Baltimore Commercial Journal,

AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT.

AGRICULTURE—MANUFACTURES—NAVIGATION]— BALTIMORE—AND HER INTERESTS. —[COMMERCE—TRADE—STATISTICS.

VOL. XII. No. 26.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1849. [Whole Number 599.

BALTIMORE
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL
AND LYFORD'S PRICE-CURRENT,
Is published every Saturday Morning, at No. 117 Baltimore street, near South,

BY W. G. LYFORD,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.

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Two Dollars and fifty cents, for six mos. } advance.

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Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines or a less number constituting it,) will be inserted three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon such terms as may be agreed.

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No. 117 BALTIMORE STREET.

ALMANAC

For the week, commencing on Sunday, DECEMBER 2, 1849.

MOON—Last Quarter, the 6th, at 1h. 23m. evening.

DAY. Mo. Wk.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Days' length.	Moon ri. & sets.
2 Sun	7h. 19m.	4h. 41m.	9h. 22m.	7 40
3 Mon.	7 20	4 40	9 20	8 47
4 Tues.	7 20	4 40	9 20	9 56
5 Wed.	7 21	4 39	9 18	11 2
6 Thurs.	7 21	4 39	9 18	morn.
7 Frid.	7 22	4 38	9 16	12 7
8 Sat.	7 22	4 38	9 16	1 10

POST OFFICE.—MAILS

Are conveyed by Rail Road Cars and Stages daily.

	CLOSE:	DUE:
East'n, dai., ex. Sun.	8 A. M. & 7 P. M.	5½ A. M. & 3 P. M
Sunday,	7 P. M.	11 P. M
Great Southern, daily,	5 A. M.	8 P. M.
Washington, daily,	5 & 8 A. M., 4 P. M.	8½ A. M. & 8 P. M
Western, daily,	6 A. M.	6½ P. M.
Winchester, Va. ex. Sun.	6 A. M.	6½ P. M.
York, Pa. Route, ex. Sun.	8 A. M.	6½ P. M.
Annapolis, Md. ex. Sun.	8 A. M.	8½ A. M.
Norfolk, daily, ex. Sunday, at 3 P. M. *due* daily, ex. Monday, at 8 A. M.		
Delaware, E. Shore of Va. Somerset & Worcester counties, Md., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday	7 P. M.	11 P. M.
Up. counties of E. Shore, Md., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,	8 A. M.	3 P. M
Upper Marlboro' Route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday,	4 P. M.	8 A. M.
Port Tobacco Route, Tuesdays and Thursdays,	4 P. M.	8 A. M
And on Sundays at	5 A. M.	
Westminster Route, daily except Sunday,	6. P. M.	7 P. M
Bel-Air daily, ex. Sun.	8 A. M.	2 P. M

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters composed of one or more pieces of paper, but not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding 300 miles 5 cents.

Any distance over 300 miles 10 cents.

On every additional half ounce, (after the first ounce) the charge is double, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or *fraction of an ounce*, beyond the first ounce.

Letters dropped in the Post Office for delivery in the same place, 2 cents each.

Letters advertised are charged 2 cents each, besides regular postage, or if advertised in 2 papers, 4 cents.

Circulars, handbills, and advertisements, printed or lithographed, on paper, not larger than quarto post or single cap, folded and directed, but unsealed, 3 cents per sheet, any distance, postage to be prepaid; when sealed, same as letters.

Circulars on sheets larger than cap, are rated as pamphlets.

On *Pamphlets*, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind of printed or other matter, (except newspapers, circulars, handbills, and advertisements,) unconnected with any manuscript communication, weighing one ounce or less, 2½ cents per copy, for any distance. For every additional ounce, 1 cent Any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce; an excess less than half an oz. to be disregarded.

Newspapers, (when sent by the editors or publishers thereof,) if they do not exceed 1900 superficial inches, for any distance in the State where published 1 cent; for any distance exceeding 100 miles, out of the State where published, 1½ ct. A newspaper exceeding 1900 inches to be rated as a pamphlet.

Newspapers irregularly sent, that is, to a subscriber, the person sending must prepay the above rates for each paper.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped as to be open at one end—otherwise, it will be charged as a letter.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

American Mail Steamers to Bremen, touching at Southampton.—The following are the rates of Postage prescribed by the act of the 3d of March, 1845, for mailable matter sent by this line from New York to Europe:—

Upon all letters and packages not exceeding half an ounce in weight 24c.

For all letters and packages over half an ounce and under one ounce 48c.

For every additional half ounce 15c.

