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and in the first seven months of the year:—

In 1861.....	£ 70,237,685
In 1860.....	74,542,687

It may seem wonderful that such a reduction should not have sooner affected the money market. An increasing trade, we have often maintained, is necessary to a steady value of money. Augmenting means of investment are annually needful, because the savings of the country are annually accumulating. But the operating cause which has until now sustained the value of money is shown in another part of these same tables.

Our imports have been for the first six months of

1861.....	£ 99,079,371
1860.....	92,493,437

showing that we have really had a larger capital employed in trade until now than we had last year; and that this has prevented the natural effect of the accumulating savings of the country upon the value of money, especially as those savings were last year far less than usual.

That the diminution of trade is likely to continue no one can doubt. There are scarcely any American bills in the market, and so long as the supply of bills is below the demand, the value of money must remain low.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The American Revolution presents so many points of varied interest; it is such a confused event in itself; and its recent history has been of a sort to attract so much attention to its subordinate details, that there is some danger lest the attention of our mercantile classes should be distracted from the vital point in which alone their pecuniary interests are critically concerned, and lest their judgment should be confused in consequence. As Englishmen, as thinkers, as lovers of free government, as well-wishers to the progress of mankind, as haters of slavery, we watch the American Revolution with keen curiosity in all its changing phases; but as men of business we are vitally concerned with but a single inquiry:—Shall we this year receive a principal part of this year's cotton crop, and if not, what will prevent our receiving it?

In substance this question immediately resolves itself into another:—Will the Northern States of America be able effectually to blockade the ports of the South? If they can, evidently we shall not get our cotton; if they cannot or do not, then we shall get it.

Some persons, indeed, believe that this last assertion is rather dubious. They fear that the South will not be willing to send us their cotton, although the North may be willing to let it come. And, indeed, if we attended to what the South is wishing to tell us,—if we listened to many of their popular organs—if even we were impressed by various important acts of their present Government—if, in a word, we thought as the South would have us think, we should ourselves feel great doubts of the truth of what has been said. But we do not so think. We acknowledge that the South, under the impression that its cotton is essential to France and England, thinks now that it will not send any, in the hope that France and England will require the North to acknowledge their independence. But this is the temporary dream of persons who exaggerate the wants of others, and who do not perceive their own necessities. Money in some shape the Southern States must have; they are at war, and

The Political Economist.

FOUR PER CENT.

THE reduction of the Bank rate to half what it was in March last will not surprise any reader of our first article of last week. In the existing state of the money market, the Board of Directors could hardly do otherwise. The market rate was clearly less than their rate, and, in the position of their Banking Department, they could hardly do otherwise than follow the market. The liabilities of the Banking Department are:—

Public deposits	£ 4,064,709
Private deposits	12,774,391
Seven-day and other bills	669,066
	17,508,166

The reserve is:—

Notes	£ 7,137,875
Gold and silver coin	863,367
	8,000,242

which, though not half the liabilities of the Banking Department, is 2,000,000l more than one-third.

If made up under the old form, the liabilities of the Bank are:—

Circulation, including Bank post bills.....	£ 20,423,146
Public deposits	4,064,709
Private deposits	12,774,391
	37,262,246

against a reserve of 13,104,322l.

It is to be observed that the satisfactory position of the Bank is consequent rather on the reduction of liabilities than an increase of reserve.

Last year the liabilities of the Banking Department were:—

Public deposits	£ 5,949,005
Private deposits	14,168,176
Seven-day and other bills	781,601
	20,898,782

And if the Bank stood in that position now, 8,000,000l would scarcely be such a reserve as to justify four per cent. Last year that reserve was more than 9,000,000l.

The diminution in the trade of the country is now shown very conspicuously in our Board of Trade tables. Our exports have been:—

In July, 1861.....	£ 10,094,200
In July, 1860.....	12,522,698

actual cash is a military necessity. They have no credit which would or ought to get them a sixpence in any part of the world. They have nothing, we may broadly say, but cotton, either as individuals or as a State. Surely, then, they will sell their cotton if they can? Surely they will not be able, if they can part with it, to withhold it? Let us consider the circumstances. Suppose, what seems the most feasible of the Southern financial schemes, that the cotton-growers subscribe or lend some part of the next year's crop for the use of their Government. Of what military use will that cotton be to the Government until it is turned into money? It will not be of the least avail. It will not, of itself, buy a gun or subsist a soldier. If it is pledged (as perhaps it might be) to the moneyed classes, a powerful part of the community—a part specially powerful in time of war, when the Executive Government is daily requiring loans—becomes vitally interested in its early sale. The South will soon perceive that Europe will never interfere in a Transatlantic civil war, and then it will not withhold the cotton it has grown at its own cost, at the sacrifice of its own means of carrying on military operations, at the peril of its own immediate destruction.

The single question then remains:—Will the North be able to close the ports of the South?

We cannot venture to give a categorical answer—a positive yes or no—to this question. We cannot undertake to give determinate prophecies of future events, which a multitude of causes must affect, and which an infinity of accidents may control. But we can assign several reasons why the affirmative should not be, as there seems some risk of its being, rashly taken for granted.

