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The Political Economist.

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 misfortune. Nearly all the evil that could have resulted from a formal and thorough ventilation of the subject was incurred, and 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 stubborn arrogance of Russia will have been encouraged and enhanced. No valid reason was shown for the postponement, and no adequate object will have been gained by it. The discussion was burked on the plea that it might have been injurious to the public interest and hostile to the prospects of peace. We shall be much 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 conclude 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 hazardous, and that all discussions upon them are "inconvenient," till the time comes when they are supererogatory and useless. No doubt it lies solely in the breast of Her Majesty and Her Majesty's responsible advicement or molect the terms of pacent ber is responsible advisers to accept or reject the terms of peace ; but it

is not to be supposed that either the Crown or its Ministers would 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 through 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 upon 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 upon 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 for present peace even upon terms so humiliating as to invite and ensure for the future incessant in-sults 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 for bodings: —the postponement of that debate—though in no degree at the instance, nor, we believe, at the wish of Government—has inevi-tably given them currency, consistency, and strength. Ministers, it is said, were cognisant of these misgivings and these fears:— orthone work days have been work easy in the convex of the discussion 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 themselves 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 hands. 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 had spoken candidly, boldiy, and intelligibly, but with all needful discretion and re-serve, so 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 Gib-son'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 St 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 whatever her smooth and yielding might be the official language of Lord West-morland 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 Russian 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 mean-ing of which what we would a preside terms. Was that we constiing of which, whatever were its precise terms, was that we ought to make peace even on the proposals offered by our enemy, or on

some trifling modification of those proposals. An infinential and respected member of the late Government beseeched the Prime Minister to assure him that negotiations were not irrevocably 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 scauty comfort which he craved. There-upon another member of the late Government, than whom none approach in the most earnest 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 perilous discussion. At the same time he ad-mitted that if Mr Gibson pressed his motion, he should feel it incumbent upon him to support its substance. Beside these two compent upon him to support its substance. Deside these two gentlemen sat a third ex-Minister, aiding, abetting, and encou-raging. 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 undesirable. 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 ten-dency should be finally to close the door. We do not blame Ministers for saying what they did, and what perhaps they could scarcely help saying, but the impression 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

Now, we ask, could more mischief have been concentrated 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 continue 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 exhausted) 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 discussion. Decided success or decided failure ! exhaustion 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 security for Turkey which she was always ready to concede in words; we have not gained any signal victory which enables us to wrest it from her. 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 can a country pursue a warlike policy with energy, resolution, and a concentred will, amid divided councils and in a pacific temper; while its thoughts are bent 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 useless and profitless by some unexpected protocol signed at a foreign capital? How can we get up or sustain our enthusiasm for a struggle which is abont 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 undifinable or doubtful as even to admit of such prolouged and dragging discussions as those which have wearied and sickened us with hope deferred for three tedious months.

And the army in the Crimea :-- how will this constant clutching at and talking of peace affect those who are fighting our battles before that mighty fortress? Will they take the field 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 uncertainty by its daily rumours of "preliminaries about to be

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" 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 unprofitable.

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 tenth, 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 com-plied 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 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 was a futile and not a substantial concession; that the object of the war was not the momen-tary 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-mared and cushioned though not defeated,... Turkey would lie yet more belless at the feel of Russia then 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 sur-We fight on, therefore, for military success, not as rendered. Mr Gladstone inaccurately represented, because success will bring glory, but because success in arms alone can lead to that result for which war and negotiations were alike undertaken. We simply cannot make peace now, not because we sigh after barren 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 last-ing, honourable, and effective arrangement. We are compelled to fight on, not to humiliate Russia-an object we disavow, a word we repudiate and denounce-but to incapacitate her or dishearten her for future mischief and aggression.

THE TRUE 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 their ignorance of the true principles of Government and the true principles of society, or in their inertness and inactivity, which prevent them from acting on their better knowledge. But this off-hand conclusion will not satisfy them and does not content ourselves, and we shall endeavour to point out the functional or mental derangement which has 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 hour, 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 future 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 all times takes the imprivat of the national circumstances and the national will. It is our boast that our constitution was not struck off at a heat, nor built symmetrically for one 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, till

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the whole has become as inconvenient and cumbrous, occupying threefold the space of a modern mansion of equal utility, as it is unsightly. We all love and 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 autho rity 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 part of the administration there are some onces 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 bonds, ties up all discretion. So numerous and complicated have these bonds become, that they cannot be readily removed; even Parliament wants the power or the wisdom to remove them. The people who govern all seem to have no conception of the multitude of them, and their contradictory nature, but practically their effects, hampering the march of public affairs, are now making them-selves painfully 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. In one sense they have already acted on this principle. Commerce is not planned 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 establishment is plauned 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 elements, 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 establishment 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 circamstances. 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, notwithstand ing 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 thicks only of enriching himself: he is guided by his pri-vate interest, which he comprehends tolerably well, which is also coincident with the public welfare. He, however, does not aim Successful traders, as Adam Smith remarked, do not at that. 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 designed to attain some end. It is an instrument, like a watch or a bridge, made or built to sive 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; govern-ment, 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. Our Government, in this respect, has not been conducted enough 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 " security of the independence of Parliament, and the "control has " reformation of the civil and other establishments," there has 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 re-formed; various evils as they have become unbearable have been remedied; --but forethough thas 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 adminis-tration 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 has 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 controll 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 ensued. Thus we are taught that Government carried on by party, so much lauded by some politicians, however excellent as a means for preserving 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. But the conflicting and contradictory principles which had successively dictated change after change had made the machine too cumbrous and complicated for their guidance, and their united talents and virtues could not secure success. What is required, therefore, is not different men in Downing street, but different principles of public action. We not only require the right men in Downing street, but Downing street differently organised. The places must 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 subservient to principle.

A quarter of a century ago there might have 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 cometition-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 uniformity of action, and it is of much 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. 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 principle 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 so direct the national funds as to deter-mine even in minute detail the action of the Government. If the public permit or continually demand an annual creation of new

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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 statute 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 neglect 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 need to be overhauled.

THE EXPORTS OF 1853 AND 1854. AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Towards the latter end 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 the value of the total exports of those years, and they are as follows :--

	1853		1855	
To the British Settlements in Australia	£		£	
-West Australia	***		58,421	
South Australia			1,151,165	
New South Wales			8,647,922	
Victoria			5,741,317	
Van Diemen's Land			1,051,406	
New Zealand	***		286,015	
	14,513,700		11,936,946	
To the United States of America-States on the Atlantic	***	******	21,127,631 282,838	
	22,655,427		21,410,469	
Total to Australia and United States Less in 1854 Total exports for the year	***	******	4,825,412	
om this it appears that the falling	off in c			.8

From this it appears that the falling off in our total exports in 1854, as compared to 1853, was from 98,933,781/ to 97,092,308/, a difference of only 1,841,473/; but the falling off in our exports to Anstralia and America was from 38,172,127/ to 33,346,715/, a difference of 4,825,412/. The falling off, therefore, in the value of the exports to Anstralia and America exceeded by 2,983,939/ 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 imports 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 amounted in 1855 to 42,402,595 dols only, against 61,919,638 dols in the same period of 1854—a 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 events, 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 :---

	LEPORTS POR	R APP	EL.			
	1853		1854		1855	
	dols		dols		dols	
Merchandise	15.325.791		16,513,368		9,032,516	
Specie	172,917		70,520		74,949	
Total	15,498,7:1		16,583,886	-	9,107,465	
A falling off of 7,476,423 month of last year, and 6	dols as c	emp	ared with	the	correspo	nding

Since 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 previous year, as follows:—

Merchandlee		Is54 dols 62,761,073 1,083,288		
Total The imports of the fise ast, amount to 129,767	cal year	63,814,361 commencing against 15	on the 1st of	July
time last year,—decreas The exports to foreig merchandise, from the 1	e, 28,338 n ports (,000 dols. of domestic	produce and fo	reign

Domestic produce Merchandise	1,503,518	*****	1854 dols 20,846,630 1,937,452 7,366,058	******		
Total	20,930,858		30,150,140		29,407,513	

Nor are our accounts from Australia very satisfactory. Want of animation 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, it 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:—

Mount Alexander and Bendigo Ballarat, including Grelong Maryborough The Avoca	Ounces. 13,136 8,523 2,399 964	
Amount this week	25,042, and year	Ounces. 247,405
Gold shipped in 1855	******	327,162

Or 13 tona 12 cwts 2 grs 13 lbs 6 oz, at 80s £1,303,648

Wages and rents were falling in Victoria, and the people beginning 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 9th, from which we copy the following account of the exports and imports of Victoria in 1853 and 1854 :--

LAFUE	T .			
	1853. £		1854. £	
Great Britain			11,050,829	
North America (British)	14,973 13,560	*********	20 60,238	
Other British Colonies	5,036,311	************	4.394,936	
United States of America	1,668,506		994,692	
Foreign States	820,961	*********	1,220,092	
	15,842,637		17,720,307	
Expos	TR.			
	1853.		1854.	
Great Britain	9,875,624		10,276,213	
British Colonies United States of America	942,741 19.645	********	1,372,107 50,933	
Foreign States.	223,532	************	75,951	
	11,061,543		11,775,204	
The imports at Melbourne in th	e six we	eks end	ling Feb. 1	Oth.
ere 1.377 5007 which is at the re	te of ab	mt 11.0	00 0001 in	the

were 1,377,599*l*, which is at the rate of about 11,000,000*l* in the present year.

Gold Ruceived	AND SHIPPE 1854. o first months	1855. t months.
Amounts by escort		018. 247,396 327,162

1855.]

THE ECONOMIST.

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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 object 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 inquiry. 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. Mr 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 return of the "schedules be made compulsory on owners and occupiers 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 universal assent in Berkshire to the advantages of statistical inquiries, 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 executive 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."

"or completeness in these returns." Mr Manwaring, 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 cocupiers 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 Morning Herald of March 7.)

A THOUGHTFUL observer of the state of our banking affairs, as shown in our recent comparative tables for the last twelve months, 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 Barle of Factor of the thet the table of the the table of table of the table of the table of the table of table of the table of ta

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 liabilities, including deposits as well as issues—holds good with reference to

1	Required.		Held.	
1853-December	2,069,100		3,060,000	
	2,082,100		2,518,800	1
	2,196,000		2,680,000	
	2,216,800		2, 186,600	
	2,132,000		1,816,600	
It is here seen that during the first	three a			held
was in excess of the amount require				
	cu, adu	utari	nº me mat	PMO
below that amount. Thus :-				
	Excess	L D	eficiency,	
	£		£	
1853-December				
1854-March				
June		0	***	
September		***	30,800	
December			315,400	1.0
Or, in proportion to every 1,0002 1	required	, the	excess or	dell-
ciency was as follows :	-			
	1	Excess.	Deficiency.	
		£	£	
1853-December		1,479		
1854-March		1,210	*** ***	

		Required.	Heid. £	Deficient	y.
ring	the quarter ended 31st	December, 18	854, we	re as follo	WS :
The	coin and bullion require	and held	in the	852 several	banks
	September			986	
	June		1,221	***	
	1804-March			*** ***	

	æ				1	
N. S. Wales	911,700	-	766,500		145,200	
Commercial	382.300		319,700		62,690	
Anstralasia	322,000		278,000		44,000	
Union	\$21,900		241.200		77,700	
Joint Stock	122,800	***	100,000		22,800 Surplus,	
London Chartered	29,807		52,900	***	\$3,100	
Paulish Chantonal	41 600		54 800		13.400	

Thus the metallic assets were below the required amount in every back except the two most recently established.

The amount held by each bank in proportion to every 1,000/ required was :---

	Held.	De	ficiency.
	£		£
New South Wales	841		159
Commercial	836	****************	164
Australasia	863		137
Union	759		241
Joint Stock	819	***************	181
		8	arplus.
London Chartered	1.742	*****************	842

English Chartered and an analysis in 1,324 and 234 Although the proportion of metallic assets to the notes and deposits are here seen to have been for the most part below what the Bank of England had thought safe 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 uotes, 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 as 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.

Agriculture.

RURAL MEMORANDA.

FRENCH PRIZES FOR BRITISH STOCK.

THOUGH the improvement in the growing crops, especially grass and wheat, since the late rains, has been as 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 again 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 south-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 sepect of the county is favorable. The rains which have fallen the last few days have had a magical eff or on vegetation : and should we now be blessed with an increase of temperature, abundance will soon surround us. The pastures have been bare enough during the past month, and keep of all

The general aspect of the county is favoarable. The rains which have failen the last few days have had a magical eff of on vegetation ; and should we now be blessed with an increase of temperature, abundance will soon surround us. The pastures have been bare enough during the past month, and keep of all kinds scarce, consequently high. We hope good results may arise from such circumstances ; for the farmer never ought to forget that April is a winter month for stock, and, as a rule, takes more providing for than any month in the year. The wheat plant is everywhere backward in its growth, but in general healthy, and planty of plant. On our loams and limestone soils we hear of the ravages of the wireworm. The remedy, we always thick, is simple enough ; and that is, to compress the soil as much as possible, either by foding sheep, or repeated rollings with a Northumberland clod-crusher. All finds of spring grain are looking well, and come up remarkably even. Bo far us have the promise of abundance. Farm work is well up, and some of our guahead farmers are putting in their swedes. We think they may go the fast. In our opinion, a stirring or two checks the weeds, and well comparise funhaps never more. The remuneration of last year no doubt nots as a stimulant. We are glad it is so: the erop is closely intervoven with the bland question. Our cattle markets and fairs during the past month have been duit eave, from our cattle markets and fairs during the past month have been duit eave, from

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In Cumberland the same degree of improvement is not denoted by the report dated the 9th of May. There, it is stated:-

the report dated the 9th of May. There, it is stated:— "That there has seldom, if ever, been a greater scaroity of keep either for the sattle within doors, or the flocks of sheep, &c., in the fields, and many have been compelled, from want of fodder, to turn out their stock to shift as best they may, with very little in the shape of grass to pull at. The consequence will be that even under a favourable change of weather, it must necessarily be some time before the supply of grass will be equal to the wants of the stock. But perhaps the most important question at the present time is, as to the appear-sume and prospect of the wheat erop, and which is, judging by what can now be seen, not by any means promising. Some that had been put in a short time before the foot set in, has since been ploughed down and re-sown; but this has not been done to any extent. Judging from present appear nee, what is more likely to affect the general produce of the erop is the appearance which it now exhibits, especially on dry and rather light soils; much of the plant on such situations is very seriously thinned out, and more, perhaps, by the wireworm than through being thrown out by the frost; and this applies to wheat got-in ing good time, and well up before the frost set in, as well as late sown. There are two reasons why the destructive labours of the wire-worm should be carried on with greater success than in ordinary seasons: first, on account of the severe are two reasons why the destructive labours of the wire-worm should be carried on with greater success than in ordinary easons: first, on account of the severe frost and continued dry weather having lightened the soil, and made it much more easy for this 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, which could not have been effected had it been growing vigorously. A favourable change of weather would do a good deal, 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 sine cause. The weather for some time back has been everything that fould be desired for getting on with out-door work, and rapid progress has been made in bringing up the arrears of work caused by previous frost. There has been a rather large breadth of potatoes planted, and the weather was exceedingly favourable for completing that operation. The putting in of mangold wursel and we de turnips is only about beginning, as very little, generally speaking, has not been done. has yet been done.

A good opportunity occurs for opening, or perhaps we should say extending, a foreign market for our superior kinds of breeding stock at the French agricultural meeting, which takes place at Paris on the at the French agricultural meeting, which takes place at Farls on the last of June, and of which no doubt many of our intelligent breeders will take advantage. The prizes offered by the Government for "animals of British breeds imported into France, and belonging either to natives or foreigners," are numerous and liberal, and ought to stimulate British breeders 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 thorough-bred horess, and latterly america has been our best markst for purchasers. We have long supplied other countries with thorough-bred horses; and latterly America has been our best market for Shorthorn cattle. There has also recently sprung 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 «xhibition, the 24th of May, having closed, all breeders who have not already had their atten-tion drawn to this subject will of course be too late for the present year; but, as similar prizes will doubtless be repeated annually, we wire the price list. give the prize list :-

ANIMALS Of BRITISH BREEDS, IMPORTED into FRANCE, and belonging either to NATIVES OF FOREIGNERS.

A*A11)	B D	10	FUREIGNESS.		
Fins	T CI	.48	L-CATTLE.		
IST SECTIONSho	ortho	rne	d, or improved Durhams.		
Balls.	£	81	Cows.	£	
First prize	40	C	First prize	28	õ
Second ditto	36	0	Second ditro	24	0
Third ditto	32		Third ditto	20	0
2ND SECT	ION		ny other breeds.		
Bulls,	£	8	Cows.	£	8
First prize	40	0	First prize	24	0
Second ditto	36	0	Second ditto	24	0
Third ditto	32		Third ditto	20	0
Fourth ditto	28		Fourth ditto	16	0
			89SHEEP.		
			s, pure or cross-bred.		
Rama	£		Ewes (in lots of three.)	£	
First prize	24	6		12	0
Second ditto	20		Second disto	11	4
Third ditto	18		Third ditto	10	0
Fourth ditto	16	0		**	
			ep (Dishley, New Leicester,	Ano.	1
Rams.	£		Ewes (in lots of three.)		
First prize	24		First prize		0
Second ditto	20	0	Second ditto	11	4
Third ditto	18	õ	Third ditto	13	
Fourth ditto	11	õ	A 1412 14 141 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4.5	0
SED SECTION -Sho			led Sheep, Southdown, &c.		
Rams	£	8			-
First prize	24				
Second ditto	20		Second ditto	12	0 4
Third ditto	15	ä	Third ditto	11	
Fourth ditto	16	0		10	0
			SSSWINE.		
Int Sec	TION	As M.	Large breeds.		
Boars.	£				
First prize	12	-		£	
Second ditto		0		8	0
Third ditto	10		Second ditto	7	4
	8	0			
Boars.			-Small breeds.	-	
	£	5	Sows	£	8
	12	0	First prize	8	0
Second ditto	10	0	Second ditto	2	16
Third ditto	8	0	Third ditto	6	0
a area of the animals			of energial but me la		that .

The ages of the animals are not specified, but we learn that the bulls and rams must have been born before the 1st of May, 1854, that is, they must be at least year-old animals; the cows and ewes before the 1st of Nov., 1854; and the boars and sows before the 1st of Oct., 1854 the lat of Nov., 1854; and the boars and sows before the lst of Oct., 1854. The duty on cattle imported into France is 2s 11d per head, and on sheep 2¹/₂d each. The expenses of conveying stock after pass-ing the French frontiers will be repaid, and general arrangements are made for feeding and housing during the time of the exhibition 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 public until the 5th or 6th of June. On the 8th there will be a sale by suction for the undisposed-of stock, of which the exhibitors may vail themselves or not, as they please. May 26.

IS STOCK FEEDING PROFITABLE? WHEN our every day's observation tells us that the most success-ful farmers are those who feed the greatest quantity of stock, it would ful farmers are those who leed the greaters quality of norm, it would seem to be almost superfluous to discuss as an open question whether stock freding 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 created 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, apart from the circumstance that if the great body of farmers depended on artificial manures, the prices of such articles would be most enor-mously enhanced, it must be remembered it is mainly by the conmously enhanced, it must be remembered it is mainly by the con-sumption of bulky produce, such as grass, roots, hay, and straw, 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. As supplemental to home-made manures, every farmer may profitably use more or less of artificial manure, 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 evils.—mere manure-making machines.

statements that feeding does not pay, still level largely, treating their stock as necessary evils, —mere manure-making machines. Now, where this is really the case, we are convinced by long ob-servation that it arises from want of skill in the purchasing or in the management of the stock. Many are too imputent, 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 kinds 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 increases in a much greater ratio than at the earlier stages of the feeding process; and it is one of the advan-tages of giving feeding stock moderate quantities of expensive food, that the feeding may be continued for a longer time at the same exthat the feeding may be continued for **s** longer time at the same ex-pense. We have again and again urged that stock ought to be re-garded by the farmers as the source of direct us well as indirect profit, and that with competent skill and attention fat animals may be, and most commonly are, made directly profitable. Mr Duan, of Bisterne, Hants, who has already appeared as a sup-porter of the view that profit ought to be derived directly from fatten-ing cattle, has recently delivered a lecture on the subject at a local farmers' club, from which a few passages may be usefully presented to the reader. Mr Duan saws :=

to the reader. Mr Dunn says :-

The substitution of green crops for naked fallows is now a rule with few ex-ceptions, and on those damp and heavy soils where they are still found linger-The substitution of green crops for naked fallows is now a rule with few ex-ceptions, and on those damp and heavy soils where they are still found linger-iag, draining, subsoiling, liming &c., is year by year removing their circle, so that the practice of summer fallowing bids fair at no distant day to be numbered with the things that were. To repay the expenses incurred in the cultivation of green or cattle food crops, forms, therefore, a first reason for having live stock on our farms. The soil in its normal condition may possess a capability to produce 16 or 26 bushels of wheat per asce, but in order to increase the produce above the normal ratio, there must be deposited in the land the material whence this extra produce is to draw its support. The excrement of fatting animals is rich in these materials according to the quality of their food, and hence we have an inducement to the practice of fattening which so extensively prevails among our best farmers. It is admitted that the substitution of a greeen crop for the naked fallow is the greatest improvement of which modern agriculture can boast—and deservedly; for if the difference in the value of the scoke so consuming these crops he increased equal to the cost of their production, the agriculturiat of the present day is in a much better position than his prede-cessor, for while the fallow system left the land in debt to the succeeding crop, the modern cercal finds it in a condition happy in the extreme,—viz., free from all previous burdens. Not only does the growth and consumption of a green crop answer all the purposes of a failow, but it excets it in the quantity of the solities as a farmer is made solely by the quantity of live stock which his farm is made to maintain. farm is made to maintain.

Then after adverting to the view of those who say that fattening is nattended with direct profi', and to the facts of physiological and uuattended

evident that an animal fed on food at once rich in heat and flesh-making ele-ments, will rapidly increase in size; in practice this is found true only in de-gree, not per quantity, the ab-ordent glands can only take up so monob within a certain time; whatsoever quantity is supplied in excess of this capability of elaboration is pa-sed off in the excrement. The manure is all the richer, but that does not pay; inasmuch as ammonia can be purchased in the form of guano at a much cheaper rate than it is made by a waste of the nutriment of feeding material. Linseed cake, the best of all feeding material, is now 12/10s per ton; guano is about the same; the manure made from the consumption of a ton of linseed cake contains about 125 lbs of annonia, which at 6d per lb is 3/2s 6d; guano contains 360 lbs ammonia per ton, which at 6d is 9i, showing a difference in manure of 5/17s 6d in favour of guano, so far as ammonia is a difference in manure of 5? 17:56d in favour of guano, so far as ammonia is concerned. The consumption of cake for the manure being thus attended with such apparently ruinous results, one can scarcely bring one's mind to bewith such apparently ruinous results, one can scarcely bring one's mind to be-lieve that there could be found in the midst of so much talk about chemical analysis, any man so utterly ignorant of what he was saying as to recommend by words or sanction by his practice, the giving double or trelle the quantity of this expensive article above that which could be appropriated by the animal—such a one is a fit tenant for a lunatic asylum—any pretension to a man of business he cannot 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 stall feeding : it is indeed all time becomes an object of much importance in stall feeding; it is inde-important, and one of those subjects worthy of the most attentive consi-tion of every farmere' club in the kingdom. ative considera-

And he adds :-

And he adds :--Oa referring to the relative quantities of constituents which are required to support organic life, we observe that Swedes contain 14; per cent. of the car-bon, and 2 per cent. of the nitrogen; that peas contain 52 per cent. of the carbon, and 24 of the nitrogen. Taking 20 tons an more as an average yield of good Swedes, that will represent 6,500 lbs of carbonic elements, and 880 of the nitrogen, and taking 36 bushels as the produce of a like acre of peas, that acre will represent about one ton weight of produce in grain, and about 1,165 lbs carbonic elements, and 538 of the nitrogen elements, the total quantity, in-cluding fractions, which an acre of Swedes contain, is about 7,880 lbs of both

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classes of nutriment—that of an acre of peas 1,703 lbs, showing a difference in favour of Swedes of 5,677 lbs. It is thus perfectly clear that an acre of Swedes will make much more beef or mutton than an acre of peas, but we must deduct something considerable from the relative value of the Swede on account of the water they contain cooling the system, and from its being necessary to give other food of a drier nature along with them to prevent loosenees; still there remains enough of balance in their favour to render their economy in consump-tion a metter of numery importance in feeding. It has long here naturely be remains enough of outmose in their invour to render their ecological in containsp-tion a matter of primary importance in feeding. It has long been established that stock fed with a certain portion of cake along with Swedes returns a greater amount of profit than when no other food than Swedes is given. But roots alone will not answer, for stock do not thrive well on them without a considerable quantity of dry food. This is too much averlooked by farmers, who he wood management might diminish

But roots alone will not answer, for stock do not thrive well on them without a considerable quantity of dry fcod. 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 grains, or 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 profitable consumption of his turnip crops. He thus states the bene-fit to succeeding crops from such additions to the food of the sheep when consuming turnips :--On different occasions I have sown the land to wheat after Swedes have beera fed off with sheep, which consumed with them j ib cake each per day, and have never failed to remark that a gain in the next crop followed this method of feeding. I have aever thrashed any separately, and, therefore, cannot speak to other measure than that discerible to the eye; but 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 marked in the wheat crop to plain to be mistaken, and showing an apparent difference of eight bashels per acre. After the wheat has been removed, the land has been frequently sown with tares; the cake-fed portions bearing an equal quantity of food at least 14 days earlier. I reckon, therefore, the benefit to the farm by the consump-tion of 4 boake daily with a fat sheep equal to an indirect return of eight bashels of wheat per acre, and a supply of green food 14 days earlier than I could otherwise obtain it; but the effects of the cake is not confined to these crops, it will continue to have as much effect on the following corn or optart the tares; it is, in fact, a perennial improvement. In the first place, there is longer dura-tion on the land by the cheep when feeding o which experience has led me to allow a bullock of 60 imperial stone, is not to exceed 150 lbs per day, and the maximum of coke for such a bullock is 5 lbs per day, with straw chaff ad libitum; whenever I have much exceeded these quantities, the net turns have diminished. Hay is an article I never use with fattening catlle, unless they are ill or in soiling, when it is a good thing in wet weather. With these quantities I have had no difficulty in making 64 per ton for roots, prime cost for purchased food, and attendance with the manure, and a balance into the bargain.