For every letter, newspaper, pamphlet, and price current 3c.

The act of Congress also requires, that the United States postage will be charged in addition to the above upon all mailable matter sent through the mails of the United States to New York, from whence the ship sails for Bremen. All mailable matter addressed to England, Ireland or Scotland, will be left at the British post-office in Cowers or Southampton; and all for France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and Africa, will be sent to Havre, in France; and a separate bag will be made up for Hamburg and delivered at Bremen Haven.

Havana Mails.—A line is established between Charleston and Havana, the steamers touching at Savannah and Key West, the postage of which is from the port of departure to Havana 12½ cts. on a single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, with an additional 12½ cts. for each additional half ounce, or fractional excess of half an ounce, to be prepaid, and the inland postage to the point of departure to be paid in addition thereto. Postage on each Newspaper to Havana 3 cts., also to be prepaid as on letters.

Mails to the Pacific.—For a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight—from New York, to Chagres, 20 cts.; to Panama, 30 cts.; and to California and Oregon 40 cts.—postage to be prepaid as well as the inland postage to New York. Newspapers, 3 cts. each, postage also to be prepaid.

BRITISH POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

Letters posted or charged in the United States will be rated at a half ounce to the single letter, over a half and not exceeding an ounce as a double letter, over an ounce and not exceeding an ounce and a half as a treble letter, and so on, each half ounce or fractional excess constituting a rate.

The single rates to be charged on each letter posted in the United States addressed to any place in Great Britain or Ireland is 24 cents, the double rate 48 cents, the triple rate 72 cents, and so on, according to the United States scale of progression in weight.

Said postages on letters going to any place in Great Britain or Ireland may be prepaid, if the whole amount is tendered at the office in the United States, where mailed, at the option of the sender.

Newspapers may be mailed at any office in the United States to any place in the United Kingdom on the prepayment of 2 cents, and may, on receipt from any place in Great Britain or Ireland be delivered at any office in the United States on payment of 2 cents. Note.—Each Government is to charge 2 cents on each newspaper. These are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, and to contain no manuscript whatever.

On each *Pamphlet* to be sent to any place in the United Kingdom, and on each Pamphlet received therefrom, there is to be prepaid in the first place, and charged and collected in the second, one cent for each ounce in weight, or a fractional excess of an ounce.—These are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the ends, or sides, so as readily to be examined, and to contain no manuscript whatever.

On *Letters* addressed to any place in British N. America, not to be conveyed by sea, there shall be charged a postage equal to the United States postage and the Province postage combined.

On *Letters* to be sent to any foreign country or British possession, and mailed for that purpose to any post office in the island of Great Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a British packet, 5 cents the single rate, and if by an American packet 21 cents—to be doubled, tripled, &c., according to weight.

TRAVELING FACILITEIS,

With Distances and Fare from Baltimore.

AT BALTIMORE,

For Philadelphia and New York.

About 100 miles, $3—About 200 miles, 7 *a* $8.

Cars leave.	*Are due.*
Daily, at.....8 P. M.	Daily, at.....10 P. M.
Daily, exc. Sun..9 A. M.	Daily, exc. Sun. 2½ P. M. and 5½ A. M.

For York and Columbia, Pa.

58 miles, $1.50—70 miles, $2.12½.

Cars leave.	
Daily, at.....9 A. M.	Daily, exc. Sun. 8½ A. M.
Daily, exc. Sun..4 P. M.	and 6 P. M.

For Washington City.

40 miles, $1.80—(no round trip tickets issued.)

Daily, at 9 A. M., and 5 and 11½ P. M.	Daily, 8 A. M. & 7½ P. M.

For Cumberland, &c.

178 miles, $7—Wheeling, $11—Pittsburg, $10.

Daily, at .....7½ A. M.	Daily, at.....6 P. M.

For Ellicott's Mills and Frederick.

15 miles, 50 cts.—62 miles, $2.50.

Daily,.....7½ A. M.	Daily, ...6 P. M.
Daily, exc. Sun..4½ P. M.	Daily, exc Sun. 10 A. M.

Harper's Ferry and Winchester, Va.

81 miles.———111 miles.

Cars leave daily, 7½ A. M.	Daily,.....6 P. M.

For Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

180 miles, $5.

A steamboat leaves.	*Is due.*
Daily, ex. Sunday, at 4 P. M.	Daily, ex. Monday, at 7 A. M.

AT PHILADELPHIA,

For New York.

Cars or a steamer leave

Daily, at.....6 and 9 A. M., and 4½ P. M

For Baltimore.