First. The blockade of an immense extent of coast is a very difficult thing to effect. Under most circumstances it is impossible. If the Eastern coast of America were like many other coasts in the world,—if it were like our own coast,—we should not be discussing the subject. If the whole length of the Southern American seaboard for twelve degrees of latitude and more were studded with harbours as near to one another and as good as those of England, no fleet which the world has ever seen could blockade its whole extent. Doubtless the American coast is not so studded. It is poor in ports, and those which it has are very favourable to a blockading force: they are landlocked, or have a bar, or in some way small apertures. Yet still the best authorities say that there are as many as thirty harbours, great and small. Again there are probably others which might be used in case of pressing need to a more or less extent, and a very pressing anxiety we believe there will be to obtain the high prices for the crop that will be current in Liverpool.

Next. The blockade, if it is to be effected, will require a great deal of arrangement and management, and the circumstances of the United States are not, as far as we can see, very favourable to its good management. They are engaged in an exciting and dangerous war by land, close to their capital and seat of Government. Their army has been found to be far less efficient than they had hoped,—than almost every one even in Europe expected. They are reorganising that army, and it seems likely that this difficult operation will require many months. It is perfectly possible, and even fairly probable, that there will be during those months an enemy in the vicinity of Washington. What is the natural consequence, judging either by the historical analogy of ordinary wars, or by the particular temperament of the American people? It is surely to be presumed that the land war, of which the scene is so close and the danger so evident, will be closely watched and vigorously pressed, and that the distant naval war, in which there will be no danger, about which there will perhaps be no popular interest, will be comparatively neglected. So history tells us it has been in other cases, and so we might expect it to be. In all affairs—and in war more than any—that which is pressing and exciting is attempted; that which can be postponed is postponed. We question if there is an instance in history of so tedious, so complicated, and so remote an operation as the effectual blockade of the entire seaboard of the Southern States having been successfully maintained for many months by any Executive Government with a formidable enemy at its very gates. What, too, is the national virtue most necessary for such an effort? It is patience, and of all people the Americans are the most impatient. They are so appa-

rently by physical temperament; and the endless adulation of their newspapers and their demagogues has taught them to believe that no enemy can long resist them, that they had only to "go ahead," and that every difficulty will vanish from their path. But it is impossible to "go ahead" in a tedious blockade.

Nor are the Northern Americans likely to have an Executive Government especially calculated to surmount unexampled difficulties. As yet it has failed in very trivial ones. It has not produced an effective army even of moderate size, although it has had several months of preparation: it would even appear that it has not produced an army equal to that of the Confederate States, bad as that army probably is, and contemptible as their pecuniary resources undeniably are. The constitution of the Union places at this moment at the head of affairs an unknown, inexperienced, irremovable man—a man specially chosen because he was not one of the ablest men in the country. He is surrounded by executive departments not used to a tenth part of their present work and largely corrupted by a constant subserviency to electioneering purposes. Is it likely that such a man with such tools will be able to carry on for a long time a distant blockade—perhaps when the multitude are pressing on him to fight by land and to regain the prestige which they fear they may have lost? It is very conceivable too that money may be scarce in the Treasury at Washington. Mr Chase is endeavouring to spend 75,000,000*l.*, while the ordinary revenue of the whole Union is only 12,600,000*l.* Money in such circumstances can scarcely be plentiful. Will not all the cash be economised for the inevitable land war, and will not the maritime operations, which are comparatively optional, be postponed till a more convenient occasion?

Lastly. The maintenance of such a blockade requires a united people, and in this respect the Northern Americans will hardly be long united, even if they now are so. The Northern manufacturers want cotton as well as we, and they must buy that cotton in Liverpool. Mr Lincoln has just authoritatively proclaimed that they shall have none from the South, for he has interdicted all trade with the "rebel" States. The Northern manufacturers, therefore, are as much interested as we that Liverpool should be well supplied, and, therefore, that there shall be no real blockade. All New York—all the North, we might almost say—has a similar interest. They derive great advantages from being the exchange centre, the trading *entrepôt* and manufacturing counterpart of the South. They have derived great profits by aiding the prosperity of the South, and they will lose them if that prosperity should be impaired. It will not only be impaired, but be destroyed by a close blockade during a long war, which would raise the price of cotton in Europe far beyond its usual limits for a protracted period, and would effectually stimulate in other parts of the world equal, if not superior, competitors to the plantations of the South. Can the brokers of New York afford to ruin their principals, and will they consent to do so?

NOTE.—The following is the list of the harbours in the Southern States above referred to. It is by an officer of the United States Survey, given in "Hunt's Commercial Review." 1, Albemarle and Pamlico Sound; 2, Beaufort, N. C.; 3, Wilmington, N. C.; 4, Georgetown, S. C.; 5, Bull's Bay; 6, Charleston, S. C.; 7, Beaufort, S. C.; 8, Savannah, Ga.; 9, Brunswick, Ga.; 10, Fernandina, Fla.; 11, St John's, Fla.; 12, St Augustine, Fla.; 13, Key West, Fla.; 14, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; 15, Tampa Bay; 16, Cedar Keys; 17, St Mark's, Fla.; 18, St George's Sound; 19, Pensacola, Fla.; 20, Mobile, Ala.; 21, Mouths of the Mississippi; 22, Galveston, Texas; 23, Brazos River; 24, Matagorda Bay; 25, Brazos Santiago; 26, Mouth of the Rio Grande; 27, Espiritu Santo Bay; 28, San Antonio Bay; 29, Mission Bay; 30, Hines Bay.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY IN 1849 AND 1861.

