come forward and fairly avowed the views of the Administration; but nothing of this kind was done. He put it to the Government, therefore, whether there was to be peace or war ? upon what conditions they wished for peace, or in what spirit they were going to carry on the war? He wanted some explicit declaration upon these points, and as to what was our present condition. Was another proposition expected? Had it been made, and, if so, what was its character? Lord Palmerston had said he would not be forced into the disclosure of confidential communications; but that was no reason why he should take a course that must lead either to an ignominous peace or to a lingering, fruitless, and inglorious war, for war could not be carried on successfully with a morbid state of negotiations, which must depress the spirit, not only of this nation, but of foreign Powers.

## The motion was seconded by Mr Barrow.

Sir F. Baring moved as an amendment "that this house, having seen with regret that the conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it to be a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to Her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until Her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace." He could not, he said, meet the original motion with a direct negative, since it would be liable to misconstruc. tion. Adverting to the charges brought by Mr Disraeli against the Government, he denied that there had been any unfair concealment or any ambiguous language on their part. Was it prudent or politic, he asked, was it just to our allies, from day to day to expose all their confidential communications? He thought the Government had given all the information they fairly could. Mr Disraeli, he remarked, had adopted the unusual course of taking this opportunity to attach the character of a party strugzle to the desire to support Her Majesty in this war, and he party strugzle to the desire to support Her Majesty in this war, and he
had avowed his object to be to put an end to all negotiations. Was had avowed his object to be to put an end to all negotiations. Was
the house, when the Government declared that negutiations were still the house, when the Government declared that negutiations were still
going forward, to shut the door on peace, interfering with the prerogoing forward, to shut the door on peace, interfering with the prero
gative of the Crown, and with the wishes and interests of our allies ? gative of the Crown, and with the wishes and interests of our ailies ?
Sir W. Heathcote said it was impossible for him to vote for the original motion, the object of which was avowedly to shut the door to negotiation; and he thought the amendment was open to the charge of being ambiguous and uncertain. To get rid of this objection, he would insert after "hostilities," the words, "and atill cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue." The point of difference at the conferences arose as to the means of putting an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; and he thought the auggestion of the Russian Plenipotentiaries was not so vicious that it was incapable of being considered; that, on the contrary, it was emiwently capable of discussion, and even afforded a better solution of the nently capable of discussion, and even afforded a be
difficulty than what was suggested on the other side.
The Marquis of Granby said it was important to consider what were the real intentions of Russia, and whether her policy was really aggressive. He denied that her proceedings before the commencement of the war evinced a design to seize on Constantinople. The second proposition of Russia was declared by Austria to contain elements of negotiation. He was anxious, he said, for a just and honourable peace, and he protested against the language he had heard that night, imputing to members a willingness to make peace with Russia on terms incompatible with the honour of the country. With respect to the original motion, if he consented to it, he feared that he the other hand, that he misht instead of solution of this question, and, on the other hand, that he might instead of
enabling the Government to carry on the war with the greatest possible enabling the Government to carry on the war with the greatest possible
vigour, weaken their power in this and other countries. He could not, vigour, weaken their power in thin.
Mr Gladstone, after alluding to the various motions made or meditated, observed that he had no difficulty in determining which he should prefer. It was impossible, he said, to vote with Mr Disraeli; he felt that the negotiations, according to the latest accounte, had offered an admirable opportunity of bringing probably to a close the horrors of war. As respected the amendment of Sir F. Baring, it laboured, in his opinion,
without jugtification, under the charge of ambiguity, and its aspect was rather warlike than pacific. He objected, also, to an amendment of which notice had been given by Mr Lowe; but he supported most cordially the amendment suggested by Sir W. Heathcote, which expressed in the mildest and most prudent terms the opinion of the house, that the opportunity fur negotiation should not be lost. A war just in its origin would be unjust if prosecuted after its object had been obtained.
The only question unsettled at the conference was that which respected the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. The allies had proposed a certain method of putting an end to that preponderance, and Russia another, and that being unsatisfactory she proposed a second, and this
was the queation properly before the house. After dwelling upon the insidious encroachments of Russia under her treaties with the Porte, snd the quasi rights she wrongfully asserted under the treaty of Kainardji, ir Gladstone stated the objects originally contemplated in the war, and contended that every one of those objects had vanished from view. Having read the demands of the allied Powers and the answer of the Emperor of Russia in the beginning of 1854, and contrasted them with the terms to which Russia had since consented at Vienns, he asked whether it could be justly said the objects of the war were unattained? After the war the objects were enlarged, and finally merged into the Four Points, not merely limiting and restraining the treaty rights of Russia, but abolishmerely limiting and restraising the treaty rights of Russia, but abolish-
ing them altogether. These Four Points were in August, 1854 , absolutely rejected by Russia, but in December the Emperor promised his lutely rejected by Russia, but in December the Emperor promised his unreserved acceptance of terms which four months before he had contemptuously refused. The only one of these articles not now settled was the third, and the difference arose, not upon its principle, but upon the mode of its application, so that the quarrel was merely as to the mode of construing a moiety of the Third Point. The question of the Black Sea, he observed, was surrounded with difficulties, and the choice was to be made between several plans of limitation, all open to objec tions and imperfect arrangements. The more he looked at the question of limitation, the more apparent was its enormous difficulty guestion indignity it would offer to Russia, and no policy could be more dangerous than that of inflicting indignity upon her without reducing her power. He discussed the proposition of Russia, observing that her plenipotentiaries insisted, with some reason, that a plan of limitation would better accord with an aggressive policy on her part than the discretional power she offered to Turkey. Russia had receded from her pre: tences; she had gone far to put herself in the right, and, in war as well as in peace, the great object should be to be in the right. All the terms we had demanded had been substantially conceded, and if it was not for terms we fought but for military success, let the house look at this sentiment with the eye of reason, and it would appear immoral, inhuman, and unchristian. If the war wan continued in order to obtain military glory, we should tempt the justice of Him in whose hands was the fate of armies to launch upon us His wrath.
Lord J. Russell, after acknowledging the fairness with which Mr Gladstone had argued the question, and contrasting the spirit of his speech with that of Mr Disraeli's, observed that the question was whether or not, the immediate danger being warded off, we were to seek security for the future, and, if so, in what that security should consist. Mr Gladstone had seen in the proposition of Russia upon the third article a fulfiment of it ; but, in his opinion, to accept a security so futile and nugatory as that offered by Russia in both the first and second propositions would have been an attempt to deceive Europe in a manner quite unworthy of England and France. The Russian preponderance in the Black Sea was, next to the Russian occupation of the Principalities, the greatest danger with which Turkey was threatened. He entered then upon a defence of his proceedings at the conferences, in reply to Mr Disraeli, observing that upon the Third Point it was necessary to consider the whole of the important question, whether some bounds should not be put to the progress of Russia, and in what manner-a difficult problem to solve, and concerning which he had conferred with high authorities. He drew a picture of the enormous power, secret and patent, of Russia, and of the influence she had gained over Turkey-influence, he observed, which, if prudently used, was sufficient to give to Russia a predominant control over the councils of the Porte. He justified the declaration which he had made at the conference respecting the conditions to be attached to the Third Point-namely, that the propositions should not only be compatible with the honour of Russia, but consistent with the security of Europe, insisting, however, that a limitation of the Russian naval power in the Black Sea was indispensable to the security of Constantinople, and that its rejection by Russia wis a sure indication of her designs upon that city. It had been said that Austria had not given us all the support she might, but, as far is the conferences went, she had supported the allies. He could not say that Aastria was prepared to take an immediate part in the war with Russia, but there were many very powerful motives which influenced her to endeavour to maintain peace. Her engagements with us, however, were such that, if the war continued, he believed that she would ultimately take part in the war, and he was sure that the part she had already played would never be forgotten by Russia.

On the motion of Mr Whiteside, the debate was adjourned.
Friday, May 25.
The adjourned dehate Mr Disrae li's motion was resumed by Mr Whiteside, who entered at considerable length into the question before the house, and Was
[LEFT SPEAKINg.]

## Nelos of the certect.

## court and aristocracy.

On Sunday, the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace.
The Queen held a Privy Council on Monday at Buckingham Palace.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, attended by Captain Du Plat, on Tuesday, for the purpose of inspecting the works in progress forthe camp at Aldershott. The Queen left BuckinghamPalace for her marine residence, Osborne, Isle of wight.
Mr Phinn, M.P. for Bath, has accepted the office of Second Secretary to the Admiralty, vacated by the resignation of Admiral Hamilton. The usual ceremonies were observed at Osborne on Thursday, on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on Thursday aftermoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury,
in Downing street. About two hundred members attended, and were met by Viscount Palmerston, who was accompanied by Lord J. Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A deputation upon the subject of the recommendations of the Shipping Dues Commission, and especially in reference to the local bills before Parliament relating to dock accommodation in the port of the Mersey, and the town dues now claimed by the Corporation of Liverpool, had an interview with Lord Stanley of Alderley and the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, on Thursday, at the Board of Trade.
Fiscount Palmerston had a Cabinet dinner on Wedneaday evening at his mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

## METROPOLIS.

Statistical Society.-The seventh ordinary meeting of the Statistical Society, for the session 1854-55, was held on Monday evening. A paper was read, "On the Mining Resources of France," by H. Reader Lack, Esq. The author commenced by showing the progress made in the various branches of mining industry in the year 1852 as compared with that of 1841 . He stated that besides a large increase in the production of coal and iron, which formed the chief part of its mineral productions, a considerable increase in that of copper, silver, and lead had also taken place of late years, and that upon the whole the mining industry of the country was assuming a more active spirit. The total amount of coal raised in France in the year 1841 was $3,410,200$ tons, and the year $1852,4,816,350$ tons. The value of the iron and steel made in the year 1841 amounted to $5,671,582 l$; and in the year 1852 to $11,893,227 l$. The copper produced $11,147 \mathrm{l}$ in 1841 , and 206,6936 in 1852. The silver, $18,340 l$ in 1841 , and $54,160^{2}$ in 1852 ; and the lead, 12,559l in 1841, and $41,446 l$ in 1852 . The quantity of iron produced in France was fourfold that produced in Russia, and the quantity produced in Great Britain wah fourfold that produced in France. The subject was also considered in relation to the production of coal and iron in the principal iron manufacturing countries of the continent. The falling off in the quantity of French coal used for home consumption, and the increase in the amount of foreign coal imported (twothirds of which was from Belgium in 1852), was noticed as a somewhat remarkable fenture, and it is stated that since the reduction of the import duties in 1853 the import of coal from Great Britain had considerably increased. With regard to the production and manufacture of iron, it appeared that the amount of iron ore raised in 1852 was less than in the year 1847 -a fact attributed to the revolution of 1848 , which dealt a severe blow to the mining industry of the country. The value of the iron and steel manufactures, as stated above, increased very largely in 1852, as compared with 1841. It also showed that the late reductions in the iron duties had had the effect of increasing the importation of that article, in which Great Britain had shared, and finally pointed out the successful competition of Belgium with this country of late years in furnishing France with coal and pig and various kinds of manufacturing iron.

Assessments.-A return shows that with a population (in 1851) of $2,363,405 I$, and inhabited houses to the number of 306,088 , the rateable value of the property assessed in the metropolitan districts and other places not included in any city or borough to the property tax (Schedule A) amounts to $13,462,0672$; and the value of that assessed to the county rate (1855) to $9,294,299$ l. The poor rate for the year ended Lady-day, 1852, amounted to $9,975,660 l$. In the city of London the population is 127,869 , the number of inhabited houses 14,590 , the rateable value of the property $1,584,351 l$, and the poor rates (1851-2) 963,790l. In Westminster the population is 241,611 , the number of houses 24,755 , the rateable value to the property tax $2,420,116 l$, to the county rate $\mathbf{1 , 9 6 9 , 2 0 8}$, and the poor rate $1,795,7481$. In Marylebone the population is 370,957 , the number of houses 40,513 , the rateable value of the property to the income tax $2,510,1671$, and the poor rate $1,030,217 l$. In Finsbury the population is 323,830 , the number of houses 37,353 , the rateable value of the property $1,687,7631$, and the poor rate $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 0 , 1 5 0 l}$. In the Tower Hamlets the population is 539,111 , the number of houses 75,710 , the rateable value of the property $1,665,429 l$, and the poor rate $1,419,553$ l. In Southwark the population is 172,863 , the number of houses 23,751 , the rateable value of the property 677,8261 , and the poor rate $516,660 l$. In Lambeth the population is 258,808 , the number of houses 40,317 , the rateable value of the property $1,170,222 l$, and the poor rate $909,023 l$. In Greenwich the population is 99,365 , the number of inhabited houses 14,383 , the rateable value of the property 353,6091 , and the poor rate $272,056 l$. It may be stated that the population and number of houses ars taken from the census of 1851, that the poor rate is for the year ended Lady-day, 1852, and that where only one rateable value has been given, it is that to the property tax.

Health of London during the Week. - In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths of $\mathbf{1 , 1 4 3}$ persons, namely, 620 males and 523 females, were registered in London. Though the figures show a small reduction on those of the two previous weeks, they still imply rather a high rate of mortality. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years $1845 \cdot 54$ the average number of deaths was 989 , which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,088 . The deaths returned last week are 55 in excess of the number obtained by calculation. Last week the births of 820 boys and 836 girls, in all 1,656 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54 the average number was 1,453 . At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was $29^{\circ} 659 \mathrm{in}$. The mean temperature was 46.0 deg., which is 6.5 deg . below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day except Saturday, and on Sunday and Tuesday it was 10 deg. below the average. The amount of rain in the week was 0.44 in , most of which fell on Sunday. The wind was generally in the north.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## FRANCE.

The Parisian trade has not yet experienced any beneficial effects from the opening of the Universal Exhibition. Few foreign visitors have ar rived, the greater number deeming it expedient to postpone their journey until the month of June, when it will be in all its eclat. The weather, on the other hand, has not been favourable, and transactions generally but more particularly those of the magazins de nouveautes, have suffered from it. The shopkeepers having now completed their assortment of goods with a view to the Exhibition, the wholesale trade has relapsed into stagnation. Large orders have been received from Prussia by manufte turers of Paris and the departments, which are evidently intended for Russia. The greatest activity prevails in the manufactures of Tourcoing, St Etienne, and Lyong. In this last city hands are actually wanting to execute all the orters from Paris, England, and the United S'ates. At Rous baix, Rouen, and Mulhausen the dull season has commenced, and is likely to continue until orders from the fair of Beaucaire restore to them some activity. The price of the 41 bloaf of bread in Paris, which was maintained since Dec., 1853, at 8d, the difference from the market price having been made up to the bakers by the city, at the cost of $39,000,000 \mathrm{f}$, has been raised, since the 16 th inst., to 9 d . Corn rates increased during the week in all the markets, in consequence of unfavourable accounts from the agricultural districts. Rye has been considerably damaged by the cold, and in several districts the fields had to be ploughed over to receive other products. Wheat has also suffered, but not to the same extent. Speculators have availed themselves of these advices to raise their pretensions. The first sorts of flour find ready sale at the halle at from 85 f to 86 f per sack of 157 kilogrammes, and inferior qualities at from 79 f to 84 f , showing a rise of from If to $2 f$ since last week. The stock has fallen to 19,000 quintals. Wheat has increased 1 f 50 c per hectolitre and a half. The farmers have still a large quantity of grain in reserve, but refuse to make concessions. The price of meat still rises although the markets are abundantly supplied with cattle. The oidium has reappeared in the neighbourhood of Montpelier, not, however, to any alarming degree. In the Agenais and Bordelais the vines present the most healthy and thriving appearance. Brandy is in no demand, either in Paris or Bordeaux.

The Constitutionnel gives the following as the last (not the present) proposition of Austria respecting the third point:-1. The high contracting powers, convinced of the importance, for the maintenance of the general balance of power, of seeing the Sublime Porte united in the advantages of the union established by the law of nations between the different European states, declare that they consider it for the future as forming aa integral part of that union. They engage, each of them, to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and they also guarantee the strict execution of any engagements entered into. 2. The regulations for the closing of the Suraits of the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles, as set forth in the treaty of the 13th July, shall remain in force, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned. 3. Fach of the contracting parties which have no establishment in the Black Sea shall be authorised by a firman of the Sultan to keep two frigates there. 4. In the event of the Sultan being threatened by any aggression, he reserves to himself the right opening of the Strait sto all the naval forces of his allies, -5. In the event of the naval forces of Russia in the Black Sea being increased beyond what they were in 1853, the Sultan shall authorise each of the contracting parties as have nos establishments in the Black Sea to arm in that sea a number of vessels equal to the half of the augmentation of the Russian naval forces." Hitherto"(says the Constitutionnel) the views of Prussia coincided with those of the cabinet of Vienna; but the question of casus belli remained, on which the cabinet of Berlin did not for the moment like to enter into acy positive engagements. Austria removed this difficulty by making, in a private note, a formal engagement to declare war on Russia if the latter, in inc easing her naval forces in the Black Sea, should exceed the status quo of 1853. M. Drouyn de Lbuys before leaving Vienna changed the wording of the casus belli in this sense, that Austris should bind herself to make war on Russia even if the latter should re-establish her fleet on the strength it possessed in 1853. Austria consented to this wording, which implied the double limitation of the naval forces of Russia, both as regards the legal principle and the number.

## DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen says:-"It is now pretiy generally underatood that the Ministers have arrived, at an understanding as to the composition of the general parliament for the Danish monarchy, the principal feature of which is that it is to consist of 10 members, 30 of whom are to be nominated by the Crown, and the remaining 50 to be taken parily from the representative bodies of the three different parts of the kingdom (Denmark Proper, Schleswig, and Holstein), and partly by direct eleetion, the franchise to be confined to those electors either possessing an annual revenue of 1,200 rigsdalers (about 1501 ), of paying taxes to the amount of at least 200 riggdalers (25l). It is not yet decided in what proportions the direct elections are to stand towards the members of the provincial representative bodies. With regard to the political attributes to be accorded to the general parliament of the kingdom, there is still a great diversity of opinion. The supporters of the late Cabinet maintain that it is not advisable to extend the limits set forth in the royal ordinance of the 26th of July last year, which excludes the right of raising toxes and voting supplies in the striet sense of the word, whilst the pre sent Ministry expressly mentioned this principle in their programme on taking office. At one time the differences of opinion on this question were so great as to threaten serioasly the continued existence of the Cabinet.
The ex-Ministers who have been impeached, and who are to appear before the High Court of Justice of the kingdom on the 4th of June, are six in number :-M. Ersted, President of the Council; M. de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior ; General de Hansen, War; M. Bluhme, Poreign Affairs; Admiral Steen-Bille, Marine ; and M. de Scheel, Justice. They are accused-first, of having ordered, without having demanded the

## THE ECONOMIST.

authorisation of the Diet, though it was sitting, various measures causing expenses not accorded by the laws of finance; and, secondly, of having illegally solicited and obtained the royal sanction for the same measures and having ordered the pavment of other sums, without legal authorisaM. Me Hansen is besides especially accused of hasing disposed of tion. M. de Hansen is besiges especias and 1854. The High Court of Justice has aiready been constituted in accordance with Art. 72 of the Constitution. Itconsists of 16 judges, namely, eight members of the Volksthing and eipht members of the Supreme Tribunal, all elected by the bodies to which they respectively belong.

## TURKEY.

The Journal de Constantinople publishes the imperial hatt, by which the Christian subjects of the Sulian, hitherto excluded, by jealousy of religioa and racs, from the profession of arms, a e called to take part in the military service of the empire. The proclamation starts from the point, that all the subjects of the Sultan are alike, and without exception cared for by their Sovereign. It is next intimated, that measures are tak. ing for consolidating the bases of the Ottoman state for carrying out administrative reforms, and for giving legal guarant-es for the welfare of all. It is, under these circumstances, that the regulations respecting the military service of the empire come under revision. The fact that the Mussulmans at present perform all the military service, while the patrie belongs to all, is presented as an anomaly which it is time to abolish. Accordingly, it has been resolved, that all the Sultan's Christian subjects shall be liable to be called to serve in the army, ns they are already beund in duty to do ; that those enro'led shall form a military contingent ; and that those who do not serve in person shall pay in addition to the ordinary taxes a special impost, to be ca'led the Djidzye, or indemnity. It is said, further, that owing to the great numerical superiority of the Mussulman population, and their habit of carrying arms, the Christian portion of the Sultan's army will always be smaller than that composed of the same elements as at present. The , ules under which these measures are to be carried out will be published in special firmsns. In the meanwhile the enrolment will commence, both in A-ia and in European Turkey, the soldiers so raised to be entitled to all the rights which may hereafter be established more definitively for the benefit of the Christian army. Those soldiers who give proof of capacity and merit wil be raised to the rank of officers.