Daily, exc. Sunday, at..8½ A. M. and 2¾ *a* 10 P. M.
On Sunday,.....2¾ and 10 P. M.

AT NEW YORK,

For Boston.

Cars or steamers leave

Daily, exc. Sun., at .....8 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia.

Daily, exc. Sun.,.....6 and 9 A. M., and 4½ P. M.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The Mail for Boston, via New Haven, closes daily, excepting Sundays, at 6½ A. M.

The steamboat Mail for Boston, via Stonington and Providence, closes daily, exc. Sunday, at 2½ P. M.

The Great Southern Mail, including the Mail also for the Western States, closes daily at 7½ A M.; and, except on Sunday, at 3 P. M., on which latter day at 1½ P. M.

FOREIGN STEAM & OTHER PACKETS,

(Days of sailing.)

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.—*Sails for America weekly.*

Cambria,	Shannon,	For Boston,	Oct. 27
America,	Harrison,	For New York,	Nov. 3
Caledonia,	Leitch,	For Boston,	" 10
Canada,	Judkins,	For New York,	" 17
Niagara,	Ryrie,	For Boston,	" 24
Europa,	Lott,	For New York,	Dec. 1
Hibernia,	Stone,	For Boston,	" 15
America,	Harrison,	For New York,	" 29

CUNARD LINE—*For Liverpool weekly.*

Cambria,	Shannon,	From Boston,	Nov. 21
America,	Harrison,	From New York,	" 28
Caledonia,	Leitch,	From Boston,	Dec. 5
Canada,	Judkins,	From New York,	" 12
Niagara,	Ryrie,	From Boston,	" 19
Europa,	Lott,	From New York,	" 26
Hibernia,	Stone,	From Boston,	Jan. 2
America,	Harrison,	From New York,	" 16

New York and Bremen Steamers.

(Withdrawn until February.)

New York and Havre Packets.

To leave New York,		*To leave Havre,*	
New York,	" 20	Havre,	Sept. 6
St. Nicolas,	Oct. 1	Oneida,	" 16
Gallia, (new)	" 13	Argo,	" 26
Zurich,	" 20	Admiral,	Oct. 6
Baltimore,	Nov. 1	St. Denis,	" 16
Bavaria,	" 10	Splendid,	" 26
Havre,	" 29	Zurich,	Nov. 6
Oneida,	Dec. 1	New York,	" 16

New York and Liverpool Packets.

To leave New York,		*To leave Liverpool.*	
Queen of the West	" 21	Fidelia,	" 16
Sheridan,	" 26	New World,	" 21
Oxford,	Oct. 1	West Point,	" 26
Albert Gallatin,	" 6	Isaac Wright,	Sept. 1
J. R. Skiddy,	" 11	Hottingeur,	" 6
Cambridge,	" 16	Roscius,	" 11
Constitution,	" 21	Yorkshire,	" 16
Garrick,	" 26	Ashburton	" 21
Fidelia,	Nov. 1	Constellation,	" 26
New World,	" 6	Moutezuma,	Oct. 1
West Point,	" 11	Liverpool,	" 6
Isaac Wright,	" 16	Siddons,	" 11
Hottinguer,	" 21	Columbia,	" 16
Roscius,	" 26	Patrick Henry,	" 21
Yorkshire,	Dec. 1	Waterloo,	" 26

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
AGRICULTURAL MACHINE AND PLOW MANUFACTURERS,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,
No 62 Light street,
☞PLOWS, &c. FOR THE COLONIES AND SOUTHERN PORTS, DETACHED & PACKED IN SMALL COMPASS FOR SHIPMENT.

PATENT HAMMERED SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES,
MADE BY THE ALBANY IRON AND NAIL WORKS, TROY, N. Y., of superior quality. Also, RAIL ROAD SPIKES of all descriptions, and BOILER RIVETS, a large supply constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices, by E. PRATT & BROTHER,
je 12 27 & 29 *South Charles street.*

Pittsburgh—Iron Manufacturer's Convention.

This meeting took place 21st inst.