THE Emperor of Austria has dissolved the Hungarian Diet with a superfluous threat of using force in case of its refusal to separate. He has further intimated pretty strongly his intention to occupy the whole country with his army; and only reserved one loophole for a peaceable settlement in case he finds concession absolutely essential. He reserves to himself, he says, the right to summon a new Diet within six months if he sees any hope that it will be more disposed to comply with his demands. At Pesth this last breach with the constitutional party under M. Deak is regarded almost with triumph. The Hungarians look forward, it is true, to

a time of great suffering, but they look forward also to a certain ultimate triumph. What can the Emperor do? It is all very well to occupy the impoverished country with troops, and wring the last drop out of the exhausted land,—but what then? He cannot beat the fortitude out of a perfectly passive and absolutely unanimous people. He cannot get money where there is no money to be got. His foreign soldiers cannot even screw their own rations for any indefinite period out of a country governed by this military despotism. In the meantime, the Imperial Parliament at Vienna is in a very awkward state of rudimentary life. More than half the Empire is unrepresented in it. Of the portions that are represented, only the German,—the smallest of the fragments,—is really heart and soul with the Emperor in his centralising purpose. The Poles and the Bohemians view with little favour the Hungarian policy of the Cabinet: their orators are protesting against it: and it is generally believed that they will, at all events, not consent to proceed to the financial legislation for which the Emperor is so eager in the present half-constituted assembly. If an Imperial financial scheme, committing Hungary and the unrepresented sections of the Empire, is forced on, the Poles and Bohemians will, it is expected, retire from the House, and leave to the Germans the unpleasant alternative of affecting to represent an Empire of which they do not constitute much more than a tenth part,—or separating also, and leaving the Cabinet in the lurch. The Emperor has addressed the Houses in a speech defending his Hungarian policy, which we will only describe as conceived in the true spirit of the densest despotism, and as portending very little constitutional liberty for the Reichsrath itself whenever an occasion occurs for a difference of opinion between that assembly and the Throne.

Such is the present state of affairs as between Austria and Hungary. On the Hungarian side there is absolute unanimity, and the most temperate strength of purpose. Magnates, deputies, and people are all united under M. Deak. They call for the rights of Hungary as secured by the Pragmatic Sanction,—separate administrative organisation under Hungarian Ministers and Legislature, separate finance and military organisation, and a recognition of the last laws regularly enacted by the Diet and sanctioned by the Emperor Ferdinand in 1848. On the other hand, the Imperial party under M. von Schmerling contend that the revolution of 1849 put an end to all necessity for literal adherence to the Pragmatic Sanction; that if the Emperor restores any part of the old constitution of Hungary, it is solely an act of grace so to do; and that looking to the mischievous results of this quasi-recognition of Hungarian independence in 1848, His Majesty would be acting very ill in restoring any machinery which would allow Hungary to resist the beneficent influences of Imperial centralisation.

Thus stand matters now. It is instructive to compare this state of things with that which existed on occasion of the last constitutional struggle between the Emperor and the Hungarian people in 1848-49, for we think our readers will learn from the comparison that but one solution of this question is ultimately possible,—a solution towards which public opinion has been developing itself in Hungary through years of wretched oppression,—which has been forced upon the people with ever-increasing emphasis, even while they have been apt learners in political caution and self-restraint,—a solution which the very same events have demonstrated to be the sole end worthy of Hungarian patriots' effort and sacrifice, while they have also simultaneously taught them to prefer the calm sagacity of Deak to the impassioned and headlong impetuosity of Kossuth. It is surely a significant fact that, as their unanimity has become more complete, their policy has become calmer; as all parties have formed themselves into one national party, they have chosen for the leader of that national party a man in whom comprehensive sagacity predominates over passion, in whom reverence for historical traditions predominates over the sense of abstract right.

The progress of opinion in the Hungarian Kingdom since 1847 is in fact truly remarkable. In the years 1847-48 there were some, indeed, who strove vehemently for the absolute administrative independence of Hungary,—and the Diet was well aware that this was its pledged political right, which it might, if it chose, insist on having fulfilled to the letter. But in 1847 there were few, even of the Hungarian Liberals,

who would not gladly have accepted much less than this together with anything like a guarantee for practical liberty and Imperial good faith. The Ministerial or moderate party was then completely Imperial in its bias, though eager for specific constitutional reforms. The extreme Left or Kossuthian party insisted, it is true, on the literal fulfilment of the Pragmatic Sanction, but even so, explicitly avowed its conviction that were it but possible for the Imperial Government to act honestly by its pledges, and concede a genuine representative Government to the Empire,—that which Hungary would never yield as a duty, she might easily be persuaded to concede to the spirit of generous and wise conciliation. This was their language:—"Professing our willingness to support any measure that may tend to an equitable adjustment of the conflicting interests of Hungary and the hereditary States, we at the same time declare that we cannot tolerate a system that would sacrifice all our interests and our constitution itself to the so-called general administrative unity: a kind of unity which by many is regarded as correlative with that of the monarchy..... We are convinced that if the old constitutional rights and liberties of the Austrian hereditary States still existed; if these States, in conformity with the demands of the age and the principles of equity and justice, could be ranked amongst the constitutional nations of Europe—and the Government of the entire monarchy, in its general system, as well as in every department of the administration, was grounded on constitutional principles, and animated by a constitutional spirit—we are convinced, we say, that our interests could then be easily combined with those which are at present in conflict with and even inimical to them; and that by a greater unity of interests and a greater degree of confidence being thus established, every part of the Empire would be invigorated and knit together by a common tie, and the united monarchy, by a guarantee being thus afforded for its material and intellectual development, be enabled to brave with impunity the storms and convulsions by which it might hereafter be assailed."