It must be recollected that these remarks were addressed 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 advantage over the use of chaff given in its raw state, and he cites the experience of other persons in con-firmation of that view. As to the best plan of feeding, Mr Dunn

armation of that view. As to the best plan of feeding, Mr Dunn says:-Of all other methods of housing cattle I prefer the box system, it allows as much exercise as is required to promote health; it permits no waste in the manure, which is presed down so evenly and regularly that little fermentation takes place, and consequently small loss is sustained by the escape of volatile gases; the liquid manure is completely shorted among the solid, thereby saving the expense of tanks and all the cumbrous appendages of pumps, hose, water darts, pipes, or hydrants, which are all required on the new system o liquifying all the manure. The expense of erecting boxes may, therefore, very well be paired off against all the outlay for this hydra-headed system. Box-feeding has a peculiar recommendation on sheep breeding farms, which is that double the quantity of straw can be made into manure in the box than in the stall; it has been proved, tor, that a much greater return for the food will be made by the extile for the roots than by any other method of housing. Col. M. Dowell says, 10 per cent, more than the stall, and 20 more than the open yard; but of course all these advantages must be given up when there is not enough inter. Gue such farms I would prefer the stall, for nothing retards fatting more, or renders it more disagreeable than to have the catile lie wet and un-comfortable, and besides, where there is not sufficient litter, the manure is so management, than there can be with the same amount of straw used in the stall, and the manure removed every day to a mixen. stall, and the manure removed every day to a mixen.

On the question of whether mature or growing animals should be fed, Mr Dunn remarked :-

Due of the most important points of inquiry about fatting animals is, who ther they should be fattened while yet growing, or not until the frame has attired at full size; with the old unimproved breeds the only method possible eible to faiten them properly is to let them be full grows, but the tendency of our improved breeds of both cattle and sheep is so great towards early maturity, that growth sod fatting can and does go on well together, with a good specimen of improvement. Green food, equivalent to 25 tons of roots and 1 ton of cake, will sford nourishment emficient to make a steer 40 score by the time he is 24 months old. This is exclusive of the weaning. 50 score is a good weight for a 3-year-old ox; the gain in weight is, therefore, much greater for the food consumed during the fort two scores is in the post of the wear of the score by the together of weight for a 3-year-old ox; the gain in weight is, therefore, much greater for the food consumed during the first two years—it will require for the last year nearly as many roots, or their equivalent, as for the other two, and a much higher proportion of cake, viz., 1,825 lbs. The weight gained by the third year would, in order to pay 5s per ton for roots, and 1d per lb for eake, require to be 30 score, if beef was worth 10 perscore. This is at the rate of 14 lbs per week, and is considerably higher than the average gain for any length of time by even prize animals. I have fattened several at this age, and have found that the meat gives satisfaction, and that there is a fair amount of offal in the quantity of capital required for stall feeding; 40 for a newly-weaned caif, 100 or 11/ invested in purchased food during 24 months is the whole affair in direct outlay, for which a quick return will be made, with interest into the targain, to say nothing of the manure. Sheep will pay equality well as cattle when

they are fattened young; indeed, the practice is so common to fatten sheep under two years old that old wether mutton is a thing to be talked of, but seldom seco. At one-year-old they can be sent profitably to market with a good quantity of edible mutton on their backs. All that is wanted to make a sheep ripe at one-year-old is to take care that there be no standing still, and from the day be is weaned till Michaelmas there be no standing still, and from the day be is weaned till Michaelmas there should be given one-third of a h of cake daily, and after that time i h per day, with cut roots and a little hay; i h b hay per day is as much hay as will be consumed. Where this plan is followed steadily on land suited to sheep farming, it will be found that at twelve months old the sheep are heavy enough to pay 6s per ton for the roots, prime cost for the cake, and a fair feeding price for the hay and attendance. In wet seasons they should have a temporary shed erected id one corner of the field to lie in at night, or else be turned into some adjatent pasture—under no circumstance would I recommend housing sheep of this seg-except under peculiar circumstances, it is not a good plan for old sheep, but when they are housed they should has sold from the house. I have made some good mutton in a large yard, and have seen very good mutton made in stalls; still, as a system, I am not in favour of housing sheep, nor does the ex-perience of others who have tried it encourage housing to a greater than a few weeks in the depth of winter, with old sheep. On all the farms adapted to sheep farming, in an average of years as much mutton can be made out of doors as in. The whole advantages of box-feeding can thus be obtained without the expense of carting in roots, and out manure.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Mr E. Buzton's Circular.) London, May 24, 1885.

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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 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, 1,759 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, 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 week 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 ad-vance of ad to 1d per lb upon the average rates of February, the greatest advance being paid on Sydney wools. A continual accession of all classes of buyerstended to augment the competition, and the prices gradually stiffened until they reached an advance of 2d to 3d on Australian (highest on Moreton Bay quality), 1d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d on Port Philip and Van Diemen's Land, 1d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d on Cape, 2d to 3d on scoured wools, and 4d to 1d 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 compa-ratively 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. Comb-ing wools were in great demand throughout the sale, both for export and for Bradford, where trade has a 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 consiable demand. Of lambs' wool there was a fair but not abundant supply, de and it realised an anvance of 1d on previous rates. Wool in grease com manded also full attention.

From Messra L 19 ton, Hulbert, and Go.'s Circular.) London, May 21, 1855. The quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 8th instant and term nated this morning, consisted of 10,989 chests, 9,640 of which were in the catalogues of the importers. During the progress of the sales 1,969 chests were withdrawn, leaving 5,335 chests of Bengal, Benares, &c., 791 chests Oude, 1,284 chests Madras, and 1,551 chests Kurpah-total 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 Feb 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 2d to 3d per lb; so indifferently, however, was the market supp'ied, that the operations were few, and in amount limited. The catalogues shi bited a large proportion of ordinary Madras, and of very defective and of fine Bengal, but of desirable medium descriptions, with good colour, between 4s 6d to 5s 6d per lb, there was a deficiency; the demand for such qualities preponderating, they have rea-lised throughout an advance of 2d to 3d per lb upon the average rates of February. Impure, dull, and cold Bengal and Benares sold at former prices to 2d 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's, above 6s per lb, was maintained, but in the absence of Russian orders, a decline of 2d to 4d per lb took place as the sale proceeded, and even a restor full was observable whenever old bought-in lots were sold. Good greater fall was observable whenever old bought-in lots were sold. Good Kurpahs were taken eagerly to supply the deficiency of middling and con while the low sorts required strong support at a decline of 2d to 3d per lb. Prices may be quoted per lb as under, compared with February sale:—Bengal—Fine blue, 6s 10d to 7s; purple and violet, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; red viol-t, 6s 5d to 6s 8d; good purple and violet 6s to 6s 4d lower: middling violet, 5s 10d and violet, 6s to 6s 4d, 2d to 3d lower: middling violet, 5s 10d to 6s; defective, 5s 8d to 5s 9d, par to 2d lower; consuming fine, 5s 4d to 5s 7d; middling and good, 4s 6d to 5s 3d, par to 3d higher: ordinary, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; ordinary and lean, 3s to 3s 7d; trash, Is to

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28 9d, par to 2d higher. Oudes-Good, 3s 3d to 4s; middling, 2s 4d to 3s; ordinary and low, 1s 6d to 2s 3d, par. Madras-Fine, 4s 8d to 5s 3d; good, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; middling, 2s 10d to 3s 10d, par : ordinary, 1s 3d to 2s 6d, par to 3d lower. Kurpah-Fine, 4s 8d to 6s 3d, par: 55 3d; good, 45 2d to 45 6d; midding, 25 16d to 55 10d, par : ordinary, 1s 3d to 2s 6d, par to 3d lower. Kurpah—Fine, 4s 8d, to 6s 3d, par : good, 4s 4d to 5s, 2d higher: middling, 3s 3d to 4s 2d, par to 2d higher ordinary and low, 1s 6d to 3s, par. Sweepings—1s 8d to 2s. The quan-tity sold is 6,000 chests, 4,000 of which are for export, 1,500 for home use, and 500 for resale. 3,000 chests are bought in.

(From Messrs Southey and Son's Circular.) London, May 24, 1855. We rejoice we can make a satisfactory report on the wool sales. 1 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 eviforeign 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) sold at the opening sales at a small advance on last sales, and further improved a little. Many flocks were claramy, and otherwise defective, which will account for the annurant reduction in 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 d higher than in February. Lambskin wools were not in great abun-dance. The latter sold at rather improved prices. East India wool does not relax, and, although manufacturers here had large supplies, those of-fered at these sales commanded high rates, especially coloured wool, which, m the present Government demand for army blankets, advanced 11d to 2d per lb.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.) Manchester, May 22, 1855.

Manchester, May 22, 1855. Although inquiry was very general to-day, the increasing animation— with advancing rates—in the Liverpool cotton market has so far gradually produced less real and practical activity here. In consequence of higher prices having been again demanded for both goods and yaros, equal to 3d per piece upon the former, and 4d per lb on the latter, accompanied with a refusal by many manufacturers and spinners to give quotations or fix prices, the extent of business transactions has been more circumscribed than on this day many. 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 Messrs 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 improve-ment up to the present time, and the present aspect of commer-cial affairs has assumed a decidedly more cheerful character. 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 apprehension that these will be of a permanent standing. Looking at all the bearings on the trade and erce 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 improvement until we reach, not perhaps the prosperous state of affairs we had previous to the outbreak of hostilities, but one of steadiness, at once affording remuneration to capital and employment to labour.

(From Mesure Kirchner and Co.'s Circular.) Sydney, March 7, 1855.

Brandy-Some large shipments of the best descriptions have been ade to the home markets, which, with parcels taken on speculation, have enhanced the value of all good brands, and we hear of a transac-tion in Martell's as high as 12s 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 17s to 18s, at which, however, sales to any extent would difficult. Wines, notwithstanding the more favourable advices, nost uninfluenced, owing to the very large supply on hand. For be difficult. alt For best ports a small advance has been given, but the market is dull. Bread-stuffs—The maintenance of extreme rates at Port Philip has had the effect of advancing flour to 34l to 35l, and, unless we shortly receive supplies 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 are made for export. Stock continues large. Metals—Transactions limited, and little change in any descrip-tion. Building Materials have still further declined, and stocks are un-diminified. Rotte and Stock still further declined, and stocks are undiminished. Boots and Shoes—No improvement to report in these; the sales by auction have been heavy, and the trade are well supplied. Tea —Since our last large parcels have been re-exported, and the article has rallied from 95s to 100s for good congou, and 75s to 80s for hyson skin. Coffee—Firm at our quotations, and looking upwards. Sugar—In refined, 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 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 unsettled till the receipt of further news. Tallow—Supplies continue very short, but during the next few months we expect an extensive import from our diminished. Boots and Shoes-No improvement to report in these; the

northern boiling establishments; 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 1dd per lb : er lb: allow, 50s to 60s per 20 cwt ; hides, 25s to 30s per 20 cwt; gold dust, tailow, 505 to 608 per 20 cwt; mides, 256 to 508 per 20 cwc; goin dust, ¹/₂ per cent. Exchange on England—Bank drafts, 1 per cent. premium. Prices of Produce—Wool, superior clips, 1s 5d to 1s 7d; fair to good, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; low to middling, 1s to 1s 2d; grease, 6d to 8d; hand-washed and scoured, 1s 1d to 1s 4d. Tallow, beef, 44ⁱ to 46ⁱ; mutton, 46ⁱ to 48ⁱ. Hides, each, 7s to 13s 6d. Sperm oil, 110ⁱ. Beef, per tierce, 5ⁱ. Preserved meat, in tins, per lb, 7d. Cheese, 7d. Candles, 7d. Scape 255. 7d. Soap, 35s.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent

From our Paris Correspondent. Paris, May 24, 1855. The great event of the week is General Carrobert's resignation of the command-in-chief of our army of the Crimea. He said that his impaired health did not permit him to retain such heavy functions. He requested to be put at the head of a division of troops, and re-commended General Pellissier to succeed him in the command-in-chief. His resignation has been accepted, but, instead of the com-mand of a division, he is put at the head of the corps which was commanded by General Pellissier, though this command demands great vigour aud good health. great vigour and good health.

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, but is said to have none of the qualities which are required of a general-in-chief. General Pelissier, who succeeds him, has more decision; and it is very probable that he will before long try a general attack against the Russians, and endeavour to dis-lodge them from their encampment on the Tchernaya. It was re-ported yesterday that a great battle had been fought a few days ago with great losses on both sides, and that the Russians were defeated. But J believe this report is without foundation. as important rein-But I believe this report is without foundation, as important rein-forcements will continue to arrive in the Crimea until the 25th inst., and the army will receive towards that date heavy pieces of artil-lery, and General Pelissier will put off any decisive attack until th t moment.

that moment. It was 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 Austria is not dis-heartened by the failure of the Conference, and it has sent other propositions, declaring that it desired to send them as a last ulti-matum to St Pettersburg before taking an active part in the struggle. But these new propositions are about the same which had been sub-mitted to M. Drouvn de Lhuys' annothering, and forced that Minister mitted 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 meet a favourable reception at Paris and in London. Many people suppose that Austria will at length execute her engagements, and de-clare war against Russia. The conduct which that Power has kept until now is no encouragement to such hopes. The Cabinet of Austria fears as 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 Prasia and of the German States. As all those Powers will remain neutral, it is not probable that England and France will open hostilities against 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 nego-tiated 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 Tresos.

suit to obtain the sums it wants from the Bank of 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 elec-tion of Louis Napoleon as representative, treating this candidate with great contempt in his electoral circulars. 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 frances to prepare his equipage and household. Though the Universal Exhibition has been officially opened to the public from the 15th instant, there are few visitors, as the exhibitors are not ready, and the Palace is full of packages and workmen. One may judge, however, that it will be very splendid when all tho products are placed. The English exhibitors occupy already a very conspicuous place in the Palace. All their packages arrived before the official opening, but most of them will wait until the other exhibitors are ready to display their products. The following are the variations of our securities from May 16th to 23d :-

to 23d :-

	1	e		1	e		f	
The] per Cents, varied from	68	15	10	69	40	and left off	at 69	80
The 41 per Cents.		10	-	93	170	-	98	70
Bank Shares		0	-	3005	0	-	3005	
The Austrian Shares		25	-	640	0	-	681	25
Northern Shares	877	80	-	900	0	-	895	
Restern	837	50	-	850	0	-	870	
Ditto (new shares)	680	0	-	721	50	-	720	
Lyons	1:30	0	-	1170	0	-	1169	0
Mediterranean	1048	75	-	1050	0		1190	
	1185	0	-	1195		-	1185	0
	1010	0	-	1050	0		1045	
Havre		0	-	878	50		572	
Great Contral	545	Õ	-	560	0	-	558	75

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was a great steadiness in our securities, notwithstanding a decline of 1 in the quotations of the English Consols. It was reported that the Conference of Vienna will be reopened on the 28th inst.

May 26,

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The Three per Cents, varied from 66f 80c to 69f 11c; Four-and-a-alf per Cents, from 93f 50c to 93f 30c. The Bank Shares were Half p Half per Cents. from 935 50c to 935 30c. The Bank Shares were at 30f 20c; the Austrian Shares at 63f; the Northern Shares from 897f 30c to 895f; Eastern Shares from 800f 25c to 805f 75c; ditto, New Shares, from 718f 75c to 715f; Orleans from 1,180f to 1,177f 50c; Rouen from 1,050f to 1,052f 50c; Havre from 575f to 580f; Great Central from 556f 25c to 560f.

Correspon dence.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

REPORTS OF THE EIGHT POOR LAW INSPECTORS ON THE EXPERIMENTS JUST COMPLETED IN THE COUNTIES OF HANTS, WILTS, LEICESTER, NORFOLK, SUFFOLE, BERKS, WORCESTFR, ERECON, DENBIGH, AND WEST BIDING OF YORKSHIEE. SHROPS HIRE,

To the Editor of the Economist.

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

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 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 working winnowing machines for security instead of placing it in a well backed or superscription. locked up granary.

There is, however, sufficient evidence in the report to prove that if "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. ob ined

My chief object in the present communication is to caution your readers against being further misled as to the "growth of wheat" 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 area of the counties at the head hereof the support to be in wheat last wear it necessarily followed they might failed 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;" 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 England does not exceed about one-fifth of its entire surface, and is very much less in the eleven counties

Infth of its entire surface, and is very index tess in the circle control 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 26th of January, 1855. Those estimates, as compared with the forts which have hear disclosed will stand as under, viz. with the facts which have been disclosed, will stand as under, viz. : ated for 1854.

Acres. Ireland-Average of years		ares	Acres. 403,000
Scotland-Average of years,	-	-	168,000
England—The above eleven coun- ties—Average of years 766,800 Excess in 1854 76,860	-	-	790,019
Total 1,474,680			1,361,019

The above estimates of the eleven English 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 area 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 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 capable 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.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, JAS. M. BUCKLAND. Gloucester May 24, 1855 the case.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, Gloucester, May 24, 1855.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM AND RECEIPT STAMPS. To the Editor of the Economic. 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 Chancellorship of the Exchequer unless he have previously served in a mer chant's counting-house two to three years, of which one to be devoted

cant's counting-house two to three years, of which one to be devoted to the Custom-house department. The great advantage that would accrue to commerce from such a pre-liminary 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 In the role r how suggest occur acted on nerecolore, r an converse Mr Gladstone's last tariff would have been differently arranged. Two to three hundred small articles which now pay trifling duties would have been transferred to the free list. The sum derived from them is insig-nificant, the expense of collecting relatively great, and the expense to the methods is a start which is converse to the shele expense to the merchant in extra clerks is equal, perhaps, to the whole a iount 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 bankers' cheques, nor should we have the annoyance of a penny receipt stamp at all; but above all, and before all, we should when acknowledging a remittance 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 attention.

If merchants wrote letters merely to own receipt of remittances, the If merchants wrote letters merely to own receipt or remainder, me 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 heavy penalty. I do hope you will lend us your assistance to get quit of this annoyance.

I 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 goods on paying them I get a receipt—on shippingI 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.

I have had more than once to write to correspondents to send me a stamp "initialed" to stick on their letter to avoid breaking 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 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 tele-graphs to expedite business and save time (and time is capital now.adays), here are your Chancellors of the Exchequer inventing all manner of nuisances to counteract them—because, according to Lord L., they must be University men instead of men of business.—I am, yours respectfully, MERCATOR.

Livr pool, May 14, 1855.

STAMPS ON BANKERS' CHEQUES.

To the Editor of the Economist. To the Editor of the Economist. 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? L successly hous it does as the present system I of fifteen miles? I sincerely hope it does, as the present system I consider highly detrimental and unjust to the fair country trader.—Sir, your obedient servant, A NORTHUMBRIAN.

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.-En. Econ.]

Amperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday: The Charitable Trusts Bill referred to a select com-mittee. Tuesday: Short discussion respecting Earl Grey's motion for Friday. Thurs-day: Second readining of the Newspaper Stamp Bill. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday: Yarious inquiries made by hon. members respect-ing the progress of the negotiations with Russis. Tuesday: Motion by Mr Wise to revise our diplomatic establishments. Thursday: Debate—subsequently adjourned —on Mr Diaraeli's motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Friday, May 18.

[CONCLUDED FROM GUR 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 lord-

ships 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 a 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-

tiations were pending at Vienna, and that, therefore, it would be inconvenient to the Government and the country to proceed with the discussion

Earl Granville said it was not true that the conference at Vienna had finally closed. Government were ready to receive any proposition that might lead 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, raying 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 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 authentic documents that, up to the receipt of the latest reports, there were nearly 250,000 of the Russian army 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 wes under the mark when he stated that 500,000 human beings had already perished amid the horrors of wer. amid the horrors of war.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 18.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The adjourned debate on the question of going of going into commit-tee upon the Education (Scotland) Bill was resumed by 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. 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 Mr S. Herbert, in anticipation of the motion of which notice had been given by Mr Gibson, said, he wished to put an inquiry to Lord Pal-merston, 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 to look for means of accommodation; that he hoped, therefore, that the conferences would meet again as soon as any of its members should have any new propositions to make. With reference to members should have any new propositions to make. With reference to this paragraph he put a series of questions, in reply to which,

ord 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 Austria, with the view of bringing the war to an honourable and satisfactory termination.

Mr Gladstone observed that on the 26th of April there had been a further protocol, in which a second proposition was met by the representa-tives 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 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 circumstances; he put it the negotiations were still open. Under these circumstances, he put it to Mr Gibson whether he would not exercise a wise discretion in refrain-ing 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 suf-ficient to satisfy the demands of Mr Gladstone and Mr Herbert. Lord Palmerston maintained that the course he had taken was uniform

consistent. When called upon to do so, he laid upon the table the ceedings of the negotiations which had been conducted with the greatest and consistent ability by Lord J. Russell, and, if they had not resulted in the object the had in view, an honourable peace, the fault was not with Her allies

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. were only suspended, they were not broken off. The negotiations

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 gentleman, 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 salaries 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 cen-sure 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, be-cause 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, civil 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 representa-tive 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 bencht, 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 consti-tuency 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 Maiesty's principal Secretaries of State the powers and estates

Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State the powers and estates wested in the principal officers of the Ordnance.-Adjourned.

Thursday, May 24.

In reply to Mr Otway, Lord Palmerston stated that Lord Westmorand had been informed by General Heas that Count Coronini, the Ge-neral commanding the Austrian troops in the Principalities of Wallachia 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 detected in endeavouring to induce those troops to

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desert; that Lord Westmorland had inquired of the Austrian Govern-ment whether the order would apply to foreigners, and the answer was that it was not applicable to any foreigners in the Principalities. Mr Disraeli moved a resolution, "that this house cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its disastisfaction with the ambiguous lan-

guage and uncertain conduct of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstanto the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstan-ces, this house 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 espe-cially during the conferences at Vienna, he had imbibed an opinion with thought of the safe the regard to their intentions which filled him with great distrust. He thought regard to their intertions which had him with great district. He thought the language of the Government ambiguous and their conduct uncertain; but it was impossible for him, although entertaining these opinions, to 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 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 opinion 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 negotia-tions, the First Minister had come forward and fairly avowed the views of the the disingtrough the satisfactory if the data was deen 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 propo-sition 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 suc-cessfully 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 Go-vernment, 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 in-formation they fairly could. Mr Disraeli, he remarked, had adopted the unusual course of taking this opportunity to attach the character of a party struggle 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 the house, when the Government declared that negotiations were still going forward, to shut the door on peace, interfering with the preroof hostilities, feels it to be a duty to declare that it will continue to going 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 alles? 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 negotia-tion; 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 still cherishing a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at a successful issue." The point of difference at the conferences aruse as to the means of putting an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; and he thought the uncertained the Russia. suggestion of the Russian Plenipotentiaries was not so vicious that it was incapable of being considered; that, on the contrary, it was emiwas incapable of being considered; that, on the contary, it was emi-nently capable of discussion, and even afforded a better solution of the 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

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 con-sented to it, he forced that he might render impossible the peaceable 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 vigour, weaken their power in this and other countries. He could not, support the motion. therefore,

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 accounts, 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 justification, under the charge of ambiguity, and its aspect was without justification, 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 cor-dially the amendment suggested by Sir W. Heathcote, which expressed in the mildest and most prudent terms the opinion of the house, that the opportunity for 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 another, and that being unsatisfactory she proposed a second, and this

was the question properly before the house. After dwelling upon the was the question property before the house. After dwelling upon the insidious encroachments of Russia under her treaties with the Porte, sad the quest rights she wrongfully asserted under the treaty of Kainardji, 4r Gladstone stated the objects originally contemplated in the war, and con-tended 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 Pushia had since consented at Vienna, he asked whether it could be which Russia had since consented at Vienna, 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 abolish-ing them altogether. These Four Points were in August, 1854, abso-lutely rejected by Russia, but in December the Emperor promised his unreserved acceptance of terms which four months before he had con-temptuously refused. The only one of these articles not now settled justly said the objects of the war were unattained? the 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 Diack Sea, he conserved, was surrounded with dimculties, 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 and the indignity it would offer to Russia, and no policy could be more dan-second than that of inflicting indignity more her mithewart admine her an that of inflicting indignity upon her without reducing her gerous th power. He discussed the proposition of Russia, observing that her plenipotentiaries insisted, with some reason, that a plan of limitation plenipotentiaries insisted, with some reason, that a plan of limitation would better accord with an aggressive policy on her part than the discre-tional 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, in-human, and unchristian. If the war was continued in order to obtain mili-ter solver, we should term the invice of Him in phones her dotain with tary 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 fulfilment 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 was 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 as the conferences went, she had supported the allies. He could not say that Austria 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 debate Mr Disraeti's motion was resumed by Mr White-side, who entered at considerable length into the question before the house, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

News of the Outeek.

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 Thurs-day afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury,

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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.

