

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

No. 835

CONTENTS

THE ECONOMIST.

Progress of Italian Confederation.....	949	Husbandry in France	955
Our Trade in Bullion	950	Scotch Landowners' Improvement	956
Parliamentary Reform.....	951	LITERATURE:—	
The Indian Loan and Indian Credit	952	England and the Italian Question	956
Registrar-General's Report.....	953	To Cuba and Back	958
The Board of Trade Returns.....	954	Friends in Council.....	959
AGRICULTURE:—		Foreign Correspondence	960
Scarcity of Harvest Labour	955	Commercial, and Miscellaneous News	961

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market.....	962	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current	964	State of Corn Trade for the Week	963
Mails.....	964	Colonial & Foreign Produce Market	963
Corn Returns.....	965	Additional Notices	969
Commercial Epitome	965	Price Current.....	971
Cotton.....	966	Imports and Exports	972

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market	972	Epitome of Railway News	973
Share List and Traffic Returns.....	973		

The Political Economist.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

THE formation of a Federal Union in Italy, broached at the meeting of the two Emperors at Villafranca, is making rapid way—though not exactly in the fashion or with the result intended by those Potentates. The process of union and the mode in which it is achieved deserve close attention. Every State and Province which has had an opportunity, in a fair and legal way, of expressing the wishes of its people, has been unanimous in favour of a junction with Piedmont, and has announced this decision with a promptitude, steadiness, and calmness, in every way remarkable. Lombardy was annexed, it is true, by the nominal cession of the Emperor of Austria and the transfer of the Emperor of France; but the Lombard municipalities immediately met and enthusiastically confirmed the transaction. The Duchy of Parma, including Piacenza, decided to join Modena and share her fate; while Modena has decreed the *déchéance* of her former Sovereign and her annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia. Tuscany has done the same; and the Provisional Government of Bologna—which we understand to represent the whole, or nearly the whole, of that portion of the Papal States bordering on the Adriatic, and usually known as the Legations—has, we are told, come to a similar conclusion. And it must always be borne in mind that this singular unanimity of decision has everywhere been arrived at fairly and freely. We say *fairly*, because in the most important case certainly, and in all we believe, no underhand intrigues on the part of Sardinia have been employed to bring about this result, while strong influences have been brought to bear in favour of the dethroned dynasties. It is well known that, so far from seeking to lead the Grand Duke into any steps which might bring him into collision with his subjects, the Sardinian Government, at the outset of the war, used every means of persuasion and entreaty to induce that Prince to join the national cause, and so save and secure his throne. The details and the proofs may be seen in a remarkable article in the last number of the *National Review*, the facts of which were drawn from original and most authentic sources. It is notorious, too, that the French Envoy, Count de Reiset, has for many weeks been using every conceivable argument to induce the Tuscans and Modenese to receive back their discarded Sovereigns, but without the faintest encouragement or success. And we say *freely*, because the Assemblies which have come to these patriotic and rational decisions have not

been got together by management or intrigue, or dominated by mob menaces, or elected by the mere hasty acclamations of an excited populace; but have been deliberately and formally chosen from the whole body of the people by the fairest electoral law extant; and have for the most part consisted of the most substantial and respected among their fellow-citizens.

Now, from the promptitude and unanimity of these decisions in favour of a junction with Piedmont, we draw two conclusions. The first is, that the moderate or Constitutional party are entirely and everywhere in the ascendant; and to them, we know from the experience of Piedmont, may be safely intrusted the conduct of free institutions. Europe can have no fear of popular violence or democratic folly in a movement which is headed by such men as Capponi, Azeglio, and Farini. Either the Republican party is weak, or it is wise:—either it has been too much decimated and discouraged, by the constant failures of those *démocrates* which Mazzini was constantly getting up, to be able to come forward in any strength, or it is too patriotic to desire, by the intrusion of a disturbing and inharmonious element, to mar or risk the success of a cause which at present is prospering beyond our most sanguine hopes. As to the degree of sound political sagacity manifested in these decisions, we do not think there can be any doubt. The choice offered to these States lay between declaring a Republic, choosing new Princes, or annexing themselves to the only Italian Monarchy which shared their sympathies, and was already in possession of those free institutions which it was their most cherished and ardent aspiration to share. It was plain that to declare for a Republic, would in all likelihood bring the Mazzinian or insurrectionary party to the top, and would certainly alienate the good feeling and forfeit the admiration of all the monarchical States of Europe, if not bring down direct French and Austrian intervention. If they decided for a new and separate dynasty, where were they to look for scions of Princely or Royal Houses for the vacant thrones? Out of Turin Italy furnishes none such—none at least who are not as detested and as ineligible as the old cashiered offenders. England it is notorious would have turned a deaf ear to any proposal of the sort. The Italians hate the very notion of a German ruler. France, and the new dynasty of France, could alone have supplied the desiderated Prince; and how little wise or welcome such a choice would have been in the Peninsula and throughout Europe we can well understand. There remained, therefore, really no way out of the difficulty except the one they have chosen—voluntary union with Piedmont.

The second conclusion we draw is this:—If Louis Napoleon backs and sanctions the proposed annexations, he may yet, in a great measure, redeem the reputation, as the friend and deliverer of Italy, which he sacrificed to a momentary exigency at Villafranca. It is true Venetia, which merited a better fate, is still left within the grasp of Austria,—but this error subsequent diplomacy and purchase may possibly cancel and atone for. But if Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations are united to Sardinia, as the indirect result of the war, then the main portion of Italy, "from the Alps to the Adriatic," will be really free; the rest will inevitably follow in God's good time; and Louis Napoleon must be held to have deserved well of the Italians, to have given them in a measure that emancipation (or the means of achieving it) which

he promised to them, and to have fairly purchased security from those secret dangers which were understood to menace him at the hands of disappointed and deluded patriots. For Sardinia, thus augmented, will be an extensive and powerful State—far the most powerful in the Peninsula—comprising territories of vast fertility, and a population of singular intelligence and most industrious and frugal habits. Victor Emmanuel will reign over *ten millions* of subjects, whereas King Leopold has only *four millions and a half*, the King of Holland only *three millions*, and the King of Naples only *eight millions*.

The population of Sardinia is now about	4,500,000
— Lombardy (annexed).....	2,500,000
— Tuscany	1,500,000
— Parma, Modena, &c.	1,000,000
— Bologna and the Legations...	1,000,000
	10,500,000

With ten millions of citizens, dwelling in the most fertile lands in Europe, developing their resources under the protection and encouragement of free institutions, and kept down neither by excessive taxation, nor unwise commercial restrictions, nor repressive and ignorant misgovernment, surely a State may be formed able to maintain its independence, and having blessings to fight for worth defending to the death.

One further conclusion is fairly deducible from the recent conduct of the Italians. Local and municipal jealousies must have much less hold on the Italian mind than has been usually affirmed;—or their wisdom and patriotism have proved strong enough to override and silence all such disturbing sentiments. In either case, the matter is one of the most hopeful augury.

Of course we have no means of knowing what are the sentiments of the French Emperor in reference to these several proceedings, but what should be the line taken by English diplomacy can admit of no difference of opinion whatever. Our most strenuous exertions should be directed to persuade both parties to the peace of Villafranca, and especially our more immediate ally, to adhere faithfully to his own promise, and at once confirm by his adhesion that expression of feeling on the part of the Italian people which it is impossible to doubt is genuine, earnest, unbiassed, irrevocable, and all but unanimous.

OUR TRADE IN BULLION.

BULLION has now become as regular an article of merchandise as any other foreign product whatever; and nothing so much shows the high position which this country holds among trading nations as the fact that nearly the whole of the precious metals produced in the world centre in the first instance in this country, and are thence distributed to those requiring them. Nor is this a matter of wonder, if we only consider the character of the trade. No other article is so universal a medium of exchange as bullion, because no other article has so constant, unvarying, and universal a value. In the countries which produce the precious metals, they are generally the most attractive channel of employment; and when that is extensive, as in the case of California and Australia, the demand for imported goods to supply the wants of the mining population must necessarily be great. To them gold and silver are of value only as the best means of procuring what they require. As a general rule, the great market for their supplies is England, either directly or indirectly. To England, therefore, payment must be extensively made for the articles they consume, and that payment is made in the article they produce, viz., bullion. Thus, all the direct shipments from this country to California are paid for in bullion, and a large portion of those to Australia and Mexico. Again, bullion in many instances is indirectly imported as a mode of payment. The Atlantic States of North America supply California with flour and provisions to a large extent, which are paid for in gold sent to New York or Philadelphia; and it thus becomes a convenient medium by which the claims of England for goods exported to those States are discharged. With these great producing countries of gold and silver, those metals are no longer used as they once were, merely as a means of correcting exchanges by their transmission from one country to another. We long ago pointed out that these

new discoveries have altered the character of the trade in bullion altogether. Formerly an efflux of bullion was always regarded as an alarming symptom, from whatever country it took place, because it indicated an adverse state of the exchanges; while an influx of bullion was regarded as a favourable symptom for the opposite reason. Now, the influx and efflux of bullion have no other importance than the import and export of any other article of commerce. It is true that more or less importance may still be attached to the movement of the precious metals, at times when our own stock for banking purposes is below or above a convenient and ordinary quantity, but in no other way than we attach importance to the import or export of cotton or silk, or any other article, when the stocks on hand are inconveniently large or small. And if England receives from the great gold and silver producing countries large quantities of their commodity in exchange for our exports to them, it must be plain that those metals can be serviceable only to us, inasmuch as they enable us to procure from other parts of the world the raw materials and other articles of subsistence which enable us again to produce similar articles for fresh exports. In truth, gold and silver, however important the function may be which they hold as forming the standard of value in all civilized countries, and as being the metals of which chiefly all coins are made, are now, more than at any former time, mere articles of merchandise, to which a peculiar advantage attaches, from the fact that they have everywhere a nearly-ascertained price and a constant demand.

We have now before us an account showing the imports and exports of the precious metals for the first half of the current year, compared with that of 1858. In the present year the imports and exports have been nearly balanced. Of gold and silver together, the imports have been 19,958,011*l* (in round numbers twenty millions), and the exports 19,372,619*l*. During the same period in 1858, the imports considerably exceeded the exports, the Bank of England having retained a large amount in order to make up the deficiency in its stock, caused by the extraordinary drain in the autumn of 1857. In the first six months of 1858, the imports of gold and silver together were 16,170,920*l*, and the exports only 10,740,820*l*, showing that there was added to our home stock and consumed during that period a sum of 5,430,100*l*. It appears, therefore, that the trade in bullion has now risen to the extraordinary rate of forty millions a year of import, and the same in export, or a total both ways of 80,000,000*l* a year. In estimating the general increase of our import and export trade, this remarkable new feature ought not to be lost sight of. The amount, indeed, ought to be added to that showing our import and export trade as generally given, which is confined to other articles of merchandise, and does not include the precious metals. For this distinction there is now no reason, since these imports and exports of gold and silver as much now represent real transactions of trade as if they consisted of other commodities. But these principles will be brought out much more clearly if we analyse the sources from whence these imports have been received, and the channels in which the exports have been distributed. The following table shows the former:—

IMPORTS OF BULLION IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1859.			
Countries from which Imported.	Gold. £	Silver. £	Total. £
Russia, Northern Ports	1,083,789 ...	...	1,083,789
Hanse Towns	334,041 ...	786,071 ...	1,120,112
Holland	1,337 ...	369,668 ...	371,005
Belgium	2,959 ...	1,055,009 ...	1,057,968
France	814,152 ...	4,092,802 ..	4,906,954
Portugal	31,139 ...	80,713 ...	111,852
Spain	4,349 ...	2 ...	4,351
Gibraltar	781 ...	16,233 ...	17,014
Malta	6,985 ...	...	6,985
Turkey	138,236 ...	5,783 ...	144,019
Egypt	153,668 ...	820 ...	154,488
West Coast of Africa...	43,839 ...	1,780 ...	45,619
China	22 ...	252 ...	274
Australia	3,972,383 ...	135 ...	3,972,518
Mexico, South America, and West Indies ...	1,146,624 ...	1,395,376 ...	2,542,000
United States	3,991,547 ...	411,526 ..	4,293,373
Other Countries	114,377 ...	11,313 ...	125,690
Total	11,730,528 ...	8,227,483 ...	19,958,011

Of these imports of gold, the following may be said to be direct from the countries of original production:—

	£
Russia	1,083,789
Ditto, via Hanse Towns.....	334,041
West Coast of Africa.....	43,889
Australia.....	3,972,383
Mexico, South America, &c.....	1,146,624
United States (California).....	3,881,847
Total	10,462,523

Thus, out of the entire quantity of 11,730,529*l* of gold imported, no less than 10,462,523*l* was received direct from the countries of production, as the immediate produce of the labour of those countries, while only 1,268,005*l* was received from countries which had made use of gold as the most convenient means of remittance:—the difference in the two cases being that in the former the gold must have been exported for a market, like any other surplus native produce, without much regard to the state of prices; while in the latter, it was used simply as the most convenient mode of remittance at the moment. In the one case, we have a new addition to the existing stock of gold; in the other, we have only a new distribution of the existing stock.

Of the imports of silver, the following only may be said to be chiefly from the countries of original production:—

	£
Mexico, South America, and the West Indies...	1,395,376
Ditto, via United States, including their own produce	411,526
Total	1,806,902

Thus, of the entire quantity of 8,227,483*l* silver imported, only 1,806,902*l* has been received direct from the countries of production, as the immediate produce of the labour of those countries, while no less than 6,420,581*l* represented a mere new distribution of the stock of silver already existing, of which upwards of five millions were received from France and Belgium, diminishing their silver coins in circulation to that extent. How the deficiency so created was filled up, we shall best understand by examining the details of the exports of the precious metals during the same period, which were as follow:—

EXPORTS OF BULLION IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1859.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
Hanse Towns	402,060 ...	662,396 ...	1,064,456
Holland	103,792 ...	7,734 ...	111,526
Belgium	176,343 ...	45,746 ...	222,089
France	8,301,265 ...	206,416 ...	8,507,671
Portugal	41,516 ...	...	41,516
Spain	106,846 ...	...	106,846
Egypt (in transit to India and China)	125,163 ...	8,832,308 ...	8,957,471
British Possessions in South Africa	1,947 ...	5,177 ...	7,124
Danish West Indies ...	136,768 ...	6,185 ...	142,953
United States	9,999 ...	3,242 ...	13,241
Brazil	64,446 ...	59,787 ...	124,333
Other Countries	43,168 ...	30,225 ...	73,393
Total	9,513,413 ...	9,859,206 ...	19,372,619

Of the entire amount of 9,513,413*l* of gold exported, no less than 8,301,265*l* went to France to replace the silver imported directed to this country, and exported from the Mediterranean ports direct to the East on English account; while of the silver exported, amounting to 9,859,206*l*, no less than 8,832,308*l* went to Egypt in transit to India, China, and other places in the East, but of which 6,985,460*l* went to India alone.

The broad result of these returns is, that the chief portion of all the precious metals now being produced in different parts of the world is being absorbed in the East, but chiefly in British India. It is true that the metal produced in the greatest quantity in the new countries is gold, while the metal almost exclusively absorbed in the East is silver. But that apparent contradiction does not really affect the statement just made. The process is this:—Gold is produced in California and Australia: it is chiefly exported to England in payment for our manufactures. Being here, it is shipped to the Continent and exchanged for silver, chiefly in France, where a gold currency is rapidly supplanting their former almost exclusive silver currency. The silver is brought here in exchange for gold, and is transmitted to the East

in payment for the balance due upon our large imports of silk, wool, indigo, seeds, hemp, flax, sugar, &c.; and being once in the East, there it remains. The produce of the gold-mines of California and Australia is thus, in the main, after being exchanged for the accumulated stocks of silver in Europe, deposited in India and China, and is as much taken out of the currencies of civilised nations as if it was again buried in the earth. The tables we have quoted furnish a clear example of this process. During the period referred to, we have shown that gold to the value of 10,462,523*l* was imported from the producing countries; that gold to the value of 9,513,413*l* was exported, chiefly to the Continent of Europe, and in great part to France; that silver to the value of 8,227,483*l* was imported, chiefly from the Continent, and in great part from France; and that silver to the value of 9,859,206*l* was exported, of which no less than 8,832,308*l* went to the East. The process is plain, and it is the same as has been going on ever since the great discoveries of gold in California and in Australia. The precious metals which have been produced in the new countries have directly and indirectly been absorbed in the oldest countries known to trade;—and it is probable that in the great commercial countries of Europe and America the stock of bullion has not very materially increased since those discoveries. That this transfer of gold from the new countries, in the indirect manner we have described, to the old countries, although it may there be chiefly hoarded, has given a great impulse to trade, there can be no question. In the first place, it has afforded a new source of profitable employment to large numbers in the new countries, the supply of whose wants has created new markets for our manufactures; and, in the next place, it has furnished us with the means of payment for the rapidly increasing productions of the East so essential to our manufactures. To this extent, and in this way, no doubt the gold discoveries have stimulated trade; but their effects upon the commerce of the country cannot be extended beyond these considerations.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
THE LESSON OF THE STRIKES.

The recent dispute between the skilled labourers in certain trades and their employers well deserves the great attention it has received, not only because it affects very materially the welfare of the two important classes concerned, but also because it throws much light on the probable effect of certain organic innovations, the adoption of which is frequently proposed to us. Mr Cobden has recently declared himself an advocate of household suffrage, if not as an immediate measure, yet as a goal to be aimed at, and an end to be kept in view. Mr Bright spent last autumn and the earlier part of this year in endeavouring to teach us the advantages of a 'rate-paying franchise.' It has been proved frequently, and is, indeed, obvious, that the adoption of either of these schemes must throw the whole power of the State into the hands of the lower orders. Working men are now, and by the constitution of the world must always remain, the most numerous class in the community. Any scheme which gives a vote to all of them, and gives no more than a single vote to any one else, of necessity confers a despotic authority upon them. By far the most instructed portion of the lower classes are the skilled operatives: their wages are higher, their education is greater, the employment is more instructive. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to learn what is the position of these classes, what are the motives which animate them, what persons they most trust, what view they take of their own interests, and how far they are independent enough to act upon that view.

Such movements as strikes, which necessarily let us, so to say, into the secrets of the working classes, and show us by conspicuous example how they act in cases where their dearest and nearest interests are concerned, cannot but teach us much on these points. But before we refer to what has recently occurred, we are anxious to show that the moral which we draw from it has not been hastily caught up from a superficial view of the facts for the immediate occasion. On the 15th of January we observed:—"No one knows better than Mr Bright that while he and Mr Cobden and others were struggling for the great principle of unlimited competition and freedom from restrictions, he had at the same time to oppose a vigorous but ineffectual

“ front to the agitation for a ten hours’ bill, based upon the
 “ entirely opposite principle of interference and regulation.
 “ But this is just the class of questions which must, year
 “ after year, assume a more important position in English
 “ politics. The rapid progress which we are making, is
 “ only the consequence of new developments of labour and
 “ capital. The relation between the employer and the
 “ employed is every day becoming a more important
 “ element in English politics. To this, apparently, there is no
 “ limit. It is in respect to questions of this kind, therefore, that
 “ we ought mainly to refer the consequences of the proposed
 “ alteration in the franchise and the transfer of power to the
 “ working classes. Mr Bright’s franchise would in all such
 “ matters place the entire political influence in the hands of
 “ Trades’ Unions. The great movement in 1842, when the
 “ mills in Lancashire and Yorkshire were simultaneously
 “ stopped by the forcible destruction of the motive power;
 “ the comparatively recent strikes at Preston and in the
 “ colliery districts; the disputes which are constantly occur-
 “ ring between masters and men in every seat of industry,—
 “ all point to the danger of making one class the sole arbiter
 “ of such questions. The working classes as a body have
 “ shown great power of organisation and combination.
 “ Kept within their proper sphere and limits, they are
 “ qualities rather to be admired than otherwise. But to
 “ hand over to them the whole representative power of the
 “ boroughs is what no rational man, even if he only looks
 “ to the workman’s own interest, could contemplate.
 “ Sooner or later it is obvious that such a monopoly of
 “ power in a single class would lead to an organisation
 “ headed by able and adventurous leaders, whose main object
 “ would be to give effect to the views and to secure the
 “ class-interests of those they represented. Under such
 “ influences, what would be the character of our commer-
 “ cial legislation? What our laws in relation to taxation
 “ and public credit? What in regard to capital and labour?
 “ Already there is an incipient agitation for a nine hours’
 “ bill—but of course it is meant with ten hours’ pay.”

Turning to the facts before us, do we not see additional reason to believe that these conclusions are correct? What are those facts? A large body of highly-paid labourers, amounting at the least to 20,000, who are employed in the building trade of the metropolis, have turned out to secure a diminution in the hours of work without a diminution of wages, although they acknowledge that at this very time a considerable number of their fellow-workmen are not employed. The spokesmen of the workmen are even so ignorant as to assign this superfluity of labourers as one of the reasons for the movement. They wish that they shall receive the same wages for working nine hours which they lately received for working ten hours, in order that their masters may be obliged to employ more workmen to complete their work. This argument says precisely—‘ We are to be paid much because we are many; and hereafter it may be developed into—‘ We must be paid more than before, because our numbers are greater than before.’ Such logic assumes that an increase of supply is naturally attended by a rise of price. Nor is this ignorance of the laws of political economy which regulate their most important concerns confined to the particular class of labourers who have ceased to work in the metropolis. It seems to be very generally diffused. For example, a very numerous meeting of the chainmakers in East Worcestershire, at which there was an unusually intelligent discussion of the relation between labour and capital, and an unusual absence of bitterness towards employers, nevertheless broke up with a resolution appointing ‘ a committee to consider the amount of work a man should do in a day, and to restrict him to a certain time.’ No comment on our former remarks could, it seems to us, be more applicable.

It does not appear that the working-men understand their own immediate interests any better than they do the theory of supply and demand. We believe that this is the season of the year in which those employed in the building trade work hardest, and lay up savings from their wages to provide for comparative idleness during winter. But, notwithstanding that they are even now dependent on the voluntary contributions of other persons, they have been induced to choose this unfavourable moment to enforce their demands. Nor do the voluntary contributions seem even now to be adequate. It would evidently require a large sum to sup-

port 20,000 labourers, who earn generally excellent wages, in the comfort to which they have been used, and we believe that the contributions received are in comparison only a pittance.

Such facts seem to us to show almost demonstratively that classes so ignorant of the general principles which regulate human life—so blind to their most visible interests—so liable to be hurried away by attractive, but unattainable hopes, are not those to whom we should desire to give a supreme control in the State and an exclusive despotism over others. If, indeed, the working classes had devised on purpose a course of conduct which would render their admission to the franchise unpopular among those who now possess it, they could scarcely have devised one more effectual than their present course. The most influential possessors of the franchise at present are employers of labour, and if the impracticable schemes and hostile designs of the lower orders are thus paraded, they will shrink from augmenting their power.

The influence of the Trades’ Unions is also a characteristic of the present movement which, in its political aspect, is in the last degree unfavourable. We have recently given our opinion of these associations in themselves, and with reference to their particular objects, and we need not repeat it. But the whole of their practical working shows the dangerous prominence they give to the talking agitator among labourers above the true industrious labourer. Operatives, as a class, are too busy to be able to carry on such associations as Trades’ Unions: persons who have to work nine or ten hours a day cannot do it, especially when they belong to a class whose experience in business is very small. In consequence, these unions fall into the hands of a professional class of secretaries and similar persons, who have very often sinister interests, not identical with those of the true working men, but who impose upon them by superior fluency in speech and greater readiness in administration. The indefinite power which experience shows that such persons acquire, would cause us much anxiety if we thought that a household or a rate-paying franchise would be adopted by Parliament. Whatever views the working man may take of his own interest, he is often unable to act on it without the consent of irresponsible functionaries. He is not independent, but dependent. The experience of these strikes confirms what has often been alleged before, viz., that in giving power in name to the working classes, you in reality give, or run a risk of giving, power only to those who do not work among them. We can imagine no greater political misfortune than an acquisition of general political influence by the kind of agitator who is popular in ‘ Trades’ Unions.’

But conclusively as we think recent facts establish the extreme danger of giving the whole power in the State to the working classes, they rather confirm than disprove the arguments of those who desire that the working classes shall, nevertheless, have some power in the State. These facts show that the working classes have peculiar interests, peculiar ideas, and peculiar feelings. We may not think their notions well founded: we may believe that they frequently misunderstand their own true interests: we may be sure that their sentiments are often exaggerated. Still if it be the principle of a free constitution to give a share of influence and an opportunity of expression to every class and interest in the State, so exceptional and distinctive a class should not be omitted. Nor would there be any danger in giving them a share of power—a moderate and a due share. The more such views as they seem on some points to entertain are stated, the greater likelihood is there of their being disproved. An infusion of well-paid workmen would do no harm to many constituencies. Even supposing some working-class agitators to be sent to Parliament, they would be harmless there, more harmless perhaps than elsewhere. As subordinate elements in a House of Commons they might be useful, though as its principal members and trusted leaders they would be mischievous.

THE INDIAN LOAN AND INDIAN CREDIT.

THE Indian loan has been taken at a price ranging from the minimum rate fixed by the Secretary of State of 97 to the rate of 100, or par. The loan is in a 5 per cent. stock, which will be inscribed in the books of the Bank of England, where the dividends will be paid, and where it will be trans-

ferable from hand to hand in the same manner as our home public debt. The advantageous terms upon which the loan has been taken and the large amount applied for above the sum required, show that the new plan adopted is one which has met the views of the public. Indeed we regard this as the first step towards placing the Indian debt upon a satisfactory footing. Nothing has hitherto done more to discredit Indian stock, especially in India, and to some extent at home, than the great variety of forms in which it is held. In India the debt consists of several varieties of inscribed stock, and of several varieties of floating debt, which are calculated only to puzzle and confuse the public. Then on the home market we have bonds and debentures of the Home Government of India, and stock raised in India, which by an arrangement is now transferable in England, and upon which, by certain forms, the interest may be received in England. The different prices which these various forms of debt now hold in the market, although they are all based upon the same security (the revenue of India), show how important it is to consult public opinion and convenience in such matters. So far as the English market is concerned, the loan just contracted is the first that has been placed in the form and upon the principle which at once commands the maximum of convenience to the public, and therefore their greatest confidence. It will serve as the basis upon which we trust in the course of time to see the whole of the present varied forms of Indian debt consolidated into one uniform shape.