On motion, the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette county, was invited to address the meeting, and rising amidst loud cheers, he said, that he had just arrived in the city on other business, and his presence there was purely accidental—that he had had no advice in regard to the objects of this convention, and when he left home he had not expected to address it. However, as he had been honored by the call, and seeing that the convention must be idle for a few minutes, during the absence of this committee, he would just explain to the convention the importance which he attached to its deliberations. He was of the opinion that this convention represented one of the most important interests in this country—an interest which was now suffering, and which must go down unless Congress came to the rescue. He was happy to learn since he had come into that room, that this convention, numerous and respectable as it was, was composed of persons of both the great political parties of this country, indifferently. He was glad to understand that they were met as Whigs and Democrats, on common ground—on American ground—in favor of American interests. This was a question which rose superior to all great party considerations. It was a great American question, involving great American interests. In his apprehension, if there were any parties to this question, they were parties who were not Americans, but foreigners on the one hand, and Americans on the other, determined to maintain their country and its interests against foreigners. If it were a party question, it was a question between the American and the foreigner, as to who should have the American market and American money. In this view it ought to be regarded by every one who had an American heart in his bosom, and he trusted that in the progress of their deliberations they would disregard all other subordinate and mere party feelings and considerations. He was sorry to see a portion of the press of this country involving this great question in the miserable contests of party politics.

For himself he endeavored to regard this question as one which was truly American—a question separate and distinct from all party considerations.—When we perceive the labor of this country struggling to maintain itself at home against an invasion from abroad, where ought we to be in such a contest? If it were a party question where ought Americans to be, but upon the American side, struggling to sustain their own people—their own interests against invasion from abroad?

He trusted then that this would not be regarded as a political party question, but that it would be regarded by all present as a truly American question. He should be sorry to suppose there were any in that room who would array themselves against American interests in such a struggle as this. Now the question was, who was to occupy the American market? Those who went for the doctrine of Free Trade, were foreigners—those who were for the protection of American labor, were truly American. Iron was an article, as regards which, we ought to be independent both in peace and war, but it was an article with which the United States were able to supply the world, if the means of the country could be brought out by proper legislation. This was a matter for Congress, to determine whether foreigners should have our market or that the interests of the United States should be sustained. There is nothing so plain in the world—no proposition clearer than this, that in a country where labor is prosperous you must protect that labor against countries where labor is low. Foreigners may advocate Free Trade, because they can compete with American manufactures by their low priced labor. It was in countries where labor was prosperous and commanded a high price, that protection was needed. They were not then, he believed, with a view to obtain, if possible, some aid from Government in preventing the iron interests of this country from being crushed. He understood that foreign iron could be brought to the American market and sold—common bar iron—at thirty-seven dollars and a half per ton—all expenses of freight, import duties and all other kinds of iron, in the same proportion. Now, this convention was composed of iron men. He wanted to know if there was any man in that meeting, or in this convention who would say that American labor could be so brought down as to produce manufactured bar iron at thirty-seven and a half dollars a ton. Now, it comes to this: either we must abandon the business and give it up to foreigners, becoming dependant on other countries for this article, OR WE MUST HAVE A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. We could not produce iron for any such price as that named, it was impossible, unless American labor was brought down as low as European labor. Then, we must have protection from Government, or this great interest must and will go down. There was a reason why American iron could not be produced in competition with foreign iron, and it was this, they all knew that iron was solely the product of labor, not of labor-saving machinery. It was the produce of human labor, and that of horses, &c. Now, where ever an article in this country was the product of manual labor, it should be protected against the low priced labor of foreign countries. In the iron business, it was the labor which required protection. Where we employed labor-saving machines, we could and would compete successfully with any foreign nation. We could work machinery as cheap as other countries; but where an article was the product of hand labor, you must protect the American laborer against the low priced labor of other countries.

In regard to this matter of iron, it was distinguishable from the ordinary productions of labor-saving machinery. The iron interest, therefore, must be protected, because it was exclusively the product of labor, and because the wages of labor entered so materially into its price. It was not only ordinary manual labor which was interested, but agricultural labor also. There was not a man in that room who was not aware that agricultural labor entered, to a great extent, in the production of this article. Pig and bar iron were as strictly agricultural productions, as a barrel of flour or a side of bacon. Flour is wheat converted; bacon is corn converted, and iron is not only flour and corn and bacon, but hay and oats, and grass and grain, and potatoes and cabbage, and every thing which men, women, and horses, and cattle, and mules can eat. [Great applause.] That was iron; and the question was, "Are we going to put down this business of iron?" [Applause.]