Viscount Palmerston had a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday 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 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 1842 mounted to 5,671,582!; and in the year 1852 to 11,893,227!. The copper produced 11,147¹ in 1841, and 206,6934 in 1852. The silver, 18,340*l* in 1841, and 54,160¹ in 1852; and the lead, 12,559*l* 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 was 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 considered billing off in the quantity of French coal used for home consumption, and the increase in the amount of foreign coal imported (two-thirds of which was from Belgium in 1852), was noticed as a somewhat remarkable feature, 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 inco ar nised 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

Assessments.—A return shows that with a population (in 1851) of 2,363,405/, 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 13,462,06712; and the value of that assessed to the county rate (1855) to 9,294,299/. The poor rate for the year ended Lady-day, 1852, amounted to 9,975,660/. 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/, and the poor rates (1851-2) 963,790/. In Westminster the population is 241,611, the number of houses 24,755, the rateable value to the property tax 2,420,116/, to the county rate 1,969,208/, and the poor rate 1,795,748/. In Marylebone the population is 370,957, the number of houses 40,513, the rateable value of the property to the income tax 2,510,1677, and the poor rate 1,030,217/. In Finabury the population is 323,830, the number of houses 37,353, the rateable value of the property 1,665,429/, and the poor rate 1,419,553!. In Southwark the population is 172,863, the number of houses 23,751, the rateable value of the property 1,665,429/, and the poor rate 516,660/. In Lambeth the population is 99,365, the number of inhabited houses 14,383, the rateable value of the property 353,609/, and the poor rate 272,056/. It may be stated that the population and number of houses 14,383, the rateable value of the property 1,524,51, the rateable value of the property 1,524,51, the rateable value of the property 1,524,51, the number of inhabited houses 14,383, the rateable value of the property 1,524,51, the rateable value of the property 1,524,51, the rateable value of the property 1,524,526/, and the poor rate 909,023/. In Greenwich the population is 99,365, the number of inhabited houses 14,383, the rateable value of the property 1,524, the rateable value of the property 1,553,509/, and the poor rate 272,056/. It may be stated that the populat

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths of 1,143 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 1845-54 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°659 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 arrived, 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 magaxins de nouveaukes, 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 manufacturers of Paris and the departments, which are evidently intended for Russia. The greatest activity prevails in the manufactures of Tourcoing. St Etienne, and Lyons. In this last city hands are actually wanting to execute all the orders from Paris, England, and the United States. At Roubaix, 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 4lb loaf of breadin Paris, which was maintained since Dec., 1853, at 8d, the difference from the market price having been make up to the bakers by the city, at the cost of 39,000,0006, has been raised, since the 16th inst., to 9d. 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 85f to 86f per sack of 15T kilogrammes, and inferior qualities at from 79f to 84f, showing a rise of from 1f to 2f since last week. The stock has failen to 19,000 quintals. Wheat has increased 1f 500 per hectolitre and a half. The farmers have

The Constitutional 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 an 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 Straits 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. Each of the contracting parties which have no establishment in the Black Sea shall be suthorised 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 not 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 Vienna; but the glack Sea, should exceed the status quo of 1853. M. Drouyn de Lauys before leaving Vienna changed the wording of the casus belli in this sense, that Austria 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 for

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen says:----'' It is now pretty generally understood 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 election, the franchise to be confined to those electors either possessing an annual revenue of 1.200 rigsdalers (about 1500), or paying taxes to the amount of at least 200 rigsdalers (251). 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 taxes and voting supplies in the strict sense of the word, whits the present 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 seriously 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. Œrsted, President of the Council; M. de Tillisch, Minister of the Interior; General de Hansen, War; M. Bluhme, Foreign Affairs; Admiral Steen-Bille, Marine; and M. de Scheel, Justice. They are accused-first, of having ordered, without having demanded the

1855.7

THE ECONOMIST.

authorisation of the Diet, though it was sitting, various measures causing rpenses not accorded by the laws of finance ; and, secondly, of having legally solicited and obtained the royal sanction for the same measures, ill and having ordered the payment of other sums, without legal authorisa tion. M. de Hansen is besides especially accused of having disposed of sums not allowed in the budgets of 1853 and 1854. The High Court of Justice has already been constituted in accordance with Art. 72 of the Constitution. It consists of 16 judges, namely, eight members of the Volksthing and eight 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 Sultan, hitherto excluded, by jealousy of religion and rac-, from the profession of arms, a c'alled to take part in the military service of the empire. The proclamation starts from the the minitary 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 ad-ministrative reforms, and for giving legal guarantees for the welfare of all. It is, under these circumstances, that the regulations respecting the mili-lities of the complex extra previous The fort that the Mur-It is, under these circumstances, that the regulations respecting the limit tary service of the empire come under revision. The fact that the Mus-sulmans at present perform all the military service, while the patrie be-longs to all, is presented as an anomaly which it is time to abolish. Ac-cordingly, it has been resolved, that all the Sultan's Christian subjects shall be liable to be called to serve in the army, as they are already bound in duty to do; that those enroled shall form a military continbound in duty to do; that those enroled shall form a military contin-gent; and that those who do not serve in person shall pay in addition to the ordinary taxes a special impost, to be called the Djidzye, or indem-nity. It is said, further, that owing to the great numerical superiority of the Mussulman population, and their habit of carrying arms, the Chris-tian portion of the Sultan's army will always be smaller than that com-posed of the same elements as at present. The rules under which these measures are to be carried out will be published in special firmains. Ju-the measures the account will comment, but in Asia, and 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 productions was less active, and private of the imports during the week ending the 3rd 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 off in the imports. The total exports from the lat January to the above date were as follows:--

	1=54		1855		Increase.	Decrease.
-	dols		dols		dols	
Cotton	5,289,326		3,731,552			 1,557,774
Fionr	3,718,261		1,518,584		***	 3,499,677
Corn mesl	120,041		117,159			 2,812
Wheat	5,042,467		67,938			 1,974,529
Corn	1, 32,209		1,307,029	******		 325,180
Beef	467,381		730,991		2:3.610	
Porkmenn	373,444		1,363,170		1,009,726	 ***
	Concession of the local division of the loca					-
	13,643,129		8,856,423		1,2:3,336	6.(60,041
Net decrease t	o May 3, 18	55				 4,786,:06

This statement shows an enormous decrease in the shipments of cotton and breadstuffs of all kinds, whilst salted provisions have increased. The supply of breadstuffs in the seaboard markets generally was limited, and inadequate to meet the increased demand for Europe; but it is satisfactory to find that supplies from new parts of the Union were coming for-ward. 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 market—the great increase of labour in the agricultural regions, from the inactivity of all other branches of industry—the favourable sutumn 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 exten-sion of agricultural enterprise, all 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 monetary affairs, the ex-port of gold to Europe continued active. The shipment since the last of since the 1st 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 42,626 dols, an increase of loans of 587,292 dols, au increase of deposits of 2,994,218 dols, and an increase to the circulation of 476,624 dols.

WEST INDIES.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 26th ult. There was an active speculative demand for flour, the price of which had advanced to 47s per barrel. The lard in the market was also active. In other articles the usual dulness prevailed, and the country parishes being fully supplied no immediate improvement was anticipated. In butter the demand was was worth 40s to 42s per ton on board. Rice dull, with little or no in-quiry. 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 60 days, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At St Lucia 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 was suisfactory. At British Guiana the weather had also im-proved and the crops assumed a better appearance. From Trinidad we learn that things have assumed a more cheerful and promising aspect. 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, carting rapidly and getting their curing-houses relieved of crowded were 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 into 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 Van 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 district.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest advices from Australia state that the markets were some-what firmer at both Sydney and Melbourne. The prices, however, ob-tained for imported goods were still very low, and below prime cost. The sales of merchandise of every kind by public auction continued nu-merous, and sufficiently testify to the general depression in the state of trade. The rates of exchange and discount were unaltered. trade. The rates of exchange and discount were unaltered. A question of some importance to the wool trade has been agitated. The Sydney trade. Morning Herald gives the following particulars :--- In consequence of the majority of the buyers present at Thursday's sale demanding an allow-ance of 1 lb per cwt for draft, and to take effect upon the wools then offered, it was deemed advisable to post, one 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 l. The prevailing customin Victoria, South 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 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 are 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 of 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 generally of apthe arrivals are considerable in excess of last week, and generally of ap-proved qualities." The current prices of wool were from 1s 5d to 1s 7d per pound for fine clean samples, and 1s 1d to 1s 4d for fair to middling. Tallow ranged from 46t to 49t for beef, 44t to 50t for mutton, and 36t to 44t for station; but the brokers' quotations showed great discrepancies. In stocks and shares a fair amount of business was doing. Great disap-pointment had been occasioned in the colonies by the suspension of steam communication to and from Encland. communication to and from England.

New gold discoveries had been made at Mount Ararat, near the river Hopkins, and on the Keilor plains. The weather had been remarkable dry, and the miners had collected vast heaps of "washing stuff," to by operated on in the rainy season. At Bendigo and Ballarat quartz crushing was carried on with great activity, and at the latter 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

The workings as Anderson's Crees, in the bed of the Anna Anna, 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 general rate of wages had been declining for some time past, and, as the building mania had partially ceased, num-bers of the artizans had begun to turn their attention to agriculture and market-serilaring. market-gardening.

The suspension of steam communication 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 clippers hal not arrived out when the

James Baines left.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS. On the 18th Inst., at Brighton, Lady Winnington, of a son, stillborn. On the 20th inst., at Luffness, Haddingtonshire, N.B., the How Mrs George W. Hope, of a daughter. On the 21st inst., at 13 Belgrave square, the Lady Isabella Stewart, of a daughter. On the 18th inst., at Augusts house, Worthing, the lady of General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., M.P., of a daughter, stillborn. On the 18th inst., at Lianeity house, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, Bart., prematurely, of a son. MARPIACES

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., Hugh Henry, second son of Hugh George Christian, Bengal Civil ervice, to Annie, eidest daughter of the late Isaac Newton, Esq. On the 22th inst., Francis, son of the late George Withers, Esq., of Liverpool, to Fanny laris, fourth daughter of T. Challis, Esq., M.P. Se Maria, fr

DEATHS.

DEATHS. On the 21st inst., at Exeter, Lord Spencer S. Compton, On the 11th of February, at sea, Lieux-Col John Back, Madras Artillery. On the 1st inst., on his voyage home from Calcutts, Major-General William Nairn Forbes, Bengal Engineers. Master of the Calcutta Mint, aged 59. On the 21st inst., in Lower Brook street, Lieux-General Sir George Charles D'Aguilar, K.C.B.

CUMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The export duty on coarse and fine salt in France, has been abolished; and all vessels loading salt in French ports are now exempted

from connage dues. The returns of circulation of the Irish and Scotch banks for the four weeks ending the 14th of April last, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz.:—Average circulation of the Irish banks, 6,462,4584; average circulation of the Scotch banks, 3,742,9404; average circulation during past month, 10,205,3988. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, as given in the Banking Almanac, the following appears to be the state of the circulation:—The Irish banks are above their fixed issue, 107,9641; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue, 655,7317; total above the fixed issue, 763,6959. 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, 2,000,7422; gold and silver held by the Scotch banks, 1,607,1831; total of gold and silver held, 3,607,9251. The above statements complete the returns of the circulation is Eogland, Scotland, and Ireland for the month ending the 14th of April.

These returns, 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 :--

	Mrch 17, 1855	April 14, 1855	Increase	Decrease
Bank of England	19,027,911	19,685,568	657,577	
Private banks	3,744,618 3,032,257	3,912,678 3,151,422	119,165	***
Total in England	25,804,861	26,719,668	944,807	
Scotland	3,811,573 6,657,571	3,742,910 6, 4 62,458	876 678	68,633 195,113
United Kingdom	36,274,005	36,915,066	681.061	

Showing an increase of 944,807¹ in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 681,061¹ in the circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the month ending the 17th of March, and, as compared with the month ending the 15th of April, 1854, the above returns show a decrease of 2,264,490¹ in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 2,264,490¹ in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 14th of April was 15,057,161¹, being an increase of 1,542,855¹ as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 874,543¹ when compared with the same period last year. The stock of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 14th of April was 3,607,925¹, being a decrease of 865,880¹ when compared with the previous return, and an increase of 86,580¹ when compared with the scoresponding period last year. At a meeting of the National Bank of Ireland, held on Wednesday,

At a meeting of the National Bank of Ireland, held on Wednesday, the dividend announced was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The last accounts from Archangel mention that the Dwina com-

The last accounts from Archangel mention that the Dwina commenced thawing in the middle of April. Since the commencement of this century the river has never but twice before freed itself so early from its icv fetters.

early from its icy fetters. 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 grain to leave the Dahube for their respective countries.

their respective countries. The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a copy of a despatch from Her Msjesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing a copy of a Danish law suppressing, from and after the 1st January, 1856, the monopoly of the trade with the Farce Islands enjoyed by the Danish Government, and throwing that trade open to the subjects of all nations. The coasting trade and the trade between Denmark and the Farce Islands are, however, restricted in the case of foreign vessels to those of above fifteen lasts measurement. All masters of vessels arriving from the Farce Islands will be supplied with a copy or translation of the law in English or Dutch.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada have issued a report. It is stated that the investments in Canada have increased from 411,943/6s 6d to 444,418/1s 7d. This enables the directors to maintain the dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The reserve fund amounts to 6,823/14s 8d.

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 any satisfactory result. It is not even permitted to travellers who may have recently entered the Russian territory to take away with them whatever to reign money they may casually have had by them at the time of crossing the frontier.

permitted to travellers who may have recently entered the Russian territory to take away with them whatever foreign money they may casually have had by them at the time of crossing the frontier. Intelligence have been received overland at St Petersburg that the troubles of the Celestial Empire has extended to Mongolia. Four Khans, leading a norms life along the border frontiers 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. It is said that the Russian Government has accepted the offer, and that the frontiers of the empire have thus been pushed some thirty versts to the south, without the necessity of a blow.

A blue book just published centains the reports of the Poor Law Inspectors on agricultural statistics in England in 1854. From a general summary prefixed to the local reports, it appears that the gross estimated totals in the counties of England and Wales were as follows, viz., number of statute acres, 37,324,915, of which the following numbers were under tilage 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 vetches, 2,267,200 of turnips, 177,263 of mangold, 12,638 of carrots, 192,837 of potatoes, 10,156 of flax, 18,976 of hops, 1,079 of osiers, 97,334 of other crops, aud 895,969 bare fallow land, making a grand total, under the agricultural division, of 12,441,776 acres. 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 houses, gardens, roads, &c., was 976,197; the number of acres in waste attached to farms, 786,658; the number of acres in wood and plantations, 1.697,362; the number of acres in commons belonging to parishes, 1,937,164; the number of acres not accounted for, 3,814,108. The stock of all the counties in England and Wales in 1824 included 1,050,931 horses, 258,079 colts, 1,376,703 milch cows, 707.192 calves, 1,339,279 other cattle, including working oxen, 244,106 tups, 7,299,915 ewes, 6,987,982 hambs, 4,159,085 other sheep, and 2,363,724 swine. It should be explained that returns have been received from 11 counties only, those from the remaining counties being simply estimated. We regret to find the Poor Law Inspectors complaining of the obstructions thrown in the way of these statistical investigations 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 refused to give information, while in Hants and Wilts the experiment of collecting agricultural statistics has positively failed, owing to the refusel to that support so essential to the success of the undertaking by a numerous body of the agriculturists.

Some idea of the rapidly-increasing 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, namely, in 1854, 1,788 vessels, with a tonuage of 137,160 tons; in _853, 1,293 vessels with a tonuage of 106,392 tons, 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 British shipping:-"In consequence of the numerous letters which have been received from the butports, requesting information relating to the registry of ves sels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, I am directed by the board to acquaint you, for the information of yourselves and all parties concerned, that the old law having been repealed, no operation under 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 to the 1st of May, 1855, may retain their old registries; that ships may, with the sauction of the board, and on payment of the expenses, be remeasured under the new law if the owners desire it, and retain their old registries the ships 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 registry 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 satisfactory as to the state of the import markets, there appears to be no immediate desire to extend shipments, and as the tomage on the berth has materially increased during the last two or three weeks, there is no improvement in the rate of freight: 40s to 504 per ton payable here for goods, and 60s to 65s per ton register for ships, are the rates current. East India home freights have been more activeespecially for Calcutta—at 92s 6d to 100s per too, varying with size of vessel, position, and limitation of cargo. Akyab rates are firm at 90s to arrive out in all February, or 85s for all March; Bombay, 60s to 62s 6d; Manills, 70s; Moulmein. 100s; Mauritius, 60s, &c., &c. Outward freights continue very dull—the inquiry for ships for coal being extremely limited. From South America (Wist Coast), we quote for natate of soda 84s per ton from a port not north of Iquique to Newcastle; and guano 80s to United Kingdom from the Chincas, West India and Brazil freights homewards are without improvement but for coals out rather botter terms are obtainable. Quebec freights have ruled very low this season. Present rates are tor Wicklow, at 36s per load; Kinkcudbright, 36s; Barrow, Fleetwood, or White haven, 34s; Dublin or Belfast, 35s; Holyhead or Birkenhead, 35s; Cardigan or Aberystwith, 37s; Fowey, Truro, or Padstow, 32a; Stranraer, 34s, &c., &c. The current quotations for freight of coals from Newcastle are the following, all at per keel of 21 tons 4 cwts; —Aden, 32¹10s—Bombay, Calcutta, or Ceylon, 22¹—Hong Kong, 30¹ —Madrae, Penang, or Singapore, 26¹—Port Wakefield, 60¹—Para, 30¹ —Rio Janetro, 37¹—San Francisco, 70¹—St Thomas's, 23¹ Valparaiso 35¹—Cape of Good Hope, 30¹—Alavana, 33¹—Carthageno, 18¹ -Cette 38¹—Constantinople, 42¹—Genoa, 34¹—Messian, 35¹—Naules, 23⁶—Oran, 33¹—Baterno or Palma, 30¹—Stora, 35¹—Irieste, 31¹—

We have advices from Ceylon to the 16th ult. The Shipping List observes :-During the past fortnight coffee shipping operations have been carried on with vigou, and the weather generally has been favourable for curing operations. Freights have been very high, but are somewhat easier, recent arrivals of tonnage, principally from Australis, having sent them down 10 shillinge. We quote now at 6l,

570

dull, but the pearl fishery being now over, money that has been very up in drafts for the purpose of purchasing oysters will be released, and may perhaps assist in improving business. Exchanges have risen i per cent, i.e. against drawers, and appears likely to go higher, our rates being now the same as in Bombay, from whence we draw our supplies of specie at a cost of 14 per cent. Coffee Native risks and but there is yet tonnage wanted. Our import market has been ve rates being now the same as in Bombay, from whence we draw our supplies of specie at a cost of 14 per cent. Coffee—Native, picked and dried, is quoted at 30s 6d, at which rate 4,000 cwts have been sold. This price, with freight 4l 10s in bags and exchanges 7 per cent., is equal 40s per cwt. In plantation, no sales are reported to have taken place since our last; price nominally 2/0s 6d to 2/2s 6d per cwt. Cocon-nut oil is quoted at 12/10s without casks. No transactions have 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 France in the month of February last was 38,580 hectolitres of the ordinary sorts, and 549 hectos of the finer. Of brandies, the into Fr quantity imported was 12,461 hectos, and 2,922 of them came from England. The total quantity of wine imported since the du'y was nged in September last was, up to the 28th of February, 192,212 tos. of the ordinary sorts, and 2,778 of the finer. The import of ch hecto brandies during the same period was 76,897 hectos.

At a sale of copper ore, held at Swanses, on the 22nd inst., 1,937 tons sold for 21,326/65. The following amounts were realised by the different mines :-

	Tons.		£		d	
Cobre	541		10,378	12	0	
Bearhaven	440		4,632	15	0	
Ballymurtah	380		1,454	5	6	
Knockmahon	263		2,719	3	6	
British Slag	138		461	4	0	
Peninsular	9.5		885	8	0	
French Slag	43		316	1	0	
Molland	27	*****************	210	12	0	
Mines des Alpes	10	*************	265	5	0	
Total	1.927		21.326	6	0	

The number of acres of land under vine cultivation in France ffers but little from 5,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 of per-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 per-sons (mostly females) employed in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, exclusive of 250,000 engaged in the transpor-tation 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 round numbers at 100,000,000 dols. In the year 1849, which is pro-bably the best in several years, the number of acres under cultiva-tion 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 annually exported as French wines. In 1849, 41,000,000; in 1852, 53,200,000; in 1853, 43,500,000. Ninety millions of gallons are annually distilled into brandy, although for the ensuing year, owing to the Government restrictions, there will be but little French brandy exported. One-seventh, or about 133,000,000 gallons of wine are annually exported from France either as wine or its distillations. The excise duty on wine and its produce paid in the French exchequer during the past year was was 22,800,000 as when or its distillations. In excise duty on wine and its produce paid in the French exchequer during the past year was was 22,800,000 dols. This includes the ordinary excise, as also the "octroi" or city duty. There are by estimate 220,000,000 gallons of wine manufac-tured into spirits, inclusive of the 90,000,000 made into brandy. This leaves more than 700,000,600 gallons of wine for home con-sumption, or about 21 gallons for each inhabitant for the year.

sumption, or about 21 gallons for each inhabitant for the year. A special meeting of the South Sea Company was held on Thurs-day, when the directors presented a report showing the progress made in the realisation of its assets. According to the statement of the Sub-Governor, the principal securities in January last were-100,000/ East India bonds, 500,000/ Exchequer bonds, and 1,675,600/ Exchequer bills. Of the whole of these only 27,800/ Exchequer bonds and 440,900/ Exchequer bills remain undisposed of, each de-scription in the aggregate having produced a higher price than was ori-ginally 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, &c., and the total, including annuities, is 24,759/. The accounts as prepared on the 23d instant, show the entire liabilities to be 70,339/, and the assets (including a cash balance of 622,800/, and money advanced on loan, 1,149,597/) 2,306,727l; leaving an available balance of 1,149,5971) 2,306,7271; leaving an available balance of 884. The original capital of South Sea Stock was 3,662,7841, loan. 2,236 3884. The original capital of South Sea Stock was 3,662,784, ot which 1,798,043⁴ has been Furchased by the company, showing an amount of 1,864,7367 to be entitled to participation in the divisible assets, which will yield 1197 184 for each 1007 stock. This estimate is exclusive of the dividend accrning in July, which will be declared in ordinary form, although its probable amount cannot yet be stated. It is proposed, therefore, on the 5th of July next to pay to the pro-prietors a sum equal to the rate of 115 on the amount of their stock, and the directors are also prepared on and after the 30th instant, with 2,236 3881 and the directors are also prepared on and after the 30th instant, with three days' notice, to anticipate this distribution on an allowal.ce of a discount at the rate of 3 per cent, for the intervening period. Returns, moved 'or by Mr Moffst, M.P., show that the total quan-tity of foreign unrefaced sugar retained for home consumption in the

United Kingdom in the year 1854 amounted to 2,432,291 cwt. against 1,531,978 cwt. in 1853, 682,526 in 1852, 1,379,040 in 1851, and 908,395 consumption was only about \$1 text, and the largest quantity ad-mitted, before the repeal of the old duty was 2,305 cwt. (in 1840). In 1844, the year before the reduction of the duty on sugar, the quanticy retained for home consumption was only 92 cwt, but it rose in 1845 to 76,994 cwt., in 1846 to 548,366, and in 1848 to 1,216,912were imported from Cuba, 303,429 from Porto Rico, 61,606 from the United States, 404,415 from Brazil, 110,068 cwt. from Java, and 120, 975 cwt. trom the Philippine istands. The quantity of refined sugar and sugar candy imported from foreign parts and retained or home consumption in 1854 amounted to 293,674 cwt., making a

total of all sorts of foreign sugar retained for home consumption in 1854 amount to 2,732,965 cwt., inclusive of 3,808 cwt. imported from British North America, 4,979 from the British West Indies, and 60 cwt. from the East Indies. It is necessary to explain, however, that since the equalisation of the duties in July, 1854, the origin of sugar imported into the United Kingdom, being no longer directly authen-ticated by the entry at the Custom-house, can only be inferred from the place of shimment; such quantities of foreign meas therefore the place of shipment; such quantities of foreign sugar, therefore, as subsequently to the date above-mentioned may have been imported from the British possessions abroad have not been identified as foreign, and are not included in the foregoing return of consumption.

It appears from a blue book containing the 23d report of the Board of Public Works, Ireland, for the year 1854, that the total amount of loans and grants made for public works up to the 5tu of January, 1855, was 4,913,774² actually issued, leaving 1,032,352¹ to be issued for ordinary loans and drainage and for land improvement. The abstract of the accounts of the commissioners for the year 1854 exhibits a receipt of 806,269/ and an expenditure of 768,766/, of which 370,218/ was disbursed on account of public works or services, the balance left on the 31st of December, 1854, amounting to the sum of 37,5034. Up to 31st December, 1854, the number of applications for 37,5034. Up to 31st December, 1854, the number of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act was 3,725, amounting to the sum of 4,264,244, and the number sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury was 2,996, amounting to 1,931,3164. The sum of 1,275,5500 had been expended in thorough draining, subsoiling, and making farm roads up to the said 31st of December, and the sum of 279,3054 was in progress of expenditure. The total area that has been thorough-drained under the Land Improvement Act amounts to 158,660 acres (including 5,500 acres in 1854), at an average cost of 41 16s per acre. The thorough drainage works have been strikingly successful, and the operation of the Land Improvement Acts equally so. Owing to the present high price of agricultural produce, the culso. Owing to the present high price of agricultural produce, the cul-tivation of wheat has increased, and will probably continue to increase in Ireland.

It is gratifying to learn that the seal fishery continues very prosper At is gratifying to learn that the seal ashery continues very prosper-ous. The following sealers are to be added to the report we have al-ready 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, —, Hope, Rockwood, Brooking, Son, and Co., 2,300, Wyoming, —, Hounsell and Co., 150; Walrus, Dwyer, E. Stabb, 1,500; Saran, Crow-ley, 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.

Literature.

THE TOUR OF MONT BLANC AND OF MONTE ROSA, &c. By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

THE late much and deservedly lamented Professor Forbes pre-pared before his death, "from his Travels in the Alps of Savoy," a popu-lar 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 novely, therefore, in the book. The original work has gone through two editions, and neither the lovers of the marvellous adventures, hairbreadth escapes, bold and dangerous achievements, nor the admirer of the calm, pure scientific observations with which the work abounds, nor the admirers 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 entertainmore accessible to the reader than before. The book is as entertain-ing as the best novel. Seducing us by its charms from our 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 wants to be reined in. Fascinating books make men and women neglect important duties, and an artificial stimulus to learning 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 hands, and we are seldom re-warded by such an agree able book as this of Professor Forbes. His own good spirit has thrown 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. Ins work which has a close connection with our own particular pursuits. Only last week we had occasion to point out how much the industry of the Swiss, commonly called free, is vexed and impeded by nu-merous import and export duties. The neighbouring countries have similar duties; they continually carry on against each other z war of tariffs, giving rise even amidst these great mountains to a despe-rate smuggling trade. Some of the Professor's guides were smugglers, and here is a picture of the miserable life to which those are doomed who in these mountains are appointed to present mountains to a despewho in these mountains are appointed to prevent smuggling :-

ALFINE REVENUE COLLECTORS. At length we got below the level of the clouds, and the first shelter we reached was the wretched retreat of two Sardinian douaniers, who had lighted At length we got below the level of the cloude, and the first shelter we reached was the wretched retreat of two Sardinian douaniers, who had lighted a fire under a portion of the remaining arch of what had once been a pretty solid edifice, probably a cowhouse; stones being plentiful, and wood the re-verse, this mode of roofing had been adopted. They received us with civility, and allowed us to dine by their fire; and as we had been on foot for eight hour, we were entitled to some repose. The absolute disconfort in which this class of men live is greater than in almost any other profession. Hard dict, constant exposure, sicepless nights, combined with personal risk, and still more galling unpopularity, great fatigue, and perpetual surveillance, are the ordinary accidents of their life. Liable to suspicion when they quit the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the chain where a samuggler may by possibility pass, posted for hours together on a glacier 9.000 feet above the

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ses, and, like animals of prey, taking repose during daylight in some deserted hovel in their wet clothes—one cannot but conclude the smuggler's life to be luxury compared to the protracted sufferings of their detectors. On many frontiers the douoniers are a slovenly and self-indulgent race; but on others I know that this is no exiggerated picture of their lives, even in the finest I know th on of the year.