There is no doubt that our Indian finances are in a most unsatisfactory position. Nevertheless, the public have shown that they have great confidence in the future resources of our Eastern possessions. It is true that the new loan has been contracted at a rate somewhat higher than 5 per cent. But the last French loan was contracted at a rate not quite so good. And the present price of the bonds of our most flourishing colonies does not indicate that Indian credit in this market is even now regarded as worse than theirs. The New South Wales 5 per Cent. Bonds bear a price in the market of only 98 to 98½; the Victoria 6 per Cent. Bonds are 110½; the South Australian 6 per Cent. Bonds are 109; the Canada Government 6 per Cent. Bonds are 112; the Nova Scotia 6 per Cent. Bonds are 110; the Great West Canada 6 per Cent. Bonds are 102. Comparing these prices with that now given for the new Indian stock, it is plain that, even under the present gloomy state of affairs in India, the public are disposed to place its credit as high as that of any of our remote possessions.

Those who have watched the progress of India and the development of its resources will not be surprised at the confidence thus shown by the English capitalists. We have so frequently of late drawn the attention of our readers to the rapid increase of the trade of India, and to the steady increase of its revenue from existing sources, that we do not now intend again to refer to that part of the subject. But there is another point of view in which Indian finance may be viewed with regard to the past, which cannot fail to be interesting and instructive. India, since it became a possession of the British Throne, has no doubt passed through many periods of severe trial; and although it may be conceded that our Eastern possession was never exposed to such imminent risk as it has been during the last two years, yet it must also be conceded that it never rose out of a difficulty more quickly or more decisively. We have lying before us a Parliamentary return, which shows the amount of the Indian debt in each year from 1800 to 1858, both in England and in India, the rates at which it was contracted and held, and the amount paid for interest in each year. The return also shows the gross amount of revenue in each year, and the rate per cent. which the interest of the debt bore to the revenue in each year. This return contains the whole of the elements required in order to form a sound estimate of the value of Indian credit at the different periods embraced in it.

At the beginning of the century the amount of debt held in India was 14,125,384, at rates of interest varying from 6 to 12 per cent; the amount held in England was 1,487,112, at 5 per cent; and the amount of interest paid was 1,429,812. In that year the entire revenue of India amounted to 10,485,059, so that the interest of the debt was 13.63 per cent. upon the revenue. Year by year considerable sums continued to be borrowed in India, and up to 1834 at rates of interest chiefly varying from 8 to 12 per cent.:—during

the same period the bond debt in England varied from 1,487,112 to 6,565,900, and the interest was chiefly from 5 to 6 per cent., until in 1818 it fell to 4 per cent., and in seven years afterwards was as low as 2½ and 3 per cent. At the conclusion of the period in 1858 the Indian debt had risen to 60,704,084, bearing interest from 3½ to 6 per cent., and the debt in England stood at 9,247,344, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., the whole amount of interest being 2,355,838. In that year, however, the revenue had risen to 31,706,776, so that the interest of the debt, in place of bearing a relation to the revenue of 13.63 per cent. as it did in 1800, bore a relation of only 7.43 per cent. to the revenue of 1857-8. The following table shows the exact relation which the interest of the Indian debt at home and in India bore to the revenue of each year from 1800 to 1858:—

PER CENTAGE PRESSURE OF THE INTEREST OF DEBTS IN RELATION TO THE GROSS REVENUE.

£		£		£	
1800-01	13.63	1820-21	10.16	1839-40	7.92
1801-02	12.80	1821-22	9.41	1840-41	7.98
1802-03	11.29	1822-23	8.30	1841-42	8.23
1803-04	13.83	1823-24	7.55	1842-43	8.42
1804-05	12.74	1824-25	7.84	1843-44	8.20
1805-06	14.86	1825-26	9.00	1844-45	8.49
1806-07	16.59	1826-27	9.13	1845-46	8.37
1807-08	15.90	1827-28	9.96	1846-47	8.36
1808-09	15.90	1828-29	10.00	1847-48	9.17
1809-10	15.58	1829-30	10.45	1848-49	9.41
1810-11	10.62	1830-31	10.51	1849-50	9.29
1811-12	11.09	1831-32	10.76	1850-51	9.37
1812-13	11.84	1832-33	10.56	1851-52	9.17
1813-14	11.66	1833-34	10.15	1852-53	9.07
1814-15	11.10	1834-35	6.70	1853-54	7.80
1815-16	11.14	1835-36	7.49	1854-55	7.52
1816-17	10.84	1836-37	7.41	1855-56	7.56
1817-18	10.78	1837-38	7.51	1856-57	7.19
1818-19	10.37	1838-39	7.06	1857-58	7.43
1819-20	9.77				

Of course, the same return carried on for the next few years will again show a considerable increased per centage; but not so much so as might be expected, for the gross revenue has already increased to about 36,000,000; and even if we now place the debt at 96,000,000, the interest will not quite reach 9 per cent. upon the revenue. So that, looking at the condition of India now, in relation to the revenue and the debt, as compared with past times, it certainly does not present so hopeless a case as many would have us believe. With a steady effort to develop the resources of the country, and to reduce within reasonable limits the enormous military expenditure to which it is at present exposed, there are no grounds for serious apprehension that India will not, relying solely upon her own credit and her own means, survive her present difficulties, as she has done those of the past under much less hopeful circumstances. The great security for India now is, that public attention has been thoroughly roused both to its merits and its defects.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for England and Wales has just issued his twentieth Annual Report. Its interest is a good deal impaired by the fact that it relates to 1857 and not to 1858; and on the whole there is little that is very new or noticeable in its contents. In one place indeed (p. xxxix.) the reporter informs us that there exists "a considerable mortality over and above that which is implied in the great decree: 'It is appointed unto "all men once to die"':—from which we must infer that many cases have come to Mr Graham's knowledge in which men have died twice. But, with the exception of this singular announcement, the report presents little worth extracting for the general reader. That little is, however, satisfactory. The population, in spite of emigration, is steadily increasing, and is now estimated at not far short of 20,000,000:—In June, 1857, it was considered to be 19,805,000. The mortality, though fluctuating every year, has on the whole been decidedly decreasing, especially during the last ten years. In 1847, it was 2.471 per cent.: in 1857, it had fallen to 2.175 per cent. The three most healthy years we have known were 1845, 1850 and 1856, when the average scarcely exceeded two per cent. In London the rate has fallen from 2.695 in 1847, to 2.215 in 1857.

The three healthiest counties are Rutland, Lincoln, and Sussex, which average only 1.6 per cent. :—the three worst are Lancashire, Stafford, and Warwick, which average 2.61 per cent.

The marriages vary enormously from year to year, but on the whole their number in proportion to the population increases. The highest figure attained in any one year was in 1853, when they reached 164,520. It 1838, there were 77 marriages to every 10,000 of the population; in 1857, there were 83. On the other hand, in 1842 (a peculiarly disastrous year) the proportional number was only 74, while as early as 1845 (a very prosperous year) it had reached 86. The marriages of the labouring classes are greatly dependent, as we all know, on the price of wheat. In seven years of the highest prices (66s 3d a quarter), the proportion was 67 to every 10,000: in five years of lowest prices (42s 9d a quarter), it was 70. But what we were not aware of, and find some difficulty in explaining, is that this rule is reversed in the case of the upper and middle classes, who marry fastest when wheat is highest, in the ratio of 135 to 127. Probably the reason is that the latter class are often sellers, while the former are invariably buyers. Education improves among marriageable women. In 1841, 48.8 per cent. made marks instead of writing their names; in 1857, only 39 per cent. But *en révanche* early marriages are on the increase: the per centage of women married under age was 18.29 in 1841, and 18.1 in 1857. Early marriages are most frequent in Staffordshire, Durham, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire, where the proportion of women married under age is respectively 26.85, 25.83, 25.37, 24.95 per cent.; and least frequent in North Wales (11.78), London (12.11), Dorset (12.56), and Cumberland (12.71).

Births, as well as marriages, increase, as a natural consequence, in proportion to the entire population. The total is 663,000, or rather more than two thousand per diem—resting on the Sabbath-day. The annual ratio has risen in 20 years from an average of 3.1 per cent. to an average of 3.4 per cent. We are not informed whether the proportion of illegitimate births has increased, but it is considerable, being six and a half per cent. for the whole island. It is largest in Norfolk, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Cumberland, where it reaches ten per cent., and smallest (leaving out London and Middlesex, where it is lowest of all) in Durham, Monmouth, Cornwall, Huntingdon, Warwickshire, Devon, and Hampshire, where it scarcely exceeds five per cent. On the whole, this ratio bears an unpleasantly inverse proportion to that of early marriages.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE Board of Trade Tables, which we publish in our usual Monthly SUPPLEMENT, show a steady continuance of active trade. The exports of British manufactures for the month of July amount to 11,285,451*l*, against 10,993,997*l* in the corresponding month of 1858, and 12,201,532*l* in the excited year of 1857. For the seven months which have expired of the year, the comparison with both the preceding years is, however, in favour of 1859: the figures are as follows:—

EXPORTS, SEVEN MONTHS.

	£
1857	73,027,913
1858	64,461,801
1859	74,288,610

The exports of the present year have, therefore, recovered the whole amount of the reduction they underwent in the early part of 1858, as caused by the crisis of 1857. The increase is generally distributed over most articles, but it is chiefly remarkable in cotton and woollen manufactures, and in hardware; and the chief countries to which the increase has taken place are British India and the United States. A return, which has just been published, of the aggregate value of our exports to each country for the first six months of the year, shows some striking and remarkable facts. To British India the value of our exports for that period was, in 1857, 6,230,131*l*; in 1858, 8,484,434*l*; and in 1859, 10,109,563*l*; showing an increase in two years, for the six months, of 3,879,432*l*. During the same period the value

of our exports to the United States was, in 1857, 11,591,536*l*; in 1858, 5,752,920*l*; and in 1859, 11,625,920*l*; so that that trade has recovered, under natural circumstances, the great amount at which it stood in the speculative year of 1857. For the same period in the three years the exports to foreign countries and to British possessions compare as follows:—

	EXPORTS—FIRST SIX MONTHS.		
	1857.	1858.	1859.
To foreign countries.....	£ 42,670,603	£ 33,898,634	£ 40,531,233
To British possessions.....	18,155,778	19,579,150	22,471,876
Totals	60,826,381	53,467,804	63,003,159

While, therefore, the trade of 1859 to foreign countries is still fully *two millions* less than that of 1857, yet that to British possessions is fully four millions in excess, and the aggregate, therefore, is more than two millions greater in 1859 than it was in 1857.

The import trade shows a somewhat similar increase. The real value of our imports, according to a table just published, for the first six months of the year, compared with 1858, was as follows:—

	IMPORTS—FIRST SIX MONTHS.	
	1858.	1859.
From foreign countries.....	£ 57,005,668	£ 61,333,551
From British possessions	13,366,266	14,208,445
Totals	70,371,934	75,541,946

The largest amount of this increase is from France, Egypt, China, and British India.

The details of the imports for the first seven months furnish some interesting comparisons. Of the leading raw materials, the comparison is as follows:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Cotton	cwts 5,946,610	6,106,432	6,811,585
Hemp	159,385	274,667	409,089
Jute	329,726	343,558	599,241
Flax	756,940	452,428	545,486
Silk	lbs 6,506,215	3,171,474	6,181,181
Wool	67,700,650	68,086,674	73,563,971

The great increase in the quantities of hemp and jute has taken place entirely in the supplies from India, which has also contributed largely to the increased supply of silk. So far as an abundant supply of raw material is essential to the prosperity of our manufactures, the above returns are extremely satisfactory.

Of wheat and flour the importations of 1859 are as nearly the same as those of 1858, but the proportions received from different countries vary very much, and show how important it is to have the greatest number of markets at our command, in order that the deficiencies in particular years of one market may be made up by the excesses of others. Of wheat the quantity imported in 1859 has been 2,580,681 qrs, against 2,746,442 qrs in 1858. But while the entire quantity imported is so nearly the same, that from the United States has fallen from 392,281 qrs to 3,228 qrs, and from most other countries there is also a large decrease; but from France there is an increase from 488,958 qrs in 1858 to 1,029,788 qrs in the present year. Similar changes have taken place in regard to flour. From the United States the supply has fallen from 1,338,792 cwts in 1858 to 24,863 cwts in 1859, while from France it has risen from 1,173,031 cwts in 1858 to 2,409,087 cwts in 1859. It is thus that the aggregate supplies of the world are balanced from year to year, and the surplus of one country made to supply the accidental deficiency of another, if only that freedom of intercourse is permitted which alone can thus work to the advantage of all alike.

The imports and consumption of both sugar and tea continue to be upon a very extended scale, but it must be borne in mind that in the month of July duty was paid upon large extra quantities in expectation that the duty would be increased. For the seven months the quantity of sugar upon which duty was paid was 294,721 tons, against 261,673 tons in 1858, and 216,356 tons in 1857: and of tea the quantity upon which duty was paid this year was 49,328,846 lbs, against 42,515,980 lbs in 1858, and 41,517,946 lbs in 1857. Making every allowance for payments of duty in anticipation, there is no doubt that the actual consumption in the present year has exceeded that of any former year whatever.

Whether, then, we regard these returns as indicating the progress of trade or the condition of the people, they are of the most satisfactory character.

Agriculture.

SCARCITY OF HARVEST LABOUR.

FOR the last two or three years there have been complaints that labourers to get in the harvest have become scarce. Certain it is that harvest wages have advanced considerably within that period, and this year scarcity of labourers and exorbitant prices for cutting the grain crops have been complained of throughout the English rural districts. But for the checks given to harvest work by successive rains, it is impossible to estimate the extravagant prices which might have been demanded. In Lincolnshire, especially, these complaints have been loud and general. So in Devonshire; and, indeed, more or less, in most of our English counties. Various causes are mentioned as having contributed to this state of things. The great diminution, in some districts the total cessation of Irish immigrant labourers, by whom so much of our extra work at hay-making and harvest was once performed, are obvious and very material causes of the actual scarcity. But it is not wholly thus accounted for. A West of England writer, complaining of this scarcity, says:—"Many labourers have emigrated, others have been attracted to the railway works, where they have met with much higher wages, and a large number of young labourers have enlisted in the army." Now, both railway labour and emigration have been operating causes for years past, and though the militia and the army have latterly taken off a considerable number of young labourers, they have generally consisted of the looser and least industrious of the rural population. To some extent the militia system has deteriorated and demoralised the rural population; for a man once having become half a soldier is seldom worth much for any useful occupation, and, generally, farmers are rather glad when the militiamen betake themselves to the army, as they very frequently do. We believe, however, that our best harvestmen, whose services we now miss, have been very much absorbed into other and more profitable employments consequent on the extension of trade, commerce, and manufactures, as well as into what may be called the superior and permanent places on farms. And this is a hopeful view of the subject, leading us to look for a permanent rise in rural wages, as well as a more extensive employment at piece-work. The employment of machinery, too, will enable farmers to rely on the better classes of rural labourers for getting in their hay and corn harvests. With mowing and reaping machines, horse rakes, hay-making machines, and the like—let them all be brought into general use—farmers may discard the services of Irish reapers, militiamen, and other half-labourer, half-vagabond assistants, on whose aid they have hitherto been too dependent. Rural labourers will every day become more and more, what they once were, skilled labourers. It was what used to be called the surplus labour that farmers could take on and shuffle off at any time, by which so much of the harvest work was done, and such labour is commonly of the feeblest and least effective kind. The men who can take care of horses, cattle, or sheep, the hedgers and ditchers, the drainers, the ploughmen, and the men who can manage steam machinery and superior implements, are all persons possessed of some degree of skill, who are in regular employments, and whose labour is now becoming more valuable than ever. These are the men who neither become poachers, militiamen, nor soldiers, and they form a class of whom the English farmer may well be proud, and whom he ought to encourage.

A somewhat amusing controversy has arisen out of this scarcity of harvestmen. Some correspondents of daily newspapers have suggested that the soldiers and militiamen now camped about in different parts of the country might be allowed leave to take harvest work after the fashion of the French soldiery, to which some irate officers have answered that their men would become "demoralised" by harvest work. This is sufficiently absurd. Farmers could understand the objection that the soldier harvestmen would "demoralise" the district in which they were employed, and farmers probably would be very shy of employing them at all. It would not, however, be for the benefit of the community that soldiers should be employed to meet any assumed emergency in reference to the harvest. If they are really wanted as soldiers, let them be kept to their special duties; if they are not so wanted, let them be disbanded, and fall back as they best can into the ranks of useful industry. But there could be no greater curse to any rural district than to have such a set of men as soldiers are turned loose as harvestmen upon our farms and villages. It is contrary to all sound principles of economy, as it is inconvenient in practice, that husbandmen should be diverted from their ordinary avocations to learn the use of arms or share in the licence of camps, or that the men who are hired for military duties should be allowed to make a Saturnalia in our harvest fields. The present scarcity of labour for the harvest is a temporary evil farmers may very well provide against in future by the use of machinery, and by the encouragement, in the form of wages and piece-work, of their regular and respectable labourers.

HUSBANDRY IN FRANCE.
IMPERIAL MODEL FARMING.

IN a country where the action of the Government and the influence of the governing power are so much felt as in France, there can be no doubt improved practices in husbandry may be greatly promoted by the Imperial example. We, therefore, read with some interest the accounts given by the *North British Agriculturalist* of two model farms established by the Emperor. The one is a dairy farm at Vincennes, about two miles from Paris, and formed out of the waste land, part of which constituted the exercising ground of the troops in and about the fortress of that name. The other is an experimental and breeding farm at Fouilleuse, about three miles from the Palace of St Cloud.

The Vincennes farm contains 613 acres, of which 170 acres are arable, the rest being in grass. The grass land is part used as exercising ground for troops, and is thus much trampled and deteriorated. The soil is inferior, thin and gravelly in some places, and a soft sand in others, upon a subsoil of stony gravel, and the whole is liable to suffer from drought. The reclaiming of this tract commenced last year, and the cultivation of the arable began in October last. There were large stones to be removed and many inequalities to be levelled. Buildings are erected for a dairy and sheep farm, and they are of the best description and very extensive. All are built of stone, with slated roofs. "The walls consist of upwards of 2,000 square yards; the open court is upwards of 4,000 yards. The byres appeared the most perfect cow-houses we have ever examined. The temperature was much below that without, while there was an absence of nearly all offensive smells as frequently felt in byres. The arrangements for facilitating feeding the stock; milking the cows, and cleaning the byres are so perfect, that one man superintends twenty-six cows, performing all the labour connected with feeding, milking, and cleaning. No part of these duties are lightly passed over. All is performed regularly and with due regard to cleanliness." Water is supplied to all parts of the farm-buildings. The sheep-houses are also well arranged. Southdowns are kept, and are housed during the day, grazing abroad at night. The cows are of the Schwitz breed, and were brought from Switzerland, having been purchased from the best breeders at from 16l to 20l each. The bulls are of the same breed. There are 92 cows at present, and 100 is the number intended to be kept. The calves are all sold, with the exception of the heifer calves from the best cows, which are reared to keep up the stock. Six horses do the work of the farm, and one conveys the milk to Paris, where it is sold at the *Laiterie Imperial* in the Rue Richelieu, near the Palais Royal. Four cattlemen, three ploughmen, one shepherd with two boys, and a farm steward are employed, all of whom are boarded on the farm and sleep on the premises. The shepherd's wife supplies and cooks the food. One of the cattlemen is a Dutchman, whose wife superintends the milk house and disposes of the milk. The other cattlemen are from Switzerland. The manager is paid 100l a year, and the rest of the people employed receive good, but not extravagant wages. The milk, when taken from the cow, is put into large white iron vessels, which, as filled, are placed in a large stone tank filled with cold water, so as to cool the milk rapidly. This prevents any change in the milk during its transit to Paris, where it is taken in a spring cart. Milk is also sold on the farm, and people come from all parts of the country to drink the milk and inspect the establishment. Although as yet only part of the cows are in milk, the produce sold is very considerable. From the forage used our own farmers might usefully take a hint. The green food in use on the 3rd of August consisted of a mixture of plants—"sorgho, oats, beans, tares, and barley." In addition to the manure made on the farm, a large quantity is supplied by the barracks. This improvement has been made at the expense of the Emperor, and has cost about 80,000l, a cost which must far exceed any profitable outlay. The methods of cultivating the land and managing the dairy stock on the farm thus reclaimed may, however, induce improved management in the surrounding districts. So the stock disposed of may be very useful to the neighbouring farmers.

The following is the manner in which the arable land is cropped:—"In November, four hectares, about ten acres, were seeded with rye—this for early green cutting; by the first week of March, about four hectares were seeded with a mixture of barley, tares, peas, and beans; a second portion seeded by the third week of March. In April, two sowings of a mixture of maize, beans, tares, peas, and oats. In May, two sowings of forty-days' maize, sorgho, peas, beans, and rape. In June, two sowings of forty-days' maize, rape, buckwheat, moha (Hungarian grass). In July, upon the removal of the first crop, a second is sown, the land being ploughed, reduced, and manured. The following mixture is sown in summer:—Forty-days' maize, moha, rape, white mustard, and sorgho. The forage from a mixture of plants is very superior to that from any one of the plants singly, both as to quantity and quality. The British cultivator has here a hint as to the growing of forage. The supply has been ample from the end of April until August, and would have continued, but the army from Italy is now encamped on the farm." There are also 62 acres of oats, 25 of mangold wurtzel, and 12 of potatoes. Nearly 300 tons of hay were made from portions of the grass land. Irrigation by means

of pipes is contemplated, for which there is a sufficient supply of water on the farm.

The Fouilleuse farm, near St Cloud, is a smaller one, containing only 185 acres. And in order to make this farm the lands of 175 small proprietors had to be purchased. They were paid nearly four times the market value of their land, which consisted chiefly of market gardens, vineyards, and orchards producing small fruits. A country house, part of the purchase, has been made the home-stead, additional buildings having been erected. The purposes of the farm are experimental, and great personal interest is taken in it by both the Emperor and the Empress, who, when resident at St Cloud, frequently visit the farm. The soil is a friable loam, varying from two to four feet in depth, resting upon the limestone formation of the district. Some portions originally wet have been drained. All the newest implements are used, the testing improved implements and machinery being one of the objects sought; and the highest system of cultivation is contemplated. Possession of part of the land was obtained in 1855, the remainder in 1856. Experiments are made to ascertain the agricultural value of new plants and of the varieties of cereals at present in use. In 1858, numerous varieties of wheat were grown under the same conditions, and two kinds greatly surpassed all the others. The first was a French red wheat from Doniol, in the South of France. It is a hard wheat, bearded, and the straw is very coarse, only useful as litter. Probably it is something like our own "Rivets." The second was a white wheat obtained from Scotland, the grain and straw of good quality, and found to be very saleable. For several years past the French Government have obtained, through Messrs Lawson and Co., of Edinburgh, large quantities of wheat, which have been distributed amongst numerous agriculturists in different parts of France. The result has been so successful, that the use of the Scotch wheats is extending even in the South and centre as well as the North and West of France.

A herd of Shorthorns is kept on the farm, which has been formed by purchases from many of our most eminent breeders. The cows are kept in open sheds with courts attached, four or five being kept together. This is not a good plan, as the cows are apt to get injured when in calf. Either each cow should have a separate shed and court, or they should be tied up, though the former is by far the best plan. When they are in the fields there is space for the weaker cows to escape from the stronger, and there is seldom any mischief done. It is said the cows at Fouilleuse are kept in too high condition. This may easily be when they are always fed in courts, and are allowed as they are a good deal of oil-cake and other feeding provender. The bulls are not worthy of the cows. An annual sale of young bulls takes place in the spring. There are Southdown sheep also kept on this farm, which are fed in open courts. The lamb tups are sold. The land is scarcely kept as clean as our best farmers desire land to be, but it is probable the comparatively new state of the farm may have something to do with this, as one weed mentioned as appearing amongst the corn crops is the vine. The land this year was thus cropped:—"Eighteen acres of winter tares, part spring-sown. The land cleared of the tares had been ploughed up, and manure was in heaps in the field, preparatory to being spread and ploughed down—the land to be seeded with wheat. The portions of tares uncut were indifferent—the lands apparently not being sufficiently enriched to produce a full crop. Eighteen acres of roots, principally mangold—plants regular and healthy. Eighteen acres red clover, second crop—good. Twenty-five acres wheat. Part of the wheat crop would produce upwards of 50 bushels per acre—the average produce of the whole about 40 bushels. About one-half of the farm is to be kept in permanent grass and lucerne, to furnish green food for the stock; this season, upwards of 70 acres were so occupied. There is a limited supply of water; this is applied to irrigate a portion of land in permanent grass."

One novelty in French husbandry is a white thorn fence dividing the farm, which has been planted this spring. This hedge, well grown, will give a character to the farm. Permission to inspect this farm is easily obtained from the Minister of State.

SCOTCH LANDOWNERS' IMPROVEMENT.

THERE has been and is more room in Scotland for such striking improvements of land as result from judicious reclamation of land than in England, but still many English proprietors have ample scope for imitating in a degree their Scotch neighbours. On the 3rd of August, the tenants of the Duke of Richmond's Scotch estates dined together to celebrate their landlord's birthday, and on that occasion the factor at Strathbogie, Mr Macpherson, said that thirty years ago, when he first became connected with that property, the contrast with its present aspect was most remarkable. Thriving plantations have clothed land then "bent and bog and bare moor"; and thriving farm steadings have risen up in many situations that were once bleak and barren. The Duke had mainly made and induced these improvements. He "has expended of his own money, for drainage, on this portion of his estate, 12,000*l.* and of Government money, 4,500*l.*; in buildings, 10,000*l.*; in enclosing, from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*; in planting, 3,500*l.*; and in miscellaneous improvements, such as the making of roads to private farms, 1,600*l.* In all, about 37,000*l.*

or close upon 40,000*l.* The land drained extends to 4,500 acres, and, reckoning the drains at eight yards apart on an average, the total length of them would be 1,550 miles. In addition to this, it must not be forgotten that to the Duke of Richmond is due the railway communication we have in the North. There is another thing,—the doing away with small holdings and throwing the country into large farms. The number of holdings for which a rent was paid of upwards of 3*l.* and under 5*l.* was 108; above 5*l.* and under 10*l.*, 64; above 10*l.* and under 20*l.*, 67; 20*l.* and under 50*l.*, 82; 50*l.* and under 100*l.*, 67; 100*l.* and under 200*l.*, 38; 200*l.* and under 300*l.*, 12; above 300*l.*, 1. Out of 489 tenants there were just exactly 51 paying a rent above 100*l.* This does not include 300 cottagers, not tenementers, paying a rent of from 10s 6d upwards, nor tenants of aced land at Huntly and Muir of Rhynie." It is not said how many farms have been formed out of these small holdings.