He appealed to the good sense of this convention, if what he had said was not strictly true. He had examined this question closely, and he was convinced that there was not the amount of five dollars per ton in all the other ingredients which entered into the manufacture of iron, which was not purchased from the farmer, or went to pay the laborer. What made iron, coal, and iron ore, and what were they good for in the hill? Nothing. What gave it value? Labor—*labor*—LABOR!—labor of horses, and mules, and oxen, and men. And what sustained them? What did they get? They got what they ate. And what did they eat! Hay, and oats, and grain, and all agricultural products. Then he came to the men; and what did they get? Why, their bread, and meat, and clothing—not what they ate only, but what they wore—for what was the cloth which they wore? American wool worked into cloth. It was all agricultural; and yet here, in many instances, was the American farmer going for Free Trade, to break down this great branch of industry, and import the agricultural produce of Europe, worked up into iron, and sent here for sale. He would inquire, "Do they not make iron in England of the same things as it is made of in America?" And if iron was, in a great measure, an agricultural product, as they all know it to be, for the iron master brought his iron to market, received his money, and then went back to his agricultural neighbors, and there again distributed it—where was the farmer or mechanic who would assert with any show of reason, that this interest should not receive a fair protection.

If, then, the importation of British iron, made by British laborers, and the products of British agriculture—if this was American policy, our own interests must inevitably be crushed and ruined. And yet this policy was advocated by American citizens, professing to have American hearts. He affirmed that this was truly a foreign policy and calculated at once to foster and encourage foreign interests. There was another doctrine that was broached to the people of this country, namely, that the protective system was all in favor of the manufacturer—of enriching the rich, at the expense of the farmers and laborers. Nonsense. It was to protect the laborers and the manufacturers. It was to protect the labor of the country in the field as well as in the factories.

Now he would explain this, by reference to a striking fact. In the county from which he came there were, under the operation of the Tariff of 1842, five or six furnaces in full work. Under the operation of the Tariff of 1846, they all stopped but one. Now, in this case, how did that Tariff operate upon the laborer and agriculturist of that county? It had been said that the Tariff of 1846 had benefitted both the laborer and the manufacturer. Why, then, were all these furnaces stopped under that Tariff? Who did not know that the hands in all these furnaces went immediately to the proprietor of the only furnace now in work, and offered their labor at a lower price than the hands he then employed? They must have work of some kind, in order that they might live, and this competition had reduced the price of labor to the lowest possible point.

Just so, too, with the farmer. He had his hay and grain and other produce, and if the furnaces were stopped, he lost his market and must be content to take what he could get for his surplus produce. Such was the effect of the Tariff of 1846, and he appealed to every practical man to say whether such was not the truth, yet we were told that this was the Tariff that was to benefit both the manufacturer and the laborer. He fervently desired that the public mind on this subject could be disabused, and that the people should be made to comprehend this question as it really was.

Now, he would say a word or two with regard to the manner in which this great interest should be protected and sustained by the Government. He did not believe they could ask much. They must be moderate in their demands; and moderate as he was aware they would be, he had no certainty that they would be complied with. The evil of the Tariff of 1846 consisted in the manner in which the duty was levied, forming a protection when iron was high, and no protection when needed, and giving every facility to foreign competition when iron was low, and when our iron interests most needed the protection of a proper system of duties. The ad valorem duty was not a protective duty. A specific duty alone was protective in its character, for the very time when protection was most needed, they did not get it, and when they did not want it then they had it in abundance. Such, then, was this foreign tariff—he called it foreign because its direct and legitimate design was to protect the foreigner against the American. That was its policy—that its principle; and one of of the very reasons of its adoption; for Mr. Walker, in his report, had said in so many words that its object was to prevent the substitution of American manufactures for foreign goods. He had said so twice. The policy of that Tariff then, was to prevent the substitution of American for foreign fabrics.

These were Mr. Walker's words, and there could be no question that this Tariff was admirably calculated to produce that effect. If he had been legislating for England—if this had been the law-making of the British Parliament—it could not have been more admirably adapted for the protection of British interests, than was this Tariff. Now the British policy was a great deal better than ours. The British people were for Free Trade—Free Trade that would open our ports to the introduction of their articles, and give them an opportunity of taking away our money. We must therefore go for protection, or we were ruined. That was the plain English of the whole thing.

He was really astonished that any American could be found so blind to his own interests as to advocate the Tariff of '46, but it was the mere spirit of party prejudice which prompted them to do so. The true principle of protection was found in Great Britain—not here. The British sliding scale was this true principle. The ad valorem duty goes up and down with the price—now the sliding scale was just the reverse, when the price goes up, and no protection is needed, it falls—when the price falls, and protection becomes a question of vital importance, it rises. Thus the effect of the sliding scale is to preserve a uniformity of prices, and favor the interests of the manufacturer and laborer. If we had a sliding scale, prices would be comparatively free from fluctuation, for if for instance, iron goes up ten dollars a ton, the duty falls proportionably, but when it falls, the duty rises, affording the manufacturer a needful protection.

