

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

No. 530.

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huge quantities is all in addition to, and not in substitution of, that which was formerly grown at home. The Protectionist doctrine was this:—"You will, by Free Trade, throw land out of cultivation, cease to produce yourselves, become dependent on foreigners, who on the first occasion of scarcity will close their doors upon you, and leave you to shift for yourselves as you best can." Now, even if the latter part were now partially verified, the former, which was the gist of the whole argument, is entirely devoid of application, for it will not be denied, that import what we may, the land of England produces more abundantly than at any former period whatever.

But have we anything to apprehend from this restriction and absurd policy of other nations? Who will be most injured by it? Will it tend, so far as we are concerned, to aggravate our difficulties or to alleviate them? There are grave practical questions upon which much may turn, and which are deserving of the most careful and calm consideration. For our part, we look upon these clumsy efforts of foreign States as being ill calculated to effect their object, and we have no hesitation in believing that, so far as this country is concerned, these false steps will rather aid us than throw difficulties in our way. We will say nothing of the folly and impolicy of the course pursued by these countries, so far as regards their own interests. In the narrowest point of view, either their own market is the best for their producers, giving the highest price, or it is not. If the former, then it is clear their interference by prohibition is unnecessary and a dead letter:—if the latter, then they are proscribing an exchange which would enrich the country, and enable it the better to provide itself with everything that in future, under any circumstances, it may require. To themselves, therefore, the restriction is either useless, or absolutely mischievous, or, as we shall show hereafter, it may be both useless and mischievous. So far as we are concerned, it is certain that under no circumstances could we draw much supply from countries so ill supplied themselves, if left ever so free to do so. Therefore, we lose little directly by the prohibition. But indirectly we may gain enormously. To what quarter did Western Europe look in 1847 for supplies?—to what quarters do we really look now? To the East and to the West—to Odessa and to the United States. It is not in the markets of Rouen, Paris, Lille, or Louvaine, that France, Belgium, and England will really compete for supplies of grain; it is at New York, New Orleans, in Canada, at Danzig, Odessa, and Hamburg where the real competition will be experienced. Who will have then the greatest advantage—those whom Governments interfere with, shackle, and treat the merchant and commerce with so much despotic caprice that he never can tell when he imports a cargo what edict may appear the next day which may embarrass his operation, confine him to a single market though it be not the best, and deprive him of opportunities of making his speculation more profitable; or those who resort to a market where the most absolute certainty exists that the owner, under any circumstances, will have the most perfect discretion to deal with his property as he pleases, to sell it in that market if it be the best, to ship it to any other if a better offer—to sell when he pleases, or to hold as long as he pleases, without being exposed to the ruinous consequences of Imperial decrees, or the passions of misguided and infuriated mobs, whose hatred to property has received something like a sanction from high authority? Why have so many cargoes of wheat arriving at Marseilles from Odessa, and so much American flour imported into Havre, been reshipped to England at a moment when the French markets in the interior were rising? Why has it been customary, where purchases have been made on private French account at Mark lane, that the real owner, being a Frenchman, has stipulated that the grain should be warehoused in a French port in the name of an English firm? Such we know has been done. Why do the largest millers in France, the largest in the world, supply themselves from hand to mouth, in spite of their own views as to the future range of prices, be they right or be they wrong, and do not dare to keep stocks in their warehouses in France, but will rather hold

The Political Economist.

OUR FOOD PROSPECTS.—FOREIGN PROHIBITION. ADHERE TO PRINCIPLE AND PROFIT BY BLUNDERS.

THE most exaggerated notions and calculations are industriously inculcated, both at home and abroad, as to the deficiency of our harvest, the quantity of grain we shall require to import, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, which will be experienced in furnishing it. Foreign Ministers and Consuls, resident here, have caught the infection of Mark lane, and, aided by information from the most disinterested quarters, have framed calculations for the benefit of their respective Governments which would have been a grotesque caricature even upon our necessities in the year of the Irish famine. The substance of some of these documents has reached us, reflected back from the Governments for whose instruction they were framed. And we must own that if the calculations of the future are to be based upon such estimates, we cease to wonder at the extraordinary apprehensions and fears which appear to have seized foreign Governments, and which have influenced their policy. Many of the Mediterranean States have prohibited the exportation of grain. France has prohibited the exportation of grain, potatoes, and some other articles of food. Belgium, it is said, has also prohibited the exportation of potatoes, though we have not seen any official announcement to that effect. Prussia, where the wheat harvest has been really good, has not had recourse to prohibition, but to a plan almost amounting to it in practice. Notifications have been posted in many districts, warning the people against selling their produce, and intimating that if they do so, and scarcity hereafter arises, they must not look to the Government for assistance. These extraordinary measures are all enormous pressures upon public opinion, and would be sufficient to create scarcity for the time being, even in the midst of the greatest abundance; much more so, of course, when there is an admitted deficiency to some extent. That the alarm thus exhibited by foreign Governments, and the acts to which it has led, has had a powerful influence upon opinion in this country, there can be no doubt. To see one market after another sealed against us, when we have become habitual importers of food to so large an extent, and that, too, at a moment when the state of our own crops requires that we should import more than usual, is very likely, at first sight, to excite some anxiety and promote higher prices, and even extravagant speculation. And we shall not be surprised to hear the old Protectionist doctrine as to the danger of depending on foreigners once more revived. But if it be, it must always be borne in mind, that the food which we now every year import in such

them in other countries? The answer is obvious, and it is equally conclusive against the policy pursued abroad, and that this market will under an opposite policy be not only the best supplied, but even better supplied, than if those prohibitions, which so much disturb some of our people now, had never been enforced. Merchants will not trust their property where they have not the most complete control over it:—be they English, French, Belgians, or Americans, they will rather resort with their adventures to that market which is at once the largest and the freest; where they are equally secure against Government prohibitions and popular tumult, encouraged by the false doctrines promulgated by Ministers and Cabinets; where they are as free to go as they are free to come; where, whatever circumstances may arise, they can do with their own as they please; where they will find the best market, because it is the freest. England will, therefore, be the best supplied and the cheapest market:—the best supplied, because it will be most to the interest of all countries possessing a surplus to resort to it; the cheapest, because grain will not be reshipped to any other country, unless the price be there as much higher as will bear the cost of transport.

It cannot be denied that a good deal of the alarm which has recently led to such extravagant apprehensions of high prices has arisen from the probabilities of a war, and the effect which such an event would have upon the supplies from the East. But in all the calculations upon this contingency, and which are founded upon the experience or the impressions which prevail with regard to former times of war, the great change of circumstances is entirely lost sight of. But even, during the war with France, in some single years a larger quantity of grain was imported from that country than in any other year prior to the repeal of the Corn Laws. If such were the case at the commencement of the century, what have we a right to expect now from those countries in the East where large stocks of grain exist, with a low price there and a great want of money, and a high price here? To say nothing of sea navigation, through waters of which, whatever else happened, we should have the entire command, we have only to look to the complete change which has come over the surface of Europe with respect to the means of transport, by railways and steam navigation, to feel certain that no material impediment would be experienced to commerce, whenever and wherever it promised to be profitable. Had we much greater apprehensions of actual war than we have, we should have none of our obtaining supplies of grain from those parts of Russia, and from those countries bordering upon it, whose produce is usually shipped from the Black Sea, by one means or another. The best Polish Odessa wheat, which is shipped from the Black Sea, is removed many hundred miles from the place of growth to that of shipment. Let a journey of the same length be taken in another direction, and it will find its way through entirely different channels to this market as long as it is the most profitable and the most certain.

But no doubt the United States and Canada promise the largest, the cheapest, and the easiest supplies, and this is the market to which, on every account, they will chiefly resort. Since we wrote last week, we have received from New York accounts of that market up to the 5th inst. The *New York Herald* says:—"As near as can be ascertained, during the last week there were shipped from this port to various cities of Europe (independent of the United Kingdom), the West Indies, and South and Central America, 44,889 barrels of flour and 263,648 bushels of wheat. Of the flour, 26,000 barrels were destined for the port of Havre alone. The quantity of flour shipped from this city to Great Britain and Ireland during the last week, amounted to 69,455 barrels; and yet, notwithstanding this immense efflux, the amount of breadstuffs still flowing in from the west, and over the railroads, rivers, lakes, and canals, warrants the belief that the supply will be found fully equal to the demand, and prevent prices from reaching much, if any, higher for some time to come." In 1846, out of an entire import of wheat and flour of 2,341,000 qrs, America, including Canada, supplied 1,150,000 qrs, and in 1847, out of an entire import of 4,464,000 qrs, the same countries furnished 2,233,000 qrs, or, in both years, as nearly as possible one-half of the entire quantity, while Russia furnished less than 20 per cent. And what the United States and Canada will be able to furnish at the present high prices, with their extended cultivation, but, above all, with their remarkable increased facilities for transport, no one can pretend to predict.

There is no doubt that we shall require large supplies of foreign grain. There is no doubt that we must be prepared to pay, compared with the last few years, good prices. But all the experience of the past, and all the information we can obtain of the present and the future, induce us to regard the prevailing notions on the subject as extravagant and greatly exaggerated. There is a point of view in which this subject is to be regarded at the present moment which has been entirely overlooked. When the scarcity of 1846 overtook us, we were habitually small importers of grain; yet all at once, although France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and the Mediterranean States were equally or more in want, and competing in the same markets, we were able to import, chiefly in the few latter months of 1846, 2,344,000 quarters of wheat and flour alone, and in 1847 no less than 4,464,000 quarters. Now, we are habitually and every year im-

porters of about 4,000,000 quarters. For three years prior to 1846 we imported as follows:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR.	Qrs.
1843	1,064,000
1844	1,379,000
1845	1,414,000

With this ordinary scale of trade we were enabled suddenly to raise our imports to 4,464,000 quarters. During the last six years, notwithstanding the very low prices, our imports have been:—

WHEAT AND FLOUR.	Qrs.
1847	4,464,000
1848	3,080,000
1849	4,835,000
1850	4,830,000
1851	4,812,000
1852	3,960,000

With avenues open to us to supply such an increased quantity in ordinary years and at low prices, it is certain that the present very high range of prices will direct to this market an increased supply, quite as large, in proportion to the usual quantity, as we received in 1847. And, therefore, though we must be prepared to pay comparatively high prices, we may consider ourselves safe from those extreme prices, and the derangement consequent thereupon, which the extravagant estimates to which we have alluded point. And there is at least this consolation:—As America will be our chief market of supply, and will most profit by it, we may look forward to a continued large demand from that quarter for our manufactures in exchange; and which, by affording good employment to our people, will at least mitigate the inconvenience of our own deficient harvest.

THE PENNY STAMP: RECEIPT AND DRAFT.

The following questions have been put to us. But first let us correct an error which was committed in our last number in reply to a letter signed "A Clerk," who puts this question:—"A. B. receives a remittance in bank notes per post, which he acknowledges per post. Does his acknowledgment require a stamped receipt?" The reply which in error was printed, "The acknowledgment will not be legal without a stamped receipt," should have been:—"The acknowledgment will be legal without a stamped receipt." On the 1st of October we adverted to this point, and not satisfied with giving our own opinion, we gave a copy of a letter from Mr Keogh, of the Stamp-office, to that effect. Some years ago an Act was passed which legalised a receipt on plain paper in the form of a letter passing through the general post:—it did not extend to district posts:—and the law remains in this respect the same to this day. The last Stamp Act makes no change. An acknowledgment for a remittance sent through the general post is, no doubt, a legal discharge; but if relied upon, the cover with the postmark should be carefully retained and connected with the letter.

The following question has also been put:—

A. B. owes an account to C. D., which A. B. pays in a bill of exchange bearing a stamp of the value of 5s, or in a banker's draft at 21 c. d., on which the banker has to pay composition stamp duty. In either case would the endorsement of the bill by C. D. be a sufficient receipt and discharge to A. B. ? or would it be necessary to require a stamped receipt from C. D., in addition to his endorsement of the bill ?

The endorsement of a bill is not a receipt for any specific account or demand. But no doubt, in the first case mentioned, as C. D. must endorse the bill before he receives payment of it, and which endorsement would be a legal receipt for the payment of the bill at maturity, if A. B. is willing to rely on his ability to connect the bill with the original debt for which it is given before a jury, in the event of a claim being made upon him, he may regard the bill as a sufficient receipt. He is not obliged to take another receipt, if he is satisfied with the endorsement of his bill; but if he does take any other receipt or acknowledgment for the bill when it is given, it must be upon a stamp;—if given on plain paper, the party would be subject to prosecution, and the receipt would be invalid. In the second case put, the endorsement could not serve as a receipt, because the person paying the money would not hold it. Being a banker's draft, it would remain with him. It is true he might, in the case of need, subpoena the banker to produce it in the event of a trial; but, if produced, it would only prove that he had endorsed a bill—if a simple endorsement, it would not even show to whom; and if a special endorsement to his creditor, it would not appear what claim it was intended to discharge. It would be a very loose and unsatisfactory document to rely upon to prove the payment of any particular claim. There would be no difference between the draft of a banker who compounded and drew upon plain paper, and another who drew upon a stamp. In both the cases referred to the endorsement might prove that a payment in these forms had been made, but it would not prove the discharge of a specific obligation or debt; and, if such is required or taken, it must be upon a stamp, the same as if the payment be made in money.

Another question is as follows:—

Under the old law an opinion prevailed that a receipt for money written on any document stamped for another purpose did not require an additional

stamp. For instance, when outward freight was payable on this side, a receipt on bill of lading was considered sufficient. How does this point stand under the new law?

The opinion referred to is equally erroneous as applied to the old law and the new law, between which in this respect there is no difference. It is quite true that there is a class of documents to which it would apply, viz., such as provide for the payment of any consideration money, such as the deeds of the purchase of a property—a mortgage or similar deeds. It is on this principle that a receipt on the back of a bill of exchange is legal without a further stamp. But a receipt for freight on the back of a bill of lading, the consideration of which is not the payment of a sum of money, but the safe delivery of the goods at another port, would require a stamp the same as plain paper. The rule is, that the receipt for a sum of money provided to be paid in the deed duly stamped, may be acknowledged on the same instrument without further stamp.

Another question is:—

A. gives B. a cheque payable on order on demand. B. endorses it and pays it to C., C. pays it to D., and D. to E., E. presents it to the bankers upon whom it is drawn—a week or ten days having elapsed from the time it was drawn—and finds there no effects. He, as a matter of course, returns it to D., but finds he has no means. Who, in this case, bears the loss—B., the endorser, or C., if it was found there were effects to meet it when B. paid it away?

Here the common and well-known law of bills of exchange and cheques comes into operation. It is the bounden duty of every person holding a bill of exchange when it becomes due, or a cheque, to use all due diligence in presenting it for payment. If he neglects to do so, and any loss arises in consequence, the holder who neglects this duty must suffer. If B., in place of using due diligence in presenting a cheque, pays it away, he incurs the risk of its not being paid when presented, if the banker fails in the meantime. The law would be exactly the same as in the case of an overdue bill. It would be the duty of each person who received it to use due diligence in presenting it for payment, and at whatever point neglect ensued the loss would lie. Suppose A. pays a draft to order to B. in London, and B., in place of presenting it, remits it to Edinburgh to C.; C. pays it at once to D., his banker, and D. remits it the same day to his correspondent E. in London, who sends it out for collection in due order, and finds the banker has stopped payment:—Each endorser would have a claim back upon the others till it came to B., all having used due diligence except him, and he would have to suffer the loss. If however, E., the London banker, had neglected to present the draft on the first day, and in the usual course of business, and, in the meantime, the banker failed, the loss would fall on E., and all the rest would be exonerated.

The following is another question:—

Many articles are sold in this port, indeed most, from samples, rejecting upon examination whatever is not equal to the sample. Frequently, as soon as a sale is made, the purchaser pays a sum about what he calculates his purchase will amount to, leaving the balance (usually a trifling amount) to be settled when delivery of the goods is completed, he taking a receipt in full for the gross sum, and returning the receipt that has been given for the payment on account, which is then destroyed.

The question arises, whether this payment on account should require a stamped receipt or not, seeing that it is but for a few days, when it is returned and destroyed. Of course it is understood that a stamped receipt will be given when payment is fully made.

If it is thought needful to take an acknowledgment in the first instance for the payment, and another afterwards for the correct amount, both must be on stamped paper.

The following questions are in one letter:—

1. Where an account is paid by instalments, each upwards of 40s, will a penny stamp be required on each payment? For example, I tendered to a customer an account 19/10s: he pays on account 5/, which is acknowledged on the face of the bill thus—"By cash on account, 5/." Other sums will doubtless be paid and acknowledged on the account in the same way. Will each payment require a new stamp? or will one stamp be sufficient? As the penny stamp covers a receipt in full of all demands, I submit that one only is required. If each instalment be regarded as a distinct receipt, requiring a separate stamp, it would seem that sums of less than 40s paid from time to time to discharge a large debt will be exempt.

2. In cases where the gross amount of an account exceed 40s, but where a deduction for discount, interest, returned packages, &c., bring the amount below that sum, is a penny stamp required? Is it the gross amount of the bill, or the net money paid, that regulates the boundary between receipt stamp or exemption?

3. A. owes to B. 6/, B. owes to A. 4/2s—balance, 1/18s. In settling the above will each have to give a penny stamp? And

4. Query—May the stamp be affixed either on the face or back of the bill discharged? Because if one is required for each instalment of a large account, the bill face may be unable to contain them. Or is any special form of cancel to be used other than the initials of the party receiving the bill?

If an account is paid by instalments of 40s or upwards, if any acknowledgment is taken at all for each, it must be upon a stamp. If the debtor is satisfied to receive one receipt for the whole at last, and to dispense with receipts for each payment, a single stamp will be sufficient.

In the case of the gross amount of an account being over 40s, but the net sum to be paid is under 40s, a stamp is not necessary. The debt is the money due, and the receipt covers that only.

If both A. and B. require receipts from each other, each must be on a stamp. If A. requires a receipt for the balance only, it need not be on a stamp.

The stamp may be on any part of an account, but it is provided by the Act, if an adhesive stamp is used, that it must be written over by the signature of the person giving it.

In our last article we reserved a point for consideration as to banking deposits. Money placed with bankers on deposit, whether it be on interest or not, and whether any special time is named for its repayment or not, may be acknowledged on plain paper.

J. W. H., Liverpool, with numerous other correspondents, we must defer till next week.

OPPORTUNITIES THROWN AWAY.

THE Eastern question is embarrassing and complicated enough as it stands at present. Surely it needs the introduction of no new element of discord and perplexity to embarrass and complicate it still further. Yet there are indications of a tendency to introduce such an objectionable element: it has long existed in a sort of inarticulate condition in the minds of many good and scrupulous, but not very strong or far-seeing classes among us; and of late it has made its appearance in the columns of one of our leading journals, and has received a certain degree of countenance from some incidental remarks made at a public meeting by one of our most eminent statesmen. We are reminded—and, as it seems to us, most unnecessarily and dangerously—that the Russians are Christians, and the Turks are "unbelievers." Such language—especially when taken in reference to the inference it is meant to suggest—can scarcely be regretted or deprecated too earnestly. We know by long and sad experience, that few things can be more fatal than the introduction of religious animosities into political questions. That religious principles should preside over all our deliberations, and that religious sentiment should pervade and imbue the mind of every statesman, as of every citizen, is a maxim which cannot be too strongly stated or too rigidly adhered to; but that sectarian sympathies or predilections for this or that set of theological doctrines should be permitted to influence our national actions or our foreign policy, is a proposition which cannot for one moment be defended. It is long indeed since these considerations have guided either our wars or our diplomacy; and to put them forward now is to risk throwing us back whole centuries in civilisation and in progress. There is nothing which so effectually clouds the judgment, heats the passions, disturbs the vision, and perverts the morality of men and nations, as the introduction of sympathies and antipathies of creed into discussions which ought to be decided on the broad grounds of justice, and the simple dictates of duty and of honour. It is difficult enough even now to see clearly what ought to be our course on the present accumulation of confusions: if we once allow the recollection that our allies are Mahometans, and that their enemies call themselves Christians, to enter on the stage, it will soon become impossible to see our way at all.

In the first place, it is not true in the sense in which it is ordinarily alleged that the Russians are our fellow-Christians, and that the Turks are "unbelievers." Both, according to our view of their creed, are "misbelievers." We very much question whether, if the matter were truly understood, we should not find that English Protestants, and Scotch Protestants still more, have not more and closer sympathies of faith and feeling with the Mahometan than with the benighted votaries of the Greek Church. The Turks pray to God only—the same God as ours—"the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob:" the Russians pray exclusively to the Virgin Mary and a host of saints, who are an abomination in our eyes. The foundation and the first points of the creed of all three Churches—the Mahometan, the Oriental Christian, and our own—are identical. We all believe in one God, and in Moses and Jesus,—we as a Divine Saviour, they as his Prophets. There we stop: the Russian and the Turk both go further;—the latter add Mahomet—the former add St Nicholas, St Catherina, and an interminable calendar of canonised priests and worthies. The former have added a multitude of corruptions—the latter have introduced but one. It is sad and unsatisfactory to be called upon thus to cast the balance between two false and guilty theologies; but we will appeal to almost any earnest Protestant who has lived in Turkey, whether he did not feel more prompt and natural religious sympathy with the followers of Mahomet whose simple faith is comprised in two formulas—prayer to God and charity to man; who never fails, night and morning, at business or at table, when the Muezzin sounds the hour for his devotions; and who never passes a mendicant without bestowing alms upon him "for the love of God," however poor he may be himself:—than with the so-called Christian of the Oriental Church, whose whole religion is a mass of fasts and superstitious ceremonies, who is enslaved by a priest almost as ignorant as himself, who knows little of his Saviour, and less, even, of his God.

In the next place, in the immediate affair now under discussion, it is the Turk who has acted like a sensible Christian, and the Russian who has acted like a rapacious infidel. And how can a Potentate claim our sympathy on the ground of a common creed, while trampling under foot every commandment of that creed, and acting in the most flagrant contravention of its spirit? "By their fruits ye shall know them." And we have the highest authority for embracing in the closest bonds of fraternity those of every nation and of every faith who "walk humbly" in the presence of God, and "act justly" in the face of man, and for refusing to recognise as Christians all those, whatever may be

their profession or their name, who are "oppressors, extortioners, or unjust." "In that day many shall say, Lord, Lord, have we not preached in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, *I never knew you*; depart from me ye that work iniquity." Nor is this the only case in which in the Ottoman dominions heathen crimes are perpetrated by the Christians, and Christian duties are reserved for the practice of the "unbeliever." No one who has been at Jerusalem at Easter, or who has read the accounts of those who have, can fail to be aware of the scandalous scenes transacted there every year;—how the Greek and the Catholic Christians fight round the very sepulchre of their professed Lord and their common Saviour, till blood flows in torrents on the sacred floor, and how the astonished and disgusted Ottomans have to provide a regular police for the occasion, to compose the feuds of the "true believers," and to separate the infuriated "Christian" combatants.

But all this is beside the mark. If the Russians were more real Christians, and the Turks more thorough Heathens, than they are, it would have little to do with the question. We cannot admit the relevancy of such considerations. They would open a door which we should never be able to shut: they would concede a principle which we could not possibly follow out to its legitimate and logical conclusions. Are we prepared for a recurrence of the religious wars of the sixteenth century? Could we dream now of alliances of which community of doctrine should be the bond, or of a foreign policy of which religion should be the polar star? Can we contemplate a league between Protestant States on the one side and Catholic States on the other, *as such*? Or without going so far as that, can we—ought we to—look without misgiving or alarm on the faintest beginnings of a style of arguing and thinking which, if it means anything, means that aggressions and injustices of the orthodox against heretics and misbelievers are to be more leniently regarded and more gently blamed than the converse of the same iniquities?—that the measure of the oppression is to be sought not in the nature of the crime, but in the creed of the criminal?—that guilt is palliated by the theological errors of the victim? Let us guard against the insidious sharpness of the wedge. Such a principle would oblige us to look with different eyes upon an aggression of Prussia upon Austria, and of Austria upon Prussia, to permit an attack of Sweden and America upon Naples, and to resent one of Russia or of Austria upon Holland. If Russia is entitled to interfere with her co-religionists under Ottoman rule, or to have her interference connived at or mildly remonstrated with,—on the same plea might France interpose on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland, or Prussia on behalf of the Protestants of Austria, or Austria on behalf of the Catholics of the Rhenish Provinces. On the same plea, and with still stronger and better grounds, might England demand from Spain, from Tuscany, and from Rome, more decent and Christian treatment for the evangelical Christians of those lands now languishing in damp and filthy dungeons, and in failure of immediate compliance, send a fleet to bombard Leghorn, or blockade Cadiz, or sack Ancona; and then call upon other States to forbear from interference with our unwarrantable assault, on the ground, because those States were superstitious, barbarous, and decrepit, while we were enlightened, powerful, and progressive.

Less than almost any other country can England listen to any pretences based on the alleged incongruity of a Sovereign of one religion holding dominion over subjects of a different faith. She, a Protestant, governs millions of Catholics, thousands of Greek Christians, millions of Mahometans, Hindoos, Buddhists, and Heathens; and promptly and haughtily would she resent the interference of any sympathising potentate, and loudly would she declaim against the insolence of any foreigners who should intimate that she did not govern all these miscellaneous religionists well and justly, or that there was any unfitness in her holding sovereignty over them. No! Do not let us tolerate in the case of others what we would not tolerate in our own. Let us sympathise with and uphold Christianity in every land, and by every lawful and wise means within our power; but let it be the Christianity which is in truth and not in form—the Christianity which obeys the precepts of Christ, not that which only names his name—the Christianity (whether shown by heretic or true believer) which does justice and loves mercy and repels crime, not that which makes its profession a mere cloak and screen for deeds which bespeak a very different inspiration and should be called by quite another appellation.

CHINA.—SOCIAL AMALGAMATION.

HAVING no subject of great political interest to engage attention at home, we can without detriment to ourselves devote most of our time to the affairs of others. At present Europe generally is quiet; the little but harassing war that did rage in South Africa is at an end; even the jarring Republics of South America have for the moment a truce; the great Republic of the North is too prosperous to excite any notice, unless it be to the vagaries of freedom as displayed by individuals; and only in the East of Europe and in Asia are events passing of sufficient magnitude to excite general interest. Turkey and China—empires that have

sprung from the heart of Asia—embracing the extremes of Asiatic Deism and Asiatic idolatry—the extremes, too, of fanaticism and easy faith,—singularly enough now attract the attention of Europe. Both, too, while they are verging towards dilapidation, are losing their striking and distinctive characteristics in the general features of the Western World.

Whatever may be the fate of Turkey as an empire, it is the boast of its admirers and a reproach by its opponents that it has cast off its old fierce intolerant Mahometanism, its old feudal organisation, its military system, and its Asiatic fixedness, and is embracing the latitudinarianism, the organisation, and the arts of Europe. So China is borrowing European ships and European men to carry on intestine war, and its idolatry is making way for the religion of Europe. For the West generally we care but little; the people there have the religion and the arts of Europe, and are like the Europeans from whom they are sprung. We are looking towards the East, where the people are approximating to what we are. A power not difficult to detect in the material world, which, operating by uniform laws, continually corrects, if it do not originate, all the knowledge of man, seems everywhere at work amalgamating mankind and rendering them homogeneous, while it preserves amongst them that diversity which distinguishes its climates, soils, and spontaneous productions.

The youthful fancy may be attracted by the barbarous pomp and stately ceremonies of the East, but what would the mature and thinking men of Europe care for the subversion of these two empires if Abdul Medjid were to be replaced by another self, and Hien-foung were to be merely followed by some other distributor of peacock's feathers and mandarin's buttons, and neither empire were to become either more or less accessible to the trade, the arts, and the civilisation of the West. The hope entertained by some that there is an opportunity for spreading in the East the creeds to which they are attached; the expectation of others that additional markets will be opened for trade, and that more luxuries will be forthcoming and more luxuries be in demand, and more wealth be attained and attainable; the belief of a small party that more political alliances will be formed, and more nations give the hand to one another to march towards freedom; and the anticipation of not a few that new lands will be securely and freely opened to tourists and naturalists,—are some of the circumstances which give these changes in the East a commanding interest, and not the possible change on a distant throne of a Czar for a Sultan, or a Ming for a Mantchow. The curiosity spontaneously attracted on these times of European quiet to the affairs of the East is fixed on them by considerations of this description, and the mind is not less charmed now by the prospect of spreading the arts and the thoughts of Europe over the millions of Asia than it was four centuries ago by the discovery of a new world to add to the old world.

Our latest news from Turkey is elsewhere referred to. Our latest news from China is that the insurrectionists are approaching Canton in the South and Peking in the North—that they seem everywhere, and on almost all occasions, to be successful, and promise soon to be completely masters of the Empire. The Mantchow dynasty, in its alarm, like the Sultan, has appealed to the enthusiasm or the fanaticism of the stock from which it sprung, and the Emperor may be supported by Mantchow zeal as the Sultan is by Mahometan enthusiasm. By such means the contest may be prolonged—it may even terminate differently from what is expected; but however it may terminate, that part of Asia will henceforward be thrown wide open to the arts and the knowledge of Europe.

They are spreading, too, in another direction, and from another quarter. The United States is carrying them from America to Japan, and has exhibited the wonders of modern skill in the waters of that empire. Great steam-ships have entered its harbours—their commander has been respectfully listened to by the authorities—diplomatic courtesies have been exchanged—the curiosity and the wonder of many natives have been excited—thousands of them have seen and admired some of the last and greatest results of European power—and the spell that has bound them for ages to the far-distant past is for ever broken. Though the Emperor should refuse to hold further communication with the Americans—though he should be prepared to receive them on their next approach with hostile forts,—it will be beyond his power to shut out a knowledge of European civilisation and to stop its effects. The visit of the Americans to Japan is another example of the tendency of mankind towards amalgamation, from which even that long-isolated empire is no longer to be excluded.

PEACE OR WAR.

THE TURKISH MANIFESTO.