Others of the Duke's factors on his other estates spoke in general terms of his readiness to assist and encourage his tenants by doing his own share of the works required to fit the farms for good husbandry.

Literature.

ENGLAND AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION. By MATTHEW ARNOLD-Longmans.

NOTHING could be more opportune than this pamphlet. The peace of Villafranca has relegated, for the present at any rate, the decision of the fate of Italy from the armies to the statesmanship of Europe, and a tacit invitation is thus given to the thoughtfulness and intelligence of every nation to contribute its share towards the satisfactory solution of this perplexing and long-discussed problem. Mr Arnold's pamphlet is not of an ordinary stamp: it is marked by great ability, and contains some sentences which deserve to be remembered much beyond the ephemeral life of ordinary brochures on passing events. Some portions of it are executed with great completeness and evident mastery of the subject, and the pamphlet is never wanting in those graces of easy style and purity of diction which mark the accomplished "man of letters." Perhaps the very excellence and completeness of much of the pamphlet make us the more sensible to the inequality of the treatment, and the rather lame, desultory, and hurried character of the concluding portion. Certain it is, that we have seldom felt more satisfaction as to parts, and greater disappointment on the whole, than in the present instance. It is, so to speak, a collection of valuable fragmentary thoughts on the Italian question. As a consecutive train of reasoning, and a basis of settled thought and action on the subject, it appears to us to be an entire failure.

The author starts with the proposition that "the condemnation by the English aristocracy of the Italian war was justified" by the peace of Villafranca, "although every reason which it had assigned for that condemnation was wrong." He enumerates "three great arguments" as having been "urged in England against the Italian war. The first was, that the Italians having never since the fall of the Empire been independent of foreign rulers, it was vain to hope that they could ever become so. The second, that the principle of nationality, in virtue of which the Italians claimed their independence, was chimerical. The third, that the result of the Emperor Napoleon's intervention in Italy could only be a French war of conquest, and the substitution, for the Italians, of French in the place of Austrian domination." These three arguments the author proceeds to examine and combat in detail. The first affords an opportunity to him of showing that the philosophy of history, which found so able an exponent in the historian of Rome, may to some extent congratulate itself on the congenial spirit and aptitudes of his son. In a rapid but interesting historical sketch, he traces the amount of self-government among the Italians between the Carolingian era and the expedition of the French King Charles VIII., which ushered in the conflicts between France and Austria on the plains of Italy. He shows that, while during Italy's earlier subordination to the German Emperors, the Italian element was nevertheless predominant, "for nearly two centuries, 1310 to 1494, she was independent of the foreigner,—she was Italian"; and that these two centuries were "her greatest, her most fruitful. Of all the European States she had opposed to feudalism, which for her was at the same time the symbol of foreign domination, the earliest, the most enlightened, and the most successful resistance. Her success in this resistance she owed chiefly to her municipal spirit. But she had also succeeded, in the fifteenth century, in controlling the exaggerations of this spirit, which, though it achieved her liberty, yet tended to keep her forces fractionised; and she had thus not only established her independence, but had gone very far towards establishing her unity." In this historical sketch Mr Arnold traces the municipal spirit to the remains of the ancient Roman *curia*. He might have added that this *curia*, modelled on that of old republican Rome, had been with its model imperialised and centralised into insignificance; but the outward forms of civic self-government still remaining, they sprang into

fresh life and reality under the invigorating influence of the free spirit of the Gothic and Lombard invaders. He has omitted also to notice the great step towards self-government achieved by the Italian cities, when the invasions of Hungarians and Saracens rendered it necessary that the German Emperors should concede to them the right of enclosing themselves with walls and fortifications, and establishing a regular civic militia. Mr Arnold considers the conversion of the five leading cities of Italy into principalities or duchies a great gain, and a step towards unity of institutions. We entertain doubts on these points, and we are afraid that the fewer the governments became, and the more completely they were severally identified with certain governing families, the more marked and distinctly antagonistic must their differences have become, and the less likely were they to be animated by common Italian instead of narrow local feelings. Our author has also forgotten that it was through the intermarriages of these dukes and potentates of Italy with the great powers of Europe, that the way was paved, on the extinction of the direct heirs, for the intervention of France, Austria, and Spain, and the downfall of Italian independence. A confederation of free civic States, such as that of Switzerland, would have guarded at least against this danger. But we quite agree with Mr Arnold's historical conclusion, that "it is not true that Italy has never since the fall of the Roman Empire been independent of the foreigner. The fact," he adds with much felicity of expression, "was asserted for the sake of an inference from it; namely, that she never would become so. With the fact falls the inference."

Our author next proceeds to consider whether it is true "that the principle of nationality, in virtue of which the Italians claim their independence, is chimerical." This section of his pamphlet is very ingenious. With great justice he protests against the assumption or denial of the principle of nationality in *gross* as a basis of independence; and (premising that each case must be considered separately) he lays down as a general guiding rule, that the self-respect engendered in a nation by its past national greatness may render it insuperably irreconcilable to an abject or dependent future. He claims this ground of separate nationality in a pre-eminent degree for Italy, and imagines that we might accord it in this case, and yet with perfect fairness and consistency say to Poland, Hungary, or Ireland: "I respect your susceptibilities, but I cannot convince myself that the past history of your countries has been so great and fruitful as to give them a necessary right to a place by themselves for ever; as to generate in their inhabitants an immense legitimate self-esteem which must for ever prevent their fusing themselves with another nationality. A Pole does not descend by becoming a Russian, or an Irishman by becoming an Englishman. But an Englishman, with his country's history behind him, descends and deteriorates by becoming anything but an Englishman; a Frenchman, by becoming anything but a Frenchman; an Italian, by becoming anything but an Italian." We cannot but think that the author's classical sympathies have a little narrowed his philosophy on this point. We are quite willing to concede to him the real *continuity* of national character and traditions which he argues for and from as the basis of Italy's claim to separate national existence, but he passes over in this comparison with the claims of Poland and Hungary that other basis which consists in a long unbroken corporate existence, if we may use the expression, as one of the prominent and actuating powers of the political life of Europe. The *spiritual* existence and influence of Italy may serve as a sufficient argument of its *sort*; but it is evident that she is entirely destitute of the claim on our judgment, which is possessed by those time-honoured and consolidated monarchies which bridge over the interval between ancient and modern civilisation with the memories of Sobieski, and Corvinus, and Hunniades; which have been the nurseries of intellectual life and national self-government, when all around was dark and chaotic, and which have been the barriers and the battle-fields between Christendom and Islam.

Mr Arnold then proceeds to the "third reason assigned for looking with dislike on the late war,"—that it would result in a French war of conquest, and the substitution of French for Austrian domination in Italy. This he seeks to prove to be equally groundless with the former; and he grounds his argument on the settled disposition of the French people, which must be consulted by a ruler situated as the Emperor Napoleon is. First of all, he goes to the home stock from which the French army is derived, and which no doubt, while sharing to a great degree the feelings of its sons, must through them (independently of its own political weight) exercise a great influence on the counsels of the Emperor. They are the small proprietors of the country districts of France,—the "peasant-proprietary," as Mr Arnold with but slight exaggeration calls them. He gives us the result of his own personal experience of these men, and this is practically the most valuable part of his pamphlet. It is well known that these men did not originate the revolution of '48. It is not however so generally known what feelings drew them to Napoleonism, and made them the stepping-stone to power of the present ruler of France. As Mr Arnold points out very clearly, they loved Napoleonism as the symbol of their revolt against the feudalism of the period previous to 1789, and as the embodiment of the new social state of things inaugurated by that

schism from the old French monarchy, and the strongest guarantee against a return to its intolerable associations. Besides this, they hate anarchy and commotion, or rather movement of any kind with an intensity which a long residence in our own strictly agricultural districts may alone enable us to appreciate. And, instinctively, Napoleonism was felt *not* to be a system of progression. "The burly Lorraine peasants," Mr Arnold tells us, "came into the streets of Nancy on the day of the Presidential election with images of Napoleon hung round their necks; taking by the collar each bustling town-agitator whom they met, they held the image to his lips, and compelled him to kiss it." On this class Mr Arnold counts as the opponents of a war of conquest, because that must necessarily, in the existing state of Europe, be a prolonged and expensive one; and the peasant-proprietors of France, though desiring military glory and appreciating substantial gains for their country, are not willing to purchase these beyond a certain price of conscripts and taxation. The commercial classes he considers equally averse to hazardous adventures in war. Both, he holds, would never have assented to the war in Italy—which they had little sympathy with at first in itself—except from a conviction that Louis Napoleon was a "safe speculator," would know how to obtain the most solid advantages at the least real cost, and would find some means of extricating himself from the demands of an aggressive policy when the balance sheet might be suspected of a tendency to incline against the substantial profit of France. Then the *prestige* of France—the obliteration of the treaties of 1815, and the glory of emancipating Italy—though not sufficient in themselves to overcome the inertia of these classes—would, he considers, under the condition of a sagacious pilot at the helm, who knew when exactly to put the ship round about, have a great and growing attraction for the French national mind. To be great, successful, and glorious, with safety and profit, was too great a bribe when once entertained not to overcome the calculating hesitation of the plough and the counting-house. "*Après tout*"—the common people were constantly saying after the Emperor's manifesto had appeared—"après tout, c'est une belle guerre, c'est une belle guerre," and then followed a string of commonplaces taken from the journals, as to the achievements of Italy in the cause of civilisation, and her claims upon the gratitude of the world."

The author next considers whether there was anything in the character of the French Emperor to make it probable that he would disappoint these hopes, and commit himself to an ambitious policy which went beyond the wishes of the nation. He holds up Louis Napoleon to us as a man who "possesses, largely and deeply interwoven in his constitution, the popular fibre"—the ideas of 1789. *Apropos* of this, the author alludes to the vantage ground which it gave the French Emperor over the English aristocracy, who never comprehended that, in defeating the French at Waterloo, they did not also overthrow the principles of the first French revolution, and who would he knew cling to the treaties of Vienna, the weakest post of defence they could have adopted. In this part of the pamphlet there is some admirable writing, which only fails through being discursive to a disproportionate extent. The author pronounces a decided general panegyric on the English aristocracy, but holds them responsible for the treaties of Vienna, on which he passes the following decided sentence:—"The race of politicians who regard those treaties as the venerable products of wisdom is nearly extinct. So much harm has been said of them that it is almost cruel to remark on the fallacy of the commonplace often urged in their favour,—that they have maintained the peace of Europe for more than forty years. It would be more true to say that the exhaustion and weariness of war produced by a twenty-five years' struggle, had maintained the peace of Europe in spite of the seeds of disturbance contained in the treaties of Vienna."

We must observe that the author has omitted to notice the other danger on which the enemies of the Italian war laid great stress—the predominance of French influence in Italy, and the questionable balance of advantages to England and European civilisation of its substitution for Austrian ascendancy. In the concluding portion of his remarks, indeed, Mr Arnold congratulates this country on having escaped, by the ignominious peace of Villafranca, from the danger of the *moral* predominance of France; but he does not at all deal in its proper place with the more imminent danger which threatened Europe of the conversion of Italy into a French dependency,—not an avowed conquest, but the more insidious state of an undefined subserviency. He undervalues, also, unduly as we think, the power of Prussia as a political element. Her army may be called by the French camp-followers "*une garde nationale*"; but there are elements of strength lying in a body which, under a military training, still preserves its relations to the life of the civilian more closely than usual, and passes from one to the other at shorter intervals, which may be found in the day of trial to outweigh even the substantial advantages of a more perfect *continuity* of military service. The remarks of Mr Arnold on the undue influence of the French clergy on the counsels of the Emperor Napoleon, to which he mainly attributes the huddling up of a peace, when the Pope's throne came into question, are well worthy of attention. We can do no more than allude to them. He thinks that in this the Emperor went wrong, and he dwells on the disappointment and

uneasy feeling created in France by the peace of Villafranca. To the Emperor himself he leans more than most Englishmen will be inclined to do; and he ascribes to him feelings towards England which we hope will be verified by the result, but to which we should be sorry to trust too implicitly in the face of his idea of destiny, and the reminiscences of Waterloo in the French people, of the influence of which over the conduct of both we cannot but think the author makes too light. In the last part of the author's pamphlet, as we have already intimated, we seem to lose the thread of his argument. The statesmanlike view of the subject fades from our sight. The observations become shadowy and disconnected, and we rise from a most interesting subject, treated with an amount of ability rarely met with, in a spirit of disappointment, and with a sense of incompleteness in the author's grasp of the argument, as well as in his arrangement of his materials of thought. But the pamphlet is well worthy of a perusal, and, if far from exhaustive in itself, it is very suggestive of thought to intelligent readers.

TO CUBA AND BACK. A Vacation Voyage. By RICHARD HENRY DANA, JUN. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

It was while the Thirty Millions Bill was pending in the American Legislature, that Mr Dana resolved to see with his own eyes the land so greedily coveted by many amongst his countrymen, and to acquire, by personal observation, some idea as to the desirability of the proposed purchase. His book, therefore, will probably be more immediately interesting to American than to English readers; yet (irrespective of any questions with which Cuba has become complicated through that restless desire in the United States for extension of territory, against which her best and truest counsellors warn her in vain) there is much in this rich, varied, and fertile island to repay the winter tourist, or the reader who may follow in the footsteps of one so able, sensible, and entertaining, as the author of "Two Years before the Mast."

"To Cuba and Back" again to New York only occupied one month. The literary result of so short a tour could scarcely be otherwise than slight and sketchy in form, and limited in range. Still, from a portion of a country noticed with accuracy and described with spirit, we may form no bad notion of the whole; and the writer is careful to impress upon his readers the fact that he has seen but a part; and that on the great subjects of slavery, the degeneracy of the creole race, and the probable future of Cuba, he can give them but data for consideration, and not a matured judgment.

As a Northerner, and averse to slavery, Mr Dana is decidedly hostile to any plan for including Cuba within the Union. At the same time he sees clearly enough the evil of the present state of things in that island,—where a narrow-minded and corrupt Court rules despotically over a distant colony, whose real interests it has not at heart, and whose people it systematically keeps down with an iron hand. Cuba lives under martial law,—its Captain-General, under an order dated May 29, 1825, is "invested with the whole extent of power which by the royal ordinances is granted to the governors of besieged towns." All official posts are held by "Spaniards," in contradistinction to men born in the island, who, as a rule, are excluded not only from all Government duties and places of authority, but even from the ranks of the army. The press and theatre are under strict censorship, and private life is inconvenienced by a hundred petty restrictions, not always, it is true, very rigorously enforced. Among others there is a regulation that no one shall entertain a stranger for a night without giving notice to the magistrate. Galling as this petty despotism must be, it meets with no opposition beyond some murmurs from those it controls; while the exclusion from every field of activity or source of power but what is comprised in the making and spending of money, fosters all the worst and most frivolous parts of a national character, at best but frivolous and self-indulgent. There is little prospect, Mr Dana thinks, of any internal improvement arising either from the Government or from the people; while any nation that undertakes to improve Cuba from without, should "take a bond from fate." "Besides her internal danger and difficulties, Cuba is implicated externally in every cause of jealousy and conflict. She has been called the key to the Gulf of Mexico; but the Gulf of Mexico cannot be locked. Whoever takes her is more likely to find in her the key to Pandora's box."

Mr Dana left New York in the ice, snow, and mud of winter, and in six days found himself under the balmy skies and sighting the luxuriant shores of Cuba. The first thing that strikes him is the fine situation of Havana, between "the beetling Morro and the Punta," its houses "running down to the coral edge of the ocean," "the fertile undulating land rising to high hills as it recedes" behind it. The next, is the wretched accommodation of the hotels. Here, half-furnished rooms where bells are dispensed with as an unnecessary refinement, and the two or three half-grown, half washed lads who attend to the chamber department have to be shouted for, generally in vain; where bedsteads frail to look at, and without bed or mattress or anything but a sacking to cover them; a small far from clean apparatus for washing, destitute of soap or towels; a few rickety chairs, and a grated unglazed window, into which the horses put their heads if it chance to look towards the court, or the passers-by gaze

through if it abuts upon the street,—offer but sorry accommodation after the splendid and luxurious hotels of New York. However the night is got over some how or other, and with the morning comes the bath (round the corner of the next street, it is true, though nominally within the hotel) and breakfast.

Here is a scene so pretty as quite to make up for the defects of the chambers. The restaurant, with cool marble floor, walls twenty-five feet high, open rafters, painted blue, great windows open to the floor and looking into the Paseo, and the floor nearly on a level with the street, a light breeze fanning the thin curtains; the little tables, for two or four, with clean white cloths, each with its pyramid of great red oranges and its fragrant bouquet; the gentlemen in white pantaloons, and jackets, and white stockings, and the ladies in fly-away muslins, and hair in the sweet neglect of the morning toilet, taking their leisurely breakfast of fruit and claret and omelette, and Spanish mixed dishes (ollas) and café noir. How airy and ethereal it seems!

A drive through the narrow and picturesque streets, among sights and sounds especially attractive to an American from their contrast to those of his own cities, seated in one of the conveyances peculiar to the country—"a pair of very long limber shafts, at one end of which is a pair of huge wheels, and at the other end a horse with his tail braided and brought over and tied to the saddle, an open chaise body resting on the shafts, about one-third of the way from the axle to the horse, and on the horse a negro in large postilion boots, long spurs, and a bright jacket. It is an easy vehicle to ride in, but it must be a sore burden to the beast,"—completes the favourable impression of Havana by daylight, and helps to obliterate the recollection of an uneasy night.

A curious feature of Havana is its provision for safety in bathing. The shore swarms with sharks to such a degree as to make open sea bathing impossible. To remedy this, square rooms have been cut out in the rock, which bounds the coast, steps lead down into these, and the waves wash in and out through two portholes; the water stands from three to five feet deep, and space enough is allowed for short swimming. The top and land side are screened in, but an open view is left on the side towards the sea. These baths are marked respectively for men, women, and coloured people; and there are three sets in different parts of the town.

The following etiquette of society is, we think, peculiar to Cuba. We do not remember to have met with it in any other Spanish colony:—

There is one strange custom observed here in all the houses. In the chief room, rows of chairs are placed facing each other, three or four or five in each line, and always running at right angles with the street wall of the house. As you pass along the street you look up this row of chairs. In these the family and their visitors take their seats, in formal order. As the windows are open, deep, and large, with wide gratings and no glass, one has the inspection of all the front parlours of Havana, and can see what every lady wears and who is visiting her.

It is also a strict rule that ladies and gentlemen should sit on the opposite sides of this row. And deviation from this custom on a lady's part indicates either great intimacy or boldness. Private intercourse in Havana seems to be pretty much under public surveillance.

From Havana Mr Dana made an excursion to Matanzas, and up the country to a sugar plantation of considerable extent. His visit chanced to be during the season of extreme activity—the four months of the sugar harvest—when the negroes work in relays day and night, the furnaces are never extinguished, and the huge coppers perpetually boil. On this plantation seven hours and a half were allowed for sleep and food; but in general five and a half are all that is granted, out of four and twenty of exhausting toil. In this "ingenio," too, the women with infants, the very young and very old were excused from the sugar house; and women were altogether exempted from the lash, which, indeed, was seldom used, even on the men; but Mr Dana is far from drawing, from one instance, a conclusion as to the general good treatment of slaves in Cuba. The contrary is probably the more frequent case; but, in spite of all accounts of the dreadful aspect that slavery assumes in that island, it is certain that one negro out of every four is free; that the laws favour manumission, fix the price at which a slave can ransom himself from even an unwilling master, and attend to his interests when he is liberated. Creoles are not admitted into the army, yet it possesses a regiment of free blacks. It would almost seem as if the Government held in the black population a weapon "in terrorem" over its white subjects. Any slave who desires it can force his master to sell him. In this provision alone, if enforced, he has an immense advantage over his fellow slave in the Southern States of America; and the fact that it is not the slave-holders who administer the laws, give him a fair chance of their being enforced in his behalf.

On the whole, we should infer that, in spite of any (if there be any) greater tyranny on the part of the master in Cuba than in the United States, the position of slave is, on the whole, more advantageous in the former than in the latter.

We cannot follow Mr Dana further into his interesting inquiries into the condition of the population both white and coloured, of their wealth, and its great if not sole source—the sugar cultivation. He has collected many valuable facts from reliable quarters, and has refrained wisely from building up any theories of his own.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. A Series of Readings and Discourse Thereon. J. W. Parker and Son.

WE are glad to meet Mr Helps again on the ground on which he has not only no rival, but on which his own greatest literary successes have been achieved. "The History of the Spanish Conquest" is not a work that our literature could afford to lose, for there are very few minds as just, as thoughtful, and as scholar-like as Mr Helps's engaged in the severe and, in a worldly point of view, unrewarding labour of genuine historical investigation. At the same time we should be very sorry if Mr Helps's *opus magnum* were to take up so much of his time as to prevent his giving us, now and then, a volume or two of these delightful conversations. Valuable as the history just alluded to undoubtedly is, every reader who is well acquainted with Mr Helps's writings feels that it is not the kind of work best suited to his powers. He has not, among other things, the faculty of steady, succinct, unswerving narration which such work requires; whereas the direct, familiar, and discursive style of "Companions of My Solitude" and "Friends in Council" appears to be the natural expression of his mind. It may sound strange to add, though we are fully persuaded of its truth, that the "Friends in Council" presupposes "The History of the Spanish Conquest." We mean that if Mr Helps's mind were not habitually engaged in some more formal and methodical investigation of historical and social questions than the nature of his lighter essays necessitates, the latter would have been deprived of one great source of their interest and their value. It is because he is an historian and a statistician, as well as an essayist, that his discussions of the abstract questions so frequently mooted by him are neither vague nor dry, but weighty with fact and rich in authentic illustration. The truth is, that the "Friends in Council," and the author's other works of the same kind, owe their peculiar attraction for cultivated readers to a very rare combination of high qualities. Besides the fulness and accuracy of knowledge just alluded to, we have, what is, perhaps, not very commonly found in company with it, a versatility of view, and a quick and ready apprehension of the limitations and objections to which all theories of life and character are subject. Then, again, there is the dramatic skill which provides such an admirable vehicle for discussion in the nicely—not broadly—distinguished personages of these conversations; the pleasant, dignified playfulness; and the perfect command of pure and choice English. And, lastly, there is an intense *humanity* in all its phases, from a wide, unfeigned interest in the welfare of mankind, to a genial and tolerant sympathy with the peculiarities of individual temperament and circumstances. We verily believe that Mr Helps is a writer, because he has something to say, and a desire to say it, or he would never have written so unaffectedly and so well. His writings give one the impression of innate truthfulness and invincible candour of mind, and we are disposed to think it is a bit of his own autobiography that he relates in the exquisite little confession, in the first of these volumes, put into the mouth of "a well-known man of letters," who tells us that he was the stupidest boy, out of a school of three hundred and twenty, at original composition, and explains his early failure and subsequent success as a writer, as follows:—"The truth is, though not a bit better than other men, and in many respects a great deal worse, I have about me a deadly kind of sincerity—an almost stupid sincerity. I never tell myself any lies, whatever I may do to the rest of the world. I cannot talk from derived thoughts. I must have seen or felt myself the things that I describe." This thorough sincerity is perhaps the most distinguishing trait of Mr Helps's writings. There is no false heat, no rhetoric, no borrowed ornament about the style, and the matter is the unforced, self-suggested thought of a richly-cultured and reflective mind.

This new series of "Friends in Council" is quite equal to the former ones; more we need not say to Mr Helps's numerous readers. We have the same characters, grown somewhat older, and, as the author premises, somewhat less didactic. Ellesmere, now Sir John Ellesmere, has not lost his superficial cynicism, though the substratum of kindly feeling underneath shines through it, we think, more frequently. There is one new interlocutor, Mr Midhurst, thus described:—

In person Mr Midhurst resembles a portrait there is of the great Lord Clarendon by Sir Peter Lely. He has the same burly, dignified figure, and the same acute, thoughtful countenance. The moment I saw Mr Midhurst, I was reminded of this picture; and the likeness would be complete, but that Mr Midhurst has a far more melancholy look than Charles's Chancellor, and has that form of lip which is said to indicate an exceeding appreciation of the good things of this life.

There are also two young ladies, Mildred Vernon and Blanche Vernon, cousins of Milverton's who, though they take scarcely any part in the conversations, play important ones in the story; for there is a perceptible, slow current of story running all through "Friends in Council," and we have as pretty a piece of

love-making, slight but told with consummate skill, as the veriest novel-reader could desire. Indeed, we sometimes fancy that these works, with their burden of discussion and criticism and their slender thread of incident, are a truer representation of certain highly cultured and happily circumstanced portions of modern society than most novels which profess to depict them. The conversations take place and the essays are read in the outskirts of pleasant continental towns, or on the Moselle or Rhine, and very cleverly are the peculiar associations of the imaginary locality and the very aspect of these days of foreign travel blended with the talk. Among the topics which receive the most complete and thorough treatment, we may mention, as giving some idea of their variety, "War," the essay on which was written some time back, when the peace of Europe had not been disturbed; "Government"; "Worry"; "Pleasantness"; "Criticism"; "The Miseries of Human Life." An admirable essay in this series is one, appropriately read by Ellesmere, "On the Arts of Self-Advancement." It is full of knowledge of the world, conveyed in a vein of subdued and subtle irony. Among other pieces of advice, Ellesmere gives us this:—

Attempt little: remembering the immense knowledge that it requires to live wisely. Observe that men of threescore and upwards say that they are just beginning to understand the world well enough to commence living in it: and ask yourself whether this is the place, or human beings the people, who can venture to attempt much.