## UNITED STATES.

The mercantile advices from America state that the inquiry for foreign productions was less active, and prices were not so firm; but the stocks on hand were not heavy. The value of the imports during the week ending the 3 rd May was $2,365,855$ dols, whilst the exports were to the extent of $2,714,556$ dols, being an excess of the latter of 348,701 dols; a result of late of unusual occurrence. It is explained, however, by the falling of ia the imports. The total exports from the lst January to the above date were as follows :-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 * 54 \\ & \text { dols } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1355 dols |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incerese. } \\ & \text { dols. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Deerease. dols |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotto | 5,289,326 |  | 3,731,552 |  |  |  |  |
| Fiour | 3,718,261 |  | 1,511,384 |  |  |  | \% 67 |
| Cora meal ... | 120,041 |  | 117,159 |  |  |  | 2,8,2 |
| Whent | S,042,467 |  | ${ }^{67,938}$ |  |  |  | (,9\%4.529 |
|  | 1,32,269 |  | 1.307,009 |  |  |  | 325,150 |
| eef. | 467,381 |  | 730,991 |  |  |  |  |
| Pork, | 373,44 |  | 1,383,170 |  | 1,003,726 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 8,856,423 |  | 1,2:3,336 |  |  |

This statement shows an enormous decrease in the shipments of cotton and breadstuffs of all kinds, whilst salted provisions have iocreased. The supply of breadstuffs in the seaboard nuarkets generally was limited, and inadequate to meet the increased demand for Europe ; but it is satisfac. tory to find that supplies from new parts of the Union were coming forward. The New York Herald says :-"The extension of railways throughout the West, which have opened sec ions of country producing millions of bushels of grain, heretofore unable to reach marset-the great increase of labour in the agricultural regions, from the inactivity of all other branches of industry - the favourable autumn for sowing wheat, and the favourable spring for sowing and planting spring crops - the high prices ruling for breadstuffs, and the abundance of money offering for the extension of agriculural enterprise, a'l have an influence, which we hope to see realised in the harvesting of such crops as have never before been known, even in this great country." With reference to monet 1 y $y$ affairs, the export of gold to Europe $c$ in inued active. The shipment since the lst of January to the 3rd of May, from New York, amounted to $9,367,071$ dols ; from Boston, the exports. during the same period, were to the extent of 4,416,546 dols, against $1,535,500$ dols for the corresponding period of 1854 . 622,378 dols in 1853 , and 558,601 dols in 1852. The weekly return of the banks of the city of New York to the 5th May showed an increase in the specie of $\mathbf{4 2 , 6 2 6}$ dols. an increase of loans of 587,292 dols, an increase of deposits of $2,994,218$ dols, and an increase to the citculation of of deposits of
476.624 dols.

## WFST INDIES.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 26th ult. There was an active speculative demand for flour, the prize of which had advanced to 478 per barrel. The lard in the market was also active. In other articles the usual dulness prevailed, and the country parishes being fully suppiied no immediate improvement was anticipated. In butter the demand was limited. A slight improvement had taken place in cornmeal. Logwood was worth 40 s to 42 s per ton on board. Rice dull, with little $\mathrm{o}^{-}$no inquiry. In freights, vessels were plentiful. In exchanges, bills on Eng* land and America were plenty, and little inquired for. The quotations on London at Jamaica and colonial banks were, for 90 days, par ; 60 days, 1 per cent. premium ; merchants' bills, 1 per cent. discount ; on New York per cent. premium; merchat
60 days, 1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At St Lacia the weather was more favourable, but a want of labourers was still felt. Although the present crops have to some extent suffered from this cause, yet every preparation was being made for the future, and fair promises as to the next crop existed. The sanitary condition of the island wag satisfactory, At British Guiana the weather had also ime proved and the crops assumed a better appearance. Prom Trinidad we learn that things have assumed a more cheerful and promising aspeet. The Weather, with one exception, had been remarkably fine, and the operations of sugar manufacturing were going on with increased activity. Many planters whose sugars were shut up in the interior from bad roads, were carting rapidly and getting their curing-houses relieved of crowded hogsheads.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that Mr Van Prehn, a Javanese planter, recently settled in Natal, has entered iuto an extensive scheme for cultivating and manufacturing indigo in that settlement. An indigo manufactory is immediately to be erected on the Umbilo, which runs through an estate of which he has become part proprietor, and supplies it with water power. Mr Yan Prehn, who has been forced to leave Java by the conduct of the colonial Government, is also directing his energies to induce his friends in Java to transfer themselves and their capital to Natal. Through his instrumentality, too, a number of Chinese labourers and their families will be introduced into the distriet.

## AUSTRALIA.

The latest advices from Australia state that the markets were somewhat firmer at both Sydney and Melbourne. The prices, however, obtained for imported goods were still very low, and below prime cost. The sales of merchandise of every kind by public auction continued numerous, and sufficiently tesify to the general depression in the state of trade. The rates of exchange and discount were unaltered. A question of some importance to the wool trade has been agitated. The Sydney Morning Hera/d gives the fol'owing particulars:-"In consequence of the majority of the buyers present at Thursday's sale demanding an allowance of 1 lb per cwt for draft, and to take effe t upon the wools then offered, it was deemed advisable to postione the sale in order to ascertain the claim they made and the terms they desired should be ad.pted, in lieu of those that had been in operation for many years, and found to work we 1. The prevailing customin Victoria, Eouth Austra ia, and Van Diemen's Land is similar to that allowed in England, viz., 1 lb per cwt. for draft The buyers being unanimous upon this subject, it is anticipated that the growers will comply with the demand now made; but should the grower prefer sending to Eng and in preference to selling his wool in the colony, he will find by his returns, that the woolbuyers a e not seeking anything unreasonable when they have to concede that which they now demand." In one of the trade circulars, the following reference is made to the subject :-"Wool-The disinclination on the part ot buyers to operate freely at present rates still $p$ - edominates, and growers as reluctantly yield to any reduction. Consequently transactions are not extensive, notwithstanding the arrivals are considerable in excess of last week, and generaly of approved qualities." The current prices of wool were from 1 s 5 d to 1 s 7 d per pound for fine clean samples, and 1 s Id to 1 l 4d for fair to middling. Tallow ranged from $46 l$ to $49 l$ for beef, $44 l$ to $50 l$ for mutton, and $36 l$ to $44 /$ for station ; but the brokers' quotations showed great discrepancies. In stociss and shares a fair amount of business was doing. Great disappointment had been occasioned in the colonies by the suspension of steara communication to and from England.
New gold discoveries had been made at Mount Ararat, near the river Hopkins, and on the K-ilor plains. The weather had been remarkable dry, and the miners had collected rast heaps of "washing stuff," to by operated on in the rainy season. At Bendigg and Ballarat quartz crushing was carried on with great activity, and at the latt- r place machinery had been brought into use for pumping the water out of the lower levels. The workings at Anderson's Creek, in the bed of the Yarra Yarra, were still in favour, and a large body of men were at work there.
The trade in imports had improved, as stocks had begun to grow short at the diggings. The geueral rate of wages had been declining for some time past, and, as the building sania had partially ceased, numbers of the artizans had begun to turn their attention to agricalture and market-gardening.

The suspension of steam commanication with the mother-country, both via India and the Cape of Good Hope, had caused great dissatisfaction throughout the whole of the Australian provinces.
The price of gold remained steady at 76s. The wool market was dull, and wool was coming in from the interior in only small quantities.
The Lightning and Red Jacket elippers hal not arrived out when the James Baines left.

BIRTHS.
On the 18 ith insta at Brighton, Lady Winioingtion, of a won, stillborn
On the zoth inati, at Luffoes, Haddiagtoanohire, N.B., the Houl. Mrs Georgo W. Hope,
of a dugighte. of a daughter.
On the 21st inst, at 13 Belgrave square, the Lady Inabeila Stewart, of a deaghter. Ou the 18 ch inst., at Auguats honse, Worthing, tha lady of General Sir do ian rorster Fitegeralic, K.C.B., s.ai.P., of a daghter, stillborn. Thomas, Barto, prematurely, of a moil

Marriages.
On the 15th inst., Hagh Henry, socond son of Hugh G worze Christian, Bengal Civil Service, to Aunie, eidest daughter of the late Lave New Con, Euq.
On the 2 2th inst, Francis, son of the inte Georse Withers, Loul, of Liverpool, to Panny Daras, lourtin dauguter of C. Caille, ExHS.
On the 21st inst., at Exeter, Lord $\mathbf{S p}_{\text {pencer }} \mathrm{S}$. Compton,
Oa the 11 th of Pebruary, at nea, Livelt-Col John Back, Madrav Artillery
 Forbes, Bengal Evglieesrs. Mateer of hie Cascutis Mint, ased 53.


## CUMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The export duty on coarse aod fine salt in Franee, has been abolished; and all vessels loading salt in French ports are now exempted from tonnage dues.
The returas of circulation of the Irish and Scoteh banks for the four weeks ending the 14th of April last, when added toguther, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these basky during the past month, viz.:-Average circulation of the 1 rish banks, $6,462,4581$; average circulation of the Scotch banks, $3,742,9401$; average circulation during past month, $10,205,398 \%$. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banke, as given in the Banking Almanac, the following appears to be the state of the circulation :-The Irish banks are above their fixed issue, 107,964l; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue, 655,731l; total ubove the fixed jasue, 763,695 . The amounts of gold and silver held at the head offices of the several banks during the past month have been as follows :-Gold and silver held by the Irish banks, $2,000,742 l$; gold and silver held by the Scotch banke, 1,607,183l; total of gold and silver held, $3,607,925 l$. The above atat ments complete the returns of the circulation in England, Scothand, and Ireland for the month ending the 14th of April.
These returne, combined with the average circulation of the Bank of England for the same period, will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom, when compared with the previous month :-

## Bank of Englan

Private banks.
Joint stock bsnk
Total in Englant.o.
Seotland
Ireland
Onlted Kingdom

| Mrch 17, 1855 | $\underset{\underset{£}{\text { April }} 14,185 .}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19,0:7,9 1 | 19,685,56 |
| 3,744,618 | 3,912,67 |
| 3,032,257 | 3,151,4¢ |
| 23,804,861 | 26,749,66 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,811,573 \\ & 6,657,571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,742,94 \\ & 6,462,45 \end{aligned}$ |
| 36,274,005 | 36,915,0ö |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \underset{\&}{65,577} \\ 165,065 \\ 119,165 \end{gathered}$ | Decrease $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 944,807 | .* |
| $\cdots$ | 68,6,93 |
| ... |  |

Showing an increase of $943,807 \mathrm{l}$ in the circulation of notes in Englsnd, and an increase of $681,061 /$ in the circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the month enditg the 17 th of March, and, as compared with the month ending the 15th of April, 1854, the above returns show a decrease of $2,264,490$ in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of $2,534,601 l$ in the circulation of the of England in both departments during the month ending the 14thof of England in both departments during the month ending the lith of
April was $15,057,161$, being an increase of $1,542,855 l$ as compared April was $15,057,1611$, being an increase of $1,542,855 l$ as compared
with the previous month, aud an increase of $874,543 l$ when compared with the same petiod last year. The stock of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 14th of April was $3,607,925$ l, being a decrease of $105,959 l$ as compared with the previous return, and an increase of $86,580 l$ when compared with the corresponding period last $y \in a r$.
At a meeting of the National Bank of Ireland, held on Wednesday, the dividend announced was at the rate of 6 per cent. per avnum.
The last accounts from Archangel mention that the Dwina commenced thawing in the middle of April. Since the commencement of this century the river bas never but twice before freed itself so early from its icy fettere.
The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Vice. Consul at Galatz, reporting the permission granted to all neutral vessels with cargoes of graia to leave the Daisube for their respective countries.
ThefRight Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade ana Plantations have received a copy' of a despatch from Her Msjesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing a copy of a Danish luw suppressing, from and after the lst January, 1856, the monopoly of the trade with the Faroe Islands enjoyed by the Davish Government, and throwing that trade open to the sulyjects or all nations. The coasting trade and the trade between Denmark and the Faroe Islands are, however, restricted in the case of foreign vessels to those of above fifteen lasts measurement. All masters of vessels arriving from the Faroe Islands will be supplied with a copy or trauslation of the
law in English or Datch. law in English or Dutch.
The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada have issutd a report. It is stated that the investments in Canada have increased
from $411,943 l$ from $411,943 l 6 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ to $444,418 \mathrm{l} 1 \mathrm{~s} 7 \mathrm{~d}$. This enables the directors to maintain the dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The reserve fund amounts to $6,823 l 14 \mathrm{~s} 8 \mathrm{~d}$.
The negotiations that have been going on between the Russian and Prussian Governments for some abatements of the rigorous execution of the law prohibiting the export of specie from the kingdom of Poland have not arrived at auy sutisfactory result. It is not even permitted to travellers who may have recently entered the Russian territory to take away with them whatever toreign monfy they may Intelligence have been received time of crossing the frontirr.
Intelligence have been received overland at $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}}$ Petersburg that the troubles of the C+lestial Empire has extended to Mongolia. Four Khane, leadiug a nomsde life along the border frontiera of China and Russia, have demanded to be annexed to the latter Power, as they feel that the former is no longer able to afford them protection. I is said that the Russian Goverament has accepted ibe offer, and that the frontiers of the empire have thus been pushed some thirty verste to
the south, without the necessity of a blow.
A blue vook just published centaias the reports of the Poor Law Inepectore on mgricultural statistics in England in 1854. From a genersel summary prefixed to the local reporte, it appears that the gross estimated totals in the countien of England and Wales were following vumbers were under ti lage for various grains, viz,
$3,807,846$ acres of wheat, $2,667,776$ acres of barley, $1,302,782$ of oats, 73,731 of rye, 698,188 of beans and peas, 218,551 of vetchep, $2,267,200$ of turnips, 177,263 of mavgold, 12,638 of carrote, 192,287 of potatoes, 10,156 of flax, 18,976 of hope, 1,079 of osierp, 97,334 of other crops, and 895,969 bare fallow land, making a grand total, under the agricul. tural division, of 12,441,776 acren. The grand total number of acres under grass amounted to $15,212,203$, including $8,874,946$ acres of permanent pasture land, and $2,224,862$ acres of sheep walks and downs. The number of acres in housep, gardene, roads, \&c, was 976,197; the number of acres in waste attached to farms 786, 658 the number of acres in wood and plantatione, 1697369. the number
 acres in holdings of less than two ncres, 459,447; and the number of acres in holdiogo of not $3,814,108$. The stock of all the number of acres not accounted for, $3,814,108$. The atock of all the counties in
England and Wales in 1854 included $1,050,931$ horses, 258,079 colt England and Wales in 1854 included 1,050,931 horsee, 258,079 colta, 1,376,703 milch cows, 707.192 calves, $1,339,279$ other cattle, including working oxed, 244, 106 tupa, $7,299,915$ ewes, 6,987,982 lambe, $4,159,085$ other sheep, and $2,363,724$ awine. Is should be explained that returns have been received from 11 counties only, those from the remaining counties being simply estimated. We regret to fiad the Poor Law Inspectots complaining of the obstructions thiowa in the way of these statistical juvestigations by many of the farmers and occupiers of land, some of whom (in Worcestershire) positively refused to give information, while in Hants and Wilts the experiment of collecting agricultural statistics has positively failed, owing to the refusal of that support so essential to the success of the undertaking by a numerous body of the agriculturists.
Some idea of the rapidiy-iucreasing importance of Holyhead as a harbour of refuge may be formed from the comparative numbers of vessels which have auchored there during the past and preceding year, asmely, in 1854, 1,788 vessels, with a tonuage of 137,160 tons; in \&53. 1,293 vessels with a tonuage of 106,392 tous, showing an increase of 495 vessels during the past year.
The following general order has been issued by the Commissioners of Customs respecting the registry of Brit'sh shipping:-"Iu const quence of the numerous letters which have been received from the butports, requesting information relating to the registry of ves sels under the Merchant Shippiog Act, 1854, I am directed by the board to acquaint you, for the information of yourselves and all partif 8 concerned, that the old law having been repealed, no operarequder its provisions is intended for the future; that it is not now requisite, as formerly, that ships should be registered anew on change of property unless the owners desire it; that ships registered prior may, wi of May, 1855, may retain their old registries; that shipe may, with the sauction of the board, and on payment of the
expenses, be renteasured under the new law if the owner desire it, and retain their old registries, the same being marked with any alteration of tonnage such remeasurement may result in, but that ships required to be registered anew must of necessity be remeasured under the new law; and ships registered prior to the 1st May, 1855 , transferred from one port to another, must in like manner be remeasured That in cases were ships are registered under the old law, and the certificate of regisiry may have been lost or obliterated, the certificates given in lieu should be on the old form, as being that alone applicable to the particulars found in the registry; and whenever ships have been once measured under the new law, that it is not requisite they should be again measured on registry anew, except under the circumstances enumerated in the 26th section of the Merchant Shipping Act.-I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, C. Claridge, Pro-Assistant Secre'ary."
Although the recent advices from Australia have been more satis. factory as to the state of the import markets, there appears to be no immediate desire to extend shipments, and as the tonnage ou the berth has materielly increased during the last two or three weeks, there is no improvement in the rate of freight: 408 to 504 per ton payable here for goodf, and 60 s to 65 s per ton register for shipf, are espegates current. East India home freights have been more active of especially for Calcutta-at 92s 6d to 100s per too, varying with sixe vessel, position, and limitation of cargo. Akyab rates are firm at 90 a to arrive out in all February, or 85s for all March; Bombay, 608 to 62s 6d; Manills, 70s ; Moulmeid, 100s; Mauritius, 60s, \&c., \&ce Outward freights continue very dull-the inquiry for ships for coal being extremely limited. From South America ( Wi st Coast), we quote for nitrate of sode 84s per ton from a port not north of Iquique to Newcastle; and guano 80s to United Kingdom from the Cuineas, West India and Brazil freights homewards are without inprovement but for coals out rather better terms are obtainable. Quebec freights have ruled very low this season. Present rates are for Wicklow, a 36s per load; Kinkcudbright, 36s; Barrow, Fleetwood, or White haven, 34s : Dublin or Beltast, 35s: Holyhead or Birkenhead, 358 Cardigan or Aberystwith 37s: Fowey, Trure, or Padstow, 32 s Strabraer, 34s, \&c., \&ce. The current quotations for freight of coals from Newcantle are the following, all at per keel of 21 tons 4 cw -Ader, $32^{l} 10$-Bombay, Calcutte or Ceylon, $22 l$-Hong Kong, 306 -Madrar, Peuang, or Siugapore, 261 - Pors W, Letield, 601 Kong, 68 l - Bahia, $26 l$-Buenos Ayres or Moute Videc, $38 l$ to 40l-Caldera or Cetlao, 30l-Coquimber, 35l-Havana, 23l-Jamaica, $21 l$-Para, 30 -Rio Janeire, 37, San Francieco, 70l-St Thomas's, 251 -Valparaioon 351 - Cape of Good Hope, 301 -Alexandia, $32 l$-Algiers, 36 francs -Bareplona, 34l-Beicos Bey, 42l-Bonna, 33l-Carthagens, 181 -Cett" 38'-Constantinople, 42l-Grenoa, 34-Gibraltar, 24i-Malage, 23--Marseillef, 30l-Maita, 32/-Matare, 31/-Messiua, 351 -Naples 36l-Oran, 33l-Palermo or Palma, 30L-Stura, 35l-I'rieste, $31^{l-}$ Val-ucia, 211 -Vevice, $34 l$.
We have advices from Ceylon to the 16 th ult. The Shipping List observes :-During the past tortaight coffee shupping operatuus have been carricd on with vigou, and the weather generally has been favourable tor curing operations. Freights have been very high, but are eomewhat easier, recent arrivals of tonnage, principsily from Australia, haviug sent them dowa 10 shilliage. We quate now at $6 l$,
but there is yet tonnage wanted. Our import market has been very dull, but the pearl fishery being now over, money that has been tied up in drafts for the purpose of purchasing oysters will be released, and may perhaps assist in improving basiaess. rate being now the same as in Bombay, from whence we draw our Supplies of specie at a cost of 1 per ceat. Coffee-Native, pickedand supplies of specie at a cost of if per ceat. Coffse-Native, picked sold.
dried, is quoted at 30 s 6 d , at which rate $4,000 \mathrm{cwts}$ have been sold. This price, with freight $4 l 10 \mathrm{~s}$ in bags and exchavges 7 per cento, is equal 40 s per cwt. In plantation, no sales are reported to lave taken equal 40 s per cwt. In plantation, no sales are reported to have taken
place since our last ; price nominally $2 l 0 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ to $2 l 2 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$.per cwt. placesince our last ; prica nominally $2 l 0 s 6 d$ to 262 s 6 d per cwh. taken place since our list; the market is falling. Coir market dull. Rice is down now in Kandy to about five shillings a bushel.
It appears from official returns that the quantity of wine imported into Prance in the month of February last was 38,580 hectolitres of the ordinary sorte, and 549 hectos of the finer. Of brandiep, the quantity imported was 12,461 hectos., and 2,922 of them came from England. The total quantity of wine imported since the duty was changed in September last wae, up to the 28th of February, 192,212 hectos. of the ordinary sortf, and 2,778 of the finer. The import of brandies during the same period was 76,897 hectos.
At a sale of copper ore, held at Swansea, on the 22nd inst., 1,937 tons sold for $21,326 l 6 \mathrm{~s}$. The following amounts were realised by the different mines:-

|  | Tone. |  | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | d |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cobre | 541 |  | 10,378 12 | 0 |
| Bearhaven | 440 |  | 4,632 15 | 0 |
| Ballymurtah. | 380 |  | 1,454 |  |
| Knockmation | 263 | ............ese.x | 2,719 3 |  |
| Britioh Slag .................... ........ | 138 | ......eso......... | 464 |  |
| Peninsular | 85 |  | 885 |  |
| French 8lag | 43 |  | 3161 | 0 |
| Molland | 27 |  | 21012 | 0 |
| Mines des Alpes | 10 |  | 265 | 0 |
| Tota | 1,927 |  | 21,326 6 | $0$ |