This language, which was then the language of the extreme Radicals, would not now be used by the most conservative of the Hungarian statesmen;—not that it is less true now than then;—not that if Austria could once persuade herself to trust Hungary for a quarter of a century with something like honesty and faithfulness, it would not again become easy to find a large party willing to consider the project of a closer Imperial bond among the various constituents of the Empire; but simply that tyranny has been carried so far, despotism has been so shameless, engagements have been so treacherously violated, oaths have been so lightly broken, that no Hungarian can now look beyond the first step in the process. Austria must show her good faith first,—must treat Hungary as she has pledged herself to treat her,—must govern her by the letter of the bond, first,—before any voluntary rapprochement between the Central Government and its independent constituent elements can ever be again thought of. For this Austria has herself to thank and no one else. The language which Kossuth was willing to use in 1847, M. Deak rejects as simply unpractical in 1861.

But the change in the attitude of the various parties in the Hungarian Legislature is certainly not at all more remarkable than the change in their tactics. The spirit of Europe was then widely different from what it now is. Princes relied far more on force, and peoples relied far more on force. The treacherous Imperial manœuvre, which, after conceding all the rather large demands of the Hungarian Liberals, suddenly put Jellachich and his Croatians in motion against them, was met by the most violent revolutionary measures in Hungary. The Hungarian Ministry was split into two factions;—one of them, represented by M. Deak, the Minister of Justice, which still relied on the German Reichstag for support, lost all power;—the other, represented by Kossuth, hoisting at once the revolutionary flag, carried the nation with it. Now, the distrusted moderate of those days is the trusted leader of this: and though he has cast his confidence in the German party at Vienna to the winds, his tactics are still the same,—strict adherence to traditional forms,—passive resistance to tyranny,—appeal to the public opinion of Europe,—in short open war with Imperialism, but war restricted within constitutional limits and carried on with

the most legitimate constitutional weapons. And this is the policy which under the present condition of Europe is most likely to win. It has won in Italy, when more violent means like those of 1849 would have enthroned France there permanently. It seems likely to pave the way for real reforms in Poland, though at present at least it cannot lead to any substantial independence. And Hungary has many advantages over both Italy and Poland for a chronic warfare of this kind. Her troops are numerous, though not in the country. Their permanent disaffection is certain if no concessions are made, and they are far too important a part of the Austrian army for their permanent disaffection to be at all an agreeable contingency. Her financial resources are great, and are absolutely wasted during such a conflict. Her people are united to a man, and can never be subdued except by extermination. Under these circumstances, the victory of Hungary, if she sticks to the Fabian warfare of M. Deak, is merely a question of time. It is much more certain, as it is much more painful, than violent revolution. What we now see is a partial recurrence of all the events of 1848-49, under a phase far more developed and of far more certain issue. Now, as then, an Imperial plan far shaming in a Central Parliament is half urged, half forced on the Hungarians in exchange for their constitution. Now, as then, they decline it, but with far more unanimity, far distincter firmness, and far less violence. Now, as then, the Germans are eager for centralisation, but the Croats are not now willing to act as the instrument of the German ambition. Now, as then, danger threatens Austria from Italy, but the Hungarians are no longer willing to aid in keeping Italy down while they are fighting for their own freedom. Now, as then, Europe is interested by the patriotic attitude of Hungary, but far more deeply interested, far fuller of admiration than before. And now, in all probability, no Russian intervention would be either conceded by the Czar, or, we hope, permitted by the Western Powers, should Austria again invite it. In short, in every respect the moral case of Hungary is infinitely stronger than it was in 1849;—fortitude alone is necessary to ensure her a final victory over the hereditary obstinacy of Austrian despotism.

WHAT MR CHASE HAS DONE AND WHAT HE HAS NOT DONE.

An impression has gone abroad that the Banks of the Northern States have lent Mr Chase 30,000,000*l* of money, and that he will require no more till Christmas. Till that time, therefore, it is inferred the Treasury at Washington will be full. The real facts are very different. The Banks have contracted to supply 11,125,000*l*, "to bear interest" from the 15th August, and are to have the "privilege," if they choose to exercise it, of lending—

11,125,000*l* on 15th October,
11,125,000*l* on 15th December,

and are to declare whether they will lend the money or not on the 1st October and 1st December. Two-thirds, therefore, of the proposed loan remain "to be placed." The Banks may either lend the money or not, as they please, when the specified time arrives.

And with respect even to the instalment now taken by the Banks, there is an unpleasant clause that "overdue "Treasury notes" and 60 days' Treasury notes may be taken in payment instead of cash. As the Government has already been borrowing as largely as it could in the money market, this option will be extensively exercised.

On the whole, Mr Chase will, as we explained last week, get some money, but it will be doled out to him very cautiously, and will bear no resemblance at all to the large figures with which the American imagination loves to gratify itself.

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

The usual Statistical Tables of the Board of Trade are published in our Supplement. The total declared value of the exports for the month ending the 31st of July, during the present and two last years, is as follows:—

	£
1859	11,285,451
1860	12,522,698
1861	10,094,260

Thus the decrease for the month ending the 31st July last is nearly 20 per cent. on the amount for the corresponding month of 1860, and 10 per cent. on that for the corresponding month of 1859.