Avoid delicacy. A delicate, refined man, who cannot ask for his due, cannot put forward his just claims, cannot say that he wants anything, or cannot say it with sufficient persistence and frequency—cannot make himself visible and prominent at the right time, though he knows the right time—may be a beautiful product of creation, very loveable, very much to be admired: but he must be content with being this beautiful product, and not presume to think that he will ever make any advance upon his original condition in life. This earth is not for the refined. They cannot expect to get anything in the scuffle that is going on. You all remember the well-known story of Lord Thurlow; how, whenever a bishopric was vacant, he always said to the King, "Please your Majesty, I have a brother," until at last George the Third (a man not without persistence himself) was tired of hearing this cuckoo exclamation from his Chancellor, and gave a bishopric to the brother. Again, in business it often happens that a man is too delicate to ask a question, which ought to be asked, which he knows ought to be asked, which he longs to ask: and his not asking this question is for ever a detriment to him—perhaps, his ruin.

The question of intimacy with others enters into considerations of self-advancement. Intimate friends nearly always injure you: yet it is tempting to have a friend, and it would be very useful to have one, if friends were not as careless as they often are in damaging your reputation. The man who studies self-advancement may have, nay should have, many persons with whom he has a certain intimacy, but there should be that distance between them at which respect is most sure to be maintained. We all under-estimate those whom we know best, and keep our choicest civilities, sometimes even our best benefits, for those who are comparatively unknown to us, and who, therefore, have most estimation with us, and most repute. I will admit, for I am not a pedantic layer down of maxims, like some people (Now should I have said this disrespectful thing if I had not been an intimate friend of these 'some people?') I will admit, that a refined and delicate man may indulge in an intimate friendship. He is sure not to say the right thing, at the right time, for himself. But the man who can speak up for himself can do without intimate friends. [Oh! oh! and murmurs of disapprobation from all the company.]

After laying down a variety of principles of action, he proceeds:—

I have too long detained my hearers, my approving hearer, upon the mere modes of action. I now pass to a much more important branch of my subject. Those who wish for self-advancement should remember, that the art in life is not so much to do a thing well, as to get a thing that has been moderately well done largely talked about. Some foolish people, who should have belonged to another planet, give all their minds to doing their work well. This is an entire mistake. This is a grievous loss of power. Such a method of proceeding may be very well in Jupiter, Mars, or Saturn, but is totally out of place in this puffing, advertising, bill-sticking part of the creation. To rush into the battle of life without an abundance of kettle-drums and trumpets is a weak and ill-advised adventure, however well-armed and well-accoutred you may be. As I hate vague maxims, I will at once lay down the proportions in which force of any kind should be used in this world. Suppose you have a force which may be represented by the number of one hundred: seventy-three parts at least of that force should be given to the trumpet; the remaining twenty-seven parts may not disadvantageously be spent in doing the thing which is to be trumpeted. This is a rule unlike some rules in grammar, which are entangled and controlled by a multitude of vexatious exceptions; but it applies equally to the conduct of all matters on earth, whether social, moral, artistic, literary, political, or religious.

We select this essay for particular mention and quotation, because of its unlikeness to those of the other parties in these conversations. All readers of Mr Helps know that the general spirit of his writings is characterised by a pleasanter as well as a higher wisdom. It is impossible in a notice like the present, or indeed in any notice, to convey an idea of the varied merits of a work so informal, so apparently unstudied, so abounding in the *nuances* of thought and the multifold charms of the best conversation. Suffice it to say, that we can scarcely call to mind any book at once so pleasant and so profitable.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Councils-General of Departments (they are petty Parliaments which deal with local affairs) are now assembled in their annual session, and it is probable that, as in previous years, several of them will express their opinions on tariff questions, either as they effect local interests or the general interests of the country. From the Council-General of the Herault, which is under the guidance of M. Michel Chevalier, we may in particular expect a series of resolutions, full of cogent argument, in favour of commercial reform. It is a pity that commercial reformers are not organised into an active association as the Prohibitionists and Protectionists are, as the meeting of these Councils-General affords an admirable opportunity of teaching the public certain notions of economic science—a subject on which they are painfully ignorant.

A belief prevails in financial and commercial circles that the Government intends to take measures for giving activity to industrial, commercial, and financial enterprises. It can do this by encouraging the promotion of companies, by modifying the regulations of the Bourse, and, above all, by reforming the tariff. It has already taken a step in the said direction, by decreasing that shares in foreign companies, if of 20l in amount, may be admitted to quotation in the official list of the Bourse when calls of two-fifths are paid up on them, instead of seven-eighths as heretofore required; and this concession has been received with favour by the speculating community. There appears every disposition on the part of commercial men and capitalists to second any measures the Government may think fit to adopt,—always provided, of course, no new apprehension of war arises: and several projects of more or less importance are already being prepared for launching at an opportune moment.

Accounts from Algiers represent that the efforts which during the last three years have been made by the Algerian Government to establish commercial relations between the colony and the central parts of Africa have been crowned with a fair degree of success. In 1856, 1857, and 1858, several caravans were sent to Rast, Timbucto, and other places in the centre, and they not only sold all the goods they took out, but persuaded bodies of natives to convey to Algeria their manufactured and natural productions for sale. The last caravan sent out a few months back, and which has safely returned, has brought the intelligence that a very considerable commerce can undoubtedly be done with the central countries of Africa, and that gold dust, ivory, and various other articles can be offered by the natives in exchange. But, in order to give commerce a fair development, various modifications in the French tariff are desirable. According to the reports of the French caravans, the English commerce with Central Africa, *via* the Western Coast, Morocco, Tripoli, and Egypt, is already not unimportant and is extending.

Not a few of the brandy-makers of the neighbourhood of Cognac, in the department of the Charente, have, it appears, for some years past been in the habit of adulterating their brandies to an alarming extent,—in fact, of selling as brandy what was a villainous compound of the coarsest of alcohols, those that is which are made from the distillation of beetroot, grain, and potatoes. The adulteration has been carried to such an extent that the high commercial reputation of French brandies has been seriously impaired both at home and abroad. Accordingly, the local authorities a few days ago caused ten of the leading makers of the adulterated articles to be prosecuted before one of the Correctional Tribunals of the department, and five of them were fined from 2l to 40l, the other five being acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. In the course of the evidence it was stated that the adulteration, which at first was practised in secrecy, has latterly by certain makers been carried on with publicity, as if it were a legitimate trade, and that a dealer in *trois-six* has realised a fortune by selling coarse alcohols to the adulterators.

No official account of the result of the subscription for the portion of the Russian loan set apart for this city has been published.

Notwithstanding the deplorable complaints which the ironmasters made a short time back, it appears that the iron trade is far from being in a sad state. At Rouen, for example, within the last few days, new works for making and working iron, constructed at a great expense, have been inaugurated; and the demand for iron, both for house-building and railways, has again become active in many parts of France.

On the Bourse, during the past week, little business has been done, and the following are the quotations:—

	Thursday, Aug. 18.	Thursday, Aug. 26.
	f c	f c
Three	69 0	69 20
New 3 per Cent. Loan.....	69 50	69 80
Bank of France	2,800 0	2,800 0
Credit Foncier	660 0	665 0
Credit Mobilier	825 0	827 50
Orleans Railway	1,356 25	1,368 75
Northern	925 0	930 0
Doitto, new	807 50	817 50

	Thursday, Aug. 18.	Thursday, Aug. 25.
	f c	f c
Eastern	645 0	652 50
Mediterranean	863 75	871 25
Western	555 0	570 0
Southern	510 0	515 0
Geneva	527 50	535 0
Austrian	561 25	560 0
Sardinian (Victor Emmanuel).....	415 0	412 50
South Austrian (Lombard).....	556 25	562 50
Russian .....	.....	500 0

The last weekly returns of railway receipts, made up to the 12th, are on the whole favorable. They show that the receipts of the Eastern line were 13½ per cent. per kilometre more than in the corresponding week of last year; those of the Orleans rather more than 1½ per cent. more, of the Mediterranean rather more than 2½ per cent., of the Southern nearly 25½, of the Geneva not less than 111½ more, and of the Dauphiné rather more than 75½ more. The only two lines which presented a decline were the Western of rather more than 2½, and the Northern of very nearly 7.

M. Mires' Company of the "Ports de Marseille" has been declared by Imperial decree a *compagnie anonyme*. This gives it certain advantages and increases its commercial importance.

The "Société Linrière" of Finistère at a meeting just held, learned that the profits of the year 1858-9 allowed a dividend of 8½ per cent. on the shares to be declared, but that only 5 per cent. are to be distributed, the remainder going to pay losses incurred in the two preceding years.

The weekly report of the markets is as follows:—

Flour, at Paris, has again been calm during the week, and the price of the different qualities for consumption remain unchanged at 45f to 50f the sack of 159 kilogs, but the four marks yesterday rose for the current month to 50f. A sale of about 1,000 sacks by auction was made at prices varying from 39f to 50f the sack.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, new wheat was at 26f to 26f 50c the 120 kilogs for choice qualities; 25f to 25f 50c for good qualities; and other sorts, 23f to 24f. Old wheat was from 25f to 27f according to quality. Of the provincial marks, 19 present a rise of from 25c to 63c the hectolitre, 64 a fall of from 2c to 1f 60c, and 66 have undergone no variation.

COTTON.—The market, at Havre, for the week ending Friday, was on the whole rather heavy. The total sales were only 3,872 bales, and prices closed the same as on the preceding Friday, low New Orleans being 106f, and very ordinary ditto 113f the 50 kilogrammes. The arrivals of the week were 8,300 bales. This week the market has been dull, and yesterday low New Orleans was at 105f. At Nantes, last week, 70 bales were sold at Havre prices.

COFFEES.—At Havre, for the week ending Friday, the business was rather important, and prices were firm. The sales were—3,545 sacks Hayti at 67f to 68f the 50 kilogs in bond; 1,167 sacks Cape, 68f 50c; 7,100 sacks Rio, not washed, 65f to 68f 50c; 730 sacks ditto, washed, 75f to 85f 50c; 100 sacks Laguayra, 78f; 3,800 sacks Ceylon native, 120f to 123f, duty paid; 50 sacks Java at 136f; and a quantity of Manilla, 126f. The arrivals of the week exceed 5,700 sacks. This week some large sales have been made, and yesterday Rio was at 67f in bond; ditto, washed, 74f to 77f 50c; Hayti, 68f to 69f; Gonaves, 71f. At Bordeaux, last week, the sales were 1,340 sacks Guayra at 160f to 275f the 100 kilogs in bond; 85 sacks Mysore, 223f to 235f; and a small quantity of Saint Jago, at 86f 50c the 50 kilogs. This week business has been calm. Bonthyme is quoted at 237f to 243 the 100 kilogs; Java, 247f to 252f; and Samarang, 248f to 263f. At Nantes, last week, the sales were 243 sacks Porto Cabello, at 78f 50c; 2,367 sacks damaged Ceylon native, at 110f to 125f; and a small quantity of Ceylon plantation, at 142f to 150f. This week, 50 sacks Hayti have been sold at 72f, and yesterday a small quantity of Bonthyme at 123f. At Marseilles, last week, there were no sales worth mentioning, but the arrivals were rather considerable.

SUGAR.—Business at Havre, for the week ending Friday, was heavy. The sole sales were 88 hogsheads French West India at 58f the 50 kilogs duty paid; 650 casks Havana, 35f 50c in bond; 1,350 sacks Pernambuco, at 32f 50c. In addition, some damaged Bahia and French West India were disposed of. The arrivals were 2,100 hogsheads French West India, and 8,900 sacks Pernambuco. This week, French West India has been done at 58f duty paid; Havana, 35f to 35f 75c in bond; Mauritius, 65f duty paid. At Nantes, last week, the sole sale was 100 bales common Réunion at 53f 50c, and the other quotations were nominally the same as in the preceding week—Réunion, 61f to 61f 50c; Mauritius, 62f; and French West India, 60f. This week a quantity of Réunion has been taken, part at 60f and part at 67f. At Bordeaux, last week, 2,400 casks were sold at 71f to 72f, and the quotation of French West India was 57f to 58f; Réunion, 61f 50c to 62f. In addition, a large quantity of damaged Brazil was sold. Yesterday, Guadeloupe was at 58f, and "usine" ditto at 67f.

INDIGO.—At Havre, in the week closing Friday, 30 cases Bengal were sold at 10f 40c the half-kilog, and 5 cases were imported from England. This week there have been several sales. Yesterday, Bengal was at 10f 40c to 11f 80c, and a small lot of Java was sold at prices kept secret. At Bordeaux, last week, the sales were 68 cases, but the prices are not stated. There have been sales this week, but the quotations are not given.

TALLOW.—At Havre, last week, a quantity of La Plata was sold at 65f the 50 kilogs duty paid. This week, nothing has been done. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilogs in the walls were 121f—50c lower than last week.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 90 degs. was at 87f; Montpellier, 110f the hectolitre. At Bordeaux, the day before, 3-6 Languedoc was 112f 50c.

WOOL.—At Havre, last week, nothing worth mentioning beyond what

was stated in last week's Economist, was done. The arrivals exceeded 2,000 bales. This week, a small quantity of Buenos Ayres has been sold at 2f 30c to 3f 7½c the kilog in bond.

Hides.—The demand at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was active. The sales were 4,121 dry La Plata at 140f to 150f the 50 kilogs duty paid; 8,450 salted ditto, 80f to 85f; 175 Rio Grande salted, 69f; 564 Pernambuco drysalted, 106f 25c; 2,850 ditto salted, 67f; 3,525 Rio Janeiro salted, part at 62f 50c, the rest at a price kept secret. The arrivals exceeded 16,000. This week there have been several sales, and yesterday quotations were—Buenos Ayres, 143f 75c duty paid; ditto salted matadero, 75f; Rio Janeiro salted, 65f; Rio Grande at 76f 50c.

MADRID, Aug. 21.
According to an official document, just published, the length of railway worked in this country last year was 510 English miles, and it produced rather more than 657,000l. In the first half of the present year the length worked was 651 miles, and the receipts 374,000l. The number of railways which are now wholly or partially worked is 11.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.
The sales of wool during the present month have been exceedingly active for different parts of Germany, for Switzerland, and for exportation from Hamburg. The arrivals, also, have been numerous. At Breslau, likewise, there have been large sales, and prices have advanced; but arrivals from Poland, Austria, and Russia keep up stocks. Letters from Pultowa, in Russia, state that there, too, the demand for wool has lately been more than usually active.

The Prussian Government is about to send a diplomatic mission, in vessels of war, to China, Japan, and Siam, to conclude treaties of commerce; and it has called on Chambers of Commerce to make known what stipulations they would wish to see introduced in the treaties.

In the Polish provinces some ironworks, and amongst them those of the Minerva Company, which had suspended operations, have commenced making rails, &c., for railways.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of trust funds:—

RECEIPTS.		dols	c
From Customs	14,280,823	31	
Sales of public lands	412,876	71	
Miscellaneous sources	313,062	17	
Treasury notes issued under Act of Dec. 23, 1857	8,005,200	0	
Loan of June 14, 1858	85,000	0	
Total	23,126,459	19	
EXPENDITURES.		dols	c
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	4,873,032	65	
Interior (pensions and Indian)	1,536,819	61	
War	5,037,714	25	
Navy	3,671,438	15	
Redemption of bounty land stock	100	0	
Payment to creditors of Texas	43,161	4	
Payment of Treasury notes issued per Act of 29rd December, 1857	10,016,000	0	
Interest on public debt, including Treasury notes	1,583,919	64	
Total	26,212,185	35	

The receipts at tide-water of flour, wheat, corn, and barley at New York, for the first week of August, in 1858 and 1859, were as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbis.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1858	60,999	318,007	343,588	8,039
1859	9,305	87,582	134,776	5,700
Decrease	51,694	230,425	208,812	2,339

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the year 1858 and 1859, have been:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbis.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1858	815,675	4,683,587	2,133,994	336,231
1859	204,681	672,071	1,213,138	147,194
Decrease	610,974	4,011,516	920,856	239,037

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,413,277 bbis.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 7th August, have been as follows:—

Canal open—	1857.	1858	1859.
	May 8	April 23	April 15.
Flour	230,174	815,675	204,681
Wheat	1,570,892	4,683,587	672,071
Corn	1,904,322	1,133,984	1,213,133
Barley	124,630	866,231	147,194
Rye	84,927	191,862	98,746
Oats	1,370,812	2,266,925	2,262,533
Fork	9,927	15,679	29,575
Beef	2,854	7,309	12,003
Cheese	138,609	108,304	170,800
Butter	109,347	110,150	225,300
Lard	370,891	1,956,157	3,483,040
Bacon	2,004,746	2,764,106	1,717,170
Wool	680,172	1,118,773	931,971

The following report shows the state of the Albany lumber market to the 10th inst.:—The market has undergone but little, if any, change worthy of note; the demand has been moderate and prices have ruled steady. One or two large orders have been received for dressed pine boards for Australia, which is the third order received for that country this season. The demand is principally for the supply of the Northern and Middle States, and nothing worthy of being mentioned has been sent South. The receipts have greatly exceeded shipments, and the stock and assortment now on hand is much larger than at any previous corresponding period for the past six years. In fact, we never saw the district so "lumbered" up as at present with all the various descriptions and qualities of stock. Freights continue to rule steady at previous rates,

with a fair demand for vessels for Eastern ports. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1858	7634423	755	351070	3669000
1859	11721000	1240	632107	632107

It will be seen that there is a large increase of boards and scantling over the corresponding week last year, which was not anticipated. It is attributed to the recent depression in the Chicago market, and it is alleged that a portion of the stock intended for that market has been shipped here directly from the mills. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 6th, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1858	14094925	1552	80770	6504981
1859	14427072	3120	60958	632107

The annexed statement, in reference to the trade of California for the past half-year, will be read with interest:—The exports of treasure for the first six months of 1859, 1858, and 1857, were as follows:—First six months of 1859, 23,685,562 dols; first six months of 1858, 23,537,576 dols; first six months of 1857, 23,743,489 dols. This shows a remarkable approximation for the periods named, and, together with other indications, gives rise to the opinion that the sum total of the present year will be fully up to that of either of the former, if it does not somewhat exceed them. The annual product of the mines is doubtless as great as ever, but can never be judged of accurately by the exports, as these are governed to a great extent by financial emergencies abroad. The deposits of gold bullion at the United States Branch Mint for the first half of 1859 and 1858 were as follows:—First six months of 1859, 440,342.87 ounces; first six months of 1858, 663,397.69; falling off, 223,044.82. This large decline the present year is attributable to the prolonged winter, which prevented operations in many important mining sections till late in the season. The exports of quicksilver during the second quarter of this year were as follows:—To New York, 250 flasks; Australia, 50 flasks; Mexico, 14 flasks; China, 13 flasks; Victoria, V. I., 1 flask;—total, 328 flasks. Exported in first quarter, 253 flasks. Total for the first half of 1859, 581 flasks; same period of 1858, 13,452 flasks; same period of 1857, 11,938 flasks. The great falling off in the export of this metal is owing to the material increase in its value since the injunction put by the Government last year upon the further working of the New-Almaden mine, until the title to it shall have been settled.

ARRIVALS.		Vessels.	Tons.
American vessels arrived from domestic ports	672	189643	
American vessels arrived from whaling voyages	3	639	
Foreign vessels arrived from whaling voyages	1	277	
American vessels arrived from foreign ports	93	84675	
Foreign vessels arrived from foreign ports	74	24719	
Total	843	299949	

CLEARANCES.		Vessels.	Tons.
American vessels clearing for domestic ports	53	57179	
American vessels clearing for whaling ports	1	261	
American vessels clearing for foreign ports	169	147085	
Foreign vessels clearing for foreign ports	86	20952	
Total	319	225377	

The following is a statement of the exports of domestic produce during the past three years, from July 1 to June 30:—

	1858-9.	1857-8.	1856-7.
Flour	20577	5887	35541
Wheat	123	3901	22907
Barley	29593	142616	66368
Oats	218648	107639	8370
Beans	22953	6731	639

An account of the computed real value of the imports and exports of gold and silver bullion and specie registered, in the seven months ended 31st July, 1859:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports.	1,798,646		1,798,646
Hanse Towns	336,450	874,607	1,211,057
Holland	1,337	369,668	371,005
Belgium	3,204	1,149,843	1,153,047
France	865,789	4,586,610	5,452,399
Portugal	47,594	110,301	157,895
Spain	4,602	2	4,604
Gibraltar	4,658	17,391	22,049
Malta	6,985		6,985
Turkey	141,643	6,517	148,160
Egypt	165,984	922	166,906
West Coast of Africa	54,450	2,533	56,983
China	22	252	274
Australia	4,445,474	496	4,445,970
Mexico, South America, and West Indies	1,269,986	1,547,691	2,817,677
United States	4,723,697	671,450	5,395,147
Other countries	122,488	19,119	141,557
Total	13,992,959	9,357,391	23,350,350

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£
Hanse Towns	404,213	821,492	1,225,705
Holland	316,709	27,537	344,246
Belgium	179,333	68,413	247,751
France	10,433,948	226,978	10,660,926
Portugal	102,006		102,006
Spain	126,077		126,077
Egypt (in transit to India and China)	139,149	9,906,116	9,945,265
Brit. pos. in South Africa	1,947	5,177	7,124
Danish West Indies	136,763	4,185	142,953
United States	9,999	3,242	13,241
Brazil	65,091	67,744	132,835
Other countries	64,461	30,225	94,686
Total	11,979,701	11,063,114	23,042,815

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.—A portion of the new copper coinage is being made at the Mint, and a portion will be contracted for at Birmingham. An issue to some extent may be expected before Christmas.

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. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 30,689,800	Government Debt	£ 11,015,108
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	16,214,800
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	30,689,800		30,689,800

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 11,214,668
Reserve	3,443,792	Other Securities	18,304,418
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,152,539	Notes	9,015,865
Other Deposits	14,183,858	Gold and Silver Coin	562,455
Seven Day and other Bills	864,222		
	39,197,406		39,197,406

Dated the 26th August, 1859. 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 (including Bank post bills)	£ 22,538,157	Securities	£ 29,441,066
Public Deposits	6,152,539	Coin and Bullion	16,877,255
Private Deposits	14,183,858		
	42,874,549		46,318,341

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,443,792*l*, as stated in the above account under the head Reserve.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

AN INCREASE of Circulation of	£16,304
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	76,797
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	56,607
AN INCREASE of Government Securities of	5,000
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of	13,322
A DECREASE of Reserves of	131,892
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	3,530
A DECREASE of Reserve of	129,707

These changes are unimportant. There is a slight decrease, both in the bullion and the reserve.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1849:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1849.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 19,500,108	£ 20,822,116	£ 19,986,297	£ 21,146,34	£ 22,538,157
Public deposits	6,117,532	4,721,846	5,798,203	5,452,791	6,152,539
Other deposits	9,536,827	10,021,829	9,765,803	13,350,348	14,183,853
Government securities	14,308,576	12,062,022	10,593,654	10,884,244	11,214,668
Other securities	8,528,590	14,562,339	17,343,355	15,064,072	18,304,418
Reserve of notes & coin	10,299,083	4,971,611	6,496,526	11,766,851	9,078,320
Coin and bullion	14,759,853	12,438,756	11,290,131	17,654,506	16,877,255
Bank rate of discount	3 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	4 1/2 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Price of Consols	92 1/2	95	90 1/2	97	96 1/2
Average price of wheat	44s 8d	68s 9d	59s 10d	45s 1d	44s 1d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 48 25 45	25 30 25 35	25 25 25 25	25 15 25 22 1/2	25 7 1/2 12 1/2
— Amsterdam ditto	12 1 12 1 1/2	11 16 11 16 1/2	11 16 11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2 17 1/2	11 14 1/2 14 1/2
— Hamburg (3months)	13 12 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 7 1/2 13 8	13 9	13 1/2 13 1/2

At the corresponding period of the year 1849, the insurrection in Hungary had been brought to a close by the surrender of Georkey to Prince Paskiewitch. A "Peace Congress" was sitting in Paris, two of the foremost figures in the movement being those of Mr Cobden and M. Victor Hugo. At home the money market continued very easy. The pressure of railway calls had abated.

In 1856, the value of money was 4 1/2 per cent., with a prospect of a rise, owing to the rapid drain of silver to the East, combined with the pending instalments on the last British war loan. Notwithstanding the creation of new stock, however, and the relatively much higher rate of discount, Consols were quoted only 1/2 per cent. lower than now.

In 1857, anxiety was on the stretch for news of the mail hourly expected from India, which, on its arrival, communicated a bold attack by the mutineers upon the British force besieging Delhi. The depreciation of Indian Government securities in the local markets had fairly set in, the 4 per Cents. being quoted at Bombay at 17 per cent. discount.

In 1858, the continental exchanges had recovered from the fall which followed the reduction in the value of money from the previous panic-point; and gold was still flowing in large quantities into the Bank. The final instalment was upon the point of being paid on the Brazilian 4 1/2 per cent. loan of 1,526,500*l*. The loan by the Bank of England to the East India Company of one million on India Bonds had just been renewed for another twelvemonth at 3 1/2 per cent.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed in 1849 a deficiency of 391,763*l*; in 1856, a deficiency of 4,540,501*l*; in 1857, a deficiency of no less than 7,587,582*l*; in 1858, a deficiency of 1,513,724*l*; and in 1859, a deficiency of 4,120,565*l*.

In financial circles attention has this week been chiefly directed to the negotiation of the Russian and Indian loans. The subscription list for the former was closed, in due course, on Saturday at two o'clock. It has transpired officially that the amount of stock allotted here amounts to nearly four millions sterling, a portion of which is for account of continental subscribers. As to the result of the subscription on the Continent, including that in Russia, full details have not yet been received. It is believed, however, that the entire amount of the loan has been virtually placed amongst the various markets, and it is quite understood that no portion will again be offered here except by sales by present subscribers. The allotment was made here on Wednesday. It would appear that an unusually large proportion is taken by bona fide investors. Very little was applied for by members of the Stock Exchange; and few transactions have consequently taken place in the scrip in that establishment. The nominal quotation to-day and during the last two or three days has been par.