If our Tariff resembled the British sliding scale, we would know what we had to expect, and could make our calculations accordingly, but the present ad valorem system promotes fluctuations, and is destructive to American manufactures.

A specific duty would be a medium between a sliding scale and an ad valorem duty. Say we would put on a duty of twenty dollars per ton—this would be a fixed amount, and would, if not so good as a sliding scale, be of immense advantage to us. He supposed that under the present aspect of affairs, we could not ask for a sliding scale; let us then have a specific duty, for we must have something that is permanent.

He observed that the Business Committee had returned, and he would therefore bring his remarks to a conclusion. He trusted that this convention would act calmly and cautiously, but at the same time fearlessly. Let us recollect that the iron interest was a branch of American industry, with regard to which we ought to be independent of the world, if we were true Americans at heart.

He trusted that this convention would appoint committees for the purpose of procuring statistical facts for the use of Congress, and he hoped that they would send a strong memorial to Washington on this subject. Let us recollect that we must either give up this great interest, must surrender it to foreigners, or we must drop all distinctions of party, and act as Americans.

The eloquent gentleman sat down in the midst of loud and continued applause.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.)

Correspondence of Lyford's Price Current.

LIVERPOOL, Evening of 9th Nov. 1849.

Money Market.—Closing prices in London to-day were—Consols for money, 93, for time, 93 to 93½. Exchequer Bills 45 to 48s. premium.

Bacon.—We have to report a very dull week; few sales have been made—holders declining to submit to a reduction, and buyers wishing to operate on easier terms. Low qualities have been principally enquired for, but the transactions are limited.—There is no demand for Hams and Shoulders.

Bark.—70 hhds. first Philadelphia sold at 11s. 3d.

Beef continues to meet a retail enquiry only.—Holders are showing more anxiety to clear out their old stocks. Prices have again given way on middling and inferior qualities.

Cheese.—Ready sales have been made for fine qualities at steady prices; other descriptions do not go off so well. The late arrivals having given the dealers a supply for present wants, there is less activity in the market.

Corn, &c.—The business of the week has been on a very limited scale; holders are exhibiting however more firmness, which prevents any decline in prices, and some speculative purchases of low Wheats, at a slight advance, are reported. There was rather more enquiry for Indian Corn on Tuesday last, but the arrivals being considerable, sales were effected at a decline of from 6d. to 1s. ℙ qr. To-day's market was steady, with a fair consumptive demand.

Cotton.—Imports this week 11,754 bales; Sales, 59,830, and present stock 406,000 bales, against 491,600 at same period last year. There has been rather a dull market during the past week, the enquiry being limited. The Trade, who experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining their prices for manufactures, were not disposed to buy freely. To-day's market is very firm, though without much animation. The sales are 12,000 bales, of which about one-half is on speculation.

Lard.—About 100 tons are reported, at 35s.@ 35s. 6d. for good, in barrels.

Pork.—The demand is principally confined to low Prime Mess, at about 35s.@ 35s. 6d. Good brands are difficult to sell. Holders are inclined to submit to a reduction in prices.

STITT, COUBROUGH & STITT.

☞ See Liverpool Prices Current on inside.

LIVERPOOL, November 9, 1849.

A momentary dullness pervaded our *Cotton* market on the arrival of the last steamer, bringing accounts of a decline in prices in the United States. This decline being unexpected, sales were in some instances effected at rather easier prices, but the first disappointment having passed away, speculators and the Trade entered into the market freely, under the impression that the late accounts from hence would cause such advance in prices in America as materially to curtail the shipment to this country for some time to come, and our stock being much reduced, holders have succeeded in obtaining an advance of ⅛@¼d. ℙ lb. in all qualities on last week's quotations, at which the market closes firmly. The quotations are fair Orleans 6¾, fair Mobile 6¾, fair Upland 6¾d., and middling qualities 6⅜@6½d. ℙ lb. The sales of the week are estimated at 59,830 bales, of which 31,180 are on speculation, and of which 13,570 are Uplands, 5¾@6¾d.; 21,826 Orleans at 5¾@7½d.; 8,810 Alabama and Mobile at 5¾@6¾d., and 410 Sea Islands at 10½@18d. ℙ lb. The total stock of Cotton in this port is estimated at 405,000 bales, of which 254,000 are American, against a total stock of 491,000 bales, and 326,000 American at same period last year. We have no material change to notice in our Corn markets, Wheat and Flour being rather more in request at last week's prices, while Indian Corn is a shade lower, and is quoted at 27s. ℙ quarter for yellow, and 28@29s. ℙ quarter for white. Old Western Canal Flour 23s.@23s. 6d., new 17@20s., Philadelphia and Balto. 24s., and Ohio 25s.@25s. 6d. ℙ brl. Wheat 4s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. ℙ 70 lbs. Indian Meal 13s 6d. ℙ brl. nominal. Nothing doing in *Turpentine.*—A few hundred barrels of common American Rosin have been sold at 2s. 9d. ℙ cwt.