The barbarous commercial regulations which these men execute, whether intended to procure revenue or secure monopoly, are unmiti-gated misery and mischief.

ON HUMAN LONGEVITY AND THE AMOUNT OF LIFE ON THE GLOBE. By P. FLOURENS. Translated from the French by CHARLES MARTEL. H. Bailliere, 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 doubled. He studies the duration, quantity, forms, and advent of life, and concludes that since life has appeared on the globe the numlife, and concludes that since life has appeared on the globe the num-ber of species has tended to diminish, that as certain species disappear the number of individuals in the others increases, that the superior species 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 himself. He puts one or two of the leading principles of geology in a clear light, and the contents of his book are thus summed up :--

Life has not always existed upon this globe. To enable life to establish itself upon the globe, it was necessary that the temperature should have been somewhat cool, its surface consolidated, the air freed from the waters, that all the solid, liquid, and gaseous substances should each have taken its proper place upon it, and when all these things had been brought to this desired point, the same Hand that had conducted them there

brought to this desired point, the same Hand that had conducted them there has created *life*, and spread it over the carth. Newton demonstrated 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 conditions necessary to *life*, failing one of which life was im-possible—temperature, water, air, oxygen, plants for the nourishment of the herbivorous animal, the herbivorous animal for the food of the carnivorous, &c., all these necessary conditions, so admirably combined and prepared for the precise moment when *life* was to appear, prove God and one God. Apparently, there were not two. If there had been two, they would not have harmonised so well together. well together.

A VACATION TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By CHARLES RICHARD WELD. Longmans, Paternoster row. Mr WELD's book is an agreeable, but somewhat trivial and common-place description of his tour in the United States, in which his own In r will b sook is an agreeable, but somewhat trivial and common-place description of his tour in the United States, in which his own personal mishaps and adventures, such as failing to get a supper, sit-ting between "two foul-smelling men" in a public conveyance, having a quid of tobacco put on his plate and his bread filched at a table on rd a steamer, being separated from his luggage, meeting an old friend in the forests, &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 greatest novelty in the States, properly arrested some of Mr Weld's attention, and, as they seem destined to have some influence in the States, our first extract shall relate to them :-

MEETING OF KNOW-NOTHINGS.

MEETING OF KNOW-NOTHINGS. On the evening preceding my departure from Washington, there was a large meeting of the Know-nothings opposite the City Hail. They made use of the pillars supporting the portico to suspend their flags, which bore devices and inscriptions advocating their party views. Their oratory was extremely violent. No native-born American could, it was urged, be true to his country who did not use every means in his power to drive foreigners from all situa-tions. These sentiments were loudly applauded by an multicry comprising about 2,000 persons of various classes. At the conclusion of each speech, a band played a noisy air, and rockets were thrown up. It was curious to hear these bursts of factious intolerance in the eity founded by Washing-ton, who was particularly inimical to all secret societies, which, while pro-claiming freedom, dishonour the sacred name. "Secret societies," said that great may be detected by a forunate accident, and crushed in its infancyf, but the demagogur, under his panopty of falcehood and chicane, may gra-dually ap the foundations of social order, and his country may be left with no other recompense for the ruin he has wrought, and the misery he has caused, than the poor consolision of executing his name." The Know-nothings and other bodies would do well to lay these words to heart; for "all the plebald polity that roises "

"all the piebald polity that reigns In free confusion o'er Columbia's plains "

assuredly be a bar to social happiness. The number of political associations in America is as extraordinary us the strange names which they bear. Here are a few of them:--Wild Cats, Woolly Heads, Hunkers, Straight-out Whigs, Morrill Whigs, Fasion Whigs, Anti-Husion Whigs, Fasion Democrats, Anti-Morrill Temperance Democrats, Nebraska Wild-cat Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Old-line Democrats, Free-Soilers, Hook and Ladder Democrats, Dumb Democrats, &c., &c.; and each party erects a "platform" for their own purposes. own purposes.

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 Europeans and the progress 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 or-The men of Boston and the North and East, however, who have of ganised the Know-nothings, do not, we believe, contemplate such an effect 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 source of their

RECKLESSNESS.

RECKLESSNESS. On the evening preceding my departure from Cincinnati, I went to the cemetery. But the trip was well nigh terminating my travels, and making me a subject for permanent residence among the tombs. Acting on the in-structions I received from the landlord of the Barnet House, I took an omni-bus to a place about a mile from Spring Grove, where baggies were waiting

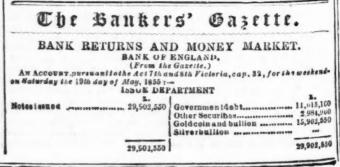
to convey parties to the cemetery. " Here Tom," said the driver, at whose side I was seated, "take this man to the compters and buriver, at whose side I was seated, "take this man to the cometery, and bring him back at seven for the last 'bus." These words were addressed to a youth in charge of a buggy, who replied by nodding assent, and discharging a cataract of brown saliva among a lot of hens. As there was no time to lose, I was soon en route, "Tom" urging his horse at the top of his speed. I am not a nervous man, so, although we went at a break-neck rate, careering over stones and through deep ruts, I made no remonstrance, having faith in the springs. Bu man, so, although we went at a break-neck rate, catcening over stones and through deep ruts. I made no remonstrance, having faith in the eprings. Ba on turning a corner, we came suddenly in sight of a board, with the well-known notice, "Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings," which was made more impressive by hearing the signal, and seeing the line of steam announcing the proximity of a train, I was comewhat anxious, samy driver did not manifest the elightest disposition to stop. As usual, the road and railway crossed on the same level, which did not lessen my anxiety. "Hold hard ! stop, stop !" I cried ; and as these words received no attention, I ruse from my seat and grasped the driver's arm, for the purpose of arresting our progress; but in vain. Lashing the horse with redoubled energy, he re-plied to my entreaties to stop, by the assurance that he would go a-head of the en-gine; and to my horror, on we went, buggy and train approximating ra-pidly at right angles ; the locomotive's bell meanwhile ringing furiously what seemed to be my death-knell. Finding all my efforts to avert an anticipated collision were futile, I resumed my seat, and resigned myself to my fate. What I did or said during the next few moments I know not; but I remem-ber a feeling of sickness came over me as we dashed across the line, and I beheld the iron horse rushing onwards, and almost feit the hot blast of its steam-jets. " There, I told you I'd elear the dard'd thing," said my driver, chuckling over the achievement; " but 'twas a close shave."

As soon as we had taken our seats, the bell rang, and we dashed off. As soon as we had taken our seals, the ben rang, and we dended on. In a few minutes the conductor made his appearance; guess'd we were very late in starting, and guess'd, sgain, t'would be **emar**tish work to pull up the time. To effect this required additional speed, which I had every reason to believe could not maintained without serious danger. The conductor, however, was a determined man; and as he attached very little value to his own life, it was not could not maintained without serious danger. The conductor, however, was a determined man; and as he attached very little value to his own lift; it was not to be expected his passengers would be much cared for. The line, after leaving Cumberland, follows the windings of the Potomac, describing sharp curves which no English rallway train could keep. Round these the engine darted with rocket-like impetuosity, the car in which we were seated swaying in a man-ner rendering it necessary to hold on. A more significant hint of the impending catastrophe was given by the fall of a ponderous lamp-glass on my head, with, happily, no worse result than inflicting a rather smart blow. Presenty another glass was jerked out of its socket and precipated into the hap of a lady; the oscillations of the car meanwhile increasing in violence. Affairs now assumed a serious aspect.......In vain was the conductor arged to slacken the excessive speed. With blind, if not wilful reckleseness, it was maintained; and at length, when about six miles from the station where we had changed our places, a terrific crash, the crushing noise of which rang in my ears for days, and a series of dislocatory heavings and collisions, terminating in death-like silence and the overthrow of the car which we occupied, gave certain evidence that we had gone off the line. I have no distinct recollection how I crawled jout of the car, for I was half stunned; but 1 remember being highly delighted when I found my limbs sound. On looking round, the spec-tacle was extraordinary. With the exception of about half the middle car and engine, there was scarcely a portion of the train that was not more or less broken. The wheels were whirled to great distances, and the rails for the length of many yards either wholly wenched from the sleepers or con-verted into snake-heads. The poor slaves were considerably bruised; and the baggage-waggon presented a curious mixture of portmanteaus, bage, boxe, and ince. The nature of the accident was brechesin aw we had anticloated verter into snake-deads. The poor slaves were considerably outside that the baggage-waggon presented a curious mixture of portmanteaus, bage, boxes, and ice. The nature of the accident was precisely as we had anticipated; the excessive speed at which we had been going, combined with defective rails, threw us off a sharp enveloe the side of which was a precipiee dipping into the Potomac, and on the other a vertical face of rock, against which the cars had been thrown.

Mr Weld attempted to show up this misconduct in the newspapers. but he experienced little sympathy or support. The Americans appear not yet to have learned to use public animadversion to correct the misconduct of individuals and companies, but only to attain political ob-Mr Weld makes us aware that forgeries and oth er offences gainst property are very numerous in the States, where, from actual poverty, there is less temptation to this crime—than in Eog-land. 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 hold there social them is under 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 probably more necessary than in others that the highest authorities should set the example of rigidly observing towards the people a re-spect 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 built of the information it contains wight have might have been got without crossing the Atlantic, and might have been condensed into a fourth of the four hundred pages it is stretched to fill.

To Beaders and Correspondents. Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

HAD " A Lover of Peace" in Macclesfield sent his name, his letter would have been pub-



May 26.

1855.]

THE ECONOMIST.

BANKING	DEPARTMENT.
Proprietors' capital	0) ing Dead Weight Annuity 10,833 132 OtherSecurities
34,304,00 Dated the 24th May, 1855.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
The above Bank accounts w present the following result:	ould, if made out in the old form,
Liabilities. L Circulation, inc. Bank post bills 20,613,64 Public Depeats	72 Bullion
94 009 9	

36.202,703] The balance of assels above liabilities being 3,170,3001 as seased in the above account under the head REST. FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	\$33,815
An increase of Public Deposits of	624,364
An increase of Other Deposits of	25,554
A decrease of Socurities of	281,887
An increase of Bullion of	602,315
An increase of Rest of	4.515
An increase of Reserve of	899 910

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 333,8151; an increase of public deposits, 624,364l; an increase of private deposits, 25,564l; a decrease of securities, 281,887l, whereof 193,242l is public securities and 88,645l is private securities; an increase of bullion, 602,515l; an increase of rest, 4,515l; and an increase of reserve, 899,910l. The bullion in the Bank, it will be seen, now amounts to 16,647,716l, and the reserve to 11,025,776l. The Bank is fast getting full of monor The Bank is fast getting full 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 2¹/₂. The best bills are discounted at 3¹/₄ to 3¹/₃. 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 430,0001; from the United States about 185,000/; from the West Indies and Pacific, 96,000/; together, 711,0002.

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 funds, however, have continually tended upwards, and Consols, after some fluctuations, have continuinty tended upwards, buyers. The omnium is at 34 premium, with a probability of going higher. Money is abundant on the Stock Exchauge, and is lent at 2 or 3 per cent. The following is our usual list :--

					ID # SOL						
			Money				100001	8			
	L	Gwest	H	ighest		Low	388	Highe	=1	Exch.	Bills
		90		901		891		901		54 88	
		904		901		400		901		44 78	
Tuesday		202		907		90#		9 2		. 98 15	
Wednesday		907		914		SOL		914		. 10s 1	
Thursday		90		301		904		901		. IOs 1	
Friday	****	907		916				914		128 1.	
• On Tuesday an	adva	tiunn		hered							

Closing price this day. Curse day. 5 p 914 f 914 f 914 f 904 f 123 154 pm 44 75 pm 208 210 233 4 37 f 185 6 42 4 42 4 42 4 64 4 93 5 890 98 100 98 100 98 100 98 100 98 100 98 30 10 5 10 888-282 188 888-20-28 888-20-28 888-20-28 888-20-88 42 3 20²/₈ 1 63± ± 924 88 9 98 93 861 71 67 9 47 9 30 1 784 1 778 1

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

		dent or the ward of a		
R. C.	ALLWAYS.			
Clos	ing prices	Clo	aing prices	
las	t Friday.		his day,	
Bristol and Excter	86 88		85 7	
Caledonians	62 34		63 631	
Eastern Counties	114 115		114 114	
East Lancashire	73 75		744 54	
Great Northern	914 92		911 924	
Great Western	66 664	800 000 008	67	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	784 79		79 1	
London and Blackwall	74 8	202000000	74 8	
Londen, Brighton, & S Coast	99 100		100 1	
London & North Western	100 4	********	1001	
Loudon and South Western	834 814	000100.000	824 34	
Midlands	71 4		712 .	
North British	29 30		29 30	
North Staffordshire	54 5 dis	6 10 000 000	41 44 dis	
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	27 29	098 999 199		
	AL 43		28 30	

South Eastern	61 62	-		-
South Wales	28 19		18 9	
North Eastern, Berwick Stock			74 5	
North Eastern, Vork Stock				
FORBION SHARES,	48 49	880 000 088	454 50	
Northern of France	25 354		252 1	
Paris and Rouen	39 41		41.8	
Eastern of France	S31 1 x d		341 35 x d	
Rogen and Havre				
Rogen and Havre statesters	22 33	400 100 000	92 3	
Dutch Rhonish	14 1 dis		11 Of dia	
Paris and Lyons	251 251 pm		26 4 000	
East Indian	244 25		241 54	
Madras	1 pm		# 1 pm	
Paris and Orleans	454 64		47 9	
Western of France	54 6 pm		7 7 b pm	
India Peninsular	1 1 pm		+ 1 pm	
Clauten 1 of Barrow				
Central of France	14 1 pm		24 25 pm	
Grt Western of Canada ak are	205 15	STATES THE	23 214	
Hamilton and Toronto shares.				
1	011 001		013 01	

Isased by Gt Wrn of Canada 214 224 Notice was issued on Monday that the interest upon the Exchequer bills to be renewed on the 11th of June will be lawered from its present rate of 21d per day to 2d per day, at which is has stood since the 25th of May, 1854. This is equivalent to a reduction of 7s 7d per annum, and the yearly rate for the future will consequently be 3/ 0s 10d. It effects a saving of about 30,000/ 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 Government 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 topic of conversation, and it the darker it looked. We give the following as a rectification of We give the following as a rectification of what we have previously quoted :-

was Gordon who offered me the lease, but it was offered. The latter was a mistake of my own. I cannot say if Davidson and Gordon have referred persons to us since then, but I know that we have 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.,

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 partner in the firm of Barnett, Hoare, and Co., banksrs. We had some transactions with the prisoners, and they owe us between 2,000i and 3,000i. We held five warrants, which Gordon deposited with us. We put them into the hands of Cotton and Trueman to inquire about the cargoes, and the result showed that the warrants were all flottions. We also sent a clerk to Hagan's wharf, but Maltby perfectly satisfied him. We had been having transactions with Gordow, and we made advances, which were renewed from time to time, and these warrants were deposited with us pre-viously, and re-deposited atter October, 1853. I have their letter, dated Masch, 1854, in which they enclosed to us warrants for 3,0002. Two other warrants were given to us in April, 1854, for 1,0004. I have another letter dated the field of April, 1864, asking for a further advance of 2,0001, and offering us, as colla-teral security, warrants for 100 tons of spelter. The spelter warrants were de-posited with us on the 14th of June, 1554, in consideration of our disconning Cole, Brothers', acceptance for 2,5001, 1,5001 of which was paid. That men who had forfeited all claim to credit in October. 1853.

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 of Proprietors by Sir C. Roney, Mr A. M. Ross (the engineer), and Mr S. P. Bidder (the general manager), give a very favourable account of this undertaking, and of its numerous advantages to the countries it passes and of its numerous advantages to the countries it passes through :--- "Previous to the opening of the line between Montreal and Portland, in July, 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 been 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 Large clearances of the 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 run 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 the 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 breadstuffs and provisions took place.

573

Tuesday.

Prices negotiated on 'Change.

494

F. C.

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Paris London May 22 May 24

F. C.

94 0

69 5

25 15 24 92

3005 0

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London May 26

F. C.

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Friday.

Prices negotiated on 'Change.

-

Paris May 23

y. c.

93 70

69 15

3005 0

25 15 24 92%

	Sai	Mon	Twee	Wed	Thur	Pri
Bank Stock , div 8 per cent	***		2091			2094
I per Cent Reduced Anna	891 9	891 1	(824 1)	1801	891 4	891 901
3 par Cent Consols Anns	90 #	901 1	1904 1	-04 1	902 1	91
	891	8:1 1	891 1	901	901 1	907
New 34 per Cent						
New 2; per Cent	***				75	
per Cent					090	
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860			31	3 15-16	87	31
anns. for30years, Oct. 10,1859						
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860			43		41	
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880					-	
Ditto Apr. 5, 1885		16	16	(:6)	164	164
india Stock, 104 per Cent	229	229	(231		233 2	0.04
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cat 1000.				19s 18s p		
Ditto under 506/	20s 18s p	***	1		18s 21s p	180 3
ionth Sea Stock, 3 per Cent	000	5	0.00			
Bank Stock for acct May 30	000				100	
p Cent Cons.for acct. May 30	90 1	90	904 1	907	90#	91 ±
india Stock for acct May 30	***			1		
Omnium	HIP	21 p	21 3 P	27 p	21 4 p	21 Si p
Expheq. Bills, 10004 21d	7+84 p	4:75p	10a 9a p		14s 15s p	
Ditto 5001 -	8s p		15s 12s p	15s 10s p	10s 15s p	128 p
Ditte Small -	85 p		14s 15s p	10+ 15+ p	10s 15s p	158 124 1
Ditte BdsScpA1858 Sipc.		100	100	1001		
Ditto Ditto B 1859			1			

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time

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PRENCH FUNDS

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Paris London May 21 May 23

y. c.

574

Amsterdam ... Ditto ... Rotterdam ... Antworp ... Brawels ... Hamburg ... Paris Ditto ... Mareilles ... Frankforten te Trieste ... Peteraburg ... Cadis Ganca ... Ganca ... Naples ... Masina ...

24

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Section 1

1000

Main

 44 perCent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.
 93 59

 3 per Cent Rentes, div. 23 June and 23 December
 93 59

 3 march and 23 December
 65 90

 3 mankShares, div. 1 January
 3000 0

 and 1 July ...
 25 15

 Brehange or London Imonth Ditto
 35 15

Redeemable. May 25. 1862 1867-8 2 1867-8 2 1868 3 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858-60 1868-7 1855-60 1860-7 1875 1854-70 1882 1862 000 000 000 *** 107 800 880 880 Sterling Sterling Sterling Sterling 92 3 79 81 874 86 1883 1866 1890 1886 Sterling ortgage *** *** ----INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Name	38.	1	Shares.	P	id.	•	Persbar
					L.	1		D.	
2.000	3/10:	Albion -	-		500	50	0	0	83
		Alliance British an	d Foreig	n	100	11	õ	ŏ	181
	61 p c & ba	Do, Marine		- 1	100	25	õ	õ	374 8
	15 8 b s	Atlas		1	50		5	0	18
	4/ p cent	Argus Life		1	100	25	6	0	
	1 los DC	BritishCommercial		1	50	5	ŏ	0	7
	7/ 10spc	Church of England			50	2	ě	õ	
		City of London			50		õ	0	34
6 000	of p c	Clerical, Medical,&		Tife	100		õ	0	21
				L MILLO	100		ő	0	201
4,000					50		ő	0	
	174	10. 1.			50	5	8		171 #
20,000									61
	411 p cent		Tom II	60	100		0	0	6
		English and Scottis	U PURA TU	ite	50	3	5	0	41 1
4,651		European Life		1	20	A		-	
		Family Endowmen	t		100	4	0	0	
-			***		5		-		54
					Stk.				10.2
				1	100	45	0	0	554
		a configuration of a second			500	50	0	0	331
7,500	128	Imperial Life			100	10	0	0	181
13,453	1/3s & 37 be	Indemnity Marine			100	23	9	0	671
51,000	28 & 28 ba	Law Fire		1	100	21	0	0	41
10,000	1/ 16s & bs	Law Life		1	100	10	0	0	561
20,000	48	Legal and General .	Life		50	2	0	0	0.5
31,000	1/ 7s 6d	London		1	25	12 1	0	0	
	iss p sh	Marine			100	18	0	õ	
		Medical, Invalid, &		Life	50	2	0	0	3#
	51 p c & ba	841	80.0 805	0	20	4	0	õ	54
	51 p cent	Munurah			5	i	õ	ö	
		National Loan Fur	nd -		20		0	0	
10,000		National Provincial	Life		5	i	õ	0	11
	641 p cent	AT. #3		(10	i	õ	0	i
	52 p cent	Palladium Life		1	50	11		ŏ	81
-	51 p cent	Pelican					-		45
	61 p cent	12h Im	000 000						179
	157 p cent	Professional Life			61		10	0	
		Provident Life			100	1	0	ö	375
200,000		Rock Life			5	0		0	73
619,220/		Royal Exchange	815 880	- 1	Stk.		11		\$32
	641	C							
	1/ 14#	The Tife							
\$5,000		Frank, A Fin			444	4	-	0	44
		Universal Life			20		0		44
		Victoria Tile	0400 BBS		100	10 5	ő	0	51
		JOINT ST	OCK B.	ANKS			-		
No. of	Dividenda	1				-		-	Price
shares.	per annum	Name	35.		Shares	1.1	aid		per:har

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.												
	Dat	nton	l'ues	Wed	Thur	e ri	No. of shares,					
Anstrian Bonds				***								
Brazilian, 5 per cent		0.00		000	000	991	\$2,500					
Ditto 44 per cent. 1852			954	***		000	20,000					
Ditto New, 5 percent, 1829 and 1839			000				40.000					
Ditto New, 1843				***			32,200					
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent		54			514	54	20,000					
Cubs, f per cent			0.00									
Chilisa, 6 per cent		000			000	000	25,000					
Ditto 8 per cent			000				25,000					
Danish, S per cent, 1825							15,000					
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	1015			101	0.00		5,000					
Dutch 24 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders		***				000	80,000					
Equador						0.00	\$0,000					
Grenada, 14 per Cent					+84		10,000					
Ditto Deferred	71 7					6.2	10,000					
Greek Bonds, red							20,000					
Ditto blue		-		0.04			20,000					
Mexican 3 per cent	214 4	214	21 4 4	22 1	224 2	224 12	33,873					
Pergyian, 44 per cent		1					20,000					
Ditto Scrip							4,000					
Ditto 3 per cent	1						12,000					
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	-						50,000					
Ditto 4 percent			43 3		-		12.000					
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848						391 4	32.030					
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	1 848	98				991 9	8,10J					
Ditto 42 per cent						891	60.00					
Bardinian Bonds, 5 per cent	871 1	88	871	871		832						
Barrish & man name		371 1			371	1						
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred		Int		184			-					
Ditto Passive converted		34					NO. UI					
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded		4 pe		41pc			shares					
Brand Mark of a set of second		1 10				1						
Washish Camin Cases sand	78 4	781 8	781 7:		774	771 1	3					
Wanness is it and some	31		104 14		29		3 3.400					
Ditto Deferred, 14 per cent	132	131 13	124	000			2,0 5,068					
Dividends on the abovesayablein London,		1.04 40					3,638,310					
Anstrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per & sterling							1,939,800					
Belgian 24 per cent	800						7.000					
Ditto, 4g per cent		911			914		400,000					
Alltin 5 per cont			1				400,000					
Dutch 24 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	612	64 31	-	64 34	631 1	64 3						
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	634 924 ±	924 1	921	924 1	931 41							
Ditto \$ per sent Bonds		1008 2		and H		1						
Part of the second de second second	000	888	0.00	099	400							

f Divid per an		Names.	Shares	E	aid	1	erice per:hare
1			L.	L.	8.	D.	
20/		Australasia	40	40	0	0	80 1
64 pe	10 1	British North American	50	50	0	0	
	. 1	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5	0	0	43 6
		ChrtdBnk, IndiaAustral., & China	20	4	0	0	**
41 pe		Colonial	100	25	0	0	301 4
64 pc /	& bs	Commercial of London	100	20	0	0	
4/ pc	+	Eng. Scot. & Austral, Chrtd	20	20	0	0	171
6/pc	. 1	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	20	0	0	201
127 pe		London and County	50	20	0	0	
2014 p		Faudra Filmeda A	50	10	0	0	273 8
16: p c		farder and Million to the			0		431 4
Sipc	1		100	20	0	0	1
84 per		National Provincial of England Ditto New		35		0	
64 pe		Wattenal afterland	20	10	0	-	800
20/ pc	1.02		50	22	10	0	23
10/ pc	4	New South Wales	20	20	0	0	
54 pc 8		Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	0	0	401 -
84 pe		Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	51 50
		Ditto New	10	10	0	0	20
6/ pe	LOP	Ionian	25	25	0	0	
14/ pc		RoyalAustral.Bk&GoldInap.Com.	5	5	0	0	
		South Australia	25	25	0	0	41
30/ p	er ct	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	71
30/ p		Ditto Ditto -			10	0	
101 10	-&bs	Union of London	50	10	19	(4	26

shares	per annum	Na	Names.					a d	Price pr shate	
2,0 5,658 3,638,310 1,939,800 7,000	4 p ceal 5 p cent 5 p cent 4 p cent 4 p cent 5 per cent	Commerciai East and West India London		···		L. Btk. Stk. Stk. Stk. 20	50 15			110 19 991 20 1 17
3	lexican dolla	PRICES In bars(stands rs (standard	rd)			** *** *** *** ***	. 0	E 8 17 0 5	9 0	

THE ECONOMISE.