THE public is so tired of the teasing dispute between Turkey and Russia, that it is almost ready to accept war as a relief. Most earnestly, therefore, must we wish that it were settled, but all the progress latterly has been, unfortunately, towards war. The manifesto issued by the Turkish Government, describing the course it means to pursue—a temperate, reasonable paper, which contrasts most favourably with the bullying and insulting notes of the Czar's agents—has been followed by a letter from Omar Pacha to Prince Gortschakoff, proposing that he should evacuate

the Principalities. The manifesto, declaring war, distinctly announces the occupation of the Principalities as the cause of the war; and Prince Gortschakoff was informed, about the 10th inst., that if at the end of fifteen days he refuses to evacuate the Principalities, hostilities will commence. The Prince is said to have answered—"My master is not at war with Turkey, but I have orders not to leave the Principalities until the Porte shall have given to the Emperor the moral satisfaction he demands. When this point has been obtained I will evacuate the Principalities immediately, whatever the time or the season. If I am attacked by the Turkish army I will confine myself to the defensive." About the 25th or 26th, then, the war is likely to commence, if the efforts still making by France and England to prevent it be wholly unsuccessful. In the meantime their fleets are said to be ordered to the Dardanelles. The determination of the Emperor of Russia is awaited with anxiety, and on him alone will depend the decision of the question. Hitherto both sides have been making great preparations, and those of the Turks are so great, that whether war ensue or not, the Empire will suffer from the exertions. We subjoin the principal portions of the Sultan's manifesto, which throughout evinces a great desire to justify to the European public the step he is constrained to take:—

The principal points to which his Majesty the Sultan desires to give prominence are these:—That from the very beginning his conduct has furnished no motive of quarrel, and that, animated with the desire of preserving peace, he has acted with a remarkable spirit of moderation and conciliation, from the commencement of the difference unto the present time. It is easy to prove these facts to all who do not wander from the path of justice and equity.

Even supposing that Russia had a subject of complaint in relation to the Holy Places, she ought to have circumscribed her actions and solicitations within the limits of this question alone, and ought not to have raised pretensions which the object of her complaints could not sustain. She ought not, moreover, to have taken measures of intimidation, such as sending her troops to the frontiers, and making naval preparations at Sebastopol, on the subject of a question which might have been settled amicably between the two powers. But it is evident that what has taken place is totally contrary to an intention of amicable settlement.

The question of the Holy Places had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties; and the Government of his Majesty the Sultan had testified favourable dispositions on the subject of the guarantees demanded. In short, Russia had no longer any ground for raising any protest.

Is it not seeking a pretext for quarrel, then, to insist, as Russia has done upon the question of the privileges of the Greek Church granted by the Ottoman Government, privileges which the Government believes its honour, its dignity, and its sovereign power are concerned in maintaining, and on the subject of which it can neither admit the interference nor the surveillance of any Government? Is it not Russia which has occupied with considerable forces the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, declaring, at the same time, that these provinces should serve as a guarantee, until she had obtained what she desired? Has not this act been considered justly by the Sublime Porte as a violation of treaties, and consequently as a *casus belli*? Have the other Powers themselves been able to come to any other decision? Who, then, will doubt that Russia has been the aggressor? Could the Sublime Porte, which has always observed all her treaties, with a fidelity known to all, by infringing them in any way, do more than determine Russia to a proceeding so violent as that of herself infringing all these treaties? Again, has there arisen, contrary to the promise explicitly given in the treaty of Kainardji, such facts in the Ottoman Empire, as the demolition of Christian churches, or obstacles opposed to the exercise of the Christian religion?

As to the non-adoption of the Vienna note, in its pure and simple form, by the Sublime Porte, it is to be remarked that this project is not as a whole, whether in letter or spirit, essentially different from that of Prince Menchikoff.

The assurances recently given by the representatives of the Great Powers respecting the apprehended danger from hurtful interpretations of the draft note in question, are a new proof of the kind intentions of their respective Governments towards the Sublime Porte. They have consequently produced a lively satisfaction on the part of the Government of his Majesty the Sultan. It must be remarked, however, that while we have still before our eyes a strife of religious privileges raised by Russia, which seeks to base its claims on a paragraph so clear and so precise in the treaty of Kainardji; which wishes to insert in a diplomatic document the paragraph concerning the active solicitude of the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance in the states of the Sublime Porte of religious immunities and privileges which were granted (*octroyes*) to the Greek rite by the Ottoman Emperors before Russia so much as existed as an empire, to leave in a dark and doubtful state the absence of all relation between these privileges and the treaty of Katschuk Kainardji, to employ in favour of a great community of subjects of the Sublime Porte professing the Greek religion expressions which might make allusion to treaties concluded with France and Austria relative to the French and Latin religions—this would be to incur the risk of placing in the hands of Russia vague and obscure paragraphs, some of which are contrary to the reality of facts, and would offer to Russia a solid pretext for her pretensions to a religious surveillance and protectorate—pretensions which that Power would attempt to produce, affirming that they are not derogatory to the sovereignty and independence of the Sublime Porte.

The very language of the employes and agents of Russia, who have declared that the intention of the Government was no other than to fulfil the office of an advocate with the Sublime Porte whenever acts contrary to existing privileges might be done, is a patent proof of the justice of the opinion of the Ottoman Government.

If the Government of his Majesty the Sultan has judged it necessary to require that assurances should be given, even if the modifications which it introduced by it into the Vienna note were adopted, how in conscience could it be tranquil if the note were to be retained in its integrity and without modification? The Sublime Porte, in accepting that which it has declared to all the world it could not admit without being compelled thereto, would compromise its dignity in view of the other Powers, would sacrifice its honour in the eyes of its own subjects, and would commit a mental and moral suicide.

Although the refusal of Russia to accord the modifications required by the Sublime Porte has been based on a question of honour, it cannot be denied that the ground of that refusal was simply and solely its desire not to allow explicit terms to replace vague expressions which might at some future time furnish it with a pretext for intermeddling. Such conduct, therefore, compels the Sublime Porte to persist on its part in withholding its adhesion.

Before the entrance of the Russian troops into the two Principalities, some of

the representatives of the Powers, actuated by the sincere intention of preventing the occupation of those provinces, urged upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of framing a draft note occupying a middle place between the draft note of the Sublime Porte and that of Prince Menchikoff. More lately the representatives of the Powers confidentially communicated different schemes of arrangement to the Sublime Porte. None of these latter responded to the views of the Imperial Government; and the Ottoman Cabinet was on the point of entering into negotiations with the representatives of the Powers on the basis of a project drawn up by itself in conformity with these suggestions. It was at this moment that news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians arrived, a fact which changed the face of the whole question.

Since the Cabinet of St Petersburg has not been content with the assurances and pledges that have been offered, since the benevolent efforts of the high Powers have remained fruitless, since, in fine, the Sublime Porte cannot tolerate or suffer any longer the actual state of things, or the prolongation of the occupation of the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities, they being integral portions of its empire—the Ottoman Cabinet, with the firm and praiseworthy intention of defending the sacred rights of sovereignty and the independence of its Government, will employ just reprisals against a violation of the treaties which it considers as a *casus belli*. It notifies, then, officially that the Government of his Majesty the Sultan finds itself obliged to declare war, that it has given most precise instructions (*les instructions les plus catégoriques*) to his Excellency Omer Pacha to demand from Prince Gortschakoff the evacuation of the Principalities, and to commence hostilities if after a delay of fifteen days from the arrival of his despatch at the Russian head-quarters an answer in the negative should be returned.

It is distinctly understood that should the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be negative, the Russian agents are to quit the Ottoman States, and that the commercial relations of the respective subjects of the two Governments shall be broken off.

At the same time the Sublime Porte will not consider it just to lay an embargo upon Russian merchant vessels, as has been the practice. Consequently they will be warned to resort either to the Black Sea or to the Mediterranean Sea, as they shall think fit, within a term that shall hereafter be fixed. Moreover, the Ottoman Government being unwilling to place hindrance in the way of commercial intercourse between the subjects of friendly Powers, will during the war leave the Straits open to their mercantile marine.

WHAT LIES AT THE BOTTOM OF COMBINATIONS.

The disputes between the employed and the employers increase in intensity and acerbity, and are becoming of far more importance to the public than the contest between Russia and Turkey. The announced stoppage of the mills at Preston took place on Saturday, and of the 30,000 hands usually employed in the mills of that town, from 20,000 to 25,000, it is estimated, are now out of work. The amount of wages paid at the mills closed was about 12,000*l* weekly; and, including the various profits obtained on the goods the hands made, we can scarcely estimate the value of their produce at much less than double the amount of their wages, exclusive of the value of the raw materials they worked up. In other words, this suspension of work represents a weekly loss to the community of not less than 20,000*l*, or upwards of 1,000,000*l* in the year.

But the stoppage of the mills at Preston is only a part of the general suspension, and probably the suspension of work at other places may double or treble the amount of the loss at Preston. At a time when a bad harvest has lessened the annual value of our agricultural produce at least 10,000,000*l*, and to obtain food it must be bought by the produce of our manufacturing industry, these untimely contentions strike off two or three million of its annual value. They have continued now for several weeks, though they have only recently existed in all their present magnitude, and through that time some proportionate part of the great loss has been continually inflicted on the community. The withdrawal, it is said, of so much wages operates very injuriously on the trade of Preston, and everywhere the suspension of work, putting a stop to wages and putting a stop to profit, must be alike injurious to the workmen, the mill-owners, all the tradesmen connected with them, and to the public at large. Should this suspension of industry continue, it will speedily affect our whole trade and our revenue, and while it lasts will give a serious check to the increase of national prosperity.

The pecuniary loss alone makes this a deeply interesting subject; but when we think of the irritation that takes place between masters and men, and the accusations that are bandied from side to side—the sufferings of the wives and children of the factory operatives—the manner in which homes must be neglected or broken up—the habits of idleness and of turbulence that will be formed—the substitution of general feverish excitement for the quiet, steady, tranquil pursuits of labour,—the moral consequences of these strikes are more appalling even than the pecuniary loss, though that to many will be destitution and almost starvation.

We have already, a fortnight ago, transcribed some of the complaints of the millowners, especially "that they were obliged to defend their right of managing their own establishments," and preventing one party only to the bargain settling the rate of wages. In a very elaborate address of a Mr George Cowell in favour of the operatives, we find that the gist of their complaint, after having made the demand for an increase of 10 per cent., is, that "the majority of the masters spurned the hands from their presence, treated them with insult, and in a few cases with a rudeness unbearable." "Had they not been treated as degraded slaves, the best workmen of Lancashire would not have formed such a formidable organisation." While the great question, therefore, at issue is a money one—more or less of profit to the masters, and more or less of wages to the workmen—there is a subsidiary question of manners involved, and on one side encroach-

ments are resisted, while on the other unbearable rudeness is spurned. Thus the dispute is evidently not isolated—it is not distinct from the general course of society—does not exclusively appertain to the business of spinning and weaving—it is a question belonging to the general subject of an insufficiency of wealth to satisfy all claimants on it, and of the aristocratic or arbitrary manners which have long been a national reproach, and which are said to prevail amongst all classes. Only time and experience can cure the latter—the former lies more within the province of legislation.

We stated last week, in our article on "The Theory of Low Profits," that the "next immediate cause why wages and profits are comparatively low, is some ill-conceived political regulations." We showed, too, that the chief part of the prosperity which has distinguished the last eleven years had its rise and continuance in the abolition of such regulations. The principle is general, and not limited, now that trade is universal, to one country; in fact, wages and profits in England are in some measure dependent on the political and fiscal regulations of the United States and of France, as well as on our own political and fiscal regulations. Those of the United States and of France we can only affect by our example, but our own fiscal and political regulations that still impede the production of wealth we ourselves can alter. We have at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that we cannot alter our own regulations in the right direction without inducing a necessity, such as we have seen arise within the last few months in France, and now making itself manifest in the United States, for other nations to take the same course. Thus, what the public has to do of most importance in reference to this interruption to industry, is to improve our fiscal regulations, and remove from them, as we have been doing, all that stands in the way of expanding enterprise and increasing the rewards of labour.

A union of the operatives and the masters to obtain the removal of the remaining fiscal and political obstacles to the increase of wealth, by which a larger quantity would be obtained, and both wages and profits would be increased, would be more reasonable than a fight which of the two shall have the larger share of the lesser quantity. The more fiscal impediments to production are removed, the more palpable and irksome do those become which are allowed to remain, and there are yet many such; but it is not our purpose now to advert to any of them, but merely to state the principle which lies at the bottom of these unhappy disputes. There is not enough of wealth produced, and at the disposal of the millowners and their workmen, to give the latter as large wages as they desire, and ensure the former the ordinary and average rate of profit. More wealth is the desideratum. Whether in the absence of all fiscal impediments to the production of wealth enough would always be produced to satisfy the demands of both classes, is a question which may be entertained when all such impediments are got rid of. As long as any of them bar the way to the increase of wealth, we cannot tell what lies beyond them. We can, however, say without any hesitation, that when a real deficiency, occasioned by a bad harvest here, with disturbances and bad laws abroad, is the cause of low profits and low wages, it is the height of folly to add to the deficiency by disputes that more effectually stop production than all the ill-conceived fiscal regulations of the world.

CONSUMPTION OF HORSE FOOD IN LONDON.

THE following curious information of the quantity of oats brought into London in the year ending 4th September, 1853, and the comparison between the consumption of that and previous years, with which we have been favoured, is very instructive. It confirms what every successive day's experience of streets more and more supplied with the convenience of omnibuses and cabs has already taught every Londoner, that the disuse of long stages, and the substitution of mechanic power for horse power as the means of distant locomotion, have added very much to the amount of horse power used for short stages. Year after year, since the beginning of the account in 1839—40, has the supply and consumption of horse food increased, and this year it much exceeds any previous year, though this year the supply has by no means been abundant, nor the price low. The great importation has not come up to the great consumption, and it will be a mistake if agriculturists suppose that wheat is the only cereal, the production of which must be increased to meet the public wants.

The SUPPLIES OF OATS TO LONDON were (say seaborne and per Eastern Counties and Great Northern Railways) as follows:—

In the Fourth Quarter, 1852—13 weeks.			
	qrs.	or weekly average	qrs.
English, Coastwise	3,839	—	395
— Per E. Counties Railway	17,807	—	1,369
— Per Gt. Northern Railway	19,115	—	1,470
Scotch	26,952	—	2,227
Irish	124,261	—	9,558
Foreign	146,403	—	11,261
	340,377		26,170
In the First Quarter, 1853—13 weeks.			
	qrs.	or weekly average	qrs.
English, Coastwise	3,759	—	442
— Per E. Counties Railway	26,680	—	1,845
— Per Gt. Northern Railway	22,850	—	1,786
Scotch	25,266	—	1,990
Irish	83,681	—	6,390
Foreign	112,146	—	8,703
	276,782		20,879

In the Second Quarter, 1852—13 weeks.			
	qrs.	or weekly average	qrs.
English, Coastwise	7,026	—	540
— Per E. Counties Railway	7,220	—	554
— Per Gt. Northern Railway	12,842	—	984
Scotch	16,287	—	1,237
Irish	91,463	—	7,035
Foreign	193,417	—	14,678
	328,055		25,333

In the Third Quarter, 1853—14 weeks.			
	qrs.	or weekly average	qrs.
English, Coastwise	10,345	—	739
— Per E. Counties Railway	6,659	—	618
— Per Gt. Northern Railway	11,659	—	835
Scotch	23,165	—	1,655
Irish	67,779	—	4,127
Foreign	379,944	—	27,139
	491,581		35,113

Therefore, in the season 1852-3, the supplies of oats to London have been (say seaborne and per rail):—

	qrs.	or weekly	qrs.
Fourth Quarter 1852.....	340,377	—	26,170
First — 1853.....	270,782	or in 2 qrs	611,159 qrs
Second —	328,055	— 3 qrs	939,314 qrs
Third —	491,581	— 4 qrs	1,430,796 qrs
	1,430,795		26,996

Now, the supply in the season—

	qrs.	or weekly average	qrs.
1839—40	989,292	—	19,024
1840—1	1,143,500	—	21,990
1841—2	1,083,930	—	20,844
1842—3	1,145,253	—	22,025
1843—4	1,307,726	—	23,225
1844—5	1,352,518	—	24,086
1845—6	1,033,542	—	21,029
1846—7	1,242,503	—	23,894
1847—8	1,052,545	—	20,241
1848—9	1,276,150	—	24,665
1849—50	1,282,630	—	24,362
1850—1	1,266,829	—	24,899
1851—2	1,294,772	—	26,996
1852—3	1,430,795	—	—

The supplies for the season 1852-3 consisted of—

	qrs.	say	per cent.
147,231 English oats	—	10	—
94,070 Scotch oats	—	7	—
356,584 Irish oats	—	25	—
832,910 Foreign oats	—	58	—
	1,420,795	100	—

17 Mark Lane, Oct., 1853.

GILLIES and HORNE.

Agriculture.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR WELL-BRED STOCK.

WE have, on several occasions, adverted to some recent examples of the demand for our well-bred stock which exists in America, especially in the United States; and it is the opinion of the most competent men engaged in supplying such demand, that at present it is only commencing. A little consideration of the circumstances of agriculture in America will fully support that opinion. Land suitable for grazing is comparatively cheap and plentiful; while, as Professor Johnston tells us, a considerable portion of the grain-growing land has been successively cropped so long, that without a large supply of manure or the introduction of a system of rotations, the continuance of grain-growing will scarcely be remunerative. The readiest and simplest rotation, especially where labour is scarce and dear, is to lay down the land to grass for two, three, or more years, to be broken up again for corn after having been depastured and rested. This, where land is cheap, is perhaps the best method of keeping a large quantity of stock, as it is particularly applicable to the present state of American husbandry. The taste for stock-keeping, too, appears to be superseding, in a great measure, the passion for race horses, once so prevalent in the States. The following passage from the *New York Journal of Commerce* bears out our often-expressed views of the market America offers for well-bred stock, and is most encouraging to our own breeders:—

The importations into the country have become quite frequent and important. A few years ago the taste ran in a different direction, and blood horses were all the go. Friam, Glencoe, Monarch, and horses of that stamp, were purchased in England at enormous prices—15,000 or 16,000 dollars being paid for a single animal; but a fondness for racing has diminished not only in the Northern but also in the Southern States, and the importation of well-bred cattle, sheep, and hogs has been pursued with more ardour. Whoever will compare our common native sheep with the improved breeds will see at once an immense difference between them, and yet the care, attention, and expense required to raise the former is no more than for those of higher grade. One is an ornament to lawns and an object of interest; the other almost a disgrace to the poorest farms. The profit which attends the raising of higher breeds is far greater, and it ever increases the pleasure derived from farming to have the stock of a superior quality. In a late celebration attended by breeders of fine sheep, it was stated that those from the United States were the purchasers in the English markets of the best animals. The influence of previous importations and of those now going on must be extensively felt in the production of fine wool in the United States, and the manufacture of excellent woollen fabrics. The vast extent of grazing land we possess in the Northern and Middle States makes the production of wool one of the most important objects of industry. The Southern States, except on a few of the mountains, are not suited for this business.....It was supposed that Illinois, which has a level lay of the land, was not suited to this purpose; but it was ascertained that sheep which had reached their growth in the Eastern States advanced materially

In size and weight from being introduced to rich pastures on the prairies. The wool became coarser, but it increased in quantity. This important interest is now under full way in most of the States which are adapted to the purpose, and it will make a great impression upon the prosperity of the country. It is, however, in the breed of fine cattle that we are likely most to excel. Gentlemen having country seats have shown a laudable desire to import the best stock, on the principle that a few good animals in a country where labour is dear, are better than numerous poor ones; and that animals of fine shape and colour are objects of interest in their lawns. The county of Westchester, especially, has become eminent for its numerous and superior breeds of imported stock. Among the earliest importations into that county were some noble cattle from Holland. They were beautiful in shape, large and good milkers. These have been crossed with the Durham, and a breed known as Dutch and Durham is scattered over the county. Old Mr Bathgate, who lives there, and who has been engaged in this business for half a century, speaks of them as being among the best for milking. Stock of the Alderney, Ayrshire, and Devon breeds have been imported by other gentlemen; but importations of the Durham have been most numerous, and, where the pasturage is good, they are considered the best stock, not only for the dairy, but also for the shambles. Colonel Morris, the President of the State Agricultural Society, who resides there, has been very active in the business of importing good stock into the country. His sales of cattle have attracted a great concourse of people, and large prices have been paid.

Colonel Morris, referred to in the above extract, is one of the purchasers of the "Duke of Gloucester" at the late Earl Ducie's sale, as well as several others of the best animals of the Tortworth herd. We may mention, also, that the "Grank Duke," a bull of the same family, just sold to America for 1,000 guineas, left the London Docks for his transatlantic home on the 10th instant.

In connection with this subject we may usefully allude to a proposal which is now being privately circulated amongst a few gentlemen interested in stock, for establishing a "Stock Breeding Company," with a capital of 25,000*l*, to be raised by shares of 50*l* or 100*l* each. The plan suggested is to call for about one-half the capital—say 10,000*l* or 12,000*l*—to hire a suitable farm near London, and within a moderate distance of a station on one of the great lines of railway, and to form a first-rate breeding herd of Shorthorns, selling off the bull calves yearly by auction and without reserve. It is estimated that about 3,000*l* would put a farm of 300 to 400 acres into suitable condition as regards buildings, steam-engine, implements, working stock, &c., for a breeding establishment, and that 7,000*l* or 8,000*l* would enable a herd of the best and most fashionable blood to be collected. Of the public utility of such an undertaking there can be no doubt, and we believe that it would afford a very good return for the capital expended. There is nothing speculative or uncertain in such an undertaking, and its success would mainly depend on good management. Few farmers, or, indeed, landowners, like to incur so large an outlay, exclusively, on this branch of husbandry, yet it is only by a paramount, if not exclusive, attention to a breeding herd or flock that it can be made highly profitable. One immense advantage a breeding establishment by a company would possess over that of a private breeder would consist in its greater permanence. What breeder could see without regret the successive dispersions of Earl Spencer's, Mr Bate's, and Earl Ducie's Shorthorn herds? The value of the stock which each of these owners had in a lifetime collected and reared at no small cost and with matured judgment, was proved in each instance at the final sale; but had either of those herds been kept together, treated as an investment of capital, and the young males only disposed of annually by public and unreserved sales, can it be doubted that the money returns of a very few years would have been far greater than even the large sums for which the herds when broken up sold?

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

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

Alexandria, Oct. 5, 1853.

Notwithstanding the animated accounts from Europe, there is far less briskness in purchases, which are being made at 33s 3d f. o. b. for Saidi, 31s 3d f. o. b. for Behera, and 26s f. o. b. for beans. Cotton, 9 to 12 dollars per cantar; flax, 75 to 85 piastres for rough, and 120 to 140 piastres for dressed per cantar, according to quality. The high rates paid for vessels to the Black Sea has drawn seeking ships to that quarter, so that none have arrived here recently, and tonnage continues in demand at advancing rates. For the Mediterranean ports there is considerable activity in loading, and several French vessels chartered for Marseilles have come in recently. We quote the rate for beans to the United Kingdom 13s 6d to 14s; ballast for direct port, 11s 6d to 12s; cotton, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 per cent.; flax, clean, 4*l* and 5 per cent.; gum, 2*l* 15s and 5 per cent.; wool, 7*l* and 5 per cent. Coals are in demand, preference being given to Cardiff, which will command 20s to 21s, deliverable from on board. Exchange on London, 99 piastres.

(From Messrs Drake and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Greverus and Cohen.)
Havana, Sept. 14, 1853.

Our shipments of sugars during the last month amounted to 82,223 boxes, against only 48,621 boxes during the same period last year, and but for the continued great scarcity of vessels a larger quantity would probably have gone forward. This want of vessels tended much to depress our market, and a decline of about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ *rl* upon the quotations of our last printed circular was submitted to in some instances. The more favourable advices which reached us from Europe and the United States on the 19th ult., and a somewhat more liberal supply of vessels, encouraged our planters to hold out for higher rates, which purchasers have had to submit to. Whites are neglected and lower, but yellow support last month's prices.

The exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1853	1852	1851
	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.
United States	229,145	309,628	345,005
Russia and Cowes (whites)	66,455	87,354	170,874
Great Britain and North of Europe	418,994	316,659	308,076
Mediterranean	90,505	75,376	72,067
Spain	116,533	128,172	89,786

Total

Molasses has been in better request, and late purchases have been made at 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs, equal to 5s 1d per English cwt, free on board; the stock of the article is very light.

Our exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1853	1852	1851
	hdhs.	hdhs.	hdhs.
From Havana	30,789	33,943	37,759
— Matanzas	68,810	62,623	71,008
— Cardenas	76,113	76,050	84,587
— Mariel	4,956	3,382	6,944

Total

Of which to the—

	1853	1852	1851
	hdhs.	hdhs.	hdhs.
United States	150,404	157,288	174,519
British provinces	15,821	13,560	10,911
Great Britain	14,443	4,250	14,968

Total

Coffee scarce at 8s to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols for ordinary to good seconds.

Freights have continued to improve. The last charters for Cowes have been made at 4*l* 5s per ton; 3*l* 10s has been paid for a ship of about 6,000 boxes to London, and 4*l* 10s for two small-sized Spanish vessels for Hamburg direct. Freights to the United States are also firmer; several vessels have been taken at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dol per box for Boston and New York, and 8 dols per hdd to land at outports. We hear of no engagements of vessels for molasses.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND COFFEE FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 31, 1853 AND 1852.

	Boxes of Sugar.		From Matanzas	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Cowes or Cork and a market	266,810	134,979	93,501	45,494
Russia ..	59,399	62,938	16,956	24,416
Sweden and Denmark	20,616	17,860	1,872	4,985
Hamburg ..	21,770	23,382	3,357	12,452
Bremen ..	1,917	4,894	...	1,122
Holland ..	5,506	14,243	...	369
Belgium ..	21,011	20,422	...	7,899
Havre and Bordeaux ..	31,017	23,591	4,292	5,376
Marseilles ..	30,487	25,659	5,235	5,314
Spain ..	92,577	105,973	25,256	27,179
Trieste and Italy ..	43,145	23,302	17,273	21,501
Boston ..	18,388	39,274	29,166	28,305
New York ..	45,308	95,665	65,698	72,427
Philadelphia ..	2,868	15,999	15,501	15,147
Baltimore ..	239	106	1,552	...
New Orleans ..	14,725	17,392	19,254	6,210
Other ports of the United States ..	3,230	2,013	10,608	5,618
British provinces ..	597	370	3,794	3,623
Various ..	2,848	3,543	3,368	4,039
Total	629,449	627,895	301,493	259,494

	Arrobes of Coffee.		From Matanzas	
	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.
Cowes or Cork and a market	2,941	164	...	...
Russia ..	130	85	600	...
Hamburg ..	1,578	615	...	...
Bremen ..	2,891	...	...	...
Belgium ..	4,059	...	...	...
Havre and Bordeaux ..	2,740	81	801	...
Marseilles ..	13,964	6,298	790	708
Spain ..	12,522	35,634	8,119	5,974
Trieste and Italy ..	15,733	17,318	3,618	...
Boston ..	9,325	762	...	24
New York ..	26	1,645	...	...
Philadelphia ..	18	33	...	...
New Orleans ..	46,177	60,983	...	102
Other ports of the United States ..	1,366	2,964	1,200	180
British provinces ..	...	...	128	186
Various ..	2,069	2,949	108	133
Total	114,639	127,051	15,404	7,120

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 20, 1853.

A few days ago a hope was entertained that the Eastern dispute would be only between the Turks and the Russians, and that actual war might be prevented, or at least would be waged only between the two contending powers, all the other Cabinets remaining neutral. But that opinion has been rather weakened by the last advices received from Petersburg and Constantinople. The wrath of the Czar was very great, that an enemy which he affected to despise had dared to offend him, and send a declaration of war; he declared that all negotiation was over, and he would overturn the Turkish empire before laying down his arms. He sent at once orders to the Generals who command his reserve army of Poland to march towards the Southern provinces, and he announced his intention to repair immediately to Odessa. His resentment was increased by General Goyon's recall, which he considered as an affront from the Emperor of the French, though it was only the result of a blunder of M. de Bourquency, the French Ambassador near the Austrian Court. Gen. Goyou was present at Olmutz during the interview of the two Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Czar had invited him to go to Warsaw. But M. Bourquency apprehended that M. Goyou, who was not completely initiated into the services of the French Cabinet, would make some diplomatic mistake. He wrote to his Court that his presence at Warsaw might increase the difficulties, so that M. Goyou was recalled as he was about to follow the Emperor of Russia. This unlucky incident offended the Czar, who ceased to speak of some

concessions, and who became quite furious at the declaration of war which was sent by the Turks.

It is true that the Austrian Government has announced with much *colat* that they were determined to reduce their army. The *German Gazette* has even pretended that the reduction would amount to more than 100,000 soldiers, and realize a saving of 25,000 florins. But the reality of this measure is much doubted. It is very easy to announce a reduction and to maintain the whole army. How is it possible to believe that Austria, which refused to adopt such a measure when Europe was completely at peace, would take it in the present circumstances when an European war may be anticipated, and when Austria wants all its resources to prevent Lombardy and Hungary revolting against its dominions?

The last despatches from Constantinople have not announced the passage of the Dardanelles by the allied fleets; and as the four frigates which had come to Constantinople during the Beiram had returned to Besika Bay, many persons believe that the French and English Cabinets have adjourned their actual intervention, and would take only a decisive step if the Russians should pass the Balkans and threaten Constantinople. But our Government begins to consider this eventuality as very probable, and it takes measures accordingly. A reinforcement of 1,800 sailors has been sent to our fleet, and all the ships of war which are in the Mediterranean have received orders to prepare to embark troops. The *Constitutionnel* announced on Sunday last that troops were to be embarked for the Levant, and it was contradicted by the *Moniteur*; but every preparation is making to effect this project if it be necessary.

The Government is also puzzled by questions of finance. The disposable funds of the Treasury are at a very low ebb; on the 13th instant, the account current of the Treasury at the Bank amounted to 55 millions. The Minister of Finance had postponed several heavy payments to preserve that sum for the publication of the monthly report of the Bank. But the account current does not now exceed 40 millions, and a large amount of *Bons de Tresor* become due at the end of October. It is probable that they will not be renewed unless the rate of interest, which is now 3½ per cent., be raised to 4½ or 5 per cent. Overtures have been made to bankers for a public loan, but the moment is very unfavourable for such a financial measure. It could be scarcely negotiated above 65 per cent. in Three per Cents., and the present condition of the bullion of the Bank does not allow this establishment to make a new advance to the Treasury. According to the last report of the Bank, the bullion had decreased 72 millions during the month of September, and at the same time the *Portefeuilles* had increased 86 millions, so that the Bank had been obliged to raise its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent. But the decrease of the bullion is continued: it amounted to 10 millions from October 13th to the 18th, and M. Dargout apprehends that an increase of the rate of interest from 4 to 4½ per cent. will be necessary.