The number of acres of land under vine cultivation in France differs but little from $5,000,000$. There are about $2,000,000$ of persons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transportation and sale of wine. The annual average product is a little more than $800,000,000$ gallons. The annual value may be set down in than $800,000,000$ gallons. The annual value may be set down in
round numbers at $100,000,000$ dols. In the year 1849 , which is proround numbers at $100,000,000$ dols. In the year 1849 , which is pro-
bably the best in several years, the number of acres under cultivation was $5,500,000$, producing $929,000,000$ gallons of wine. This was an increase of $115,000,000$ over that of the last decade, 1839. Nearly $50,000,000$ gallons are annuaily exported as French wines. In $1849,41,000,000$; in $1852,53,200,000$; in $1833,43,500,000$. Niaety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to the Government restrictions, there will be but litlle French brandy exported. One-seventh, or about $133,000,000 \mathrm{gallons}$ of wine are snnually exported from France either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine snd its produce paid in the French exchequer during the past year was was $22,800,000$ dols. This includes the ordinary excise, as aleo the " octroi", or city duty. There are by estimate $220,000,000$ gallons of wine manufactured into spirits, inclusive of the $90,000,000$ made into brandy. tured into spirits, inclusive of the $90,000,000$ made into brandy.
This leaves more than $700,000,000$ gallons of wine for home conThis leaves more than $700,000,600$ gallons of wine for home
sumption, or about 21 gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

A special meeting of the South Sea Company was held on Thursday, when the directors presented a report showing the progress made iu the realisation of its assets. According to the statement of the Sub-Governor, the principal securities in January last were$100,000 l$ East ladia bonds, $500,000 l$ Exchequer bonds, and $1,675,600$ l Exchequer bills. Ot the whole of these only 27,800l Exchequer bonds and $440,900 l$ Exchequer bills remain undisposed of, each description in the aggregate having produced a higher price than was originally paid by the company. The house and premises have been sold for 56,750 , an increase on a careful valuation of upwards of 6,000 . Compensation has been awarded to the officers, clerks, \&cc, and the total, including annuities, is $24,759 l$. The accounts as prepared on the 23d instant, show the entire liabilities to be 70,339 , and the assets (iacluding a cash balance of 622,800 , and money advanced on loan, $1,149,597 l$ ) $2,306,727 l$; leaving aa available balance of 2,236 388l. The original capital of South Sea Stock was $3,662,784 l$, of which $1,798,048^{l}$ has been $\mathrm{I}^{\text {urchased }}$ by the company, showing au amount of $1,864,7361$ to be entitled to participation in the divisible assets, which will yield 119618 s for each 100 stock. This estimate is exclusive of the dividend accrniag iu July, which will be declared in ordinary form, although its probable amount cannot yet be stated. It is proposed, therefore, on the 5 th of July next to pay to the proprietors a sum equal to the rate of 115 on the mmount of their stock, and the directors ure also prepared on and after the 30th instant, with three days' notice, to anticipate this distribution on an allowacce of discount as the rate of 3 per cent. for the interveaing period.
Resurne, moved 'or by Mr Moffst, M.P., show that the total quantity of foreign unrefioed sugar retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom in the year 1854 amounted to $2,432,291 \mathrm{cwt}$, against $1,531,978 \mathrm{cwt}$. in $1853,682,526$ is $1852,1,379,040 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{1851}$, and 908,395 cwt in 1850. In 1831 the quautity of foreign sugar retained for home consumption was ouly about 81 cwt , and the largest quautity admitted, befure the repeal of the old duty was 2,305 cwt. (in 1840). In 18.4, the year before the reduction of the duty on sugar. the qunnty retained for home consumption was ouly 92 cwt , bus it rose cwt . Ot the quautity consumed in $1854(2,439.291 \mathrm{cwt}$.) , $1,340,320 \mathrm{cw} /$. were infort d fiom Cuba, 303,429 from Puito Rico, $61,606 \mathrm{ftom}$ the Unit-d Statet, 404,415 frum Brazil, 110,068 cwt. fiom Java,
and 120,975 cwt. frum the Puilippine islaude. Ihe quantity of reand $120,975 \mathrm{cwt}$. Irom the Puilippine islaude. I he quantity of re-
fined sugar mad sugar candy importud from foreign parts and ietained or home consumption in 1854 amounted to $293,674 \mathrm{ewt}$, makiag a
total of all sorts of foreign sugar retained for home consumption in 1854 amount to $2,732,965 \mathrm{cwt}$., inclusive of $3,808 \mathrm{ewt}$ imported from British North Americe, 4,979 from the British West Indies, and 60 cwt. from the East Indses. It is necesamry to explain, however, that since the equalisation of tha duties in July, 1854, the origie of euger imported into the United Kingdom, being no longer directly aathen. ticated by the entry at the Custom-house, can only be inferred from the place of shipment ; such quantiries of foreigu sugar, therefore, as subseguently to the date above-mentioned may have been imported from the British possessions abrosd have not been identified as foreiga, and are not included ia the foregoing returu of consumption.
It appeara from a blue book coataining the 23d report of the Board of Putlic Workg, Ireland, for the year 1854, that the total amonat of loans and grants made for public works up to the 5 tia of January, 1855, was $4,913,774^{l}$ actually issued, leavipg $1,032,352!$ to be issued for ordinary loans and draisage and for land improvement. The abstract of the accounts of the commissioners for the year 1854 ex hibits a receipt of $806,269 l$ and an expenditure of 768,766 , of which 370,2186 was disbursed on account of public works or services, the balance left on the 31at of December, 1854, amounting to the sum of 37,5036. Up to 31st December, 1854, the number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act was 3,725 , amountiog to the sum of $4,264,2441$, and the number sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury was 2,996 , amounting to $1,931,316$, The sum of $1,275,550$ l had been expended in thorough draining, subsoiling, and making farm roads up to the said 31st of December, and the sum of 279,305t was in progress of expenditure. The total area that has been thorough-drajned under the Land Improvement Act amounta to 158,660 acres (including 5,500 acres in 1854), at an average cost of $4 l 16$ per acre. The thorough drainage works have been strikingly successful, and the operation of the Land Improvement Acts equally so. Owiog to the present high price of agricultural produce, , inerease in Ireland.

It is gratifying to learn that the seal fishery continues very prosperous. The following sealers are to be added to the report we have already published :-Rositer, Carter, J. and W. Stewart, 3,000; Swift Coady, J. Barron, 2,000; Gannet, Cahill, M'Bride and Kerr, 1,000 ; Bloomer Lass, Avery, P. Rogerson and Son, 2,800; Jane, Brine, Job Brothers and Co., 1,800; XXX's, Pond, L. O'Brien and Co., 1,300; Hope, Rockwood, Brooking, Son, and Co., 2,500, Wyoming, Hounsell and Co., 150 ; Walrus, Dwyer, E. Stabb, 1,500; Saran, Crowley, Baine, Johnston, and Co., 2,200; Noel, Coleman, Baine, Johnston, and Co., 1,103: Onyx, Dunn, Goodridge and Killigrew, 700 ; True Blue, Tiller, J. and W. Stewart, 1,500 ; Change, Hynes, L. O'Brien and Co., 2,700 ; Brothers, Bartlett, W. and H. Thomas and Co., 1,700; Native, W. and H. Thomas and Co., 800 .

## 夏iterature.

## Tie Toun of Mont Blanc and of Monte Roga, \&ec. By James

 D. Forbes, D.C.L , F.R.S., \&ic. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.The late much and deservedly lamented Professor Porbes prepared before his death, "from his Travels in the Alps of Savoy," a popular edition of the narrative part of that work, with an introduction on glaciers and the scenery around them, extracted from an article written by him for the "Edinburgh Review." There is no novelty, therefore, in the book. The original work has gone through two editions, and neither the lovers of the marvellous adventares, hairbreadsh escapes, bold and dangerous achievements, nor the admireri of the calm, pure scientific observations with which the work abounds, will find anything in the present work they have not before read. It merely makes the mountains Professor Forbes visited and described more accessible to the reader than before. The book is as entertaining as the best novel. Seducing us by its charms from oue proper business, it has made us very sensible that there is no necessity for Governments or authorities to give an artificial spur to the desire to read. It rather wante to be reined in. Fascinating books make men and women neglect important duties, and an artificial stimuius to learaing forces a growth of weedy-wordy authorship that criticism is powerless to keep under. Much time is wasted in merely scanning many of the books which fall into our hande, and we are seldom rewarded by such an agreeable book ns this of Professor Forbes. His own good spirit has throwa a peculiar charm over the great natural won. ders and stupendous beauties hedescribes. We even find something in his work which has a close connection with our own particular pursuits. Oaly last week we had oceasion to point out how much the industry of the Swiss, commonly called free, is vexed and impeded by numerous import and export dutien. The neighbouring countries have similar duties; they continually carry on againgt each other a war
of tariff, giving rise even amidst these great mountains to a despeof tariff, giving rise even amidst these great mountains to a despe-
rate smuggiog trade. Some of the Proiessor's guides were smugglers, rate smuggling trade. Some of the Proiessor's guides were amugglert,
and bere is a picture of the miserable life to which those are doomed who in these mouatains are appointed to prevent smuggling:-
af alpine hetenue collectors.
At length we got below the level of the cloud, and the jirut shelter wit reached was the wretched retreat of two Surdiaian douanicrs, who had lighted - ilre under a portion of the remaining arch of what had oace beea a pretty solid edifice, probably a cowhouse; atones beling plentiful, and wood the reverse, this mode of rooling had been adopted. They reveived ua with civility, and allowed us to dine by their fire; and at we had been on foot for eight huure, we were entitled to some repore. The absolute diccomfort in Fhioh this clase of anen live is greater than in almost any other profedion. Hard diet, conutunt exposure, sleepless nights, combined with pereonal risk, and still more galling anpopularily, great fatigue, and perpetual sarveiliance, are the ordinary accidents of their hife. Liable to suspioion when they quis the wident aad most inaccevible parts of the chain where a mangler may by possibility pass, ponted for houre together on a glacier 9.000 feet above the
mas, and, like snimale of prey, tuking repose during daylight in some deserted hovel in their wet elothes-one cannot but conelode the smagglet's life to be Jurury compared to the protracted sulleringg of their det-etors. On many
froutiers the dowaniere aro a slovenly and gelf-indulgent race; but on othera ronow that thio io no exiggerated picture of their lives, even in the finest nes oon of the year.
The barbarous commercial regulations which these men execute, whether intended to procure revenue or secure monopoly, are unmitigated misery and mischief.

On Human Longevity and the Amount of Life on thy Globe. By P. Flonrens. Translated from the French by Caarles Martei. H. Bailiere, Regent street.
Physiology and Geology are the two subjects treated of by M. Flourens. He quotes Cornaro, and recommends moderation; he refers to Parr, and is of opinion that at present the average duration of life may be doublec. He siudies the duration, quantity, forms, and advent of life, and concludes that since life has appeared on the globe the nuunber of species has tended to diminish, that as certain species disappear the number of individuals in the others increases, that the superior spicies overpower the inferior species. The writer is rather a gleaner from the writings of others-a gatherer of fragments out of which he makes a spangled grotto than a great producer himeelf. He puts one or two of the leading principles of geology in a clear light, and the contents of his book are thus summei up :-
Life has pot alwayóexisted upon this globe.

To ensble life to establish tiself upon the globe, it was necossary that the temperature should have been eomewhat cont, its surfeoe coosolidated, the air freed from the watere, thet all the solid, Itquid, and gaseous sabstavoes should each have taken ite proper place upon it, aud when all these things had been brought to this deeired point, the rame Hand that had condueted them there, hase created $i j e$, and apread it over the earth.
Newton dermonatrated God. The unique law which presides over all the globes of the universe, revealed to him God, and the unity of God.
Thus, all these oonditions necesary to $\mathrm{li} / \mathrm{e}$, failing one of which life was im-ponsible-temperature, water, sir, axygen, piants for the nourlibment of the herbivorous animsal, the herbivorous antman for the food of the os osnivorous, sco., all these necessary conditions, so admirably combined and prepared for the preciee moment when life was to appearr, prove God and one God. Apparently,
there were not two. If there had been two, they would not have harmonised there were not two
so well together.

A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada.
Charles Richard Weld. Longmans, Paternoster rowo
Mr WeLs's book is an agreeable, but somewhat trivial and commonplace description of his tour in the United States, in which his own personal mishaps and adventures, such as failing to get a supper, sitting between "two foulesmelling men" in a public conve yance, having a quid of tobaceo put on his plate and his bread filched at a table on board a steamer, being separated from his luggage, meeting an old friend in the forests, $\& c_{\text {c., }}$, being almost run over by a railway train and actually overturned, are mingled with slight descriptions of the country and people, and a few notices of trade and statistics. The Know-nothings, as the greatest novelty in the States, properly arrested some of Mr Weld's attention, and, ns they seem destined to have some influence in the States, our first extract shall relate to them:-
hietisg of Inow-nothings.
On the evening preoeding my departure from Washington, there wan a large meeting of the Know-nothioge oppootite the City Hall. They made use of the piliars appporting the portico so suepend their flage, which bore devices and inseriptions advoonting their party views. Their oratory was extremely violent. No native-bora Ameriena could, it was urged, be true to his country Who did not wee every means is hie power to drive foreignere from all situastions, These sentimente were loudly applauded by an auditory compriolog about 2,000 persons of various elastet. Al the conelusiou of each speecb, a band played a noiey air, and rooketo were thrown up. It was curiove to hoar these barets of factious intolerance in the eity founded by Waebington, who was partioularly inimical to sil reeret societies, which, whlle pro-
ciaiming freedom, dishonour the sacred name " 8 ecret eocieties," great man, "wrre institated by artful and designing members, purposely to cow amovg the people seeds of jealouey. The treachery of a Catiline or a Borgla may be deteoted by a fortuante accident, and erashed in its infancyl; but the demagogur, under his panoply of falseliood and ehicane, may gradually sap the foundations of secial order, and his countiy may be leff with no other recompense for the ruin he has wrougbt, and the misery he has easeed, than the poor consolation of exeerating hie name." The Kuow-nothingo and otber bodies would do well to lay these words to heart; for

In free confasion o'er Coinmbia's plains
mast aseuredly be a bar to social happlaese. The number of politioal aseociations in America th as extraordinary us the strange pames which they bear. Here are a few of thems - Wild Cate, Woolly Heade, Hankere, Straight-out Anti-M Morrill Temperance Demcorate, Nebraska Wild-ant Dusion Demoerrate, Nebracka Old-line Domoorate, Frees.Soilere, Hook and Ladder Demoorats Demb Demoerats, \&ono \&ca; and each party ereota a "platform " for their owa parposes.
As the great distinction between the States and Europe is the existence of personal slavery in the former and its entire nominal abolition in the latter, an association to keep America for the Americans, as against the Europesns and the progreas of European sentiment, must in the end merge into a society for the preservation of slavery. The men of Boston and the North and East, however, who have organised the Know-nothings, do not, we believe, contemplate such an effeet as the result of their hostility to Europeans. Mr Weld's account of the two dangers he ran we shall quote, as they illustrate the bold and daring spirit of the people which is the sonrce of their
Oa the evening preeeding my deparsure from Cincinnati, 1 went to the
eemettery. But eemetery. Buting preocding my departure from Cineinnati, I went to the
me man migh terminating my travels, and making girvetione I freecived from the lendlord of the Barnet Howse, I Itook on the in-

to convey parties to the oemetery. Here Tom, said the driver, at whose side I was seated, "take this man to the eemetery, and bring him book at seven for the last "bus." These words were addressed to a youth in change of a buggy, who replied by nodding aseent, and diselarging a cataract of brown salive among a lot of hens. As there whi no time to lose, I wia aoon ea route, "Tom" urging his horee at the top of his speed. I am not a nervous man, so, although we went at a break-neok rate, oareering over stones and through deep rate, I made no remonstranee, having falth in the eprings. Ba on turning a corner, we came euddenly in sight of a board, with the wellknown notice, "Look out for the locomolive vchen the bell rings,", which was made more impresive by hearing the signal, and seeing the line of steam announcing the proximity of a tralp, I was eomewhat an xious, so my driver did not manifest the sllighteet dispoiltion to stop. As usual, the road and railway eroseed on the eame level, whitch did not lessen my anxiety. "Hold hard ! stop, stop !" I eried ; and as these words reseived no attention, I rose from my weat and graoped the driver's arm, for the purpose of arresting our progress; but in vain. 1 Lashing the horee with redoubled enerky, he replied to my entreaties to stop, by the aseurance that he would go a-lhead of the en-gine; and to my horror, on we went, bugay and train approximating ra-
pidily an right angles; the locomotive's bell meanwhile ringing furionsly mat pidly al right angles ; the locomotive's bell meanwhile ringing furiously what seemed to be my death-knell. Findiog all my efioris to avert an antioipated Whinion were fatile, 1 resumed my reat, and resigned myself to my fate. Wer 1 did or sild duriag the next ber in feeling of bicknens cume over was we dild whrows hase, and I jets. "There, I told you I'd elear the darn'd thing," suid my driver, elhuckling over the achievement ; "but' 'twas a close shave."
As soon as we had taken our seatr, the bell rang, and we dasted of. In a few minater the conductor made his appearance; guest'd we were very late in etarting, and gues'd, again, t'mould be emartish work to pull up the time. To effect this required additional apeed, which I had every reason to believe could not maintained without serious danger. The conductor, bowever, was a determined man a and as he attached very litule valus to his own life, it was not Cumberland, follows the pars would bo much cased for. The line, after leaving Cumberisna, wich moble with rockel-lue impetwos ner rendering it necesaary cataatropho waz given oy the in ponderous iamp.glass on my hend, with, happily, no worn result of ts socket and preeipated into . Presentiy lady;
 exceaire speel. With blind if not wilfol renkleseness it wns maintaned and at lent . our piaces, $s$, days, and a series of dielocosory hesvings and collisions, terminating in deathlike vilence and the overthrow of the car which wa oocupled, gave certain evidence that we had gone of the line. I have no diatinet recollection how I er wled ;out of the oar, for I was half stunned; but 1 remember being highly delighted when I found my limbs eound. Oa looking round, the speco taole was extraordinary. With the exoeption of about half the middle car and engine, there was soaroely a portion of the traiu that was not more of less broken. The wheels were whiried to great distances, and the ralla for the length of many yards either wholly wrenched from the sleepers or converted into snake-heads. The poor alaves were considerably bruised isnd the baggage-waggon presented a curious mix'ure of portmanteaus, bago, boxes and ice. The nature of the accident was precisely as we had anticipated; the excessive speed at which we had beea going, com3ined with defeotive rails, threw us off a sharp ourve, on the side of which was a precipiee dipping into the Putomac, and on the other a vertical face of rock, againat which the ears liud been thrown.
Mr Weld attempted to show up this miscoaduct in the newspapers. but he experienced little sympathy or support. The Americans appear not yet to have learned to use public animadversion to correet the misconduct of individuals and companies, but only to attain political objects. Mr Weld makes us aware that forgeries and other offences against property are very numerous in the States, where, from actual poverty, there is less temptation to this crime-than in England. After a respect for life, the respect for property requires more than anything else to be cultivated in both countries, and he will be a social benefactor who can remedy the great moral weakness of the two nations. In both, springing from the same source, property is held less sacred than it ought to be. In commercial countries it is probably more necessary than in others that the highest authorities should set the example of rigidly observing towards the people a respect for their right of property, and in these countries as in others, the authorities, acting like the people, continually violate, on all kinds of pretexts, the right of property. The required reform must be practically begun in the highest quarters. Mr Weld's book is pleasingly written, in a quiet calm spirit, but the buik of the information it contains might have been got without crossing the Atlantic, nud might have
been condensed into a fourth of the four hundred pages it is stretched been condensed into a fourth of the four hundred pages it is stretched to fill.