FORE			TES		LON	DO	Ν.
	Lat			Rate of Exchauge			
		uta.		on London.			An and alash 6
ATi6	May			1.25 15			days' sight
-		24		1.24 921			months'date
ntwerp				1.25 25		3	days' sight
mstərdam		22		611 874		3	
	-	22		11 80		3	month's date
lamburg	-	22		m13 54		- 3	day's sight
	-	22		m13 3		3	month's date
. Petersburg	-			36 to 36#4		3	
isbon	-	19		54g to gd		- 3	-
libraltar	-					3	-
lew York	-	8		110 to 1103		60	day's sight
amaica	April	29		I per cen'. dis		30	
-	-	29		1 per cent. put		60	
	-	29		par		90	
Isvana	-	27		9 to 91 per ct. pm		90	
tio de Janeiro	-	14		271d to 271d		60	-
Rahia	-	18		281d		60	
ernambuco	-	19		271d to 271d		60	-
uenos Ayres		4		28d		60	
ingapore	Mar.	30		4s 8id to 4s 9id		6	months' sight
eyion	Apri			7 per cent.		6	-
Bombay	-			2. 1id to 2. 144	*** 899	6	
alcutta		7		2s lid to 2s lid		1	
aliforni						60	days' sight
long Kong		15		4s 8åd to 4s 83d		6	months' sight
fauritius	Feb	8		par to 1 pm		90	
sydney		15		par to I pm		30	
Alparaiso				45 to 454		60	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par (according to the fast tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3/ 17s 101d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25:17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short heing 25 20, it follows that gold is about 0.12 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

With per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 1245 per mark, which, at the English mint price of \$117510 d per cance for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.45; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.6, it follows that gold is 0.64 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg. in Hamburg.

in Hamburg. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110¹/₂ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of trans-port and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the im-portation of gold from the United States.

INDIA	EXCH	<u>a</u> ?	(G)	ES.

				mmer					Con				unt of E.		
				60 da	ys*	sight	bills	i mă	60 d	lay	s' 8	ight bi	ils draw	n fr	om
				Co.'s				Ð	Co.'s	ru	294	t.	May 9	to 2	4.
			ិន	d		d		8	d		d		£		d
Bills	(Bengal		2	01	2	01		2	2	0	0		4,711	4	0
	Madras				0					0			1,763	6	8
on	(Bombay		2	0	0					0	0	*********		***	
	Bi-mont	hlw											6.174	10	8

N.B.-Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

The Commercial Times.

BOOKS, &C., 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, &c., transmitted by packet be-tween 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb in weight, 6d; exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s; exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; and so on, increasing one shilling for every pound or fraction of a pound.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO SIERRA LEONE AND TURK'S IsLAND.—On and from the 1st June next, the postage upon letters con-veyed, whether by packet or by private ship, between the United King-dom and the colonies of Sierra Leone and Turk's Island, will be re-duced to a combined British and colonial rate of—for a letter not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 6d; 1 ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 1s; exceeding 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 2s; and so on, increas-ing 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 ador the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the Vance 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 transmission 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 3d when not exceeding a quarter of an ounce; 6d when exceeding a quarter and not exceeding half an on an ounce; on when exceeding a quarter and not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, increasing three pence for every quarter of an 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 vessels of war or transports proceeding from England, but such opportunities will necessarily be uncertain. Newspapers cannot be for-warded by the route of Darkie, because the arrangements of the Drussien warded by the route of Danizic, 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 Dantzic until that postage was paid. By veasels of war, however, or transports, newspapers will be forwarded to the Baltic fleet without any charge. POSTAGE ON FOREIGN OR COLONIAL LETTERS, &c.-By a Treasury

warrant dated May 19, 1855, it is ordered, subject to the regulations therein specified, that on every letter not exceeding 1 or weight posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom from or to any comin or addressed to any part of the United Ringdom from or to any com-missioned officer 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 White Sea or adjacent waters, there shall be charged the unitorm rate or 3d. If posted in or addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, and sent from or to any non-commissioned officer, seaman, &c., via Christi-ania, 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. F

COR.	FIG	87 1	MA1	F.G.
010	EAU		11.15.4	11:30

Destinations.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected,
SOUTHAMPTON STATION. Lisbon, Spain, and Gibraltar	(By day mail). 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	} Jane 6
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, and India	4th & 20th of every month	June 4
Penang, Singapore, and China	4th of ever month	June 4
Australia	4th of every month	June 24
British Colonies in the West Indies (ex- cept Horduras), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havans), California, Venezacia, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Grey Towo (St Juan de Nicaragus).	and and 17 is of every mosth	Jane 1
Moxico and Havana	2nd of every month only	June 1
Honduras and Bahamas	17th of every month	June 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	June 16
FLYMOUTH STATION.		
Madeira, Teneriffe, and West Coast of {	Evening of the 23rd of every month	July 6
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States	Evening of every alternate Friday until further notice	June 6

- Mails Arrivec. LATEST DATES. On May 18, UNITED STATES, per steamer St Louis, via Southampton-New York May 5. On May 21, UNITED STATES, per steamer Africa, via Liverpool-New York, May 8; Boston, 11.
- On May 21, UNITED STATES, per scamer AIRCS, sid Liverpool-New York, May 8; Boston, 11.
 On May 21, AUSTRALIA, per James Baines, sid Liverpool-Melbourne, March 11.
 On May 21, WEST INDES, per scamer Tay, via Southampton-Nassau, April 19; Bolize, 7; Santa Martha, 7; Greytown, 18; Carthagens, 25; Chagree, 23; Jamaics, 19; Jacmel 30; Porto Rico, May 2; Demerars, April, 25; Trihidad, 25; Grande, April 22; St Vincent's, May 4; St Lucia, April 27; Martinique, 5; Guadaloupe, 1; Dominique, 5; Antigue, 39; St Kitt's, 29; Tortols, 25; St Thomas's, May 23, MEDITERBANEAN, per steamer Euxine, via Southampton-Alexandria, May 9; Malta, 13; Gibraltar, 18. Rest of Overland Mail.
 On May 24, PENINSULA, per steamer Euxine, via Southampton-Gibraltar, May 16; Cadiz, 17; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 21.
 On May 24 CAFE oF Good HOFE, per Foss Smit-Cape, April 4.

				-								
WEEE Fro	LY											
	Whe	Wheat. 97,879		ley	Ua	18.	Rye.		Beans .		Pea	8.
5014 978	97,			20,093		12,394		100		4,201		426
		đ		A		4		đ		4		d
Weekly average, May 19	76	1	32	5	27	9	- 44	3	44	5	41	4
12	73	4	31	10		11	40	9	43	2	40	2
5	69	5	31	3	36	0	38	0	41	7	38	7
- April 28	68	4	31	6	25	9	40	10	41	6	39	2
21	65	8	31	5	25	10	38		41	5	26	10
14	64	4	31	1	25	10	39	11	41	2	39	2
Siz weeks'sydrage	70	8	31	7	26	4	40	5	42	3	89	5
Same time last year	79	1	37	1	28	6	50	6	47	6	44	11
Dintie &	i k	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1 1	0	1	- 0

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz. :-London, Liver-pool, Huil, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Porth.

	Wheat and sheat flour	Barley and barley- meal		Rye and ryemeal		Beans & bean- meal	Indian corn and Indian- meal	
Foreign Volonial	qra 72,264 1,843	qrs 7,295	qrs 18,259 1	qra	qrs 2,536	qrs 15,917	qrs 16,642	978
Total	73,607	7.295	18,250		2,536	15,917	16,642	

COMMERCIAL EPITOME FRIDAY EVENING

The arrivals of foreign corn in Mark lane in the course of the week have been large-30,820 qrs 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 Wednesday the stalls were

THE ECONOMIST.

ared of wheat at last week's prices, and to-day there is no chang cleared of wheat at last week's prices, and to day there is no change. In barley, too, no activity, but prices continue as they were. Oats, in spite of the large supplies, are firm. In the Liverpool market too day, Tuesday's prices were maintained. In Paris the price of wheat is getting ur, which helps to maintain the firmness of our market. Since the 17th, 18 cargoes of wheat have arrived the coast, 6 of beans, 5 of maize, and 1 of Dari. 16 cargoes of the neat consist of Egyptian (10 from Egypt and 6 from indirect ports), 1 Bulgarian, and 1 Spanish, many of which were sold previous to arrival.

1 Spanish, many of which were sold previous to arrival. 1 Spanish, many of which were sold previous to arrival. The reports from the continent are generally unfavourable. In Germany, according to the Cologne circular, rye is a failure, promising only a very short harvest. Wheat promises better, and spring corn is doing well. The markets, however, were not active, though both rye and wheat were dearer at Cologne on the 21st. At Breslav, on the 16th, contrary to expectation, the corn market was form and wheat, after a slight fall, had again risen. In Bremen, on 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 the 14th, there was an active demand for wheat and rye, and higher prices. In Rotterdam, on the 21st, the supply of wheat was small, and the price was from 15f to 18f the last higher. Rye was also 7f the last dearer. In Amsterdam, on the 21st, the corn market was quiet. The corn market of Antwerp is firm; 1f to 2f dearer by the last accounts. In Hamburg, on the 18th, anactive demand continued for both wheat and rye, and both were sold quickly at rising prices. There, it is said, the complaints of the rye crops are general. In 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 season continues unfavourable, the price of all kinds of corn is rising. corn is rising.

In Mincing lane there is a steady business. The supply of sugar is rather short, and, the demand being good, the price advanced 6d. For refined sngar the demand was good, and a further advance of 6d been established.

The common sorts of coffee are little in demand; the " coloury " de scriptions 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 the war.

There is a good demand, also, for tes. Duty was paid at this ort in the week ended 17th instant on 582,875 lbs, against 563,950 lbs in the same period last year.

The business of this week in the Liverpool cotton market is the 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 ½ d per lb for fair, and ½ for middling and Surats. Specu-lators continue to operate very extensively, their purchases for the week being 76,000 bales. Spinners have also bought largely, to the extent of 60,000 bales. Exporters have taken 17,000 bales. This day's business is again large, the sales being 15,000 bales, at very firm prices. The favourable accounts from America for holders of cotton have given rise to the above-mentioned animation in the Liverpool market. In the London market there has been a very animated market. In the London market there has been a very animated business; the sales reach 10,500 bales, and prices are 1d per lb, and in some instances id per 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 Prussis. Petersburg Y.C. is 51s.

COTTON.

New York, May 5. Immediately subsequent to our last, the market improved 1 to 1 of a cent on middlings and grades above, with an active business up to yester-day, when the inquiry was materially abated in consequence of the receipt 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 seems 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. Counteract, to some extent, the ences 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 a fair expression of the market at the close. We quote :-

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland		Florida.	Mobile.	Texas.	
21	0		C	c	e	
dinary	8	-	82	 8	 82	
dding	94			 94	 10	
ddling fair	104		104	 111	 114	
IT	11		11	112	 19	

The arrivals have been from Texas, 40 bales; New Orleans, 360 bales; South Carolina, 697 bales; North Carolina, 241 bales—total, 1,338 bales. Total import since 1st 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 1st to 4th May, 1855, 4,178 bales. Export from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1855, 88,675; same time, 1854, 107,586 bales.

Mi Mi Fai

NEW YORE, 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, sgainst 58,000 last year, making the de-crease now 206,000 bales. The shipments to Great Britain have been 36,000 bales, against 29,000 last year.

New Or bal		Mobile.		Other por bales.		Total.	L	ast season bales
Receipts for the week 40.0	000	17,000						58,000
- since Sept. 1,060,	000	318,000		933,00)	-	2,311,000		2.517.000
Fran, expts, the week 27,0	000	22,000		23,000		72,000		46,000
- since Sept. 1 858,	000	217,000		584,000		1,659,000		1.535.000
Of which to G:.Britain 571,0	004	121,000		430,000		1,125,000		1.058.000
Stock remng. on hand 113,0	00	81,000	-	147,000		841,000	- 88	615,000
It is thus annarent the	at there	is now		deficiency	in			

It is thus apparent that there is now a deficiency in receipts of 206,000 bales; an encess of shipments to foreign 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 steady 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, 4c.--(From Messrs Neill and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messre Ollerenshow (From Messrs Neill and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Ollerenshaw and Co., of Manchester.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. May 25.

			PR	ICES (CURR	ENT					
Upland New Orleans Pernambuce Egyptian		Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1854	· Same perio		
					Fair.			Ord.	Fair.	Fine.	
		52 6 64 6 55 6		per lb 6# 7 7 4#	per lb 61d 7 7 7 8 7 8 4	per 1b 686 78 78 88 43	per 1b 7d 81 81 91 5	per 1b 4fd 43 64 54 22	per 1b 61d 61 61 61 61 81	per 16 8 82 106 49	
		Int	ORTS,	CONSUM	PTION,	EXPO	ATS. 800	c.			
			l to M			Export 1 to M		Computed Stock. May 25.			
1855 1854 bales bales		bal	855 1854 ales bales 520 895 650				1854 bales	1850 bales	b	854 ales	

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 ‡d per lb generally in American. The lower qualities, which have been most in demand, command even a greater quantics, which have been most in demand, command even a greater advance. Brazil, Egyptian, and East India are all 4d per 1b 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 MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1855. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

•	May	ice 24, 155.	Pri Ma 185		M	ay bz.	M	ice ay 52.	M	ice ay 51.	N	rice Iay ISO.
RAW COTTON :-		4		a		đ	8	đ		d		đ
Upland fair per 1b		61	0	61	0	6#	0	51		51	0	- 68
Dittogood fair		61	0			61	0	51	0	61	0	6
Pernambucofair	0	7	0	61	0	64	0	61	0	7	0	7
Ditto good fair	0	74	0	71	0	71	0	74	0	74	0	71
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual	0	10	0	81	0	101	0	94	0	91	0	10
No. 30 WATER do do		91	0	9	0	10	0	94		91	Ø	94
\$6-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 41bs 201	4		4	74	5	6	4	6	4	14	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 51bs 201 89-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37	1 5	45	5	41	5	10	4	74	5	3	6	0
yds, 81bs 40z		6	17	10;	8	73	8	3	8	11	8	9
40-iu., 66 reed, do, do, do, 81bs 1200		48		10			9		8	101	9	74
10-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 91bs 40s 19-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	. 9		10	3	10		10	3	10	0	10	4
86 vd= dbs.	6	104	17	14	7	6	17	41	7	9	7	6

The state of our market has become somewhat feverish. It was asserted in some trade reports when the movement in cotton first commenced, that the attempt to drive up the product of our looms and spindles had entirely failed. We are now obliged to confess, however, that by persevering in the same course our Liverpool neigh-bours have succeeded but too well. Buyers have at last taken the alarm, and, though many are still exceedingly cantious, are generally paying such advances as they themselves would have thought impossible but a short time ago. This refers to both yarns and cloths, though the former, as usual, take the lead. During the last few days prices have been paid which range 1d to 1fd per 1b above the lowest point of this year. For example, 20's water, which were sold at 7d to 7d per 1b in February, stand now at 8d per 1b paid, and 40's India mule, which then were 7d per 1b, now fetch 9d to 9d per 1b easily. Cloth has followed more slowly, but the inclination to operate is visibly increasing, and though manufacturers have had much more difficulty in raising prices than spinners, we find there is an actual advance paid upon all descriptions, varying from 3d to 10d per piece. India shirtings are again the most saleable at the advance. But in domestics, too, better prices are obtainable. It should be mentioned how-ever, that most purchases are now made on the "venture." Foreign markets follow considerably slower, and the hope only that the riso may be permanent seems to induce merchants to operate. The ra-pidity 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. It is curious to look a little behind the curtain. We are told that " much cotton," bought in February, "now sells at an advance of 1d per 1b, and this profit brings lout many lots. One broker, who sold at 33d, says he finds his parcels now selling at 54d, having passed through five different hands. Thus the principal buying is for quick resale; the long holding is the exception, and applies perhaps to 20 or 30, asserted in some trade reports when the movement in cotton first commenced, that the attempt to drive up the product of our looms applies perhaps to 20 or 30,000 bales only."

BRADFORD, May 24 .- Wool-There is no new 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

[May 26.

1855.]

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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 request, 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 higher prices. For recled 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 Americaa houses, and the demand for 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 doing, 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

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. HUDDERSFIELD, May 22.—Our market has been very flat to-day, and

HUDDERSFIELD, 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 particularly.

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 instances 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 sorts the turn is in favour of the buyer.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 5.—FLOUR AND FROUR 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 12½ 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, 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 bris 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 bris, the market closing at 10.12½ dols to 11 dols for 10 dols; State, favourite brands, 10 dols to 10.12½ dols to 10.12½ dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 10.12½ dols to 10.12½ dols to 11.005 to 10.25 dols; Ohio, campo brands, 10.25 dols to 10.50 dols to 11 dols to 10.25 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 10.12½ dols to 11 dols is Genesee, fancy brands, 10.50 dols to 11 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 10.75 dols to 12.25 dols to 11.03 for genesee, extra brands, 10.75 dols to 12.25 dols to 11.03 for fancy brands, 10.50 dols to 11 dols for common tized to good straight grands of Baltimore, Alexandria, Georget **GRAIN.**—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 cautiously, confident in the belief, that prices must materially depreciate within that period. We have only 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 2c to 3c; 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 1st to 30th April, 1855:—Wheat, nil; ditto, 1854, 43,558 bush; corn, 168,314 bush; ditto, 1854, 38,959 bush. Export, from Jan. I 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 bush; 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 12½ 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. MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING

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 as those obtained the previous Monday. The imports consisted of 315 qrs from Amsterdam, 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 from Oporto, 685 qrs from Pillau, 1,737 qrs from Rostock, 2,198 qrs from Oporto, 685 qrs from Pillau, 1,737 qrs from Rostock, 2,198 qrs from Rotterdam, 40 qrs from Seville, 1,400 qrs from Stralsund, 180 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 aacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 13,069 sacks, by the Great Northern 2,852 sacks, from Requejada 1,236 sacks, and from 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

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 52s 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 1s per qr decline: average, 76s 1d 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 1s per qr decline: average, 75s 11d on 1,522 qrs.

The delivery of wheat was only moderate at Ipswich, and farmers were reluctant sellers, even at an advance of 1s per qr: average, 75s 10d 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 day, 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.

day's currency. Considering the large imports of grain, the Scotch markets have been well supported. At Edinburgh there was a liberal quantity of wheat

from the farmers, who so far followed Mark lane as to ask at the opening of the market too high prices, and thereby check business, and ulti-mately sales proceeded at only full rates, but then a fair clearance was effected: average, 76s 2d on 1,396 qrs. The imports at Leith of wheat amounted to 28,911 qrs, and sales of all descriptions proceeded slowly; in some instances to elear vessels 1s 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.

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

There was a large delivery of wheat at Bristol; trade was firmer at full prices: average, 75s 9d on 472 qrs. Newbury market was well supplied with wheat, which met a steady demand, at the rates of last week: average, 79s 11d on 1,218 qrs.

At Uxbridge the quantity of wheat on sale was not so large as last Week, and trade was slow at former prices: average, 84s 8d on 1,265 qrs. The weekly averages were 76s 1d on 97,879 qrs wheat, 32s 5d on 20,093 qrs barley, 27s 9d on 12,394 qrs oats, 44s 3d on 100 qrs rye, 44s 5d on 4,201 qrs beans, and 42s 4d on 426 qrs 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 varia-tion. Flour realised previous rates, with a fair sale. Barley was quite as dear, and in good request. Oats were taken off pretty readily: fine from compounded the full suprement of the output of compoas dear, and in good request. Oats were taken off pretty readily : nne fresh corn commanded the full currency of Monday ; cargoes out of condition were sold on rather lower terms.

The London averages announced this day were as follows:		
4rs. 6		
Wheat		
Barley		
Oats		
Rye		
Beans 500 42 3		
Peas	1	
Arrivals this Week.	Plane	
Wheat, Barley, Mais, Oals A Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs.	Flow.	
English	.730 sa	
	1100 30	
and the second sec		-
Foreign 33,820 10,790 34,750	,130 b	78
PRICES CURRENT OF CORN. &c. BRITISH AND IRISE. Perquari		
Battion and tainet Corduari	.10	
Whest-Besez, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	84	87
Norfolk and Lincolushire. do., 75 79 Do	101 03	e.
Evenue Old Brank	39	40
BarleyGrinding	- 35	36
Malt Brown 61 62 Paleship 65 68 Ware	71	72
BeansNewlargeticks 39 41 Harrow 43 45 Pigeon	48	50
UIG GO 45 40 DO		56
Feas so Grey man and an 40 41 Maple mar 43 44 Bius	. 46	70
White, oldamment 44 45 Bollers and 44 45 New.	46	48
Oats Lincoln& Yorks.feed 25 27 Short small 28 29 Poland		50
Scotch, Angus and Roza feed 30 32 Potato		34
Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeeushire feed 30 81 Hopetow		32
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black Do. Galway 23s 24s. Dublin & Wexford feed 26 27 Potato		27
	- 28	20
		30
Do, Newry, Dandalk, and L indonderry 28 29 Do Flour		31 70
TaresSpring		76
FOREIGN.		10
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, highmixed and white		90
Do do mixed and red	84	86
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	77	#2
Silesian, red 76s 78s, white		80
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	69	72
Do do do, red	- 70	72
Polich Odessa		76
Rrssian, hard		77
Rhine, red		
Rresiaw,hard		84
MalseYellow	- 55	56
	- 48	50
	- 32	33
BeansTicks	- 44	45
Oats Dutch brew and thick	. 28	30
Russian feed	57	28
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	26	25
FIGET and DEPLE, Derbarrel -s -s American	41	45
Tares Large Gore 44s 48s, ola 44s 46s new	. 40	42
SEEDS.		
Linseed per qr crushing, Baltic 62s 65s, Odessa 65s 67s Bowing	. 748	769
Rapesced per last do foreign 36/ 37/, English 38/ 39/ Fine new	. 401	416
Hempseed per qr large 54 56 Small	. 48	50
Canarysped Der or new 50s 55s Carraway per cut 42 46 Trefoil 10 c		33
Austardseed per bushel, brown	. 8	10
Cloverseed per cwt English white, new		60
Trefoil - Foreign do. do		56
	. 26	27
Linseed cake, foreign per ton 10/ 10s to 11/ 10s English, perton 11/ 10s Repeated do do 6/ 15s to 7/ 0s do - 6/ 15s	10116	100
	10 71	
	-	
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARK	ETS.	

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Beperi of This Day's Markets, see "Postacript.") MINCING LANK, FRIDATAY MORNING. SUGAR.—The improvement in prices last quoted has again been

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 India only sold at full rates to 6d advance business being nearly suspended on Wednesday, as usual on the Derby day. 265 hhds Barbadoes by auction ranged from 35s to 40s 6d for low to fine yellow; and 135 casks Jamaica, 35s 6d to 38s per cwt. Arrivals are moderate in extent since the 19th instant. The stock of raw sugar at

this port on the 19th 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.

-On Tuesday 13,300 bags were offered, and principally Mauritus.sold, prices ruling 6d higher in some cases. Low greyish to fine grocery yellow, 35s 6d to 38s 6d; brown, 31s to 55s; low dark heavy dit:o, 29s to 30s; fine grainy yellow, 40s to 41s per cwt. Bengal.—The business done during the last few days has been limited,

in the absence of public sales. Manilla .- 9,630 bags clayed sold at steady rates; middling to good,

34s to 35s 6d. Java .- 211 baskets sold from 34s 6d to 37s 6d for good strong brown

to middling grey.

Foreign.—The public sales yesterday went off with some animation at folly last week's rates. 550 hhds, 569 barrels Porto Rico chiefly found buyers: good to fine bright grocery, 39s to 43s; low greyish to fair yellow, 35s 6d to 38s 6d. 590 casks 109 barrels Cuba muscovada realised 35s to 39s for middling soft grey to good yellow. 345 boxes fine yellow Havana were held at 36s to 43s 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 35s to 37s per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been rather active this week, prices closing 6d higher than on Friday last. Brown grocery goods are now quoted 47s 6d to 48s. 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. The best qualities are now worth 27s to 28s 6d on board at Amsterdam.

-The sales are very limited at higher prices, 19s being MOLASSES .paid for fine Antigua.

-Coloury descriptions meet with a fair inquiry at high prices, COFFEE .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 60s 6d to 64s 6d for middling. Few parcels of native are offering, 47s to 48s continues to be paid for ordinary to superior quality. 44 bales Mocha from Alexandria were held at 70s 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 40s to 45s 6d for grey to good red. 195 bags Grenada realised 37s to 39s for common greyish to good red. 125 bags other kinds partly found buyers : Carracas, 54s to 62s 6d; Augustura, 38s to 41s 6d.

-Since the sales, which concluded last Friday, TEA.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 8³/₄d per lb. No further public sales are at present declared for the ensuing week.

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 2s 5d; 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 14s to 14s 6d for middling to good white. A few lots Arracan realised 13s. Privately, Bengal has found buyers at 14s to 14s 3d ex ship, or 6d more landed terms, with a good many parcels on the spot at 13s 9d to 15s $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. 174 casks Carolina were held at 34s to 35s; a few lots finding buyers at 30s 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 1s 11d to 2s 1d for middling to good, rather small; 100 bags wild nutmegs in the shell went at 4⁴/₄ to 5d. 137 bags white pepper were taken in at 7⁴d for the sound portion of middling quality Sincapore, or above the last sale's prices. Black is steady. 526 bags Borneo kind of indirect import were partly sold: common grey to fair, 4⁴/₄ to 4¹d; good heavy 4¹/₄ dogs 1h. Privately for sales have been made 25 bags good heavy, $4\frac{1}{5}$ d per lb. Privately, few sales have been made. 25 bags long pepper brought 34s 6d to 35s. 28 cases cassia vera were taken in at 34s to 40s. 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 $4\frac{1}{5}$ d to $5\frac{1}{5}$; a few lots very ordinary at $4\frac{3}{5}$ d per lb. Arrivals have been large during the last fortnight. SAGO is a correct 20 boxes small medium grain add 432 of a per cert

SAGO is scarce; 20 boxes small medium grain sold at 27s 6d per cwt, being a high price.

SALTPETRE .- There has been rather more inquiry this week, with few SALTPETER. -- Inere has been rather inducting this weak, which orders at the late decline in prices, and little business is therefore reported by private contract. 686 bags Bengal by auction sold at 26s 6d to 27s for 7, and 23s to 23s 9d for 13¼ to 13 refraction; 130 bags Madras 22s for 27 to 22 refraction. The stock consists of 10,487 tons, against 4,459 tons in 1854, and 3,007 tons in 1853 at same date; 294 tons delivered during the week.

NITRATE SODA is quiet at 16s 3d to 16s 6d 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, 3s 4d to 3s 9d; Mexican blacks quite 2d to 3d lower, from 3s 8d to 4s; a few lots Teneriffe blacks, 4s to 4s 2d per lb.

-61 bales Bengal safflower were chiefly bought in, from DYESTUFFS.-45s 6d to 57s 6d for yellow to middling quality, being above the value. The sound portion of 1,353 bags Cutch was bought in at 25s for middling; 52 tons 2nd and 1st class sea-damaged sold from 21s 6d to 22s 6d. 52 tons loose part sold at 19s to 20s. No change has taken place in Gambier.