Yours respectully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Extract from Barings' Circular.

LONDON, Nov. 9th, 1849.

A fair business has been done this week in most descriptions of colonial and foreign produce; and Coffee, with a very active general inquiry, has again advanced 2 to 3s. ℙ cwt., while Sugar, of which the quantity offered has been rather an excess of the wants of the trade, has barely supported its value.

The *Coffee* Market has been in a very excited state, and prices of all descriptions have advanced 2 to 3s. ℙ cwt., with continued active inquiry. The quantity offered at auction has comprised 496 casks, 2000 bags Plantation, and 2350 bags Native Ceylon, 1440 bags Java, 1000 bags Rio, 480 bags Manila and 200 bags Costa Rica—the whole of which was eagerly taken by private contract A large business has been done, consisting of upwards of 30,000 bags Native Ceylon from 44 up to 47s. A cargo of 3800 bags Brazil afloat on private terms, 6000 bags Samarang and Java, 1200 bags Sumatra and Padang, 1000 bags Costa Rica, and 1000 bags Brazil, and we adjust our quotations accordingly. Ceylon Native, 46@47s.; Samarang and Java, 44 to 56s.; Sumatra and Padang, 39 to 42s.; Costa Rica, 46 to 63s.; Porto Rico and Laguayra, 45 to 56s.; Havana, 44 to 58s., and Brazil 39 to 48s. In the Continental Markets speculators have been extremely active, and prices have advanced in a still greater proportion, the advices from your Market having given increased confidence.

Sugar—About 2700 hhds. and 23,000 bags of Sugar have been taken by the trade this week, holders having submitted to occasional concessions of 6d. ℙ cwt., and 341 hhds. 627 brls. Porto Rico, Cuba, &c at public sale, have only partly found buyers, at a proportionate reduction, while 1000 boxes Havana, and 5700 bags white Brazil have been chiefly taken in. The transactions in foreign, by private contract, are confined to 3000 bags brown Brazil at 17s. ℙ cwt., being a full price. The Continental Markets are firm and letters from Antwerp received to-day, report business at steady rates. Nothing new from St. Petersburg.

Tobacco—The advance insisted upon by holders has checked business for the moment both in strips and leaf, but we look for more inquiry shortly, the attention of speculators having already been attracted to the article.

AMERICAN STOCKS—There is some inquiry for U. S. Sixes Bonds at 106 to 106¼, with few sellers. Of other kinds the quotations are rather nominal from the limited transactions. U. S. Sixes, 1867, 104; N. Y. State Fives, 92 to 93; do. City Fives, 85 to 87; Pennsylvania Fives, 79; Ohio Sixes, '60, 100; Mississippi Planter's Bank, 60, ditto Union Bank, 20; Massachusetts Fives, 101¾; Maryland Fives, 87; South Carolina Fives, 94; ditto Palmer's, 88; Alabama Fives, 64 ℙ cent.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

Flour and Grain—The steamer's advices have had no influence on the market; we notice sales of Genesee common brands at 5.37@$5.44; Michigan and Ohio flat hoop at 5.25@$5.37½; and St. Louis round hoop at 5.25@$5.31½ for common brands; fancy Michigan brings 5.50@$5.75; and fancy and extra brands Genesee 5.62½@$6.50 ℙ brl. The demand at the above rates are quite moderate to-day. In Corn but little doing this morning; we quote small sales of Southern yellow 65@67 cts.; mixed 63 cts.; and white at 62@63 cts. ℙ bushel. Oats are scarce, but with the poorer qualities the market is well supplied; small sales of Northern have been made at 41@42 cts., and Southern 32@34 cts. ℙ bushel. Rye at 65 cts. ℙ bushel. *Auction Sales*—Raisins, 600 casks black mark, 300 sold, 7.50@$7.62½; 400 casks Lexia, 60 sold, $4.50; 2600 boxes bunch Muscatel, 40 sold, $2.40; 2500 half do. 100 sold, $1.30; 3000 qr. do. 300 sold, 70 cts. 4 mos. Grapes—200 kegs, $2.82½, 3 mos. Lemons—250 boxes, 2.20@$2.45, 4 mos.