The Indian loan of 5,000,000*l* in a 5 per cent. stock has excited more general interest, and has been attended with decided success. The latest period for sending in tenders was twelve o'clock on Tuesday, and the general result was notified to the Stock Exchange one hour afterwards. The minimum, or reserved price, was definitively fixed at a meeting of Sir Charles Wood, Sir A. Spearman, the Governor of the Bank, and the members of the Finance Committee of the Council of India, a few minutes before the tenders were opened. The reserved price proved to be that which was suggested as probable in the last number of the ECONOMIST, viz., 97 per cent. This arrangement harmonised remarkably well with the general anticipation, as is shown in the fact that no less than 2,483,850*l* was applied for between 97*l* 0s 3d, and 97*l* 1s; whilst between 97*l* 0s 3d and 97*l* 5s, 3,649,950 was taken; and between 97*l* 0s 3d and 97*l* 10s, a total of 4,186,350*l*. The total number of tenders sent in was about 800, for an aggregate of 7,550,000*l*, or 50 per cent. more than was wanted. All tenders below 97 were, of course, rejected; all above 97, 376 in number, and amounting to 4,485,350*l*, were accepted in full. Those at exactly 97 were 191 in number, and represented 1,339,400*l*. As this amount, added to the 4,485,350*l* accepted in full, would have carried the aggregate to 824,750*l* in excess of the 5,000,000*l* asked, the allotment on these 191 tenders at 97 is restricted to 38 per cent.—i.e. each applicant for 500*l* stock receives about 192*l*. A complete list of the prices and amounts of the tenders which were accepted in full is given below, viz.:—

Per Cent.

At	£	s	d	Amount
— 97 0 3	£			21,000
— 97 0 6				1,498,050
— 97 0 7				44,500
— 97 1 0				920,300
— 97 1 3				370,500
— 97 2 0				100,000
— 97 2 6				223,600
— 97 3 0				115,000
— 97 3 6				10,000
— 97 3 9				12,000
— 97 5 0				335,000
— 97 5 6				46,000
— 97 7 6				13,000
— 97 10 0				477,400
— 97 10 2				1,000
— 97 10 6				6,000
— 97 10 7				23,500
— 97 11 0				500
— 97 11 3				35,000
— 97 12 6				1,000
— 97 15 0				33,500
— 98 0 0				130,300
— 98 1 0				1,800
— 98 2 6				2,800
— 98 5 0				44,500

Per Cent.		£
At 98 5 6	.....	2,100
— 98 10 0	.....	13,500
— 98 15 0	.....	3,000
— 100 0 0	.....	500

Upon no former occasion has the entire sum wanted been offered at a price considered acceptable by the authorities. This excess of the present subscription proves the superior popularity of the stock now offered, which is indeed a very tempting investment. Viewing the stock as redeemable at par at the expiration of ten years (although it must not be overlooked that the power of redemption appertains to the Government and not to the holder), and calculating that the allowances in the shape of delay in paying the instalments during the currency of the first dividend brings the subscription price down in reality to 95½, the stock offers to an investor rather more than 5½ per cent. per annum during the ten years.

The price of the scrip has been very well supported, and closed this afternoon at 98½ to 99, or 1½ to 1¾ premium.

The letters of allotment of the Indian loan were issued this evening. The deposits on the rejected tenders will be returned to-morrow (Saturday). From Tuesday next payments on the scrip *in full* will be received at the Bank of England.

The money market throughout the week has been very quiet, and the rates have shown a drooping tendency. Today the best bills up to 60 days were readily discounted at 2½ per cent. The Bank's current discount business has once more shrunk within a very narrow compass. It is probable, however, that the payments on the Indian and Russian loans, fixed for Monday next, and amounting to 20 per cent., or 1,000,000*l* on the former, and 12 per cent. on the latter, will occasion more movement, the more especially as large payments will be made in anticipation of future instalments. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that the money which may be carried out of circulation through payments on the Indian loan, the Bank of England will be only too glad to release at their present low charge.

The imports of the precious metals this week have comprised a total of about 350,000*l*, nearly all from the United States. The whole of the available imports are at once transmitted to the Continent. The Orissa sails to-morrow for Alexandria, with 246,059*l* in specie, principally silver for Bombay, of which 172,000*l* is remitted by the Council of India.

There have been no operations in bullion at the Bank of England since the date of the return given above.

The foreign exchanges this week have been steady at former rates. The only alteration worth mentioning is a slight decline in the exchange on St Petersburg. This movement is in favour of England.

A telegram received this day from St Petersburg announces a fall in the exchange on London to 35½*d*, in consequence of the cessation of exports.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company, held at Vienna on Wednesday, the dividend, representing the surplus earnings of the year 1858 over and above the interest at 5 per cent. already paid, was fixed at 8*s*. per share. This distribution, as referring to the year 1858, when the new shares had no existence, applies, of course, to the old shares exclusively. The amount is rather larger than had of late been anticipated. At the same meeting of the Board, it was decided that interest shall be paid on the whole of the shares, both old and new, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the 1st January to the 1st October. This will be equivalent to the payment of 6*s* on each old or new share (in addition to the 8*s* of dividend above-mentioned as receivable by holders of the old shares), and the interest coupon will be received in part payment of the call of 2*l*, due the 15th of September.

The only British railway dividend of importance officially announced this week is that of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who will divide at the rate of 12*s* per 30*l* stock for the half-year, or equal to 4 per cent. per annum, against 3 per cent. per annum at the corresponding period of 1858 and 1857. The company's stock was rather firmer to-day, upon the announcement.

At Paris to-day (Friday), the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.: 4½ per Cent. Rentes, for

money, 97.75; ditto 3 per Cents., for money, 68.95; ditto, for account (end of August), 69.5. The 3 per Cents. are quoted ½ to ¾ per cent. lower than they closed yesterday, and about ½ lower than on last Friday. The variations throughout the week have been limited, business on the Bourse, as here, being very dull, as usual at this period of the year. Although the position of affairs in Italy continues to excite anxiety, the reduction in the French army is regarded with great satisfaction.

The English funds have been remarkably steady. The closing quotation of Consols this afternoon was precisely the same as that of Friday last, viz., 95½ to 96, both for money and the 7th of September. The principal feature has consisted of the purchases for account of the savings banks by the Government broker, who has taken each day a parcel of 15,000*l* stock, either Consols or Reduced 3 per Cents. This absorption, being at the rate of 90,000*l* stock per week, gives support to the market, and has quite neutralised the effect of the realisations pressed by persons desirous of investing in the new Indian loan. We may remark that business in the Stock Exchange has rarely been so languid as at present. The attendance is very thin, and many more of the members are preparing to quit town. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Money		Account		Exchequer Bills
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	
Saturday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	26 <i>s</i> pm
Monday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	23 <i>s</i> pm 26 <i>s</i> pm
Tuesday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	22 <i>s</i> pm 26 <i>s</i> pm
Wednesday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	20 <i>s</i> pm 23 <i>s</i> pm
Thursday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	20 <i>s</i> pm 23 <i>s</i> pm
Friday.....	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	20 <i>s</i> pm 23 <i>s</i> pm

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
3 per cent. consols, account ..	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
money ..	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
New 3 per cents ..	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
3 per cent. reduced ..	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
Exchequer bills.....March	23 <i>s</i> 26 <i>s</i> pm	.....	20 <i>s</i> 23 <i>s</i> pm	.....
June	23 <i>s</i> 26 <i>s</i> pm	.....	20 <i>s</i> 23 <i>s</i> pm	.....
Bank stock ..	222 24	.....	.....	.....
East India stock ..	218 21	.....	.....	.....
Spanish 3 per cents.....	44½ 5½	.....	44½ 5½	.....
— 5 per cents, new def.....	32½ 3½	.....	32½ 3½	.....
Passive ..	9 10	.....	9 10	.....
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853..	45 6	.....	45 6	.....
Mexican 3 per cents ..	20½ 2	.....	20½ 2	.....
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	64 6	.....	64 6	.....
— 4 per cents.....	100 2	.....	100 2	.....
Russian 4½ stock ..	98 100	.....	98 100	.....
— 5 per cent ..	110 112	.....	110 112	.....
Sardinian stock ..	85 7	.....	85 7	.....
Peruvian 4½ ..	92 4	.....	92 4	.....
Peruvian 3 per cent.....	71 3	.....	71 3	.....
Venezuela, New ..	28 ½	.....	28 ½	.....
Spanish certificates.....	4 5	.....	4 5	.....
Turkish loan, 6 per cent.....	83 4	.....	83 4	.....
New ditto, 4 per cent.....	102 3	.....	102 3	.....

The rise in British railway stocks which set in last week has made further decided progress. Of this there are three principal causes:—1st, the dividends and financial statements just issued are generally regarded with satisfaction; 2ndly, the increase in the traffic, which has allowed of the declaration of these satisfactory dividends, continues during the current half-year; and, 3rdly, the supply of stock afloat is limited. Although the market to-day was not quite so strong as yesterday, the closing quotations compared with those of last Friday, exhibit a rise of 2 per cent. in Great Northern and North British stocks, 1½ per cent. in Caledonian, 1½ per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1½ per cent. in London and North-Western, ¾ per cent. in Great Western and South-Eastern, and ½ per cent. in London and South-Western, Midland, and York and North Midland. For the moment, the approach of the fortnightly settlement induces a pause. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter ..	98 9	98½ 9½
Caledonian ..	88½ 4	88½ 4
Eastern Counties.....	67 8	67 8
East Lancashire ..	.....	.....
Great Northern ..	100 2	102 4
Great Western.....	89½ 80 xd	90 1
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	95½ 2	96½ 7½
London and Blackwall ..	65 7	65 7
London, Brighton, and S.Coast	108 10	108 10
London and North-Western...	94½ 5	95½ 6½
London and South-Western...	91 2 xd	91½ 2½
Midland ..	103½ 6	106 ½
North British ..	88½ 2	90½ 2
North Staffordshire.....	44 ½ dis xd	41 ½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	31 2	31 2
South-Eastern ..	74½ 5½	75½ 6
South Wales.....	61 3	61 3
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	89 ½	89 ½
North-Eastern, York stock ..	71½ 2	72 ½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Northern of France.....	26 7/8	26 1/2
Eastern of France.....	25 6	25 6
Dutch Rhenish.....	52 1/2 dis	52 1/2 dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean 3/4	34 5/8	34 5/8
East Indian.....	99 100	99 1/2 100 1/2
Madras guaranteed 4 1/2	85 90	85 90
Paris and Orleans.....	53 5	53 5
Western & N-Water of France 2 1/2	22 3	22 3
Great India Peninsular.....	97 5/8	97 5/8
Great Western of Canada.....	14 3/4	14 1/2

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris.....	Aug. 25	25 12 1/2	3 days' sight
Antwerp.....	25	25 97 1/2	3 months' date
Amsterdam.....	23	25 0 1/2 25 0 5	3 days' sight
Hamburg.....	23	11 63 1/2 11 67 1/2	3 months' date
St Petersburg.....	23	13 1/2	3 days' sight
Lisbon.....	23	13 1/2	3 months' date
Gibraltar.....	23	24 1/2 24	3
New York.....	17	82 1/2 82 1/2	3
Jamaica.....	10	110 110 1/2	60 days' sight
Havana.....	27	1 per cent. pm	90
Rio de Janeiro.....	27	1/2 per cent. pm	90
Bahia.....	27	par	90
Pernambuco.....	Aug. 8	14 1/2 15 per cent. pm	90
Buenos Ayres.....	July 10	24 1/2	60
Singapore.....	14	24 1/2	60
Ceylon.....	27	24 1/2 25d	60
Bombay.....	June 27	44 66	90
Calcutta.....	July 18	4s 9 1/2 d	6 months' sight
Mauritius.....	11	7 per cent. dis	6
Sydney.....	21	2s 0 1/2 d	6
Valparaiso.....	16	2s 0 1/2 d	6
	5	4s 9 1/2 d 10	6 months' sight
	25	1/2 per cent. pm	90 days' sight
	25	60	90
	June 14	2 1/2 per cent. pm	90
	30	46d	90

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.						
PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.						
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock at 9 per cent.	224 23	224	228 24	224 3/4	224 23	224 1/2 24 1/2
3 per Cent. Bonded Anns.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Anns.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
New 2 1/2 per Cent.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
New 5 per Cent.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent.	217	219	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19
De. Loan Debentures, 1858	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
De. Do. 1859	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
De. Do. Scrip	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
De. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
Bank Stock for usual, Sept. 7	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
3 per Cent. Cons. for acct. Sept. 7	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
India Stock for account Sept. 7	217	219	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19	216 1/2 19
Consol Scrip	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Exchange Scrip	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Exchange, 1,000 1/4	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Do. 500	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2
Do. Small	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2	265 1/2

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.						
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto 1859	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Brazilian 5 per cent.	108	108	108	108	108	108
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. 1859	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto New 5 per cent. 1859 and 1859	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto New, 1843	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. 1858	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Cuba 6 per cent.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Ditto Matanzas and Sabanilla 7 per cent	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Chilian 4 per cent.	85	85	85	85	85	85
Ditto 3 per cent.	85	85	85	85	85	85
Ditto 5 per cent.	85	85	85	85	85	85
Dutch 5 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Equador New Consolidated	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Grenada, New Active 2 1/2 per cent	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto Deferred	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Mexican 3 per cent.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Portuguese 3 per cent. 1853	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Russian, 1852, 5 per cent. in £ sterling	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Sardinian 5 per cent.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Spanish 3 per cent.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent. Deferred	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto Passivo	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Swedish 4 per cent.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Turkish 5 per cent. guaranteed	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 1 per cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. 10 gn. per £ sterling	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Dutch 5 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Certificated	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.				
	Time.	Tuesday.	Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 14	11 14	11 14
Ditto	3 ms.	11 16 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 16 1/2
Rotterdam	short.	25 25	25 30	25 22 1/2
Antwerp	short.	25 25	25 30	25 22 1/2
Brussels	short.	13 3/4	13 5/8	13 5/8
Hamburg	short.	25 7 1/2	25 12 1/2	25 7 1/2
Paris	short.	25 35	25 40	25 35
Marseilles	short.	25 35	25 40	25 35
Frankfort-on-the-Main	short.	11 9 1/2	11 7 1/2	11 9 1/2
Vienna	short.	12 0	12 5	11 9 1/2
Petersburg	short.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2
Madrid	short.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadix	short.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn	short.	30 0	30 10	30 5
Genoa	short.	25 6 1/2	25 7 0	25 6 0
Naples	short.	40	40 1/2	40
Palermo	short.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Messina	short.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Lisbon	short.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Oporto	short.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds et.	...	...	...
New York	60 ds et.	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.							
	Aug. 22	London Aug. 24	Paris Aug. 23	London Aug. 25	Paris Aug. 24	London Aug. 26	
	F C	F C	F C	F C	F C	F C	
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 23	97 50	...	95 50	...	98 25	...	
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 23	68 75	...	69 1	...	68 10	...	
June and 23 Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. and 1 July	2800 0	...	2800 0	...	2800 0	...	
Exchange on London 1 month	25 10	...	25 15	...	25 15	...	
Ditto 3 months	24 95	...	24 95	...	24 95	...	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				
Amount of Loan.	Div. per HI-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 6 per cent	£	113
...	3 pr ct.	Ditto 6 per cent	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Ditto 6 per cent	100	...
...	...	E. I. Transfer Loan at per Sicaa rupees.	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 per cent. Emf. Promiss. Notes at per	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 1/2 per cent. ditto Co.'s	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 1/2 per cent. ditto rupees.	...	...
...	...	Do. 5 per cent. ditto	...	...
1600000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Gov. 6 per cent.	100	110 1/2
...	2 1/2 pr ct.	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1856	100	...
...	2 1/2 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 6 per cent. 1871-75.	100	...
...	2 1/2 pr ct.	Do. 3 1/2 per cent. 1888, and upwards	100	98 1/2
1000000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Gov., 6 per cent. Deben. 1875.	100	110 1/2
...	3 pr ct.	Quebec City 6 per cent. Sterling	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	South Australian Gov. 6 per cent. Bonds	100	109 1/2
...	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government 6 per cent.	100	...
1000000	3 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 6 per cent.	100	110 1/2

INDIA EXCHANGES.				
August 26				
	Indian Government		Bank and Commercial	
	Bills.		Bills.	
	s	d	s	d
Bengal, 60 days' sight	2	2 0 0	2	0 1/2
Madras, 60	2	2 0 0	2	0 0
30	0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0
Bombay, 60	2	2 0 0	2	0 1/2
30	0	0 0 0	2	0 0 0
Bengal. Madras. Bombay. Total.				
Indian Government bills drawn—	£	s	d	£
15th Aug. to 26th Aug.	115	15	5	115 15 5
Total drafts from Jan. 2, 1859, to August 25, 1859	...	...	...	7,944 5 11
— drafts from May 9, 1859, to August 25, 1859	...	...	...	2,825 8 8
Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India, vary according to the articles drawn against.				

The Commercial Times.		
FOREIGN MAILS		
Destination.	Despatch of Next Mails from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and Mauritius.	via Southampton	Sept. 12, M. Sept. 9
Bahamas and Havana (via New York)	via Marseilles	Sept. 2, M. Sept. 3
Canada, &c. (by Canadian packet)	Sept. 2, M.	Sept. 1
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St. Helena	Aug. 30, M.	Sept. 31
China, Penang, and Singapore.	via Southampton	Sept. 5, M. Sept. 1
Honduras and Bluefields	via Marseilles	Aug. 26, M. Aug. 26
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton	Sept. 17, M. Sept. 16
Ditto (Bombay)	via Marseilles	Aug. 26, M. Aug. 26
Lisbon, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Falkland Islands	via Southampton	Sept. 3, M. Sept. 3
Lisbon, Vigo, and Oporto	via Marseilles	Sept. 3, M. Sept. 3
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, and Aden.	via Southampton	Aug. 27, M. Sept. 1
Mexico and Havana	via Marseilles	

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 20th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship, via Liverpool—Boston, 10th; and Halifax, 11th inst.
 On the 22nd, PENINSULA, per steam ship Sultana, via Southampton—Lisbon, 17th inst.; and Oporto and Vigo, 18th.
 On the 23rd, CANADA, per steam ship Anglo-Saxon, via Liverpool—Quebec, 18th inst.
 On the 25th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Behar, via Southampton—Alexandria, 12th inst.; Malta, 16th; and Gibraltar, 20th.
 On the 25th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Ocean Chief, via Southampton—New York, 19th inst.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Sold last week	1859... 79149	12883	4872	374	899	514
Corresponding week in 1858... 73943	1208	5949	529	1209	427	
— 1857... 81149	2405	4037	698	1964	1087	
— 1856... 40895	2792	5535	203	2298	850	
— 1855... 71104	3684	9233	315	2290	847	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Aug. 20.....	44 1	31 1	25 5	30 8	44 6	37 8
— 13.....	43 11	30 1	25 2	23 2	46 7	36 9
— 6.....	43 7	29 0	25 1	32 8	46 5	37 6
— July 30.....	48 0	30 1	25 3	35 1	44 2	37 0
— 28.....	44 11	30 7	25 11	38 10	46 10	39 10
— 16.....	46 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8
Six weeks' average	44 4	30 1	25 4	35 2	45 8	38 1
Same time last year	45 5	31 1	27 9	33 4	45 4	44 2
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending August 17, 1859.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and peas-meal.	Beans and bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign	46429	11918	65571	2025	3986	5071	11261	129
Colonial	1065	...	7	...	950	...	...	...
Total.....	47494	11918	65578	2025	4936	5071	11261	129
Imports of the week	148,354 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale at Mark lane to-day, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and, to have forced sales, lower rates must have been submitted to by the factors. In foreign wheat, next to nothing was doing on former terms. Spring corn ruled inactive, but the only change in value was a decline of 6d per quarter in oats. Flour realised Monday's currency. The imports from abroad amount to 10,170 quarters of wheat; 210 barley; 87,420 oats; 70 barrels and 110 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, the grain trade was heavy, but no change took place in prices.

The Liverpool cotton market has been very dull throughout the week, and prices have again had a downward tendency, quotations being reduced generally 1-16d to 3d per lb upon those current last Friday. Spinners have taken 32,000 bales; speculators, 2,500; and exporters, 5,500 bales, making the total sales 40,000 bales. The market closes heavily; sales to-day, 6,000 bales. Buyers continue to hold off, awaiting larger arrivals, and with an anticipated crop in America of four millions of bales, they may with some degree of assurance expect to operate soon on more favourable terms.

A Liverpool correspondent thus takes exception to the cotton statistics which appeared in our last week's impression:—

I observed in your paper of the 20th instant, under the head of Commercial News, a statement on the prospects of cotton, furnished by a correspondent. As his statistics, in some respects, seem to be gravely at fault, and the conclusions quite unwarranted, I trust you will give me space for a few remarks on a subject of such interest and importance. The object of your correspondent is to prove that the supply of cotton, present and prospective, is largely in excess of the consumption, and that the existing scale of prices is, consequently, too high.

Taking the 1st September, the beginning of the cotton season in the States, as the basis of his calculations, he concludes that the supply of cotton for the past twelve months has been about 300,000 bales in excess of the consumption of the world, bringing the stock in the American ports and the entrepôts of Europe on the 1st September, 1859, up to 1,199,000 bales against 893,000 bales last year. And then, assuming the next American crop to reach four millions, he shows that the supply for the following twelve months will make another heavy addition to stock; bringing the total on the 1st September, 1860, up to "nearly two millions of bales," or, even allowing for an increase of 10 per cent. in the consumption next year, to "nearly one and a half million of bales." To prove the unsoundness of this statement, it is only necessary to point out the transparent error of estimating the stock on the 1st September, 1859, at 1,199,000 bales. We are now within a week of that date, and cannot be far wrong in taking the existing stocks held in the various ports as a practical test of its correctness. Now, the aggregate held in Liverpool, London, Havre, and the American ports, is but 885,000 bales, and allowing 100,000 bales for the other continental ports, the total amount of cotton now visible is 985,000 bales, or almost exactly the same as last year (making the same allowance for the stocks then held in the minor continental ports), and in the few days that must elapse before the 1st September no material change can possibly occur. The stocks held on

that date this year will be almost identical with those of last season; and, consequently, the supply for the past twelve months, instead of being 300,000 bales in excess of the consumption, has only sufficed to meet it.

I might apply the same method of reasoning to refute the second part of your correspondent's statement, but prefer to substitute a fresh rationale of the relation of supply to demand for the past and coming twelve months.

Assuming, then, the stocks of cotton visible on the 1st September, 1859, to be the same as at that date last year, viz., 960,000 bales (allowing as before 100,000 bales for the small continental ports), it follows that the consumption of the world for the last twelve months has exactly equalled the supply. How much does this amount to? In the first place, the whole American crop, say 3,750,000 bales, has been consumed, for the stock in America and the amount afloat at the end of this season will be substantially the same as last year. To this we must add the import of all other kinds of cotton into England, and also what went direct to the Continent.

The supply and consumption from the 1st September, 1858, to same date 1859, will then be nearly as follows:—

American crop, say	3,750,000
Import of East India cotton into England, about	400,000
Ditto direct to Continent, say.....	30,000
Total supply of East India cotton	430,000
Import of Brazil, Egyptian, &c., into England, about	220,000
Ditto direct to Continent, say.....	100,000
Total supply of long-stapled cotton	320,000

Total consumption of the world for past twelve months 4,500,000

This statement, strictly speaking, only represents the disappearance of cotton, or its deliveries from first hands; but as the stocks held by consumers are known to be very light, we may fairly consider the actual consumption of cotton in Europe and America for the past year as 4½ millions of bales.

What, then, are the prospects of the ensuing year? Your correspondent estimates the next American crop at four millions of bales, which figure can only be reached by a very fine picking season and late frost, and the chances at present are decidedly against it. Let us, however, assume this maximum yield. The supply of East India cotton for the next twelve months is likely to be much greater than the last, the amount afloat being about 120,000 bales above last year. Let us assume the total supply to Europe, till the 1st Sept., 1859, at 700,000 bales, and the import of other sorts the same as before, viz., 320,000 bales, and the total supply for the coming season will be as follows:—

American cotton	4,000,000
East India ditto	700,000
Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	320,000

Total supply of cotton for year ending 1st September, 1860 5,020,000

To what demand is this likely to be subjected for consumption? If Europe continues settled, it is certain that the consumption of cotton will rapidly increase. The enormous profits of spinners are inducing them to use every effort to enlarge their establishments, and great additions to the existing machinery must come into play next year, and, if politics are not disturbed, the consumption for the following twelve months will prove at least 5 per cent. greater than the last, or a total of 4,725,000 bales, against a supply of 5,020,000 bales, leaving a surplus of nearly 300,000 bales to be added to the stock existing on the 1st of September in Europe and America. If, however, the crop next year should not exceed the past one, which is almost as likely as not, the supply of cotton next year, even with an excessive import of Surats, would only meet the consumption, and in no case does it seem probable that the supply next year will so far exceed the demand as to alter materially the present strong position of the staple, or justify a much lower scale of prices.

Messrs Volkart and Co., of Bombay, report the state of the cotton trade to the 20th ult. as follows:—

There has been rather more doing of late, and after the arrival of last mail European buyers were again in the market, whilst the demand for China has fallen off, prices in that market having declined in consequence of heavy arrivals. The China merchants during the last few days have altogether suspended their operations. Prices show a slight decline in some instances, but really good and dry cotton is scarcely procurable on lower terms. Sawginned Comptah has attracted more attention and realised an advance of about 8 rs on last quotations. The sales during the fortnight sum up to about 5,000 candies. To Europe the exports were still numerous, about 4,000 bales having gone from 1st to 15th July, making 400,000 bales since 1st January. We quote as follows:—

	Per candy of 784 lbs.	
	rs	rs
Jambooseer, Broach, and Surat.....	145	147
Dhollers.....	140	142
Bhowunggur.....	141	143
Oomfawattee.....	137	139
Khandeish.....	133	134
Mangalore, Porebunder, and Veravul ..	133	134
Barsee.....	131	132
Cutch.....	135	136
Comptah.....	133	134
— Sawginned.....	140	142

The following report shows the state of the cotton trade at Havre for the week ending the 24th inst.:

During the whole of the week our market has not been characterised by the slightest symptoms of animation in business, the sales from Wednesday last to Thursday, inclusively, not having exceeded 900 bales; on Friday they reached 1,000 bales, and on Saturday, after receipt of New York dates to 6th inst., 1,000 bales more were run off at current rates. The transactions in cotton to arrive have been likewise wanting in

spiri; they nevertheless amount to 1,400 bales, deliverable from January to June 1860, at 100f for Louisiana, bas, broker's type. The intelligence from our internal districts is upon the whole of a satisfactory tenor, although there was not much activity in trade, which is in a great measure attributed to the small stock of goods on hand. Prices of all manufactured articles were however very stiff, but, owing to the low state of the rivulets, in consequence of the long drought, and the absence of labourers in the fields, there was a considerable reduction of work in the mills, which therefore has the effect of limiting the amount of business both for consumption and exportation.