If we take, however, the whole seven months ending 31st of July, we shall find a much less marked change. Thus the figures stand for the first seven months of the same three years:—

	£
1859	74,388,610
1860	74,542,687
1861	70,237,685

On the seven months, therefore, the difference between the years 1861 and 1860, instead of being twenty, is but little more than six per cent.. The decline in our export trade is therefore rapidly becoming far more marked. We lose two millions and a half on the last month, and only 4,300,000*l* on the last seven months.

The largest decrease on the month is in the following articles:—

	£
Apparel and cloths	43,892
Beer and ale	36,897
Cottons	818,984
Earthenware	50,443
Haberdashery	136,749
Hardware	160,722
Linens	190,094
Metals	241,087
Copper and brass	101,335
Tin	74,662
Woolens	450,884
Woolen yarn	59,903
Unenumerated articles	123,554

Some articles, however, show a slight increase in the month, of which the principal are:—

	£
Coal and culm	53,200
Cotton yarn	77,374
Machinery	62,755
Wool	70,901

If we turn to the imports into the United Kingdom, both from foreign countries and from British possessions, for the month ending the 30th of June in the same three years, we shall find the following figures. These, however, concern the principal or enumerated articles of import only:—

	£
1859	15,844,674
1860	18,271,568
1861	15,906,290

According to these figures, it would seem as though even the import trade had already fallen below that of last year, and had sunk to the level of that of 1859. But the figures for the quarter and for the half-year suggest a different conclusion. Thus, for the six months ending the 30th of June we find the following figures for the same three years, these totals referring also, it must be remembered, to the principal or enumerated articles:—

	£
1859	60,815,537
1860	73,369,206
1861	62,268,349

At this rate, while the exports in the seven months declined, as we have seen, by six per cent., the imports in the six months increased by nine per cent. The unenumerated articles, however, present a great addition to these figures; and we find the following representing the grand total of imports, of all kinds and from all places, during the quarters and the half-years respectively. Thus, for the quarters ending June 30, the figures stand:—

	£
1859	45,983,000
1860	56,558,000
1861	68,259,000

According to this view, the increase in imports for the quarter ended the 31st of March over last year is inconsiderable. But if we turn to the half-year ending the 30th of June, we find the distinction again more strongly marked:—

	£
1859	75,541,000
1860	92,462,000
1861	99,079,000

Our imports from the United States are always vastly greater than our exports to them. During the present year, this difference has been largely increasing. We will first take our exports to the United States, and for the quarter ending the 30th of June. Thus:—

	£
1859	5,452,000
1860	3,544,000
1861	1,300,000

Here is a reduction of scarcely less than two-thirds on the

year 1860, and of more than three-fourths on the year 1859. The half-year presents results less striking. Thus:—

1859	£ 11,028,000
1860	9,306,000
1861	5,295,000

It is obvious, therefore, that our exports to the United States have been decreasing more rapidly during the quarter ended the 30th of June than during the quarter ended the 31st of March. This was of course to have been expected.

The imports from America have proceeded in an inverse ratio. We take the quarter ending the 30th of June, and find the following figures:—

1859	£ 10,400,000
1860	14,594,000
1861	17,741,000

The half-year, ending also the 30th of June, supplies us with the following figures:—

1859	£ 17,901,000
1860	25,618,000
1861	31,576,000

The imports, therefore, from the United States were greater during the quarter from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, than during the previous quarter from the 1st of January to the 1st of April.

The way in which our trade is divided between the Northern and Southern States is curiously shown in these returns in the half-year ending 30th June, 1861. We exported to the

Northern Ports on the Atlantic	£ 5,066,288
Southern Ports on the Atlantic	228,789

We imported from the

Northern Ports on the Atlantic	£ 10,494,608
Southern Ports on the Atlantic	21,082,161

The trifling importance of our direct trade to the South, or the stupendous importance of our direct trade from the South, could not be better shown.

The following is the comparison of the articles exported to the United States during the seven corresponding months:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer and ale	61,692	57,889	21,127
Cheese	104,923	108,602	153,110
Cottons	2,236,634	2,094,666	1,012,671
Earthenware	337,407	364,581	166,731
Haberstern and millinery	1,020,544	865,640	487,334
Hardware and cutlery	671,589	523,174	331,110
Linen	1,195,828	919,833	409,482
Iron—pig	158,985	91,490	36,309
Bar, bolt, and rod	329,563	385,087	134,015
Railway, of all kinds	573,310	491,540	153,599
Cast	13,515	11,871	8,598
Wrought	283,006	290,775	109,648
Steel, unwrought	260,226	311,604	182,589
Copper—Sheets and nails	62,278	28,896	7,503
Lead	44,629	46,723	1,451
Tin plates	26,416	7,736	22,376
Oil seed	114,494	63,290	1,620
Salt	42,811	54,902	48,357
Silk stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	174,452	83,047	67,913
Other silk articles	108,631	68,434	19,483
Wools	359,941	296,519	110,471
Spirits (British)	32,634	33,645	11,405
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, duffels, and kerseys	495,742	428,706	227,098
Mixed stuffs, flannels, blankets, and carpets	1,462,003	1,099,522	533,809
Worsted stuffs	898,102	642,633	308,140
Totals	11,311,742	9,266,904	4,595,949

Our exports to India are on the decline. The figures for the half-year are—

1859	£ 10,109,563
1860	8,225,607
1861	7,764,044

Contrary to what might have been expected from the effects of the French treaty, it has produced most effect in our exports to France.