Corn markets are still without supplies and prices are increasing everywhere. Wheat is worth in Paris 50f per hectolitre, and flour 90f per 157 kilogrammes. Prices will scarcely decrease before the end of November, as our farmers have no grain ready to be sent to the market, and no time to spare for thrashing, because they are occupied with sowing.

The public was rather startled on Tuesday last, when it was announced that domiciliary visits and many arrests of Republicans had been made during the preceding night. M. Goodchaux, late Minister of Finance, and M. Bastide, late Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Provisional Government, were arrested, and a search was made in their dwellings. They were, however, immediately set at liberty, as nothing suspicious was found among their papers. Ten or twelve other Republicans are sent to prison; they are accused of conspiracy against the Government of Louis Napoleon.

The following are the variations of our securities from October 13th to 19th:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c		
The 3 per Cents. varied from	72	80	to	73	25	and left off at	72	35
The 4½ per Cents.	99	56	—	100	0	—	99	45
Bank Shares without change at...	2800	c	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Shares varied from.....	830	0	—	845	0	—	835	0
Strasbourg	506	25	—	520	0	—	506	25
Lyons	895	0	—	905	0	—	887	50
Orleans.....	1152	50	—	1170	0	—	1150	0
Rouen	1012	50	—	1025	0	—	1002	50
Havre	485	0	—	467	50	—	480	0
Avignon	727	50	—	735	0	—	725	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The Bourse has been very heavy, but the variations were insignificant. The Three per Cents. varied from 72f 20c to 72f 10c; the Four-and-a-half per Cents. from 99f 45c to 99f 15c; the Bank shares were at 2,800f; the Northern shares varied from 830f to 835f; Strasbourg from 905f to 900f; Lyons from 885f to 887f 50c; Orleans from 1,150f to 1,142f 50c; Rouen from 1,002f 50c to 1,000f; Avignon from 725f to 722f 50c.

Correspondence.

CARRIERS' LAW.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the question put in your valuable journal (the only one I ever read) in last Saturday's number, as to the date, &c., of the statute which saves common carriers harmless from loss of silks, &c.

The statute is 11 Will. IV. and 1 Geo. IV., c. 68, sec. 1, which relieves from responsibility, unless notice is given to the carrier on putting the goods into his charge. All the judges except one concurred, in 1851 (*Hart v. Baxendale*, 6 Exch. R. 789), in a case which arose on the London and North-Western Railway, in this interpretation of the statute. There is no statute on the subject of earlier date.—Yours, &c.,
Temple, Oct. 17.

LEX.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I believe it is a maxim of the political economists that every man should be allowed peaceably to get as much as he can for his commodity, and that the seller will probably be a better judge than any uninterested party, however learned in their science, of what that maximum is. Public writers who censure violently the workmen's demands, and counsel the masters not to yield to them, appear to me sometimes to lose sight of these maxims.

It is also, if I am not mistaken, admitted by these same political economists (who were never particular friends of ours); that A.'s refusal to sell is at least as good a proof that the market price has not been offered, as B.'s refusal to buy is a proof of the contrary. Writers who point to the simple fact of the refusal to comply with the men's demands as irrefutable evidence that they should not have been made, appear to me to forget this maxim also.

I am told that all good Benthamites have scratched out of their dictionary such words as "regrater," "forestaller," "usurer," "extortioner," &c., and that they affirm that a greater demand than supply give the seller the power to exact a higher price, and the right to do so if he can. May not a shipwright, for instance, who could neither read nor understand Mr Bentham, possibly have a glimmering of this fact at the present time?

If so, have we, as Benthamites, the right to call him a "misguided man," to rate him from the bench, to abuse him in the papers, and to caricature him in "Punch"?

A general bullying of the "bears," or an overbearing attack upon the "bulls," might probably have some influence on the Stock Exchange; but it would neither be fair towards the "bulls" or the "bears." I suppose we feel this, for no writer interferes with them to damage or uphold either side.

Now, we are simply "bulls," and our employers (without offence) are "bears."

Might it not, then, be wiser, after all, to let us alone too?—I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

W. M. T.

Oct. 20, 1853.

[W. M. T. misunderstands the question at issue. The "bears" or the "bulls" may, having a common object to obtain, act in one direction, but they do not combine to compel the others to come into their terms. All sellers are justified in getting as much money as they can in the open market for their commodities—all buyers are justified in getting those commodities for as little money as possible; but all sellers and all buyers do not combine to force the other party to come into their terms. What is condemned, therefore, as unreasonable, is the combination of one set of men to compel another set to agree to what they propose. The demand is accompanied by a threat, which is not the custom of open markets.—ED. ECON.]

LEVYING THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—A workman wishes to have your opinion of the liability of persons situated as detailed in the two cases below, which are real, to pay income tax:—

1st.—Suppose a working man with an income from his own wages and other sources amounting to 62l per annum, and having three children bringing in amongst them 39l per annum. The food and clothes of the children cost more than the amount of their earnings, and the father would have a much better income if he were without them. Is it lawful to add the wages of the children to the father's earnings, so as to make the gross income of the family 101l, and to charge the father with income tax?

2nd.—Another working man has an income of less than 100l per annum, and has two children working, one of whom hands over to his father a fixed weekly sum, which does not more than cover the cost of his board and lodging; the other is an apprentice, whose wages do not half pay for his maintenance. Can the assessor add the money received from these children to the father's income, so as to make him liable to the tax, when, in fact, he would have a greater income without them, and still would be exempt from the tax? Can the father, though in worse circumstances on account of the children and their wages, be made liable to a tax from which he would be free if he were without the burden of the children?

If you will take the trouble to answer these queries in your next, you will much oblige your constant reader,

M. H.

Burnley, Oct. 19, 1853.

[We are averse from noticing strictly legal questions such as these, and particularly questions concerning the collection of taxes; but we suppose that the Legislature could not possibly contemplate uniting the income of a parent with the income of a child or children, to bring the parent within the tax. The income of each person must be 100l, as we understand the law, to entitle the collector to levy the tax.

In the second case, we apprehend only the profit, whatever that might amount to, on the sum received for board, after deducting the cost, could be in reason added to the parent's income. If the conduct referred to were legal, every family of small means, consisting of two or three sisters, or a mother and two daughters, each of whom has an independent income of less than 100l living together, would be subject to the tax on the whole income of the three, and be induced to live separate to avoid it. To break up families must be contrary to the will of the Legislature, and we conclude, therefore, the proceeding referred to, which would tempt parents to turn children out of doors, must be illegal.—ED. ECON.]

LAW OF PROFIT.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Will you allow me very briefly to make an observation or two on the "Theory of Profits," discussed in your last number, p. 1157. I do not exactly see that the theory in question is really inconsistent with the state of facts on which the article referred to founds its remarks. The two "received principles" to which reference is there

made, cannot be separated, but are only true in combination, and then they may be stated thus:—

The rate of Profit varies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Directly as} \\ \text{Inversely as} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1.) \text{ The progress of new Inventions} \\ \text{in art.} \\ (2.) \text{ The enlargement of the Field of} \\ \text{Employment.} \\ \text{Together with} \\ \text{The rate of Wages.} \end{array} \right.$

Or, throwing it into the shape of a formula:—

Profit (P) varies as $\frac{\text{Progress of Invention (I) + enlargement of Field of employment (F)}}{\text{Wages (W)}}$.

Or, still further abbreviated:—

$$P \propto \frac{I + F}{W}$$

If wages were the only element in the calculation affecting the question of profit, then it would of course invariably follow from its inverse proportion, that as the rate of wages increased, the rate of profit would diminish.

But there are the two other elements to be taken into account with which "profits" vary directly, increasing as they increase and diminishing as they diminish.

Hence it follows, that although the rate of wages may advance, yet if the "progress of invention," together with the "field of employment for capital," advances and enlarges at a still faster and greater rate, so LONG will the rate of profit continue to increase, notwithstanding the increase in wages.

On the other hand, if the progress of invention and the enlarging field of employment, which go directly to increase the rate of profit, were to become stationary, or even should advance less rapidly than wages, supposing wages to go on increasing, then it would follow from the above considerations that profits would in that case fall, while wages rose.

Z. Z.

18th October, 1853.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Court is now sojourning at Windsor. Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the other branches of the Royal Family are in the enjoyment of good health.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, the 24th inst., at Windsor Castle.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Ch. Heyvaert as Consul at Adelaide (acting Consul-General in Australia) for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Alfred William Powles as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr Antonio Roux as Vice-Consul at Falmouth, Jamaica, for the Republic of New Granada.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, arrived at Dover yesterday morning from Ostend, and passed through London to Windsor, on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

METROPOLIS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Finsbury was held on Tuesday evening in the Music hall, Store street, for the purpose of calling upon the Government to aid the Turks in compelling the Russian army to evacuate the Danubian Principalities.

CORPORATION REFORM.—A meeting of the liverymen of the city of London was convened on Tuesday, by Mr Sheriff Wallis, at the London Tavern, "To consider how they might best assist Her Majesty's Commissioners in the forthcoming inquiry into the Corporation of the city of London, and so promote the constitutional right of local self-government." There was a considerable attendance of liverymen.

LECTURE ON THE LAW OF SHIPPING.—Mr Leone Levi delivered his first lecture on the Law of Shipping, at King's College, on Tuesday last. After a brief historical account of the progress of naval science, steam navigation, ship-building, and charts, he gave an account of the Meteorological Congress which has lately taken place at Brussels, by invitation of Lieutenant Maury, of the American Admiralty. He entered afterwards on the history of our Navigation Laws, showing how futile it is to attempt to secure strength and prosperity by legislative enactments, formed to divert the natural course of trade and the interchange of the produce of the earth. He gave some statistics of our mercantile marine, which we transcribe:—In 1803 it consisted of 2,167,863 tons, and in 1853 to 4,424,392 tons, or an increase of more than 100 per cent., whilst the amount of tonnage inwards and outwards actually increased from 3,292,013 to 13,602,750 tons, or more than 400 per cent. He then compared to this the mercantile marine of European States, which was given as follows:—Austria, 260,000 tons; France, 688,000 tons; Denmark, 90,000 tons; Greece, 262,000 tons; Norway, 400,000 tons; Netherlands, 400,000 tons; Spain, 360,000 tons, or altogether less than 3,000,000 tons. But the shipping of the United States of America exhibited most extraordinary figures. In 1803 she had only a tonnage of 949,147 tons, and in 1852, 4,138,439 tons; and, from the annual increase of ship-building, it is evident she will soon far exceed the tonnage of the United Kingdom. As to the classification of tonnage of the merchant vessels of the European States, they consist in a very large proportion of small vessels from 10 to 50 tons. For example, France possesses 6,521 vessels under 10 tons; 1,348 from 10 to 20 tons; 4,326 from 20 to 100 tons; 2,071 from 100 to 400 tons; 72 from 400 to 600 tons; and only six from 600 to 800 tons. On the contrary, the large proportion of vessels built in this country and in the United States consists of vessels of from 500 to 2,000 tons. If we left our coasting trade open, some proportion of such small foreign vessels might be usefully employed in this country, and perhaps a larger proportion of the foreign trade of European States would be carried on by British vessels.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week that ended on Saturday was 1,039. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52, the average number was 949, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, will give 1,044. A comparison of the actual and estimated results show that London last week suffered not more than its ordinary rate of mortality. Cholera, which has made

its presence felt in various parts of the metropolis, and during the four weeks that followed the 10th September showed a small but continuous increase, does not appear latterly to have gained ground. The deaths from this disease were 65 in the first week of October; last week they declined to 45. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that 45 was the number registered in the corresponding week (viz., the forty-second) of 1848. For many weeks thereafter the deaths rose and fell, dropping as low as one and two in the spring of 1849, till the epidemic broke out with violence in summer. The fluctuations which mark its previous history may attend its course again; but experience affords sufficient warning that a temporary abatement should not lull into security those whose business it is to prepare for the attack. The 45 deaths of last week (21 of which occurred to males, 24 to females) were thus distributed over London: In the west districts, 6; in the north, 3; in the central, 2; in the east, 6; and on the south side of the Thames, 28. Last week the births of 812 boys and 761 girls, in all 1,573 children, were registered in London. The average number in corresponding weeks of 1845-52 was 1,561. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.587 in. The mean temperature was 52 deg., which is slightly above the average of the same week in 38 years. The wind blew generally from the north-east.

PROVINCES.

WAGES MOVEMENT.—On Saturday afternoon the various mills in Preston and its vicinity, in which the notices to the hands had expired, were closed; and upwards of 15,000 additional persons are thus left without employment. The number of mill hands at Preston is estimated at about 30,000, and the number who are now walking about the streets of Preston, without employment, is set down as from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. The amount of wages paid weekly at the various mills now closed, is stated to have been from 13,000 to 18,000.

THE APPLE CROP IN THE WEST.—A vast increase has of late years taken place in the quantity of elder made in the west of England. Particular attention has been paid to it in Devonshire, and its quality has been much improved. The crop of apples this season has been more than an average; in fact, in some parts they have been exceedingly abundant. In the neighbourhood of Exeter, and in the south of Devon, the trees in many orchards are almost broken down with them. Cider is expected, therefore, to be more than usually cheap. A brisk trade has of late sprung up with the London market, and the apple crop in Devonshire is looked upon as one of great importance. During the last few weeks some cargoes have been imported at Exeter, from France, and have sold at 1/ per hoghead.

UNIVERSITY FOR WALES.—A movement was commenced a short time ago for the purpose of establishing a university in Wales. It is now proposed that, under the title of "University of Wales," the College of St David at Lampeter, the Llandoverly Institution, the Brecon College, and the endowed Grammar schools of the principality, shall all be united and incorporated; students from all the above to be admissible for degrees in arts and divinity.

LOCAL CHARGES ON LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.—On Wednesday, the Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton, Captain C. M. D. Bethune, R.N., and C. Blackburne, Esq., held a commission of inquiry at St George's hall, Liverpool, into the local charges upon shipping and goods carried by shipping into that port. The Corporation was represented by the Town Clerk; the dock committee by the officials; the Birkenhead dock was also represented by the officers of the estate; and the steamship owners were represented by Mr J. E. Roundthwaite. Great satisfaction is expressed that, although nearly 300,000/ per annum is collected under the dock acts, and 100,000/ as town dues, so general is the legality and fairness with which the estates are managed, that scarcely any complaints were made. Regarding the management of the dock estate the following were the objections:—It was urged as an injustice to compel vessels which had discharged their cargoes in the Birkenhead docks, to pay the same amount of dues to which they would have been subject had they come directly to the port of Liverpool without visiting Birkenhead at all. It was also complained of, that vessels partly discharging their cargoes in the river and completing it in Birkenhead docks, were still liable to the dock dues. Regarding the town dues, it was stated that great convenience would ensue if importers of timber at Birkenhead would be freed from the payment of town dues. Ample explanations were given on all subjects, and it is believed that the result of the inquiry will not lead to any change in the management, either of the corporate property or the dock estate.

GRANT SALE OF LIVE STOCK ON HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMS AT WINDSOR.—On Monday, the annual selection of live stock, the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, was sold by auction at Norfolk farm, by Messrs Buckland and Son, and attracted a large attendance of butchers, graziers, and others.

IRELAND.

STATE OF TRADE.—In the mercantile world credit is well supported, and money is not by any means tight. The Customs duties are for the week 19,750/ against 22,750/ corresponding week last year, and are, therefore, underneath the latter period the sum of 3,000/. On the receipts are 7,500/; muscovado sugar, 2,750/; refined ditto, 180/; coffee, 160/; wine, 2,600/; spirits, 650/; tobacco, 5,200/; and miscellaneous, 700/.

THE POTATO CROP.—In all the accounts from Ireland it is stated that the potato disease has ceased, and that the remaining produce, whether still in the fields or placed in store, is perfectly sound, with every likelihood of continuing so. According to the best calculations, two-thirds of the crop are safe, and the yield was so very abundant that those two-thirds are fully equal to an average produce. Nevertheless, there has been an advance in the potato market, owing to the high price of corn, and an export demand for potatoes for England. Considerable quantities continue to be shipped for Liverpool and other English ports.

BANQUET TO MR DARGAN.—It has been resolved, by an influential portion of the Dublin gentry, to invite Mr Dargan to a public banquet, in appreciation of his services in promoting the Industrial Exhibition.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that Government, yielding to the numerous petitions on the subject, will very shortly make such a reduction in the duties upon coal as will effectually neutralise the coalition of the coal masters, and render invaluable service to every description of industry.

We learn that the weather has been extremely favourable for harvest operations, and that there has been considerable activity in the

corn trade. Flour has risen fully 1½ the sack. The average price at present is equivalent to 48c the 2 lb loaf, which is to be still delivered to the public at 40c, the Government paying the difference to the bakers. Although the flour delivered in Paris during the last month was 17,000 metrical quintals less than the amount sold, no apprehension is entertained of a scarcity, for the public stores contain 146,000 sacks of flour, equal to the consumption of the inhabitants for 75 days, independent of the Government reserved stores, which contain provision for 25 days in addition.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree granting an extraordinary credit of 5,000,000*l* to the Minister of Marine. The Ministerial report on which this decree is founded states that France has at present two squadrons of 40 ships-of-the-line, with a proportionate increase in the number of steam frigates and corvettes, and that the total of the French navy amounts to 161 vessels, manned by 33,625 sailors, gunners, and marines.

The imports of corn, &c., this year have exceeded 3,000,000 hectolitres. The *Moniteur* has published a decree granting until the 31st July, 1854, to foreign coasting vessels conveying corn, rice, potatoes, and dried pulse from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, or from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, the same privileges in French ports as French vessels possess, provided their cargoes have been shipped previously to the above date.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government has just published returns of the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands during the year 1852. They show considerable increase under the several heads of imports, exports, and transit. The total value of the imports was more than 322,000,000 florins, or 19,000,000 more than that of the previous year; and the total value of exports in 1852 was 272,000,000 florins, 30,000,000 more than in 1851. The total value of the transit trade is represented by 115,000,000 florins, being an augmentation of 17,000,000 florins compared with the former year.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Actual hostilities between those Powers appear imminent. The Czar, on receiving the news of the Turkish declaration of war, has declared that he retracts all his concessions, and has added that nothing now remains but war to the knife. Prince Gortschakoff has sent a reply to the demand made by Omer Pacha on the part of the Ottoman Government that the Russian forces evacuate the Danubian principalities within a period of fifteen days, otherwise hostilities will be commenced. The answer of the Russian commander-in-chief is to the effect that he is neither authorized to commence hostilities, nor to conclude peace, nor to evacuate the principalities.

It is asserted that both Austria and Prussia have pledged themselves to remain neutral in the struggle. The warlike activity of the Turks seems to have reached its acme. During the last month they have cast 100 cannon of various calibre. There are now under arms about 300,000 Mussulmans, viz., 120,000 between the Danube and the Balkan, 15,000 in Bosnia, 6,000 near Pristina, on the Servian frontier; 50,000 who will be mustered within 20 days at Adrianople; and from 80,000 to 100,000 on the frontier of Asia.

Immense barracks are being constructed on the banks of the Danube, where the Russians intend to pass the winter. General Gortschakoff has demanded of the Prince a heavy sum of money for the construction of these barracks, which has been paid. This expense will be included in the debt imposed on the country for the occupation of 1848 to 1851. The Wallachian Government is obliged to contract a loan of six millions of piastres (about 60,000*l*) to meet the demands of General Gortschakoff.

UNITED STATES.

The latest advices from New York reach down to the 4th inst. The market for breadstuffs was very active, and a considerable rise had taken place in the quotations.

James G. King, the head of the banking firm of J. G. King and Sons, of New York, died on the 4th inst., in his 63d year. Mr King was long connected with the house of Prince, Ward, King, and Co., and was a man of the highest standing amongst the mercantile community of New York, by whom he was universally respected.

Money was in request, but tolerably plentiful. The yellow fever at New Orleans has greatly abated. Up to the present time the exports of gold from New York this year have been far below those of the corresponding period of the two preceding years. They have amounted only to 3,070,000*l*, against 4,223,000*l* in 1852, and 6,252,000*l* in 1851. On the other hand, the receipts from California have been larger than in former years, but their influence has been in a great measure counteracted by the withdrawal from circulation of the heavy sums, now amounting altogether to nearly 6,000,000*l*, in the treasuries of the Union. The returns of the New York city banks for the week ending October 1, show an increase in discounts of 56,775*l*; in circulation, 44,124*l*; and a decrease in deposits of 343,673*l*; and in specie, 109,113*l*.

THE BRAZILS.

We have arrivals from Rio to the 13th ult. The following is a report of the produce market:—With the exception of large transactions in some articles of import, generally at still lower quotations, business has been very dull since last steamer. Little has been done in exchange, and the sales of coffee have scarcely reached 115,000 bags, of which 42,000 were for the States, and the remainder for the North of Europe and the Mediterranean. As our stock at market gradually rose to 200,000 bags, dealers have slightly given way, and prices may be quoted from 100 to 150 reis lower than at the commencement of the month. At those reduced rates about 40,000 bags were taken after the arrival of the *Tay*. Our money market is much easier, and money is plentiful at 8 to 9 per cent.

Comparative destination of COFFEE exported in August and since Jan. 1, 1852 and 1853.

Destination.	August		Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
	bags	bags	bags	bags
Antwerp	7,635	...	68,204	45,668
Baltic	5,050	...	18,988	19,642
Bremen .....	...	4,741	7,792	19,833
Cape of Good Hope	402	5,453	11,232	11,113
Channel	13,399	23,416	111,628	150,307
Denmark .....	...	3,650	37,150	12,901
France	4,726	4,333	48,387	47,493
Hamburg and Altona	7,783	5,914	103,386	138,162
Mediterranean	17,547	5,701	117,861	61,204
Portugal	2,747	1,637	13,980	6,786
Sweden .....	...	3,484	34,945	16,120
Trieste	13,770	...	23,874	10,222
United States	61,981	43,962	369,779	603,368
Other countries	331	1,486	4,569	3,914
	153,421	104,787	1,179,375	1,145,593

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following has come to hand from the Cape, dated the 6th of August:—"Nothing has occurred since the departure of the last steamer to check the activity which prevails in all commercial affairs owing to the large continued shipments to Australia, the amount of business transactions during the last month or two being unprecedented. The effect, however, of all this has been an enormous rise in the price of all articles of consumption, notwithstanding an unusually large harvest.

"On the frontier the peaceable aspect of affairs continued uninterrupted, although some who believe themselves competent to give an opinion on the subject think this happy state of things will only last until Sandilli receives the Queen's decision about the forfeited lands; but there appears nothing either in the acts or bearing of the Caffres to justify such an opinion at present."

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Adelaide, South Australia, have been received to the 13th of July. No great alteration had occurred in the general state of business. Burra Burra shares were quoted 142 buyers; and the average value of money was 8 to 10 per cent. The quotation for Victoria gold was 3*l* 17*s*, and that from Echunga, 3*l* 13*s* 6*d* per oz.

We have letters from Sydney a month later than those previously received, viz., to the 19th of July, up to which date there had apparently been no further important alteration in the state of the import markets, the arrivals having been less numerous during the past week or two. Large quantities of goods, it is said, were being continually forced to sale; but the evil is attributed to the want of storage rather than to the supply being such as to necessitate ruinous sacrifices, the consumption being very great. Building materials and furniture continued in extraordinary demand. From Melbourne, in the adjoining colony of Victoria, the accounts of the markets were more unfavourable. The Treasury minute for the establishment of a colonial mint at Sydney had just arrived, and had given great satisfaction. Beef tallow of best quality had been bought at 36*l* for South American trade, and mutton tallow for colonial consumption at 40*l*. The supply was trifling. The current quotations were:—Beef tallow, 35*l* to 36*l*; mutton tallow, 38*l* to 40*l*; wool, 1*s* to 1*s* 10*d* for scoured to superior.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., the wife of John Anthony Rucker, Esq., of a son.
On the 17th inst., at 31 Albemarle street, the Hon. Mrs Silvertop, of a son and heir.
At Ashbourn, on the 17th inst., the Hon. Mrs Frederick Holland, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Brighton, Lady Henley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Bletchington, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Dyott, William Linskill, Esq., of Tynemouth lodge, Northumberland, to the Hon. Frances Annesley, second daughter of the Viscount Valentia.
At Arndilly, N.B., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Granville Forbes, brother of the bridegroom, Hamilton Forbes, Esq., to the Hon. Elizabeth Fraser, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Saltoun.
On the 20th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lismore, the Hon. George Augustus Browne, son of the late Lord Kilmaine, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Prideaux Bruce, Esq., of Prideaux place, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Dieppe, Anne Augusta, aged seven months, only child of Lord and Lady Gilbert Kennedy.
At his residence, Bath, in the 63rd year of his age, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., G.C.H., G.C. St Jan., of Fairbairn, Ross-shire, the senior General of Her Majesty's service.
On the 5th inst., at St Heller's, Jersey, Harriet Anne, wife of Richard Owen Powell, Esq., of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, and sister of W. W. Wynne, Esq., M.P., of Penarth, Merionethshire.
On the 18th inst., at Cadogan place, aged 64, Captain Henry Edward Napier, R.N., youngest brother of the late Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.
On the 15th inst., at Grove lane, Camberwell, Elizabeth Carey, youngest daughter of the late Philip Melville, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Pondicherry castle, Cornwall.
On the 16th inst., at Aigburth Ash, near Liverpool, aged 70, Rear-Admiral Christopher Bell, C.B.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An official notification has been received that the duty on the import of corn into Sardinia has been reduced. The duty on wheat is now 50 centimes per hectolitre.

Our latest advices from Sydney state that wool was in request at full prices. Fair scoured was worth 22*d* per lb. Tallow was in briek request—beef at 35*l* to 36*l*; mutton, 39*l* to 40*l* per ton.

The final meeting of the ironmasters of Dudley for the current year took place. It was probably in consequence of the still unsettled difficulties with the workmen that the meeting of the trade was again large, inasmuch as there was no probability whatever of any alteration in the recognised price of iron, though, as was hinted in the report from Birmingham, where orders were pressed for speedy delivery, considerably higher prices than those current had to be given, especially for sheets, which, under su

circumstances, are only to be had at figures varying from 7s 6d to 12s 6d beyond the ordinary quotations of the day.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday se'night :-

DEBTOR.		£	s	d
Capital of the Bank	.....	91,250,000	0	0
Reserve of the Bank	.....	12,980,750	14	0
Reserve of the Bank in landed property	.....	4,000,000	0	0
Bank notes in circulation	.....	502,197,000	0	0
Ditto of the Branch Banks	.....	187,323,975	0	0
Bank notes to order	.....	6,441,638	79	0
Receipts payable at sight	.....	12,084,574	0	0
Treasury account current, creditor	.....	55,711,749	53	0
Sundry accounts current	.....	163,175,399	95	0
Ditto in the Branch Banks	.....	35,072,300	0	0
Dividends payable	.....	656,560	25	0
Discounts and sundry interests	.....	4,675,716	89	0
Commission on the care of securities	.....	19,758	45	0
Redeemed during the last six months	.....	557,492	0	0
Received on account of protested bills	.....	237,532	59	0
Sundries	.....	2,149,453	89	0
		1,048,513,951	79	0
CREDITOR.		£	s	d
Cash in hand	.....	277,610,849	31	0
Cash in the Branch Banks	.....	102,850,149	0	0
Commercial bills overdue	.....	286,102	25	0
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due, of which 75,870,568f were received from the Branch Banks	.....	196,179,317	14	0
Ditto of the Branch Banks	.....	193,329,199	0	0
Advanced on a deposit of bullion	.....	1,224,000	0	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	.....	1,575,343	0	0
Advanced on French public securities	.....	34,413,536	10	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	.....	12,301,300	0	0
Advanced on railway securities	.....	71,421,500	0	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	.....	32,876,554	0	0
Advanced to the State on the treaty June 30, 1845	.....	70,000,000	0	0
Government Stock reserved	.....	10,000,000	0	0
Ditto disposable	.....	55,458,580	37	0
Hotel and furniture of the Bank	.....	4,000,000	0	0
Landed property of the Branch Banks	.....	3,921,872	0	0
Expenses of the management of the Bank and Branch Banks	.....	909,385	92	0
Sundries	.....	2,149,453	89	0
		1,048,513,951	79	0

The above returns show a heavy falling off in the stock of bullion, the diminution being equal to 2,890,000*l*. A more rapid drain is thus shown to have taken place than has been experienced within a similar period at any time this year even by the Bank of England. In the preceding month there was a falling off of 1,080,000*l*, and the total absorbed since the beginning of the present half-year has been 6,200,000*l*. In the earlier months of the year, however, there was an increase, so that the amount taken since the 1st of January has been about 4,200,000*l*.

According to documents just published by the French Government, the total amount of the commerce of France with foreign countries in 1852 was equal to 124,800,000*l*, imports and exports together, being an increase of 12 per cent. over 1851. Of this total, 72 per cent. represents the imports and exports by sea, and 28 per cent. by land. The amounts for the principal countries trading with France were as follows in each year :-

	1851.	1852.
England	16,620,000	19,400,000
United States	14,640,000	18,480,000
Belgium	12,680,000	14,240,000
Switzerland	9,640,000	10,760,000
Sardinia	7,040,000	8,080,000
Spain	5,280,000	5,480,000
German Customs Union	4,160,000	4,800,000
Turkey	3,280,000	3,360,000
Russia	1,680,000	2,480,000
Brazil	2,960,000	2,720,000
Naples	1,640,000	2,300,000
Netherlands	1,840,000	1,920,000
English possessions in India	1,680,000	1,800,000
Tuscany	1,440,000	1,500,000
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,120,000	1,440,000
La Plata	1,040,000	1,160,000
Egypt	680,000	1,080,000
Mexico	1,240,000	1,040,000
Peru	880,000	1,000,000

With the French colonies the total amount of exchanges was 11,680,000*l*, the proportion of Algeria being 4,920,000*l*, to which, if 520,000*l* be added for the trade of that colony with countries other than France, an aggregate of 5,440,000*l* is reached. The exports from France to Algeria were 4,200,000*l* in 1852, and the imports from Algeria 720,000*l*, the latter being nearly three times their amount in 1850. They consisted principally of wool, hides, breadstuffs, and tobacco. At the present time considerable quantities of breadstuffs are being exported from Algeria, and in this respect 1853 is likely to present a large increase over 1852.

At the half-yearly meeting of the North-Western Bank of India, held at Calcutta on the 2nd of August, the profits for the six months were stated to have been 8,975*l*. A dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital of 220,560*l*, and 15*l* was carried to profit and loss.