PRICES OF SHORT STAPLE COTTONS according to the HAVRE CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Tr.-h.	Bas.	Tr.-o.	Ord.	B.-ord.	P.-C.	Cour.	B.-C.
	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f
New Orleans.....	93	106	113	118	122	125	128	130
Mobile.....	83	105	111	115	118	121	124	127
Upland.....	91	103	108	113	116	119	122	125
Surat.....	67	73	79	84	87	90	93	96

STATEMENT of COTTON in HAVRE on the 24th AUGUST.

	bales.	of which	109,000	United States.
Stock the 1st January.....	122,277			
Imports from.....	275,340			
Deliveries.....	397,617			376,948
Stock this day.....	80,581			77,201

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports.....	346,899	344,982	371,706	332,891
Deliveries.....	324,028	280,808	340,102	321,823
Stock.....	99,130	106,987	92,473	83,040

We have to notice a very quiet market for all kinds of tea. In prices, however, compared with last week, no change has taken place.

The demand for both raw and refined sugar has continued extremely heavy, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The supply in warehouse is on the increase.

Statement of sugar shipped from the Havana from January 1 to July 30, current year:—

To the United States, 141,224; Cower, Falmouth, and a market, 238,923; Great Britain, 18,540; Russia, 2,165; Sweden and Denmark, 5,868; Hamburg and Bremen, 19,857; Holland, 2,261; Belgium, 11,327; France, 96,938; Spain, 141,846; Leghorn and Genoa, 3,295; British North America, 45; Mexico and South America, 10,758; total, 693,047 boxes. Last year, 715,121 boxes.

Plantation coffees have sold to a moderate extent, at full quotations. Other descriptions have moved off slowly, on former terms.

Annexed is a comparative return of the stocks of coffee at Antwerp on the 30th inst:—

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
Java, in first and second hands.....	4,500	5,000	5,500	16,500
St Domingo.....	16,000	7,000	21,000	8,000
Brazil.....	10,000	43,000	39,000	43,500
Sundries.....	1,000	3,000	1,500	500
Total.....	31,500	58,000	67,000	68,500

Cocoa has maintained the late advance, and the market for that article may be considered healthy.

There has been a fair demand for Bengal rice, at full prices, but other kinds have commanded very little attention.

A commercial letter from Rangoon, dated the 20th June, says:—Rice arrives in small quantities, and, although no vessel is loading, prices have not declined, which must be attributed to purchases made in the country for Ava. Shipments made from January 1 to May 31:—

	To Europe.	To the East.
	baskets.	baskets.
1856.....	1,188,654	389,638
1857.....	1,107,473	477,609
1858.....	1,396,716	1,531,874
1859.....	668,129	661,301

The first cargo of new Valencia raisins has arrived, and been partly disposed of at 50s per cwt.

In saltpetre, very few sales have taken place, and prices have ruled easier. Both hemp and flax have moved off slowly, on former terms.

The wool sales continue to be well maintained, both by home and foreign buyers. The whole of the parcels offered this week have changed hands, at fully the opening advance in the quotations.

Scotch pig-iron has sold at 53s cash mixed numbers. The exports last week were rather over 12,000 tons. Most other metals have ruled about stationary.

Rum has continued in fair request, and the demand for brandy is still active at extreme rates.

Oils, generally, have sold slowly, but without leading to much change in value. American turpentine has declined to 35s per cwt.

Owing to some large parcels having been housed by speculators at St Petersburg, tallow has advanced to 55s 3d for P.Y.C. on the spot; but there are still sellers for the last three months at 55s 9d per cwt. The supply of town tallow is tolerably extensive.

The Liverpool tallow market is reported as follows by Mr S Downes:—

The importers of all descriptions insist on full prices, and the large speculative operations for the rise on Russian account on spot, and for

last three months' account, have so far been successful. About 8,000 casks have been warehoused at St Petersburg for higher prices, which is an unusual feature so early in the season. According to the last quotations, 1st P. Y. C. will cost, delivered here, 62s to 62s 6d per cwt; there is, therefore, a great difference between Liverpool and St Petersburg values. Advices from the latter port state that large parcels were arriving daily, and, as the supplies from other sources into the United Kingdom are in the aggregate more extensive than last year, the position of the article is, owing to increased stock and import and higher prices, necessarily one of greater uncertainty. To this date the facts of the trade, as contrasted with the same period last year, show an increased import and stock, and a decreased delivery. To what cause is the latter to be attributed? Is it to higher prices curtailing, and in some instances suspending consumption, or to a more abundant home supply? On these several points the views of the most experienced are so contradictory, that it might savour of temerity to express any opinion, and until another month has elapsed, it is extremely difficult to say what course the market will or may take.

STATEMENT of TALLOW SHIPPING at ST PETERSBURG.

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	casks	casks	casks
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to Aug. 3, O.S. (estimated at 25 poods to the cask).....	26821	16471	10719
In ships loading and lighters.....	2450	5562	4705
Total loaded off from St Petersburg, Aug. 5, O.S.....	29271	22033	15424
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date.....	...	89979	88337
Total at the close of the navigation.....	...	112012	103761

	1859.	1858.	1857.
London.....	20382	12217	5072
Liverpool.....	313	...	1291
Bristol.....	789	151	...
Other English ports.....	2300	2508	2808
Ireland.....	1227	...	203
Scotland.....	883	201	...
Germany.....	913	951	1198
France.....	14	443	149
Total.....	26821	16471	10716

"A somewhat better feeling pervades the foreign trade," says the *United States Economist* of the 13th inst., "there being less apprehension from suffering from supposed over-importations, and more confidence in the prospect of realising paying prices. Indeed, this question is already set at rest, to a considerable extent, in the most conclusive way; for large quantities of goods have already changed hands at satisfactory rates, and there is reason for expecting that the cream of the balance will go off equally well."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DRY GOODS IMPORTS at the Port of New YORK, for the fiscal Years 1857-8 and 1858-9.

	1857-8.	1858-9.
	dols	dols
Manufactures of Wool.....	22,325,263	31,394,022
— Cotton.....	13,127,181	20,555,693
— Silk.....	21,520,662	27,783,294
— Flax.....	5,689,005	9,362,468
Miscellaneous.....	5,414,347	5,427,237
Total.....	68,076,458	94,522,693

COTTON.

New York, August 13.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

	July 30	Aug 5
New Orleans, on.....	30	6
Mobile.....	30	5
Florida.....	27	1
Texas.....	30	9
Savannah.....	Aug. 5	6
Charleston.....	Aug. 5	6
North Carolina.....	...	5
Virginia.....	...	1
New York.....	...	9
Other Ports.....	...	6

	1858-9	1857-8	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on September 1.....	101025	46511	54514	...
Received at the ports since ditto.....	368455	306073	628821	...
Exported to Great Britain since ditto.....	198582	177610	188922	...
Exported to France since ditto.....	43766	377640	59666	...
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto.....	328455	208021	120434	...
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto.....	217292	179763	37529	...
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto.....	2949185	2542334	406851	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	134395	118331	16014	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

(Not included in receipts)

	1859	1858
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	24195	11302

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1858-9		1857-8	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	...	101025	...	46511
Received since.....	...	368455	...	306073
Total supply.....	...	3785580	...	3107345
Deduct shipments.....	2949185	...	2542334	...
Deduct stock left on hand.....	134395	...	118331	...
Leaves for American consumption.....	...	702000	...	449530

Freight to Liverpool, 3-16d to 1/2 per lb.—Exchange, 109 1/2 to 110 1/2.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.	
At New Orleans	July 30	9	3	3
Mobile	30	2	3	...
Florida	27	...	...	...
Savannah	Aug. 5	2	...	3
Charleston	5	2	...	3
New York	9	15	8	76
Galveston	July 30	...	...	...
Total		39	14	85

The inactivity previously noticed continues, and holders have submitted to a further decline, equal to one-eighth of a cent, at which the market has ruled exceedingly heavy, and purchasers manifest but little disposition to operate, except to meet their most urgent wants. The advices per steamer Arabia were without influence on the market, and pending more positive intelligence, the market closed heavily yesterday, at the decline noted above, the tendency being to still lower prices. We adjust our quotations accordingly. The sales for three days are 3,000 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobila	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Good Ordinary ..	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Middling	12	12	12	12
Good Middling ..	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Middling fair ..	13	13	13	13

The arrivals have been from Texas, 5 bales; New Orleans, 3 bales; Florida, 1,152 bales; Georgia, 920 bales; South Carolina, 642 bales; Virginia, 298 bales; total, 3,608 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 8,707 bales. Export from 1st to 9th August, 7,191 bales, against 2,446 in 1858.]

NEW COTTON.—New Orleans, July 30, 1859.—Three bales of the new crop were received 28th inst., two of which were from Indianola and Galveston: both were from Houston, and forwarded from Galveston. The third bale was also received from Galveston.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Aug. 26.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1858		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.
Upland	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	7 1/2
New Orleans ..	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Pernambuco ..	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	8	8 1/2	9 1/2
Egyptian	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	11	7 1/2	8	9 1/2
Sumat and Madras	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole Import.		Consumption.		Exports.		Computed Stock.	
Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.	1859	Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.	1858	Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.	1859	1859	Aug. 25.
bales	1553	bales	1443590	bales	1859	bales	1859
bales	1806688	bales	1411070	bales	222150	bales	162000
					655000		652710

There is as yet no mitigation of the extreme inactivity which has for several weeks prevailed in the cotton market. The trade persist in working off their stocks in complete unconcern as to the course of the market, calculating confidently on an abundant supply of the raw material for the coming season. Holders, however, do not show any disposition to yield in price, except in the low dusty grades, which all are willing to sell. We can make little change in our quotations for American. Brazil are still held firmly. Egyptian are offered freely, and are consequently difficult to move, though a fair business is doing in them. East India are slightly lower, buyers holding off a little in expectation of further arrivals. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales—market heavy. The reported export amounts to 5,280 bales, consisting of 3,400 American, 590 Brazil, and 1,300 East India.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The advices at hand per telegraph from the East being considered unsatisfactory, the demand for manufactured goods for export has slackened this week, and, in some instances, cottons have ruled in favour of buyers. For the Continent, as well as the United States, there is a fair demand, and the home trade continues remarkably healthy. The stocks on hand are very moderate for the time of year, and most of the mills are running full time. The iron trade is in a satisfactory state, and shipments are now equal to last season. Steam coal sells in large quantities, at good prices.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 25.—This week we have had rather extensive transactions for Bombay, with a considerable amount for China, and a fair aggregate otherwise. Shirtings from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 lb, and in particular 7 lb, have been bought largely at somewhat over the rates of last week. In the present well-engaged position of producers, a few large purchases tell speedily on prices, and the market has in consequence exhibited a generally satisfactory tone. Water twist, though also bought this week to a considerable extent for the East, has not rallied so decisively as cloth, many of the continental buyers deeming it prudent to await the event of Leipzig fair next month before extending their engagements. Cop yarns of the lower and middle numbers have been the chief exception to the general steadiness, having been bought at a decline of 1d to 1 1/4 per lb. As the week has advanced, business has been on the increase.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Aug. 25 1859		Price Aug. 1858		Price Aug. 1857		Price Aug. 1856		Price Aug. 1855		Price Aug. 1854		
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	
RAW COTTON.													
Upland fair.....per lb	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	
Ditto good fair.....	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	
Pernambuco fair.....	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	
Ditto good fair.....	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	
No. 40 MULE YARN fair, 2nd quality.....	1 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto.....	1 0 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	1 0 3/4	
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, lbs 2oz.....	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz.....	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yards, 8 lbs 4oz.....	9 7 1/2	8 9	9 4 1/2	8 11 1/2	7 6	7 10 1/2	40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 13oz.....	10 7 1/2	9 9	10 4 1/2	8 10 1/2	8 6	8 10 1/2
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz.....	11 9	10 9	11 1 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 6	10 1 1/2	39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs.....	8 10 1/2	8 9	8 9	7 4 1/2	7 3	7 3

HUDDESFIELD.—In the cloth-hall manufacturers have had very satisfactory sales, more especially in low goods and unions, which have been bought largely by the London houses for export. Orders to manufacturers for superior fancy trouserings continue to be freely given. Stocks of goods on hand are being greatly reduced. The country trade continues quiet, but an improvement is expected shortly. Bedford and woollen cords are in good demand, and stocks on hand are kept low.—LEADS.—Both plain and fancy articles have been in request. Rates may be quoted about the same as last week, the top price being readily obtained, and in some instances rather stiffer rates being given. Stocks are very low, both in the warehouses and the halls.—HALIFAX.—The worsted trade is in the same state as reported last week. The spinners and manufacturers are steadily employed, and they find a good demand for their productions at fully late rates.—BRADFORD.—The transactions in wool have been very limited, and prices a little in favour of buyers. The stock is very abundant, and the staplers evince more desire to realise. In noils and shorts there is no change worthy of note. There is no new feature in the yarn trade. The export houses still remain out of the market. For home consumption the demand keeps steady. In prices there is no alteration.—LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade continues active; a good business is doing at the warehouses in most branches. The wool market is active, and all choice qualities are high in price, with no prospect of a diminution.—NOTTINGHAM.—In several branches of the lace trade there is rather more doing. Some good orders for plain Mechlins and Mechlin quiltings, as also for Mosquitos have been received. There is nearly an average business doing in the home department. In hosiery there continues to be a good business doing for the period of the year. In the country districts trade is in a healthy state. Yarns are firm at full quotations.—BELFAST.—There has been a fair business doing in yarns, at full quotations. In linens, the transactions are rather extensive.—DUNDEE.—No change has taken place in the value of goods in this market; but the trade is in a healthy state.—GLASGOW.—Cotton yarn has sold slowly on former terms. Manufactured goods are firm in price.—WOLVERHAMPTON.—The condition of the iron trade of this district is improving. Home consumers, who, prior to quarter-day, had been holding off from purchasing except just sufficient for immediate use, are now buying more freely, and prices have assumed an aspect of increased firmness. The demand for pig iron is upon the whole good, especially for first-rate makes, which are realising 3l. 12s. 6d and 3l. 15s per ton, according to circumstances. The coal trade is inclined to briskness, and the prices are firmly maintained, viz., best 11s; common 9s; lumps 7s 6d; and fine slack, 2s 6d per ton at the wharfs.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Flour and Meal—The dull and unsettled feeling in State and Western flour has continued throughout the whole of the past three days, and prices have further receded 20c to 30c per barrel. For shipment to the West Indies some 5,000 barrels have been taken at the reduction, but the business, other than this, has been quite limited, and confined mainly to the pressing wants of the East and home trade. The receipts have been heavy, and with a fair stock on the market offering, buyers have the advantage, and prices close in their favour. 21,300 barrels sold since Tuesday last, closing heavy at 4 dol 10c to 4 dol 35c for inferior to good superfine State; 4 dol 40c to 4 dol 75c for extra do.; 4 dol 10c to 4 dol 40c for superfine Western; 4 dol 40c to 4 dol 85c for common to medium extra Western; 4 dol 70c to 5 dol 15c for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; 5 dol 40c to 6 dol 50c for trade brands; 4 dol 20c to 7 dol for St. Louis extra, and 5 dol 60c to 7 dol for extra Genesee. Canadian flour continues without action and nominal. In the value of Southern flour we have to report a further material decline; but at the reduction there has been rather more doing, mainly, however, from the trade. Grain—The receipts of new wheat have been very light, and, with a continued good demand, prices have further advanced 2c to 4c per bushel. Old wheat, on the other hand, is very dull, plenty, and difficult to sell, even at a material concession in prices. The sales, which in the aggregate amount to 29,900 bushels, have been entirely for millings, and include 600 new white Southern at 1 dol 35c to 1 dol 38c; 500 new red Kentucky, 1 dol 25c; 3,000 prime old white Canadian, 1 dol 25c; 6,600 new red Southern, 1 dol 22 1/2c to 1 dol 25c; 250 old white Michigan, 1 dol 15c; 3,500 choice new white Kentucky, 1 dol 48c; 150 new Amber do, 1 dol 35c; and 15,000 bushels to-day at 1 dol 25c to 1 dol 27c for new red Southern; 1 dol 45c to 1 dol 47c for white do; 75c to 77c for unsound mixed Illinois; 1 dol 12c to 1 dol 15c for old white Western; 1 dol 30c for old white Kentucky; 1 dol 10c for old winter red Western; and 1 dol 25c for

advance, viz., 3½d to 3¼d for ordinary to fair quality. A few contracts have been made privately at the above rates. No change has taken place in cassia lignea. 342 barrels Jamaica ginger sold at full prices: ordinary to fair, 81s to 109s; fine bold, 10½ to 5d per cwt.

SALTPETRE remains dull and unsettled. By private contract a parcel Bengal, refraction 9½, brought 34s short prompt; and two or three lots 8½, 36s usual terms. 1,017 bags Bengal in public sale were partly sold upon rather lower terms: refraction 4½, 37s to 37s 6d; 8, good colour, 35s 6d per cwt.

EXPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to August 20, with Stock on hand.

	1859	1858	1857	1856
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	12770	6720	10660	10950
Delivered	11460	9330	7720	10200
Stock	4260	3530	4980	4880
Delivered last week	410 tons.			

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have gone off at barely former rates, excepting for Mexican, which ruled about 1d cheaper. 500 bags partly sold, latest quotations being as follows: Honduras silver, ordinary to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; black, 3s 11d to 5s 9d; Teneriffe silver, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; black, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Mexican silver, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; black, 3s 8d to 4s 1d per lb. The stock of cochineal is 4,677 serons, &c. (exclusive of the large quantity which recently arrived by the steamer), against 3,750 last year, 4,700 in 1857, and 7,220 serons in 1856.

OTHER DYE-STUFFS.—Gambier is steady at 16s 6d to 17s. Last Friday, 2,500 bags middling Cutch realised 28s to 29s 6d per cwt, since when the market has been firm. Safflower shows some tendency to improvement.

REDWOODS.—Red Sanders is firmer at 4½ to 4¼ to 4¼ to 4¼ 6d. 100 tons small Rio de la Hache partly sold at 5½ per ton.

DRUGS.—Transactions generally have been upon a small scale this week. Camphor is firm at 105s per cwt. No further sales of castor oil have taken place. Good Turkey opium last sold at 20s per lb.

METALS.—There are few changes to notice in this market, which has been quiet. Quotations of manufactured iron are the same as last Friday. Scotch pig has sold upon slightly lower terms, viz., 52s 9d to 53s per ton for mixed numbers. Spelter attracts less attention, and the nearest value is 21½ to 21¼ 10s: small plates have brought 21½ 15s per ton. Foreign tin has not been influenced by the reduction of 2s on common British last Friday, but the market is inactive: Straits, 139s to 140s; Banca, nominally 143s to 144s per cwt. Copper and lead are firm at the smelter's quotations.

HEMP.—The business doing in Manila and Russian continues to be limited, but there appear to be buyers of the former at very low prices. Jute commands a more ready sale, and on Wednesday 4,490 bales went 10s to 15s dearer for some marks: common to fine ranged from 12½ to 21½ per ton. A few sales have also taken place by private contract.

LINSEED.—Bombay, 50s 6d to 51s; Calcutta, 48s to 49s 6d on the spot. Several floating cargoes of fine Odessa have sold at 47s 6d per quarter, delivered in the United Kingdom. Arrivals this week are light.

TURPENTINE.—About 1,000 barrels rough have sold at 9s 3d for new. American spirits quoted 35s 6d per cwt.

OILS.—Sperm can be obtained at 9½ for fine. Other fish oils quiet. Olive maintained the advance noticed last week: Gallipoli, 50½ to 51½ per ton; other kinds in proportion. Linseed is in small supply, and firm at 29s in all positions. The market for rape oil appears to be more settled: foreign refined, 40s; brown, 36s. Sales of cocoa-nut are somewhat limited, owing to the very hot weather: Ceylon, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; Cochin, 42s 6d to 43s 6d. Palm quiet, and fine quoted 45s to 45s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—There has not been any new feature to notice in this market, which continues quiet, and prices close about the same as on Friday last, viz., 1st sort Petersburg Y.C., 55s 3d on the spot; 55s 9d per cwt for delivery in the last three months of the year.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, August 22.

	1856	1857	1858	1859
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day.....	8,946	12,940	11,639	21,184
Delivered last week	2,410	1,710	1,610	1,815
Ditto since last June	25,460	18,059	17,964	12,968
Arrived last week	708	2,055	1,533	1,464
Ditto since last June	16,697	17,977	18,036	22,075
Price of Y.C. on the spot	54s 6d	62s 6d	48s 9d	55s 6d
Ditto Town last Friday.....	55s 9d	63s 0d	50s 0d	55s 9d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was not any further alteration in the market to-day, and the better kinds sold well at full rates. 2,751 bags Bengal found buyers: white Benares, low middling to good, 43s 6d to 45s 6d; fine Cossipore, 46s to 47s. 3,312 bags Mauritius all sold: black and brown, 29s to 35s 6d; grey and yellow, 39s to 43s. 1,753 bags native Madras were partially disposed of at 29s to 35s for soft brown to good yellow. 223 casks Barbadoes went at previous rates. The week's business in West India is 1,636 hds. Two cargoes Havana, Nos. 11 to 11½, sold at 26s per cwt.

COFFEE.—163 casks 71 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon brought full rates: good marks went as high as 77s 6d. 22 casks 1,000 bags native were bought in, but since chiefly sold at about 58s 6d for good ordinary; the casks realised 59s 6d to 60s. 12 casks Jamaica, 75s to 93s per cwt.

COCOA.—413 bags Bahia part sold at 45s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—About 2,000 bags sold to-day.

SAGO.—1,522 boxes partly sold: small and medium grain, 17s to 17s 6d; bold, 16s 6d per cwt. A cargo of new Rangoon has sold at 9s 9d per cwt.

SPICES.—253 bags African ginger partly sold at 32s 6d. 253 barrels Jamaica went at 4½ to 8½. 201 packages cassia vera bought in at 18s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—916 bags Bengal were bought in at 32s 6d to 33s 6d, refraction 16½ to 10½; and 890 bags Bombay, refraction 66½ to 53½, 29s 6d per cwt.

SHELLAC was in demand: DC orange sold by private contract at 105s per cwt.

OIL.—470 casks palm, by auction, part sold at 33s 9d to 43s 6d. Several parcels cocoa-nut partly found buyers: Ceylon, 40s to 40s 9d; Cochin withdrawn; Sydney went at 34s to 38s 9d per cwt. 106 tons seal were bought in at 30½ to 34½ per ton.

TALLOW.—Town advanced to 56s 6d; foreign, quiet; Y. C., 55s to 55s 3d. 172 casks South American, by auction, brought 53s 6d to 56s. 575 casks Taganrog half sold at 50s 3d to 55s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains very quiet, and a reduction of 6d, and in some cases 1s, has taken place. Dutch crushed still in little demand here. In Holland the market keeps firm. In Belgium crushed more doing at 34s 3d.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market quiet. A parcel of Naples lemons, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at easier rates. Lisbon lower. Less inquiry for Barcelona nuts. The last cargo of West India pine apples for the season, per Nancy Dawson, is arrived.

DRY FRUIT.—The principal feature in this market is the arrival of New Valencia raisins, two cargoes of which arrived last Monday. The opening price is 50s, but as yet no price has been fixed in Denia. There has never before been so much delay in fixing the price, and the importers are uncertain whether in selling at 50s they will not have to bear a considerable loss. The quality of the fruit is inferior, and very small in size, much mixed with sun-scorched and blighted. The next two cargoes which are now due are reported of much better quality. In currants a fair business continues, and clearances are going on at a very heavy rate. The stock of old will be much reduced on the arrival of new. It is already 1,800 tons less than at this period last year. New currants will be fine and abundant, but prices very high. An opinion prevails among wholesale houses that they will open higher than last year. The latest telegrams announce rain at Corfu, and fears were expressed that it would extend to the other islands.

SEEDS.—The trade for seeds has been brisk, at the quotations.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The English wool market quiet; prices in favour of buyers.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public wool sales are closing with much spirit, at fully opening rates. The low wool sales will be held on 31st inst. and 1st September.

FLAX unaltered.

HEMP very quiet, and again a week of no business.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from August 19 to 25th inclusive:—100 bales Surat at 5½d for good fair, and 6d for very good sawginned. 300 bales Madras at 5½d to 6½d, for middling fair to good Tinnivelly. The demand continues limited, and the market dull, but without change in prices. Yesterday, 500 bales sawginned and 60 Surat were offered at public sale, and bought in above the market value; also 150 West India, of which about 100 bales middling fair to good fair Carriacou were sold at 9½d to 10½d.

SILK.—The silk market still continues dull, both here and at Lyons. The new China silk has here opened by the sale of some No. 1 Tatlee, at 26s; No. 2, 24s; No. 3, 23s; but no demand following, these prices are not now obtainable.

TOBACCO.—There has been a fair demand during the week, summing up a moderate business at steady prices.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A good average business has been done throughout the week at, as nearly as possible, previous rates. The supply of fresh goods at Lendenhall on Tuesday was small, although generally adequate to the wants of buyers. Heavy foreign butts of best tannage, good English butts, 24 lbs and upwards, heavy harness hides, and calf skins, are the articles most in request, while the stocks of other articles have not increased. Not any public sale this week of foreign raw hides. By private contract, there have been sold 1,200 salted Buenos Ayres hides, light and heavy, at 8½d, and 1,841 Monte Video, 65 lbs, at 7½d, tare 6 lbs at landing weights; also 250 dry Monte Video, 37 lbs, at 13d for the best, seconds at 9d.

METALS.—Inactivity in all branches of our market has ruled during the past fortnight, but a large business having previously been done, there is no great anxiety evinced at present, and prices have varied but slightly. Copper, although less buoyant, is firm in price, and of unmanufactured descriptions the smelters are indifferent sellers. The holders of foreign maintain their prices, which the state of the stocks and probable supplies appear to justify. Iron is without change, a steady business being doing in most descriptions; and Scotch pig fluctuations have been trifling. Tin—An unexpected reduction was announced in English on the 20th inst. of 2½ per ton on common, and 3½ per ton on refined; but foreign has not yielded in proportion. Spelter—A fair amount of business has been transacted in this metal at improving rates, and it is still quoted firm. Lead sells steadily, and prices are unchanged. Tin plates find a fair market, and quotations are mostly maintained.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Town tallow	56 6
Fat by ditto	2 11½
Yellow Russian	56 9
Melted stuff	40 6
Rough ditto	24 6
Greaves	15 0
Good drags	7 0
Imports this week 130 casks.	