NEW YORK—3 days preceding Nov. 24.

Coffee—Remains firm, without change in prices; there is a fair demand from the trade. *Cotton*—Holders continue free sellers, and prices have further declined ¼ of a cent within the last three days. *Dyewoods*—The only sales we have noticed were about 60 tons St. Domingo Logwood, $13.50, cash, for export. *Flour and Meal*—The Flour market since our last has remained very uniform, and we do not vary our quotations, but most of the time it has been heavy, buyers having the advantage, and this was the ruling feature yesterday. We quote pure Genesee, 5.12½@$5.25; Southern continues quite dull, and prices tend downward; sales of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown, in lots, 5.18¾@$5.37½, the latter being now an extreme quotation. Rye Flour is firm, with sales of 650 brls, at 2.93¾@$3. Corn Meal remains dull. *Fruit*—We notice sales of 3500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2.37½; 1500 hf. do. $1.30; 2000 qr. do. 65 cts.; 500 bxs. Layers, $2.80; 400 kegs Sun, 6.75@$7.50; 100 hf. do. $3.50; 300 kegs Lexia, $4.75; a small lot, $5; 800 frails Ivica Soft Shell Almonds, part 16 cts.; 200 bxs. Macaroni and Vermicelli, 12½ cts., 4 mos.; 2500 drums Turkey Figs, mostly received coastwise, 10@16 cts., with some extra 20. *Grain*—Domestic Wheat is in demand for milling, and Canada for export, and as holders are firm and offer their stock sparingly, prices of prime qualities have advanced—other grades are little inquired for. The sales include 17,000 bushels fair to Good Canada at 1.05@$1.06; 12,000 do. prime White, $1.10 in bond; and 5,000 White Genesee, 1.22@$1.23. Corn has been quite dull since our last, with some further reduction in prices, but yesterday there was a better feeling, and rather better rates were again obtained; the sales reach 45,000 bushels, closing at 61@62 cts. for mixed Western, 62½@63 for Yellow do., 64 do. for round White, 63 for round Yellow, 63½ for Southern Yellow, 62½ for round mixed, 64½ for Southern White, and 58 for new and old mixed Southern. *Hemp*—The market has continued inactive since our last, and we have but to note a further sale of 70 bales Dew-rotted American at $155, 6 mos. *Hides*—Continue steady at previous prices, with sales of 1594 dry Savanilla and Carthagenia at 8½ cts., less 3 ℙ cent. cash, as they run; and to arrive, 1000 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs, 11½; 4000 Orinoco, 10¾, both 6 ms. or less 4 ℙ ct. 9½ cash. *Lead*—The market has continued heavy, and prices of Foreign have again declined, with sales of 100 tons Spanish at $4.10; 50 do. $4.05; 175 do. $4, cash; 50 do. $4, 4 mos. adding 3 ℙ cent. interest; 150 do. $4, 6 mos., the closing price; 25 do. English, to arrive at the same rate; 3000 pigs soft Missouri, to arrive, $4.27½; and 50 tons hard do. $4.12½, cash. *Molasses*—The market is dull, there being but little inquiry from the trade. *Oils*—Linseed continues firm, selling steadily in lots as wanted at 70 cts. cash, for English and best American. A small lot Olive brought about $3, 4 mos. *Provisions*—Ohio Pork has become dull and unsettled, and prices have receded, with sales of 2500 brls. closing at 10.37½@$10.50 for Mess, and 8.25@$8.37½ for Prime. *Seeds*—In Clover and Timothy, there is a moderate business within our range. *Spirits*—Domestic Whiskey has been in but moderate request since our last, and prices are a shade lower, drudge casks may be quoted 26½ cts., usual time, at which sales have been made. *Sugars*—There continues a fair demand from the trade, and the market with a reduced stock is firm; the sales noted below are chiefly from coastwise arrivals, which have been about sufficient to meet the current inquiry. New Orleans at 5¼@6 cts.; 750 Cuba, 5¼@5¾; 88 Porto Rico, 6@6¾; and 1500 bxs. Brown Havana, 6@6½, 4 mos.—*Ship. & Com List.*

E. LARRABEE'S
PATENT PREMIUM NIAGARA
JET SHOWER BATH,
FOR COLD AND WARM WATER,
Patented Jan. 2, 1849.

THIS BATH was awarded the PREMIUM at the FAIR of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, Oct. 1848, the only Bath that ever took a premium at that Institution. And was also awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the FAIR of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, November, 1848. In addition to the above this Bath has received the sanction of some of the most scientific Patentees, both in Washington and other parts of the United States