Singapore advices to the 1st ult. state that the market for imports was dull, and prices were lower. The demand for produce continued steady, but former quotations were not generally supported.

The following is the aggregate value of the trade of Hamburg in 1852 :-

	Weight.	Value.
	tons.	£
Imports by sea	1,030,523	17,714,452
— by land	712,846	11,687,700
Total	1,743,469	29,402,152
Export by sea	413,769	12,127,914
— by land	697,921	15,809,245
Total	1,111,690	27,937,159

Compared with the average of five preceding years, the import had increased, both in weight and value, 24 per cent. The export by sea had increased 13 per cent. in weight, and no less than 38 per cent.

in value, showing a vast increase in the export of the more valuable articles. As regards insurances, the average premiums had ranged between 1.38 and 1.56 per cent; the higher rate generally indicating, as in 1837, a greater preponderance of long voyages. The total gain in 18 years, ending with 1852, was only 154,269*l*, or 8,537*l* a year, though the sum insured averaged about 8,000,000*l* in the year.

At a meeting of the committee of management at Lloyd's, on Wednesday, it was agreed to abolish the merchants' room; this room being required for the business of the underwriters, in conjunction with the existing "underwriters' room." The change is fixed for the 31st of next March.

A meeting of the Australian Mail Steam Company took place on Wednesday, when it was agreed to reduce the number of directors to seven. With regard to future operations, little definite information transpired, and a further adjournment was agreed to for the purpose of allowing time for the proposed alteration in the deed of settlement previously to the election of a new board.

The Transatlantic Screw Steam Company at Dieppe have contracted for 12 vessels of 1,200 tons, and 240-horse power, for the postal service to the River Plate, Brazil, the West India French colonies, and the United States. Messrs Mare and Co., of Blackwall, are to build the ships, and Messrs Maudslay are to supply the machinery.

The Star Packet Company held their annual meeting on Wednesday, when a dividend at the rate of 5*l* per cent. was declared upon the original, and 2s 6d per share for the half-year upon the new shares.

The East India and China Association have published their usual comparative statement of the number of ships, both British and foreign, with their aggregate tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo, from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, in the years 1852 and 1853. The return of the vessels entered inwards shows an increase with regard to the port of London of 55 vessels and 49,000 tonnage, the difference between 589 vessels with 315,885 tonnage in 1853, and 525 vessels with 266,885 tonnage in 1852. Liverpool figures for an increase of 67 vessels and 54,124 tonnage, the arrivals in 1853 having been 203 vessels with 121,975 tonnage, against 136 vessels with 67,851 tonnage in 1852. Bristol and Hull present an increase of 8 vessels and 1,862 tonnage, the difference between 27 vessels with 9,403 tonnage and 19 vessels with 7,541 tonnage. The return for the Clyde furnishes the only instance of decrease, viz., to the extent of 3 vessels and 1,217 tonnage, the arrivals in 1852 having been 40 vessels with 15,050 tonnage, while in 1853 they were 37 with 13,833 tonnage. The net increase established in contrasting these returns is 127 vessels and 103,769 tonnage, the difference between 847 vessels with 461,096 tonnage in 1853 and 720 vessels with 357,327 tonnage in 1852. The principal arrivals were from Bombay, New South Wales, Madras, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius. The return of clearances outwards shows in the case of the port of London the large increase of 245 vessels and 96,812 tonnage, the difference between 723 vessels with 360,215 tonnage and 478 vessels with 263,403 tonnage. Liverpool figures for an increase of 114 vessels and 39,135 tonnage, the departures in 1853 having been 397 vessels with 213,789 tonnage, and in 1852 283 vessels with 174,564 tonnage. Bristol and Hull show an increase of 14 vessels with 3,759 tonnage, these representing the whole of the departures in 1853, while not a single vessel left the same ports in the corresponding period of the previous year. The return for the Clyde exhibits an increase of 79 vessels and 10,985 tonnage, the difference between 141 vessels with 41,413 tonnage and 62 vessels with 30,428 tonnage. The net increase established is therefore 452 vessels and 150,691 tonnage; the aggregate departures in 1853 having been 1,275 vessels with 619,176 tonnage, against 823 vessels with 468,485 tonnage in 1852. Nearly the whole of this increased traffic has arisen from the extension of trade with the Australian colonies, the departures under the head of New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., alone being 444 vessels with 145,686 tonnage.

Efforts are making by the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce to make Plymouth a mail-packet station.

The amount of State paper afloat in Austria is not less than 144,839,767 florins, being an increase upon the circulation of the previous month of 5,000,000 florins.

Owing to the Austrian Government having revived a system of intolerance against its Jewish subjects, a plan has been suggested for the Jewish capitalists in all the principal commercial cities to refuse to deal in the bonds of that country.

The Dutch Government has laid before the Second Chamber of the States General a bill having in view the encouraging of the importation of grain into Holland. It may be stated that even an average good harvest does not produce sufficient corn for home consumption, and that of late years large quantities have been imported not only for the purpose of supplying the deficit, but also of being re-exported to other markets, particularly to England. The object of the Government is no doubt to make Holland still more noted as a great corn depot.

Havana advices of the 27th ult. mention the failure of Messrs Diago, planters of that city, with liabilities amounting to 1,250,000*l*.

Letters from Galatz of the 7th inst. report that, although the commerce on both banks of the Danube had come to a complete standstill, to which the quarantine cordon established by the Ottoman Government, as also the prohibition of the export of grain and chandlers' ware had contributed, yet the traffic of the steamers on the Lower Danube had lost nothing of its activity, and the boats to and from Galatz continued to ply with regularity. In the Sulina Channel there were only seven feet of water.

Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris :- The highest quotation of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 50*l* per 1½ hect. which is equal to nearly 77s 7d per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 76s per quarter, it follows that wheat

is rather more than 2 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 57f 30c the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to nearly 58s 3d per sack of 280 lbs English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 70s per sack, it follows that flour is 20½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 40c per kilogramme, which is equal to nearly 7d per 4 lb loaf, English weight; and the price of bread in London at the full-priced shops being 10½d the 4 lb loaf, it follows that bread is 50½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 32c per kilogramme, which is equivalent to rather more than 5½d the 4 lb loaf.

Mauritius papers to the 19th August inform us that the ordinance to reduce the export duty on sugar from 4½d to 3½d had passed.

The Dalhousie, on passage from London to Sydney, was wrecked off Beachy Head yesterday. Only one man was saved. There are 60,000l insured upon her.

The following has reached us from Calcutta in reference to the indigo crop:—Many of the principal concerns in Lower Bengal have now completed their manufacture, and with a result, generally speaking, below what the planters previously anticipated. From Tirhoot, we learn that prospects had somewhat improved, and also that the North-West was likely to give a fair out-turn. On the whole, however, we are still of opinion that there is little probability of the total quantity exceeding the estimates previously given, viz., 100,000 to 105,000 mds.

The advices from Newfoundland state that the fisheries this year have proved a failure, the catch of fish having been extremely small.

The following is the state of the tea trade in China to the latest dates:—During the month large transactions have taken place in consignment, and at higher prices. Late advices from Shanghai caused much activity in the market. The settlements have been about 80 chops at 18 to 30 taels. 39 chops remain on the market, affording but a poor assortment, and for which extreme rates are asked. Of fine teas none remain:—

The export from Canton from 1st of July to the 18th of August, 1853, was	lbs	10,700,000
The export from Shanghai from 1st of July to the 6th of August, 1853		1,700,000
		12,400,000
<hr/>		
The export from Canton from 1st of July to the 19th of August, 1852, was		5,400,000
The export from Shanghai from 1st of July to the 4th of August, 1852,		3,000,000
		8,400,000

The *Eco des Pyrenees* says:—"Such is the abundance of corn at present in Spain, that it is in contemplation to adopt measures calculated to facilitate the exportation of the surplus into France. A decline in prices has taken place in all the Spanish markets."

A memorial has been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the circumstances under which payment is now made by the trade of Manchester, for the expenses of bonding and the Customs establishment.

The following is the new scale of import duties into the kingdom of Sardinia:—

Wheat	per hectolitre of.	50c.
Rice and Rice for Seed	"	0 50
Grain, Barley, Oats, Rye, &c. ("Marsaschi"), and Chestnuts ..	"	0 25
Flour of Wheat	the 100 kilos of	0 60
Tapiaao (Fecoldi Mauia)	"	0 50
Bread and Sea Biscuit	"	1 00
Wheaten Bread (Paste) and Semola	"	1 00
Beans, and the residue of every description of ground corn	"	0 10

Literature.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLXXXVI. John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE only article in the "Quarterly" peculiarly adapted to present wants, or which throws any light on the controversial subjects of the hour, is a very elaborate explanation of the phenomena of "Electro-Biology, Mesmerism, Table-Turning," &c., &c. The writer of this article, with quite sufficient readiness to believe, has undertaken a careful and dispassionate examination of the whole subject, and has supplied a reasonable explanation of most of the real phenomena consistently with the ordinary and recognised laws of the mind. According to him it is possible—and we know that in very absent persons the condition naturally exists—for one person so to abstract the attention of another from all surrounding objects and so to fix it on one—a small metal disc for example, or any thing else at the will of the operator—or simply by his command, where there is belief in his power, as to induce a state of coma, in which the person operated on can be made completely subservient to another. That state being induced, and the control which the perceptions of the outer world exercise over the mind being suspended—those perceptions being the chief elements of our identity, time, space, &c., &c.—the mind, as in dreams, believes everything present to it. The power of the will and of the judgment being wholly suspended, it is possible for those who have attended to the laws by which thoughts usually follow in a certain order, or are suggested, or result from some peculiar condition of the body, to suggest any thought they may desire, or produce it in the patient; and, when produced, that being the only thought present at the moment, it is as completely believed or as completely takes possession of the mind, be it what it may, as in the absent man or in dreams. That seems to us the leading idea of this elaborate explanation, developed through many pages, and illustrated by a great variety

of statements and facts. The whole rests on the single fact that every state of consciousness, be it what it may, is believed; and it is only necessary that it exists in the absence of other states of consciousness, to have while it exists, however absurd it may be, complete possession of the whole mind. That a belief in things the most grotesque and absurd, surpassing all that Mesmerism or Biology has induced, has prevailed not only in individuals, but in masses of men—that beliefs, which have no counterpart in the external world, no common type or origin that all can point to, do exist, requires at this time no proof; consequently anybody who, by the assumption of Divine power, by assuming a command over people, dazzling them with a bright disc of metal, and exciting peculiar states of their consciousness, may be a Biologist, a Mesmerist, or any other *ist*, and can suggest strange things which individuals, masses, nations, and more than half mankind will believe. We recommend not only doubters and disbelievers in Mesmerism and other isms, but faithful believers in them, to read and study this paper, and they will find in it an explanation of many phenomena, incidentally alluded to or suggested, besides those especially illustrated. One or two specimens of men believing intensely the things that are not are worth quoting:—

IMAGINATION BELIEVED.

Most persons have heard of the exclamation of Dr Pearson,—"Bless me, how heavy it is!" when he first poised upon his finger the globule of potassium produced by the battery of Sir H. Davy; his preconception of the association between metallic lustre and high specific gravity, leading him to attribute to this new body a character which the test of the balance determined to be the opposite of the fact. So Professor Bennett mentions a case of supposed child-murder in Scotland, in which, when the coffin was exhumed, the Procurator-fiscal, who attended with the medical men to examine the body, declared that he already perceived the odour of decomposition which made him feel faint, and withdrew in consequence; yet, on opening the coffin, it was found to be empty; and it afterwards turned out that no child had been born, and consequently no murder committed. Another case, related by Prof. Bennett upon an authority which we know to be trustworthy, is yet more remarkable, as showing, beyond a doubt, the reality and intensity of pains, which had their origin in a mental delusion, and not in a physical lesion. A butcher, who had a shop in the market place at Edinburgh, in trying to hang up a heavy piece of meat upon a hook above his head, lost his footing in such a manner that his arm was caught upon the hook. On being taken down and carried into the house of a neighbouring surgeon, he expressed himself as labouring under the most acute agony; and the paleness of his countenance, and the almost entire absence of pulse at the wrist, were unmistakable indications of the reality of his torture. His arm could not be moved without causing excessive pain, and he frequently cried out while the sleeve of his coat was being cut off; yet when the arm was exposed, it was found quite uninjured, the hook having only penetrated the cloth of the sleeve, and the skin being scarcely even grazed!

MEN CHEATED OUT OF THEMSELVES.

The loss of the sense of personal identity, or the actual change of personality, which the biological operator asserts that he is able to induce, is to be referred to the same cause. Mr A. is repeatedly assured that he is Mrs B., or Mrs C. is brought by reiterated assertion to the belief that she is Dr D.; and they are incapable of correcting this absurd perversion, because the sense of personal identity is dependent upon memory, and they can recollect nothing when forbidden to do so. It is not by any means in all "subjects," that we meet with a capability of being thus affected; there are many whose ordinary course of thought and feeling can be entirely directed by external suggestion, who yet obstinately cling to their own personality; but when the transformation is made (and we have noticed that it is most readily brought about in individuals who have been habitually disposed to project themselves into characters that have strongly excited their interest in works of fiction), it is usually complete; and nothing can be more remarkable than the assumption of the tone, manner, habits of thought, forms of expression, and other characteristic peculiarities of the individual whose personality the "subject" has been made to adopt. No one who heard it could forget the intensity of the insatiable tone, in which a lady thus metamorphosed into the worthy clergyman on whose ministry she attended replied to the matrimonial counsels of the physician to whom, in her clerical character she had been led to give a long detail of her hypochondriacal symptoms—"A wife for a dying man, doctor!" Intentional mimicry could never have approached the exactness of the imitation which spontaneously proceeded from the idea with which the fair "subject" was possessed, that she herself experienced all the discomforts whose detail she had doubtless frequently heard from the real sufferer.

From what has been said of the unchecked operation of the principle of suggestion in the biological condition, it might easily be anticipated that the thoughts of the "subject" may be directed into any channel by appropriate hints; and descriptions be called forth, by leading questions, of any scene which the operator chooses. This "mental travelling," as it has been called, is not accomplished with equal readiness on the part of every "subject." Those obey the impulse best who have been accustomed vividly to picture to themselves scenes or incidents; and the replies elicited are obviously determined by the previous knowledge and feelings of the individual, where they are not directly suggested by the words or tone of the questioner. The same lady who underwent the metamorphosis into a hypochondriacal clergyman, ascended in a balloon, and proceeded to the North Pole in search of Sir John Franklin, whom she found alive; and her description of his appearance and that of his companions was given with an inimitable expression of pity.

In an article on "The Institute of France," the author has collected many particulars of that celebrated body, and made an interesting and instructive paper. By ridiculing "Virtue Prizes" probably the author meant to correct the practices of his landed friends as well as the learned men of France; for nothing transacted in the Institute surpasses in absurdity Mr Disraeli and other country gentlemen distributing blue coats with brass buttons, or a few shillings, as a reward for long services, or begetting and rearing large families. A large part of the article is devoted to M. Arago employing "his powers in pulling down the pillars of the temple of science to make sport for the Philistines." Between the writing and the publication, however, M. Arago has been called away, and at the close of the "Review" is an apologetical note for commenting upon his "importation of political feeling into the regions of science." It would have been wiser for the reviewer not to have allowed his own political feelings to have carried him so far in the article. "The murder of Thomas à Becket" is a well-compiled and well-written narrative of that great tragedy. The summary with which the article concludes, after minutely narrating all the facts and correcting many errors that have been traditionally fastened on the sub-

ject, is a well-digested comment on the whole history, which we transcribe:—

THE INFLUENCE OF BECKET'S FATE.

If there be any who still regard Becket as an ambitious and unprincipled traitor, plotting for his own aggrandisement against the welfare of the monarchy, they will perhaps be induced, by the account of his last moments, to grant to him the honour, if not of a martyr, at least of an honest and courageous man, and to believe that such restraints as the religious awe of high character, or sacred place and office, laid on men like Henry and his courtiers, are not to be despised in any age, and in that lawless and cruel time were almost the only safeguards of life and property. If there be any who are glad to welcome or stimulate attacks, however unmeasured in language or unjust in fact, against bishops and clergy, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, in the hope of securing the interests of Christian liberty against priestly tyranny, they may take warning by the reflection, that the greatest impulse ever given in this country to the cause of sacerdotal independence was the reaction produced by the horror consequent on the deed of Fitzurse and Tracy. Those, on the other hand, who, in the curious change of feeling that has come over our age, are inclined to revive the ancient reverence for St Thomas of Canterbury, as the meek and gentle saint of holier and happier times than our own, may, perhaps, be led to modify their judgement by the description, taken not from his enemies but from his admiring followers, of the violence, the obstinacy, the furious words and acts, which deformed even the dignity of his last hour, and well nigh turned the solemnity of his "martyrdom" into an unseemly brawl. They may learn to see in the brutal conduct of the assassins—in the sly cowardice of the monks—in the unchristian mortifications and the unchristian passions of Becket himself—how little ground there is for that paradise of faith and love which some modern writers find for us in the age of the Plantagenet kings. And for those who believe that an indiscriminate maintenance of ecclesiastical claims is the best service they can render to God and the Church, and that opposition to the powers that be is enough to entitle a bishop to the honours of a saint and a hero, it may not be without instruction to remember that the constitutions of Clarendon, which Becket spent his life in opposing, and of which his death procured the repeal, are now incorporated in the English law, and are regarded without a dissentient voice as among the wisest and most necessary of English institutions; that the especial point for which he surrendered his life was not the independence of the clergy from the encroachments of the crown, but the personal and now forgotten question of the superiority of the see of Canterbury to the see of York; and, lastly, that the wretched superstitions of which the shrine of St Thomas became the centre ended by completely alienating the affections of thinking men from his memory, and rendering the name of Becket a by-word of reproach as little proportioned to his real deserts as had been the reckless veneration paid to it by his worshippers in the middle ages.

The article on "Louis XVII." is chiefly drawn from the popular work of M. A. de Beauharnais (already noticed in our journal), and gives a sufficient account of that mournful tragedy to satisfy most readers. Articles on "The Holy Places" and "The Diary of Casaubon" have too little connection with our usual pursuits for us to do more than merely mention them. "The Life of Haydon," with which the number concludes, is ill-natured. It is not, strictly speaking, unjust—it is spiteful. The reviewer gloats in the execution he is obliged to perpetrate. He has the appearance of mangling a corpse. For all Haydon's infirmities and eccentricities, his failings and even vices, the reviewer suggests, however, a full excuse in declaring that he was mad. How different feelings may give different colours to the same object is exemplified by the articles on Haydon in the "Edinburgh" and in the "Quarterly." The softening hues of kindness are distinctly visible in one, and the exaggerating forms of malignity are distinctly visible in the other, and we form distinct notions of the writers as of Haydon himself from their respective articles. The scalpel of the "Quarterly" is too often guided by malignity. Our comments show that this number of the "Review" is a good one, and, though of a different character from former numbers, perhaps equals the best of them.

DEFECTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY, OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

By Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B.
Edited by Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. P. NAPIER, K.C.B.
Charles Westerton, Hyde park corner.

The spirit in which the book is composed may be partly known by the dedication, as follows:—

The author of this work is dead. The care of putting it through the press is mine. And to the people of England it is dedicated, because it exhibits faction frustrating a great man's efforts to serve the public, and shows how surely the Directors of the East India Company are proceeding to the destruction of the great Empire unwisely committed to their mis-government.

W. F. P. NAPIER, Lieut.-General.

It is very easy for the Napiers to assume that they are great men, and that those who do not agree with them are a faction frustrating their efforts to serve the public; but it may be that they have thought, like most other people, chiefly of serving themselves, and that the public may be best served by the faction which frustrates or impedes their exertions. Military services are not now the highest which can be rendered to the public, and it is generally considered that to make them beneficial they must be rendered subservient to the overruling directions of civil wisdom. For soldiers to assume the power of settling their own pay, as the late Lieut.-General Napier observed, is mutiny endangering our Empire, and for generals to assume that they know better than civilians, and insist on having a way of their own, is of the same character. However high his rank, a soldier must be subordinate to, and a servant of, other men to make him useful. He exists for them,—not they for him. When we find the Napiers describing the civil government which stands in their way as a faction frustrating their efforts for the good of the public, we are inclined to fancy they are something like mutineers, of whom "an example should be made as soon as we can make it." We are not the apologists or defenders of Leadenhall street, but we have only to take note of what occurs at home and throughout Europe, to be strongly convinced that there is something in the nature of Government which makes it continually obnoxious to being found fault with. Our own Government, whoever may administer it, is continually condemned by some person or other for faults quite as great as are laid to the charge of Leadenhall street, and generally with as sufficient reason. In truth, most Governments undertake an impossibility—to provide for the welfare of

millions, and they enlist against them all the natural evils and natural discontent which are the lot of man. They must be liable to continual condemnation. The military man, however, has a definite and possible object to attain—to organise an army, to defend a frontier, to fight a battle, and to gain a victory; and because he succeeds, he comes readily to the conclusion that he may be, and that others ought to be, equally successful in governing society. The result is rather different, and the most successful warriors, with one remarkable exception—a man who was in an unusual degree submissive to the civil power (though very often in his case far less wise, as when he was in the Peninsula, than the powers of Leadenhall street in relation to General Napier)—have made very bad civil supreme rulers. They may do well enough as subordinates to govern a colony, though there they too often overgovern it, and effect more evil than good. It was only by subjecting himself to civil wisdom, and adopting that as the rule of his conduct, that the Duke of Wellington made a tolerably successful Prime Minister. There is something in the definite, arbitrary, and precise laws of military art, organised by man for his own purposes, so opposed to the growth and expansion of society, that whenever the former is made the rule for the Government of the latter the friction is so great that destruction very rapidly ensues. With all deference to the Napiers or any other military authorities, we must venture, therefore, to state that the general preservation of our Indian Empire in a quasi condition of peace and prosperity for many years—whatever may be the neglect charged against the Directors of the East India Company because India is not irrigated and cultivated like a garden, and does supply England with cotton to make her independent (in the military sense) of the United States—is a *prima facie* evidence that the civil government of Leadenhall street, bad as it may be, is far better than would have been a military government, though it had from the first been in the hands of men as skilful with their swords and their pens as the Napiers. We must not, therefore, infer, because a Napier's advice has not been followed, that the Directors are sure to destroy the great Empire committed to their charge. It is just possible that the faction which frustrates their exertions to serve the public, may serve the public more effectually than they would have served it. Sir C. Napier went to India evidently with his mind irritated against the Directors, expecting opposition. On both sides, probably, was mistrust:—on the part of the Directors, that Sir Charles would endeavour to govern India through the army after some fashion of his own—on the part of Sir Charles, that he was on all occasions to be snubbed and thwarted. So, while he remained in India, between him and the civil authorities there were continual bickering; and his book is written to describe the events, and make out his own case by attacking Lord Dalhousie and the civil authorities. We have not sufficient information to judge between them, but, from what is already said, the reader will infer that individual instances of evil or misconduct charged against the Administration of India, about building barrack rooms too low and not wisely winning over the Afreedees, are no more proofs of the inferiority of civil to military wisdom in governing India, than are the mistakes of successive Admirals about steamboats a proof that the Government of England ought to be handed over to a fighting admiral. Our observations on the book must be general and limited, for we have no means of comparing the statements of Sir Charles Napier with any counter-statements. Of course, they are all true, but all the circumstances may not be stated. That the imagination, under the influence of passion or emotion, plays strange pranks with our perceptions is a matter of notoriety, and it is possible that from this fruitfulness of our nature the Napiers are no more exempt than other men. We neither excuse nor defend the Directors: we wait to hear what they have to say, if they think it proper to reply in their own defence. A military man complaining of his civil superiors—a servant attacking his masters—is *prima facie* wrong; and the military renown of Sir Charles, and his civil wisdom in regulating Scinde, would not have been lessened had this work not seen the light. It is much to be deplored that between our military and civil authorities in India such dissensions should exist; and the publication of the work, which is written like all the works of the Napiers in a maserly manner, may be of public service, by directing attention to this serious cause of our weakness in India. The military and the civil powers are at variance. They are not sufficiently distinct in their duties and responsibilities; but this is less the fault of the Governor-General and his Council, who may use their power improperly, than of the Legislature, which has failed to define the boundaries of the civil and military powers, or has placed the Command-in-Chief in subordination to the Governor-General. If it be essential that the former should be controlled by the latter as at present, military men can only accept the command on such a condition. Sir Charles Napier knew, or ought to have known, his subordinate position to the Governor-General; and if he then thought that derogatory, he ought not to have accepted the command—not even when flattered by Wellington saying, "If you do not go, I must." Having accepted it, he ought to have been obedient—the soldier's first and greatest virtue. He despised his superiors, and he was not obedient.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Quarterly Review. Murray.
Chart of the Arctic Regions. Wyld.
Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties. By R. Cox. Edinburgh. Maclellan and Stewart.
The Results of the Census of Great Britain in 1851. By E. Cheshire. Parker and Son.
The Home Companion. Orr and Co.
The Family Friend. Orr and Co.
The Family Tutor. Orr and Co.
A Map showing the Steam Communication and Overland Routes between England, India, and Australia. Allen and Co.
A Remedy for Monetary Panics. Effingham Wilson.
A Letter to R. Cobden, Esq., on the Protective and Restrictive Currency Laws. Effingham Wilson.

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

J.P.—The smallest amount of bullion in the Bank of England since 1846 was in Nov. 1847, when it was reduced to 8,400,000.
 Mr. CATTIN's communication we are compelled to leave over.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
 (From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the weekend ending Saturday the 15th day of October, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
L.		L.	
Notes issued	28,679,875	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	14,679,875
		Silver bullion	—
	28,679,875		28,679,875
L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	12,455,161
Reserve	2,161,161	Other Securities	17,425,089
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,700,859	Notes	5,012,490
Other Deposits	12,664,226	Gold and Silver Coin	591,599
Seven Day and other Bills	1,405,053		
	35,484,339		35,484,339

Dated the 20th October, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
L.		L.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	25,072,478	Securities	29,327,250
Public Deposits	3,700,859	Bullion	15,271,474
Other or private Deposits	12,664,226		
	41,437,563		44,598,724

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,161,161, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	777,961
A decrease of Public Deposits of	3,156,539
An increase of Other Deposits of	1,030,539
A decrease of Securities of	1,400,382
A decrease of Bullion of	477,615
A decrease of Rest of	529,958
A decrease of Reserve of	1,304,435

The present returns to October 15th, including the chief payments on account of the dividends, show a decrease of circulation, 777,961—an unusual circumstance, after paying the dividends; a decrease of public deposits, 3,156,539; an increase of private deposits, 1,030,539; a decrease of securities, 1,400,382, and as there is an increase of public securities to the extent of 116,078, the decrease of private securities is 1,516,460; a decrease of bullion, 477,615; a decrease of rest, 529,958; and a decrease of reserve of 1,304,435. From the decrease in the circulation it does not follow that there are less notes in the hands of the public; the decrease is in the Bank. The notes in the banking department of the Bank have decreased to the extent of 1,369,416, and deducting from that the decrease of the circulation mentioned above, there will remain 591,455, representing the increase of notes in the hands of the public. The decrease in the bullion has, of course, led to a corresponding decrease of notes in the issue department.

The money market continues in an agitated and uncertain condition. Discounters will take money for fixed periods, but they see the probability of its being demanded, and they will not take it on call. Country bankers will not in general discount under 6 per cent.; they are averse from giving extended accommodation to their customers, and are rather requiring them to be contented with diminished advances. They are, as the rule, understood to be well acquainted with the circumstances of their customers, and their caution is increasing the caution here. Discounters do not care to discount bills, and, though money is comparatively plentiful, it is not easily got. When the best bills are discounted, they are done at 4½, but we cannot quote any terms on which money is taken on call, for little or none is now taken. The uncertainty noticed last week is not yet removed—a clear path out of the present perplexities is not yet seen, and hence we cannot make any positive statement. On the whole, money is rather dearer than it was last week.

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the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	92	92½	91½	92½
Monday	91½	92½	91½	91½
Tuesday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Wednesday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Thursday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Friday	91½	91½	91½	91½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
8 per cent consols, account ..	91½	91½
— money ..	92½	91½
2½ per cents ..	shut	92½
3 per cent reduced .. do.	shut	90½
Exchequer bills, large March ..	4s 8s pm	par 4s pm
— June ..	4s 6s pm	par 4s pm
Bank stock ..	216 20	215 18
East India stock ..	245 8	245 9
Spanish 3 per cents ..	44½	44½
— 5 per cents new def. ..	21½	21½
Portuguese 4 per cents ..	41 3	41 3
Mexican 3 per cents ..	23½ 4½	23½ 4
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	62 4	62 3
— 4 per cents ..	92 4	92 4
Russian, 4½ stock ..	96 8	96 8
Sardinian stock ..	90 2	90 2
Peruvian 4½ ..	69 71	71 3
— deferred ..	48 50	49 51
Venezuela ..	30 3	30 3
Spanish Certif. ..	5 ½	5 ½

The railway share market is duller in proportion than the stock market, and there was hardly any transactions to record. Notwithstanding a large increase weekly in traffic returns, all kinds of expenses augment in proportion, and railway shares do not rise. The North-Western Company has raised the rate of interest on its debentures to 5 per cent., which will absorb some of its earnings, and, with other expenses, prevent any increase in dividends, and keep the price of shares low. Of course, all kinds of securities will decline in price as the interest of money rises, and it is doubtful whether that have yet reached its highest point. The following is our usual list of the closing price of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	93 5	93 5
Caledonians	49 50	48½ 49
Eastern Counties	11½ 11½	11½ 12
East Lancashire	80 1	80 2
Great Northern	74½ 5½	74 5
Great Western	80½ 4	78 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	62 ½	61½ 5
London and Blackwall ..	7½ 1	7½ 1
London, Brighton, & S. Coast ..	93 5	92 4
London & North Western ..	102½ 3½	101 2
London and South Western ..	75 7	73 5
Midlands	59 5	57½ 58½
North British	25½ 6½	25 6
North Staffordshire ..	6 5½ dis	6½ 6 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver. ..	36 8	35 7
South Eastern	58 5	57 58
South Wales	33½ 4½	34 5
York, Newcastle, & Berwick ..	61½ 2½	60½ 1½
York and North Midland ..	45 6	44 5
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	33½ ½	33 ½
Do. 2013 3/4 ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares) ..	12½ 13½	12½ 13½
Paris and Rouen	39 41	39 41
Paris and Strasbourg	36½ 4	35½ 6
Rouen and Havre	18 20	16 20 x d
Dutch Rhenish	3½ 2½ dis	2½ 2½ dis
Paris and Lyons	15½ 16½	15½ 15½
Lyons and Mediterranean ..	—	—
East Indian	2 3 pm	2½ 3½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm
Madras	1 1½	1 1½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg ..	2 4 pm	2 4 pm
Paris and Orleans	45 7	—
Western of France	7½ 8½	7½ 8½ pm x d
India Peninsular	—	—
Grand Junction of France ..	2 ½ pm	2 ½ pm
Central of France	4 1 pm	4 1 pm

The uncertainty of the Eastern dispute continues its baneful influence, and helps, with rising prices of corn, slow returns from Australia—at least, returns not so quick as the impatience of exporters expected—and the suspension of labour in several of the manufacturing districts, to throw a dulness over all business and a gloom over our prospects, such as have not been noticed for a long period. We trust, however, that the check is only temporary. A short—we fear a very short—harvest is indeed a permanent and irredeemable loss, but the suspension of labour may be compensated by greater exertions hereafter, and the Eastern dispute, it is still hoped, may end in peace.