THE ECONOMIST.

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

A limited business has been done in other descriptions. DYEWOODS 61 2s 6d.

81 28 6d. A limited business has been done in other descriptions. Drwos, &c.—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 1a $4\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb. 473 chests shellac were taken in : liver, 40s to 41s; middling to fair orange, 53s per cwt

LAC DYE .- 19 chests were brought in at 111d per lb for JC. INDIA RUBBER .--- 350 mats 39 baskets good Java were sold at 7 1d

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 6l 10s in Wales. Scotch pig shows a further advance in prices, closing at 638 6d to 698 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 22l 5s is the nearest value. The market for East India tin is quiet, but firm. Banca, 111s; Straits, 106s to 107s. 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 38^l for the sound portion, middling quality; 1st class sea-damaged sold at 28^l 15s to 30^l per ton. There have not been any public sales of jute, and few parcels are announced for the ensuing week.

LINSEED.—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 67s to 68s, according to quality; East India, 66s to 68s per quarter. Arri-vals this week amount to 10,176 qrs. Cakes fully maintain late prices. English, 11l to 11l 10s; American, low to finest oblong in barrels, 10/ 10s to 11/ 5s per ton.

OILS.-The stock of sperm in first hands is rather small, but little business has been done owing to the public sale this afternoon. 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 $1/t_0 2/per tun.$ The market for linseed was much firmer in the early part of the week, 38s being paid, with a good demand for export. During the past two days the market has become rather quiet again at 37s 6d to 37s 9d on the spot, but 39s to 39s 6d is still the value for forward deliveries. No change has occurred in rape, the high value for the Continent causing the market to rule firm here: refined, 56s; brown, 52s to 52s 6d. 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 51s to 51s 3d on the spot; 53s to arrive in the last three months of the year, or 1s 6d more than on Friday next.

PARTICULAS	IS OF TA	LLOY	vMond	ay, 1	lay 21.		
	1852		1853		1854		1855
	Casks		casks		casks		casks
Stock this day	12,003	***	23,935		35,975	***	46,640
Delivered last week	956		766		539		1.6 3
Ditto since 1st June	102,282		101,249	***	9',066	***	84,719
Arrived last week	707		3:4		1,190		7,450
Ditto since 1st June	107,811		84.576		104.726		95,099
Price of Y C on the spot	378		47 %	***	61.8		524 3d
Ditto town	23: 91		49s 3d		61s	-	53161

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING

POSISCIALPT. FRIDAY EVENDS. SUGAR.—There were not any public sales of colonial to-day, and a few transactions reported by private treaty. About 1,500 hhds West India have changed hands during the week. Foreign—2,000 bags Pernambuco by auction realised 33s to 35s 6d for soft brown and yellow. No further

business done in cargoes. Refined was very firm. Corres.-40 hhds fair clean garbled Mocha brought the high price of 81s. 1,070 bags Rio were withdrawn. 270 casks 444 barrels and bags plantation sold at fully previous rates, good qualities bringing as high as 64s 6d per cwt.

RICE .- 1,361 bags Bengal were taken at 15s for good white.

CocoA. 216 bags Trinidad partly found buyers at previons rates. SUNDRIES. 30 tons camwood were chiefly bought in from 91 to 23! 77 casks Oporto red argol held at 45s, and 280 bags Bengal per ton.

turmeric at 15s. Myrabolanes sold from 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. METALS.—Pig iron rose to 69s 6d, and 70s generally demanded for mixed Nos. on 'Change this afternoon. OILS.—The public sale of sperm was withdrawn. Linseed was dull at 37s 3d per cwt. Cod advanced to 46t per tun.

TALLOW closed flatly at our previous quotations. The public sales, comprising 386 casks, went off flatly, only 100 finding buyers. East India, 508 6d to 518 6d; Odessa, 488 to 528; soap, 508 (bought in). Town tallow, 508 6d per cwt. Arrivals for the week, 2,583 casks. East

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been very animated this week at an advance of 1s for the lower and middling qualities: lumps, 47s 6d to 48s. 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 tons, from 255 9d to 26s 6d. About 300 tons have been disposed of here, f.o.b. in Holland, at 26s to 27s. Some sales of loaves are also reported, at 31s 6d to 32s 6d. In Belgian loaves a moderate business has been done at 29s 6d, and in crushed also at 26s to 26s 6d, 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.

DEX 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, 24s. 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 1d to 11d per lb over last sale's prices.

FLAX.-Not anything 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 4d to 44d; the remainder was bought in above its value. Sales of cotton wool from May 18 to 24 inclusive:—7,800 bales Surat, at 33d to 43d for middling to fully good fair, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 53d for fair to very good experimental; 2,700 bales Madras, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ d to 43d for good Tinnivelly.

TOBACCO.—A steady business has been transacted during the past week, and current rates firmly maintained.

TIMBER .- 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 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 mendion at the stock of the stock o receding rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES .- There has been a good average amount of LEATHER AND FIDES.—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 tood block track. 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$, tares 5 ibs and 4 ibs ; also 4.063 salted Buenos Ayres horse hides, 32 ibs to 33 ibs, at 6s to 6s 3d, 23 ibs at 4s 6d. 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 bides means with darms of black 1.700 ditte horn bides. 23 ibs houses the hides were withdrawn at $6\frac{1}{4}$; 1,700 ditto horn hides, 32 lbs, brought 6s ld for the sound, the damaged selling for 2s 10d to 5s ld. Of 1,366 New South Wales hides, 300 were sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$ dto $4\frac{1}{4}$; 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 METALS.—Copper remains firm and in good demand. Warrants and some speculation during the week in Scotch pig iron. Warrants and prices have been advanced 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 6d has

		đ
Town tallow per cwt	50	6
Fat by ditto	12	8
Russian candle	52	6
Melted stuff	39	6
Rough ditto	25	0
Graves	12	0
Good dregs	7	

PROVISIONS.

The price of prime bacon remains the same, the curves refusing to sell at less than 70s (b. Middling lots are rather easier to ouy. Prime s zeable Hamburg dull of sale at .7s. The foreign butter trade very dat to-day at 94s to 96s; Bosch, 80s; Hol-

				ment of	Stocks ah	d Delive	erias.	
		B	UTTER.				BAUON.	
		Stock.		Poliver.		Stoow;	D	liveries,
1 853		5 5		2,9:8		5.374		2,199
1854		1.999		1,915		1,914		1,715
1:55		2,197		1,935	********	2,234		1,2:2
			Arriva	Is jur 1!	e Past We	ek.		
Iris.	h butter				***************			627
For	eign do			********				12,904
Bal	e Bacon		************					6.8

SMITHFIELD CAFILE MARKET.

MONDAT, May 21.—Last welk simports of foreign shock into London were moderate the total suppoly being 1,173 has4. In the c = r exponding week in 1854 we received 1,976; in 1853, 2.55;; in 1851, 2,451; in 1850, 2,102; in 1849, 1,709; and in 1848, 2,352 head.

There was on'y a moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its general

There was only a moderate show of foreign stock in to-day's warkst, but its general quaity was tolerably good. From our owa grazing districts, as well as from Souland, the arrivals of beasts were seasonably large, and in excellent condition; indeed, this was one of the best supplies exhibited during the present year. It withstanding that the attendance of bayers was good, the best frade ruled neary, at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for Souts was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The supple ware 2,500 Souts and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 600 hored and polled Scots. There was a decided increase in the number of sheep, compared with Monday last; but at least two-thirds of the supply were beneath the midule quality. Prime D was and half-breds sold steadily, at full prices; but most inferior sheep ware very duil, and 2d per 8 lbs dwer than on this day simight. Prime lambs were scarce, and realised full quotations. Inferior lambs were du'l, and 2d per 8 lbs cheaper.

FRID

THE ECONOMIST.

he

The few calves in the market were disposed of at last week's currency. The highest sure was 5s 4d per 8 lbs.

	AUPPLIER.						
	May 23, 18					1855.	
Beasts			3,510				
Sheep							
Calves	237		200		120		
Pigs	330				440		
AY, May 25 The show of be	asts in to-d	av's s	narket w	as tol	erably g	od, an	ł
nand for all breeds ruled heavy	at barely	Mond	ay's price	H. S	beep, the	s supp	ł

the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, at barely Monday's prices. Sheep, the supply of which was moderate, moved off steadily, at full quotations. There was a fair sale for lambs, at fully previous rates. Prime small calves were scarce, and quite as dear as last were. Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

5	d		đ			d		d
Inferior beasts 3	2	to3	6	Inferior sheep	3	4	3	6
Record quality do	- 8	3	10	Second quality sheep	3	8	3	10
Prime large oxen 4	0	4	2	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	0	4	4
Prime Scots. &c 4	4	- 4	6	Southdowns	4	8	5	0
Large coarsecalves 4	0	4	8	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	10	5	4	Largehogs	3	0	4	0
Sucking Calves	0	30	- 0	Small porkers	4	2	-4	4
Lamb	0	6	10	Quarter old pigs	21	0	26	0
1 12 12 10-0			C DI	10. animas 200. mins 400	82.	inal	(mar	1

Total supply-Beasts, 1,030; sheep, 5,030; calves, 300; pigs, 430. Foreigu supply -Beasts, 180; sheep, 200; calves, 210.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 21.—The supplies of all kinds of meaton sale in these markets are very moderate, and the demand is steady, at full prices. FRIDAY, May 25.—The general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows :—

		Per	871	58 0	y the carcase.				
		d		d			đ		8
Interior beef	3	0	103	4	Mutton, inferior	3	21	03	6
Do. middling					- middling	3	8	4	2
Primelarge	3	10	4	0	- prime			4	8
Prime small	4	0	4	2	Large pork	3	4	3	8
Veal-	3	8	5	0	Sma! pork more meses or one	8	10	4	4
	1	Lan	ıb.	5s 0	1 to 6s 6d.				

HOP MARKETS.

HOP MARKETS. Bonouom, Monday, May 21.—No material vaiation has taken place in the trade since our last report. The general character of the market is firm, and late quotations are fully maintained. The bine, on the whole, is heaitby; but the coolness of the nights keeps it backward, for the time of year. FRIDAY, May 25.—There was an improved feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of hope, and Sussex qualities are producing rather more money. The show of samples is very limited. This week's imports are 26 b.1.5 from Guernsey, 20 from Rotterdam, 256 from New York, and 10 from Hamburgh. Mid and Least Kent pockets, 14 to 201; Weald of Kent ditto, 13/ 10sto 15/ 10s; Sussex, 10/ 5s to 122. The BINE.—The hop-polling is now finished throughout Kent, and tying has par-tially commenced. In most parishes the prospects are favourable—the stock well set, and the hills throwing out plenty of bine—in some few others the bine looks yellow wand sickly. A few days waren weather, and tying will become general; the late showers having been of great benefit to the plant. Fire a is spoken of in some districts, but not to that extent as to create any alarm at present.

POTATO MARKETS.

FOTAU MARKE 15. SOUTHWARK WATERSIFE, Monday, May 21.—During the past week the arrivals coatwise have been limited, still the supply is quite equal to the demand, at last week's prices. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 115s to; 160s; East Lothian ditto, 110s to 120s; Ferth, Fife, and Forfarshire ditto, 100s to 115s Reds and Come 90s to 105.

des and Company and the for set of the set o an upward te

HAY MARKETS .- THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.-Fine upland meadow and rye grass bay, 98sto 100s; inferior ditto, 60s 70s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 90s to 95s; straw, 26s to 32s per

to 7cs; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 90s to 95s; straw, 26s to 32s pe load of 36 trasses. WHITCHAFEL - There was a fair supply of hay and straw at this market to-day with a tolerably good business. Good hay, 95s to 110s inferior ditto, 40s to 90s; goo clover, 120s to 130s; inferior ditto, 80s to 100s; straw 24s to 30s per load.

COAL MARKETS. MONDAT, May 21.-Bebside West Hartley 17s-Tanfield Moor 15s 94-Tanfield Moor 15s 94-West Performed Particle 17s-Market 17s 64-Howard's West Hartley 17s 64-West Hartley 17s 64-West Hartley 17s 64-West Hartley 17s 64-West Hartley 17s 7s 34-West Peiton 14s 64-Wylam 15s 94-Ean Main 19s-Birchgrove Graigola 23s-Carr's Merthyr 23s-Derwentwater Hartley 18s 64-Framweligate 19s-Hasweli 604-Hetton 20s-Hetton 12s 64-West 18s 34-Squborwen Merthyr 23s. Wall's-end :-Acorn Close 19s-Gosforth 18s-Harton 18s-Heaton 17s 94-Hedley 17s 94-Luwson 17s-Wharneliffe 17s 94-Belmont 18s 64-Framweligate 19s-Hasweli 604-Hetton 20s-Hetton 12yone 19s-Kepier Grange 19s-Kepier 19s-Lambton 19s 64-Pensher 18s 34 -Plummer 19s-Russeli's Hetton 19s 64-South Hetton 19s 94-Stewart 20s-Caradoc 19s 34-Hartlepool 18s 94-Heugh Hall 19s-Kalloe 19s 34-South & elloe 19s-Tees 20s-West Kelloe 18s-Whitworth 16s 64. Ships at market, 94; sold, 81; unsold, 13. WENNEDAY, May 23.-Bate's West Hartley 17s-Ga-Howard's West Hartley Netherton 18s-North Percy Harley 17s-Tanfield Moor 15s 94-Zedaw Martley Netherton 18s-North Percy Harley 17s-Asticel Moor 15s 94-Zedaw 18th 4th 29 Netherton 18s-North Percy Harley 17s-Asticel Moor 15s 94-Zedaw 18th 21se 18s 64-Walker Primose 19s-Wood's Hartley 17s 44-Wylam 15s 94-Zedaw 18th 21se 19s-Lambton Primose 19s-Wood's Hartley 17s-Harweligate 19s-Heddew 20s-Hetton 18s-90 18s 95-Wood's Hartley 17s 45 4-Wylam 15s 94-Zedaw 18th 20s-Hetton 18s-90 18s 96-Kepier Grange 19s-Lambton 19s 64-Pensher 18s, 33d-Russel's Merthyr 23s-Squborwen Merthyr 23. Wall's end :-Acorn Close 19s-Gestorh 17s 64 Hartley 10s-Hartley 10s 64-Pensher 18s, 33d-Russel's Hetton 18s 96-Kepier Grange 19s-Lambton 19s 64-Pensher 18s, 36-Russel's Hetton 18s 96-Kepier Grange 19s-Lambton 19s 64-Pensher 18s, 36d-Russel's Hetton 18s 96-Kepier Grange 19s-Lambton 19s 66-Pensher 18s, 36d-Russel's Hetton 18s 96-Kepier Grange 19s-Lambton 19s 66-Pensher 18s, 66-Tees 20s. Ships at market, 74; sold, 61.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. METALS. FRI FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our our Correspondent.) (From our our Correspondent.) There is little change to notice in the market for Staffordshire iron. For Welsh bars there has been rather more inquiry, and prices in con-sequence have been better supported. The late advance in Scotch pig iron has been well maintained throughowt 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.

The Gazette.

Friday, May 18. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOIVED. R. and W. Ashbee, 18 Broad court, Long acre, lamp makers-Perks and Kirb Birmingham, jewellers-Luxton and Williams, Cardiff, ship smiths-bykes and Hell well, Heckmondewike, Yorkshire, cabinet makers-Clarke and Jackson, 29 Bedion row, Holborn, attorneys-Benneut, Parkin, Nowell, T. and R. Cockhill, Gill, J., W and F. Williamson, Parkin Hirst, and J. and B. Sykes, of Almondbury, Yorkshir -Perks and Kirby, w.

NOMIST. [May 26,
aeribbling and fulling millers (as far as regards Bennett)—Wrigley, Wilkinson, and Wrigley, Rossendale, Lancashire, cotton s.innera—A. H. and S. A. Ward, late of Wisbech St Peter. Cambridgeshire, merebanta—Barrett and Kent, St John's park. Upper Holloway, St Mavy, Islington, buildera—Roundhill and Crossley, Leeds, cloth finishers—J. and T. Hardern, Batchton, Cheshire, farmera—G. G. Bird, doctor of medicine, and W. Michael, surgeon, Swansea—Swainston and Weatherley, Bishowsearmouth. Durham, ship brokers—F sher and Bramall Sheffeldt, manufacturers of steel files—J, and J. Johnson, Derby, timber merchants—W. H. and C. Gibson, Hereford, and Presteign, Radnorshire, common carriers—Dent and Wollatt. Nothing, and infiners—Robinson, Porson, and Proctor, Bradford, Yorkshire, smiths (so far as regards Wagstaff)—E. and M. Hell, Halltas, Yorkshire, onliners, (as far as regards Wagstaff)—E. and M. Hell, Halltas, Yorkshire, on infiners—Robinson)—Lockwood and Russell, Almondbury, Yorkshire, south of far as regards Bobinson)—Lockwood and Russell, Almondbury, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be show to the contrary on the day of une 12, W. Jove, Greenwich, Kent, engineer—June 14, J. Bishop, Caroline place, June 5, J. Hood, Sciby, Yorkshire, currier—June 6, W. Clarebrother, Sheffield, wasson—June 6, Wilson and Raynham, Walmer/tosd, Notting hill, builder—June 11, S. Nuttall, Lower Tunstead, near Newochurch, Lancashire, funckeeper—June 8, W. Riley, J. Lapton, R. Halatead, and J. Haworth, Barnley, Lancashire, cloth manufacturers—June 8, J. Hood, Sciby, Yorkshire, semingham, pen-holder manufacturers—June 9, W. Clarebrother, Sheffield, masson—June 9, H. Ludiam and J. Reaney, Sheffield, informonger—June 14, J. Kolk, Brinry, J. EDCLARATIONS OF DIVIDEND3.
H. Simons, Woolwe, Kirk, and S. Cawes, Birmingham, pen-holder manufacturers—June 14, J. Brotkes, Birmingham, Ser Manday, 21st inst., or any subsequent Monday, at 18 Aldermanbury, City.
Gauders, Seymour street,

G. Cooke, of Nottingham, insolvent debtor-nist div of 25 ou, as rawates, a star Nottinghamshire. B. J. Bowick, Assembly row. Mile end, clerk-div of 1s 6d (making 4s in the pound), at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. R. B. Reed, Broughton, Glumorganobire, gentleman-div of 1s 6d (making 6s 6gd in the pound), payable at 5. Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. T. H. Carstaire, Lombara street, City, professor of writing-div of 5s (making 12s 6d in the pound), as 5 Portugal street. Lincoln's inn. J. Caonon, Gioucester Lincol, and, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. I. S. spicer, New Ormond street, St Audrew, Holbara, messonger-div of 6s, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn.

Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. Tuesday, May 22. PARTNEINSHIPS DISSOLVED. Tothergill and Salmon, jun. Northampton place, Oid Kentroad, hay dealers-Plant and Son, Stafford, curriers-Moss and Co., Chester and eleswhere, coal merchants-Os-borne and Winn, Leeds, wool merchants-Jewsbury and Brown, Manchester, chymista-Jackson. Elwin, and Co., Manchester, calico printera-Stags, Seaton, and Milward, Sheffield, file mannfacturers-Atraham, Basendall, Brohters, Braiford, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, coal minera-J. and J. shrimpton. Swarraton, Hamoshire, farmers-Wi-kins and Gregory, Derby, slik throwsters-Wright and Taylor, Wigao, Liverpool, and elsewhere, coiliers (as far as regards T. Stanley)-Watson, Coggin, and Basks, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, tavern keepers-Clarke and Beeton, Fleet street, and Boaverie street, princers-Fry and Taylor, BC, Wiltshire, cuarrymen-K, and P. Banbury, Winchcombe, Gioucestershire, silk throwsters-Wood and Lovell, Britsd, African merchants-Neild and Robinson, Warrington, Lancashire, corn millers-Vivian Forsaith, and Co., Gwinear, Cornwall, general merchants-Auten and Gibb, Tau-bridge wells, aad Rochdale, woolstaplers-Grundy and Swift, Wigan, and elsewhers, octon spinners-L, whittaker sen, J. and J. Whittaker, jan. Waterf-ot, near Hashingden, cotton spinners i and Hashingden, Luncashire, woolst-pachter, cotton spinners-Jones and Bentham, High street, Reasington, and High withor, and Co., the Mauritins, and London, merchants (as tra ag'regards Dafy). CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day o media. June 13, D. L. Williams, Cannon street, ovil engineer-Jane 13, S. Perkes, Earl shipbrokers-Jane id, W. Whits, Aylesbury street, Cerkaneul, Liceacd victualer, Jane 13, D. L. Williams, Cannon street, ovil engineer-Jane 13, S. Perkes, Earl shipbrokers-Jane id, W. Dawleyny street, Cerkaneul, Liceacd victualer, Jane 14, D. L. Williams, Cannon street, ovil engineer-Jane 13, S. Perkes, Earl shipbrokers-Jane id, Y. Taylor, Man

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

- BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. H. Holland, Liverpool, merchaut. BANKRUPTS. A. D. Toovey and J. Wyatt, Aldermanbury, wholesale stationers. H. Townsend, Charles street, Westminster, poulterer. H. Thomas, Walsali, Staffordahire, sendler. A. and F. Chesaile, Stone, Staffordahire, drapers. H. Thomas, likesione, Derbyshire, tailor. S. Clay, Wakefield, millowner. T. Senhton, Prescott Lancashire licensed victualler i

- A. nomeon, reasone, Deroyanire, tailor.
 S. Clay, Wakrfield, millowner.
 T. Sephton, Prescott, Lancashire, licensed victualler.'
 D. Hughes, Beld, Merionethashire, draper.
 B. Hart, West Hardepool, who menchant.
 A. Henjitt Glasson, block

SCOTCH SEQUESTRAT A. Hewitt, Glasgow, baker. Captain J. M'Gregor Drummond, Crieff. Grant and Co., Bauff, merchants. A. Peden, jun., Loudoun, Ayrshire, cabinetmaker.

Gazette of last Night. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. Appleton, Summerford grove, Stoke Newington road, dealer in flour and cow

May 26,

<sup>J. Appleton, Summerford grove, Stoke Newington road, dealer in flour a keeper.
BANKRUPTS.
M. J. Popplewell and R. Goff, late of Linne street, City, merchants.
J. Martyr. Union street, Southwark, ironumonger.
T. Amor, late of Connaught terrace, Edgware road, anetioneer.
J. and G. Barton, Brooghton, Mauchester, copper roller makers.
J. and G. Barton, Brooghton, Mauchester, copper roller makers.
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J. and G. Barton, Brooghton, Mauchester, copper roller makers.
J. and G. Barton, Brooghton, Mauchester, copper roller makers.
J. and G. Barton, Brooghton, Mauchester, Robert, Copper roller makers.
M. Comely, ett., Tipton, Stafford.hire, brickmaker.
C. Massingham, Briningham, wholesale jeweller.
J. Dennis, Torquay, inukkeppr.
T. Hewitt, Ormskirke, Laucashire, grocer.
J. Williams, Si Asaph, Flintshire, builder.
W. Sugay, Mauchester, Jias, Oil, and colour merchant,
C. Hudson, High street, Southwark, baker.
H. Hirchberg, Cheapside, merchant, and importer of foreign goods.
J. Biakewav, Birningham, and Yardley, Worcestershire, lamp manufacturer.
J. Power, Wolverhampton, stone mason.
A. Atcheson, Cheetham, near Manchester, wine and spirit merchant.</sup>

1855.]