To Readers and Oorrespondents.
Cr Communiestions must be authenticated by the name of the writer.
Had ' $A$ Lover of Peace" in Macclesfield seat his name, his letter would have been publiblied.

Cbe wankers bazette.
BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.
bank uf englanio
On Naturdey the ioth day of Mog 18s5:- LoS DEPARTMENT
Notesisenee
 29,502,550

Governmentabt
Other Securitios. $\qquad$ U, itw Other securitity
Goldcoinulid bu
Siterbultion bullion. $2,989,900$
$15,902,550$

29,502,550 29,902,550

| Bankinte | ARTMENT, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Proprietors' espital - ............ 14,563,.00e | GovernmentSecurities,Inelud- $\quad 2$ |
| Reit ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | lig Dead Weight Annuity on 10,823 13 |
| Pubile Doponits (imeintingex- |  |
| elinquer, savinge Banks, Com- | Noter |
|  | Goldaudsirver oin |
|  |  |
| Soven Dayand other Bill --. |  |
| 34,304,033 | 3 |
| Dated the 2tith May, 1855. | c. marsaall, Chief Casbier. |

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


under the head Ress.
friday night.
The preceding accountg, compared with those of last week, exhibit-

| A decrease of Circulation of ..................................... | 333,815 |
| :---: | :---: |
| In increae of Pablic Deposits of in increase of Other Deposits of | 624,364 |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{n}$ increase of Other Daposits of | ${ }_{281,487}^{25.554}$ |
| 1 n increase of Bulli $n$ of. | 602,315 |
| 1 n increase of Resat of | 4,315 |
| da increase of Reserie | 899,910 |

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, $333,815 l$; an increase of public depostts, $624,364 l$; an increase of private deposits, $25,564 l$; a decrease of securities, 281,8871 , whereof $193,242 l$ is public securities and $88,645 l$ is private securities ; an increase of bullion, 602,515l; an increase of rest, 4,515l; and an increase of reserve, $899,910 l$ : The bullion in the Bank, it will be seen, now amounts to $16,647,716 l$, and the reserve to $11,025,776 l$. The Bank is fast getting fall of money.

Money continues abundant, and the market is easy. On call more than 3 per cent. cannot be obtained, but the current rate is not above $2 \frac{1}{2}$. The best bills are discounted at $3 \frac{1}{4}$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
The exchanges continue favourable, and at present there is no apprehension that they will become unfavourable.
The arrivals of the precious metals in the week are stated to be from Australia about $430,000 l$; from the United States about 185,000l; from the West Indies and Pacific, 96,000 ; ; together, 711,000\%.

On the Stock Exchange there has been, on account of the Epsom races, a broken week, and the business done has not been extensive. The funde, however, have continually tended upwards, and Consols, after some fluctuations, have reached to-day $91 \frac{1}{4}$ buyers. The omnium is at 3t premium, with a probability of going higher. Money is abundant on the Stock Exchange, and is lent at 2 or 3 per cent. The following is our usual list :-


| Closine prices 14.tFriday. |  | Closing prices this day. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - percentconavis, accouns | ${ }_{89}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | \% |
| - money ... | $89{ }^{\text {i }}$ |  | 911 |
| Now a per cents ............es | ${ }^{69.1}$ |  | s0, |
| 5per cent reduced do. | ${ }^{838} 8$ |  |  |
| Eschequerbille, lurge.March |  |  |  |
| Bank stock. | 2082191 |  | 208210 |
| East India stock ...-....... | 228231 |  | 2344 |
|  | ${ }^{37} 8^{\text {e }}$ |  |  |
| Portugueso 4 percents | ${ }_{42}^{181}$ |  | ${ }_{424}{ }_{4}$ |
| Mexican 3 percents ......... | $20{ }_{8} 11$ |  | 224 |
| Dutch 2 it per cents ............ | 63 t |  | 64 |
| - 4 percents | 924 |  |  |
| Russlan, 4 atock | 889 |  |  |
| Russian, s per cent. ........ | ${ }^{98} 93$ |  | ${ }^{94} 100$ |
| 8ardinina atock .................. | $86{ }^{\text {8 }} 7$ |  | 8748 |
| Peruviun 4 f .................... | 679 |  |  |
| 3 per cent | 47 |  |  |
| Veneruela | 301 |  | ${ }_{4} 28$ |
| Tarkish Loan .................... |  |  | 77 |
| French Loan | $\cdots$ |  |  |

The railway market has also tended upwards, and the shares are generally better. We subjoin our usual list :-



Votice was issued on Monday that the interest upon the Exchequer bills to be renewed on the 11 th of June will be lawered from its present rate of $2 \frac{7 d}{}$ per day to 2 d per day, at which if has atood since the 25 th of May, 1854. This is equivalent to a reduction of 7 s 7 d per annum, and the yearly rate for the fature will consequently be $3 l 0 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d}$. It effects a saving of about $30,000 \mathrm{~d}$ a year, and furnishes another demonstration of the unshaken credit of the country.
There was an expectation yesterday that the Bank would again lower the rate of interest, but the expectation was not realised. That the Bank is not getting any bills, is certain; and it is equally certain that it has a large sum of money to dispose of, and to-day it is accordingly reported that it is a purchaser of Goveroment securities.
The resumption of the inquiry yesterday at Guildhall into the charges against D. M. Davidson and C. W. Gordon excited intense interest. The hall was crowded by gentlemen interested in the case. To-day it was the great topie of conversation, and it was generally remarked that the more the matter was investigated the darker it looked. We give the foilowing as a rectification of what we have previously quoted:-
Mr Chapman was then examined, asd said, -1 with to correct an arror ia my lact evidence. In the report in the Times I am maje to say that "Gordoa offered me the lease of the dietillery"" and that "I had no more dealingo mith them after the iaterview in October." With regard to the fart, I did not may il Was Gordon who offered me the losse, but it wus offored. The latter mat a mistake of my own. I oannot say if Davidson and Gordon have referrod persons to us alicee then, but I know that we bave given our opinion freely of them.
So little, however, had the melpractices of the bankrupts, which were known to Messrs Overend, Gurney, and Co., in October, been made public, that the house of Barnett, Hoare, and Co., transacted business with them in April, 1854.

Mr Joseph Hoare said, - I am a parinez in the Arm of Barnett, Hoare, and Co., bankerp. We had some tranamations with the prisoners, and they owe us with ween 2,000 and 3,0002. We held five warrants, whioh Gordon deponited with us. We put them iato the hands of Cotton and Trueman to inquire about aleo oent a olerk to Hagan's wharf, but Maltby perfectly satiefed him. We had been haviog transactions with Gordov, and we made advances, which wers renewed from time to time, and these warrants were deposited with us previously, and re-deposited arier Ootober, 1853. I have their letter, dated Maseh, 1854, in which they enclosed to ne warrquts for 3,0002 Two other warrantg were given to us in April, 1854, for 1,000\%. I have another letter dated the ad of April, 1854 , aeking for a further advance of 2,0003 , and offering uf, as colifoteral seourity, warraste for 100 tons of spelter. The spelter warrants wore depooited with us on the 14 th of June, 1554 , in consilderation of
Cole, Brothers', acceptance for $2,500 \mathrm{l}, 1,500 \mathrm{t}$ of which wus pald.
That men who had forfeited all claim to credit in October, 1853, should visit Lombard street and transact business in March and April, 1854, and then get advances, causes unmixed astonishment.

Three reports on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, just made to the London Board oe Proprietors by Sir C. Roney, Mr A. M. Ross (the engineer), and MrS. P. Bidder (the general manager), give a very favourable account of this undertaking, and of its numerous advantages to the countries it passes throngh :- "Previons to the opening of the line between Montreal and Portland, in Jaly, 1853, those two cities (it is said) were as much separated from one another by ranges of hills and dense forests, as if they had been 3,000 instead of 300 miles apart. The country, in the centre 150 miles, was totally unknown, and part of it had only a short time previously bsen surveyed by the United States Government. The first population brought into these 150 miles was to make the railway, and at its opening there were not upon them more than about 200 settlers. Population has since rapidly filled in along the entire length of the railway ; and in the centre there are now about 3,000 active contributors to the company's traffic and revenue. Large clearances of the forest have taken place, and villages are springing up adjacent to the numerous rivers and streams which zun in the vicinity of the line; 28 saw-mills have been built, and others are either planned or in course of construction." So in every other district through which the line has penetrated, it is promoting the settlement of people and the increase of wealth.

The money market in th3 United States continued very quiet. Capital continued abundant, and was lent on good securities at rates ranging from 5 to 8 per cent.; but lenders were more anxions to lend than borrowers to borrow. No substantial revival in trade and financial affairs was anticipated until a decided reduction in the exorbitant prices of breadstaffis and provisions took place.


| RION MA Latest Data | Fexchanges o <br> Rate of Exchange on Loncion. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | f.25 15 | -* | 3 dayn atght |
| - 24 | 8.21 921 |  | 3 menthn date |
| Antworp esom - 22 | 2.25 -5 |  | 3 days' sight |
| Amstardamome - 21 -om | 81187 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 52 | 1180 |  | 2 month's dats |
| Hamburg nom - 23 | mi3 5 |  | 3 day's simht |
| - $22 \ldots$ | mi3 3 |  | 3 munth's late |
| 8.Peteraburg.o - $\mathrm{il}^{17} 00000$ | 36 to 3664 |  |  |
| Lisbon .ancoueno. - 13 | $54]$ to dd | On+ | 8 |
| Gibraltar .ano.e.e. |  | -m |  |
| New York .osest | 110 to 1101 |  | 60 day's sight |
| Jamalce nenoen April 29 | 1 par cen'. dia | ...... | 30 |
| - 29 | 1 per cent. put | - | 60 |
| - $29 \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Havana .asoomes - 27 .m. | 9 to 91 per et. pm | -0.... | 90 |
| Rio de Jazeirn.0 - 16 .nm | 27 dd no 27]d | -1.0.0 | 60 |
| Bahia .osesecomer - 18. | 2 ld |  | 60 |
| Pernambuco ... - 19. | 27]d to 27!d |  | 60 |
| Buenos Ayres.o. - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 28 d | Onose |  |
| Singapore...... Mar. 30 .. | $4381 \mathrm{dto} \mathrm{4s} \mathrm{9jd}$ | .. ... | ${ }^{6}$ months' sight |
|  | 7 per cent. |  |  |
| Bombay orowo.0 - 15 .mas | 2 c 1 idto 2 s 1/d | ** | 6 - |
| Calcutta | 28 1fd to 2 s 1fd | .0. |  |
| Californi ${ }_{\text {cenoseses }}$ |  |  | 60 dass ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |
| Hong Kong......e Mar. 15 | 48 8id to is 8 ded | 90000 | months' sight |
| Mauritius.....e.en Feb. $8 \ldots$ | par to 1 pmo | $\ldots$ | 90 days' aight |
| -dney ....... Mar. 15 | pur to 1 pm |  | 30 |
| Valparalso .....es - 14 | 43 to 45s |  | 60 - |

## COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par (according to the 4ast tariff), which, at the Euglish mint price of $3117810 \frac{\mathrm{~g}}{\mathrm{~g}} \mathrm{~d}$ per ounce for standard yold, gives an exchange of $25-17$; and the exelianke at Parie on London at short being 25 20, it
Byadvices from Hamburg the price of aoldis 4241 per mark, which at the English mint price of $8117 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~h} d$ per ounce for atandard gold, kive an exchange of 13.4 ; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at shat being $13 \cdot 6$, it follows that gold ia 0.64 per cent. dearer in London that in Hamburg.

The couree of exchange at New York on London for bille at 60 days' sigh is $110 \frac{1}{4}$ per oent., and the par of exchange between England and Amerion being $10928-40$ per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per vent, in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interent, the present rateleaves a small profit on the ime portation af gold from the United States.

> INDIA EXCHANGES


Bi-monthly
 April, 1856, 2,500,0906.
N.B. - Bills afanst indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articies drewn against.

## ©もe $\mathbb{C}$ ommerctal $\mathbb{C}$ mes.

Books, \&cc., to Sierra Leone.-On and from the 1st June next, the provisions of the colonial book post, as laid down in instructions No. 10 of this year, will be extended to books, \&cc., transmitted by packet betwpen the United Kingdom and the colony of Sierra Leone. Upon book packets for the above-mentioned colony the rates of postage will be as follows, viz. :-For a packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{lb}$ in weight, 6 d ; exceeding $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$ and not exceeding $1 \mathrm{lb}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$; exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs , 28 ; and so on, increasing one shilling for every pound or fraction of a pound.

Reduction oy Postage on Letters to Sierra Leone and Turk's Island.- On and from the lst June next, the postage upon letters conveyed, whether by packet or by private ship, between the United Kingdom and the colonies of Sierra Leone and Tark's Island, will be reduced to a combined British and colonial rate of-for a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight, 6 d ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 13 exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 2 s ; and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. The postage of letters to Sierra Leone and Turk's Island may be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.
Letters for the British Fleet in the Baltic, via Dantzic.Her Majesty's Government having made arrangements for keeping up a weekly communication between the British fleet in the Baltic and the port of Dantzic, by means of a steam vessel to be detached from the fleet for the purpose, mails will hereafter be forwarded weekly to Dantzic for for trarsmission by that vessel. The mails will be made up and despatched from London every Tuesday evening, and will be addressed to the care of the British Consul at Dantzic, who will deliver them to the naval officer appointed to receive them. Upon letters addressed to commissioned, non-commissioned, or warrant officers, as well as upon those for soldiers and seamen, forwarded via Dantzic, there will be chargeable a combined British and foreign rate of postage of 3 d when not exceeding a quarter of an ounce; 6 d when exceeding a quarter and not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, increasing three pence for every quarter of un ounce. The postage must be paid in advance, or the letters will not be forwarded. Letters for soldiers and seamen serving in the British fleet in the Baltic may still be forwarded, under the usual regulations, for a postage of one penny, by vesaels of war or transports proceeding from England, but such opportunities will necessarily be uncertain. Newspapers cannot be forwarded by the route of Dantzic, because the arrangements of the Prussian post-office do not allow of the foreign postage to which those newspapers would be liable being collected in the United Kingdom. They would,
therefore, be detained at Dantsic until that postage wha paid. By veasela of war, however, or transports, newspapers will be forwarded to the Baltic fleet without any charge.
Postage on Foneign on Colonial Lettras, sec.-By a Treasury warrant dated May 19, 1855, it is ordered, subject to the regulations therein specified, that on every letter not exceeding 1 oz weight posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom from or to any commissioned ofticer employed in Her Majesty's regular forces, artillery, or marines, in the White Sea or the adjacent waters, or sent from or to any commissioned or warrant officer, midshipman, or master's mate in the White Sea or adjacent waters, there shall be charged the uniform rate of 3d. If posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, and sent from or to any non-commissioned officer, seaman, \&cc., via Christiania, there shall be charged 3d; if exceeding a quarter of an ounce, two rates of postage; if exceeding half an ounce, three rates; if exceeding three-quarters of an ounce, four rates ; and for every quarter of an ounce over three-quarters of an ounce one additional rate.

FOREIGN MAILS.

| Destinatlons | Msila despatehed from London. | When expected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOUTHAMPTON STATION. <br> Lisbon, Spala, and Gibraltar. $\qquad$ | (By day mail). <br> 7th, 17 th , and, 27th of every month | \} Jane 6 |
| Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, and India | 4th d 20th of every month | June 4 |
|  | 4th of ev am month | June 4 |
|  | 4th of every monch | Juae 24 |
| Britiah Colonies in the Went Indies (ex-) cept Horduras), foreign Colonies, dec., to the Weat Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granads, Chill and Peru, Grey Town (StJuan de Nicaragus).. | 2nd and 17 h mosth | \} Juac i |
|  | 2nd of every month oaly | Jane 1 |
| Honduras and Bahamas | 17th of every month | June 16 |
| Lisbon, Madeira, Brasil, B. Ayres, and <br> Falkiand Isles $\qquad$ | 9th of evary month | Jave 16 |
| PLYMOUTH Station. |  |  |
| Madetra, Teneriffo, and West Cosast of <br>  | Evening of the 23 ci of every month | $\text { \} July } 6$ |
| LIVERPOOL STATION. |  |  |
| British North Americe and United States? | Bvening of every altornate Friday antil further natice | $\text { \} Jume } 6$ |

## Mails arriveg.

On May 18, United States, per ateamer St Louis, via Southampton-New Yoik May S. United Statas, per steamer Africa, wia Liverpool-New York, May a May 21. Auathalia, per James Baines, via Liverpool-Melboarne, March 11. On May 21, W Esy Impiss, per steamer Tay, via Southampton-Nassau, April 19; Belize, 7 ; Santa Martha, 7; Greytown, 18 ; Carthagens, 85 ; Chagree, $23 ;$ Ja-
maica, 99 ; Jacmel. 30; Porio Rico, May maiea, 19 ; Jacmel. 30 ; Porto Rico, May 2 ; Demerara, Aprii, 25: Trinidad, 25; Guadaloupe, 1; Dominique, 5; Antigua, 3\%; St Kitis, 29 ; Tortula, 25 ; 8t Thomas's, Moy 7.
On May 23, Meditgesaneaw, per steamer Euxine. via Southampton-Alexandria, May 9 ; Malta, 13; Gibraltar, 18 . Rest of Overland Mail.
On May 24, Pemissula, per ateamer Iberia, ria Souhampton-Gibraltar, May i6 Cadiz, 17; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vig, 21.1

WHERLI CORN RETURNS

| Soidomanomgrs | Wheat. | Bapley | Oats. | Rys. | Stens. | Prs\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 97,879 | 20,693 | 12,391 | 100 | 4,201 | 426 |
| Weekly svorage.May 19..s | $\begin{array}{ll}8 \\ 76 & 1\end{array}$ | $32 \begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 38\end{aligned}$ | 8 1 <br> 27 9 | 448 | 44 s | $4{ }^{8}$ |
| - - 12.0 | 73 | 3110 | 2611 | 409 | 43.2 | 40 |
| - 5. |  | 313 | 150 | 380 | 417 | 387 |
| April $2^{8 . . .}$ |  | 31.5 | 259 | 4010 | ${ }^{41} 6$ | 392 |
| - $21 \ldots$ |  |  | 2510 | 3811 | 415 | 2610 |
| - 14.... |  | 211 | 2510 | 2911 | 41 | 392 |
|  | 70 | 31 | 26. | 40 s | 42 |  |
| Same time last year | $\begin{array}{rr} 79 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 37 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}28 & 6 \\ 1 & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}50 \\ 1 & 6\end{array}$ | 47 | 4411 |

Same time last year

> IAPORTEN.

An secount of the total quantitios of each kind of cors, distinguishing foreign and colnial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britaln, viz. :-London, Liverand Porth,


## COMMERCIA1 EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENTMG.
The arrivals of foreign corn in Mark lane in the course of the week have been large- 30,820 qra of wheat, 1,130 sacks and 50 bris of flour, 10,790 qrs of barley, and 34,750 qrs of oats. Nevertheless the corn market was firm, though not active. On Wedaenday the stalls were
cleared of wheat at last week's prices, and to-day there is no change. Is barley, too, no activity, but prices continue as they were. Oats, in spite of the large supplies, are firm. In the Liverpool market today, Tuesday's prices were maintained. In Paris the price of whea is getting ur, which helpe to maintain the firmness of gur market. Since the 17 th, 18 cargoes of wheat have arrived Since the 17 th, 18 cargoes of wheat have arrived beans, 5 of maze, andy ( 10 from Egypt aind 6 from indirect ports), benpian ( 10 from Feypt and 6 from indirect ports), 1 Belgarisist of I Spaaish, many of which were sold previous to arrival.