The arrival of bullion in the week was limited to that brought from the United States by the Africa, 334,000 dollars, or about 66,800, for England, and 92,000 for Havre; and that brought by the John Souchay and the Undine from Van Diemen's Land, about 1,400 ounces of gold, valued at 5,600. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer has carried away 284,330, of which the principal proportion is silver, for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Canton. The gold is 10,000, for Ceylon and Hongkong.

The coinage at Philadelphia for September, 1853, was:—

	Gold.	No. pieces.	dols	c
Double Eagles	166,197	—	3,321,940	00
Eagles	27,514	—	276,140	00
Half Eagles	35,365	—	176,825	00
Quarter Eagles	60,738	—	151,845	00
Gold Dollars	294,848	—	294,848	00
Total	584,662	—	4,221,598	00

Silver.....	498,000	249,000 00
Half Dollars.....	3,504,000	876,000 00
Quartef Dollars.....	900,000	90,000 00
Dimes.....	760,000	25,000 00
Half Dimes.....	.....	.....
Total Silver.....	5,602,000	1,260,000 00
Copper.....	310,000	3,100 00
Total.....	310,000	3,100 00
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.		
From California.....	2,575,000 00	
From other sources.....	50,000 00	
Total.....	3,025,000 00	
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.		
From various sources.....	320,500 00	
COINAGE OF 1853.		
Gold.....	Silver.....	Copper.....
dois.....	dois.....	dois c.....
Total..... 37,148,304	4,842,366	35,818 28

The export of specie from Boston, for the month ending Sept. 30, was:—

To Liverpool—Per America.....	127,569 50	dois c
— Per Europa, ingots.....	160,328 68	
— Mexican dollars.....	10,000 00	
— Per Niagara, ingots.....	181,178 85	
— Sovereigns.....	19,360 00	
To East Indies.....	5,000 00	
To Gonaives.....	5,560 57	
To Cape Haytien.....	700 00	
Total for September.....	509,345 60	
Total 1853.....	3,127,879 53	
Total 1852.....	2,487,161 45	

The present condition of the money and labour market is not favourable for extensive new undertakings. But to provide dock accommodation for the port of London, which owns nearly twice as many vessels as Liverpool, and has double the number entering in the year, and is worse provided with docks, is probably one of the few enterprises which may in spite of temporary difficulties be eminently successful. We are not surprised, therefore, looking at the crowded state of the river, and the annual increase of trade, to learn that a company has been started to construct a dock on the south side of the Thames, in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, in the immediate vicinity of the South-Eastern Railway. The Directors are men of business, the dock is we believe wanted, and the site is well chosen; but its success will depend very much on the care and skill of those who undertake to manage the concern. The capital is 1,000,000, and the extent of area it is proposed to inclose 130 acres.

Mr Finlaison has prepared and Messrs Chapman and Hall have published, a very useful set of tables for calculating the duties levied on all successions by the Act of last session. In extending the Legacy Duty Act, the Successions Act estimates, the interest of the successor as the value of an annuity equal to the yearly worth of such property during the residue of his life, or for any less period during which he shall be entitled thereto. As the rate of duty varies with the relationship between the parties to a succession, there are "five different modifications of the per centage payable to the revenue," and these tables will show at a glance the value of each shilling or pound, of income devolving, and the exact per centage payable thereon in all cases. They constitute a "Ready Reckoner" for successors, their solicitors and agents. The publication is well timed, and the tables, saving an immense deal of trouble to all persons concerned in paying the duties on succession, will be extremely useful.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris..... Oct. 20	f.25 24 70	3 days' sight
Amsterd..... — 20	£25 7½ to 25 5c	3 months' date
Amsterd..... — 18	811 77½	1 —
Hamburg..... — 14	11 65	3 days' sight
St Petersburg..... — 12	m13 3	3 months' date
Madrid..... — 14	13 0½	3 days' sight
Lisbon..... — 10	39 d	3 months' date
Gibraltar..... — 8	51 d	5 —
New York..... — 5	9½ to 10 per cent pm	50 days' sight
Jamaica..... Sept. 25	1½	30 —
Havana..... — 27	10½ to 11½ per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro..... — 14	27½d to 28½d	90 —
Bahia..... — 19	28d to 27½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco..... — 22	27½d	60 —
Buenos Ayres..... — 1	2 11-16d	60 —
Singapore..... Aug. 31	5s 1d to 5s 2d	60 days' sight
Ceylon..... Sept. 15	3 per cent. dis	6 months' sight
Bombay..... — 12	2s 15-16d to 2s 1½d	3 —
Calcutta..... — 5	2s 1½d to 2s 1d	6 —
California..... — 1	47½ to 47½d	3 —
Hong Kong..... Aug. 23	5s 9d	60 days' sight
Mauritius..... — 22	3 to 4½ per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney..... July 26	2 per cent. pm.	50 days' sight
Valparaiso..... Sept. 1	48d	30 days' sight
		60 to 90 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent	220 xd	218 9 xd	218 6 xd	216 xd	218 6 xd	218 6 xd
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
5 per Cent Anns., 1725	130	130	130	130	130	130
2½ per Cent Anns.	93½	93½	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 5 per Cent.....	93½	93½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd	5 3-16xd
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	248	248	248	248	248	248
Do. Bonds, 2½ per Cent 1000,	5s d	5s p	5s d 4s p	5s d	5s d	5s d
Ditto under 5000	5s d	5s p	5s d 4s p	5s d	5s d	5s d
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.....	112	112	112	112	112	112
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per Cent Anns., 1751.....	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Bank Stock for acct. Nov 10.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Nov 10	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
India Stock for acct. Nov 10.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Excheq. Bills, 1000, 1000.....	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p
Ditto 5000	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p
Ditto Small	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p
Ditto Advertised	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p	8s 4s p

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam.....	short	11 16½	11 17	11 16	11 16½
Ditto	3 ms	11 17½	11 18	11 17	11 17½
Rotterdam.....	—	11 18	11 18	11 17	11 18
Antwerp.....	—	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels.....	—	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg.....	—	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6
Paris.....	short	24 95	25 2	24 97	25 2
Ditto	3 ms	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Marseilles.....	—	25 27½	25 32	25 27½	25 32
Frankfort on the Main.....	—	119	119	119	120
Vienna.....	—	11 17	11 20	11 18	11 22
Trieste.....	—	11 18	11 22	11 20	12 25
Petersburg.....	—	37½	37½	37½	37½
Madrid.....	—	50	50	50	50
Cadix.....	—	50½	50½	50½	50½
Leghorn.....	—	30 0	30 10	30 0	30 10
Genoa.....	—	25 35	25 40	25 45	25 55
Naples.....	—	42	42	42	42
Palermo.....	—	124	124	124	124
Messina.....	—	125	125	125	125
Lisbon.....	—	85	85	85	85
Oporto.....	—	83½	84	83½	84
Rio Janeiro.....	60 da ag	—	—	—	—
New York.....	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 17	London Oct. 19	Paris Oct. 18	London Oct. 20	Paris Oct. 19	London Oct. 21
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 23	99 50	—	99 45	—	99 45	99 50
March and 23 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	72 60	—	72 40	—	72 35	—
June and 23 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	280 0	—	280 0	—	280 0	—
and 1 July	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 0	—	25 0	—	25 0	—
Ditto 3 months	24 70	—	24 70	—	24 70	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, 5 per cent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4½ per cent 1852	96	—	96	—	—	—
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1835	—	—	—	—	—	98½
Ditto New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	59	—	58	—	58½	57
Cuba, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian, 6 per cent	100½	100	100½	—	100½	—
Ditto 3 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	83	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	101½ 2
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders.....	4½ 5½	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6	—
Equador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	8½	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds, red	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto blue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 3 per cent	24½	23½ 4	24	23½ 4	23½ 4	23½
Peravian, 4½ per cent.....	72½	71½	—	—	—	72
Ditto Scrip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	51	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	112	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4½ per cent	97½	97 6½	97	97 ½	97 ½	96½
Sardinian, 5 per cent.....	90½	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish 3 per cent	45	—	—	—	—	44½
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive converted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish Loan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 4½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders.....	—	—	—	63	62½	62½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	93½	93½	94 3½	—	94	94 2½
Ditto 4 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

J.P.—The smallest amount of bullion in the Bank of England since 1846 was in Nov. 1847, when it was reduced to 8,400,000.
Mr. CATTLIN's communication we are compelled to leave over.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of October, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	28,679,875	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	14,679,875
		Silver bullion	...
	28,679,875		28,679,875

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	12,455,161
Reserve	3,161,161	Other Securities	17,425,089
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,700,859	Notes	5,012,490
Other Deposits	12,664,226	Gold and Silver Coin	591,599
Seven Day and other Bills	1,405,693		
	35,484,339		35,484,339

Dated the 20th October, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities	Assets		
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	25,072,478	Securities	29,327,250
Public Deposits	3,700,859	Bullion	15,271,474
Other or private Deposits	12,664,226		
	41,437,563		44,598,724

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,161,161, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	777,961
A decrease of Public Deposits of	3,156,539
An increase of Other Deposits of	1,030,539
A decrease of Securities of	1,400,382
A decrease of Bullion of	477,615
A decrease of Rest of	529,958
A decrease of Reserve of	1,304,435

The present returns to October 15th, including the chief payments on account of the dividends, show a decrease of circulation, 777,961—an unusual circumstance, after paying the dividends; a decrease of public deposits, 3,156,539; an increase of private deposits, 1,030,539; a decrease of securities, 1,400,382, and as there is an increase of public securities to the extent of 116,078, the decrease of private securities is 1,516,460; a decrease of bullion, 477,615; a decrease of rest, 529,958; and a decrease of reserve of 1,304,435. From the decrease in the circulation it does not follow that there are less notes in the hands of the public; the decrease is in the Bank. The notes in the banking department of the Bank have decreased to the extent of 1,369,416, and deducting from that the decrease of the circulation mentioned above, there will remain 591,455, representing the increase of notes in the hands of the public. The decrease in the bullion has, of course, led to a corresponding decrease of notes in the issue department.

The money market continues in an agitated and uncertain condition. Discounters will take money for fixed periods, but they see the probability of its being demanded, and they will not take it on call. Country bankers will not in general discount under 6 per cent.; they are averse from giving extended accommodation to their customers, and are rather requiring them to be contented with diminished advances. They are, as the rule, understood to be well acquainted with the circumstances of their customers, and their caution is increasing the caution here. Discounters do not care to discount bills, and, though money is comparatively plentiful, it is not easily got. When the best bills are discounted, they are done at 4½, but we cannot quote any terms on which money is taken on call, for little or none is now taken. The uncertainty noticed last week is not yet removed—a clear path out of the present perplexities is not yet seen, and hence we cannot make any positive statement. On the whole, money is rather dearer than it was last week.

The exchanges generally are again less favourable to-day, and gold continues to go abroad in small quantities.

The Dutch have become purchasers of silver in our market, and the demand for India continuing, the price of silver has again gone up ½d.

There has been very little business doing in the Stock Exchange to-day, and a very small purchase gave firmness to the market, but Consols closed lower than last week. In spite of the payments on account of the dividends, the tendency of the stock market is downwards, indicating rather higher than lower terms for money. The demand for it, however, in the Stock Exchange is very slack. We add our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day of the week, and

the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	92	92½	91½	92½
Monday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Tuesday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Wednesday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Thursday	91½	91½	91½	91½
Friday	91½	91½	91½	91½

	Closing prices last Friday.	This day.
3 per cent consols, account	91½	91½
— money	92	91½
3½ per cents	shut	92½
2 per cent reduced	do.	90½
Exchequer bills, large March	4s 8s pm	par 4s pm
— June	4s 8s pm	par 4s pm
Bank stock	218 20	215 15
East India stock	245 8	245 9
Spanish 3 per cents	44½	44½
— 2 per cents new def.	31½	31½
Portuguese 4 per cents	41 3	41 3
Mexican 3 per cents	22½ 4½	23½ 4
Dutch 2½ per cents	62 4	62 3
— 4 per cents	92 4	92 4
Russian, 4½ stock	96 8	96 8
Sardinian stock	90 2	90 2
Peruvian 4½	69 71	71 3
— deferred	48 50	49 51
Venezuela	36 3	36 3
Spanish Certif.	5 ½	5 ½

The railway share market is duller in proportion than the stock market, and there was hardly any transactions to record. Notwithstanding a large increase weekly in traffic returns, all kinds of expenses augment in proportion, and railway shares do not rise. The North-Western Company has raised the rate of interest on its debentures to 5 per cent., which will absorb some of its earnings, and, with other expenses, prevent any increase in dividends, and keep the price of shares low. Of course, all kinds of securities will decline in price as the interest of money rises, and it is doubtful whether that have yet reached its highest point. The following is our usual list of the closing price of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	93 5	93 5	93 5
Caledonians	49 50	48½ 49	48½ 49
Eastern Counties	11½ 11½	11½ 12	11½ 12
East Lancashire	80 1	80 2	80 2
Great Northern	74½ 5½	73 4	73 4
Great Western	80½ 8	78 9	78 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	62 4	61½ 6	61½ 6
London and Blackwall	78 1	78 1	78 1
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	93 5	93 5	93 5
London & North Western	102½ 3½	101 2	101 2
London and South Western	75 7	75 6	75 6
Midlands	59 4	57½ 58½	57½ 58½
North British	25½ 6½	25 6	25 6
North Staffordshire	6 8½ dia	6½ 6 dia	6½ 6 dia
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	26 8	25 7	25 7
South Eastern	28 9	27 58	27 58
South Wales	33½ 4½	34 5	34 5
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	61½ 2½	60½ 1½	60½ 1½
York and North Midland	45 6	44 5	44 5
FRANCE SHARES.			
Northern of France	33½ 4	33 3	33 3
Do. 20/3 per ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	12½ 13½	12½ 13½	12½ 13½
Paris and Rouen	39 41	39 41	39 41
Paris and Strasbourg	36½ 4	35½ 6	35½ 6
Rouen and Havre	18 20	18 20 x d	18 20 x d
Dutch Rhenish	3½ 3½ dia	2½ 4 dia	2½ 4 dia
Paris and Lyons	15½ 16½	15½ 15½	15½ 15½
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...	...
East Indian	2 3 pm	2½ 3½ pm	2½ 3½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm	1½ 2½ pm
Madras	1 1½	1 1½ pm	1 1½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	2 4 pm	2 4 pm	2 4 pm
Paris and Orleans	45 7	...	...
Western of France	7½ 8½	7½ 8½ pm x d	7½ 8½ pm x d
India Peninsular	...	...	...
Grand Junction of France	2 4 pm	2 4 pm	2 4 pm
Central of France	1 1 pm	1 1 pm	1 1 pm

The uncertainty of the Eastern dispute continues its baneful influence, and helps, with rising prices of corn, slow returns from Australia—at least, returns not so quick as the impatience of exporters expected—and the suspension of labour in several of the manufacturing districts, to throw a gloom over all business and a gloom over our prospects, such as have not been noticed for a long period. We trust, however, that the check is only temporary. A short—we fear a very short—harvest is indeed a permanent and irredeemable loss, but the suspension of labour may be compensated by greater exertions hereafter, and the Eastern dispute, it is still hoped, may end in peace.

The arrival of bullion in the week was limited to that brought from the United States by the Africa, 334,000 dollars, or about 66,800, for England, and 92,000, for Havre; and that brought by the John Soachay and the Undine from Van Diemen's Land, about 1,400 ounces of gold, valued at 5,600. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer has carried away 284,330, of which the principal proportion is silver, for Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Canton. The gold is 10,000, for Ceylon and Hongkong.

The coinage at Philadelphia for September, 1853, was:—

	Gold.	No. pieces.	dols	c
Double Eagles	166,197	...	3,321,940	00
Eagles	27,614	...	276,140	00
Half Eagles	25,365	...	176,825	00
Quarter Eagles	69,738	...	151,845	00
Gold Dollars	294,848	...	294,848	00
Total	584,662	...	4,221,598	00

Silver.		
Half Dollars	498,000	249,000 00
Quarter Dollars	3,504,000	876,000 00
Dimes	900,000	90,000 00
Half Dimes	700,000	35,000 00
Total Silver	5,602,000	1,260,000 00
Copper.		
	310,000	3,100 00
Total	310,000	3,100 00
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.		
From California		2,575,000 00
From other sources		50,000 00
Total		3,025,000 00
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.		
COINAGE OF 1853.		
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
dois	dois	dois
Total..... 37,143,304	4,842,366	35,818 28

The export of specie from Boston, for the month ending Sept. 30, was:—

	dols	c
To Liverpool—Per America	127,569	50
— Per Europe, Ingots	160,326	68
— Mexican dollars	10,000	00
— Per Niagara, Ingots	181,128	85
— Sovereigns	19,360	00
To East Indies	5,000	00
To Gonaives	5,260	57
To Cape Haytien	700	00
Total for September	609,345	60
Total 1853	3,127,879	53
Total 1852	2,487,161	48

The present condition of the money and labour market is not favourable for extensive new undertakings. But to provide dock accommodation for the port of London, which owns nearly twice as many vessels as Liverpool, and has double the number entering in the year, and is now provided with docks, is probably one of the few enterprises which may in spite of temporary difficulties be eminently successful. We are not surprised, therefore, looking at the crowded state of the river, and the annual increase of trade, to learn that a company has been started to construct a dock on the south side of the Thames, in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, in the immediate vicinity of the South-Eastern Railway. The Directors are men of business, the dock is we believe wanted, and the site is well chosen; but its success will depend very much on the care and skill of those who undertake to manage the concern. The capital is 1,000,000, and the extent of area it is proposed to inclose 130 acres.

Mr Finlaison has prepared and Messrs Chapman and Hall have published, a very useful set of tables for calculating the duties levied on all successions by the Act of last session. In extending the Legacy Duty Act, the Successions Act estimates, the interest of the successor as the value of an annuity equal to the yearly worth of such property during the residue of his life, or for any less period during which he shall be entitled thereto. As the rate of duty varies with the relationship between the parties to a succession, there are "five different modifications of the per centage payable to the revenue," and these tables will show at a glance the value of each shilling or pound of income devolving, and the exact per centage payable thereon in all cases. They constitute a "Ready Reckoner" for successors, their solicitors and agents. The publication is well timed, and the tables, saving an immense deal of trouble to all persons concerned in paying the duties on succession, will be extremely useful.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Oct. 20	1.25 70	3 days' sight
Antwerp	" 20	1.25 7 1/2 to 25/50	3 months' date
Amsterdam	" 18	11 7 1/2	3 days' sight
Hamburg	" 14	11 65	2 months' date
St Petersburg	" 12	113 3	3 days' sight
Madrid	" 14	13 6 1/2	3 months' date
Lisbon	" 10	39d	3 "
Gibraltar	" 8	51 10-100d	3 "
New York	" 5	54d	3 "
Jamaica	Sept. 25	5 1/2 to 10 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Havana	" 27	2 per cent pm	30 "
Rio de Janeiro	" 14	1 1/2 "	60 "
Bahia	" 19	1 1/4 "	90 "
Pernambuco	" 21	10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cent pm	90 "
Buenos Ayres	" 1	27d to 28d	30 "
Singapore	Aug. 31	28d to 27d	60 and 90 days' sight
Ceylon	Sept. 15	27d	60 "
Bombay	" 12	2 11-16d	60 "
Calcutta	" 5	2 11-16d	60 days' sight
California	" 1	5s 14 to 5s 9d	6 months' sight
Hong Kong	Aug. 23	3	1 "
Mauritius	" 22	3 per cent dis	3 "
Sydney	July 26	3	1 "
Valparaiso	Sept. 1	2 1/2 to 4 1/4 per cent dis.	30 days' sight
		2s 1/2 to 2s 1d	50 days' sight
		47 1/2 to 47 1/2	80 days' sight
		5s 9d	6 months' sight
		3 to 4 1/4 per cent dis.	90 days' sight
		48d	50 days' sight
		3 per cent pm.	80 days' sight
		48d	60 to 90 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent	220 xd	216 9 xd	218 6 xd	216 xd	218 6 xd	216 6 xd
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
5 per Cent Anns., 1725	...	...	...	...	...	...
1/2 per Cent Anns.	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
New 5 per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	5 3-16xd	5 1/2 xd	5 2-16xd	5 1-16xd	5 1-16xd
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	5 7-16	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	...	...	248	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 2 1/2 per Cent 1000	...	...	5s d	4s p	5s d	par s d
Ditto under 5000	3s d	5 p	5s d	4s p	5s p	...
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	112	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	100 1/2	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	100 1/2	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Nov 10	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
India Stock for acct. Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 10000	8s 4s p	...	4s 8s p	7s 6s p	7s 2s p	2s par
Ditto 5000	8s 4s p	...	4s 8s p	7s 6s p	7s 2s p	2s par
Ditto Small	6s 4s p	...	4s 8s p	7s 6s p	7s 2s p	2s 5s d
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 16 1/2	11 17	11 16	11 16 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 17 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2
Rotterdam	short	11 18	11 18 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 18
Antwerp	short	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels	short	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg	short	13 6	13 6 1/2	13 6 1/2	13 6 1/2
Paris	short	24 95	25 2 1/2	24 97 1/2	25 3 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	25 25	25 20	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	short	25 37 1/2	25 32 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 36
Frankfort on the Main	short	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	120
Vienna	short	11 17	11 20	11 18	11 22
Trieste	short	11 18	11 22	11 20	12 25
Petersburg	short	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid	short	50	50	50	50
Cadix	short	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Leghorn	short	30 0	30 10	30 0	30 10
Genoa	short	25 35	25 40	25 45	25 55
Naples	short	42	42	42	42 1/2
Palermo	short	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Messina	short	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
Lisbon	short	85	85	85	85
Oporto	short	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 da agt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 17	London Oct. 19	Paris Oct. 18	London Oct. 20	Paris Oct. 19	London Oct. 21
4 1/2 per Cent Rentee, div. 23	99 50	...	99 45	...	99 45	99 50
March and 23 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentee, div. 23	72 60	...	72 40	...	72 35	...
June and 23 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	280 0	...	280 0	...	280 0	...
and 1 July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	...
Ditto 3 months	24 70	...	24 70	...	24 70	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	97
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1853	...	96	...	96 1/2	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	99 1/2
Ditto New, 1843
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	58	...	56 1/2	57
Cuba, 6 per cent
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	...
Ditto 3 per cent
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	82	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	101 1/2	2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	...	4 1/2 5/8	5 1/2 1/8	5 1/2 1/8	5 1/2 1/8	...
Equador
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	8 1/2	8 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred
Greek Bonds, red
Ditto blue
Mexican 3 per cent	...	24 1/2	23 3/4	24	23 3/4	23 3/4
Peruvian, 4 1/2 per cent	...	7 1/2	...	...	...	7 1/2
Ditto Scrip
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	51	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841
Ditto 4 per cent	41 1/2	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	38 7	...
Russian, 1825, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	112 1/2	...	...	112 1/2	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	97 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	90 1/2	...	...	90 1/2	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	45	...	...	...	44 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent New Deferred	...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ditto Passive converted	5 1/2 pc	5 1/2 pc
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded
Swedish Loan	31	...
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent
Dividends on the above payable in London.
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent	97
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent
Ditto, 5 per cent
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 2 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Certificates	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 3/4	...	94	94 3/4
Ditto 4 per cent

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Prices, Amer. Prices. Lists various American stocks like United States Bonds, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, etc.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various insurance companies like Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, etc.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various joint stock banks like Australasia, British North American, etc.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various docks like Commercial, East and West India, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3 1/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold...

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 144 1/4 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3 1/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 1/2...

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 1/2 per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 25-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-17 per cent. in favour of England...

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table with columns: Foreign gold in bars, Mexican dollars, Silver in bars. Shows prices per ounce.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 15th October, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Hong Kong, Aug. 23; Batavia, 23; Singapore 31; Penang, Sept. 3; Calcutta, 6; Madras, 12; Bombay, 12; Ceylon, 15; Mauritius, Aug. 23; Aden, Sept. 26; Alexandria, Oct. 6; Malta, 10. On 15th October, SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 20, via Singapore. On 15th October, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, August 6, via India. On 15th October, BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE, per Tay steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1; Montevideo, 4; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Bahia, 19; Pernambuco, 22; St Vincent, 30; Madeira, Oct. 7; Lisbon, 10. On 17th October, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Oct. 4; New York, 5. On 17th October, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 1, via United States. On 17th October, HAVANA, Sept. 27, via United States. On 17th October, PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Oct. 8; Cadiz, 9; Lisbon, 10; Oporto, 10; Vigo 11. On 21st October, INDIA and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton—Dates as received on the 15th inst., via Marseilles.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On the 24th October (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA via Marseilles. On 24th October (evening), for MADEIRA, TENNERIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per FORERUNNER steamer, via Plymouth. On 25th October (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Franklin steamer, via Southampton. On 27th October (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton. On 28th October (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per America steamer, via Liverpool. * If addressed "Via United States." The Lady Eglington steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 24th inst., for Lisbon, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo; letters in time this evening, and should be specially addressed per Lady Eglington steamer.

Mails Due.

OCTOBER 4.—Australia. OCTOBER 7.—West Coast of Africa. OCTOBER 25.—America. OCTOBER 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope. OCTOBER 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. NOVEMBER 1.—West Indies. NOVEMBER 1.—Mexico and Havana. NOVEMBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.) NOVEMBER 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India. NOVEMBER 4.—China, Singapore, and Straits. NOVEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Shows weekly and six weeks' average returns.

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending October 12, 1853.

Table with columns: Wheat and wheat flour, Barley and barley meal, Oats and oatmeal, Rye and rye meal, Peas and pea meal, Beans and bean meal, Indian corn and Indian meal, Buckwheat and buckwheat meal. Shows weekly and total imports.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The continuance of wet weather making a very bad seedtime, and threatening us for the next year, and short arrivals from our own agriculturists, have given an upward tendency again to the corn market. Wheat was in Mark lane to-day 2s dearer than on Monday, barley firm, and oats 1s dearer. Flour, too, was dearer. Town-made households fetch 70s. Spanish flour, some of which has recently been imported, sold for 65s. Baltimore barrels were in demand at 41s, but holders required 42s. The weekly average price of wheat by the last return is 68s 4d. At the same time the latest returns from the United States show both rising prices of corn and rising freights. Flour, at New York on Oct. 4 was sold for future delivery at 7 dols to 7 dols 12½c per bbl. Towards the close, however, the market was about 6½c easier. The receipts had continued moderate. The freight to London was—flour, 4s 6d per bbl; grain, 1s 1d to 1s 2d.

From Rotterdam of the 18th, the accounts are that the price of wheat was from 1½f to 30f lower. At Amsterdam, on the 19th, however, the market had recovered the previous decline, and was at as high a point as it has yet reached. At Stettin, on the 15th, the wheat market was dull at former prices. In none of those circumstances is there much encouragement, but here are one or two facts more consolatory:—The total imports of foreign and colonial grain into the United Kingdom, during the month ending on the 10th inst., were 857,785 qrs; of flour and meal, 464,391 cwts; in all equivalent to 1,056,809 qrs of grain. In the corresponding four weeks of last year, the quantity imported was 450,271 qrs. Messrs H. Lucas and Son, of Little Tower street, state that of the excess of imports of wheat in the first eight months of this year, fully one-half, probably two-thirds, are now held in warehouse in anticipation of higher prices." and that "France, which at this period last year could have had no foreign grain in granary, has now considerable quantities stored in the warehouses of Marseilles, Havre, Rouen, and Dunkirk." Some provision, both there and here, is, therefore, already made and making for the future.

Mincing lane is the reverse of Mark lane, and rules extremely dull, with lower prices for almost all articles except superior grocery qualities of sugar, which, being scarce, the price is maintained. With that exception, sugars are 6d lower than last Friday.

So it is with coffee; most descriptions have declined from 6d to 1s, with little business doing.

The *Ceylon Bi-Monthly Examiner*, of Sept. 12, contains the following account of the coffee crop there:—

Our reports from the various coffee districts continue to be of a most favourable character, the late rains having been attended with very beneficial effects. The crop is expected to be from 150,000 to 175,000 cwts in excess of that just shipped. The returns of shipments up to the present time amount to 316,000 cwts, and allowing that 9,000 cwts remain to be shipped, the above estimate, upon the correctness of which we have every reason for relying, shows a crop of from 475,000 to 500,000 cwts. This, coupled with the information by the last mail confirming the previous accounts of a short crop in the Brazils, makes the prospects of the Ceylon planters very good.

Picking has commenced upon the low estates, and will be general in about a fortnight. Native coffee is coming in in small lots; the price on the spot (not picked and dried) is 31s. Arrivals in considerable quantities may be looked for shortly. We are glad to be able to announce that the apprehended scarcity of labour has proved without foundation; several gangs have arrived, and the road is lined with them.

Even rice has barely maintained its value.

Tea is better. The intelligence brought by the recent overland mail from China has tended to give increased confidence to importers, and the dealers have come more freely into the market. Some considerable transactions took place in congou on Monday, ranging chiefly from 1s 3d to 1s 4d, which, considering the quality, was thought a small improvement on the currency previously ruling. Public sales commenced on Thursday and conclude to-day, comprising 24,464 packages, which were nearly all disposed of. Importers bought in freely at full rates, and the previous market currency was obtained for the portion realised. Fair common congou sold at 11½d, fine 1s 4d to 1s 5d. The large quantity of gunpowder put up rendered the sale of this kind difficult, and the portion realised went below the previous currency, but the prices of all other kinds were fully supported. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 13th instant on 598,023 lbs, against 692,244 in the same period last year.