THE ECONOMIST.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current. The prices in the following list are corefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department

by an eminent house in each	h de	par	imes	1
LONDON, FRIDAY I Add 5 per cent. to dulies, t allow, sugar, nuimegs,	ENE	nin epi	a. spir	its,
Ashes duty free		5	iber.	67
	22	0	33 83	6
Montreal	34 34	6	35 35	0
Cocoa du'y 1d per 16 West India per cwt	35	0	45	0
		0	0 37	0
Brazil Coffee duty 4d per lb Jamaica, good middling				
fine ord to mid	52	0	85 59	0
Mocha, ungarbled	54 66	0	63 76	0
Ceylon, native, ordto gd	10	0	90 48	0
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	49	0	55	
fine fine ord, to mid.	64	0	63 85	0
Java	47	000	54 46 75	0
Madras and Tellicherry	44	0	78	0
St Domingo Brazil, washed good and fine ord	48	0	46 58 46	0
common to real ord	38	600	46 43 70	0
Costa Rica Havana and Cuba Porto Rico & La Guayra	20	000	70 65 65	0 0 0
Cotton duly free				
Suratana per lb Bengal madras	00	8	000	31
Bowed Georgia	0	0 54	0	0
LFCIERCE ME IM 040	•	0	00	0
St Domingo Egyptian	Ő	0	00	
Smyrna Drugs and Dyes du	0	0	õ	0
Cochineal Houduras			4	2
Mexican	8 0	6	4 2	4 3
TUMERIC Bengalp cwt			14	6
Java and Madras	13	6	15	0
TERRA JAPOWICA, Cutch Gambier	23	000	14 24 19	0
Dyewoods duty free BRAZIL WOOD p 100	30			
CAMWOOD	14 8	00	24 H	0 10
Jamaica	5	10	50	5
Logwood, Campeachy Jamaica NICARAJUA WOOD	7	0	75	57
HED NATIVDERS	- 7		10 7	10
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas Fruit-Almonds	6	5	11	10
Jordan, duty 10s p cw	6	0	9	0
Barbary sweet, in bud	2	0 18	4	5
Currants, duly 15s per c	104	0	0	
Zante & Cephal. new old	859	0 0 10	- 4	0
Figs duty 15s per cwi Tarkey, new, p cwt p d			3	
Plums duty 15s per ewt	Ű		3 0	10
French per cwt dp Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0
Prunes, duty 7s new dp Raisins duty 10s per cut	0	0	0	
Depia, new, newt dn		0	0	0
Valentia, new Smyrna, black red and Eleme	1	010	1	4
Muscatel	- 3	5 10	- 3	0
St Michael, per bx	0	0	0	0
Small	0 30	0	0 35	0
Aveiro	0	0		0
Messinaper case Do. per box Liabonper à chest	15	00	0	0
Malars	0	0	0	0
Naplesper case Flax duty free Rigs, S P W C Mton	20	0	22	6
St Petersburg, 12 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	50	0	0 65	0
bt Fetersburg, clean,	47		40	
outshot	45	00	48 46 44	
Riga, Rhine	48	000	0	
Jute	10		19	6
unk	26	0 10	38	0
fibre	12	6		6

Hides - Ox and Cow, pib s d s d B A and M Vid. Gry 0 7 0 94 Do.AR. Grande, sailed 0 5 0 65 drysalied	
Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 5 0 8 drysalted 0 5 0 6 salted 0 4 0 5 Rio, dry 0 5 0 6 New South Wales 0 4 0 4 New York 0 4 0 6 Sancica Honsphild 4 6 6 6 German 0 1 3 7 0 Oude 1 9 4 6 6 6 Madras 1 9 4 6 6 6 Madras 1 9 4 6 6 6 Madras 1 9 4 6<	Hides-Ox and Cow, plb s d s d BA and M Vid. drym. 0.7 0.98
Balted Balted Balted Bilo, dry 0 5 0 7 Cape, salted 0 4 0 0 Keys, Russla, dry 0 4 0 104 Kips, Russla, dry 0 10 0 11 S America Horso, bilde 6 6 6 Indigo daty free 1 3 3 9 Bongal 1 3 3 9 Coude 30 to 45 lb 1 0 1 3 Cop hudes 30 to 45 lb 1 0 1 3 6 Cop hudes 30 to 45 lb 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 6 1 <t< td=""><td>Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 5 0 64</td></t<>	Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 5 0 64
Balted Balted Balted Bilo, dry 0 5 0 7 Cape, salted 0 4 0 0 Keys, Russla, dry 0 4 0 104 Kips, Russla, dry 0 10 0 11 S America Horso, bilde 6 6 6 Indigo daty free 1 3 3 9 Bongal 1 3 3 9 Coude 30 to 45 lb 1 0 1 3 Cop hudes 30 to 45 lb 1 0 1 3 6 Cop hudes 30 to 45 lb 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 6 1 <t< td=""><td>Brazil, dry 0 5 0 8</td></t<>	Brazil, dry 0 5 0 8
Kips, Russia, dry	salted
Kips, Russia, dry	Rio, dry 0 6 0 8
Kips, Russia, dry	Cape, salted 0 41 0 6
Kips, Russia, dry	New South Wales 0 4 0 43
S America Horse, pide 4 6 6 6 German	East India
German	Kips, Russia, dry 0 101 0 11
Indig O duty free Beagal 19 3 7 0 Oude 19 4 5 Mandras 13 3 9 Leather per Ib 1 10 13 3 9 Leather per Ib Crop hids: 30 30 11 16 Cop hids: 30 23 12 13 16 do. 28 36 12 13 16 do. 28 36 12 13 Barsed 40 60 13 20 0 do. 60 12 10 0 0 13 14 13 Barsed 60 11 13 13 0 0 13 14 13 15 0	
Bengal	
Maras 1 3 5 2 Kurpsh 1 3 3 9 Leathor per b 1 1 1 3 3 9 Leathor per b Crop hides	Bengalper lb 1 3 7 0
Manila 1 9 6 3 Manila 3 3 9 Leather per lb 1 0 1 3 19 Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 1 0 1 3 16 do. 28 28 1 1 16 25 1 1 16 Calf Skins 20 35 1 21 15 10 10 13 20 0 0	Madras
LeatheF per lb Crop hides	Kurpah 1 9 6 3
Crop Hides	
do. 28 26 1 3 1 6 do. 28 26 1 3 1 6 do. 28 26 1 3 1 6 do. 28 26 1 21 1 6 do. 28 26 1 21 1 6 do. 20 35 1 2 1 6 do. 20 35 1 2 1 6 do. Sensiting per hide 6 0 11 7 7 Dressing Hides Fuershurg, per h 1 2 0 1 6 0 Michas 0 9 1 6 0 0 0 Tide 21 0 0 1 0 <td>Crop hides</td>	Crop hides
Foreign ditto 16 25 1 1 1 5 d. 28 36 1 2 1 10 do 40 60 1 3 2 0 do 40 60 1 3 2 1 5 Horse Hides 1 04 1 3 Shared do 1 2 1 5 Horse Hides Enclish 0 8 0 11 do. Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 6 do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals -COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. lb 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 0 Ol 1 0 0 0 Tough cakep ton£126 0 0 Tile 1 0 0 0 Horse Hides, c. lb 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 0 High per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c., British 7 15 0 0 Hail rods 6 10 0 0 Sheets 1 10 0 0 Fig. No. 1, Clde 3 10 0 0 Sheets 1 10 0 0 Fig. No. 1, Clde 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 1 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 1 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 13 10 0 0 Swedish, p ton -Eug. ptg 22 10 0 white do 25 0 0 0 Swedish pis, in bond 21 0 0 0 StreEL, Swedish in kgs 17 10 18 0 in fagots 0 0 0 StreEL, Swedish in kgs 17 10 18 0 in fagots 0 0 0 Straits do 110 0 00 Straits do 110 0 00 Straits bold, sp ton 112 0 0 0 Straits do 0 0 0 Straits do 0 0 Nin fagots	do 50 65 1 3 1 6 English Butte 16 94 1 3 1 6
Foreign ditto 16 25 1 1 1 5 d. 28 36 1 2 1 10 do 40 60 1 3 2 0 do 40 60 1 3 2 1 5 Horse Hides 1 04 1 3 Shared do 1 2 1 5 Horse Hides Enclish 0 8 0 11 do. Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 6 do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals -COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. lb 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 0 Ol 1 0 0 0 Tough cakep ton£126 0 0 Tile 1 0 0 0 Horse Hides, c. lb 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 0 High per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c., British 7 15 0 0 Hail rods 6 10 0 0 Sheets 1 10 0 0 Fig. No. 1, Clde 3 10 0 0 Sheets 1 10 0 0 Fig. No. 1, Clde 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 1 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 1 3 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond 13 10 0 0 Swedish, p ton -Eug. ptg 22 10 0 white do 25 0 0 0 Swedish pis, in bond 21 0 0 0 StreEL, Swedish in kgs 17 10 18 0 in fagots 0 0 0 StreEL, Swedish in kgs 17 10 18 0 in fagots 0 0 0 Straits do 110 0 00 Straits do 110 0 00 Straits bold, sp ton 112 0 0 0 Straits do 0 0 0 Straits do 0 0 Nin fagots	do. 28 86 1 3 1 10
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>Foreign ditto 16 25 1 1 1 5</td>	Foreign ditto 16 25 1 1 1 5
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 10</td>	Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 10
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>do 40 60 1 3 2 0</td>	do 40 60 1 3 2 0
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>Dressing Hides 1 01 1 3</td>	Dressing Hides 1 01 1 3
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>Shaved do 1 2 1 5</td>	Shaved do 1 2 1 5
do. East India 0 9 1 6 Metals-COPPER Sneating, bolts, &c. Ib 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 </td <td>do. Soanish, per hide 6 0 11 0</td>	do. Soanish, per hide 6 0 11 0
do. East India	Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 6
Bottoms 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 0 0 0 Tough cakep ton£126 0 0 0 Tite 126 0 0 0 Tough cakep ton£126 0 0 0 0 Bara, & C., British 7 15 0 0 Nail rods 9 10 0 0 Sheeta	do. East India 0 9 1 6
Bottoms	Sheating, bolts, &c. /b 1 2 0 0
Tough cakep ton£126 0 0 Tride 126 0 0 Tride 126 0 0 Tride 126 0 0 Tride 126 0 0 Rats, &c., British, 7 15 0 0 Nail rosis 10 0 0 Pig, No. 1, Wales 4 0 4 Bars, &c. 6 15 0 0 Rails 6 15 0 0 Rails 6 15 0 0 Rails 6 10 0 0 Swedish, in bond. 13 10 0 0 sheet 23 10 0 0 sheet 23 10 0 0 Swedishin igs 110 0 0 0 Statis 0 0 0 0 Statis 0 0 0 0 Statis 0 0 0 0 Statis	Bottoms 1 3 0 6
Tile	
Bars, &c., British, 7 15 0 0 Nail rods	Tile
Pig. No. 1, Wales	
Pig. No. 1, Wales	Nail rods
Pig, No. 1, Wales	Sheets
Bail, 22. 6 10 6 10 Rails 6 10 6 10 6 10 Pig, No. I. Clyde	Pig. No. 1. Wales 4 0 4 5
Pig. No. 1. Clyde	Dars, deC
ahner, p. ed. 20, pg. 24, 10 0 red lead 23, 10 0 0 red lead 24 0 0 white do	Pig, No. 1. Clyde 3 10 0 0
 while do	Swedish, in bond 13 10 0 C LEAD, p top - Fug. pig 22 10 0 0
 while do	sheet
In raggots 0 0 0 SPELTER, for. par ton 22 7/5 22 10 TIN daty free Engish blocks,p ton 112 0 0 0 Barcs, in bond, nom.li0 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, I C	red lead
In raggots 0 0 0 SPELTER, for. par ton 22 7/5 22 10 TIN daty free Engish blocks,p ton 112 0 0 0 Barcs, in bond, nom.li0 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, I C	patent shot 25 0 0 0
In raggots 0 0 0 SPELTER, for. par ton 22 7/5 22 10 TIN daty free Engish blocks,p ton 112 0 0 0 Barcs, in bond, nom.li0 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, I C	Spanish pig, in bond. 21 0 0 0
Th duty free Engish blocks,p ton 112 0 0 bars	in faggots 0 0 0 0
Banca, in Jond, Bom., 100 0 0 0 Straits do	SPELTER, for. per ton 22 7/6 22 10
Banca, in Jond, Bom., 100 0 0 0 Straits do	English blocks,p ton 112 0 0 0
Btraits do	bars
Charceal, 1 C	Straits do
MGlasses dity Brilink and For. 5s4d British best, d p p cwt 21 0 Patent	TIN PLATES, per box
MGlasses dity Brilink and For. 5s4d British best, d p p cwt 21 0 Patent	Coke, 1 C 26 6 27 6
Patent 19 6 20 0 B. P. West India 17 0 18 6 Olis-Fish £ s 5 0 S 0 S 0 S 0 S 0 S 0 S 0 S 0 S	Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d
B. P. West India	British best, d p. p cwt 21 0 21 6 1 Patent
b-a:, pale, p 2:2 gal dp 52 15 53 0 Yellow 49 0 50 0 Sporm 133 0 134 0 133 0 134 0 155 0 Head matter 133 0 134 0 Cod 41 0 45 0 South Ses 43 0 47 0 Olive, Galipoliperton 54 10 55 0 Paim 20 47 0 Olive, Galipoliperton 54 10 52 0 Paim 20 43 0 Coox Nut 42 0 43 0 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 56 0 56 10 Linseed 37 10 37 15 Black Ses 90 6 60 0 Do cake (English) pt on 11115 121 00 Do Foreign 10 10 11 15 Bace (english) pt on 11115 121 00 Do Foreign 0 10 0 11 15 Bace (english) pt on 11115 121 00 Cork 0 0 100 0 Carkow 0 0 100 0 Cork 0 0 0 100 Limerick 0 6 0 0 Freisland, fresh 94 0 95 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 74 0 72 0 Limerick bladder 65 0 70 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 74 0 72 0 Limerick bladder 65 0	B. P. West India 17 0 18 6
Yellow	
Sperm	Yellow
Cod 44 10 45 0 South Sea 43 0 47 0 Olive, Gallipolipertun 54 10 55 0 Spanish and Sicily 51 10 52 0 Paim 51 10 52 0 Cocoa Nut. 20 43 0 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 56 6 56 10 56 10 57 15 Elack Sea 57 10 37 15 Elack Sea 57 10 37 15 Elack Cas 57 10 37 15 Elack Cas 57 0 60 6 Do Cake (English) p ton 1115 12 02 02 Do Foreign 10 10 11 Batter-Waterford 06 0 60 Cork 0 6 0 0 Carlow 0 0 100 0 Cork 0 6 0 0 Limerick 68 0 88 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 73 6 72 0 Lard 68 0 70 0 Cark and Bellast do 64 0 66 0 70 0 Cark and Bellast do 64 0 65 0 Marriez & Can. pt 515 0 160 0 HamsWestphalia 0 0 0 0 LardMaterford & Li- merick bladder 66 0 67 0 0	Sperm
Bouth Ses 43 0 47 0 Olive, Galipolipertan 54 10 55 0 Spanish and Sicily 51 10 52 0 Palm 44 0 C.coa Natperton 43 16 44 0 C.coa Natperton 43 16 44 0 30 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 56 0 56 10 Linseed 57 10 37 15 Black Ses 57 10 37 15 Black Ses 60 0 0 60 0 50 60 0 Do Foreign 10 11 15 Rape, 60 61 0 11 15 0	Cod 44 10 45 0
Spanish and Sicily	South Sea 43 0 47 0
Cicoa Nut	Spanish and Sicily 51 10 52 0
Cicoa Nut	Palmper ton 43 10 44 0
Do Foreign 10 10 11 Bo Foreign 6 15 0 0 Provisions-All orticles duty paid. Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 10 15 Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 0 Carlow 0 0 10 0 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 0 Freisland, fresh 94 6 56 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf, 74 6 72 0 Limerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Bolstein, finelloo 0 0 Lemerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 67 0 Cork and Belfast do 62 0 54 0 0 Beef-Amer.& Can. pt b155 0 160 0 10 0 Canter	Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 55 0 55 10
Do Foreign 10 10 11 Bo Foreign 6 15 0 0 Provisions-All orticles duty paid. Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 10 15 Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 0 Carlow 0 0 10 0 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 0 Freisland, fresh 94 6 56 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf, 74 6 72 0 Limerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Bolstein, finelloo 0 0 Lemerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 67 0 Cork and Belfast do 62 0 54 0 0 Beef-Amer.& Can. pt b155 0 160 0 10 0 Canter	Linseed
Do Foreign 10 10 11 Bo Foreign 6 15 0 0 Provisions-All orticles duty paid. Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 10 15 Butter-Waterford 0 6 0 0 0 Carlow 0 0 10 0 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 0 Freisland, fresh 94 6 56 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf, 74 6 72 0 Limerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Bolstein, finelloo 0 0 Lemerick 66 0 70 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 66 0 67 0 Cork and Belfast do 62 0 54 0 0 Beef-Amer.& Can. pt b155 0 160 0 10 0 Canter	St Petersby Morshank 59 0 60 0
Provisions-All orlicles duty paid. Butter-Waterford 08 6d 08 6d Catlow 0 0 100 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 Kiel andHolstein, fineloo 0 0 0 Limerick 6 0 86 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 7 4 0 72 0 Limerick 6 0 0 0 Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 6 0 60 0 Cark and Bellast do 64 0 65 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. p b 60 0 0 0 Cask do do	DUCARE (DAURINI) D LOL 114 134 121 UL
Provisions-All orlicles duty paid. Butter-Waterford 08 6d 08 6d Catlow 0 0 100 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 Kiel andHolstein, fineloo 0 0 0 Limerick 6 0 86 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 7 4 0 72 0 Limerick 6 0 0 0 Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 6 0 60 0 Cark and Bellast do 64 0 65 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. p b 60 0 0 0 Cask do do	Rape, do
Butter-Waterford 0 a 6d 6g 6d Carlow 0 0 100 0 Cork 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 6 0 0 Freisland, fresh 94 6 56 0 Kiel and Holstin, finelio 0 0 0 0 Limerick 68 0 86 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf. 74 0 72 0 12 0 Limerick 68 0 70 0 Hams-Westphalis 6 0 70 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Friskin and keg Irsh 50 0 67 0 Cark and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Firik in and keg Irsh 50 0 67 0 Cask do do 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer.& Can. pt 80 0 0 0 Cask do do 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer.& Can. pt 80 0 0 0 Beef-Amer.& Can. pt 80 0 0 0 Gouda 56 0 60 0 American 56 0 60 0 American 12 0 140 0 Carolina 12 0 13 9 Java and Manilia 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 4jd per curs 12 6 17 6 Sagt duty 4jd per curs 12 0 13 9 Sava and Manilia 12 6 17 6 Sagt duty 4jd per curs 13 0 28 6	Provisions-All articles duty naid.
Cork 0 0 0 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 0 Freisland, fresh 9 6 96 0 Kiet and Holstin, finelio 0 0 0 0 Leer 56 6 86 0 Bacon, singed-Waterf, 74 0 72 0 Limerick 63 0 70 0 Hams-Westphalia 6 0 0 0 Limerick 63 170 0 0 0 Marcia 61 0 70 0 0 0 Lard-Waterford & Li- 0<	Butter-Waterford Os 6d 0s fd
Limerick	Cork 0 0 0 0
Kiel and Holskin, fineloo 0 0 Leest 86 6 88 Bacon, singed-Waterf, 74 6 72 6 Limerick 68 0 70 0 Hams-Weitphalia 68 0 70 0 Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 70 0 American & Canadian 6 0 70 0 64 68 0 Pork-Amer, & Cana, pb 80 0 0 62 0 American & 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer, & Cana, pb 80 0 0 0 66 0 1 166 0 1 0 140 0 Cask do 60	Limerick 0 6 0 0
Leer	Kiel and Holstein, finelog 0 0 0
Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Firkin and keg Irlah 69 0 62 0 American & Canadian 0 9 0 0 Cask do 60 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Inferior 120 0 140 0 Cheese-Edam 56 0 60 0 Gonda 56 0 60 0 American 56 0 60 0 Rice duty 14d per cus Carolina	Leer
Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Firkin and keg Irlah 69 0 62 0 American & Canadian 0 9 0 0 Cask do 60 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Inferior 120 0 140 0 Cheese-Edam 56 0 60 0 Gonda 56 0 60 0 American 56 0 60 0 Rice duty 14d per cus Carolina	Limerick
Lard-Waterford & Li- merick bladder 66 0 70 0 Cork and Belfast do 64 0 68 0 Firkin and keg Irlah 69 0 62 0 American & Canadian 0 9 0 0 Cask do 60 52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 Inferior 120 0 140 0 Cheese-Edam 56 0 60 0 Gonda 56 0 60 0 American 56 0 60 0 Rice duty 14d per cus Carolina	Hams-Westphalia 0 0 0 0
Pirkin and Keg Irish 60 0 62 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. pt 55 0 160 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. pt 55 0 160 0 Inferior	Lard-Waterford & Li-
Pirkin and Keg Irish 60 0 62 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do52 0 54 0 Pork-Amer. & Can. pt 55 0 160 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. pt 55 0 160 0 Inferior	Cork and Belfast do 64 0 68 0
Cask do 6052 9 54 0 Pork - Amer. & Can. p 1630 0 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. p 1635 8 166 0 Inferior	American & Canadian 0 0 0 0
Beel-Amer. & Can. ptc153 0 160 0 Inferior 120 140 0 Cheese-Edam 50 0 53 0 Gouda 42 0 54 0 Canter 26 0 0 0 American 26 0 0 0 Rice duty 41d per cws 56 0 60 0 Rice duty 41d per cws 12 0 16 0 Madras 12 0 16 0 12 Java and Manilia 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 41d per cws 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 41d per cws 12 16 17 6 Sago duty 41d per cws 12 13 9 3 2 6 Sago duty 41d per cws 12 6 17 6	Cask do do 52 0 54 0
Inferior	Fork-Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 0 Beef-Amer & Can. p telss n 160
Cheese-Edam	Inferior 120 0 140 0
Rice daty 4g per cws Carolina per cwt 2i 0 46 0 Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0 Madras Madras 12 0 13 9 Java and Manilla 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 43d per cwi Pearl, per cwt measures Pearl, per cwt 23 6 29 6 Saltpetre, Rough, pext 23 6 28 6 publish, refind	Cheese-Edam 50 0 58 0
Rice daty 4g per cws Carolina per cwt 2i 0 46 0 Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0 Madras Madras 12 0 13 9 Java and Manilla 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 43d per cwi Pearl, per cwt measures Pearl, per cwt 23 6 29 6 Saltpetre, Rough, pext 23 6 28 6 publish, refind	Canter
Rice daty 4g per cws Carolina per cwt 2i 0 46 0 Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0 Madras Madras 12 0 13 9 Java and Manilla 12 6 17 6 Sago duty 43d per cwi Pearl, per cwt measures Pearl, per cwt 23 6 29 6 Saltpetre, Rough, pext 23 6 28 6 publish, refind	American
Madras	Rice duly 41d per cass
Madras	Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0
Sago duiy 4jd per cwi Pearl, per cwt	Madras
Pearl, per owt	Sago duly 41d per cwi
hoglish, refined manage 58 0 29 0	Pearl, per cwt 23 5 29 6
NITBATE OF SODA	Saltpetre, Rough, pewt 23 0 28 6

ł

Beeds s d s Caraway, newpcwt 40 0 43	
Canary production p qr 46 0 80 Clover, red	
white	
Linseed, foreign p qr 64 0 70 (English	D
English	
Rape, per last of 10 qrs £39 0 41 (Silk duty free	
Surdah	B
Beuleab, &c 6 6 11 China, Tsatice 12 0 18	
Taysasm	T
Gonzes H 0 14 Comercolly 11 0 16 Beuleab, &c	T
Lombardy	-
Naples	
Piedmont, 22-24 26 0 27 (Do. 24-28 16 0 25 (Milan & Bergam, 18-22 26 0 27 (Do. 24-28	
Attan & Bergam, 18-22 20 0 21 Do. 24-26 23 0 25 0 Do. 24-26 23 0 25 0 25 Trams—Milan, 22-21 24 0 26 23 0 0 0 0 0 23 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0	
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 24 0 26 0 Do. 24-24 22 0 23 6	
BRUTIAS-Short reel 11 0 11 0	
PERSIANS	
Gum waste, 1st quality 2 6 3 (
Knubs, 1st quality 1 4 1	T
Bplces. in bond—Perper duty 6d Malabar	
Eastern	
PIMENTO, duty 5s p cut. mid and good p lb, 0 5 0 1 CINNAMON, duty 2d per lb	
CINNAMON, duty 2d per lb Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 0 11 2 (-
Ceylon, I, 2, 3	
91 4d p cwt 112 0 125 (CLOVES, duly 2d	
Amborna and Ren-	De
coolen p lb 0 8 0 11 Bourbon & Zauzibar 0 41 0 3 GINGER duty B.P. 5s per cwt. For. 10	1
East India, com. powt 16 0 18 (Do. Cochin &	
Calicut	
MACE, duty 10	1
I and 2 plb 1 11 2 (NUTMEGS. duly is plb 1 10 4 (Substances Run du R Pha 2d p cal For 1	
NUTMEGS. duly is plo 110 4 (Spirits-Rum dy B. P.8s 2d p gal, For.1 Jamaica, 15 to 25 0 P, per galbond 3 4 3 4	T
30 to 35 3 8 4 (fine marks 5 0 5 (
Demerara, 10 to 2J O P 2 8 2 1	
30 to 40	
Brandy, duty 15s p gal	T
Vintage of 1349 10 6 10 8 1st trands 1850 10 1 10 2	
Geneva, common	1
Fine	
Geneva, common	te
claged, 17x6d; brown clayed, 15s; n equal to brown, 13s 2d; molasies, 5s	d
per cwt. British plantation, yellow 21 6 26	0
brown	6
brown 15 0 21 Bengal, crys.,good yellow	
and white	0
Date, yellow and grey 19 0 23 Ord to fine brown and 14 0 18	0
Penang, grey and white 21 6 23 brown and vellow	6
Penang, grey and white 21 6 23 brown and yellow 15 6 21 Madras, grainy yelk white 21 0 26 brown and soft yellow. 15 6 21 Siam and China white 21 6 24	0
brown and vellow man 16 0 21	õ l
Manilla, clayed 20 6 22	0 0
Manilla, clayed 20 6 22 muscovado 15 6 17 Java, gray and white 20 25 brown and yeliow Java, gray and white 20 25 brown and yeliow Java, gray and white 25 0 20 Babia, gray and white 20 24 Babia, gray and white	6 S
Havana, white	6 P
Bahia, gray and white 20 0 24	0
brown and yellow 20 0 24 brown 17 6 20 Pernan & Paraiba, white 21 0 25 brown and yellow 17 0 20 For.Mus.low to fine groey 21 0 27 brown	0
brown and yellow 17 0 20 For.Mus,low to fine grocy 21 0 27	6
REFINEL-FOT CONSUMPTIONS	
8 to 10 lb loaves 50s ed 52s 12 to 14 lb loaves 49 6 80	000
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb 48 6 49	0
Wet crushed	0
Bastarde	
For export, free on board. Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb. 43 0 45	T
6 lb losves	0
6 lb loaves	0

		581
	S UGARREF. continueds Tulera, 22 to 25 lb	6 32 0 6 0 0 24 0 0 19 0 <i>Land</i> 6 0 0 6 0 0 7 5 30 0 0 27 6 1 s 6d peter 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
000005006000046	Congon, ord. to low bd 0 goed ord. to bux mid. 0 fa. str. and sr. bk. if. 6 fine and Pekoe kinds 1 Souchong P. koe, flowery 1 Orange Scented Caper Hyson, 1 mid. to fine fresh and Hyson kinds 1 Imperial Twankay & Hyson akind	10 1 5 2 2 6 3 2 6 0 1 5 6 3 5 10 2 0 5 1 8 7 1 2 10 2 9 8 1 4 0 2 6
3 5 4 10 5 4 10 5 4 10 0 0 0 0 0 11 5 5 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Timber Datty, loreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1 Brantawick do large, 140 - yellow pine	0 95 0 0 90 6 0 75 0 0 100 8 0 75 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 140 0 0 140 0 0 140 0 0 230 0 0 116 0 25 per load 0 21 0 0 21 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 19 0
6 0 15s 6 6 10 5 4 2	Staves duly free Baltic, per mille	0 77 0 d s d 5 0 8 4 0 8 4 0 8 4 0 16 4 0 7 8 0 10 8 1 10 8 2 0 0 5 0
0 8 3 2 8 6 0 hite not 4 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Turpentine Rough	0 9 2 0 31 6 6 36 0 k of 240 lbs. 1 100 131 08 6 12 10 1 3 12 00 9 12 0 1 1 12 0 1 2 10 1 3 12 0 0 15 10 0 15 10 0 14 10 1 5 14 0 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 13 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 10 10 10 1 0 10 10 10 10 1 0 10 10
3 6 1 0 6 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 1 0 2 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0	Spansn:	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 4 1 2 2 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 6 1 9 2 2 1 2 2
0 6 5 0 6 7 0 0 6 7 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Locks and Pieces	64 1 10 1 114 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 7 1 8 1 7 1 7 1 9 1 104 1 68 36
6 0 0 0	Greate	5 1 2 s £ s 0 50 0 0 44 0 0 8) 0

THE ECONOMIST.

May 26.