The reports from the continent are generally unfavourable. It Germany, eccording to the Cologne circular, rye is a failure promising only a viry short harvest. Wheat promises better, and pring corn is doing well. The markets, however, were not active, hough both rye and wheat were dearer at Cologne on the 2 lat. At Breslav, on the 16 th , contrary to expectation, the corn market was firm, and wheat, after a slight fall, had again risen. In Bremen, on the 14th, there was an active demand for wheat and rye, and higher prices. In Rotterdam, on the 21st, the supply of wheas was small and the price was from 15 f to 18 f the last higher. Rye was also 7 f the last dearer. In Amsterdam, on the 2lst, the corn market was quiet. The corn market of Antwerp is firm; If to $2 f$ dearer by the las accounts. In Hamburg, on the 18th, an active demand contioued for both wheat and rye, and both were sold quickly at rising prices. Tuere, it is said, the complaints of the rye crops are general. Iu Stettin, too, on the 19th, partly in consequence of the rise in our markets, the demand for wheat was active, and the price rose considerably. Throughout the neighbouring continent there are short stocks, and now as the sason continues nnfavourable, the price of all kinds of corn is rising.

In Minciog lane there is a steady business. The supply of sugar is rather short, and, the demand being good, the price advanced $6 \boldsymbol{d}$. For refined sngar the demand was good, and a further advance of 6 d has been establiehed.
The common sorts of coffee are little in demand; the "coloury " descriptions for export are in demand.

A good deal of business has been done both in rum and rice. The colonial markets are on the whole active, with a very good business in spite of she war.

There is a good demand, also, for tea. Duty was paid at this port in the week ended 17 th instant on $582,875 \mathrm{lbs}$, against 563,950 bs in the same period last year.
The business of this week in the Liverpool cotton market is the largest on record, viz., 153,000 bales (the largest week's sales hitherto was in October, 1852, when the sales were 118,000 bales). Prices are raised $\frac{1}{8} d$ per lb for fair, and $\frac{1}{4}$ for middling and Surats. Speculators continue to operate very extensively, their purchases for the week being 76,000 balee. Spinners have also bought largely, to the extent of 60,000 bales. Exporters have taken 17,000 bales. Thi day's business is again large, the sales being 15,000 balee, ut very firm prices. The favourable accounts from America for holders of coiton have given rise to the above-mentioned animation in the Liverpool market. In the London market there has been a very animated business ; the sales reach 10,500 balee, and prices are $\frac{1}{3} d$ per lb , and in some instances $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ per 1 lb dearer.
There has been a large business in the oil and seeds market. The arrivals of linseed are large, but prices are well supported. The price of tallow is kept down by the prospect of large supplies from Russia through Pruseia. Petersburg Y.C. is $51 \%$.

## COTTON.

New York, May ${ }^{5}$.
Immediately subsequent to our last, the market improved $\frac{1}{1}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent on middlings and grades above, with an active business up to yesterday, when the inquiry was materially abated in consequence of the receip of later, and, as generally construed, unfavourable accounts from Europe. A few sales were understood to have been made under the news, at about the prices current previous to the arrival of the steamer, though at the close a heavy feeling was evident, and the general impression scerus to be that the market will open lower to-day. The delay in the receipts at the Southern ports-particularly the Gulf ports-however, is ca'culated to counteract, to some extent, the effects of the news from the other side The transactions for the three days are estimated at 7,000 bales, and for the week 18,000 . Some sales have been made at prices one eighth of a cent above our quotations, but the annexed figures are believed to give fair expression of the market at the close. We quote :-

New Yore Clashification.


The arrivals have been from Texas, 40 bales; New Orleans, 360 bales; South Carolina, 697 bales; North Carolina, 241 bales-total, 1,388 bales. Total import since lst inst., 1,338 bales. Export from the United States since Sept. 1,1854, 1,576,041 bales ; same time 1853, 1,482,131 bales. Export from April 1 to 30, 1855, 31,973 bales: ditto, 1854, 21,648 bales. Export from lst to 4th May, 1855, 4,178 bales. Export from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1855, 88,675; same time, 1854, 107,586 bales.

New Yonk, May 8.-There has been little business done during the week, but no decline in prices can be quoted. The week's receipts, at all ports, amount to 81,000 bales, against 58,000 last year, makinz the decrease now 206,000 bales. The shipments to Great Britain have been 36,000 bales, against 29,000 last year.

 bales. An excest of that there is now a deficiency in receipts of 206,000 bales ; an excest of shipments to foreigu ports of 124,000 , of which 57,000 are to Great Britain; and a decrease of stock of 304,000 . The following communications have been received from the South by telegraph:-New Orleans, May 1.-Market grim : sales to-day, 5,500 bales. Exchange dull. May 4.-The Atlantic's news reached here this afternoon, but at too late an hour to develop its effect on the market. 3,000 bales sold to-day at ateady prices; for the w-ek, 31,000 bales. Receipts 28,000, against 28,000 same week last year. Stock 104,000 bales. Deficiency in re ceipts at this port compared with last year, 16,000 bales. Freight, 1 c . (From Messrs Neill and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Ollerenshaw and $C_{0}$. of Manchester.

## LIVEHPOOL MARKET, May 25.

|  | Ord. | Mid. | Falr. | Good | Good. | Fine. | $\frac{1834}{\text { Ord. }}$ | Sail | $\begin{aligned} & \text { period } \\ & \text { Fine. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | r | per | fib | er lb | per it |  | per |  |  |
| Opland asos | 5 j \% | $6{ }^{64}$ | 6? ${ }^{\text {d }}$ d | 61 d | 6ic | 7 d |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 61 | 61 | \% | 11 | 81 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 64 | 8 |
| Pernambuee | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 78 | 8 | E | 62 | 81 |
| Egyptian | 51 | 61 | 7 | 7 | $8 \frac{1}{6}$ | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Buratand Ma | 3. | 44 | $4!$ | 4 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 3 |  |
| Inponte, Солsимption, Exponte, ac. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whole Import, Jan. 1 to May 25. | Consumption. Jan. 1 to May 25. |  |  | Exports. <br> jan. I to May 2s. |  |  | Computed Stock May 85. |  |  |
| 1855 1834 <br> balea bales <br> $0 \times 7.875$ 1.036521 | $\begin{array}{r} 1855 \\ \text { balea } \\ 973.520 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1884 \\ \text { bales } \\ 695650 \end{array}$ | 1855 bale | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1854 \\ \text { bales } \\ 53,530 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1855 \\ \text { balne } \\ 571780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1as4 } \\ & \text { bales } \\ & 884.850 \end{aligned}$ |  |

We have had a week of ex raordinary excitement in the cotton market. The total sales amount to 153,080 bales, of which the trade appear to have taken 69,980 bales. Prices have gradually advanced each day, and our quotations are raised $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb generally in American. The lowe qualities, which have been most in demand, command even a greater advance. Brazil, Egyptian, and East India are all $\frac{1 d}{}$ per lb dearer. The sales to-day are 15,000 bales. There is still a considerable demand from speculators. The reported export amounts to 7,090 bales, consisting of 2,820 American, 1,090 Brazil, 330 Egyptians, and 2,850 Surat.

MARKETS OF'THE MANURACTURING DISTIICTS.
MANCHESTERR, Thurbdar Evening, May 24, 1855.

|  | Price May 24, 1855. | Price May 1654. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 185 z . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ $185 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { May. } \\ & 1851 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pries } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1850 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Raw Cotre |  |  |  | 8 d |  |  |
|  |  | $06 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 64 | 06 |  | - 51 |  |  |
| Pernarmbucofair | 07 |  |  | $06 \frac{1}{8}$ |  |  |
|  | 071 |  |  | 076 | - 71 |  |
| No. 40 Muer Yasn, fair, 2 nd qual.o.ons | - 10 | 081 | 0101 | 09 | 097 | 0101 |
| No.so Water ho do ...... | - 9\% | 09 | $0: 0$ | 091 |  |  |
| 36-In., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 41 lbs 202 |  | 47 | 56 |  | 416 |  |
| $27-1 \mathrm{ln}, 72$ reed, do, do, 51 ibs 208 |  | 54 | 5104 | 47 | 5 3 |  |
| 39-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 371 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $40-1 \mathrm{lu}, \mathrm{f}$, 66 reed , do, do, do, 81 bs 1202 |  | 810 |  |  |  |  |
| $40-\mathrm{in}$., 72 reed, do, do, do, 91 lbs 40 za |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{3 9 - f n}$ e, 45 roed, Red Ebd Long Cloth 36 ydこ. olbs.................. ............... | $610 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | 76 | 7 4. |  |  |

The state of our market has become bomuwhat feverish, of was commened the trade reports when the movem and spindles had entirely failed. We ase now obliged to confeng, however, that by persevering in the same course our Liverpool neighbours have succeeded but too well. Buyers have at last takelf the alarm, and, though many are stild exceedingly cautious, are generally paying such advances is they themselves would have thought impossible but a short time ago. This refers to both yarns and clothe, though the former, ns usua', take the lead. During the last few days prices have been paid which range 1 d to 16 d per 16 above the lowest point of this year. For example, 20 's water, which were sold at 7 fd to $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb in Pebruary, stand now at $8 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb paid, and $40^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ India mule, which then were 7 id per $\mathbf{l b}$, now fetch 9 d to 9 d per lb easily. Cloth has followed more slowly, but the inclination to operate is visibly increasing, and though manufacturers bave had much more difficulty in raising prices than spinners, we find there is an actual advance paid upon all descriptions, varying from 3d to $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ per piece. India shirtings are again the most saleable at the advance, but is domestics, too, better prices are obtainable. It should be mentioned however, that most purchases are now made on the "venture." Foreigu marketg follow considerably slower, and the hope only that the rise may be permanent seems to induce merchants to operate. The rapidity of the movement in Liverpool, and the large extent to which purchases in cotton are made " on speculation," should not, however, be lost sight of. Itgis curious to look a little behind the curtain. We are told that "much cotton," bought in February, "now sells Onen advance of 1 d per 1 b , and this profit brings jout many lots. Ead broker, who sold at 3sd, says he finds his parcels now selling at 5 , having passed through five different hands. Thus the principal buyiog is for quick resale; the long holding is the exception, and applies perhaps to 20 or 30,000 bales only."

Bradpord, May 24.-Wool-There is nopnew feature to notice in this branch of the trade. The prices sought in the country by the farmers and dealers keep the supply here unusnally low, and shafting
matchings from the midland counties are taken into use as they come to market. The supply of down tegs and wethers is now getting scarce, and the increased demand that has arisen has tended to enhance the price. Noils and brokes are in good $\mathbf{r}$-quest, no stocks, and command good prices. Yarns-The continued firmness in the price of wool is such as to leave no alternative but the spinners seeking higher prices, which are not willingly conceded by the manufacturers, as the orders on hand will not admit of them, yet the increasing demand for spool yarns will ere long command higber prices. For reeled yarns for shipping there is decidedly less doing, the advance sought having rendered the limits on which orders are offered unacceptable; they are therefore obliged to send fresh advices to their continental friends, asking for extended limits. The stock of yarns in the hands of commission agents is exceedingly low, and the prospect for increased prices more favourable. Pieces-There is more doing by the American houses, and the demand for $\mathbf{7 - 4}$ goods is better than for many months past. The business has opened very late, and it is not improbable we shall have a busy season, as the home houses who hold but little stocks must soon be buyers. The prices which for some time have been current cannot now be submitted to, and everything is dearer, with no prospect of any ease, as the prices for yarns are decidedly on the ascendant.
Nottingham, May 23.-In the lace trade there is now very little business doiog, and as the transactions for the home trade will draw towards a close about the lst of June, there then will remain very little animation, except in anticipation of the American demand for September. Hosiery business is very dull but hopeful. The results of the exhibition at Paris are not yet much felt.-Notts Guardian.

Leeds, May 22.-There is no change to note in the woollen cloth trade since Saturday. The public markets have to-day been steady both as to price and demand, but the quantity of cloth sold was scarcely so much as on this day week.
Hudderaisisld, May 22.-Our market has been very flat to-day, and there having been very few buyers about the warehouses, the latter have been very flat also. At this advanced period of the season there is not much prospect of any amendment; and no doubt before another season commences the stringency of our position will become more aggravated. Prices are still well maintained, in wools more particulurly.
Rochdale, May 21.-Wool and Flannel-There was very little change in the market. Wool was held quite as firm in price, and in some in. atances a slight advance was obtained : probably this is occasioned by the firm tone of the London wool sales, the prices having improved as the sales have proceeded.

Halifax, May 19.-The trade in our piece hall has been to-day pretty much as usual. Very few goods, and those chiefly low mixtures, have changed hands, and prices are not satisfactory. In yarns we have no change to report. Wools are not active, and in some soits the turn is in favour of the buyer.

## CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.
New York, May 5.-Flour and Meal. - The market for the low grades of State and Western flour opened a shade easier on Wedneaday, but the decline was fully recovered on Thursday, and an advance of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents was established yesterday over the quotations of Tuesday last. Fancy and extra brands have not varied materially, though, if anything, they are a shade easier, the extreme high prices for these descriptions having directed the attention of the trade to the same grades of Canada, having directed the attention cf the trade to the same grades of canada,
which can be bought considerably cheaper. There has been a moderate demand for the local and Eastern trade, and also some inquiry for the inferior grades for the British Provinces, sales about equalling the receipts, which promise to continue quite light until about the middle of the current month, when the first shipments from the West, via the canals, will begin to arrive. At the present, we are dependent almost entirely upon the insignificant receipts by railroad, the supply in store having become nearly exhausted. The sales amount in the aggregate to 15,000 bris, including 1,000 brls common State, deliverable last half of July, at 8.50 dols, the market for parcels on the spot closing buoyant at our quotations. Canada has continued in good request, mainly for home use, but in part for the Provinces, and prices are without quotable change : sales 7,000 brls, the market closing at $10.12 \frac{1}{3}$ dols to 11 dols for change : sales 7,000 bris, the market closing at 10.121 dols to 11 dols for
the range of inferior to extra brands. We quote :-State, common the range of inferior to extra brands.
brands, $9.87 \frac{1}{2}$ dols to $9.93 \frac{1}{4}$ dols ; State, straight brands, $9.93{ }^{2} \frac{1}{4}$ dols to 10 dols; State, favourite brands, 10 dols to $10.12 \frac{1}{1}$ dols; State, extra brands, 10.12 dols; Western, mixed brands, 10 dols to $10.12 \frac{1}{2}$ dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, $10.12 \frac{1}{2}$ dols to $10.18 \frac{1}{9}$; Michigan, fancy brands, $10.18 \frac{1}{2}$ dols to 10.25 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 10 dols to 10.25 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 10.25 dols to 10.37 d dols; Ohio, extra brands, 10.50 dols to 12.25 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 10.50 dols to 11 dols; Genesee, fancy brandp, 10.50 dols to 11 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 10.75 dols to 12.75 dols ; Canada, $10.12 \frac{1}{4}$ dols to 11 dols per brl. Southern flour has ruled dull, but prices have not varied materially. The demand is limited mainly to the wants of the local trade, but there has always been some inquiry for Southern ports and the West Indies. There is little or no flour coming forward, prices in Baltimore and the principal shipping ports in Virginia being relatively higher than here. The sales aggregate 3,000 brls, closing firm at 10.50 dols to 11 dols for common mixed to good straight grands of Baltimore, Alexandria, Georgetown, \&ce, 11.25 dols for favourite, and $11.31 \frac{1}{4}$ dols to 12.37 d dols for fancy and extra. Rye flour continues buoyant, with sales of 400 brls within the range of 6.62 f dols to 8.25 dols for fine and superfine. Corn meal has been in better request, and the market remains firm: sales 1,400 bris at $5.18 \frac{3}{3}$ dols for Jersey and Baltimore, and $5.37 \frac{1}{2}$ dols for Brandywine ; puncheons are nominally 22 dols, at which price the last sales were made. Export
of wheat flour from 1st to 30 th April, 1855, 40,930 brls, against 67,103 of wheat flour from 1st to 30 th April, 1855, 40,930 brls, ageinst 67,103
bris in 1854; ditto, from 1st to 4 th May, 1855, 4,637 bris; ditto, from Jan. bris in 1854 ; ditto, from 1st to 4 th May, 1855, 4,637 bris; ditto, fro
lat to April 30 th, 1855, 166,442 bris, against 518,628 bris in 1854 .

Gaalk. - The market for wheat remains inactive and drooping. The prospective receipts from the Upper Lakes and Canada are likely to be larger than was generally expected, and we notice more desire on the part of receivers to sell for delivery during the next thirty days, at some abatement from the prices now current, but buyers operate cautionsly, confident in the belief, that prices must materially depreciate within that period. We have enly to note small sales of white Canada at 2.40 dols and 1,500 bushels white Southern, (prime,) 2.60 dols to 2.65 dols-the latter now an outside price. In the present unsettled state of the market our quotations must be considered quite nominal. Rye continues scarce, there not being more than 5,000 bushels, it is said, either in this market or between here and Buffalo, and, in the absence of sales, the nominal quotations are 1.50 dol to 1.51 dol. Corn continues scarce, and, with a fair demand for the Eastward, prices have advanced 2 c to 3 c ; quotations are now higher than ever before recollected by the oldest dealer, 1.16 dol being the maximum price for yellow Southern-the best quality; the sales aggregate 50,000 bushels, the market closing buoyant at 1.12 dol to 1.16 dol for the whole range. Export from lst to 30 th April 1855 :-Wheat, nil ; ditto, 1854, 43,558 bush; corn, 168,314 bush ; ditto, 1854, 383,959 bush. Export from 1st to 4th May, 1855 :Wheat, 986 bush; corn, 2,889 bush. Export, from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1855 :-Corn, 1,381,104 bush; ditto, 1854, 2,365,498 bush; wheat 45,184 bush; ditto, 1854, 1,349,934 bush ; rye, 5,139 busb; ditto, 1854 282,876 bush.
New York, May 8.-We have a very small supply of flour in the market. The demand is not brisk, yet prices have advanced $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel. Grain commands full quotations.
Philadelphia, May 3.-For flour the market continues unusually dull; there is no export demand, and standard and good brands were freely offered at 10.50 dols per brl, without finding buyers. Small sales are making for home consumption at 10.50 dols up to 11 dols for common and extra brands, and fancy lots at higher figures. The receipts of wheat continue small, but there is very little demand for it, and prices are unsettled. Sales of 7,000 bushels at 2.50 dols to 2.57 dols for red, and 2.60 dols to 2.62 dols for white, as in quality. 1,400 bushels Pennsylvania rye sold at 1.40 dol. Corn is in better demand, but prices are unchanged : sales of 17,000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania yellow at 1.06 dol afloat, and 2,200 bushels white at 1.02 dol to 1.04 dol.

## LONDON MARKETS

## State of the corn trade for the week.

## Mame Lane, friday Mornino.

There was a fair supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday and the very high prices demanded at the opening of the market checked business, the town millers refusing to give over Friday's prices, and few sales were effected on these terms, some quantity remaining over unsold for future markets. A very limited extent of business was transacted in foreign wheat, at prices about the same ss those obtained the previous Monday. The imports consisted of 315 qra from Amsterthe previous Monday. The imports consisted of 315 qrs from Amster-
dam, 450 qrs from Antwerp, 2,350 qrs from Dantzic, 67 qrs from dam, 450 qrs from Antwerp, 2,350 qrs from Dantzic, 67 qrs from
Dordt, 292 qrs from the East Indies, 495 qrs from Hamburg, 623 qrs Dordt, 292 qrs from the East Indies, 495 qrs from Hamburg, 623 qrs
from Harlingen, 590 qrs from Limpias, 175 qrs from Memel, 950 qrs from Harlingen, 590 qrs from Limpias, 175 qrs from Memel, 950 qrs
from Oporto, 685 qrs from Pillau, 1,737 qrs from Rostock, 2,198 qri from Oporto, 685 qrs from Pillau, 1,737 qrs from Rostock, 2,198 qre qrs from Tonning, and 620 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 13,167 qrs. Friday's prices were obtained for all descriptions of flour, with a less animated demand. The arrivals coastwise were 2,038 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 13,069 sacks, by the Great Northern 2,852 sacks, from Requejada 1,236 sacks, and trom Antwerp 55 brls. There were 2,944 qrs barley coastwise and 343 qrs from foreign: sweet useful qualities were in good request at full prices. The arrivals of oats coastwise were only 448 qrs, by the Eastern Counties Railway 724 qrs, by the Great |Northern 1,245 qrs, from foreign ports 24,291 qrs: this liberal supply caused the large dealers to refrain from making purchases, and there was only a moderate demand at previous rates for all good corn; secondary sorts were easier to purchase, and pointing to a decline before the numerous vessels can be cleared.
There were moderate imports of wheat and maize at Liverpool on Tuesday, but a very limited quantity of flour; there was not an extensive attendance of millers and dealers, yet a large consumptive demand was experienced for wheat at the extreme prices of that day se'ndight, and Indian corn was is per qr dearer, choice samples of white and fine yellow having commanded 52 s per 480 lbs . The quantity of this article exported to Ireland within the week amounted to 10,866 qrs.
The imports at Hull were quite moderate, with only a small quantity of wheat offering by the farmers, who reluctantly sold small quantities at Is per qr decline: average, 76 s Id on 776 qrs. The quality of the new imports of wheat was quite unsatisfactory, and such as the millers do not require at this season of the year; finer runs were inquired for, and such would command good prices.