PROVISIONS.

What business there is doing in bacon is entirely from hand to mouth; the best descriptions only in demand, of which there is a barely sufficient supply.

Our weekly imports from Hamburg are about 1,000 hales per week; top lots making 62s readily; a large proportion sold under that price, say from 36s.

Irish butter market quiet; prices in favour of the buyer. A few changes this week in prices of Friesland. Monday sat, 108s, 106s, some sales at 105s; to-day, firm at 112s.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1857	26468	11813	1251	758
1858	31360	9724	2689	1068
1859	19399	9094	1754	1780

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	14975
Foreign ditto	8791
Bale bacon	1268

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,824 head. In the corresponding week in 1858, we received 9,906; in 1857, 10,284; in 1856, 8,897; in 1855, 8,362; in 1854, 9,751; and in 1853, 9,328 head.

A fair supply of beasts was received fresh up from our own grazing districts, but their general condition was by no means first-rate. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., were in fair request at fully last week's prices; but most other breeds moved off slowly, at late currencies. The top price was 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

The supply of sheep was rather limited, compared with several previous weeks. For all breeds there was a fair demand, at full quotations. Prime Downs sold at 5s per 8 lbs. There was a slight improvement in the lamb trade, but no advance took place in prices. The top figure was 5s 8d. We have again to report a dull inquiry for calves at the late decline in value. The supply was seasonably good.

SUPPLIES.

	August 24, 1857.	August 23, 1858.	August 22, 1859.
Beasts	4544	4618	4620
Sheep and lambs	22850	24500	27250
Calves	310	283	270
Pigs	415	750	808

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.—The show of beasts in our market to-day was moderate. For prime Scots, crosses, &c., we had a steady demand, at fully Monday's prices. Inferior stock, however, sold at barely late currencies. Although the supply of sheep was seasonably good, the mutton trade ruled firm, and the quotations were well supported. The best old Downs realised 5s per 8 lbs. There was an improved inquiry for lambs. In prices, however, no advance took place. Prime calves sold readily; other kinds of veal slowly, on former terms.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d	s	d			
Coarse and inferior beasts	2	8	3	0	Prime Southdown sheep	4	8	5	0
Second quality ditto	3	2	3	6	Large coarse calves	3	2	3	8
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	4	Prime small ditto	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	8	Large hogs	3	0	3	0
Coarse and inferior sheep	3	2	3	6	Small porkers	3	8	4	6
Second quality ditto	3	8	4	0	Stuckling calves	18	0	22	0
Prime coarse-wooled do.	4	2	4	4	Quarter old store pigs	18	0	23	0

Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,000; sheep and lambs, 11,572; calves, 500; pigs, 490.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 240; sheep, 2,200; calves, 320.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

	s	d	s	d	s	d			
Inferior beef	2	10	3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	2	3	6
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	— middling	3	8	4	0
Prime large	3	8	3	10	Large pork	4	2	4	0
Prime small	4	0	4	2	Small pork	3	6	3	8
Veal	3	4	4	4	Small pork	4	2	4	8

Lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 22.—For the time of year only moderate supplies of potatoes are on offer on the market, and the trade generally rules steady, as follows:—Shaws, 60s to 85s; Regents, 80s to 105s per ton. The imports last week were only 10 bags from Rotterdam.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Aug. 25.—The supplies, both by rail and coastwise, at this market to-day, were very short, and the demand sluggish, at the annexed prices:—Shaws, from 60s to 80s; Regents, 80s to 100s.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 22.—The reports from the plantations continue favourable, the plant making steady progress to maturity. The duty is firm at 260,000. We have nothing doing in the market, and prices are only nominal.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—There is nothing fresh to communicate as to hops. The crop is at present progressing very favourably. The market dull, and duty firm at 260,000.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 3/8s to 4/12s; new do., 3/10s to 4/4s; old clover, 4/15s to 5/10s; new do., 4/0s to 4/10s; and straw, 1/10s to 1/18s per load. A slow trade.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 3/15s to 4/12s; new do., 3/8s to 4/4s; old clover, 4/15s to 5/10s; new do., 4/0s to 4/10s; and straw, 1/12s to 1/18s per load. Trade inactive.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 3/8s to 4/12s; new do., 3/8s to 4/4s; old clover 4/15s to 5/10s; new do., 4/0s to 4/10s; and straw, 1/12s to 1/18s per load. Supply good, and trade rather dull.

COAL MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—Byass's Bobside West Hartley 14s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 14s 6d—Hastings' Hartley 14s 6d—Lambert's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor But's 12s 9d—Walker Primrose 12s 3d—Washington Hartley 13s 6d—West Wylam 14s. Walkers—Gosforth 15s—Riddell 15s—Brady's Heston 16s—Harwell 17s—Hetton 17s—Kempier Grange 16s—Shincliffe 15s—Benson 14s 9d—Hartlepool 16s 6d—Heugh Hall 15s 6d—Hunwick 14s—Kelloe 16s—South Hartlepool 15s 9d—South Kelloe 16s—Trindon Thornley 14s 3d—West Kelloe 15s 3d—Whitworth 14s. Ships at market, 93; sold, 55.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—Best house coals have sold at 17s to 17s 6d; seconds, 15s to 16s 6d; inferior, 13s to 15s per ton.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—A steady business is going forward; and, although the sales have not been extensive, prices of all descriptions are very firmly maintained.

CORN.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—Grain market very dull, and attendance limited. Wheat and flour barely sustained Tuesday's quotations; other articles quiet, and without quotable change.

METALS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—The demand for manufactured iron throughout the past week has been to a fair extent, at about previous rates. For Scotch pig iron the market has been tolerably firm, but with little or no change in price. The business in copper has been but limited, which applies also to lead. English tin was reduced this week 2/ per ton, whereas foreign maintains its full value. Tin plates have been offered more freely, at a slight concession in price.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, August 23.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

- T. Horner, St John street and Bridport place, Hoxton, surgeon.
BANKRUPTS.
W. W. Walkyer, Sandown, Isle of Wight, postmaster.
W. Seager, Phillip's place, Shooter's hill road, Greenwich, builder.
J. Broadhurst, Albert street, Kennington, and Carlisle street, Lambeth, builder.
J. Doherty, Birmingham, draper.
S. Marsh, late of Nottingham, lace manufacturer.
W. N. Peckins, Torquay, auctioneer.
E. C. Davies, Gainsborough, chymist.
J. Lyons, Sheffield, steel manufacturer.
E. Ormrod and R. Roberts, Manchester, commission agents.
S. Newton, Stockport and Dove bank mills, within Mellor, Derbyshire, cotton manufacturer.
R. Middleton, Oldham, ironmonger.
R. Caldecott, Manchester, boardinghouse-keeper.
E. E. Fenwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. Turnbull, Kirkintilloch, innkeeper.
J. Thomson, Horndean, Berwick, merchant.
A. G. Pooley, Inverary, Argyllshire.
G. McCallan, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, tinmith.
P. Wilson, Carstairs, Lanarkshire, tenant.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

- E. S. Prior and A. S. Prior, Bishopsgate street, coal merchants.
L. Cobb, Liverpool, dining rooms and eating house keeper.
W. Gubb, Topsham, Devonshire, ironmonger, leather cutter, and general broker.
B. White, Lower Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, tailor.
J. Yates, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, pawnbroker.
A. E. Windus, Aldermanbury, City, tie and scarf manufacturer.
E. Medland, Chesapeake, eating house keeper.
C. Harwood, Halberton, Devon, carpenter and agricultural machine maker.
T. A. Nicol, Sloane street, Chelsea, and Pembroke place, Spring grove, Middlesex, upholsterer.
H. Stürenburgh (and not Stürenburg, as advertised in last Tuesday's Gazette), and W. Goldenstedt, Liverpool, ship brokers, commission and general forwarding agents.
R. Morrison, Carlisle, guano dealer.
SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.
G. H. Denham, temperance hotel keeper, Edinburgh.
A. Brown, grocer, Edinburgh.
J. Forsyth, builder, Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

- On the 18th inst., at 3 Eaton square, the Lady Elizabeth Cartwright, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at 14 Grosvenor street, the Lady Augusta Sturt, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Kilkea castle, the Marchioness of Kildare, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at Dalhousie castle, Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, Bart., to the Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, second daughter of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.
On the 23rd inst., Charles Greig, Esq., to Emily Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Fenwick, of Honiton, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

- On the 27th June, on the West Coast of Africa, Captain John Sanderson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Archer, and of Claines, in the county of Worcester.
On the 21st July last, at the Royal Observatory, Bombay, after a short illness, Susannah Clara, the wife of Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I.N.

The latest commercial advices from Bombay extend to the 26th July. Our report says:—The money market is very easy, and money is plentiful in the banks and in the Bazaar. The Bank of Bombay has not, however, lowered its rate of interest and discount. Imports—Cotton-piece Goods—The prices of most sorts of gray goods have improved, and they are in demand; gray madapolams, gray T'cloths and gray shirtings have advanced generally from 1 anna to 4 annas per piece. Other goods have continued steady. Exports—Oil Seeds—These are without any activity in the transactions, and owing to a fair supply lined has receded about 2 annas. Tonnage—The rates are without any alteration, and we quote 15s to 17s 6d to London and Liverpool. To China 6r per candy. Exchange—The business transacted during the fortnight has been to a small extent. We quote local bank bills at 2s 0½d per rupee; credits at 2s 0¼d to 2s 0½d, and documents at 2s 0½d to 2s 1d at six months' sight on London. On China 222r per 100 dolis.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 1 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deols, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

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

Cocoa duty 14 per lb West India 50 0 54 0 Guayaquil 70 0 73 0 Brazil 46 0 54 0

Coffee duty 3d per lb Jamaica, good middling to fine 75 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 57 0 72 0

Mocha, ungarbled, com. to good 80 0 93 0 garbled, fine 99 0 110 0 Caylon, native, ord to fine 54 0 68 0 ordinary 43 0 53 0

Leather per lb Dressing Hides 1 2 1 7 Shaved do 1 4 1 7 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3

do Spanish, per hide 6 17 6 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb do East India 0 8 2 1

Metal-Copper Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 1 0 Bottoms 1 0 4 1 Old 0 10 0 10 1/2

Tough casks, p ton 107 10 0 0 Tile 107 10 0 0 Iron, per ton 2 8 4 8

Bars, &c., British 7 0 7 5 Nail rods 7 10 7 15 Hoops 8 15 9 10

Sheet 9 0 10 8 Pig, No. 1, Wales 3 10 4 0 Bars 6 0 6 5

Rails 6 5 10 0 Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 13 2 15 Swedish 11 10 12 0

Lead, per ton-Eng. pig 22 10 33 5 sheet 23 10 0 0 red lead 22 10 0 0

patent shot 26 0 0 0 Spanish pig 22 5 22 10 Sras, Swedish in kegs 18 10 0

in fargots 20 10 0 0 SPELTS, for per ton 21 10 0 0 Tin, duty free

English blocks, p ton 136 0 0 0 in barrels 137 0 0 0 Redrod 142 0 0 0

Banca 145 0 0 0 Straits 140 0 141 0 Tin Plates, per box s d s d

Charcoal, I.C. 32 6 34 0 Coke, I.C. 26 6 28 0 Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d

British beat, d. p. p.cwt 0 0 0 0 Patent 0 0 0 0 B. P. West Indies 0 0 0 0

Oil-Fish Seal pale, p 252 gal d. p 34 0 34 10 yellow 0 0 0 0

Sperm 90 10 91 0 Head matter 94 0 95 0 Cod 33 0 33 10

South Sea 33 0 0 0 Olive, Gall-poll, per ton 30 10 51 0 Spain and Sicily 48 0 0 0

Palm oil, per ton 45 0 45 10 Cocoa-nut oil 38 0 43 10 Rapped, pale (foreign) 40 0 0 0

Linseed 29 0 0 0 Black Sea p. q. 46s 0d 47 6d St Petersburg Morshank 44 0 45 0

Do cake (English) p ton 97 7 0 0 Do Foreign 8 0 9 12 Rape do 4 10 5 12

Provisions-All articles duty paid. Butter-Waterford p cwt 109 0 109 0s

Carlow 106 0 110 0 Cork 3rds 92 0 94 0 Limerick 94 0 98 0

Friesland fresh 112 0 0 0 Kiel and Holstein 0 0 0 0 Jersey 80 0 100 0

Bacon, singed-Waterford 56 0 67 0 Limerick 56 0 62 0

Rams-Westphalia 74 9 0 0 Lard-Waterford & Limerick bladder 64 0 66 0

Cork and Belfast do 63 0 66 0 Firkin and keg Irish 60 0 0 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do 56 0 0 0

For-Amor. & Can. p c 39 0 0 0 Best-Amor. & Can. p c 6 10 7 10

Hides-Ox and Cow, p lb B. A. and M. Vid. dry 10 0 10 11/2

Do & R. Grande, salted 0 7 0 8 1/2 Brazil, dry 0 7 0 9

Drysalted Mauritius 0 6 0 7 1/2 Rio, dry 0 8 0 11 1/2 West Coast hides 0 7 0 9 1/2

Cape, salted 0 4 0 7 1/2 Australian 0 4 0 5 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 1 3 Kips, Russia 0 10 1 1 1/2

S. America Horse, p hide 10 0 14 0 German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal 1 0 8 0 Oude 3 0 6 3

Madras 0 11 5 0 Kurpah 2 4 7 0 Manila 1 6 4 0

Leather per lb Crop hides, 30 to 45 lb 1 2 1 6

do 50 65 1 5 1 10 English Butts 16 24 1 4 1 10

do 29 36 1 6 2 8 Foreign Butts 18 25 1 2 1 10

do 28 36 1 3 2 2 Calf Skins 28 35 1 3 2 3

do 40 60 1 8 2 6 do 80 100 1 1 2 0

Dressing Hides 1 2 1 7 Shaved do 1 4 1 7

Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3 do Spanish, per hide 6 17 6 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb do East India 0 8 2 1 Metals-Copper

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 1 0 Bottoms 1 0 4 1

Old 0 10 0 10 1/2 Tough casks, p ton 107 10 0 0

Tile 107 10 0 0 Iron, per ton 2 8 4 8

Bars, &c., British 7 0 7 5 Nail rods 7 10 7 15

Hoops 8 15 9 10 Sheet 9 0 10 8

Pig, No. 1, Wales 3 10 4 0 Bars 6 0 6 5

Rails 6 5 10 0 Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 13 2 15

Swedish 11 10 12 0 Lead, per ton-Eng. pig 22 10 33 5

sheet 23 10 0 0 red lead 22 10 0 0

patent shot 26 0 0 0 Spanish pig 22 5 22 10

Sras, Swedish in kegs 18 10 0 in fargots 20 10 0 0

SPELTS, for per ton 21 10 0 0 Tin, duty free

English blocks, p ton 136 0 0 0 in barrels 137 0 0 0

Redrod 142 0 0 0 Banca 145 0 0 0

Straits 140 0 141 0 Tin Plates, per box s d s d

Charcoal, I.C. 32 6 34 0 Coke, I.C. 26 6 28 0

Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d British beat, d. p. p.cwt 0 0 0 0

Patent 0 0 0 0 B. P. West Indies 0 0 0 0

Oil-Fish Seal pale, p 252 gal d. p 34 0 34 10

Seeds Caraway, new, per cwt 38 0 40 8

Canary 0 0 68 0 Clover, red 40 0 60 0

white 70 0 90 0 Cortader 14 0 15 0

Linseed, foreign per q 19 0 60 0 English 58 0 65 0

Mustard, br 19 0 17 0 white 15 0 15 0

Rape, per last of qrs 234 0 25 0 Salk duty free

Surdah 22 0 25 0 Cosimbuzar 12 0 21 0

Gonates 11 0 22 0 Gomercolly 13 0 25 0

China, Teakies 17 6 24 0 Taysam 16 0 19 0

Canton 7 0 15 9 Thrown 19 0 22 6

Raw-White Novi 49 0 41 0 Fossombrone 31 0 37 0

Bologna 27 0 30 0 Royals 28 0 32 6

Trento 31 0 33 0 Milan 33 0 35 0

ORGANISMS Piedmont, 22-24 39 0 40 6

Do 24-28 36 0 38 6 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 41 0 42 0

Do 22-24 32 0 34 0 Do 24-26 37 6 39 0

Do 28-32 0 0 0 0 TRANE-Milan, 22-24 37 0 39 0

Do 24-28 35 0 37 6 Do 28-36 0 0 0 0

BRITIAS-Short reel 0 0 0 0 Long do 0 0 0 0

Demirach 0 0 0 0 Patent do 31 0 33 0

PERLANS 0 0 13 0 Spices, in bond-Pepper, duty 6d

Malabar 0 4 4 0 5/2 Eastern 0 4 0 4 1/2

White 0 6 0 6 8 FIREW, duty 5s p cwt mid and good 0 3 1 0 3 1/2

GREENW, duty 3d p lb Caylon, 1, 2, 3 0 9 2 0

Malabar & Tellichery 0 8 1 0 East India, duty 9 4 4 0

per cwt 73 0 90 0 Cloves, duty 2d

Ambonya and Ben-coolen 0 7 1 3

Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 3 1 0 4 1/2

GREEN, duty 5s per cwt East India com. p cwt 16 0 17 0

Do Ceylon and Calicut 60 0 113 0

African 26 0 26 0

MADE, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb 0 10 2 0

NORWEG, duty 1s. per lb 1 3 3 8

Spirits Rum dy B.P. 2d p gal. For 15s Jamaica, per gal. bond

1 to 25 O P 3 4 3 8 30 to 35 3 10 4 4

SUGAR-Raw, continued s d s d Tilters, 22 to 28 lb 38 0 46 0

Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 0 0 Crushed 26 6 37 0

Bastards 16 0 26 6 Treacle 13 6 16 0

Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland 45 0 0 0

10 lb do 39 0 0 0 Superfine crushed 35 0 0 0

No. 1, crushed 35 6 34 0 No. 2, do 32 0 33 0

Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp 37 6 38 0

Crushed, 1 33 6 34 0 Tallow-Duty B. P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 9 8

St Petersburg, 1st Y C 53 3 55 4

N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 Tar-Stockholm, p bri 16 6 0 0

Archangel 16 6 17 0 Tea duty 1s 6d per lb

Gongou, low 1 0 1 3 common good 1 3 1 3 1/2

ra. str. and str. bk. H. 1 4 1 7

fine and Pokoe kinds 1 8 2 3

Souchong 1 4 2 9

Pekoe, flowery 2 6 5 0

Orange 0 10 1 4

Scented 1 3 3 6

Scented Casper 1 0 2 6

Goolong 1 0 2 6

Hyson 1 4 1 7

mid to fine 0 0 8 0

Young Hyson 0 9 2 6

Canton & Twankayks 0 7 1 2

Gunpowder 1 9 4 0

Canton & Twankayks 1 0 1 9

Imperial 1 0 2 3

Timber Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load

Danatic and Mamel fir 55 0 80 0

Riga fir 70 6 75 0

Swedish fir 70 6 80 0

Canada red pine 70 0 80 0

yellow pine, large 70 0 75 0

small 55 0 60 0

N. Brunswick do large 90 0 120 0

Quebec oak 90 0 120 0

Baltic oak 75 0 130 0

African oak duty free 150 0 210 0

Indian teak duty free 200 0 250 0

Waincoat logs 18ft each 70 0 110 0

Deals, duty foreign 10, B. P. 2s per load

Norway, Petersbg stand 110 0 15 10

Swedish 10 0 13 0

Russian 11 10 15 10

Finland 9 10 11 0

Canada 1st pine 16 0 19 0

2nd 10 10 11 0

3rd spruce 8 10 10 10

Danatic deck, small 11s 0 26s 0

Staves duty free

Baltic, per mille 170 0 225 0

Quebec 62 6 65 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d

Maryland, per lb, bond 6 0 9 0

Virginia leaf 0 5 0 9 1/2

Kentucky leaf 0 10 0 11 1/2

1st strip 0 3 0 9 1/2

Negrohead, duty 9s 0 9 6 0

Columbian leaf 0 8 0 0

Havana 1 0 0 0

cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 0 0

Turpentine American Rough, p cwt 9 0 9 6

Eng. Spirit, white oak cks 23 0 0 0

foreign do., with casks 35 6 0 0

Wool-Essex, Par pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces So. Down lags 18 0 18 0

Half-bred hogs 18 0 18 0

Kent fleeces 17 10 18 0

S. Down ewes & weths 16 10 17 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the first 34 weeks of 1858-9, showing the Stock on Aug. 20 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles only free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock.	
	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
British Plantation.						
West India	79649	72619	71864	56272	25546	28016
East India	14601	20841	17315	20652	11495	10122
Mauritius	23238	20896	22033	18750	6619	3859
Foreign .....	...	...	37900	42605	...	...
	117886	114256	149112	139259	43644	41497
Foreign Sugar.						
Ceylon, Siam, and Manila	5892	12215	1465	238	4187	8098
Cuba or Havana	29767	28654	2744	4806	15311	15502
Porto Rico	10742	5421	29	7	4645	4134
Brazil	4481	8810	639	1261	3925	6156
	50682	54000	4878	6312	28068	33890

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

From British Possessions in America

— Maritime

— East Indies

The average price of the above is

MOLASSES AND MELADO—tons.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
West India	3495	3470	10806
		8737	3440

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
West India.								
2456010	2013075	999900	1263015	999450	932670	2006730	1899235	
East India.	192300	329025	21220	23145	12195	16110	210915	
Foreign.	192295	275985	103265	158160	765	3600	151920	
Vertical.	1193445	1185210	144640	166140	62865	60970	182475	
	3994650	3803895	2262025	2519460	1078275	1022350	2552040	

COCOA—Cwts.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
British Plantation.	39243	31446	4668	4507	15080	19058
Foreign.	12795	3668	5812	10856	2442	3015
	46038	35114	10483	15363	17522	22073

COFFEE—Cwts.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
B. Plantation.	21082	8902	2786	2088	9544	6870	10594	4494
Ceylon.	296823	160771	59688	64673	114108	114645	123268	94415
Total B.P.	227905	189673	62674	66761	123650	121515	138862	98909
Mocha.	22956	5161	1963	2455	13651	16484	22077	7507
Foreign E. I.	18982	19926	1289	8012	12656	15748	12495	9965
Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Domingo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hav. & P. Rico.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Braz. & C. Rica.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
African.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign.	94551	77848	34133	28716	57456	49906	85216	55429
Grand Total.	322456	267521	96607	95477	181108	170521	219078	154338

PEPPER.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
White.	128	316	6	38	165	269	173	123
Black.	2002	1803	508	1126	935	1149	2486	1896
NUTMEGS.	1746	2269	826	987	914	1152	2155	2455
Do., Wild.	45	3	49	8	48	15	869	374
CAS. LIG.	2150	11247	677	5387	736	3705	6735	11738
CINNAMON.	5715	6993	3855	4893	1083	914	4755	4870
PIMENTO.	27810	12858	13657	11244	4204	3944	23178	21985

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
COCHINEAL.	5501	10696	...	...	9892	11729	3739	4677
LAC DYE.	4152	2316	...	...	3154	3204	13801	11261
LOGWOOD.	4864	3083	...	...	3369	4662	5715	2803
FUSTIC.	1586	1584	...	...	1435	1887	642	584
INDIGO.								
East India.	19230	16551	...	...	14181	14603	24601	18914
Spanish.	6033	6581	...	...	2838	4363	4839	4507

SALTPETRE.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
Nitrate of Potash.	6716	12774	...	...	9333	11462
Nitrate of Soda.	3617	3187	...	...	4042	3595

COTTON.

	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
American.	10	169	...	...	10	167	52	55
Brazil.	314	2617	...	...	313	316	5	5
East India.	46267	26017	...	...	60833	31634	26580	14975
Liverpool, all kinds.	1751116	1943135	167766	216250	1360370	1418650	652080	656010
Total.	1797707	1972221	167760	216250	1421526	1448621	675097	673245

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR AUGUST

The following are the railway calls for August, so far as they have yet been advertised:—

	Date due.	Amount per share.			Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Call.	per cent.		
Bombay, Baroda, &c., 5 per cent.	25	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	25	...	...	...	...	...
Cork and Youghal	9	...	...	...	6,500	6,400
Dublin and Meath	25	...	...	...	9,200	28,000
East Kent Pref. Dover Extension	1	...	...	...	20,000	50,000
Essex General Terminus	1	...	...	...	...	...
Herts Bay and Faversham	1	...	...	...	4,000	16,000
Inverness and Nairn Preference.	1	...	...	...	1,000	1,500
Newcastle and Carlisle, £100, Feb., 1859	1	...	...	...	1,650	38,700
Racine and San Francisco (Permanence)	15	...	...	...	60,000	120,000
Tralee and Killarney	23	...	...	...	11,000	11,000
						268,740

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending August 13, amounted to 543,890, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to 515,210, showing an increase of 28,680. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to 236,064, and for the corresponding period of last year to 225,859, showing an increase of 12,205.