These were for the first half of—

1859	£ 2,368,912
1860	2,394,665
1861	3,142,136

while our imports from France were during the same period—

1859	£ 9,615,065
1860	8,622,983
1861	8,766,226

showing that we are sending France more, but that she is not sending us no more. The contrary might have been anticipated, as our reductions of the tariff came into effect immediately, and theirs were for the most part postponed. Doubtless, however, the whole account has been disturbed by the effects of the bad harvest which France as well as we last year experienced.

The following are the quantities of the principal articles

of food and drink received and retained for home consumption during the month of July:—

	Quantities Imported.		Quantities Retained for Home Consumption.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Cocoa	487,992	345,080	192,259	291,523
Coffee	7,497,476	9,600,433	2,833,537	3,983,336
Wheat	509,858	703,842	509,368	702,642
Barley, oats, beans, peas, and Indian corn	1,105,776	758,981	1,105,776	758,981
Wheatmeal and flour	467,659	778,411	467,659	778,411
Spirits—Rum	668,846	852,216	247,266	311,089
Brandy	231,048	260,316	129,978	138,555
Genever	26,642	5,100	16,579	7,722
Sugar, unrefined	848,263	1,339,881	877,563	885,456
Tea	6,848,092	2,451,635	6,664,740	7,032,668
Wine	1,346,311	1,078,739	671,861	518,127

The following are the quantities of raw materials received in the month of July:—

	1859	1860	1861
Cotton	1,417,767	828,035	1,250,865
Flax	129,626	182,765	96,264
Hemp	146,201	53,345	114,452
Jute, &c.	117,754	85,441	108,094
Silk, raw	768,042	365,277	520,466
Tallow	126,242	114,716	70,612
Wool	19,792,983	14,937,537	13,126,636

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

(AMENDED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, AUGUST 1, 1861.)

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Salts of tin, 10 per cent; salts, epsom, glauber, &c., 20 per cent; sandal woods, free; sardines in oil, 30 per cent; sarsaparilla, 10 per cent; satinwood, manufactures of, 30 per cent; satinwood, manufactured, free; sauces not specified, 30 per cent; saws (see steel); scagliola tops, for tables, 30 per cent; scantling, 20 per cent; coral, cut or manufactured, 30 per cent; coral, marine, unmanufactured, free; cordage, tarred, 2½c per lb; cordage, untarred, Manila, 2c per lb; cordage, untarred, all other, 3c per lb; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, 50c per gal; cords, cotton, 30 per cent; corks, 20 per cent; corks, manufactures of cork tree bark, 30 per cent; cork tree bark, unmanufactured, free; corn, Indian, 10c per bushel; corn meal 10 per cent; cosmetics, 30 per cent; cotton bagging, and other similar manufactures not otherwise provided for, valued at less than 10c per square yard, 1½c per lb; cotton bagging over 10c per square yard, 2c per lb; cotton wove shirts and drawers made on frames, composed wholly of cotton, and cotton velvet, worn by men, women, and children, 25 per cent; cotton cords, gimps, galloons, 30 per cent; cotton embroidered, 30 per cent; cotton lace, insertings, braids, &c., 20 per cent; cotton spools, or thread, 30 per cent; cotton, manufactures of, wholly of cotton not bleached, printed, painted, coloured, nor stained, not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces to the square yard, 1c per square yard; cotton, finer goods of like description, not exceeding 140 threads to the square inch, 2c per square yard; cotton, finer, on goods of like description exceeding 140 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, 3c per square yard; cotton ditto ditto, exceeding 200 threads, 4c per square yard; cotton, if bleached, an additional duty of ½c per square yard, cotton, ditto ditto, if printed, painted, coloured, or stained, in addition to all other duties, 10 per cent; cotton goods, not included in above, and cotton goods of every description exceeding in value 16c per square yard, 25 per cent; cotton goods, bleached, unbleached, printed, &c., not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; cotton, unmanufactured, free; cotton plush, for hats, 20 per cent; court plaster, 30 per cent; cowage down, 20 per cent; crayons, 30 per cent; crockeryware, 25 per cent; cream of tartar, 6c per lb; crushed sugars, 4c per lb; crystals for watches, 30 per cent; cubebs, 2c per cent; cudbear, free; currants, 5c per lb; cutlery, 30 per cent; dates, 2c per lb; delaines, 25 per cent; diamonds, not set, 5 per cent; diamonds, glassiers', 10 per cent; diamonds, set in metal, 25 per cent; divi-divi, free; dolls, 30 per cent; down, 30 per cent; drawers, woven, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; drawers, wove wholly of cotton, made on frames, 25 per cent; dried pulp, 20 per cent; Dutch metal in leaf, 10 per cent; dyeing articles, not crude, not otherwise specified, 20 per cent; dye woods, extracts of, not otherwise provided for, free; dye woods, in stuff, free; earthenware, brown or stone ware, 20 per cent; earthenware, crockery, 25 per cent; ebony, manufactured, 30 per cent; ebony, unmanufactured, free; embroidered articles with gold, silver, &c., 30 per cent; emery, in lump or pulverised, free; encaustic tiles, 30 per cent; engravings or plates, 10 per cent; envelopes, 30 per cent; epanettes of gold or metal, 30 per cent; Epsom salts, 20 per cent; ergal, 10 per cent; essences, 30 per cent; extracts for toilet, &c., 30 per cent; extracts of indigo, dyewoods, or madder, not otherwise specified, free; fancy boxes, 30 per cent; fans, 30 per cent; feathers, 30 per cent; feldspar, 20 per cent; felt, adhesive, free; figures, 10 per cent; figs, 5c per lb; fig blue, 20 per cent; figs, preserved, 30 per cent; filberts, 1c per lb; firearms, 30 per cent; fire bricks, 20 per cent; fireboards, paper for, 30 per cent; firecrackers, 30 per cent; fire screens, 30 per cent; firewood, 20 per cent; fisheries, American oil and other products of, free; fish, mackerel, 2 dols per bbl; fish, herring, pickled or salted, 1 dol per bbl; fish, salmon, pickled, 3 dols per bbl; fish, all other, pickled in bbls, 1 dol 50c per