The arrivals were fair of wheat at Leeds ; the dull accounts from town kept the millers from buying, but there were no pressing sellers, and business was transacted to a limited extent, at about is per qr decline: average, 75 s 11 d on 1,522 qra.

The delivery of wheat was only moderate at Ipswich, and farmers were reluctant sellers, even at an advance of is per qr: average, 75s 10 d on 1,309 qrs.
At Mark lane on Wednesday there were very moderate fresh arrivals of English grain, a good addition of Irish oats, and large importations of foreign wheat and oats, with several cargoes of barley from the North of Europe. The English wheat left over from Monday was all sold at the full prices of that dey, and foreign was held with firmness at former rates. Barley was quite as dear, and in fair request. The abundance of foreign oats on sale induced the dealers to attempt buying on lower terms, but they could not succeed, and took a fair quantity of sweet corn at Monday's currency.

Considering the lnrge imports of grain, the Scotch markets have been well supported. At Edisburgh there wha a liberal quantity of wheat
from the farmers, who so far followed Mark lane as to ask at the epening of the market too high prices, and thereby check business, and ultimately sales proceeded at only full rates, but then a fair clearance was effected: average, 76s 2 d on 1,396 qrs. The imports at Leith of wheat amounted to $28,911 \mathrm{qrs}$, and sales of all descriptions proceeded slowly; in some instances to clear vessels ls per qr reduction had to be submitted to. There were 7,151 qrs wheat up the Clyde for Glasgow, and at Grangemouth 15,802 qrs; without activity, prices of the previous week were supported.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a fair supply of wheat, which the millers took off steadily at fully former rates: average, 79 s 5 d on 1,829 qrs.

There was a large delivery of wheat at Bristol ; trade was firmer at full prices: average, 75 s 9 d on 472 qrs
Newbury market was well supplied with wheat, which met a steady demand, at the rates of last week: average, 79 s 11 d on $1,218 \mathrm{qrs}$
At Uxbridge the quantity of wheat on sale was not so large as last week, and trade was slow at former prices : average, 84 s 8 d on $1,265 \mathrm{qrs}$.

The weekly averages were 76 s 1 d on $97,879 \mathrm{qrs}$ wheat, 32 s 5 d on 20,093 qre barley, 27 s 9 d on 12,394 qrs oats, 44 s 3 d on 100 qrs rye, 44s 5 d on 4,201 qrs beans, and $42 s 4 \mathrm{~d}$ on 426 qre peas.
For this day's market the supply of English grain was moderate, that of Irish oats fair, and the imports of foreign wheat and oats have been very large during the week, with several cargoes of Danish barley. The quantity of English wheat on sale this morning was limited, and it met a good sale at the extreme rates of Monday. Foreign wheat was in moderate demand ; prices of the best qualities were without any variation. Flour realised previous rates, with in fair sale. Barley was quite as dear, and in good request. Oats were taken off pretty readily : fine fresh corn commanded the full currency of Monday; cargoes out of condition were sold on rather lower terms.


PRICES CURRENTOF COKN, te.

Whastron Eesex, Kent, and Suffolk,re


Bo ....... Ware
Pigeor Bo … Blue
New. New
Poland
Potatn Poland
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Hopetow Hopetow?
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Flour maraig, perkarrel -and Friesland feed
Floner amaraig, perbarrel-s -s American
sEEDS.

| per qr crushling, Baltic 62s 65s, Odessa.ase 65s 67s Bowing .....e |  |  | $74876$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rapeseed ... per last do foreign $361 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{l}_{\text {, Eng }}$ Enish ....es. | 381391 | Fine atw ... |  |  |
| Hempeeed wer per |  | Small. | 48 | 50 |
| Canaryseed.on per qr vew 50s 55s Carraway per cwt.a | 4246 | Trefoil ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ ct | 27 | 33 |
| Mustardseed per bushel, brown. | 1213 | White... | 8 | 10 |
| Cloverseed.o. per ewt English white, | 6270 |  | 4 | 60 |
| Trefoil - Foreign do. do. | 3668 |  | 48 |  |
| Trefoil - Foreign. | 2425 | Choic |  | 27 |
| a per ton 102 | glush, | rton 112 |  | 150 |

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. transactions op the week. <br> (For Beperi of This Day's Narkete, see "PEoticript")

Mincing Lane, Fridayay Morking.
Sugar. - The improvement in prices last quoted has again been slightly exceeded, with a good demand during the week, and the public sales have passed off with some spirit. Less business has been done for export the few cargoes offering being held above the former value. About 1,100 hhds West Indis only sold at full rates to 6 d advance business being nearly suspended on Wednesday, as usual on the Derby day. 265 hhd Barbadoes by auction ranged from $35 s$ to 4086 d for low to fine yellow ; and 135 casks Jamaica, 35 s 6d to 38 s per cwt. Arrivals are moderate in extent since the 19th instant. The stock of raw sugar at
this port on the 19 th instant amounted to 45,020 tons, against 48,646 tons last year at same period. 4,263 tons were delivered during the week an increase of 781 tons.

Mauritius.-On Tuesday 13,300 bags were offered, and principally sold, prices ruling 6d higher in some cases. Low greyish to fine grocery yellow, 35 s 6 d to 38 s 6 d ; brown, 31 s to 55 s ; low dark heavy dit:o, 29 s to 30 s ; fine grainy yellow, 40 s to 41 s per cwt .
Bengal.-The business done during the last few days has been limited in the absence of public sales.
Mani/la. $-9,630$ bags clayed sold at steady rates; middling to good 34 s to 35 s 6 d .
Java.-211 baskets sold from 34s 6 d to 37 s 6 d for good strong brown to middling grey.
Foreign.-The public sales yesterday went off with some animation at fully last week's rates. 550 hhds, 569 barrels Porto Rico chiefly found buyers: good to fine bright grocery, 39 s to 43 s ; low greyish to fair yellow, 35 s 6 d to 38 s 6 d .590 casks 109 barrels Cuba muscovada realised 35 to 39 s for middling soft grey to good yellow. 345 boxes fine yellow Havana were held at 36 s to 43 s for brown to Florettes Privately the only transactions reported to yesterday were as follows :-A'cargo of 600 cases brown Bahia, at 20s 3d, from the Queen's Beam at Liverpool, and 1,500 boxes Havana on the spot, at 35 s to 37 s per cwl.

Refined.-The market has been rather active this week, prices closing 6d higher than on Friday last. Brown grocery goods are now quoted 47 s 6 d to 48 s . Some extent of business is reported in Dutch and Belgian loaves for this kingdom during the week. Dutch erushed is firmer, and there has been more inquiry for export. Th worth 278 to 28 s 6 d on board at Amsterdam.

Molasses.-The sales are very limited at higher prices, 19 s being paid for fine Antigua.
COFFEE.-Coloury descriptions meet with a fair inquiry at high prices, and the market is barely supplied, closing with an upward tendency. Only 50 casks 23 barrels 5 bags plantation Ceylon were offered to yesterday, which sold chiefly from 60 s 6 d to 64 s 6 d for middling. Few parcels of native are offering, 47 s to 48 s continues to be paid for ordinary to superior quality. 44 bales Mocha from Alexandria were held at 70 s for middling quality, badly garbled. The sales in foreign are too limited to notice this week.

Cocoa.-Arrivals of West India are large. 630 bags Trinidad partly sold at high prices, from 40 s to 45 s 6 d for grey 10 good red. 195 bags Grenada realised 37 s to 39 s for cemmon greyish to good red. 125 bage other kinds partly found buyers: Carracas, 54 s to 62 s 6 d ; Augustura, 38s to 41 s 6 d .
Tea.-Since the sales; which concluilod last Friday, the general business done has been rather limited, without further change in prices. Common congou continues steady, and sales to a fair extent have taken place at $8 \frac{3}{4}$ d per lb
Rum.-There has been a better feeling in the market. Prices are without change this week, although a fair amount of business is reported Proof Demerara sold at 2 s 5 d ; Leeward and good Calcutta proofs at 2s 2d per gallon. The stock continues heavy, and supplies have arrived freely during the last fortnight.

Rice.- A considerable quantity of East India has changed hands since last Friday, but the market is now rather quiet, owing partly to the favourable change in the weather, and prices exhibit no change for the week, the advance paid at the commencement being since lost. 3,050 bags Bengal by auction sold from 145 to $1436 d$ for middling to good white. A few lots Arracan realised 13s. Privately, Bengal has found buyers at 14 s to 14 s 3 d ex ship, or 6 d more landed terms, with a good many parcels on the spot at 13 s 9 d to $15 \mathrm{~s} 7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. 174 casks Carolina were held at 34 s to 35 ; inew lots finding buyers at 30 s for middling quality All kinds of cleaned rice keep high and in great demand for home consumption.

SPICEs.-The transactions in mace and nutmegs have been limited: 16 cases of the former were chiefly bought in above the market value, a few lots selling at 1811 d to 2 s 1 d for middling to good, rather small; 100 bags wild nutmegs in the shell went at $4 \frac{4}{4}$ do 5 d . 137 bags white pepper were taken in at 7 dor the sound portion of middling quality sincapore of indirect import were partly sold. common grey to fair, $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ to 4 id good heavy, $4 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb. Privately, few sales have been made. 25 bags long pepper brought 34 s 6 d to 35 s . 28 cases cassia vera were taken in at $34 s$ to 40 s. There have not been any public. sales of cassia lignea. There was more inquiry for pimento, and the sales, comprising 1,498 bags, went off at full rates, from $4 \frac{7}{8} \mathrm{~d}$ to $5 \frac{1}{n} \mathrm{~d}$; a few lots very ordinary at $4 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ per lb. Arrivals have been large during the last fortnight.
Saco is scarce; 20 boxes small medium grain sold at 27 s 6 d per cwt being a high price.
Saltpetre.-There has been rather more inquiry this week, with few orders at the late decline in prices, and little business is therefore reported by private contract. 686 bags Bengal by auction sold at 6 . or 7 , and 23 to $23 s 9$ for $13 \frac{4}{4}$ to 13 refract 4,459 tons in 1854, and 3,007 tons in 1853 at same date; 294 tons delivered during the weck.

Nitrate Soda is quiet at 16 s 3 d to 16 s 6 d per cwt
Cochineal.-A vessel having arrived with 3,027 serons Honduras, besides some other parcels, the market is rather unsettled, but the pre sent reduced stock and unfavourable reports of the crop are likely to check any material decline in prices taking place. 138 bags offered in public sale about three-fourths sold: Honduras silvers at easier rates low small fancy to good, 3 s 4 d to 3 s 9 d ; Mexican blacks quite 2 d to 3 d lower, from 3 s 8 d to 4 s ; a few lots Teneriffe blacks, 4 s to 4 s 2 d per 1 b . Drestupps.-61 bales Bengal safflower were chiefly bought in, from 45 s 6 d to 57 s 6 d for yellow to middling quality being above the value. The sound portion of 1,353 bags Cutch was bought in at 25 s for middling; 2nd and 1st class sea-damaged sold from 21 s 6 d to 22 s 6d. 52 tons loose part sold at 19 s to 20 s . No change has taken place in Gambier.

A parcel of Bombay madder roots were partly disposed of at 30 s per cwt.

Dyewoods.-18 tons Sapan wood partly stained, \&c., from 76 to 8l 2 s 6 d . A limited business has been done in other descriptions. Drugs.ecc. -The transactions in all kind of produce are unimportant this week, and the public sales held every fortnight were postponed, owing to the holiday in the City on Wednesday. Camphor remains quiet. Tartaric acid is firm at is $4 \frac{1}{3}$ d per lb. 473 chests shellac were taken in : liver, 40 s to 41 s ; middling to fair orange, 53 s per cwt ,

Lac Dye.- 19 chests were brought in at $11 \frac{1}{2} d$ per 1 lb for JC.
INDIA RUBBER.- 350 mats 39 baskets good Java were sold at 7ad per lb.

Metals.-During the past ten days there has been an improved demand for some kinds of manufactured iron at recent low prices, and sales to some extent effected, chiefly in rails, now quoted $6!10$ s in Wales. Scotch pig shows a further advance in prices, closing at 68 s 6 d to 69 s for mixed numbers this morning, and speculative business to some extent has been done during the week. Copper remains without change, and the supply of foreign unsold is now large. Nothing has been done in spelter during the week, and $22 l 5$ s is the nearest value. The market for East India tin is quiet, but firm. Banca, 111s; Straits, 106 s to 107 s . Steel firm. No change worth notice has taken place in other kinds of metals this week.

Hemp.-The market continues inactive. Quotations of clean Petersburg are nominally the same as last week. 292 bales Manilla were brought in at 381 for the sound portion, middling quality; Ist class seadamaged sold at 28115 s to 30 t per ton. There have not been any public sales of jute, and few parcels are announced for the ensuing week.

Linsegd,-The speculative demand has subsided, and prices have given way when speculators pressed sales, but there are no sellers of distant cargoes from the Black Sea, \&c. On the spot the nearest value is 67 s to 68 s , according to quality; East India, 66 s to 68 s per quarter. Arrivals this week amount to 10,176 qra. Cakes fully maintaın Jate prices. English, $11 l$ to $11 l 10 s$; American, low to finest oblong in barrels, $10 l 10 \mathrm{~s}$ to $11 l 5 \mathrm{~s}$ per ton.

Orts.-The stock of sperm in first hands is rather small, but little business has been done owing to the public sale this afternoon. Other kinds of fish present no change. The lower qualities of olive have advanced $1 l$ to $2 l$ per tun. The market for linseed was much firmer in the early part of the weck, 38 s being paid, with a good demind for export. During the past two days the market has become rather quiet again at 37 s 6 d to 37 s 9 d on the spot, but 39 s to 39 s 6 d is still the value for forward deliveries. No change has occurred in rape, the high value on tbe Continent causing the market to rule firm here: refined, 56s; brown, 52 s to 52 s 6 d . No further change in cocoa-nut is perceptible, a limited business having been done this week. Palm is quiet, but good to fine at 43s to 44s per cwt fully maintains its former value.

Tallow.-Prices have shown a downward tendency throughout the week, without any reaction, recent large arrivals causing a very important increase in the stock, while the uncertainty as to the extent of future supplies prevents any return of speculative inquiry. This morning YC was quoted 51 s to 51 s 3 d on the spot; 53 s to arrive in the last three months of the year, or is 6 d more than on Friday next.

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Stock thls day
Delivered last week
Ditto since 1st June
Arrived last Wrek.
Price of Y C ou the spot...
Pitto town
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POSTSCRIPT

1854
ca.ks
35,975


ridat Evenimg
Sugar. - There were not any public sales of colonial to-day, and a few ransactions reported by private treaty. About 1,500 hhds West India have changed hands during the week. Foreign-2,000 bags Pernambuco by auction realised 33 s to 35 s 6d for soft brown and yellow. No further business done in cargoes. Refined was very firm.
Corfee. - 40 hhds fair clean garbled Mocha brought the high price of 818. 1,070 bags Rio were withdrawn. 270 casks 444 barreis and bags plantation sold at fully previous rates, good qualities bringing as high as 64s 6 d per cwt

Rice.- 1,361 bags Bengal were taken at 15 s for good white.
Cocoa.-216 bags Trinidad partly found buyers at previons rates.
SUNDRIEs.- 30 tons camwood were chiefly bought in from $9 l$ to 23 ! per ton. 77 casks Oporto red argol held at 45 s, and 280 bags Bengal turmeric at 15 s . Myrabolanes sold from 8 s to 8 s 6 d per cwt.

Metals. - Pig iron rose to 69 s 6 d , and 70 s generally demanded for mixed Nos. on 'Change this afternoon.
Oris. - The public sale of sperm was withdrawn. Linseed was dull at 37 s 3 d per cwt. Cod advanced to 46 t per tun.
Tallow closed flatly at our previous quotations. The public sales, comprising 386 casks, went off flatly, only 100 finding buyers. Eis India, 5 ils 6 d to 51 s 6 d ; Odessa, 48 s to 52 s ; soap, 50 s (bought in) Town tallow, 5036 d per cwt. Arrivals for the week. 2,583 casks.

## ADDITIONAL NOTICBS

Refined Sugar.-The home market for refined sugar has been very animated this week at an advance of 1 s for the lower and middling quali ties: lumps, 47s 6 d to 48 s . Treacle remains firm, but no advance to note. For export, nothing moving. From Holland, a large business is reported as being done there-about 1,500 ions, from 25 s 9 d to 26 s 6 d . About 300 tons have been disposed of here, f.o.b. in Holland, at 263 to 27 s . Some sales of loaves are also reported, at 31 s 6 d to 32 s 6 d . In Belgian loaves a moderate business has been done at 29 s 6 d , and in crushed also at 26 s to 26 s 6 d , f.o b. at Antwerp.

Green Fruit.-The market, owing to the approach of the Whitsun holidays, has assumed a lively character, and a considerable business has been done in oranges and nuts. Lemons are being forced on the market, owing to their being out of condition ; 1,000 packages of which, sold by

Keeling and Hunt at public sale, were taken by the trade at a price proportionate to quality
Dry Fruit. - The currant market continues to be well supported, and higher prices are being paid. Nearly 600 tons have been taken for consumption within three weeks, an unusual circumstance in May. Raisins unaltered. Good blacks, 243.
Colonial and Foreign Wool.-The public sales of colonial and other wools just ended went off at very satisfactory prices for the sellers. About a third part was purchased for foreign account ; the rest by our own manufacturers. The advance may be quoted at $\frac{1}{d}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per lb over last sales prices.

FLAX. - Not abything doing.
Hemp.-But little doing.
Cotton. - An active demand has been experienced throughout the week, and a large business has been done, prices gradually advancing, and are now fully id per lb dearer for all descriptions, the market closing with great firmness, the tendency being still upward. Tinnivelly Madras has attracted attention this week, and has shared in the above-named advance. Yesterday 700 bales Surat were offered at public sale, of which 250 bales, fair to good fair Compta, was sold at full prices, say 4 d to 4 jd ; the remainder was bought in above its value. Sales of cotton wool from May 18 to 24 inclusive: $-7,800$ bales Surat, at 3$\} d$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ for middling to filly good fair, and $4 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{~d}$ to $5 \frac{1}{1}$ for fair to very good experimental; 2,700 bales Madras, at $4 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ to $4 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{~d}$ for good Tinnivelly.

Tobacco.-A steady business has been transacted daring the past week, and current rates firmly maintained.
Timbers.- Some sales are reported of the fresh Norway and Swedish deals and battens at the reduced quotations ; and there is a better disposition to look forward to operations for importing, although the rates obtainable are much below the expectation of foreign shippers. Low prices are the only inducement to consumption just now, or in the prospect of the current year. Shipbuilding timber is moving off also at lower prices than before, and staves have partaken of the movement. Of the imports from Prussia, neither in fir timber nor deck deals can any sale be yet reported as complete. The stock in arrear of American deals and timber continues to be forced on the trade by auction sales at still receding rates.