EASTERN UNION.—The report of the directors of this company states that the gross traffic receipts for the last half-year show some improvement as compared with the corresponding half of 1858, but, in consequence of the heavy amount for compensation for injuries charged by the Eastern Counties Company, being 12,947, the sum allotted as this company's proportion is less by 1,430 than the amount received for the first half of 1858. The capital account shows that 3,224,760 had been received, and 3,194,151 expended, leaving a balance of 30,609.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The directors of this company have resolved to recommend the proprietors, at the ensuing half-yearly meeting, to declare a dividend of 12s on each 30s stock, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN.—The directors of this company have decided upon recommending the proprietors to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

EAST KENT.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held yesterday. It was stated that the works on the line were progressing favourably, and that the directors had every confidence that the whole of the line would be finished by October 1860.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Aug. 22.—The railway market again showed a strong tendency, and in most English stocks a further advance was established, North British and Caledonian being chiefly in demand. In some cases, however, there was a slight reaction, especially in Midland and South-Eastern; South-Western was also a shade lower. There was no change of importance in foreign shares; Lombardo-Venetian, however, were rather weaker. Mines have again been inactive, and in some cases show a reduction.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23.—Business in the railway market to-day continued limited, and chiefly confined to a few money transactions, but the general tone was firm. Among English stocks, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North British and South-Western advanced, while Great Western was slightly lower. In colonial railways, Indian guaranteed were steady at former prices, and Buffalo and Lake Huron fractionally improved. The only change in foreign shares was a rise in Lombardo-Venetian. In American securities, a decline took place in the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central. Mines left off about the same as yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—In the railway market the principal alteration was an advance of 1 per cent. in Great Northern. Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, Caledonian, and Eastern Counties also improved, while South-Eastern slightly declined. Business generally continued on a limited scale. There was little change in colonial descriptions; the successful negotiation of the new Indian loan caused additional firmness in Indian railway securities, and after official hours East Indian went to 100 to 101. Foreign shares continued dull. In American securities, the shares of the Illinois Central and bonds of the Michigan Southern receded. Mines were quiet, and rather flat.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.—The railway market continues dull, but with a firm appearance. In most of the leading English stocks an advance of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. has taken place, Great Western and Great Northern being chiefly in demand. In colonial descriptions, several of the Indian guaranteed lines improved. Almost the only movement in foreign shares was a fractional advance in Lombardo-Venetian, the original issue leaving off 2 1/2 pm and the new 2 1/2 pm. In American securities there was a fresh reduction of 1 dol in the shares of the Illinois Central. In joint stock banks, Australasia and Chartered of India, Australia and China were firmer. The principal change in miscellaneous shares was a further improvement in Berlin Waterworks.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.—A very limited business has been transacted in the railway share market, and prices have shown little variation of importance. Great Western has advanced to 60 1/2; and Midland to 106 1/2 to 106 1/2. North-Western has declined to 95 1/2. North-British, to 60 1/2. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, to 31 1/2; and South-Eastern, to 76 and 76 1/2. The foreign and colonial undertakings are very inactive, and prices are unaltered. Lombardo-Venetian old shares, 10 1/2 to 10 1/2; and the new, 10 1/2. East India, 100 1/2 to 100 1/2. Grand Trunk of Canada, 35 1/2. Joint stock bank and miscellaneous shares are dull, at previous quotations. London Chartered of Australia, 21 1/2 to 21 1/2; Union of London, 26 1/2; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76; and Royal Mail Steam, 50.

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, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London prices (T. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Amount expended per last Report, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Passengers, parcels, &c., Receipts (merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.), Total Receipts, Same week 1858, and Miles open in 1859 and 1858.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

Table listing various countries and regions with their corresponding postage rates. Includes entries for Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Antigua, Archipelago, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Azores, Baden, Barbados, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Beyrout, Bermuda, Borneo, Brazil, Bremen, Bucharest, Buenos Ayres, Cadix, California, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dardanelles, Demerara, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Galatz, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Havana, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Java, Lagon, Lombardy, Lubek, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, Norway, Nova Scotia, Papal States, Persia.

Table listing various countries and regions with their corresponding postage rates. Includes entries for Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuscany, United States, Venezuela, Vigo, Wallachia, West Indies, West Indies, foreign, Wurtemberg.

FLEET STREET. A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 53 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour, as it is almost impossible to stain any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 53 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—DIARRHOEA—CHOLERA.—In summer, disordered digestion is apt to prevail, which should never be neglected, as it is almost sure to terminate in a hot weather, either in diarrhoea or cholera, both of which diseases now have their weekly number of deaths recorded against them. For indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, constipation, and biliousness, no medicine ever prescribed can compare with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The latter rubbed on the skin of the abdomen, effects most salutary changes in every abdominal organ—an advantage of the greatest importance in some diseases, when medicine, given internally, might irritate the stomach, fret the bowels, and aggravate existing evils. The ingredients used in preparing Pills and Ointment are incapable of injuring the most delicate

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.—A Nervous Sufferer, having been effectually cured of NEURALGIA, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, and indigestion, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address, James Wallace, Esq., Wilford House, Burton Crescent, Tavistock square, London, W.C.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

Truss is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer. Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly London. Price of a single Truss 16s. 21s. 26s 6d and 31s 6d; Postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 8d. Post-offices orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS KNEE CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light of texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 7s 6d to 15s each; postage, 6d. WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228 Piccadilly, London.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

of VICHY.—The Vichy Waters Company, who have the exclusive right of sale, bottle the Waters at the springs, and import them direct into England in their genuine state; also the Salts for Baths extracted from the Vichy Waters, as well as the celebrated digestive Pastils. The above can be procured at the Depot of the Company, 27 Margaret street, Regent street.

SELF-CURE.—AMERICAN TREATMENT. TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—GIVEN AWAY.

"THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE." By C T. RABBIT, Esq., Registered M.R.C.S. and Consulting Surgeon to the Metropolitan Medical Institute, &c.

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—MEDICAL REVIEW, July, 1858. "The true guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. "The 'NEW AMERICAN DISCOVERY' demonstrates the absurdity of the English Mode of treating such complaints, will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—EVANS'S SUR.

Sent free on receipt of four stamps (merely charged to defray postage, &c.) by Dr Rabby, No. 27 Aldgate place, Bedford square, London, W.C.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 269 Oxford street.

Principal, Dr W. B. MARSTON. Admission 1s. A Professor is always in attendance to give visitors information upon any subject, and lectures take place six times every day. The following Lectures by Dr Marston are published, and may be obtained by post:—No. 1.—NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause, and Means of Restoration to Health and Happiness. No. 2.—MARRIAGE AND ITS OBLIGATIONS. No. 3.—THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL. All the painful diseases which result from it, with Dr Marston's unfailing system of treatment, by which mercury is altogether dispensed with. State which lecture is required, enclose two stamps to prepay postage, and address Secretary Royal Institute as above.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED. MR CURTIS, AUTHOR OF THE

Medical Treatise "MANHOOD," may be consulted as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, 15 ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of 20 years, various sufferers of every class, including those afflicted with want of energy, loss of memory, pains in the back, self-distrust, functional incapacity or debility, have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

At home for consultation daily, from Ten till Three, and Six till Eight. Sundays from Ten till One.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK. "CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—This is a truly valuable work, and should be in the hands of young and old."—SUNDAY TIMES, 23rd March, 1856.

"It is the duty of all men to study the laws of their body, no less than those of their mind. In the pages of this work will be found golden rules for regulating the one and preserving the other."—MARRIAGE EXPRESS, March 31, 1856.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, in which is described the source of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—DAILY TELEGRAPH, March 27th, 1856.

"The book under review is one calculated to warn and instruct the erring, without imparting one idea that can vitiate the mind not already tutored by the vices of which it treats."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1856.

An enlarged edition of the above work has just been published, and may be had of Piper and Co., 33 Paternoster row; and all booksellers. Price One Shilling, or free by post, in a sealed envelope, from the Author for 14 stamps.

DR LA MERT REGISTERED L.S.A.

Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on all cases of Debility, Nervousness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth, Manhood, and Old Age, DAILY, from 11 till 2, and from 8 till 6, at his residence, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London.

Dr La Mert has just published, price Sixpence, with numerous Engravings and Cases, a New Edition of his Work, entitled, SELF-PRESERVATION; an Essay on Nervous Debility.

which will be forwarded post free in a sealed envelope by Mann, bookseller, 39 Cornhill, London, or by the Author, from his residence, to any address, for eight postage stamps.

CONTENTS. SECTION I.—The Physiology of the Generative Organs. SECTION II.—Puberty—Manhood—The Morale of Generative Physiology—True and False Morality. SECTION III.—Marriage in its Social, Moral, and Physical Relations—Its Expectancies and Disappointments. SECTION IV.—Spermatorrhoea and Impotence—Sterility in both sexes—Self-inflicted miseries—Sad consequences of neglect. SECTION V.—The Vices of Schools—Effects of certain pernicious habits on the mental and generative faculties—Importance of Moral Discipline. SECTION VI.—Treatment of nervous and generative debility—Impotence and sterility—Dangerous results of various novel remedies—The Author's principles of treatment; medical, dietetic, and general derived from twenty years' successful practice.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., SHUTTLING WAREHOUSES, 65 and 67 CORNHILL, E.C.

Special Outfits for Australia, India, and China, for Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Civilians. Clothing for Gentlemen's Home Use, viz., Naval and Military Uniforms and Civilian Dress of the best Materials and Workmanship. Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cabin and Colonial use, embracing every variety of Cabinet Work, Canteens, Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c., portable and suited to all climates. Manufacturing, Silvertown, opposite H.M. Dockyards, Woolwich.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's Judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine articles, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped with the "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the Best and Cheapest to be obtained.

Cream-laid note	per ream	8 4
Thick ditto		2 0
Bordered note		4 0
Straw paper		2 6
Blue commercial note		3 0
Cream-laid adhesive envelopes	per 1000	3 0
Large commercial half envelopes		3 0
American ditto		3 6
Blue-laid ditto		5 6

No Charge made for Stamping paper or envelopes with initials or from private dispatch. A Sample Packet of Sixpenny (sixty descriptions priced and numbered) sent free, together with a Price List, on receipt of four shillings. Carriage Paid on all orders over 20s.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 94 and 104 London wall, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught which is highly agreeable to the taste.

Prepare by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Road street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the empire.

THE HUMAN HAIR

Just published, price 1d, the 76th edition of

GRIMSTONE'S THREE MINUTES'

ADVICE on the Growth, Cultivation, and Preservation of the Human Hair. This unique little work contains two engravings and many letters of undoubted authority, proving Grimstone's Aromatic Regenerator to be the only article that will produce a new growth of human hair, eyebrows, moustachios, whiskers, with a new growth of hair upon bald places. Sold in triangular bottles, 4s, 7s, and 11s. This size contains four of the 4s size; by post 12s, case and postage included.

Grimstone's Eye-Snuff for exportation. Sold in Jars 8s per lb; or in Tin Containers, 8d, 1s 6d, 2s 4d, 4s 6d, 8s 9d, and 16s. His Medicated Eye-Snuff, samples 1s 1/2, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d. This snuff is intended for Ladies or Gentlemen who are not Snuff Takers. All letters to William Grimstone, merchant, 53 High street, Bloomsbury.

COOL AND REFRESHING BALM.

—Among the many luxuries of the present age, none can be obtained possessing the manifold virtues of OLDHIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA. If applied to the root and body of the hair, it imparts the most delightful coolness, with an agreeable fragrance of perfume. It also at this period of the season prevents the hair from falling off, or if already too thin or turning grey, will stop its further progress, and soon restore it again. Those who really desire to have beautiful hair, either with wave or curl, should use it daily. It is also celebrated for strengthening the hair, freeing it from scurf, and producing new hair, whiskers, and moustachios. Established upwards of thirty years. No imitative wash can equal it. Prices 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s only.—C. and A. Oldridge, 13 Wellington street north, Strand, W.C.

THE DETECTION OF ARSENICAL POISONING.

Illustrated, and Reinisch's, Marsh's, and other Tests fully explained, with Remarks on the Fallacies of the Faculty, at DR KAHN'S MUSEUM, (top of the Haymarket).—Daily at Two, Four, and Eight o'clock. Dr Kahn's Popular Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, daily at three o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings at 3-past 8 (for Gentlemen only). Admission, One Shilling.

The Handbook, including the Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, by JOSEPH KAHN, M.D., Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, of the Imperial University of Vienna, &c., free by post for 12 stamps, direct from the author, 17 Harley street, Cavendish square, W.

ROYAL ST JAMES'S THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr F. B. Chatterton.

The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that this Theatre, after having been thoroughly Remodelled, Enlarged, and Decorated, will be opened for the Dramatic Season on Saturday, October 1st next, on which occasion will be produced an entirely New Domestic Drama, with an Original Barlesque, and other Entertainments.

The Company will comprise the names of the following distinguished artists:—Mr Henry Lorraine, Mr Charles Young, Mr Barrett, Mr Walter Carle, Mr Thomas Brazier, Mr J. Francis, Mr A. Denial, Mr Cockrill, Mr G. Spencer, Mr H. Reeve, Mr John Reynolds, Miss Katharine Hickson, Miss Clara St. Caser, Miss Eliza Arden, Miss Julia Murray, Miss Cecilia Ranco, Miss Evans, Miss J. Norton, Miss Tamar Lavis, Miss Willingham, Miss Nelly Moore, Mrs Manders, and Mrs Frank Matthews.

A numerous CORPSE BALLET is engaged, headed by the eminent danseuse, Miss Lydia Thompson, who will make her first appearance in England since her successful tour on the Continent.

Stage Manager, Mr Barrett; Scenic Artist, Mr Fenouillet; Musical Director, Mr B. Simmonds; Acting Manager, Mr W. Willott.

Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6d; Pit, 1s; Upper Boxes, 2s; Dress Circle, 3s; Stalls, 5s; Private Boxes, 10s 6d, 21s, 21 1/2s, and 42 1/2s. Second price at Nine o'clock, Dress Circle and Upper Circle only. Doors open at Half-past six, performances to commence at Seven.

The Box-office will be open for the securing of places on Monday, Sept. 26th, and daily from Eleven till Five.

FINE OLD MANILLA CHEROOTS.

20s per lb; sample bundle of 10 Cheroots, 2s. Havana, 12s 6d per lb, smoke freely, burn a firm white ash, mild, medium, or full flavour. Cubas, Pickwick Cheroots and Lopez, 9s per lb. A pound box forwarded to any part on receipt of a post-office order or postage stamps.

Bird's-eye and Virginia Shag. Smokers should never be without some of LAMBERT and BUTLER'S celebrated tobaccos. Sold in pound packets, 5s.—Address, E. Filleter, 193 Waterloo road, London.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.
5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bostoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, London, and at 2 Goree Piazza, Liverpool.

AT HAMBLBY HOUSE ACADEMY.

A Breathing Common, Surrey, Young Gentlemen are carefully Educated for the Public Schools, Military Colleges, Professions, or Commerce, by Mr R. S. TROUSDALE, L.C.P., aided by highly qualified assistant masters.

The domestic arrangements are on the most liberal scale; and the house is very delightfully situated. The terms for pupils under ten years of age, 30 guineas per annum; ten and under fourteen, 35 guineas per annum; fourteen, 40 guineas per annum. The above amount includes board and instruction in the Latin, Greek, French, and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, History, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, and the other branches of the Mathematics. A library is devoted to the instruction and amusement of the pupils during their leisure hours. Religious works are provided for Sunday perusal; and lectures on various popular subjects are occasionally delivered. German Drawing, Dancing, and Music, on the usual terms. Washing, half-a-guinea per quarter. Drilling during the summer months, at a trifling charge; and board during a vacation, four guineas. All accounts are expected to be settled quarterly. Excellent accommodation for foreigners or gentlemen of neglected education. A quarter's notice of removal is required.

ON SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES. PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAUSES and TREATMENT OF CURVATURES OF THE SPINE. Third edition, price 4s.

Just published, second edition, price 1s 6d. CASES and OBSERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance, in some of the most unpromising instances of Spinal Deformity; with numerous Engravings. By SAMUEL HARE, F.R.C.S., &c.

Mr Hare may take credit to himself for having effected much good in the treatment of the cases described.—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Mr Hare is, we think, a sound and successful practitioner.—MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

"We unhesitatingly commend this work as a truthful and trustworthy statement of the power of scientific surgery and medicine over some of the most grievous handicaps to human activity and industry."—MEDICAL GAZETTE.

"The author has had much success in his plan of treatment, and we are of opinion that the principles on which he acts, in the treatment of these affections, are correct."—LANCET.

London: John Churchill; and may be had of all booksellers.

IMPORTANT STANDARD BOTANICAL WORK

WITH NATURE-PRINTED PLATES. Complete, price 6s, half-bound, in Imperial Folio, with 51 plates.

THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN

and IRELAND. Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. With full descriptions of the Species and Varieties, by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.; edited by Dr LINDLEY.

"In the magnificent work written by Mr MOORE, edited by Dr LINDLEY, and illustrated by Mr HENRY BRADBURY, we find the solution to the problem how to make Nature herself paint her own portraits with the most scrupulous fidelity. We have here, on fifty-one large plates, pictures of all our British kinds of Ferns, with their principal variations of form presented to us with precisely the same appearance as would be exhibited if the living species were placed flat upon sheets of white paper. The insect tray may identify in a few minutes any species by simply tying the living leaf side by side with its portrait, which reproduces it in the minutest detail and in its natural dimensions. In turning over the beautiful plates, it is hard to say which is most to be admired—the elegance and delicacy of the objects represented, the almost miraculous fidelity with which they have been produced, or the ingenuity and patience by which such results have been obtained. Not merely the forms, but the delicate veining of the foliage, and the fruit-heaps on the fertile leaves are brought clearly out; the veins, indeed, appear more distinctly than in the real objects, and in this respect are an assistance to the botanist in deciphering, as it were, the Fern itself. Though the Volume on the British Ferns is what the French term an ouvrage de luxe, and, as such, deserves a place in the drawing-room wherever a love of Nature exists, it is not alone valuable for its pictorial merits. The text which accompanies the plates is written by one whose knowledge of the British Ferns is surpassed by none, and whose views on their classification are just and sensible."—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

"This magnificent folio is the first-fruits of the Nature printing process in this country. Those who have made the study of Ferns the recreation of their leisure hours will be delighted with this volume, not only as representing their old favourites in a truly living form, but on account of the great attention given to the representation of varieties, and the appearance of the plants in every stage of their development. Nothing is more pleasing to the young botanist than the varieties of form which the same species of Fern assumes according to locality and other circumstances. These cannot be made evident by descriptions alone; and certainly in no instance has any author ever attempted to illustrate so large a number of varieties of Ferns as are found here. Of the way in which they are Nature-printed in this book, we can safely say they are better done than anything of the kind we have seen before. Such beautiful representations of natural objects deserved good illustrative letter-press, and in the services of only Moore and Dr Lindley, Mr Henry Bradbury has enjoyed the aid of competent science. The description of the species, the synonyms, and the general remarks, are more extended than in any work hitherto devoted to the British Ferns."—ATENEUM, April 27, 1857.

Bradbury and Evans, 11 Bowyer street.

FREDERICK DENT,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and the maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 41 Strand, and 24 Royal Exchange. No connection with 35 Cockspur street.

FURNITURE.—WHERE TO BUY,

What to Buy, How to Buy. Complete Furnishing Guides, with all Explanations, illustrated by 500 Engravings, to be had, post-free, of P. and S. BEYFUS, City Furniture Warehouses, 91, 93, and 95 City-road. Goods delivered free to any part of the kingdom, and exchanged if not approved. Inspection invited. Note our 215 Rosewood or Walnut Drawing-room suits covered in velvet. Brussels Carpets at 2s 8 1/2 per yard.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—DRUCE

and CO'S Show Rooms and Galleries are the Largest in London; the varied stock to select from is immense; the prices are marked in plain figures; a warranty is given. Purchasers before deciding should visit this establishment, and effect a saving of one-third on the best descriptions of cabinet and upholstery goods. N.B.—Unequaled dining room chairs, 19s each; iron bedsteads, 8s 6d; carpets, 1s per yard under the usual charge; 500 easy chairs and settees, also 100 wardrobes to select from. Luxurious down quilts, 7s 6d each.—68, 69, and 88 Baker street. Illustrated books post free.

THE NEW MORNING DRAUGHT.

HOOPER'S SELTZER POWDERS

make a most agreeable, effervescent, tasteless aperient morning draught, and are acknowledged by every one who try them to be infinitely superior in every respect to any Seltzer Powders, effervescent mineral waters, are quite tasteless, are painless in operation, and effective in result. Mixed as suggested in the directions, even children take them with a relish. Sold in 2s 6d boxes, by Hooper, Chemist, London bridge; also by Sanger, 150 Oxford street, and on order by all druggists through the London wholesale houses.

DR ROWE ON INDIGESTION.

Just published, price 2s 6d, the fourteenth edition, ON NERVOUS DISEASES,

Liver and Stomach Complaints, Low Spirits, General Debility, and Diseases of Warm Climates; the Result of Thirty Years' Practice.

By G. ROBERT ROWE, M.D. Also, preparing for publication, by the same Author, ON DISEASES OF FEMALES, with Important Notes. London: John Churchill, New Burlington street.

OPERA COLONNADE HOTEL,

Charles street, Haymarket, London, (late Foillade's). This well-known hotel, in immediate proximity to the Houses of Parliament, Clubs, Theatres, and Places of Amusement...

OPERA COLONNADE RESTAURANT,

Luncheons and dinners in unsurpassable style, upon the most modern scale of charges. The "Cuisine" is under the direction of a well-known "chef," and the Wines, &c., are of the choicest description.

OPORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED

PORT of high character, 48s per dozen, cash. This genuine Wine will be much approved.

EAU-DE-VIE.—THIS PURE PALE

BRANDY, though only 16s per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of variously Cognac.

FABRIQUE D'ARMES,

de luxe, de guerre, et d'exportation, ainsi que de quincaillerie. Mr EUG. MONSEUR à Liège, a l'honneur d'informer Messieurs les arquebuziers et quincailliers...

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER

SHIRE SAUCE is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable condiment, and experience has proved its efficacy in promoting digestion and preserving health.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PROMOUCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT. As inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Cheesiers, Grocers, &c., &c.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSE HAIR.

AGAVA is a new and patented article for stuffing, and now very extensively used in preference to horse hair, it being free from the great objection to the latter,—that of breeding and harbouring vermin.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BEADSTEDS.—HEAL and SON'S

Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 106 Tottenham Court Road, W.

TRADE MARK. BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR,

is preferred to the best Arrowroot. Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cakes, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. The LANCET states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and of SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Director. Sir Frederick Impey Murchison, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c. During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

- 1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c. 2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.D., F.R.S. 3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. 4. Mineralogy.—By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. 5. Mining.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S. 6. Geology.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S. 7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S. 8. Physics.—By G. G. Stokes, M.A., F.R.S.

The fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratory) is £30 in one sum, or entrance, or two annual payments of £20. Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established. For a prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn Street, London. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

MR LEWIS AND SON,

113 Strand.—The Royal Lewinian Systems of Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand, as taught for upwards of fifty years by Mr Lewis, the real inventor and first teacher of these world-renowned and only infallible systems, insure perfection in any of the above branches after a few easy and interesting lessons.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER

ALE.—Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now receiving orders for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:— LONDON..... At 61 King William street, City. LIVERPOOL..... At Cook street. MANCHESTER..... At Ducie place. DUBLIN..... At Burnt Tree. EDINBURGH..... At Union street lane. GLASGOW..... At 115 St Vincent street. DUBLIN..... At 1 Crampton quay. BIRMINGHAM..... At Temple street. WOLVERHAMPTON..... At Exchange street. SOUTH WALES..... At 13 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Draught and bottles genuine from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for. When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it upon red and white ground striped.

OVERLAND ROUTE.— COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt, the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOOK PASSENGERS and respective Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras Calcutta, the Straits, China, and Manila, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, or Oriental place, Southampton.

THE STEAMBOATS OF THE Imperial and ROYAL DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF VIENNA continue to ply for both Passengers and Goods, to all stations on the River Danube, Constantinople and Odessa.

Travellers by the express boats of the Imperial and Royal Danube Steam Navigation Company reach CONSTANTINOPLE from VIENNA on the Seventh Day, and from PESTH on the sixth Day. The Steamers of this Company run from VIENNA to GALATZ, ODESSA, and CONSTANTINOPLE (in connection with the Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's and the Bavarian boats) calling at intermediate stations. (See Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, page 171.)

The Directors of this Company have made arrangements for carrying grain on the Danube, in Iron barges towed by steamers, to the Harbour of Salina and over the Bar, by which means vessels intended to be laden at Galatz or Braila may avoid the risk and delay attending the navigation of the Danube; while ships of larger size, which hitherto have been prevented from getting up the Danube, are afforded the opportunity of loading at Salina.

Arrangements have also been made for the direct transmission of goods from Rotterdam and Amsterdam, to Vienna and other places on the Danube, at fixed rates. Full particulars of rates of freight, transport, &c., obtained at the Agency for the United Kingdom, 81 London wall, E.C., London. Vienna, 1859.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

This Steam Ship is expected to leave Portland near Weymouth, on her Trial Trip, about the 8th proximo, and will return to Holyhead. First-class passengers only will be taken. Fares, 6s, 8s, and 21s, according to cabin, including provisions, but exclusive of wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. For further particulars, apply at the office of the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN for AMERICA.—The Great Eastern is appointed to leave Holyhead for Portland, U.S., on or about the 15th September.

First-class passengers only will be taken. Passage-money (including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board), £18 to £25. State cabins extra. Return tickets granted on liberal terms. For passage or other information, apply to the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN.— TRIAL TRIP & FIRST VOYAGE.

In order to prevent confusion, the Directors have determined not to appoint any agents. All applications must therefore be made to the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN.— TRIAL TRIP & FIRST VOYAGE.

As a limited number of passengers only can be taken, early application is requested to be made at the office of the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,

appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool:—

PERSEA for NEW YORK, Saturday, September 2. ARABIA for BOSTON, Saturday, September 10. ASIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, September 17.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-five Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, 2s per ton and 5 per cent. prime. Small parcels, 5s each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Ford, 52 Old Broad street, London; D. Currie, Haver, and H. Boulward, des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. McTear, Water street, Liverpool.

London to Paris, 16s. Passengers can be hosted by the Dutch-Rhine and Belgia Railroads to Cologne and the Rhine direct from London, via Ostend, Antwerp, or Rotterdam.

STEAM SHIPS.— The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for:—

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 2s; fore, 1s 6d. ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologne, 3s 6d or 19s 9d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Rhine and Dolphin every Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11 7s; fore, 9s. Brussels, 2s 6d. Cologne, 3s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 11 morn.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Aug. 27 at 12 noon; 31 at 8 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 3s 10d. Cologne, 9s.

HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf every Sunday, Aug. 29 at 10; Sept. 4 at 4. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 1l.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Aug. 27 at 12 noon; 31 at 3; Sept. 5 at 5. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 17s 8d.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning. Aug. 29 at 1; 30 at 6; Sept. 1 at 3. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 16s.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 10s; return, 14s; deck, 5s; which fares include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight morning. Chief cabin, 6s 6d; return, 10s; fore cabin, 4s; return, 6s.

NEWCASTLE—From Newcastle Steam Wharf, 272 Wapping, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 7s 6d.

YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Four afternoon. Saloon, 8s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 5s; return 7s 6d.

MARGATE and RAMSGATE—Daily at 10 (Sundays excepted). Saloon, 5s 6d; fore, 4s 6d; children, 3s.

MARGATE and BACK at one fare every Sunday at 9 morning. Returning at half-past 3 afternoon. Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus, and 85 Leadenhall street; and St Katharine Wharf.