bbi; fish, all not in bbis and not otherwise provided for, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; fish, fresh, free; fish, in oil, 30 per cent; fish glue, 20 per cent; fish hooks, 30 per cent; fish sauce, 30 per cent; fish skins, raw, 20 per cent; fish skin, cases, 30 per cent; fishing lines, silk, 40 per cent; flannels, valued at 30c or less per square yard, 25 per cent; flannels, ditto above 30c ditto, 30 per cent; flannels, coloured, printed, or plaided, 30 per cent; flannels, composed in part of cotton or silk, 30 per cent; flats, braid, &c., for bonnets, 30 per cent; flax, manufactures of, or of which flax is a component part or chief value, valued not over 30c per square yard, 25 per cent; flax, manufactures of, value over 30c per square yard, 30 per cent; flax, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; flax thread, 30 per cent; flax packed thread, 30 per cent; flax twine, 30 per cent; flax, tow of, 5 dols per ton; flax, cotton bagging, &c., composed wholly or in part of, worth under 10c per square yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; flax, cotton bagging, &c., composed wholly or in part of, worth over 10c per square yard, 2c per lb; flaxseed, per bushel of 52 lbs, 10c per lb; flaxseed oil, 20c per gal; flints, wrought or not, free; flocks, waste or shoddy, 10 per cent; floorcloths (see oilcloths); floor matting, 20 per cent; floss silks, 30 per cent; flour of sulphur, 20 per cent; flowers, 30 per cent; flowers, artificial, 30 per cent; flowers used in dyeing, manufacturing, free; French chalk, free; frames, &c., for umbrellas, &c., 30 per cent; fowls, free; foils, copper, silver, tin, 30 per cent; fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for, 10 per cent; fruits, preserved in sugar, &c., 30 per cent; fullers' earth, free; fulminates, 20 per cent; furs, undressed on the skin, 10 per cent; furs, dressed on the skin, 10 per cent; fur hats or caps, 30 per cent; furs, hatters, dressed or undressed, not on the skin, 10 per cent; fur, muffs and other manufactures, not specified, 30 per cent; furniture, 30 per cent; galloons, cotton, 30 per cent; galloons, gold or metal, 30 per cent; galloons, silk, 40 per cent; gamboge, 10 per cent; game, 30 per cent; garden seeds, free; gelatine, 30 per cent; gems, not set, 5 per cent; gems, set in metal, 25 per cent; German silver, 30 per cent; giltware, 30 per cent; gilt, mock jewellery, 25 per cent; gimps, cotton or linen, 30 per cent; gimps, silk, 40 per cent; gin, first proof, 40c per gal; gin, second proof, 43c per gal; gin, third proof, 47c per gal; gin, fourth proof, 48c per gal; gin, fifth proof, 56c per gal; gin, under proof, 40c per gal; ginger, ground, 5c per lb; ginger, root, 36c per lb; ginger, preserved or pickled, 30 per cent; gin, cases and bottles, 30 per cent; ginghams, same as cottons; glasswares, of cut glass, 30 per cent; glasswares, all others not specially mentioned, not cut, 25 per cent; glass, apothecaries' vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of 9 ounces each, 25 per cent; glass, apothecaries' vials and bottles, exceeding above 6 ounces, and not exceeding 16 ounces each, 25 per cent; glass, bottles, black, not filled, 25 per cent; glass, filled, 30 per cent; glass, buttons, cut, 30 per cent; glass, green pocket bottles, 25 per cent; glass, jar, filled, 30 per cent; glass, jars, plain, not filled, 25 per cent; glass, looking, with paper and wood frames; 30 per cent; glass, paintings on, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent; glass, plates, or discs, unwrought, for optical instruments, 10 per cent; glass, shades, 25 per cent; glass, cut, 30 per cent; glass, all articles of, not specified, plain, or moulded, 25 per cent; glass, plain or moulded, weighing under 6 ounces, except tumblers, 25 per cent; glass, cut, ornaments for chandeliers, 30 per cent; glass, tumblers, plain and moulded, 25 per cent; glass, rough plate, cylinder or window, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1c per square foot; glass, above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per square foot; glass, above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 2c per square foot; glass, all above that and not exceeding in weight 1 lb per square foot, 3c per square foot; glass, sheets or tables, 3c per square foot; glass, rough plate, cylinder or broad, weighing over 100 lbs per square foot, liable to additional duty at same rates; glass, crown, plate or polished, and on all other window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per square foot; glass, above that and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, $\frac{2}{3}$ c per square foot; glass, above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 4c per square foot; glass, all above that, 5c per square foot; glass, if exceeding 150 lbs per 100 square foot, liable to additional duty of 4c per lb; gold leaf, 20 per cent; granadilla, manufactures of, 30 per cent; granadilla, unmanufactured, free; grapes, 20 per cent; grass cloth, 25 per cent; green vitriol, 25c per 100 lbs; grindstones, wrought, 10 per cent; grindstones, rough, free; guano, free; gum copal, 10c per lb; gums, all crude, used for same purp: ses as gum copal, 10c per lb; gunpowder, 50 per cent; gutta percha, unmanufactured, free; hair, bracelets, chains, &c., 30 per cent; haircloth, 25 per cent; hair, cleaned, but unmanufactured, 10 per cent; hair, curled, 20 per cent; hair, goats', alpaca, &c., unmanufactured (see wool); hair, goats', alpaca, &c., in its ordinary condition, or if changed to evade duty, by admixture, to or below 18 cents per lb, 9c per lb; hair, human, prepared, 30 per cent; hair, manufactures of goats' and mohair, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent; hair pencils, 30 per cent; hair, uncleaned and unmanufactured, free; hams, 2c per lb; hats, of wool, 20 per cent; hats, fur, 30 per cent; hatters' plush, cotton, 20 per cent; hemp, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 20 per cent; hemp seed, per bushel, 52 lbs, 10c; hemp seed oil, 20c per gal; hemp, tow of, 10 dols per ton; hemp, Manila, 25 dols per ton; hemp, unmanufactured, Russia, 40 dols per ton; hemp, yarn,