Leather and Hides.-There has been a good average amount of business transacted in leather during the past week. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the supply was generally abundant, the chief exceptions being good dressing hides of about 30 lbs , and light English butts of best quality; of these articles the supply was inadequate to the demand. Prices in general were unaltered. Not any public sale of raw goods took place last week. By private contract 300 salted Buenos Ayres heavy or and 550 light ox have been sold, both at 6 d , tares 5 lbs and 4 lbs ; also 4.063 salted Buenos Ayres horse hides, 32 lbs to 33 lbs , at 6 s to 6 s 3 d , 23 lbs at 4 s 6 d . A cargo of 8,115 salted Buenos Ayres hides, just landed, having been sold for arrival at $6 \frac{1}{4} d$, may be classed among the sales of last week. At the public sales of this week 1,000 salted Buenos Ayres hides were withdrawn at $6 \mathrm{ld} ; 1,700$ ditto horn hides, 32 lbs , brought 6 s Id for the sound, the damaged selling for 2 s 10 d to 5 s Id. Of 1,366 New South Wales hides, 300 wera sold at $4 \frac{1 d}{}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$; the residue were withdrawn. Of the 18,000 East India kips, 15,000 were sold at fully former rates.
Metals.-Copper remains firm and in good demand. There has been some speculation during the week in Scotch pig iron. Warrants and prices have been adranced in consequence; the demand for shipmeuts has, however, fallen off very considerably, as will be seen by the returns, the shipments from Scotland last week having been only 8,667 tons, against 13,733 tons the corresponding week of last year. 69s 6 d has been paid for mixed numbers, good brands. In other metals prices remain the same, and the business is generally dull.

Gallow.-Uilicial market letter publimed this evening:-


## PROVISIONS

The price of primg hacon remains the sarn, the curers refasing to sell at less than
70s
 land, 86 s.


## SMITHFIELD CATILE MARIET.

Mosphy, May 21. - Last wa ik simports of forelgn rtock into London were moferate
 2, 352 haad.
There was
guaity ani on y a moferate show of foreiga stock in to-day s raarkat, but lto general From our tomabiy giod.
were seasonably grazing districts, as we I as from Sovtan 1, the arrivals of beasts Wupplies exhbited durg and in excellent cond cion: indeed, this was one of the best bajers was good, the be-f trade ruled heavr, at Friday's diclue in the quotations of 2 per 8 ibs The hizhest figire for scut, was 4s 6 d per 8 did Scots and shorthorrs; from other parts of Bagland, 400 of various breeds; and from Scolland, 650 horned an 1 polled Scots.
Tnere was a decifad incresse in the nu ober of sheop, esmpared with Monday last;
but at least twoethirds of the supply were beaeath the mid jle cuality. Prima D was but at least two-thirds of the supply were beneath the midde quality. Prime D was
and half-bress aold steadily, a: fall prices; but most inferior abeep were very dull, and 2 d per 8 lbs lower thas on this day se'nnight.
Prime lambs were saarce, and realised fal! quatstions. Inferior lambs weps du', and $2 d$ per 8 loe chasper.

## Agure was 5s \&d per 8 lbm

 the demand for all breeds rnied beavy, at barely Monday's prices. Sheep, the supply
of which was moderate, moved off steadily, at full quotailonk. There was a fair sale of whieh
for lambs, at fcilly previous octes. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite ss dear as last week.


## NBWOATE AND LEADENEAYI

Mospat, May 21. - The supplies of all kinde of meat on sale in these malkels are



## HOP MARKETS.

Bonoven, Monday, May 21.-No material vaiation has taken place in the trade
 since our hat rpor. The bine, on the whole
are fully mintaned. The
nights keeps it bockward, for the time of year.
nights keeps it back ward, for the time of year.
FIIDAT, May 25 . -There was an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all k inds of hops, and Susex qualites are producing rather more money. The show of samples
is very limited. Th's weet's imporis are 26 bd b from Guernsey, 80 from Rotterdam,


The Bisk. The hop-polligg is on finiinhed throughout Kent, and tying has partullly commenced. In most parishes the prospects are favourable-the stock woil set,
and the hills throwing ont plenty of bine-In some few others the bine looks yellow and the hills throwing ont plenty of bine-in some few others the bine leoks yellow
end sickiy. A few days wara weather, and tying will bscome keneral; the late end sickly. A few days watbene weatier, bnt not to that extent as to create any alarm at present.

## POTATO MARKETS.

Southwane Watersife, Monday, May 21.-Daring the past week the attivals coantwiee have been limited, eill the supply is quite equil to the demanu, ut last weok's prices. The following are this day's quotstions: - York hirre Regents, 115 s so 150s; East Lothian ditto, 110 s to 180 s ; Perth, Fife, and Foriarshire ditto, 100 s to 115 s THisspap, Moy 2s.-The supplies are still very thort at this market to-day, wh



## hay markets.-Tnursday.

8withyirld.-Fine upland meadowand rye grass bay, 9 sisto 1008 ; inferior ditto, 60 s to 76 ; ; superior clover, 118 s to 120 s ; infericr diato, 90 s to 33 s ; straw, 26 s to 32 s per to 7 c. 8 ; saperior
load of 36 trusees.
Whitccrapki-There was a fair supply of hay and straw at this market to-day,
 clorer, 120 s to 130; ; Laterior ditito, 80 s to 100 s ; straw 24 s to 30 s per load.

## COAL MARKETS.

Mondar, May 21-Bebside West Hartiley 1ss-Davison's West Hartley 18s-Har-

 148 $6 \mathrm{~d}-$ Wylam $15 s \mathrm{sad}$ - Eden Main 198 - Birchgrove Graigola 23s-Carr's Merthyr







 Nethertonsiker Primrose 15s - Weat Hartley Greys lis 31-W Wham 15s 91-Eden Main 190-Lambton Primose 19s-Wood's Hartiey lis - Birchgrove Graigola 23s-Carr's
 -Harton 18s-Hilda 170-Nerthumberisod 16s 9d-Framwellgate 198-Haswell $120 \mathrm{~s}-$

 Ships at market, 74 ; sold, 61 .

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS metals. Friday Niget.

There is little change to notice in the market for Staffordshire iron. For Weish bars there has been rather more inquiry, and prices in consequence have been better supported. The late advance in Scotch pig iron has been well maintained throughovt the past week, and the market closes with firmness. No change in copper. In lead there has been less doing, and holders evince more desire to realise. Tin plates are in rather better request.

## 

## Friday, May 18

R. and W. Athbee PARTMERt Liss issolved.

Birmingham, jewee, 18 Broad court, Long acre, lamp makers-Perks and Kirby, well, Heckmoncelewike, Yurton and wiliams Cardifi, thip smith - Sj ker and Helle-
row. Holborn,
 and F. Whlumson, Farkin Birat, and J. and B. Sykes, of Almondoury, Yorkshire,
 Wrikiey, Roosendale, Lancashire, cotion shinnign-R. H. And 8. A. Ward, late of Uppar Holloway, St Mary, Istington, builders-Rouadhill and Crossiey, Leeds, elots finishers - J. and T. Hardern, Betchtoo, Cheshire, farmert-G. G. Bird, doetor of medidine, and W. Michoel, surgson, 8wansoe-swainston and Weatheriey, Bithopwearmouth, Durham, ship broiki-F Presteign, Radnorahire, common earriers-Dant and Wollatt. Nottingham, lace ad nufacturers-Wagetaff, Holmes, and Roabuck, Kirkbartoo, Yarkshire, coal miner (as far as regards Wazataff) - E. and M. Holl, Hallitar, Yoikshire, milliners-Robinson. Royston, and Proctor, Bradford, Yorkshire, smiths (so far as regarde hobin-son)-Lockwood and Russell, Almondbury, Yorkshire, cotton aplabers
CERTIFICATES to to granted, unless vanise Do
CERTIFICATES io ve granted, unless meani.ng.
June 12, W. Jorce, Greenwich. Kent, enginear- June 14, J. Blohop, Caroline place,
City road, builder-June 12, J. Dawson, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, catto silesmanJune $\xi$, Wisuon and Raynham, Walmor|rond, Notition hill, builiders-June 11 , S . Nuttall Lower Tuastead, near Newchurch, Lancashire, inukeeper-June 8, W. Riley, J Lapton, R. Halasead, and J. Haworth, Barnley, Lancashire, cloth manufactarero-mason-June 9, H. Ludiam and J. Reaney, Sheffleld, ironmonger-June 14, W, Ruan. bey, Coventry, tullor-June 14. T. Richardson, Birmingham, pon-holder manafacturet JJune 14, J. Brookes, Blrmingham, brace manafactarer-JJne 11 , J. Kell, Brierty hill, Staffordsbire, grocer-June 11, C. Grove, Birrningham, It
H. Simons, Wnolwich, linen draper-first div of 269 d ou Monday, 21 st Inot. or any subsequent Mondey, at 18 Aldernanbury, Ctry'
C. Lord, Fleet atreet, tailor-first div of 156 fd on Monday, z1st inst., or any mbee quent Monday, at 11 Aldenuanbury, City.
J. Gower, Lawrence lane, Clty, warehouaeman, first div of 3 s 6 J , on Monday, ziat inst, or any subb-equent Aloadyy, at 18 sldermanaury, City.
div of is ld, on MonJ. Breton, King William street. Ciy, issarance breker-first dir of ad, on Yondey, 21 st inst., or any subequent Monday, at 18 Aldermanbury; City,
R. Ginks, Hartiebury, Worce tershire, wheelright-first div of 2 s 0 Hd , on any Thurs day, at 7 Waterioo street. Birmingham.
Potergate , Beggariee, Notting namshire, insolventdebtor-first div of 2s, at Patchitt's Potergate, Notrioghamsh r Nottioghamshire
 in T. H. Car, taire, Lombar atreet, City, professor
in ticar ar 5s iod mak, Gioucesiermace, Lark hall Lane, Surrey, lieatenant on hall-pay, div of 5s 10 d (making 881 did in the pound), payable ats Purtugal streer, Lincoln's inn, Portugai street, Lincolin's tul.

## Tuesday, May 22

Partnehships dissolved.
Fothergill ani Salmon, jun., Northumpton place, Oid Kentroad, hay dealers-Plaet and Son, Stuffird, curriers - Moes and Co, Chester wad elsewhere, coal merchanto- 0 Jackson, Elwin, und Con., Manchester, ealico printers-8tagg, Beaton, and Milware Sheffied, हle manufacturers-Auraham, Baxendall, Brothers, Bradford, Yorkohire, and eisewhere, coal miners-J. and J. shrumpton, swarraton, Hampstire, farmers-Wil kins and Gregory, Derby, silk throwsters - Wright and Taylor, Wigan, Liverpool, and eliewhere, colliers as far as regards T. Stanley)-Watson, Coggin, and Banks, Gras
Queen sireet, Lincoln's inn fielst, tavern keepers-Clarko and Beeton, Flees atrees, and Bouverie street, prin:ers-Fry and Taylor, Bcx, Wiltshire, quarrymen-E. and P . Banbury, Winchcombe, Gioucestershire, sill throwsters - Wood and Lovell, Brittol, African merchants-Neild and Robins 3n, Warrington, Laveasbire, corn millers-Vivian Fursaith, nnd Co.. Gwinear, Cornwall, general merchants-Aasten and Gibbs, Tua-
 Waterfot, near Hasling cen, cotton sinners and Hasling and Lancashire, woolsta-plers-J. and s. Hi Wbitehe 1 , Whitewell bothom, near Newchurcb, Rossendale, Luncashire, cotton spinners-Jones and Bentham, High street, Kenatngton, and High
 CERTIFICATES to be granted, umless cause be shown to the contrary on the day

June 13, D. L. Williams, Cannon meeting, eivil engine er-June 13, S. Perkes, Earl street, hlackiriars, engineer-June 13, J. Barrowes and A. M. Reli, Leadenhall streel,
 ner, Hedge row, Islington, draver-Juve 13, P. Taylor, Manchester, millwrigat.
W. L. Dowie, Mauchester, tailor-AIrot div of Gis 8d, any Tuesday, at Mr Potts, Manchester.
H. Holland, Liverpool, merchaut.
A. D.
H. Townsend Chat J. Watt, Aldermanbury, wholesala atationers.
H. Thomas, Walsolll, Staffordotehire, sminder.
A. and F. Chenaie, Stone, Staffordthire, crapera
H. Thomon, Ilkesione, Derby shire, tailor
H. Thomon, Ilikesione, Derby shire, tallor.
S. Clay, Wakefielh, millower
T. Sephton, Prescots, Lancashire, licensed victualler.
D. Hughes, Beld, Merionethshire, draper.
A. Hewit, Glasgow, baker SCOTCA SEQUESTRATIONs,
A. Hewitt, Glasgow, baker.

Captain J. M. Miegor Drummond, Crieff
Grant and
A. Peden, jun.,

## Gazette of last Night

bankruptcy annulléd
J. Appleton, Summerford grove, Stoke Newington road, dealer in flour and cow keper. BANKrUPTS.
M. J. Popplewell and R. Goff, late of Lime atreet, city, merchants.
J. Martyr, Union street, Scuthwark, ironmonger.

Amor, Late of Connaught terrace, Edsware road, anetioneer.
roller makers.
W. Comely, wen., Tipton., Staitif rid hire, briekmaker.
C. Massing han, Birminaghum, who:essle Jowel er.
J. Denns, Torquay, Inulkeper
T. Hewith, Ormakirke, Lancanhre, grocer.

W, Stage, Manche ter, Manufacturing chemist.
8. T. Slogzeth, Devonport, linen draper.

C. Hudson, High street, Southwark, biker.
H. Hirrchberg. Cheapside, merchant, and fimporter of foreign goode.
J. Plazewav, Birmingham, and Yardiey, Worcesterhise, lamp manufacturer.
J. Power, Woivertiamptot, stene mason, A. Atchesoo, Cheetham, Dear Maacheoter, wine and apirlt merchant.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current. The prices in the following liat are
carefully revised every Friday afthernoon, by on eminent house in each deparim
LONDON, Ferdat Ememma. Add pon cent, to duties, except spir
t allow, awgar, nuimege, and timber. Aghes duty free
First eort Pot, U.s. pewt 33 ind

Cogon dn'y $1 d$ per 16
Went India now...per ewt Guayaquil .os.............
Brazil .....................
Cofee duty $4 d$ per lb
Coffee duty td per

Drugs and Dyes duty free

| Honduras |
| :---: |
| Mexican........p ibe....... | Mexican

Lac Dre
Tugreic Tumeral
Bengal

 | China |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trama JAFowica, Cutch | 12 | 0 | 14 | 6 |



 $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Examaica ................ } & 5 & 5 & 5 & 7 \\ \text { NICARA 30A WooD...... } & 10 & 0 & 10 & 10\end{array}$ Red Saumpers
Fruit-Almonds

> Jordan, duty $10 s p$ ewt new - .awe
$\begin{array}{rlllll}\text { old } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Barbary sweet, in bnd } \\ \text { bitter }\end{array} & 2 & 18 & 4 & 5 \\ \text { beoc.....free } & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ Currants, duly $15 s$ per cwi Currants,
Zante Cephal. new
old Patras, old................
Figs dufy $15 s$ per cwet Tigs duty $15 s$ per cwt
Tarkey, new, pewt $p$ d $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Turkey, new, pcwt } p \text { d } & 210 & 310 \\ \text { Spanish ..a............... } & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ Plums duty iss per ewt
Franch ...per ewt $d p$ $\begin{array}{rllll}\text { French } \ldots \text { per ewt } d p & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Imperial cartoon, new } & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ Prunes, duty $7 s$ new $d p$
Ralsins daty 10 per pewt Denia, new, p cwt dp Denia, new, pewt dp
Valentia, new Smyrna, black....
red and Eleme. red and Eleme
Sultana, new
Maseatel...........
Bt Michael, cosooper bx
Small Small
Lisbon \& S. Ubes, 1 ch 30 Avelro
Lemons


## Hides - Ox and Cow, plb 

Madras
Karph
Manilla
Leather per ib
rop hides...... 30 to $45 \mathrm{lb} \quad 1018$ Euglish Bu:ty 16
Foreig
Culf skins ...... 20
do. ....... 40
do
Dressing
Bressi
Horse Hides, Enelish ..
do. Spanish, per hide
Kips, Petersburg, per lb
Metals-COPPER
Sneating, bolts, \&c. Ib
Bottoms .................
Tough cake oup tonE126
IRON per ton
Bars, dxc., Britieh......
Hoops..

Rails
Pig, No. 1. Clyde......
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { LEAD, } \mathrm{p} \text { ton-Eug. pig } & 131 \\ \text { shet }\end{array}$

## red lead.

watent sho.
Spatent shot ..........
STEEL, swedig. in bond.

TIN duty free
Engish blocke, D ton 112
bars................
0
Banca, in bond, wom. $1 i 0$
Stralts
do
TIN PLATES, per box
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Charcoal, } 1 \text { C............ 316 od } & 32 s & 0 \\ \text { Coke, } & 1 \text { Co...e..... } 26 & 6 & 27\end{array}$
Molasses duty British and For, $5 s 4 d$

Olis-Fish $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Sellow .....oso.saldp } & 52 & 15 & 53 \\ \text { Yell }\end{array}$
Sperm...
Head matt
South Ses............
Olive, Gallipali..
Olive, Gallipoli...per
Spanish and sicily
Spalm
Pum
Cicon Nut ........ per ton 43
Sepd, Rape, pale (Forgn) 56
Linsead
Black
Ees

 $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Do Foreign ..........en } & 10 & 10 & 11 & 13 \\ \text { Rape, do................. } \\ 6 & 15 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Provisions-All articles duty paid.


## Cork

Freisland, fresh.......... 94 - 55
Kiel and Holstelin, inasl00 0000
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Leer.a..................... } & 86 & 0 & 88 & 0 \\ \text { Bacon, singed-Waterf. } & 75 & 0 & 73 & 0 \\ \text { Limerick }\end{array}$
Hams-Westphalia
Lard-Wsterford is Li-
merick bladder
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Cork and Belfast do.. } & 64 & 0 & 68 \\ F i r k i n ~ a n d ~ k e g ~ l r l a h ~ & 69 & 0 & 52\end{array}$ Firkin and keg lrlah 60 Cask do © ${ }^{0} 0 \ldots \ldots .{ }^{5}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Beef-Amer. \& Can. ptel55 } & \text { a } & 160 \\ \text { Jnferior }\end{array}$



Rice dufy 4id per cwil $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Carolina } \\ \text { Bengal, yellow } \& \text { per } \mathrm{cwt} & 24 & 0 & 46 \\ \text { Bhite } & 12 & 0 & 16\end{array}$ | Madras |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Java and Manilla......... | 12 | 0 | 13 | Bago duty 4 ja per cwil



## Beeds eeds Carway, newnonpewt 40 Canary, enomener p qr 46 Clover, red Coriander  Engllsh Mustard, br .oco............ bueh <br>  <br> silk dufy free

## Surdah... Gonateen ...es Comercolly

Comercolly
China, Tsatlee ….....ose
Thysasm
 Bologna....
Trento
Naples
Naples
Sicilian
Ozganzines
Piedmont,
Do.
24-24

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { d } & 1 & \text { d } \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 9 & 80 & 0\end{array}$


Duty, forcign 7s $6 d_{3}$ B. P. Is per load Dantzicand Memel firmo
Swedish fir .................
Canada red pine ......
N. Brubswick do large.