STATEMENT

comparative mports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following article from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1854-55, showing the Stock on Mand on May 19 in each Ofe FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. -

Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included ader the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

			Impo	SUGAR.	-	paid	810	ck
-		1					1854	1855
	Plantation		1854 tons	1855 tons	1854 tons	1855 tons	tons	tons
Vest India .			27,440 14,883	22,406 16,746	26,380 22,431	31,220 14,857	10,978 7,600	9,997
fauritius		*******	19,253	17,902	15,9+0 12,703	15,294 22,927	7,598	9,817
Poreign	*** ### 0*0 *** #0		61,606	57,054	76,779	87,298	26,176	27,917
Forei	gn Sugar.		01,000			rted		
heribon, Si			5,383	5,547 3,404	285 1,331	1.214 2,753	6,884 9,532	6,961
Perto Rico			1,762 2,443	733	24 455	99 495	1,934 6,482	560 2,783
Fazil		9 40 cet 50	15,119	10,507	2,095	4,562	24,832	17,618
PRICE O	PSIIGAF	-The				Muscova	to Sugar	exclu-
ive af the du	n the Brit	ish Posse	esions in	America. Manritin	18	8 4 - 22 3 - 20 9 - 24 0 2	per cwt.	
	LASSES	. 1	Impo	rted	Duty	paid		ock
West India			2,262 /	3,052] RUM.	1,659	2,059	1 1,831	2,814
- 1	i mported	4 1	Export		lome Con	sump.	Stee	k.
1	154 18	155 3					1854	1855
W.Ind. 83	0,365 1,14	8,855 4	50,900 8	13,960 4	49,235		gal 509,570 1,	
		4,330 4 1,390		93,320 94,185	4,500 2,300		102,150	144 990 41,715
1.01	4,749 1,36	9,575 5	07,735 1,1			64,155 8	82,225 1,	662,390
F. Plant	4,677	6,312	97	777	11,576	13,709	12,983	2,817
Poreign	1,837	1,418	3,(55	990	1,046	232	3,185	468
	6.514	7,960	3,152 COFFE	BC#1		10,941	16,168	3,285
Br. Plant.	2,582 64,812	7,478	776 51,172	838 23,143	3,534 83,271	4,184 80,228	5.000	7,018
TotalBP.	67,394	48,954	51,918	23,981	86,805	81,412	:19,056	82,269
Kocha	5,100	2,187	1,4'8	929	8,731	10,639	18,412	9,310
Forga El Malabar	2,430	5,722	4,410	958	4,466	4,081 787	11,459	11,733
BtDmngo Hav&PRi	268	27	873	1,121	158 3,601	5.061	4,620	6,974
Brasil		19,090 22	7,510	9,448	20,565	15,147	13,335	19,283
Total For	16,498	27,150	14,679	12,466	87,576	35,756	56,852	53,251
Grand tl.	83,892	76,144	66,627	36,447	124,381	320,168	175,908	135,520
RICE	Tons 11,994	Tons 8.355	Tons 2,945	Tons 2,518	Tons 8,801	Tons 6,820	Tons 15,398	Tons 4,953
White	tons 93	tons 82	tons 1	tons	tons 91	tons 98	tons 121	ton 243
Black	603	674	286	386	499	614	1,416	1,519
NUTMEG		Pkgs 484			330	Pkgs 369	Pkgs 1,554	Pkga 1,314
Do. Wild CAS. LIG		8,928		2,648	10 508	35	588 1,921	\$46 2,107
	. 5,697	4,725	4,241			459	8,915	3,572
CINFANOR								
	baga	bags 13,511	baga	bags	bags	bags 1,561	bags 5,672	bags 8,914
	bags 7,255	13,511 Raw M	baga 3,783 Ateria	bags 6,111 als, Dy	bags 1,811	bags 1,561	bags 5,672	8,914
	bags 7,255 Berons	13,511	baga 3,783 Lateria * 1Seroni	bags 6,111 als, Dy	bags 1,811	bags 1,561	bags	8,914 Seron
PIM ENTO	bags 7,255 B Serons 1,708 chests	Seron	baga 3,783 Ateria Seroni 	bags 6,11 als, Dy serons	bags 1,811 e Stuff	bags 1,561	bags 5,672	8,914 8,914 6,950 chest
PIMENTO ODRINDAL	bags 7,255 B Serons 1,708 Chests 3,643 tons	13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ebest 1,49 tons	baga 3,783 Interia Seroni chesta 1 	bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons ehests	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 cheats 1,925 tons	bags 1,561 5, &C. Serons 5,8:0 chests 1,780 tons	bags 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons	8,914 8 erons 6,950 chest 15,469 tons
PIMENTO OORIHPAL LAC DYE Leewood	bags 7,255 B Serons 1,708 Chests 3,642 tons 1,450	13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ehest 1,45 tons 2,19	baga 3,783 Ateris s Seroni p a chesta 1 t tons i	bags 6,115 als, Dy s Serons ehests	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317	bags 1,561 2,5	bags 5,672 8erons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons 380	8,914 8 erons 6,950 chest 15,402 tons 971
PIMENTO OORINDAL	bags 7,255 B Serona 1,708 Chests 3,643 tops 1,450 	13,511 2.8.W M Seron 7,14 6.best 1,45 2,19 28	bags 3,783 Eateris Seroni e chesta i chesta i tons i tons i m f N	bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons chests tons chests during tons	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310	bags 1,561 5, &C. Serons 5,8:0 chests 1,780 tons	bags 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons	8,914 8 erons 6,950 chest 15,469 tons
LAC DYE	bage 7,255 5 eros 1,708 chests 3,643 tops 1,450 	13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ehest 1,45 tons 2,19	bags 3,743 Aateris s Seron a chesta i tons i tons i tons i tons i tons i tons	bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons chests tons chests during tons	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310	bags 1,561 2,5	bags 5,672 8erons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons 380	8,914 8erona 6,950 chest 15,402 tona 971 339 chest
PIMENTO OORINAAL LAC DYE LOOWOOD FUSTIC East India	bass 7,255 Berons 1,708 chests 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons	13,511 2.13 Seron 7,14 ohest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 cheatt 5,260 seron	baga 3,763 (ateris 6 Seron 9	bags bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons energy tons energy	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serons 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons	bage 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests i4,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons	8,914 8erons 6,950 chest 15,402 tons 971 339 chest 18,760 erons
PIMENTO	bass 7,255 Berons 1,708 chests 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons	13,511 2.8.w M Seron 7,140 0.6est 1,45 tons 2,19 28 Cheate 5,260	baga 3,783 (ateris s Seron a chesta tons tons tons tons tons tons tons tons	bags bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons e chests tons tons tons serons serons 	bage 1,811 Strons 4,106 chests 1,925 tone 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506	bags 1,561 (5, &C. Serons 5,8:0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891	bage 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669	8,914 8 erons 6,950 chest 15,402 tons 971 339 chest 18,760
PIMENTO OORINDAL LAC DYE LOOWOOD FUSTIC East India Opanish	bass 7,255 B Serone 1,708 chests 3,643 tons 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,206	1 13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ehest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 Chest 5,260 seron 422	baga 3,783 Lateris 6 Seroni 9	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy s Serons ehests cons co	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors δ06 8.	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serone 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,091	bags 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons 2,328	8,914 8,914 8,950 chest 15,402 tons 971 339 chest 18,760 eron 1,000
PIMENTO OORINAAL LAC DYE LOOWOOD FUSTIC East India	bage 7,255 E Serone 1,708 chests 3,643 tops 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,296	13,511 2.13 Seron 7,14 ohest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 cheatt 5,260 seron	baga 3,783 Kateris * Seron 0 	bags bags 6,112 als, Dy s Serons e chests tons tons tons serons serons 	bage 1,811 Strons 4,106 chests 1,925 tone 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serons 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons	bage 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests i4,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons	8,914 8,914 8,950 chest 15,405 tons 971 339 chest 18,766 seron 1,004 tons
PIMENTO OORINDAL LAC DYE Leewood FUSTIC Rast India Spanish Nitrate o Points .	bars 7,255 B Serone 1,708 chests 3,643 tons 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,206 tons 5,126	1 13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ebest 1,45 tons 2,19 2,8 cheatt 5,260 serons 422 tons	bage 3,783 (Ateris 6 Seroni 9	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy 6 ferons 6 ehests 6 ehests 6 ehests 6 ehests 6 erons 7 PETRI 100	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506 E. tons 3,442	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serone 5,8:0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,091 tons 5,042	bags 5,672 5,672 chests i4,732 chests i4,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons 2,328 tons 4,459	8,914 8,914 8,950 chest 15,402 tons 971 339 chest 18,760 erom 1,026 tons 10,483
PIMENTO OORINJAL LAC DYE Leewood FUSTIC East India Spanish Nitrate of Points Altrate of	bars 7,255 B Serone 1,708 chests 3,643 tops 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,206 tops 2,004	1 13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ehest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 cheat 5,250 seron 422 tons 4,25 4,754 839	bage 3,783 (Ateris berone chests tons tons tons tons tons tons tons t	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy s Serons ehests tons tons setons setons TPETRI ton TTON.	bags 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506 E. tons 3,442 1,916	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serone 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,091 tons 5,042 2,590	bags 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests 14,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons 2,328 tons 2,328 serons 2,328	8,914 8,914 6,950 chest 15,405 tons 971 339 chest 18,766 errom 1,000 tons 10,48
PIMENTO	bags 7,255 Berone 1,708 chests 3,643 tons 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,206 tons 5,126 ff 2,004	13,511 Raw M Seron 7,140 chest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 chest 5,260 serons 422 tons 4,734 839 bags	baga 3,783 (Ateris Serondo a chesta tons tons tons tons tons tons tons tons	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy s Serons ehests tons co	bage 1,811 e Stuff Serons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506 E. tons 3,442	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serons 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,091 tons 1,091 serons 2,590 bags 301	bags 5,672 5,672 chests i4,732 chests i4,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons 2,328 tons 4,459	8,914 8 erom 6,950 chest 15,405 tons 971 339 chest 18,760 isons 1,004 tons 10,48 1,66
PIMENTO OORINJAL LAC DYE Leewood FUSTIC East India Spanish Nitrate o Points . Aitrate o Soda American. Brasil East Indi	bags 7,255 Berone 1,708 chests 3,643 tons 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,296 f 2,004 bags 25,57	1 13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 chest 1,45 tons 2,19 28 chest 5,260 seron 422 tons 4,25 839 9 bags	baga 3,783 Laterrs chests ches	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy 8 Serons entername tons entername serons entername entername serons entername ent	bags 1,811 Strons 4,106 chests 1,925 cons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 506 S. tons 3,442 1,916 bags.	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serone 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,091 tons 5,042 2,590 bags 1	bage 5,672 Serone 4,732 chests i4,331 tone 380 383 chests 23,669 serons 2,328 tone 4,459 3,072 bage	8,914 8,914 8,950 chest 15,405 tons 971 339 chest 18,766 errom 1,000 tons 10,48 1,66 bags 33
PIMENTO OORINDAL LAC DYE Leewood FUSTIC Fustic Nitrate o Potass . Aitrate o Soda American	bags 7,255 Berone 1,708 chests 5,643 tons 1,450 371 chests 9,816 serons 1,296 serons 1,296 tons 5,126 of 2,004 bags 5,812 serons 1,206 serons 1,206 serons 1,206 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,450 serons 1,206 serons 1,450 serons 1,206 serons 1,450 serons 1,206 serons 1,450 serons 1,206	1 13,511 Raw M Seron 7,14 ehest 1,49 2,19 28 cheat 5,260 serons 422 tons 4,734 6339 9 bags 9 bags	baga 3,783 Laterrs chests ches	bags bags 6,111 als, Dy 5 Serons ehests tons bags. TTON. bags. 	bags 1,811 Strons 4,106 chests 1,925 tons 1,317 310 chests 9,430 serors 806 8. tons 3,442 1,916 bags. 27,689	bags 1,561 (s, &c. Serons 5,8.0 chests 1,780 tons 1,686 460 chests 9,891 serons 1,691 chests 9,891 serons 1,691 serons 1,691 serons 1,691	bags 5,672 Serons 4,732 chests i4,331 tons 380 283 chests 23,669 serons 2,328 tons 4,459 3,072 bags 620 4	8,914 8,914 6,950 chest 15,402 tons 971 339 chest 18,766 erom 1,000 tons 10,48 1,65

The Railway Monitor.

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

Railways.	Date due.			Already paid.			Call.			Number of shares.			Total
					- 4		*		- 8				
*Arica and Tacna *Central P. ninsula of Por													
tugal	. 19		13	0	0	***	2	0	0		40,000	***	80,00
ence 51 *Eastern of France, Bonds.	14		4	0	0	***	1	0	0		7,680	***	7,680
1854	1		9	4	0		5	0	0		125,000		625,0 (
Lancaster and Carlisle. New Thirds	1		4	0	0	***	3	0	0		24,000		72.00
Limerick and Foynes Oxf., Wor., and Wolver., 6	1	***	7	10	0		2	10	0	***	5,200		13,00
per cent., Red. Pref	15	***	5	15	C		1	5	0		50,000		62,50
Dirto, Chipping Norton Branch	15						2	:0	0		2,400		6,00
Portadown and Dungannon	1 15	***	2	10	0		5	0	0		Unknow	m	Uckw
Southern of France :0 (0 25		11	C	0		- 6	0	0		120 000		790 00
Stailes and Wokingham	. 20		14	0	0	***	2	0	0		15.000	-	30.00

"The proportion called by foreign compa-lish proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.-The traffic re-turns of railways in the United Kingdom published for the week ending May 12 amounted to 370,4884, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 356,8707, showing an increase of 13,6184. The gross receipts of eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 167,0312, and for the corresponding week

of last year to 159,022/, showing an increase of 8,009/. GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—Canadian letters announce that the additional grant of 900,000/ to the Grand Trunk Rai way of Canada has been carried by the large majority of 61 to 37. This grant may be re-garded as an equivalent to the company for the amount which was originally proposed to be subscribed in the colony, and which, owing to the turn of monetary affairs, was not realised.

ORLEANS.-The Orleans Company has just taken measures for com-mencing the works on the line which is to unite Le Mans to Tours,

neering 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 Kallway.—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 pro-prietors 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 contractors are so satisfied as to spree to complete the works within the Parliamentary estimate, when instructions shall be given so them for that purpose.

BAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

LONDON. MONDAT, May 21.—The railway market was firm at the commencement of business, and prices experienced a further advance. There was subsequently a partial reaction through sales, some of the speculators manifesting a disposi-tion to realize. Although the operations in in the shares of the Australian of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section. that and and banking companies were limited, quotations continue to be well supported. There were no transactions in Canuda Land, but the nominal quotation advanced to 115 to 120. Crystal Palace left off $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Mining descriptions generally were neglected.

generally were neglected. TUESDAY, May 22. - The railway market was very firm to-dsy, with an in-creased business. The rise, however, was not proportionate to that which occurred in Consols, the operations having been less extensive. Anstralian land and banking shares were well supported. Canada Land were negotiated at 118 and 18, and 1sft off 115 to 120. Transactions took place in British American Land at 52, 53¹/₂, and 52. Mining descriptions were steady, without material elevation. material alteration.

material alteration. . WEDNESDAY, May 23.—The railway market opened with firmness, and pur-obases temporarily preponderated. There was subsequently less activity, and an unfavourable reaction occurred towards the close. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the business was unimportany, bat quotations were maintained. Crystal Palace left off at $3\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$, and Canada Land Mid to 100 quotations were maintained. Land, 115 to 120.

Land, 115 to 120. THURSDAT, May 24.—The railway market was heavy at the commencement of businese, owing to the decline in Consols, but there was subsequently a slight recovery. Indian chares continue to be well supported. Little alteration occurred in Australian land and banking shares, although prices exhibited frm-mess. Cauada Land were purchased at 119, and left off at 118/10120. Crys-tal Palace closed at 35 to 2. Mining descriptions showed scarcely any change. FRIDAY, May 25.— Kallway shares were firm for the English lines, and the Bombay and Baroda and the Scinde were higher. The foreign mines were in moderate request. The joint stock banks were rather tending upwards; and in the mi-celtaneous shares more business was transacted.]

The coal trade of South Wales is at the present moment in a very flourishing state. There is no tendency to a reduction in price, and all the ports are full of shipping and vessels waiting their turn to toad. Coal is now forwarded per the Hereford line to Liverpool, where it is hisper on board theorem. ped on board the ocean-going steamers, and there is every promise large amount of Welch coat being ultimately sent to Liverpool shipped on board the oc of a and the north.

THE SIBASTOPOL COMMITTEE .- The fourth report of the Select Committee THE SIDASTOPOL COMMITTEE.—The fourth report of the Select committee on the Army before Sebastopol was publiched on Thuisday. It is in the form of a blue book, of nearly 400 pages. The report merely contains the minutes of evidence taken from the 2d to the 15th of May inclusive, comprising that of Sir T. Hustings, Mr S. Herbert, M.P., Admiral Dundas, Sir J. Graham, and the Earl of Aberdeen. The next publication will, of course, be the report of the committee successing and add the committee, properly to called,

1855.]

THE ECONOMIST.

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	The Econ	omist	's 3	txi	Ibay and f	Rt ini	ng S	ha	re List.	
Amour's Amour's Amoun's paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AN STOCKS. Name of Company.	London:	No. of shares.	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Lon don.	No. of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London
	Accerdance	T. F.	44 43			T. F	4. 41	A d		T. F
k 100 100	Ambergate, Malan Valla	22 23	27500 20		Vale of Neath		Stock 100	100	North British	101 10
A 1 01	Sirmingham & Stour valley		12500 20		Waterford and Kilkenny	41	Stock 100		North-Eastern-Berwick, 4 cent. pref.	Der 1
0 31 294	Birkenbead Junction	16	16065 20		West Cornwall		142395 17	8		
100 100	Caledonian	H7 87			LINES LEASED		60472 25 58500 20		- York, H. & S. purchast	a 0.8
t 100 100 0 50 50	Chester and Holyhead			1	AT FIXED RENTALS.	1	Stock 100		North Staffordshire	
	Cork and Bandon Dublin and Belfast Junction	9	Stock 100		Buckinghamshire				151, 6 per cent	109 /1
1 50 45	East Anglian	41 42	Stock 100		Clydesdale Junction		19375 8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingha	am, i
k 100 100 k 20 20	Eastern Counties	112 114	Stock 100 10160 23		East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc Gioucester & Dean Forest		17800 10	10	New guaranteed	
k 100 100	Eastern Union, class A	33	8000 50	50	Hull & Selby				W. Min.) 5 per cent	
k 100 100	East Lancashire	\$ 6 W 1000 00-	8000 25		- Halves		20000 25		South Devon	144
k 100 100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	57	8000 12 43077 12		- Quarters	13	Stock 100		S. Eastern 43 per cent. pre	from 99
k 160 100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dunde	20 194	11136 20		- Preference		OLOCA AL	-	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ctg	uar 17 .
k 100 100	Great Northern	914 92	40000 10	10	London, Tilbury, & Southend	114 114	2		FOREIGN RAILWAY	S.
k 100 100	- + shares. Barrows	106 106	82500 5				50000 10		Antwerp & Rotterdam	71
k 100 100 k 100 100	Great Southers & West (1.	00100	Stock 100 16862 50	100	Midland Bradford	59 100000	42500 5		Belgian Eastern Junction. Dutch Rhenish	14
k 100 100	Great Western	674 671	Stock 100	100	Royston, Hitchen, and		250000 30		Eastern of France	35
0 50 80	Lancaster and Carlisle — Thirds	75 724	1		Shepreth	133	250600 20		- New	184
169 143	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	497 1 974	78759 12			Ko 88	50000 20		East Indian	25
100 100	FITTIE and the and the set of an and the set of the	10	2880 25 Stock 100		Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct. Wilts and Somerset	92	100000 5		- Extension	
20 114	- West Riding Union London and Blackwall					1 1	1 20	12	GreatLuxembourg Constitu	
11: 11:	London, Brighton, & S.Coas	8 7			PREFERENCE SHARES.	100 101	1		Shares	28
100 100	London & North Western	- 1001 1001	Stock 100	100	Aberdeen	89 1	25000 20		- Obligations	31
20 16	- Fifths	154 154	Stock lot	100	Caledonian 10/	100 994	26595 20	20	Namur and Liege (with i	int.) 5a
10 54	- £10 Shares M. & B.(c) London and South Western	58		15	Chester and Holyhead		400000 16		Northern of France	35%
100 100	- New 50%	25 24	24600 6	2 61	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Juco		240063 20 300000 24		Paris and Lyons	
50 42i 40 34	- New 408	a 27 Junear	Stock 10		- Class B, 6 per cent		72000 20		Parisand Orleans	
25 25	Londonderry and Coleraine.		Stock 100	100	- Class C,7 per cent		40000 20		Rouen and Havre	
25 25	Londonderry & Enniskillen Manchester,Sheffield,&Linc	054 053	144000 8	6	Eastern Counties Extension	- 2	81000 20		Sambre and Meuse	a ana 1 84
100 100	Midland		144000 6	¥ 63	5 per cent, No. 1	7	26757 8	E 81	West Flanders	4
100 100	- Birmingham and Derby	43	Stock 10		- No. 2	134	00000 21	16	Western of France	23
61 51	Newmarket, Bury Extensio	D	15000 20	20	Eastern Union (gr. 6 prct				MINES.	
25 214	Newport and Hereford	51 504	Stock 10		Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 4 p c	1 62 1164	100000		THE LEM R. L KIN DOD OND CASE OF THE PARTY	
100 100	North British	. 30/ 30	Stock 10	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent		100000 1	0s 10s	*Anglo-Californian	*****
100 100	North Eastern-Berwick	. 75 745			at 10 per cent pm	. 111 ill	20000 2		*Australian	19
25 25 13	- Extension	9.1 94	Stock 10	100	- 44 per cent	. 103 1024	50000		Ave Maria	
5 25 13 50 50	- G. N. E. Purchase		80000	2 61	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths		10000 3		*Brazil.Imp.(issued at 5)	(ma
100 100	- York	. 50g 50	10000 5		GtWstrn(Berks&HntsEx)8p	C 64	12000 4		British Australian Gold . Cobre Copper	57
50 59	North London		Stock 10		Great Western, red. 44 pr c	1 99 984		5 1	*Colonial Gold	
10 10 10 10 10 10	- New 10/ shares	1. 10	Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	- con. red. 4 per cent				Copiapo	23
20 174		- 124 12:	48444 2	0 6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F.20	63	8000 10		*Copper Miners of Englan	
k 190 100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolv	n 30 284	Stock 10		- 6 per cent	. 128		. 5	Eng. and Aust. Copror	11
100 100	Scottish Central		Stock 10	0 100	London and Brighton, New	Fn	20000 2		*General	17
k 105 100 k 100 100	Shrewsbury and Birmingha	······	34142 5	0 5	guar. 5 per cent London & S. W., Cops. third	s 8 7		41 4	Great Polgooth	****** L
100 100	- L. & N. Western Gua	T	10310 1	24 All	L'derry and Coleraine halve	B	- 20000 1		Liberty Mexican & South Amer	
0 263 All	Shrewsbury & Chester (No	E.	7840 1			8	- 200000	1 1	Nouveau Manda	
0 134 All	W. Min.)		18000 2	\$ 25	Manchester, Sheffield, an Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1.	u u	. 150000 8	1 1	Port Philip	
0 20 20	- Oswestry		87200 1		- New, 16/	. 184 13	50000	1 1	Santiago de Cuba	402 +4+ O
k 100 100	Shropshire Union	47 47		6 4	1 - 61	541 5	6000 1	0 7	Tin Croft.	
0 55 50 100 100	South Devon	134 13	Stock 10	0 100	MidlandConsolidated. Bristo and Birmingham, 6 p cen	130	43174 9	81 28	United Mexican	****** 94
50 50	South Eastern	29 281	Stock 10		Norfolk Extension, 5 per cen	t 106	. 100000		West Mariposa	
80 15	South Yorkshire& River Du	1 19	Stock 10		- 4 per cent. pref	. 87			* Transferable by stampd	dand another

OFFICIAL BAILWAY TRAFFIC SETURNS.

Capital AT	Amount	Average cost	Div	per at	per cen	t.							Miles			
and Loan.	expended		onpaid-upcapital.				Name of Railways.	Week	Passen	gers,	Merchandise	Total		mile	as open	
AOMU.	or last Recrt.	per mil.	1851	1852	1853	1854			parcels	, £0,	minerals, cattle, &c.		week 1854	Ter	1655	1854
2	£	£	£	£	*	æ		1855			£ e d	6.10	8	£		
2,100,000	2,075,289	28,823		-		***	Aberdeen	May 12					1920	81	72	78
600,000	\$25,878	13,939	24	3148	34	48	Belfast & Ballymena	21		5 0	319 3 11	826 8 11	835	21	374	878
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4,339.332	4,333,249	46,098					Chester and Holyhead						4445	51	945	943
320,000	\$07.494	15,375				-	Cork and Bandon	1					225	13	20	20
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	8	24	664	4	Dublin & Drogheda						1709	30	63	58
670,000	621,303	86,550	7	10	11	10	Dublin & Kingstown	0					913	128	6	6
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And from the Patients cured. DR DE JONGH'S IGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL-The provide the general confidence of the delated Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully preseribed, and with sum of the sequence of the general confidence of the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully preseribed, and with sum of the sequence of the general confidence of the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully preseribed, and with sum of the sequence of the general confidence of the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully preseribed, and with sum of the sequence of the general confidence of the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully reserved the provide the sequence admitter of additeration - the physician successfully instance where ordinary Cod Liver ONE and the patient may alike rely upon a genuine medicine, and the patient may alike rely upon a genuine medicine, and the patient may alike rely upon a genuine medicine, and the patient may alike rely upon a genuine medicine, and the patient may alike rely upon a genuine medicine, and the patient sequence and tabelled with Dr de forgets stamp and signature, writhout when Autor the down one, 2, 561; Plats (20 ounces), 45 9d; Cheility, and irritability of the nervous system, its instantor columed engravings, and prescriptions, sense with the above matters, personally, or over postage is the boove matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the boove matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the boove matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personally, or by letter. Autor at the above matters, personal

THE ECONOMIST.

PRIZE MEDAL.-GOLD CHAINS. WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN BEG to call the attention of the Public to the FORM of INVOICE which they deliver with Gold Guard Chain purchased at their Manufactory :-To Workmanship of Pattern Chain, 52 inches long To (15) carat gold, weighing oz dwis gra, at £2 13s 1d per ounce

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