The public sales of silk were brought to a close on Thursday. "The attendance," says Mr Eaton, "was moderate throughout, with but little disposition to purchase, arising more from the unsettled state of affairs, both political and monetary, than from any thing in the trade itself, which has seldom been more healthy."

The public sales of foreign and colonial wool began yesterday, and though the attendance was numerous, the prices were, on the average, 1½d per lb lower than last sales. The importers have in consequence withdrawn 10,000 bales from the present series of sales. These wools are all paid for in cash in 14 days, and the unwillingness of bankers to extend accommodation is one of the reasons for the reduction in price. The rise in the interest of money, and the unsettled state of political affairs, are indeed quite sufficient to account for the reduction, and would have led, probably, to a much greater one, had not the sale of

woollens latterly been very great, and the demand for them still large.

We have to report a further improvement in the Liverpool cotton market during the present week, which has resulted in sales of 45,000 bales. Speculators have taken 4,000 bales, exporters 8,000 bales, and spinners the remaining 33,000 bales—a large quantity, considering the momentary smaller consumption caused by a large number of mills being now closed. Prices are ½d to ¾d per lb dearer than last week, and clean cotton, which is very scarce, can only be obtained at the extreme advance. From day to day it becomes more evident that the bulk of the Liverpool stock consists of a class of cotton hardly fit for use, and the supplies of new cotton being much retarded, decent cotton will become very scarce, and its value consequently enhanced. There is no new feature in the American accounts received this week. Receipts up to last dates, only 35,000 bales against 85,000 bales last season. Of the new crop Mr Wright, of New York, writes:—"We have had numerous and general complaints of the crop from all sections of the cotton-growing region during the past week, and the prevailing opinion here and at the South appears to be that it must fall short of the last; to what extent depends in a great measure on the time of a killing frost. The latest accounts from the extreme South represent the weather as having become unseasonably cold, which tends to retard the maturing of the already backward crop, and renders its position more critical in the event of an early frost." To the above we can only add, whereas at the commencement of the season the new cotton is generally of the better grades, viz., good middling to fair, it is this year only middling, with very little above, and all the cotton shows, more or less, the damage incurred by the long and heavy rains. In this market 3,600 bales have been sold during the week. Surats are fully ½d per lb dearer than last week. A forced sale only of Bengal realised ½d to ¾d less than the previous rates, but there are no more sellers at such terms.

The export of cotton goods for the month ending September 30 from Boston was—

	Packages.	Value.
		dols c
To East Indies, &c.	478	25,335 00
Australia	85	6,078 00
Gibraltar	10	660 00
Havylt	119	11,111 39
Provinces	374	17,354 65
Total for September	1,066	60,539 14
Total this year	44,539	2,277,407 50
Same time 1852	49,588	2,507,971 81
Same time 1851	36,176	1,966,817 84
Same time 1850	21,228	1,147,094 31
Same time 1849	26,240	1,228,466 57
Same time 1848	34,183	1,590,270 56

The trade appears flourishing, and the reader will perhaps be surprised to see how large a proportion goes to British possessions.

INDIGO.

THE following observations are furnished by Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.:—The quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 4th instant and terminated on Wednesday, consisted of 16,581 chests, of which 6,602 were withdrawn during the progress of the sale, leaving 7,309 chests Bengal, Benares, &c.; 600 Madras; 1,230 Kurpah; 640 Oude; 200 Figs—total, 9,979 chests. The threatening aspect of the Turkish question, a deficient harvest, and the high rate of discounts, have together operated very prejudicially upon the sale. The orders for Russia, generally extensive at this season of the year, have been very trifling; the German houses have purchased with great reserve, and the home trade have taken only such quantities as will satisfy their immediate wants. Proprietors have throughout shown much confidence and firmness by withdrawing largely from day to day. The sale nevertheless flagged after the first half of the catalogues had been got through, the depression being very observable towards the close. Prices may be quoted as under:—Fine blue, 7s 9d to 8s per lb; purple and violet, 7s to 7s 6d; red violet, 6s 10d to 7s 3d; good purple and violet, 6s 7d to 6s 9d; middling violet, 6s 3d to 6s 6d; middling defective, 5s 10d to 6s 2d; consuming, fine, 5s 5d to 5s 9d; middling and good, 4s 6d to 5s 3d; ordinary, 4s to 4s 5d; ordinary and lean, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; trash, 1s 9d to 3s; Oude, good, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; middling, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; ordinary, 3s to 3s 1d; Madras, good and fine, 4s to 4s 11d; middling, 3s to 3s 9d; ordinary, 1s 6d to 2s 10d; Kurpah, fine, 6s 3d to 7s; good, 5s 3d to 6s; middling, 3s 6d to 5s; ordinary, 1s 9d to 3s 3d; figs, good, 1s 9d to 2s; ordinary, 1s to 1s 4d; sweepings, 1s 10d to 2s 3d. There was considerable variation in the currency of the sale; Bengal of ordinary and of fine quality generally suffered a decline of 2d to 4d per lb, while the middling kinds sold from 2d below July to 2d above, the greatest depreciation being constant on the two last days. Good Kurpahs have advanced 2d to 3d per lb, and ordinary have fallen 2d per lb. Madras are par to 3d per lb under July. The quantity sold in the room is 5,600 chests, and about 850 of the withdrawn and bought in privately—together, 6,500 chests. 3,800 chests remain bought in. It is estimated that 5,000 chests have been taken for export, and 1,500 for the home trade and resale.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Oct. 12, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To— pags	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	1732	1704	1436	864	271	265	888	476	258	205	57510	57031
Hamburg	27272	23135	5256	4181	6558	5913	9781	9960	6206	5324	24178	31825
Bremen	445	181	41	9	119	43	330	323	56	40	468	414
Antwerp	799	526	332	324	725	1236	352	700	740	910	12812	21707
Rotterdam	13312	11248	1712	1728	1805	1712	4214	4352	2147	2025	8730	14251
Amsterdam	3081	2563	147	95	389	241	2282	3324	943	809	175	...
Zwolle	1931	1682	10	18	129	87	35	39	7	15	...	69
Kampen	...	52	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...
Leer	2488	2878	13	4	26	25	42	10	65	24	1027	848
Denmark	2592	2867	35	30	658	332	824	970	729	738	3765	5028
Otr. Ero. Pts	769	858	62	40	93	99	30	34	33	27	2586	1624
Other parts	688	336	...	...	13	1	668	1124	32	20	...	...
Total	55649	48170	8083	7293	10736	9958	19146	20310	11213	10139	111191	132757

Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co's Circular.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 4.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	MOBILE	FLORIDA	TEXAS	GEORGIA	OTHER PORTS	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
Sept. 24	24	24	17	20	4	1853	1852	1853
SOUTH CAROLINA	Sept. 30	NORTH CAROLINA	Oct. 1	VIRGINIA	NEW YORK	OTHER PORTS	4	1

	1853	1852	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1853	1852-53
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	127,819	87,469	40,340	...
Received at the ports since do.	34,639	85,220	...	50,581
Exported to GREAT BRITAIN since do.	30,384	21,945	8,439	...
Exported to France since do.	1,455	2,846	...	1,391
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	4,813	727	4,086	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	5,168	2,889	2,279	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	39,817	28,098	11,719	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.	86,656	103,136	...	13,478

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates	1853	1852
bales	12,894	5,438

GOTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1853		1852	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	127,809	87,469	...	87,469
Received since	34,639	85,220	...	85,220
TOTAL SUPPLY	162,448	172,689	...	172,689
Deduct shipments	39,817	28,098	...	28,098
Deduct stock left on hand	86,656	100,136	...	100,136
Leaves for American consumption	35,973	44,455	...	44,455

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports	For Gt. Britain	For France	For other Ports
At New Orleans Sept. 24	5	3	3
Mobile " 24	1	...	...
Florida " "	...	...	...
Galveston " "	...	...	...
Savannah " 30	...	1	2
Charleston " 30	4	...	...
New York Oct. 4	35	21	67
Total	45	25	72

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 4d per lb. Exchange, 106 1/4 to 110.

The market continues dull and spiritless, but there is little or no change in prices. The low qualities continue neglected. The sales for the last three days are 1,600 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
inferior	nom.	nom.	nom.
Low to good ordinary	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
Low to good middling	10	11	10 1/2
Middling fair to fair	11 1/2	11 1/2	12

During the week the arrivals have been from Texas, 343 bales; Mobile, 539 bales; Georgia, 791 bales; South Carolina, 1,128 bales; North Carolina, 10 bales; total, 2,811 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 21.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland	4 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2	9 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	
New Orleans	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Pernambuco	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 3/4	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	
Egyptian	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 3/4	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	
Surat and Madras	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, & C.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 21.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 21.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 21.		Computed stock, Oct. 21.	
	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	1,876,197	1,818,009	1,489,110	1,593,080	225,590	209,410
bales					736,550	439,810

A steady business has been done in cotton this week, though still to a moderate extent. Buyers, especially the trade, continue to supply only their immediate requirements, guided, doubtless, in some degree, by the unsettled state of the operatives. Such, however, has been the firmness of holders, that the market has maintained an advancing aspect the whole week, and in the current qualities of American prices have risen fully 4d per lb. Brazil are more saleable, but not higher in price. Egyptian are without any alteration, the lower qualities being very dull. East India have been in good demand, and command an advance from the lowest sales a fortnight ago of 3d to 3d per lb. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The reported export amounts to 4,690 bales, consisting of 1,473 American, 60 Brazil, and 3,160 Surats.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 20 1852.	Price Oct. 1853.	Price Oct. 1851.	Price Oct. 1850.	Price Oct. 1849.	Price Oct. 1848.
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 4
Ditto good fair.....per lb	0 6 1/4	0 6 1/4	0 5 3/4	0 5 3/4	0 6 3/4	0 4 1/2
Pernambuco fair.....per lb	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 5 1/2
Ditto good fair.....per lb	0 7 3/4	0 7 3/4	0 6 3/4	0 6 3/4	0 7 3/4	0 5 3/4
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 6 1/2
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 7
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 9	5 0	4 4 1/2	5 1 1/4	4 10 1/4	3 7
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10 1/2	6 0	5 4 1/2	6 3	5 10 1/4	4 7 1/2
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 3	8 7 1/2	7 3	9 1 1/4	8 3	6 6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 3	9 4 1/2	8 4 1/2	10 3	9 1 1/4	7 3
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 3	10 4 1/2	9 6 1/2	11 3	9 7 1/4	7 10 1/2
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 yds, 9lbs.....	7 7 1/2	7 6 7/8	7 3	8 9	6 10 1/4	6 1 1/2

On Tuesday last our market was more animated than for some time past, and a fair amount of business done in yarn, and in many cases at an advance of 1d to 1 1/2d per lb upon the extreme low prices of last week. In cloth there was also rather more doing at previous rates. To-day there is great dullness, it being very generally expected that the Bank would further raise the rate of discounts; but as no change has been announced, it is likely the market will again improve, more especially when the greatly reduced production is considered. At Preston and the immediate neighbourhood alone there is standing about 1,100,000 spindles and 20,000 looms, the weekly production of which was, in round numbers, 800,000 lbs of yarn, averaged 32 1/4, and 90,000 pieces of India shirtings, averaging a 60-reed 8 1/2 lbs. The number of operatives out of employment being about 24,000, there is a loss to the town of upwards of 12,000 weekly in wages. At Wigan, besides the colliers' strike, there are standing about 270,000 spindles and 2,000 looms; and at Hindley, in the immediate neighbourhood, will be stopped this week about 100,000 spindles and 1,000 looms in addition. The number of looms now standing at Bury are about 2,000, and at Bacup nearly all the mills will be closed this week. The Burnley notice terminates next week, when 57 establishments will be closed. It is impossible to contemplate, without shuddering, the suffering and misery that must inevitably result from the blind and infatuated conduct of the workpeople in this suicidal struggle. To-day a circumstance was brought under our notice which we will give as a fair specimen of how strikes are managed. It is the case of an extensive manufacturer, who employs a large number of hand-loom weavers residing in Manchester. The firm had given an advance of 10 per cent., and things went on smoothly until last week. They had occasion to give out a description of work which had not before been given out since the advance took place; the price of weaving this article was 4s 3d per out previous to the advance taking place, and the weaver was told he would now get 4s 9d per out, being nearly 12 per cent. advance, and he was much pleased with the terms, as he well might; but mark the result. A day or two afterwards the manufacturer receives the following communication:—

"Gentlemen,—We, the committee of the hand-loom weavers, have come to the determination that no work shall be drawn from your firm unless you give the prices, which are 5s for your forty's 52 picks, and 5s 3d for 56 picks. If you will not comply with our reasonable demands, we are to strike against your firm and placard your attempted reduction in the price of labour, so that the public may judge of your conduct towards us.—By order of the committee. Signed by —, Secretary, —, President." I give a verbatim copy. The manufacturer was afterwards waited upon by a deputation, and they were told that their demand could not be complied with, at the same time stating that the weaver who took the work was perfectly satisfied; but next day the poor fellow returned the warps, stating that he did so under intimidation very much against his own will; and so strong was his fear of bodily harm, that he would not accept the employers' offer of protection, but asked as a favour that they would take the work back, which they did. After this another deputation from the committee waited upon them, and asked for a guarantee that the work would not be given out at a lower price than they have chosen to dictate, otherwise they would cause all their weavers to strike, which modest demand was refused, and the consequence is that no weaver is allowed to take out work from this unreasonable firm, simply by the exercise of intimidation on the part of this committee of the hand-loom weavers. Comment is needless.

We are sorry to have to report the failure of Messrs John Pooley and Sons, a very old firm of cotton-spinners in this city. The liabilities are about 17,000l, 7,000l of which is the balance at their bankers', who are said to hold security. The creditors have expressed their willingness to accept 13s 4d, but it is feared the assets will not be sufficient to meet this composition.

NOTTINGHAM, Oct. 21.—Lace—We have not yet much alteration to notice from the state of things reported last week, except that the Americans, now arrived, are purchasing a few goods, which it is hoped will keep the warehouses employed. Had it not been for these, and some few orders of common goods for the Australian markets, the hands must have been almost entirely out of employment. Several houses are working short time—the largest in town

acknowledge that equal dulness was never experienced at this season, and future prospects do not appear to be very encouraging. Many of the machines making lace are also working short time, whilst others are meanwhile stopped, although hopes are entertained of averting a complete standstill. It will be observed, however, that in regard to blonde lace, our townsmen, Messrs Wild and Co., have this week advanced their hands 1d per yard on that peculiar description of lace. The yarn market is very firm, but, as announced in our last, it is expected that if the money markets continue in their present unsettled state, the spinners will soon be compelled to make a reduction. We are sorry to add that there is very little business doing in the silk market, and that which is being produced remains in stock, there being no orders on hand. Hosiery.—In the hosiery trade, although the Americans are purchasing pretty freely, in the absence of all demand for the home trade and of Australian and general shipping orders, we are unable to give so flattering an account as we would wish; still our manufacturers do not despond. Prices are well supported and the hands pretty freely employed.—*North Guardian.*

LEEDS, Oct. 18.—There has been a very slender attendance of merchants in the cloth halls to-day, and the market has been flat and dull. The transactions have been very limited, and in no case beyond present demands, as the very gloomy state of affairs makes it extremely hazardous to enter into any engagements beyond what are absolutely necessary.

HUDDERSFIELD, Oct. 18.—The goods which have passed into the hands of merchants to-day have generally been towards the completion of former orders. Purchases of other goods have been exceedingly light, and few in number, and complaints are general, in both the cloth hall and the surrounding warehouses, of the scarcity of business. The articles at all inquired for are a few of the heavier and cheaper kinds of cloths—as “unions,” beavers, and pilotings for the home markets, and such as are likely to come into immediate use. In the wool warehouses very little has been done either to-day or during the past week.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 17.—We have had a very quiet and dull market, although there has been a tolerably good attendance of buyers. Low-priced goods have been most in demand, and the merchants are offering lower prices. There has been little or nothing doing in the wool market; the manufacturers show no disposition to buy.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15.—As the merchants naturally feel, in the present juncture, a disposition to contract their operations as much as possible, there is very little business doing. In every department of the worsted trade, from the raw material to the finished article, considerable dulness prevails, and prices are little more than nominal.

GLASGOW.—There has been rather more inquiry, but purchasers have been taking only small lots to supply immediate wants, and holders have demanded about the same prices as last week. Prices are very irregular. In yarns and goods the market is very quiet, and prices are the turn lower. Pig Iron.—Pig iron has become firmer, mixed numbers reaching 64s 6d cash; No 1 g.m.b., 68s Gartsherrie, 73s.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Under the favourable advices, by the steamer America, the flour market opened on Saturday with increased firmness and with an active demand for export and home use; a considerable advance was established. After the receipt of the Baltic's still more favourable accounts on Monday, the market became much excited, and a farther material improvement was realised; but yesterday, as the natural result of a too rapid advance, there was some reaction, and at the close holders, particularly speculators, appeared anxious to realise at quotations. The transactions have been very large, and would have been larger but for the limited supply here, the high rates of freights, and the difficulty of procuring vessels; as it is, a large portion—more than half—of the sales are for future delivery. Common State has been sold very freely to arrive at 7 dols, a higher price than it has attained since 1847, the year of the famine in Ireland. Our revised quotations now stand 37½ to 50c higher than on Friday last, the market closing with a decided downward tendency. Canada, with a small supply and active demand for the British provinces, has advanced 25c the sales are 2,100 brls at 6 dols 68½ to 7 dols, in bond—the former price, before the arrival of the Baltic, closing firmly at the latter rate. The sales of domestic were: Saturday, 14,000 brls; Monday, 24,000 brls, and yesterday 12,000 brls. Included in the sales were 16,000 brls common State and Ohio, deliverable in all this month at 7 dols; 6,000 State to arrive before the 15th inst. (before the arrival of the Baltic) at 6 dols 75c; and 5,000 good Michigan, to arrive within the last 15 days of this month at 7 dols. Southern flour with a moderate supply and good demand, in part for export and future delivery, has advanced about 25c, with sales of 8,500 brls, the market closing steadily at 8 dols. 67½ to 7 dols for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown. 7 dols to 7 dols 12½ for favourite, and 7 dols 12½ to 7 dols 87½ for fancy brands. Rye flour has advanced 18½ to 25c, with sales of 300 brls, closing at 4 dols 37½ to 4 dols 50c for fine, and 5 dols to 5 dols 25c for superfine. Corn meal has also advanced, and the sales are 1,500 brls, closing at 4 dols for Jersey. Brandywine has been more active, with sales of 100 puncheons at 18 dols 25c, and 1,000 brls at 4 dols 25c cash.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat has continued active, mainly for export to England and France, and with an inadequate supply of fine Western on the spot, large sales of this description have been made for forward delivery. Prices advanced materially on the strength of the favourable advices from Europe, but reacted slightly at the close. The high rates of freights have somewhat restricted operations. The sales include 36,200 bushels very poor to prime white Canada, at 1 dol 43c to 1 dol 56c in bond; 67,000 bushels ordinary to choice white Genesee, 1 dol 52c to 1 dol 60c; 93,800 bushels inferior to choice white Michigan, 1 dol 50c to 1 dol 58½; 39,000 bushels common to prime Ohio, 1 dol 47c to 1 dol 53c; 3,000 bushels prime winter Upper Lake, 1 dol 46½; 11,700 bushels fair to good white Southern, 1 dol 43c to 1 dol 50c—the latter price for a parcel floated yesterday; 18,000 bushels do. in Baltimore, in transit for Liverpool at 10d freight, 1 dol 55c; and 7,300 bushels fair to choice red Southern 96c to 1 dol 45c. Rye is scarce and firmer; no sales, but holders are firm at 92c to 93c. Barley is dull and scarcely so firm: the sales are 6,500 bushels mixed two and four-rowed at 80c to 83c. Oats are more plenty, and prices are slightly easier, closing heavily. Corn has been in good demand, chiefly for the East, and prices have advanced at the close, however, the market was heavy, and a portion of the advance was lost. The sales are 91,000 bushels at an advance of 2c to 3c over those of Friday last. Old Canada pens may be quoted nominally 1 dol; some new crop black eyed have been received. White beans are quiet at 1 dol 12½ to 1 dol 25c.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since 1st Sept., 1853.

		Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From—		bbis	bbis	bush	bush
New York	Oct. 4	87,391	...	868,339	14,371
New Orleans	Sept. 24	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	Oct. 1	35,552	23	63,461	1,804
Baltimore	Oct. 1	27,069	...	19,304	6,330
Boston	Oct. 1	3,958	185	...	...
Other ports	Sept. 24	1,000	...	...	...
Total		154,970	209	950,154	21,505
Same time last year		139,741	2	814,405	31,950
Increase		15,129	207	135,749	...
Decrease		...	...	...	9,445

LONDON MARKETS. STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING. There was only a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday and the best parcels commanded full prices of the previous Monday, recovering entirely any abatement submitted to on Friday by some sellers. There was a good country demand for foreign wheat at quite as high rates. The imports were large, consisting of 350 qrs from Auckland, 1,099 qrs from Archangel, 660 qrs from Bury, 9,970 qrs from Cronstadt, 23,365 qrs from Dantzig, 680 qrs from Galatz, 1,010 qrs from Greifswald, 1,180 qrs from Hamburg, 465 qrs from Havre, 300 qrs from Holbeck, 615 qrs from Lunkenhafen, 3,861 qrs from Nestved, 1,670 qrs from New York, 370 qrs from Nykiobinz, 4,151 qrs from Petersburg, 8,042 qrs from Rostock, 530 qrs from Rugenwald, 11,098 qrs from Stettin, 640 qrs from Stralsund, 3,700 qrs from Wismar, and 4,922 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 75,917 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,015 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,656 sacks, from Ireland 30 sacks, and from foreign ports 3,965 barrels: prices of country marks were rather lower, and barrels were easier to purchase. Fine malting barley met a good sale at full prices, secondary sorts were taken slowly, but grinding samples were quite as dear: the arrivals coastwise were 4,595 qrs, from Scotland 341 qrs, from Ireland 730 qrs, and from foreign ports, mostly Danish, 6,676 qrs. The trade for oats recovered the decline submitted to on Friday, and there was a good demand at the previous Monday's currency: from our own coast there were only 20 qrs, from Scotland 40 qrs, from Ireland 1,773 qrs, from foreign ports, principally Russian, 38,447 qrs; the latter will be sold to go into consumption immediately in preference to being landed, the present prices remunerating the importers.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large of both wheat and flour, from the United States principally, but there was a greater number of buyers than for some time past, many coming from a distance of the interior, where the farmers do not supply the markets up to the demand, and the sales effected were consequently extensive at fully 3d per 70 lbs advance on wheat, and 2s per brl and 1 to 2s per sack on flour. The total arrivals of wheat were 42,807 qrs, and of flour 26,352 brls and 4,202 sacks; the exports 6,267 qrs wheat, and 11,413 brls with 4,291 sacks flour.

There were very moderate imports at Hull, and quite a small supply of wheat from the farmers, mostly new, and it came forward in poor condition: the driest samples commanded 1s to 2s per qr advance. Foreign was more sought after, but little offering, and all fine qualities were held at 1s to 2s higher rates: average, 69s 7d on 770 qrs. All spring corn realised higher rates, with a poor supply and good demand generally.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short, and the finest qualities brought 1s per qr more money, but the millers bought without any spirit: average, 72s on 1,046 qrs. Other articles tended upwards, particularly barley, the malsters finding out that the fine qualities will continue to go southward unless they pay better prices than those recently given for choice samples.

There was an improved demand for wheat at Ipswich, and in some instances 1s per qr advance was obtained: average, 59s 10d on 897 qrs. The quality of the new barley is not kept up, and prices of this article receded about 1s per qr: average, 43s 3d on 1,618 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of all English grain were very short at Mark Lane on Wednesday, but there was a fair supply of Irish oats, and a moderately good import of foreign wheat, barley, and oat. Trade generally had an upward tendency. The unsettled aspect of the Eastern question, unfavourable state of the weather, and improved report from all markets of the interior, caused the factors to ask higher prices. Wheat met a good sale at 1s to 2s per qr advance, barley was quite as dear, and oats the turn dearer.

The Scotch markets have been pretty firm, but without much activity. The imports at Leith consisted of 2,917 qrs wheat, 674 qrs barley, 19 qrs beans, 98 qrs peas, and 525 qrs oats. Full prices were paid for all good qualities of foreign wheat, but the transactions were not numerous. The imports for Glasgow market were good, both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth. The weather had been better there the early part of the week than in England. There was a fair demand for wheat at full prices, and other articles were steady in value.

At Birmingham market, on Thursday, there was a fair supply of wheat, which the millers took off at 1s to 2s per qr advance: average, 70s 9d on 1,419 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Bristol was moderate, and a steady sale was experienced at 2s per qr from the lowest point of the previous week: average, 65s on 512 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a large quantity of wheat at Newbury, which met a moderate demand at 2s per qr more money on the best samples: average 69s 3d on 1,175 qrs.

The millers bought wheat steadily at Uxbridge, and gave 1s to 2s per qr over last week's currency. Selected samples made 100s per qr: average, 70s per qr.

The weekly averages were 68s 4d on 95,494 qrs wheat; 40s 1d on 64,450 qrs barley; 23s 10d on 16,298 qrs oats; 39s 11d on 440 qrs rye; 45s 8d on 3,170 qrs beans; 45s 4d on 1,233 qrs peas.

For this day's market there was only a moderate fresh arrival of English grain, but a good supply of Irish oats, and a fair import of foreign wheat, barley, and oat, with only a moderate addition of flour. There have been three very wet days, one showery, and two fine ones this week, and little progress has been made in any description of field-work, wheat-sowing being procrastinated and likely to be late, from the present saturated state of the ground. The small quantity of English wheat on sale this morning was taken off at 2s per quarter over Monday's currency. There was a good attendance of country millers, who bought freely of foreign wheat, and the sales of the week have been large, and prices are 2s to 3s per qr above those of Monday. There was a better sale for flour, and full prices are again paid for all descriptions.

Maltng barley was in good request, and choice samples were rather dearer than on Monday. The oat trade was very firm, and some sorts were rather dearer; without the recent imports of Russian our market would have been very bare again, the consumption of the metropolis being good, and old corn being wanted at a considerable distance. For floating cargoes high rates are demanded. A few cargoes have arrived both at Queenstown and Falmouth. A cargo of Marianopole wheat commanded 65s 6d per qr, cost, freight, and insurance included, and a heated cargo of Galatz brought 52s per qr. Indian corn and rye are held with more firmness. One cargo of Taganrog wheat realised 64s; Scalanova hard wheat brought 52s; barley 31s; Galatz Indian corn, somewhat heated, 39s 9d. All these cargoes had arrived, and one cargo now on passage of Galatz wheat was sold at 54s per qr, cost, freight, and insurance included, for the United Kingdom. The price for the Continent is 1s to 2s per qr more. Wheat, per qr:—Odessa, Polish red, 59s to 60s; Sandmirca, 64s to 66s; Ghriska Odessa, 60s to 62s; Taganrog, 63s to 65s; Marianopole, 66s to 70s; Berdianski, 66s to 70s; Galatz, 56s to 58s; Ibrahim, 54s to 56s; Romelt, hard, 52s to 53s; soft, 52s to 54s; Egyptian, Said, 46s to 50s; Bahara, 44s to 45s; Syrian, 44s to 45s. Maize, per qr (recent shipments held 1s to 2s higher):—Galatz, 41s to 42s; Odessa, 41s to 42s; French and Bayon, 41s to 42s; Ibrahim, 38s to 39s; Bulgarian, 37s to 38s; Salonica, 36s to 37s; Egyptian, 34s to 36s. Rye, per qr:—Danube, 39s to 40s; Odessa, 41s to 42s. Barley, per qr:—Danube, 30s to 32s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s. Beans, per qr:—Egyptian, 41s to 42s; Dari, Egyptian, 30s to 31s. Floating cargoes from ports east of Gibraltar arrived at Cork and Falmouth from the 12th to the 18th Oct, 1852:—Wheat, 24; maize, 9; barley, 4; total 37.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Qrs., s, d. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Oats, Flour. Rows include English, Irish, Foreign.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c. BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Perquarter, s, d. Rows include Wheat, Rye, Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Flour, Tares.

FOREIGN.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Perquarter, s, d. Rows include Wheat, Rye, Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Flour, Tares from various foreign sources.

SEEDS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Sowing, s, d. Rows include Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Although importers have supported the market, prices are barely so firm as on Friday last, and the demand is inactive. A moderate amount of business has, however, been transacted for export. Of British West India 1,340 hhds found buyers to yesterday at previous rates. 250 hhds 15 lbs Barbadoes brought 32s 6d to 33s 6d for low to fine yellow; and 123 hhds 23 lbs Jamaica, 32s to 34s for mid brown to low mid greyish yellow. The stocks of sugar at this port were rather augmented by late arrivals, and in total amounted to 69,000 tons on 16th instant, against 85,400 tons at same period of the former season. The week's delivery was 4,317 tons. Exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas to the latest date from 1st January were 910,732 boxes, against 816,052 boxes last year. From Pernambuco the total shipments since commencement of the crop are in excess of the former season by 13,417 tons. Mauritius.—7,375 bags offered on Tuesday were about half sold at previous rates, the lowest qualities being very dull: low to fine yellow, 32s to 37s 6d; fine yellow, rather grainy, 32s to 33s 6d; good to fine brown, 32s 6d to 33s; very low and dark, 26s 6d to 29s. The stock is still greatly deficient as compared with that of last year. Bengal.—All grocery kinds have met with a good demand at full rates.

5,709 bags chiefly sold: white Benares, low mid to good, 37s 6d to 39s 6d; fine soft yellow, 36s to 38s 6d; Mauritius kind, mid to fine, 35s to 38s; low to mid dry grey Date kind, 32s to 34s 6d; good grainy white, 41s to 41s 6d; washed do., 41s per cwt.

Penang.—2,030 bags sold at about previous rates: low yellow, 32s 6d to 33s low dark to good brown, 28s to 31s 6d.