Quebec oak enc...o....... 180
Battic oak................. 180
Indinn teake dutu free 210
Deals, duty for rign 108, , $B$ P
Norway per 170 of 122 ft 29
Russan, Petersbg atand 18
Canada 1st pine
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { - spruce per } 120,12 f t & 15 & 0 & 19 \\ \text { Dantaic decks, each ...... } 208 & 0 & 26 s & 0\end{array}$ Staves duly free Tobaceo duty 3 s per ib it ${ }^{\text {a }}$ d Virginia leaf.............. 0 0
 Columbial leaf co...........
 Turpentine
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Eng. Spirits, withoutels } 34 & 0 & 31 & 6 \\ \text { Fordign ono, with casks } 33 & 6 & 36\end{array}$
 Half-bred hogs.......o. 12 os $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { K. Dwn ewes dic wethre } & 12 & 19 & 13 & 12\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Leicester co ............ } & 11 & 3 & 12 & 0 \\ \text { Soris-Ciothing. pickick } & 16 & 0 & 15 & 10\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Prime and piekick } & 15 & 0 & 15 & 1 \\ \text { Choice................ } & 14 & 0 & 14 & 1\end{array}$

Common................. $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Hog matehing ...... } & 16 & 10 & 17 \\ \text { Pick luck matching } & 14 & 10 & 15\end{array}$
Fonsios-duty free.-Per lb

Segovia.
Soria
German, (1st \&c \&d Elect
Sax03,
and Prussian $^{\text {and }}$ tertianda
Prussian tertien .............
Australlan syd V D L
Combing to Cluthing
Lambs ................
Grease ....
Skin and Suipe .........
8. Aus ralian \&i Swan River Combiog $a$ Ciothing Lambs ….............. Locks an
Grease
Skin and Slipe ........
Combligg and Clothing 0 102 19


Wine duly $5 s$ fidpee gal
Eherry
Madeira $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { vatt } 14 & 0 & 81 \\ \text { of } & 30 & 0 \\ \text { H3 }\end{array}$

Of eomparative mports, Fxports, and Home Constomption of the following artiele
and
mate ${ }^{\text {from }}$

FOR THE PORT OP LONDON.
Prs Of thone articies duty free, the deliveries for exportation are incladed sader the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Froduce, \&c.

| British Plantations | Imported |  | Dutypaid |  | stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1854 | 1855 | 1854 | 1855 | 1854 | 1855 |
|  | ton: | tons | tons | tons | tons | tonn |
| West Indis .ocococomonome..... | 27,440 | 22.406 | 26,380 | 31,220 | 10,978 | 9.989 |
| Enest India ....eseocos......0.0.0. | 14,883 | 16,746 | 22,43 | 14,857 | 7.6.0 | 8.183 |
|  | 19,253 | 17,902 | 15,9+0 | 15,294 | 7,598 | 9,8:7 |
|  | ... | ¢ | 12,703 | 22,927 | - | *** |
|  | 6i,606 | 5;,05i | 76,779 | 87,236 | 26,176 | 27,917 |
| Fareigs Sugaro |  |  | Exp | ted |  |  |
| Chertbon, Siam, and Manille. | 5,383 | 8,517 | 285 | 1.216 | 6.884 | 6,961 |
|  | 5.531 | 3,4"4 | 1,331 | 2, ${ }^{515}$ | 9,632 | 7,311 |
| Prato Rico | 1,762 | 733 | 24 | 49 | 1,934 | - 560 |
| Braxil | 2,443 | 817 | 455 | 495 | 6,482 | 2,783 |
|  | 15,119 | 10,5 77 | 2,095 | 4,662 | 24,832 | 17,618 |

PRICE OF SUGAPS - The average prices of Brown or Muscovato Sugar, excluive ast the dadees:

Frome the British Possessions in America....
Mantitius
$\begin{array}{cc}4 & 4 \\ 20 & 3 \\ 20 & 9 \\ 24 & 0 \\ 28 & \text { pert }\end{array}$ Thesversge price of the three is
 $\mid \underset{\substack{\text { Duty } \\ 1,65 s}}{ }$

| W.Ind. <br> E.Ind. <br> Fereign | tep | ed | Exported |  | Home Consump. |  | Stcek. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1854 | 1855 831 | 1854 481 | 1855 8.1 |  | 1R85 | $1854$ | 18.55 8.1 |
|  |  | 1,148,855 | -450,900 | *13,960 | 449,235 | 651,780 | 689.570 | 1,4 45,685 |
|  | 64,754 | 176,330 | 47,555 | 193,320 | 4,500 | 7,920 | 102,150 | 144950 |
|  | 119,610 | \$1,390 | 9,270 | 9f,185 | 2,300 | 1,455 | 170,505 | 41,715 |
| 1.014,749 1, 369,575 |  |  | 507,735 1,101,465 |  | 451,035 | 664,155 | 882,225 | 1,662,340 |



| *.-C\%ts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Er.Plant. | 2.582 | 7,478 | 776 | 838 | 3,534 | 4,184 | 5.0¢0 | - 018 |
| Ceylos on | 64,8:2 | 41,875 | 31,172 | 23,143 | 83,271 | 80,228 | 114,056 | 75,251 |
| TotalBP. | 67,394 | 48,954 | \$1,948 | 23,981 | 86,805 | 84,412 | :19,056 | 82,269 |
| Meelas .-. | 8,136 | 2,187 | 1,498 | 929 | 8,731 | 10,633 | 18,412 | 9,310 |
| Forga EI | 2,430 | 5,729 | 4,410 | 95s | 4,466 | 4,081 | 11,459 | 11,733 |
| Malabar | m | 142 | $\ldots$ | ... | 48 | 787 | 1,198 | 436 |
| 8tDmngo |  | . | 3 |  | 158 | 4 | 4,620 | 6,974 |
| Havipli | 868 | 19, 27 | 873 | 1,1:1 | 3,601 | 5,061 | 7.714 | 5,347 |
| Erasil - | 8,683 | 19, ${ }^{\text {²0 }}$ | 7,410 | 2,448 | 20,565 | 15,147 | 13,335 | 13,983 |
| Afrienal | 5 | 22 | 39 | .-. | 7 | 38 | 184 | 168 |
| Total 7 \% | 16,498 | 27,150 | 11,679 | 12,466 | 3:,576 | 35,756 | 56,852 | 53.251 |
| Grand tl. | 83.602 | 76, 44 | 66.627 | 36,447 | 126,381 | 320,168 | 175,918 | 135,520 |





Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, \&c.



## SALTPETRE.



| Americas.o. | bags <br> 589 | ${ }_{\text {bags }}{ }_{\text {S51 }}$ | begs | bage. | bags. | bags ${ }_{501}$ | bags 620 | $\underset{ \pm 35}{\text { bage }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brazil (mo... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 689 | 16 | 4 | -35 |
| Civerple, a! | ,888 | 43,024 | - | - | 27,689 | 22,896 | 84,189 | 71,466 |
| kinas..... | 972,189 | 1,011,280 | 51,176 | 58,170 | 531,840 | 503,540 | 871,660 | 600,810 |
| Tela't | 898,605 | 1,036,638 | 81,170, | 68,1:0 | 359,529 | 926,723 | 956,473 | 672,205 |

## Cbe kailluap sationor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MAY.
Annexed is an amended statement of the railway calls falling due this month, extracted from the "Londou Weekly Railway Share List."

Amount per Share.

*The proportion callet by foreign companies is $\mathbf{~}, 437$,5cob, but the holdings of $\mathcal{K}_{0}$ Lish proprietors are not knnw

## EPITOME (IF RAILWAY NEWS.

Traffic Returns of the United Kingdon.-The trafic returns of railways in the United Kingdom published for the week ending May 12 amnunted to 370,488 , aud for the corresponding week of 1854 to 350,8707 , showing an inctease of $13,618 \%$. The gross receipts of eight ralways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the wetk ending as above to $167,031 l$, and for the corresponding week the wetk ending as above to 167,031 , and for the corr
of last year to 159,0221 , showivg an increase of $8,009 l$.
Grand Trunk of Canada.-Canadian letters announce that the additional grant of $900,000 l$ to the Grand Trunk Rai'way of Canada has been carried by the large majority of 61 to 37. This grant may beregarded as an equivalent to the company for the amount which was originally proposed to be subseribed in the colony, and which, owing o the turn of monetary affairs, was not realised.
Orleans.-Tite Orleans Company bas just taken measures for commencing the works on the line which is to unite Le Mans to Tours, and so to complete the grand artery from Cherburg to Bayonne.
New Railway.-The section of the railway between St Germain des Fosses (Allier) and Clermont (Puy de Dome) was opened to the public on the 7th.

Metropolitan.-There was a meeting on ${ }^{*}$ Wednesday of the proprietors of this Company. It appears that the required capital has nearly all been subscribed, and that the project is well regarded by the other companies. The csntractors are so satisfied as to agree to
cemplete the works within the Parliamentary estimate, when instructions shall be given so them for that purpose.

## EAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET <br> LONDON.

Mondar, May 21.-The rallway market was firm at the commencement of businens, wnd prices experiebced a furiher advance. There was ubbequently pariai reaction through eales, some of the epeculators manifesting a disponiland and banking companien were limited, quation the ported. There were no transactiona in Canada Land, but the aominal quotation adranced to 115 to 120. Crystal Palace left of 22 to . Mining descriptions generally were neglected.
Tuesday, May 22. - The railway market was very firm to-day, with an increased dueinemp. The rise, however, was mot proportionate to that which occarred in Consolp, the operations Laving been less axtebsive. Alutraina it 116 and 118 end litere well supported. Cansa las whace in British American Land at $\$ 2,53 \frac{1}{2}$, wud 52. Mining deacriptions were ateady, without material alteration.
Wednespay, my 28.-The rallway market opened with firmpesp, and pofo ohasea temporarily prepouderated. There was subsequently lese activity, add an uifipourable reaction occurred towards the close. In the shares of the Australian lasd and banking companien the busineps Wan unimportant, but quotations were matntained. Crystal Palace left off at $8 \frac{1}{8}$, and Canada Lann, 116 to 120 .
Thursday, May 24.-The railway market was heavy at the commencement of business, owing to the decline in Consolf, but there wat fubsequently a sight recovery. Indian shares contioue to be well supported. Litto siteranioa occurred in Australian land and banking sharef, aithough prices exbibited ifme aesp. Catuada Lad were purchased at 119, and left off at 116,10120 . Crybtal Palace closed at 3if to 2. Mining deecriptione showed fearcely any change. Fridas, May $28, \ldots$ Kalway sharee were firm for the Englith liber, and the Bombay and Barcda and the Scinde were higher. The foreign mines were moderate request. The joint stock banks were rather teudiag upwarde; and in the mi-celianeous ehsres more business was transseted.I

Thite cual crade of Suuth Wales is at the present moment io a very flourishing state. There is notendency to a reduction in pice, and all the ports are full of shipping and vessels waiting their turn to load. Coal is now forwarded per the Hereford line to Liverpool, where it is shipped on board the ocean-going steamers, and there is every promise of a large amouat of Wtleh coas being uliamately seat to Liverpoo and tie north.
The Slbastopol Commites.-The fourth report of the Selfet Committee GB the Army before Sebmetopol wae publithed on Thuisday. It is in the forin of a blue book, of neariy 400 pages. The report merely consains the minute Sir T Hence saken from the 2 d to the 15 th of May itelusive, compriviog than the Earil of $\Delta$ berdern. The arat publication will, of couref, be the teport of the committe, properly to called,

## Che Conomist's saximat anil fitining Share kist. Thehighest priess ofike day are given.



|  |  |  | Kame of Company. | Londob. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 20 | 20 | Vale |  | 1 |
| 12500 | 20 | 20 | Wateriord and Kllkenny .0000. |  |  |
| 15000 | 30 ' | 30 | Waterford and Limerick ...... | 22 |  |
| 16065 | 20 | 20 | West C | 8 | 1 |
|  |  |  | LINES LEASED <br> AT FIXED RENTALS. |  |  |
| Stock 10 | 10010 | 100 | Buckinghamshire. | 99 | 563 |
| Stack 10 | 10010 | 100 | Clydesdale Junction |  | 100 |
| Stock 10 | 100 | 100 | East Lincolnshire, gu |  | 134 |
| 10160 | 25 |  | Gloucester \% |  |  |
| 8000 | 50 | 50 | Hull \& Selb |  |  |
| 8000 | 25 | 25 | - Halre |  |  |
| 8000 | 12 | 121 |  |  |  |
| 43077 | 12 | 124 | London and G | 13 |  |
| 11136 | 20 | 20 | - Preference | 24 |  |
| ${ }^{40} 005$ | 10 | 10 | London, Tilbury, | 114 |  |
| 82500 | $5^{54}$ |  | Manchester, Buxtn, EM tlock | 25 | 31 |
| Stock 10 | 10010 | 100 | Midiand Bradford ..enos.e. | 95 |  |
| 16862 | 30 | 50 | Northera and Eastern, 5 pet | 59 |  |
| Steek 10 | 10010 | 100 | Royston, Hitchen, and Shepreth |  |  |
| 78759 | 12 |  | South Staffordshire......... | 8 | 68 |
|  | 25 | 25 | Wear Valley, cuar. 6 per et. |  |  |
| Stock 10 | 10010 | 100 | Wilts and | 92 |  |
| 10 | 100 | 100 | PREFERENCE SH Aberdeen $\qquad$ |  | 01 |
|  | 10010 | 100 | Bristol and Exet | 9 |  |
| stock ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 100 | 100 | Caledontan 106 | 10 | 991 |
|  | 15 | 15 | Chester and Holyhead |  |  |
| 24600 | ${ }^{51}$ |  | Dandee,Perth, \& Aberdn |  |  |
|  | 10 |  | East Angliar |  |  |
| Stoc | 100 | 100 | - Class B, 6 percert |  |  |
| Stock | 1 | 100 | - Class C, 7 per cent |  |  |
| 144000 | 61 |  | Eastera Counties Extension, <br> 5 per cent, No. 1 ............ |  |  |
| 144080 | 61 | 63 | - No. 2 |  |  |
|  | 10 | 10 | - New e per ce |  |  |
| 15000 | 20 | 30 | EasternUnion (gr. 6pret |  |  |
| Stock 1 | 100 | 100 | Edin.,Perth, LDundee, 4 p ct | 2 |  |
| Stock |  | 100 | Great Northern, 5 rer cento. |  |  |
| Stock 1 |  | 100 | - 5 per cent Redsemable at 10 per cent pm | 121 |  |
|  |  | 100 | - 44 per cent ……......... | 163 | 102\% |
| 50006 | 64 |  | Great Southern and W enters (Iroland) Eighthso...o.o..... |  |  |
| 10000 | so |  | GtWstrn(BerksstHntsEx)spe |  |  |
| Stoek | 100 | 100 | Great Western, red. if pr ct | - 99 | - |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | - can. red, 4 per cerst.......es. | 90 |  |
| Stock |  | 100 | - Irred. 4 per c | 4 |  |
| 4844 | 20 | 6 | Lancashire \& Yorkehire, F.20l |  |  |
| Stock | 100 | 106 | - 6 per cent |  |  |
| St |  | 100 | London and Brighton, New, zuar. © per cent. |  |  |
| 34142 | 50 | 5 | London \& 8, W., Cons, thirds | , | 4 |
| 10810 | 121 | All | L'derry and Coleraine halves |  |  |
| 7840 | 12 i | All | L'derry \& Enniskillen halves |  |  |
| 18000 | 23 | 25 | Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. $1 . .$. |  |  |
| 37200 | 13 | 10 |  |  |  |
| 172300 |  |  | 51 |  |  |
| Stock 1 |  | 100 | MidlandConsolidated. Bristol and Birminglam, 6 p cent |  |  |
| Stock | 100 | 100 | Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent |  |  |
|  |  | 140 |  |  |  |



OFFIOIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC EETURNS.


## rates of postage.

 The rate of postage by private ahips is sd not exceed-Ing half an ounce. For newapapers 1 d , or 2 d if to a Ing haif an outry.

## Letters at pa

Denotes that the postage must be pala in advance. postage comblned.

Aden and Arabia, vis Marseliles $\qquad$ Under Under
 Africt, Went Coast, by paci Cekandria, via Marseilles $\qquad$ $61{ }^{\circ} 0$ Algerla. abo 4 Antigus
Ascension
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Baden, vy Brazll packet
Baden, via France ...
$\qquad$ $30^{207} \mathrm{~s}$

Barhariaes vis France $\square$ $60^{-2-8}$

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- via France $b 1^{\circ+0} 1$
Berbice....

Brazil via Southampton and India.o.
Bremen, via Belglum (closed mail)
- via France … $b 0^{200} 5$
Bucharest, via Bel .$a b 17$
Cadiz, via Sonthampton
California France Oregon $\cdots 0_{0} a 010$

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Constantinople, via Be'glum
 Costa bica
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Curachanelles, via Belgium
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Denmark, via Belgium.
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DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE dostant relief of the Deaf, a book of 30 pages. - An ex-
traordinary ciscovery. Jast publ ihed, sent fiee by Post, to any deaf person writing for it, A STOP TO
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selres, in any distant part of the world, without pain or use of any instrument. Thousands have been rest red of the numerous advertising dangerous unqualified
of pretenders of the present day. It contains lists of sta.t. ling cures, pabtished by Dr F. R. HOGHTON, Member
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1445, LAC. 1345, L.A.C. April soth, 1846 ,-Consulting Surgeon to
the Institution for the Cure or Deafness, 9 Suffolk
 addressed. Personal consultations every day between
11 and 40 'clock. - Sufferers deaf 40 or 50 years, have Cheir bearing perfectly reatored in half-an-hnour wil thout can be seen from all the lending members of the Faculty,
and from the Parients cured.
1GRT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Cod Mver oil, long known and justly appreciated on the
Continent, hat now acouired the general confdence of Continent, has now aequired the general confdenoe of
the Medical Profession in this coantry, by whom it has the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has
been extensively and unccessfull p prescribed, and with
almost almost immediate and remarkably benefficial results in many instances where ordinary Cod Liver Oil
been copiously, though ineffectually, administered. beon copioualy, though ineffectually, administere d.
Being invariably and carefull submitted to chem analysis-and supplied in sealed bottles, sod to to premical and the patient may allike rely upon a gemuine medicine, and, so far as is possible, anticipate a uniform, regular, and certain resuit.
Sold in bottues, capsuted and labelled with Dr de
Jongh's stamp and signature. Wirgoct wics Jongh'stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHCCH NONE ARE London, Dr de Jongh's aole socredited consignees and Half-pints 10 the country by respectable chemints.
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 catiaes, consequences, and rational treatment, with ex planatory coloured engravings. and preseriptions, ex ent by the Author, J. B. Franizlis, Surgeon, 4 Franci street, Golden square, London, who mayy he consulted
dalily on the above matters, pecsoeally, or by letter. All daily on the above matters, pecsoaaliy, or by ietter. Al

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oed, and guaranteed to the Upon this system, the Quality, Weight, and charged according to the intricacy or simplicity of the Pattern,
WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, Goldsmiths, CRYSTAL, PALACE, SYDENHAM; and MANUFACTORY,
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 cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious. A Circular, with fall particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUB-
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palnting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyg other to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the frst of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a vo
the paint was applied."-Jobw BuLL, Sept. 14, 1850 .
 the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise me
London.
London: W. Kent and $\mathrm{Co}_{m} 51$ and 52 Paternoster row,
Dust published, price is, free by poat 1s 6d, Urinary Maladies: Spermatorrhcea rationally considered,
with unanswerable Remarks on the empirical manner with unanswerable Remarks, on the empirical manner Lhese Diseases are treated ; Happiness.
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By T. H. YEOMAN, M.D.,
Physician to the General Poost-ofive Letter Carriers' London: Effingham Wilson, 11 Royai Exchange; and, by post only, from the Author, 25 Lloyd square.
 mud secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmaclen de
Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 , is a remedy for Relazation, Spermator heen, and Exhaustion of the System.
TRIESEMAR, No. 2, effectualy, in the short space of Three Days, completely and enitrely eradicates all traces of those Disorders. Which Capivi and Cubebs have so long
been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a $\begin{aligned} & \text { ast pportion of the population. } \\ & \text { TRIESEMAR, No, } 3 \text { is the Grent Continental Pemed }\end{aligned}$ for that ciass of Disorders, which unfortunately the Engish Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable de struction of the patient's constitution, and which all the TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, wro alike deroid of taste or amell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may luy on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Bold in tin cases at 11s each, free by post $2 s$ extra, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, retail in London of Johnson, 68 Cornhill; Hannay and Coa, 63 Oxford street ; and Sanger, 150 Oxford atreet R. H. Ingbam, druggist, Market street, Manchester Priestley, chemist, Li ord street, Liverpool; Winnall, bookseller, High street, Birmingham, and Powell,
bookselier, $15 \mathrm{Westmoreland} \mathrm{street}, \mathrm{Dublin}$.
P URIFY.-NOW IS THE TIME
 persons is thick and heavy with corruption, sluggish and full of humours, Whlch frequently break out to the surdisfigurements, and, if not removed, long periods of vick noss ensue, and, perhaps, death. When the blood is impare the syatem is liable to every form of complaint, such as fevers, diarrhosas, cutaneons eruptions, indigea bow, headache, torpor of the liver, Kidneys, and spleen, JACOB TOWNSEN $D$ 'S AMERICAN SARSAPA RILLA will at once obviate all these difficulties, and save often months of sickness and a large bill of expense, at the cost of a few shilings only. It is the safe, cersystem, purifies the blood, corrects the secretions, regu lates the stomach and bowels, tones up the diyestive organs, and imparts strength, vigour, and vitality to all the organs of the body. The public will bear in mind that there is none genuine unless it bears the
name of Old Dr Jscob Townsend. Warahoase Strand, next to the entrance of Exeter hall Half-pints $286 \mathrm{~d} ;$ pinta, $4 \mathrm{~s} ; \mathrm{small}$ quarts, 4 s 6 d ; large quarts 7 s 6 d mammoths, holding two large quarts, 118 --POMEROY,
ANDREWS, and CO.ss.e proprietors.

PURE FINNFORD' ${ }^{\text {Dis }}$,



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DEANES TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

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 William street, London bridge"
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A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE

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