Foreign.—The public sales of duty-paid sugar have gone off flatly, and prices would have given way had the importers showed any desire to realise freely. 481 hhds 491 lbs Porto Rico were chiefly bought in: good brown, 32s 6d to 33s; low to fine yellow 33s to 39s 6d. 259 hhds Cuba sold at 32s to 36s for good brown to fair yellow. Of 865 boxes Havana, 150 found buyers at 32s to 39s. 338 cases 17 lbs 276 bags Bahia were withdrawn. Two cargoes Havana, Nos. 11 1/2 and 12 1/2, have sold for the United Kingdom at 22s 9d to 23s, and a cargo of white Bahia for the Continent, at 22s 6d; also 1,500 boxes yellow Havana on the spot, duty paid.

Refined.—The market is barely supplied with the lower class of goods, which meet a ready sale, and few parcels can be obtained under 45s, if at that price. Other descriptions are steady at the rates of last week. Wet lumps bring 41s to 44s. Treacle 19s to 21s 6d for refiners. The sales in foreign goods for export are so limited that prices are almost nominal. Some qualities of Dutch can be bought upon easier terms.

MOLASSES.—The demand continues active, chiefly for distillation, and with a reduced supply, prices have further advanced. About 350 puns have sold this week, at 17s 6d to 18s 6d for ordinary.

Cocoa.—West India is lower by 1s. 730 bags Trinidad about one-third part sold at 30s to 35s for grey to fair red. 330 bags Grenada chiefly sold: ordinary greyish to fair red, 28s 6d to 32s per cwt. Deliveries are unprecedentedly large, reaching 900 bags, &c., last week, and the stock is now rather under that at the former year, although still heavy.

COFFEE.—The market has continued devoid of animation since last Friday. 960 casks 585 lbs and bags plantation Ceylon in the public sales about half sold, importers submitting to 1s lower prices, which ranged chiefly from 55s to 63s 6d for fine fine ordinary to middling; ordinary to fine ordinary pale, 46s 6d to 54s; peas, 62s to 66s 6d. About 800 bags native sold privately to yesterday at 45s to 46s. 11 bales low ungarbled Mocha from Alexandria were bought in at 50s. 2,750 bags Costa Rica sold at 47s to 55s for good to fine fine ordinary quality; and 350 bags sea-damaged Rio from 37s 6d to 45s 6d. A cargo of Rio has been sold for a near port at 45s, free of average.

TEA.—Nothing further has been done in new season's consignment at the opening prices of 2s 5d to 2s 6d, but medium to good qualities met with much attention, and business to some extent has been transacted at rather higher rates. No change in common, which is quoted 11 1/2d to 11 1/4d. Yesterday 25,500 packages were offered in public sale, and 15,500 passed, of which above 3,000 sold without any change in prices worth remark. For good scented orange pekoe 1s 5 1/2d was paid; scented caper, 1s to 1s 3d. Green teas were well supported.

RICE.—The transactions in East India have been moderate at 9d to 1s decline from the highest yet paid. 2,503 bags Bengal by auction sold at and after the sale: fine white, 15s to 15s 6d; middling to good middling, 14s 6d to 15s; part taken in at 16s to 16s 6d was since placed. 1,421 bags Madras were bought in at 13s 6d, and 1,559 bags broken white Java at 14s; damaged selling cheap in proportion. Privately Madras and Coringa have sold at 12s to 6d 13s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—The market continues quiet: 307 bags in public sale were partly disposed of at 1 1/2d decline, from 6 1/2d to 5 1/2d per lb.

PEPPER.—300 bags common greyish Batavia were bought in at 4 1/2d per lb. Privately there is a limited business doing, but holders are firm. 57 bags middling Penang white sold at 10 1/2d to 10 1/4d per lb, being about previous rates.

OTHER SPICES.—Cassia lignea continues so scarce that prices are quite nominal. 28 cases mace partly sold at 2s 11d for mid dull red. 24 cases mixed brown Batavia nutmegs sold at 3s per lb, being about previous rates. 301 bags African ginger in bond were bought in at 20s. 240 barrels Jamaica chiefly found buyers at 40s to 53s per cwt for ordinary to fair. Common kinds of cloves are getting scarce.

SAGO.—509 boxes 1,900 bags brought 19s 6d to 21s for medium and small grain; bold, 20s to 21s 6d; damaged in proportion 160 bags common Borneo withdrawn at 17s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Easier rates have been accepted for the better qualities in some instances, and the market is rather unsettled. 2,670 bags Bengal about three-fourths sold at and after the sales at 2s 6d to 30s for 4 1/2 to 2 1/2 refraction, and less business has been done by private treaty. English refined continues firm at 32s 6d to 33s per cwt.

NITRATE SODA is quiet at 17s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—The market remains dull, 650 serons having arrived, and yesterday 152 bags Honduras silver sold at 1d decline as follows:—low to mid dling, 4s to 4s 2d; fair to good bold silvers, 4s 3d to 4s 7d; with a few fine blacks at 5s 6d to 6s per lb.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES to this time from 1st January, with Stocks on hand.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Imported, Delivered, Stock. Rows for 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850.

DYEWOODS are without material change this week.

GAMBER and CUTCH remains quiet, although the latter is firm at 56s 6d to 57s per cwt.

DRUGS.—The market is quiet, as the unsettled aspect of continental affairs influences the export demand. Yesterday ester oil met with a steady inquiry at full prices, good pale bringing 4 1/2d to 4 1/4d; ordinary to good seconds, 3 1/4d to 4d per lb. Camphor is quiet at 57 1/2s. Cubebs were bought in at 6 1/2d, the recent advance bringing forward supplies from the Continent. Balsam capivi was chiefly taken in at 1s 10d to 2s per lb. Cream tartar has sold at the advanced price of 7 1/2 per cwt, and tartaric acid at 2s 3d to 2s 4d per lb, both being in great demand. The only alteration to notice in gums was a decline upon Tragacanth of 1 1/2 per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER.—A few sales have been effected in Java at 10d. A parcel of Assam by public sale sold at 1s to 1s 4d per lb.

GUTTA PERCHA is held for higher rates, as the article has advanced considerably at Singapore.

METALS.—A steady business has been done in many descriptions, and prices are generally firm. Scotch pig iron met with much attention, but after advancing to 67s for mixed numbers, the market closes quiet, with sellers at 6d less. All kinds of manufactured continue firm in price. Copper is unaltered. Lead has met with a steady demand. The sales in East India tin are rather limited, and the price comes lower from Holland. A parcel of Banca brought 120s. British is unsettled. Spelter has met with more inquiry at 21 1/2s on the spot; 21 1/2 1/2 per ton with long prompt; 22s spring shipment.

HEMP.—Holders of clean Petersburg are firm, but the price may be considered partly nominal. Manila continues quiet. The small quantity of jute submitted brought full rates. Cochin color yarn sold at 24 1/2 1/2 to 33 1/2 1/2, and Ceylon 18 1/2 to 22 1/2 per ton for ordinary coarse to good.

OILS.—Pale seal is advanced to 394, and holders are now looking for a higher price. Other kinds of common fish are firm, stocks being light. Sperm is steady. Colonial may be quoted at 87. Linnseed has been steady, but closed rather quiet yesterday at 30s on the spot, with sellers at that price. Rape meets with more inquiry. Foreign refined has sold at 41s 6d, and the market is firm. Olive continues dull. Gallipoli quoted at 68. Coconut and palm are firm at last week's rates; the latter has sold at 41s 6d to 42s per cwt for fine quality.

LINSEED is firm at 57s per qr for Black Sea. Cakes continue in good demand at our last quotations.

TURPENTINE.—Sales have been effected in rough at 14s to 14s 3d. Spirits continue quiet, and a parcel of American drawn in barrels is reported at 59s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market has been steady but not very active during the last two days. This morning first sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot was sold at 58s 6d; to arrive in January to March next 59s is the nearest quotation. A good many vessels having arrived, the stock shows an increase, as will be seen by the usual table annexed.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Oct. 17.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	38,346	29,521	30,942
Delivered last week	2,117	2,663	3,031
Do. since 1st June	33,193	31,546	28,963
Arrived last week	2,413	583	7,418
Do. since 1st June	35,047	20,433	36,590
Price of Y C on the spot	37 3/8 to 38s	43s 6d	54s 6d
Do. town	41s 0d	45s 0d	62s 6d

POSTSCRIPT FRIDAY EVENING

SUGAR.—Prices were in many instances fully 1s lower to-day. Sales of West India were 405 casks, and 1,700 for the week. Mauritius—Of 12,357 bags submitted, about 5,000 only found buyers. Bengal—2,691 bags sold at rather lower rates for Mauritius and Date kinds. Refined was steady this morning.

COFFEE.—59 casks 35 bags plantation partly sold at former rates. 257 bales and half-bales Mocha went at several shillings decline; common greenish yellow, 58s to 62s 6d. 162 bags Madras brought 57s 6d to 59s 6d. 5,857 bags Costa Rica part sold at easier rates, from 47s 6d to 52s 6d.

TEA.—The sales concluded to-day, and prices generally were without further alteration.

RICE.—2,551 bags Bengal sold at 14s 6d to 15s for good to fine white.

PEPPER.—260 bags good half-heavy Malabar sold at 43d. 284 bags Singapore white at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 per lb, were 1d to 3d higher.

COCHINEAL.—61 bags Honduras were nearly all taken in; blacks sold at lower rates for a few bags.

DRUGS.—Castor oil part sold at steady prices. Of ipocacuanha 35 serons were offered, out of 115 just in per steamer. The sound was taken in at 7s; damaged sold much lower, from 2s 11d to 3s 5d.

GUMS.—225 cases East India and 2s casks African copal were taken in, the former at 60s to 110s; the latter at 80s per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—100 tons Lima part sold at 10 1/2 7s 6d to 10 1/2 15s per ton.

TIN.—1,822 slabs Straits were partly sold at 115s to 116s; inferior taken in at 108s.

OIL.—165 tons pale seal brought 33 1/2 to 35 1/2 for brown to tinged. 10 tons sperm were bought in at 87 per tun. Cocoa-nut part sold at 46s 6d to 46s 0d for Coch, and palm at 40s to 41s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—No alteration to note in the home market. 44s 6d lowest price for brown lumps. Treacle, 18s to 21s 6d. Bonded firm; treacle, 18s. Dutch loaves and crushed dull, but no business doing. Belgian without any change.

GREEN FRUIT.—A better business is doing. Some arrivals of oranges have been received from Terceira and Madeira, a cargo of which, per Lady Rebow, has been landed in sound condition, and there is every reason to expect that the cultivation of oranges will be increased at the latter place. Grapes will be scarce: several parcels from Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance from 2s to 4s per package. Several parcels of lemons have been received from Malaga, which has reduced the price of Lisbon. Black Spanish nuts have been delayed in their shipment, owing to the high price required by the farmers.

DRY FRUIT.—In this market there is not any change or new feature since last week. Clearances of currants extremely small; those of raisins large.

SEEDS.—In seeds a fair demand: quotations unaltered.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is rather brisker than for the last few weeks. There is no alteration, however, in prices.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales began on Thursday, the 20th inst., with a good attendance of buyers. The biddings were not very spirited, but most wool was sold at prices under those of last sales from 1d to 1 1/4d per lb, which is not more than was to be looked for under the tightness of money and the still very uncertain state of continental affairs.

FLAX.—A public sale of Egyptian yesterday, 400 bales, about one-half appeared to be sold at fair prices.

HEMP.—Hardly any sales this week.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made to a full average extent, both for home trade and exportation, and the market continues firm for all descriptions.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—At Leadenhall on Tuesday the attendance of buyers was again small, but the business done during the past week has been decidedly larger than for several previous weeks; the supply, however, being in general more than adequate to the demand. Prices of some articles continue to have rather a declining tendency. The goods most in request are common dressing hides, harness hides, kips of all qualities, and heavy calf skins, on which there is no reduction in value. The Brazilian mail just arrived reports the continuance of peace at Buenos Ayres. The shipments of the month are less than some previous months, and the statements generally indicate no very large supplies in prospect.

METALS.—Copper and tin continue in good request at full prices. Lead is held very firmly, and a large business has been done for the United States at full rates. Iron.—Both Welsh and Staffordshire manufactured continues in good demand, and makers are asking higher rates, in order to check order. Scotch pig, owing to the very large local consumption and exports, maintain its price, notwithstanding the unfavourable influence exercised on almost all branches of trade by the continued uncertainty of political events.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	62	6
Fat by ditto	3	4
Russian candle	60	6
Melted stuff	45	0
Rough ditto	30	0
Graves	17	0
Good dregs	9	0

PROVISIONS.

The butter market remains flat; sellers at a shilling or two less, but not much offering. Friesland butter has been barely kept up to 160s in the early part of the week, but to-day a little better demand, in some instances 10s made. The limited supply of fine bacon has enabled sellers to obtain an advance of 1s for fine Irish and 2s for Hamburg.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

1851	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliv'ry.	Stock.	Deliv'ries.
1851	38,512	10,463	555	599
1852	42,517	15,791	1,359	1,831
1853	36,716	11,264	2,235	1,456

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Fresh butter	15,297
Foreign do.	1,562
Bale Bacon	1,190

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—During last week, the arrivals of foreign stock into London were seasonably good—the total import having amounted to 11,417 head. In the corresponding period in 1852 we received 8,202; in 1851, 6,941; in 1850, 7,800; in 1849, 4,678; in 1848, 5,056; and in 1847, 3,471 head.

Our market to-day was very extensively supplied with each kind of foreign stock, for which the demand ruled heavy, at drooping prices. The arrivals of home-fed stock being considerably on the increase, the weather very unfavourable, the attendance of country buyers comparatively small, and Newgate and Leadenhall being largely supplied, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d to, in some instances, 4d per 8 lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. The extreme value of the best Scots was 4s 2d per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,300 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 8:0 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 4 Scots. With sheep we were seasonably well supplied, and there was a slight improvement in their general quality. Even the primest old Downs were heavy, and 2d per 8 lbs lower; all other breeds ruled very dull, at 2d to 4d per 8 lbs less money. The extreme value of Downs was 5s per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good, sold heavily, at from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs less money.

SUPPLIES.

	Oct. 20, 1851.	Oct. 18, 1852.	Oct. 17, 1853.
Beasts	4,682	6,357	6,080
Sheep	26,720	30,130	31,050
Calves	276	271	242
Pigs	520	440	405

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. For all kinds the demand ruled exceedingly heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. The supply of sheep was limited, yet the sale for that description of stock was very dull, at unaltered currencies. The top figure for the best old Downs was 5s per 8 lbs. Calves were in full average supply, and heavy request, at barely late rates.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offas.

	s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	6	0	0
Second quality do.	3	2	3	4
Prime large oxen	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0
Large coarse calves	3	2	4	0
Prime small do.	4	2	4	5
Sucking Calves	3	1	0	0
Lamb	0	0	0	0
Quarter old Pigs	2	1	0	25
Total supply—Beasts, 1,340; sheep and lambs, 5,800; calves, 382; pigs, 590				
Foreign supply—Beasts, 600; sheep, 1,800; calves, 300.				

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—The supplies of both town and country-killed meat having been considerably on the increase, the general demand has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—The trade was in a depressed state, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	4	0	10
Do. middling	3	0	3	4
Prime large	3	4	3	6
Fine small	3	8	3	10
Veal	3	2	4	4
Mutton, inferior	2	6	0	10
Do. middling	3	4	4	2
Do. prime	4	4	4	8
Large pork	3	4	4	0
Small pork	4	4	5	0

HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—The market continues firm for hops of every description, with a tendency to advance on the finer qualities. The bulk of the Farnham and country growth at Weyhill Fair found buyers at from 16 1/2 to 20s, the total quantity pitched not exceeding 2,000 pockets. At Worcester market on Saturday fine qualities again advanced in value fully 10s to 15s per cwt. The duty is called 140, 0/6. Yearlings and old hops continue in much request, at steadily advancing prices.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—The sale for all kinds of hops is very extensive, and prices still continue on the advance. From the plantations we learn that the growth is proving a very light one; hence, the duty is called 125, 0/6 to 140, 0/6. This week's imports are 278 bales from Ostend, one from Ghent, 144 from Hamburg, 5s from Antwerp, and 29 from Rotterdam. Sales have been effected on the following terms:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 14 1/2 to 19s; Weald of Kent ditto, 11 1/2 to 14s; and Sussex ditto, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Monday, Oct. 17.—There has been little or no variation at this market since our last report, either as regards trade or prices. The supplies are still very limited. The continued wet weather retards the gathering of the crops. Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 150s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Oct. 20.—At this market to-day the supply of both home and foreign produce was very scanty. Trade was dull, at the same high rates of prices. Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 150s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 112s to 115s; inferior ditto 85s to 90s; superior clover, 12s to 12 1/2s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 30s to 40s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day, was scarcely an average one. Trade was a shade better, at the subjoined prices. Old hay, 100s to 115s; new ditto, 70s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 120s; new ditto, 90s to 100s; straw, 33s to 38s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—Hasting's Hartley 23s. Wall's end:—Bradyll 25s—Birchgrove Graigola 30s—Cowpen 23s 6d—Glyngorse 26s—Liangenecch 30s—Myers Melford Stone 35s.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—Este's West Hartley 21s—Burnhope 19s 6d—Chester Main 21s 6d—Holywell 21s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 22s—Longridge's West Hartley 22s—North Percy Hartley 21s—Portland West Hartley 21s—Stobart's Tees Hartley 20s—Tanfield Moor 20s—Tanfield Moor Butes 20s—Walker Primrose 20s—West Hartley 22s—West Wylam Trader 20s 6d—Wylam 21s 6d—Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 22s 6d—Bell and Brown 22s 6d—Gosforth 22s 6d—Hedley 22s 3d—Lawson 21s 6d—Bell's Pitourose 19s 6d—Eden Main 23s—Belmont 23s—Braddyll 23s—Framwellgate 22s 9d—Hetton 24s—Haswell 21s—Lambton 23s 6d—Plummer 23s—Stewart's 24s—Whitwell 21s 6d—Backhouse 22s—Cassop 23s—Heugh Hall 23s—Kellos 23s—South Hartlepool 23s—South Keeloe 23s—Tees 21s—Trimdon Hartlepool 24s—St Helen's Tees 21s 6d—Derwentwater West Hartley 22s—Llangennech 20s—Myers Melford Stone 35s—Squorwen Merd'yr 26s—Watney's Anthracite 31s. Ships at market, 39: sold, 81.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent).
The market has been rather quiet, as is usually the case previous to public sales taking place. The result of the series about to take place in London is looked for with much interest, as they will have the effect of establishing prices, which of late have been almost nominal. Public sales of about 5,000 bale East India are announced here for the 26th, 27th, and 28th inst.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG. Oct. 8, 1853.

BRISTLES again in active demand at our quotations, both for the English and American markets.

CORN.—Purchases of rye and wheat continue; of the former mostly on contract at 22 1/2 ro.; of the latter on the spot, at 29 1/2 to 30 1/2 ro.

FLAX without transactions.

HEMP.—100 ro. paid for 10 tons fine clean for America, and for a trifle for the Continent; but fair quality, daily arriving per rail, may be had at 90 ro. On contract for next year sellers ask 91 to 90 ro., 10 ro. down.

LINSEED neglected.

TALLOW.—Very little has been doing at 160 ro. for Y. C., and 155 ro. for soap tallow; and there are now sellers at these prices to 1 ro. less, buyers having withdrawn.

FRIGIOTS very firm as quoted, especially for grain and seed; 7 offered for deals. The want of lighters, owing to the great number employed with grain, and the heavy arrivals of imports, check shipments of most articles.

SHIPPED FROM THE WAREHOUSES UP TO SEPT. 25th.

FLAX.	1852.	1853.	SEED AND GRAIN.	1852.	1853.
12-head .....pds	117,535	248,760	Lineded .....chets	147,430	258,025
9-head	360,866	489,302	Wheat.....	26,638	196,602
6-head	108,863	131,399	Flour.....bags	59,014	19,197
Total....	576,664	869,461	Rye.....chets	168,866	168,154
			Barley.....	4,919	600
			Oats.....	24,483	44,422
Tow and Codilla	111,400	97,003	TALLOW, up to Sept. 26th.		
HEMP.			1st sort yellow candle.....casks		78,350
Clean.....	1,100,834	1,549,722	Other sorts and shipped in winter		7,986
Outshot.....	188,059	246,271			
Half-clean.....	229,266	234,857	* 1853.....	86,706	
Total.....	1,518,159	2,130,850	1852.....	63,398	
			1851.....	90,794	
Codilla.....	143		1850.....	86,576	

From Messrs Wilson and Co.'s Circular.

The Gazette.

Friday, Oct. 14.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
Eichholz and Moller, Manchester, commission agents—Pearce, Brothers, Exeter, ironmongers—Collings and Tyrer, Brigham, Devonshire, ironmongers—Burnell, Brown, and Nicholson, Plymouth, wholesale grocers; as far as regards J. Burnell—Bowden and Hopwood, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton waste spinners—W. T., and E. Nutting, Whitmore park, Warwickshire, farmers—Wheeler and Darley, Dunstable, manufacturers of straw hats—Lamont and Ripley, Finner's hall, Old Broad street, commission merchants—Ingram and Seaman, Walpole, Norfolk, owners of a steam threshing machine—Bossy and King, Brunswick street, City road, surgeons—Morris and Hughes, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, mercers—T. and J. Conthard, Bury, Lancashire, tailors—Renwick and Crosbie, Southampton, drapers—Pyrah, Tillotson, and Yeoburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, stonemasons; as far as regards B. Yeoburn—Granger and Dowers, Symond's inn, Chancery lane, law stationers—Bates and Vincent, Shipley, Sussex, farmers—W. and J. Warr, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, brickmakers—Stevenson and Son, King street, Covent garden, carpet warehousemen.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.
A. F. Hemming, Chiswell street, Finsbury, surgical instrument maker—second div of 6d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
T. Peppin, Fenchurch buildings, Fenchurch street, wine merchant—second div of 1d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
F. Young, Union place, Waiworth road, draper—first div of 4s 1ld, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
W. Gosling, Woolwich, ironmonger—first div of 1s 4d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
E. T. Leman and T. E. Bryan, Upper Thames street, wharfingers—second div of 9s 5d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
G. Scott, Brotherton, miller—first div of 3s 6d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
Child and Barker, Wakefield, contractors—second div of 3d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
R. McBurnie, Wetherby, grocer—first div of 2s 6d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
J. Wheeler, Scarborough, wine merchant—second div of 2s 1d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
Wood and Norton, Hoyland Nether—first div of 1s 8d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
W. T. Carr, Barnsley, ironmonger—second div of 6d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
J. Allott, New Miller Dam, Yorkshire, banker—first div of 5s, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.
E. Nicholson, York, tailor—second div of 2s 6d, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS.
Nov. 7, J. Hogarth, Rotherhithe, iron merchant—Nov. 7, L. F. Bellot, Old Jewry chamber, merchant—Nov. 4, B. Hubble, late of Deptford, victualler—Nov. 7, T. Rollings, Ingram court, Fenchurch street, wine merchant—Nov. 7, B. Rolfe and B. A. Moore, Sackville street, Piccadilly, tailors—Nov. 7, T. Delfe and N. Trübeor, Paternoster row, booksellers—Nov. 4, A. Dairymple, Lime street, merchant—Nov. 7, T. Foster, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, wine merchant—Nov. 7, T. Chivers, Pavement, Moorfields, licensed victualler—Nov. 7, E. Green, Cork street, Westminster, tailor—Nov. 4, R. Faithful, King street and George street, Portman square, coachbuilder—Nov. 4, J. C. Twyman, Ramsgate, upholsterer—Nov. 5, H. Solomon, Holborn hill, Cumberland place, Old Kent road, and elsewhere, furniture broker—Nov. 5, J. W. Henty, Portmouth, builder—Nov. 5, A. Clarkson, Reading, licensed victualler—Nov. 5, J. Nash, Lewisham, draper—Nov. 5, A. P. Capel, Witham, Essex, druggist—Nov. 8, W. Buckle, late of Pall Mall, and Leadenhall street, master mariner—Nov. 11, H. Ashton, Aldermanbury, warehouseman—Nov. 8, J. Jukes, Westbromwich and Rowley Regis, nail manufacturer—Nov. 14, C. Burrows and J. Giddon, Plymouth, beer brewers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. Bowie, Edinburgh, writer is the signet.
A. Paterson, Edinburgh, lace merchant.
A. Macdonald, Glasgow, fish dealer.

Tuesday, Oct. 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Palmer and Sawkins, Great James street, Bedford row, cabinet makers—Keys and Mountford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturers of parian—Wall and Wittey, Devizes, Wiltshire, attorneys—Bettams and Carmichael, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners—M. T. and W. King, Baoner street, St Luke's, tin plate manufacturers—Ingram, Cooke, and Little, Strand, newspaper proprietors; so far as regards N. Cooke—Lyon, and G. and E. Greenall, Wilderspool-within-Appleton, Cheshire, brewers; so far as regards E. Greenall—G. and E. Greenall, St Helen's, Lancashire, brewers—J. A., and G. Levy, Manchester, clothiers; so far as regards J. Levy—Wright, Bogg, and Cookman, Southwark, cider merchants; so far as regards J. W. Bogg—Jackson and Walderston, Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, feltmongers—Reeve and Morgan, Bedminster, Somersetshire, millers—Perry and Neighbour, the Monument hotel, Fish street hill—Fowler and Lees, Manchester, sawyers—J., M., and B. Stott, Wardle, Lancashire, woollen carders; so far as regards B. Stott—Nuthall and Pearce, Brentford, Middlesex, grocers—J. and J. Thomson, Manchester, stationers—Hudson, Stephenson, R. W. Swinburne, Wood, W. A. Swinburne, T. J. Swinburne, and Warden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, South Shields, and Red Bull wharf, City, glass manufacturers; so far as regards G. Hudson—Ogden and Dobson, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, chemists—Hennell and Crosby, Louthier arcade, and Southwark bridge road, paper stationers—J. E. and W. Prockter, Ching, and Bickie, Launceston, carriers; so far as regards J. E. Prockter—Fish and Isherwood, Dukinfield, Cheshire, earthenware manufacturers—Davis and Pearce, Ironmonger lane, City, commission agents—Herbert and Embling, Oxford, upholsterers—Alcock and Chitterden, Brenclyth, Keot, farmers—Cole, of Brockford, and Weavers, of Westhorpe, Suffolk, farmers—White and Connop, Hastings, Sussex, portrait painters—Poole and Pearson, Sheffield, joiners—W. and J. E. Seymour, Upper St Martin's lane, gold beaters—Randall and Nicholls, Oxford, hosiers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

D. Keith and T. Shoobridge, Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen—second div of 3d, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
W. Carter, High street, Southwark, boot maker—first div of 6d, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
R. H. Cuming, Lamb's Conduit street, bookseller—final div of 3d, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
G. Baker and G. Baker, jun., Thredneedle street, stockbrokers—first div of 8d, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
J. Dunthorn, Broadwall, Christ church, Blackfriars, corn and flour dealer—first div of 6s, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
H. G. Stahlsemidt, Fenchurch street, City, merchant—second div of 1s, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
J. T. Wheatley, Cranmer place, Waterloo bridge road, lighterman—first div of 9d, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
R. Willmott, Peterborough, tailor—first div of 5s, at 76a Basinghall street, on Thursday, Oct. 20, and three following Thursdays.
W. Coleman, Coventry, chemist—second div of 3d, at 7 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on any Thursday.
S. R. Bosisto, Abersychan, Monmouthshire, ironmonger—first and final div of 2s 0d, at the County Court, Pontypool, on any Thursday.
J. Gardiner, Leicester, grocer—a div of 3d, at the County Court, Leicester.
A. S. Tebbatt, Leicester, shoe maker—a div of 1s 7d, at the County Court, Leicester.
W. H. Mitchell, Leicester, haberdasher—a div of 1s 6d, at the County Court, Leicester.
E. Checkland, Leicester, victualler—a div of 9d, at the County Court, Leicester.
J. Worley, Leicester, victualler—a div of 1s 5d, at the County Court, Leicester.
T. Haddon, Leicester, rake maker—a div of 2d, at the County Court, Leicester.
W. Coltman, Leicester, engraver—a div of 5d, at the County Court, Leicester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E. Agar, York, grocer.
BANKRUPTS.
E. Ablewhite, 33 Mortimer street, Cavendish square, coach builder.
J. Sayers, Wandsworth, carpenter.
H. M. Haviland, Denham, Buckinghamshire, cowkeeper,
S. J. Lucas, Hingham, Norfolk, grocer.
W. H. Collier, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, grocer.
E. Harper, Stamford, Lincolnshire, draper.
H. T. Edwards, Liverpool, builder.
J. Cubbon, Liverpool, joiner.
W. and I. Shaw, Macciesfield, Cheshire, joiners.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

William Gumbling, described as William Gambling, Southampton, buildee.
BANKRUPTS.
William Reynolds, sen, Wiggin's hill, Warwickshire, cattle dealer and sheep salesman; William Emery, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocer.
Frederick Philip Ripley Webb, Nicholas lane, Lombard street, merchant.
John Hetherington, Thomas Hetherington, and George Barlow Scholes, Manchester, joiners and builders.
William Reynolds, jun., Fallfords, Hall Farm, Warwickshire, sheep salesman and cattle dealer.
Isaac Fineberg, Manchester, jeweller and general dealer.
Joseph Thompson, Ailony, Cumberland, common brewer.
Richard Spenceley and James Maudon Spenceley, Wapping, and Clyde Dock, Rotherhithe, sailmakers, ship chandlers, and ship smiths.
Gregory Barrett, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CUBA.—This important appointment has been bestowed on General Juan de la Pezuela by the Spanish Government. General Paris has also been named Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Of the twenty-seven states in which this sugar is manufactured, Maine produced 1,892,427 lbs; Vermont, 5,159,641 lbs; New York, 10,810,744 lbs, Pennsylvania, 2,248,641 lbs; Virginia, 1,223,908 lbs; Ohio, 4,528,548 lbs; Michigan, 2,423,937 lbs; Indiana, 3,921,638 lbs. These are the largest producers. Vermont makes by far the largest quantity in proportion to its territory. Besides the above sugar crop, there was a yield by the sugar maple in the United States, in 1850, of 40,000,000 gallons of maple molasses.

BELGIAN RAILWAYS.—The works of the Railway on Antwerp to Rotterdam and those of the Campine Canal, which cross each other between the Dam and Merxem, now employ more than 2,000 workmen. The two bridges over the Schyn are almost finished, and they are working with astonishing activity at the turning bridge upon which the trains will cross the canal. The engineers announce that the portion of line from Antwerp to Rosendael will be opened for traffic on the 1st January next.

PRINTING FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The expense to the public for printing for the Houses of Parliament last year was 54,930l.

PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Commander E. J. Le Mesurier Mc Clure, in command of the Investigator, Arctic discovery ship, has been promoted to the rank of captain, for services performed in search of Sir John Franklin, and for the discovery of the certainty of a north-west passage. Commander Inglefield also is promoted to the rank of captain.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER.
Amount per Share.

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
Bideford Extension	20	1 1 0	3 0 0	5,500	16,500
Dublin and Drogheda, preference 2 1/2	1	12 10 0	2 10 0	7,400	19,500
East Kent	31	2 10 0	2 10 0	23,000	70,000
*Great Luxembourg, guar. 6 per cent.	3	4 0 0	1 0 0	51,700	51,700
Great North of Scotland, 1st preference	3	3 0 0	1 0 0	30,000	30,000
*Hamilton & Toronto Shares	15	5 10 0	5 0 0	8,000	40,000
Lancashire and Carlisle, New Third	1	Dep.	2 0 0	24,000	48,000
London, Tilbury, and South-end	15	7 0 0	1 10 0	40,000	60,000
*Lyons and Mediterranean	1	9 0 0	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
Midland, New 5 1/4 per cent.	24	Dep.	1 10 0	135,000	202,500
*Namur and Liege, preference 15	13	0 0 0	3 0 0	23,400	70,215
Newmarket Extension	11	4 10 0	0 10 0	27,000	15,500
*Royal Danish	1	6 0 0	3 0 0	27,000	81,000
Worcester and Hereford	21	1 5 0	2 0 0	not known	not known
*Zealand	1	9 0 0	3 0 0	26,750	80,250
				533,165	

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 373,165, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—At the monthly meeting of the board of this company, held at the Euston station, on Saturday last, the Marquis of Chandos was unanimously elected a director of the company, and subsequently the chairman of the board of directors, which, it is said, is an unpaid office.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN AND SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM.—Notice has just been given by the directors of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham to the directors of the London and North-Western of their intention to run Shrewsbury and Birmingham trains over the Stour Valley line, and the London and North-Western have applied for and obtained an injunction to restrain them.

GOVERNMENT INCOME FROM RAILWAYS.—By the return of Mr W. Williams on the public income and expenditure, recently issued, it is shown that, in the year ended the 5th of January, the payments to the revenue by railways amounted to 280,144.

PROPOSED NEW LINE FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Surveys, it is stated, are being made for a line from the Didcot station of the Great Western Railway, near Oxford, to Southampton and Newbury.

EAST ANGLIAN.—A new line from Lynn to Hunstanton, in connection with this line, is in contemplation.

PARIS AND STRASBOURG.—The subscription list of 250,000 new shares in the Paris and Strasbourg Railway Company will be closed in Paris on the 12th Nov.

GRAND CENTRAL OF FRANCE RAILWAY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday, in Hetz's great room in the Rue de la Victoire. The meeting gave its approbation unanimously to the annexation of the lines from the Rhone to the Loire; gave authority to the board to effect a loan to carry out the conditions of the annexation; approved of the subscription to the railway discount bank; voted the expenses incurred before the constitution of the company; and passed a vote of thanks to the directors.

AMERICAN RAILWAY CONVENTION.—One of the most numerous "railway meetings" ever held took place recently at Fort Madison, in Iowa, at which there were 4,000 persons present, when resolutions were passed for the construction of a railway from Fort Madison to North Missouri.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.
LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 17.—The railway market was heavy to-day, and prices were rather lower, but the transactions were unimportant. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies presented scarcely any variation. Mining descriptions remain inactive. Metals left off 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Jamaica, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Sue River, par to 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/2 to 3/4 pm; and Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.—The railway market exhibited steadiness, the transactions having exercised little influence on prices. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were higher, purchases having increased. In mining descriptions flatness was the prevailing feature. Metals left off 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Jamaica, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Port Royal, 1/2 to 3/4 pm; Sue River, par to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—The railway market was steady to-day at about former prices. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies not much business was transacted, but quotations were well supported. Mining descriptions were heavy, a few sales having taken place. Metals left off 2 to 2 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 1 to 2 pm; Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm; and Sue River, par to 1/2 pm.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20.—The railway market was inanimate throughout the day, and prices exhibited little variation. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were steady, with a slight tendency in some cases to improvement. Mining descriptions were generally heavy, sales for realisation continuing to be made. Metals left off 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/2 to 1 pm; Sue River, par to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—Railway shares have been exceedingly quiet, and at a further slight decline in prices. This applies to Great Western, South Western, Brighton, and most others. French shares also are dull. In the gold mine shares there is continued heaviness. The Australian land companies' shares are lower, and in less request. The banks are also flatter.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—The works of the gigantic building at Sydenham appear to progress rapidly, and the shell of the building is so far advanced towards completion that the contractor, Messrs Fox and Henderson, have undertaken to surrender it to the company in a finished state at Christmas.

STATEMENT
Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Oct. 15 in each year.
FOR THE PORT OF LONDON
* Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.
SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	81,911	72,668	76,308	67,897	26,077	19,752
East India	37,734	31,521	41,739	41,269	19,064	13,218
Mauritius	26,782	31,344	23,095	21,794	9,686	7,240
Foreign	—	—	16,344	24,679	—	—
	146,425	138,533	157,486	156,669	54,877	39,250
Foreign Sugar						
Oberlin, Siam, & Manilla	4,935	2,977	9,322	3,047	6,872	4,430
Havana	12,570	10,484	6,914	3,857	15,914	17,792
Porto Rico	2,583	4,488	1,328	817	2,428	2,681
Brazil	4,633	11,498	5,712	5,975	9,711	7,436
	24,801	30,367	16,676	13,696	34,125	32,339

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America 23 10 per cwt.
— Mauritius 22 8
— East Indies 20 6
The average price of the three is 24 6

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	4,590	4,617	6,345
	4,589	4,589	3,150

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	1,931,310	1,758,510	914,060	1,140,525	855,315	939,195	1,586,670	958,530
E. India	181,215	111,060	257,229	154,665	51,885	6,750	124,335	89,775
Foreign	19,800	26,260	29,655	42,165	6,750	2,025	26,040	60,840
	2,132,325	1,895,730	1,235,835	1,337,355	913,950	947,970	1,791,045	1,106,145

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	29,700	28,133	2,370	3,371	20,864	26,169	14,749	22,088
Foreign	4,895	6,738	3,155	3,890	2,170	2,347	4,251	5,493
	35,595	34,871	5,525	6,911	23,034	28,516	19,000	27,581

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Mocha	14,874	22,605	1,946	3,156	13,898	14,712	11,733	22,588
Foreign E.I.	4,754	6,642	2,366	613	5,127	6,644	10,689	11,582
Malabar	1,323	1,324	175	175	525	1,440	2,400	1,461
Sit Domingo	79	6,949	28	2,173	53	1,808	2,464	5,817
Hav. & P. I. C.	6,884	9,859	918	1,187	1,826	2,608	8,523	14,035
Brazil	47,517	79,314	23,353	36,128	34,777	45,078	48,094	49,938
African	98	154	4	35	139	456	583	197
Total For...	79,033	126,877	28,541	43,467	55,574	72,746	84,945	105,618
Grand tot.	302,094	323,753	70,672	112,624	194,129	230,773	339,183	316,926

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
British E.I.	15,909	22,085	6,451	4,157	13,044	17,264	15,419	18,899
Foreign E.I.	1,791	2,469	873	661	896	1,943	1,248	2,965
Total	17,700	24,554	7,327	4,818	13,940	18,607	15,767	17,934

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
White	164	253	6	137	157	194	97	150
Black	1,256	1,506	304	1,013	971	1,130	1,695	1,577
NUTMEGS	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	1,148	1,372	222	199	887	1,106	1,018	1,158
CAS. LIG.	89	...	3	...	89	16	607	551
CINNAMON.	4,087	1,818	3,290	1,294	1,611	1,979	2,346	285
	5,246	3,743	3,950	3,663	741	821	3,858	2,946
PIMENTO	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	14,102	12,163	9,367	10,466	3,865	3,732	3,292	2,046

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
COCHINEAL.	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	11,730	4,822	—	—	8,041	9,994	12,934	7,564
LAC DYE.	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
	4,202	6,211	—	—	3,589	4,018	8,469	11,982
LOGWOOD.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	3,311	2,897	—	—	3,518	2,746	1,127	546
FUSTIC.	—	1,155	—	—	1,270	2,328	1,763	333

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
East India.	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
	27,819	20,188	—	—	27,942	26,384	30,038	22,928
Spanish.	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	3,457	3,230	—	—	2,729	3,121	1,198	1,530

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Nitrate of Potass.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	7,519	9,195	—	—	7,322	9,839	3,932	3,039
Nitrate of Soda.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	2,680	3,353	—	—	2,254	1,273	205	2,702

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
American.	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	1,318	1,097	—	—	899	1,465	1,045	804
Brazil.	157	150	—	—	157	228	82	4
East India.	19,720	112,883	—	—	41,989	69,169	24,485	89,209
Liverpl., all kinds.	1,801,753	1,854,095	266,900	222,760	1,542,020	1,456,200	475,220	753,190
Total	1,824,148	1,958,225	266,900	222,760	1,584,660	1,827,066	513,824	842,707

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are fully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 29 0d 29 6d Montreal 29 0 29 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 6 29 0 Montreal 28 6 29 0

Cocoa duty 1d p lb. West India per cwt 34 0 42 0 Guayaquil 30 0 35 0 Brazil 26 0 30 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb. Jamaica, good middling to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 2d 0 4d Bengal 0 2d 0 4d Madras 0 2d 0 4d

Drugs & Dyes duty free Cocaine Honduras silver p b 4 3 5 0 black 4 6 6 3

Tobacco Maryland, per lb, bond 0 3d 0 6d Virginia leaf 0 2d 0 8d

Woods duty free Brazil Wood per ton 8 0 8 0 CANWOOD 18 0 28 15

Fruit-Almonds Jordan, duty 10s per cwt, 1 0 1 0 new 0 0 0 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt and 5 p cent Zante & Cephal new 2 5 3 10

Plums duty 15s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Wool duty 5s 6d per cwt 1 5 1 5

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Hides-Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry Do. & R Grands, salted

Indigo duty free Bengal per lb 5 3 8 2 Oude 2 9 4 3

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 45 lb 1 1 1 3 do 30 65 1 4 1 6

Metals-COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. B 1 0 0 0 Bottoms 1 0 0 0

IRON per ton Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0 Nail rods 9 15 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgals 16 0 17 0 in faggots 0 0 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 6d, For. 4s 6d British best, d p per cwt 20 0 21 0

Oil-Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 39 0 39 5 Yellow 37 0 37 10

Provisions-All articles duty paid Butter-Waterford 94 0d 98 0d

Rice duty 4d p cwt, Carolina per cwt 22 0 37 0 Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0

Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt 27 0 30 6 English, refined 32 6 33 0 NITRATE OF SODA 17 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, new p cwt 40 0 44 0 Canary per qr 60 0 64 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 17 0 19 6 Coasimbuzar 13 0 17 6

Spices, in bond Pepper, Malabar, pr lb 0 4d 0 5 Eastern 0 4d 0 4d

CINNAMON duty 2d per lb Caylon, 1, 2, 3, 4 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9

SUGAR-REF. cont. p 60 Dutch superior 31 0 0 0 No. 1 29 0 0 0

Tobacco Maryland, per lb, bond 0 3d 0 6d Virginia leaf 0 2d 0 8d

Wool duty 5s 6d per cwt 1 5 1 5

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

SUGAR-REF. cont. p 60 Dutch superior 31 0 0 0 No. 1 29 0 0 0

Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Tea duty 1s 10d per lb Congou, com to but mid, bd 0 11d 0 11d

Timber Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load, Dantzic and Memel fir 80 0 90 0

Tobacco Maryland, per lb, bond 0 3d 0 6d Virginia leaf 0 2d 0 8d

Wool duty 5s 6d per cwt 1 5 1 5

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 0 1 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, London, and various share types like Ordinary Shares, Lines Leased, and Foreign Railways.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open.

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The great and progressive increase in the number of ships, especially those of large tonnage, resorting to the Port of London, and the certainty of a further augmentation, render it a matter of absolute necessity that additional Dock Accommodation should be provided.

With the exception of the Victoria Docks, now in the course of construction at North Woolwich, no material addition has been made since the opening of the St Katherine's Docks in the year 1828, whilst it appears from the following Parliamentary return that the amount of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from foreign ports has since the year 1840 nearly doubled.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Vessels entered, Increase. Rows for 1840, 1852, and 1853.

A comparison between the extent of Dock accommodation of London and that of Liverpool will at once show the superior facilities afforded to commerce by the latter port.

Table comparing Dock Accommodation, Vessels registered in 1852, and Vessels entered in 1852 for London and Liverpool.

It is evident that the ports which offer the greatest facilities will secure the greatest amount of trade, and that unless increased accommodation be afforded to the Port of London, its commerce will be diverted to other channels. It is therefore proposed to construct the Wellington Docks on the South side of the River Thames, in the parishes of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, on a site admirably adapted for the purpose, consisting of land principally occupied as garden ground, the few buildings thereon being chiefly of an inferior character, the removal of which will greatly benefit the neighbourhood. The general level is considerably below high-water mark; and the River Entrance will be opposite the London Docks, and near the Thames Tunnel, where ample depth of water exists.

These Docks will be close to the Spa Road Station of the South-Eastern Railway, and will be readily accessible from the City in a few minutes by Steam-boats, or from London Bridge by Railway, and will communicate by Rail with all parts of the kingdom, thus avoiding the delay, waste, and expense arising from frequent change in transit.

The proposed site comprises upwards of 130 acres, and is intended to form Import, Export, Steam, and Collier Docks, with a water area of 60 acres, the gates and locks being capable of admitting the largest steamers and vessels, thus affording to these valuable ships a protection which they cannot now have, whilst lying moored in the midst of a crowded navigation.

It is also intended to construct Dry Docks for repairing, cleansing, and overhauling vessels, thereby avoiding the risk and expense of their removal.

Estimates for the Docks and Works, including the purchase of the land, the formation of suitable Quays, Wharves, and Warehouse, to carry into full effect all the objects contemplated, have been carefully prepared; and in fixing the capital at £1,000,000, the Directors have the fullest confidence that this amount will not be exceeded.

The comparative size of two of the most modern of the existing Docks with that now proposed, and the amounts of their respective capitals and earnings, will best exemplify the soundness of the undertaking, and the remunerative return to be obtained for the capital employed as a permanent investment.

Table comparing London, St Kath. Docks, and Wellington Docks across various metrics like Total area, Water area, Capital, Earnings, Dividend, and Reserve Fund.

The East and West India Docks have proved more successful owing to the low level of their sites and their consequent cheaper construction, a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, having been declared in December last, when their gross earnings were reported to have been £112,350 for the previous six months.

From the above statements it will appear that should the Wellington Docks, containing double the area of the London Docks, earn half the income only of the latter, it will yield to the shareholders an annual dividend of £10 per cent. upon the capital.

The acknowledged requirements of the shipping interest for an extension of Dock accommodation, the immense capacity and favourable position of the proposed site, the great depth of water and extent of quay room obtainable, the power of forming suitable wharfs, landing jetties, warehouses, and dry docks, at a cost, having regard to their size, scarcely exceeding one-eighth part of similar works on the north side of the river, contiguity to the City and Custom house, direct communication by railway to and from all parts of the kingdom, and the opportunity which presents itself for the application of all the improvements suggested by modern skill and science in the construction of undertakings like the present, in spite of confidence that the formation of these Docks will confer a vast benefit on the trade and navigation of London, and secure a profitable return for the capital invested.

The amount of capital will be called for as follows, viz.:—Deposit, £2 10s per share, payable within seven days from the time of allotment of shares, and the remainder of the capital by such payments per share, and at such intervals, as may be directed by the Act of Parliament for incorporating the company.

Should the required Parliamentary powers not be obtained, or being obtained, should the directors deem it prudent or expedient to put an end to the undertaking, they reserve to themselves the right of so doing when and as they may think expedient, and thereupon returning to the shareholders the amount of the money contributed, less the expenses incurred.

Application for shares may be made in the annexed form, and sent to the Office of Messrs McLeod and Stenning, 16 London street, Fenchurch street, London; to Messrs Marten, Thomas, and Hollams, Mincing lane, London; or to Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3 Lombard street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Directors of the "Wellington Dock Company."

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot to me Shares of £25 each, in the above undertaking. And I agree to accept the same, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to sign the necessary deeds, and to pay, when required, the Deposits and Calls; or, in the event of my failing to do so, I agree that the Shares allotted to me, with the Deposits and Calls paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of the Company.

Dated the day of 1853. Name in full, Trade or Profession, Address, Name and Address of Reference.

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Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy— For the apparel oft proclaims the man.—SHAKESPEARE.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN

knows how difficult it is to find a Tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly-fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that can never become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, LAYTON JOHN HEMMENT and CO., (late FREDERICK FOX) adopt this means of making known that they have practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning; and in the course of an extensive private connection, have clothed every conceivable development, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purposes it is intended to serve, thereby invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for Economy which the spirit of the age dictates.

THE BEST FIT WEARS BEST. HEMMENT and CO. (late FOX), Tailors, 73 Cornhill. (Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.) THE BEST CLOTH GIVES MOST WEAR.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only Importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

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

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company. London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

Best quality, six for 40s; second quality, six for 30s. Gentlemen desirous of obtaining shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS.

The most unique, and the only perfect fitting shirt made.—OBSERVER.

Country residents purchasing in any provincial town are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—"Ford's Eureka Shirts, 38 Poultry," (with-out which done are genuine). Illustrated price lists, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post-free; and the pattern books to select from of the new Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps. Agents are now being appointed in all towns. Terms, &c. forwarded on application. RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London. Manufactory, Hay's lane, Tooley street.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S

DISINFECTING FLUID.

The best Concentrated "Chloride of Zinc." Great Reduction of Price!!! The merits of this Fluid, invented by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, &c.; the prevention of Contagion; the preservation of Animal matter from Putrescence; the purification of Bilgewater, Cesspools, Drains, Water Closets, &c., are now so well known to the Public as to render comment unnecessary.

Sold at the Office, 18 Cannon street, City, London, and by Chemists, Shipping Agents, and others throughout the United Kingdom, in Imperial Quart Bottles at 2s 6d; in Pints at 1s 3d; in half-pints at 9d; and in bulk at 6s per Gallon.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations.—The only genuine Disinfecting Fluid is sealed over the cork with the inscription, "Sir Wm Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid," and accompanied with numerous Testimonials of the highest order, and instructions for its use.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE

ZINC PAINT.

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

HUBBUCK and SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at the price of the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

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

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

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious.

For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.

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

From Captain Wm. Dicey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenasserine. April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soomahooky, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical.

(Signed) J. SIMPSON, H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor, Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."

ECONOMICAL RAILWAYS

for the COLONIES, and for BRANCH and PRIVATE LINES.—The Subscribers, as agents for the Patentee, Mr W. Bridges Adams, will enter into contracts, and receive orders for Adams' Patent Girder Rails, with joint-plates and fastenings complete, adapted either for Adams' light locomotives or for horse traction.

These Rails, adapted to machine-cut transverse sleepers, may be laid in position, forming permanent way, by the most unskilled labourers, and practical road surveyors in any country may thus form a line at a greatly reduced cost, and not liable to get out of order.

In many cases, this system of rails may be laid on the ordinary roads, without interfering with other traffic. On levels one horse may draw from 4 to 16 tons, and by additional horse gradations of 70 feet per mile may be economicaly worked. In cases when the loads are all in a downward direction, as from inland plantations to a seaport, the waggons may descend by gravity, and a very small power of horses will be required, or a light locomotive may be used to take up empty waggons. In favourable situations, where timber is plentiful, private owners may construct such lines for about £1,800 per mile, capable of conveying any amount of traffic. For horse-traffic, bridges may be of light timber structure. Practical railways for new countries and agricultural districts may thus be cheaply and rapidly made, and create, economically, a growing traffic ultimately demanding steam power. The same principle of rail is adapted for heavy locomotive work, with a saving of the total cost of the cast-iron chairs, varying from £350 to £500 per mile, according to locality. BENJN. GRUT and CO. 1 Sambrook court, Basinghall street, Oct 21, 1853.

THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT

STAMP.—W. DAWSON and SON have on sale the New Penny Receipt Stamps in the following forms:—viz. as a Label similar to the Postage Stamps, and on slips like the former Receipt Stamps, at £1 per 240. If required for the country the labels are forwarded prepaid for 2d extra per 240, and the slip Receipts is 8d extra.

Printed forms in Books, with counterpart, containing 24, Two Shillings and Fourpence; or, printed with the name of any Firm, and stitched in Books of One Hundred, 1,000 Stamps, £4 10s.

Invoices, Letters of Acknowledgment, &c., stamped with the Penny Stamp to order.

A large stock of English and Foreign Bill Stamps, Bills of Lading, Customs Shipping Bills, and every description of Commercial Stationery. 74 Cannon street, London bridge. Established 1809.

Inland Revenue, Somerset house, London, 19th October, 1853.

REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX.

—The Board of Inland Revenue draw public attention to the provisions of the Acts of the last Session of Parliament, 16 and 17 Viet., c. 74 and c. 117, the former reducing the terms on which the Land Tax may be redeemed or purchased, and the latter restricting such redemption to persons having an estate or interest in the property whereon the Land Tax is charged.

By chapter 74 it is enacted, that in lieu of the amounts mentioned in the 42nd Geo. 3, to be paid for the redemption of the Land Tax, the consideration shall be a sum of the Capital Stock mentioned, less by £17 10s per cent. than the amount of the Stock consideration, calculated according to the provisions of the last mentioned Act, or a sum of money less by £17 10s per cent. than the amount of the Money consideration, calculated as by the last mentioned Act is prescribed.

By chapter 117, s. 1, it is enacted, that no body corporate, nor any person whatsoever, shall be entitled to redeem any Land Tax, except bodies or persons respectively having an estate or interest in the property whereon such Land Tax is charged.

By section 2 it is enacted, that upon the completion of any contract entered into for the redemption of Land Tax, and upon the transfer or payment of the consideration, the property comprised in such contract shall be wholly freed and exonerated from the Land Tax charged thereon, and from all further assessments, and from any yearly term rent or rent-charge in respect of any consideration for such contract.

By the Act 42 Geo 3, c 116, it is provided, That any person who is for the time being possessed of, or entitled beneficially to the rents and profits, but who shall not have the absolute estate or interest in any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, may sell and dispose of any part of such manors, lands, &c., for the purpose of redeeming the Land Tax charged on such manors, &c.

That where any manors, lands, &c., belong to or stand limited in the use or for the benefit of any bodies politic or corporate, or any trustees for charitable or other public purposes, and any personal property is invested in the public funds or placed out on mortgage in the names of such bodies, &c., and is subject to any trust to be laid out in the purchase of other manors, lands, &c., to be limited to the use or benefit of such bodies, &c., such personal property may be applied in the redemption of the Land Tax charged upon the said manors, &c., belonging to such bodies, &c.

That where any manors, lands, &c., belonging to any other persons are settled or limited to uses, and any other property is subject to any trust to be laid out in the purchase of other manors, lands, &c., to be settled to the same uses, or to be applied in payment of any debts or charges affecting the same, such other property may be applied in the redemption of the Land Tax charged upon such settled manors, lands, &c.

That where any lands are settled to charitable uses for the benefit of any parish, such sum as may be necessary for the redemption of the Land Tax charged thereon may be applied out of the Poor Rate in case the rents of such lands be applicable for the benefit of the poor, and out of any Church Rate in case the rents be applicable to the repairs of any church or chapel.

The Board consider it desirable that a knowledge of the provisions of the Acts above referred to should be as extensively diffused as possible; and all persons who may be desirous of availing themselves of these provisions will, on applying at this office, receive every instruction and assistance as to the mode of proceeding.

By order of the Board, THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary.

BANK OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

—The London and Westminster Bank are prepared to issue, at their head office in Lothbury, Letters of Credit, and Bills at 30 days' sight, upon the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Port Phillip, and upon the Branches of that Bank at Geelong and Balaclava at a charge of 2 per cent. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT

7 St Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London. Parties desirous of Investing Money, are requested to examine the plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security. Interest payable in January and July. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. Prospectuses free on application.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.—LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS, at 30 days' sight, upon the Sydney and Melbourne Branches, may be obtained on application, at a charge of 2 per cent.

Approved Drafts on the Australian Colonies cashed, and bills sent for collection.—By order of the Court, 61A, Moorgate street. J. W. PILLANS, Sec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

The Court of Directors grant LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at 30 days' sight upon the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above £10 is now at a premium, or charge of £2 per cent. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated, and bills collected.—Apply at the Company's office, 54 Old Broad street, London. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager. London, September, 1853.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

grant DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT on, and Collect Bills payable in, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, and Melbourne. They also issue Circular Notes for Travellers overland, and they undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, and to effect remittances to and from India, or the above colonies. W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager. Walbrook, London.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA

—The undersigned London Agent of the Agra and United Service Bank (established in 1833) is authorised to grant drafts, at the exchange of the day, and free of all commission, upon the head office of the Bank at Calcutta, and upon its branches at Agra, Madras, and Bombay.

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Agent. 9 Old Jewry, City.

The London Agency also buys approved bills drawn against funds or upon parties in India, and sends out for collection and remittance bills payable in India.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 187, Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council), 37 Cannon street, City.

The Board of Directors GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT, payable on demand, and BILLS of EXCHANGE, at 30 days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation, at a charge of 2 per cent.:

- Sydney—Head Office.....
 - Newcastle—Branch.....
 - Maitland—Ditto.....
 - Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Ditto ..
 - Melbourne—Ditto.....
 - Geelong—Ditto.....
 - Mount Alexander—Agency.....
- Victoria, Port Phillip.

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian Colonies.—By order of the London Board, JOHN SALMON, Secretary. London, Sep. 30th, 1853.

DENT'S PATENT CHRONOMETERS,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and MARINER'S COMPASS.—FREDERICK DENT, Clockmaker to the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to announce that, under the will of the late E. J. Dent, he has succeeded exclusively to all his patent rights and business, at 61 Strand, 54 Royal Exchange, and the Turret Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset wharf, Strand.

THE FINEST EPERNAY

CHAMPAGNE, equal to Moët and Chandon, at £6 9s per three dozen case quarts; and the renowned CHATEAU RAUSAU MARGEAUX, or DE BRAUE CANTENAC, at 48s per dozen, or £48 per hhd. Imported direct from those celebrated vineyards, both now leased to T. W. STAPLETON, 51 King street, Regent street, where the wines can all be tasted free, or had conditionally on approval or return. Every club in London supplied with the Champagne except three. The clarets now importing have been for the last 40 years sold only at 84s to 95s per dozen, and are of 1846 and 1848 vintages.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT,

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

FOR AUSTRALIA.—CROSSKILL'S

PATENT WHEELS, Carriage Waggons, Drays, Caravans, Wooden Houses, &c., for the diggings, at CROSSKILL'S Manufactory, Beverley, kept in stock, and packed for exportation. Orders promptly supplied by steamers twice a week to London bridge wharf. Parties disposed to speculate will find cart wheels pay well in the colony. A list of prices may be had on application per post. Also, Bell's Prize Reaping Machine, Hussey's ditto, Crosskill's Colonial Threshing Machine, Barnett's Portable Patent Flour Mill, &c.—Address Mr CROSSKILL, Patent Wheel Works, Beverley.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, Oct. 7, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of contracting to supply BREAD, MEAT, OATS, and FORAGE, to Her Majesty's land forces (Bread and Meat for the Foot Guards and for the Household Cavalry excepted) in cantonments, quarters, and barracks, in the counties of England severally, in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for SIX MONTHS from the 1st December next, inclusive; and also STRAW for PAILLASSES, at the several barracks and ordnance stations in Great Britain and in the Channel Islands, for One Year, from 1st December next; that proposals in writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up, and marked on the outside "Tender for Army Supplies" will be received at the Ordnance office, Pall Mall, on or before Wednesday, the 9th day of November next, and tenders may be delivered at any time during that day.

Persons who make tenders are desired not to use any forms but those which may be had upon application at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall. By order of the Board, G. BUTLER, Secretary.

N.B.—The bread is to be of the quality known as "seconds," as at present supplied.

CONTRACT FOR BOOTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 18th October, 1853.

Notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of Contracting to supply the undermentioned quantities of BOOTS and SHOES, viz.:

- 2,850 Pairs of Ankle Boots, Men's, Hobnailed, with laces, assorted sizes.
- 1,000 Ditto of Spare Laces for ditto.
- 500 Ditto Ankle Boots, Men's, Bradnailed, with laces.
- 1,845 Ditto ditto Boy's, ditto with laces, assorted sizes.
- 1,680 Ditto Shoes, Children's, with Straps, assorted sizes
- 4,060 Ditto ditto Women's, Leather, ditto
- 50,000 Ditto Ankle Boots, Regulation Pattern.

That proposals in writing addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up, and marked on the outside "Tender for Boots, &c." will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1853, and at any time on that day. Forms of Tender may be obtained at this office.

Patterns and Specifications may be inspected on application at the Principal Storekeeper's Office at the Tower, and duplicate Patterns will be delivered by the Ordnance on payment of their value when application is made for them.—Persons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms but those which are obtained of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance. By order of the Board, G. BUTLER, Secretary.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE

IRON.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON SHOW-ROOMS, 9, Oxford street (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street, and Perry's place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Fire Irons, and General Ironmongery, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or justness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 27 1/4 to 37 1/2; ditto with ornolou ornaments and two sets of bar, 27 1/2 to 37 1/2; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 7s to 3l; steel fenders, from 2l 15s to 6l; ditto, with rich ornolou ornaments, from 1l 15s to 2l 7s; fire irons, from 1s 9d the set to 4l 4s. Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced prices.

First—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR

SILVER.—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when Plated by the patent process of Messrs E. King and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Thread or Fiddle Pattern.	Bunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoon, per dozen	18s	26	32s
Dessert Forks	20s	40s	46s
Dessert Spoons	3s	42s	48s
Table Forks	4s	56s	64s
Table Spoons	4s	58s	66s
Tea and coffee sets, waiters, card sticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.			

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	22s
Tea ditto	8s	11s	12s

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Two Large Show Rooms (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of General Furnishing Ironmongery (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selection.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of. 39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); No. 1 and 2, Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.