4c per lb; hemp, seines, 6c per lb; hemp, cotton bagging, &c., valued at less than 10c per square yard, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; hemp, over 10c per square yard, 2c per lb; hides, 10 per cent; hops, 10 per cent; honey, 10c per gal; horn, manufactures of, 10 per cent; india rubber, raw or manufactured, 10 per cent; india rubber, shoes and boots, 30 per cent; indigo, free; ink, 30 per cent; insertings, cotton, 20 per cent; insertings, thread lace, 20 per cent; instruments of United States or colleges, free; inventions, models of, free; iodine, salts of, 15 per cent; ipecacuanha, 10 per cent; iridium, free; iris, or orris root, free; iron, anvils, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; anchors, and parts of, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; axles, 2c per lb; bars, rolled or hammered, called flats, not less than one inch nor more than seven inches wide, nor less than a quarter nor more than two inches thick, 15 dols per ton; bars, round, not under half an inch nor more than four inches diameter, 15 dols per ton; bars, square, not under half an inch nor more than four inches square, 15 dols per ton; bloom, less finished than bars and more advanced than pig (except castings), 15 dols per ton; bars for railroads made to pattern ready to lay down, not over six inches high, 12 dols per ton; bars for inclined planes, made to pattern, ready to lay down, not over six inches high, 12 dols per ton; boiler plates, 20 dols per ton; butts, cast, 2c per lb; bands, not otherwise specified, 20 dols per ton; bolts, wrought, 2c per lb; bed screws, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; brads, cut, not over 16 oz per 1,000, 2c per 1,000; brads, over 16 oz per 1,000, 2c per lb; cables or chains, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; castings, all not enumerated, 25 per cent; chains of wire or rods, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; chains, ditto, under $\frac{1}{2}$ and not under $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, 2c per lb; chains, under $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch diameter, and not under No. 9 wire gauge, $\frac{2}{3}$ c per lb; chains, as above, under No. 9, 25 per cent; coated with zinc, 2c per lb; flues, 2c per lb; gas pipe, cast, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; gas tubes, wrought, galvanized, 2c per lb; hangers, 1c per lb; hinges, cast, 2c per lb; hollow ware, glazed, $\frac{2}{3}$ c per lb; hollow ware, tinned, $\frac{2}{3}$ c per lb; hoop, not otherwise specified, 20 dols per ton; hinges, wrought, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; hammers, 2c per lb; loops, less finished than bars and more advanced than pigs, except castings, 15 dols per ton; malleable castings not otherwise provided for 2c per lb; mill, wrought, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; crank, wrought, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; manufactures, not otherwise enumerated, 30 per cent; nails, cut, scrap iron, 6 dols per ton; screws of any other metal than iron, 30 per cent; sculpture for colleges, free; sealing wax, 30 per cent; seal oil, 10 per cent; seaweed, 20 per cent; seed lac, free; seeds, garden and other, for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes not specified, free; cigars, valued at 5 dols, or less, per 1,000, 20c per lb; cigars, valued at over 5 dols, not over 10 dols per 1,000, 40c per lb; cigars valued over 10 dols, 60c per lb and 10 per cent; senegal, gum, free; sepia, 10 per cent; sewing silk, in gum or purified, 40 per cent; shaddock, 10 per cent; sheathing metal, not iron, in sheets 48 by 14 inches, weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot, free; sheathing paper, 10 per cent; sheeting, Russia and others, of flax or hemp, 25 per cent; shellac, free; shell boxes, 30 per cent; shells, manufactures of, 30 per cent; shells, tortoise and unmanufactured, free; sherry wine, 50 per cent; shirts, wove, all made on frames, 30 per cent; shoddy or waste, 10 per cent; shoes and boots, wholly of india rubber, 30 per cent; shoe lastings, mohair, free; shot, lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; shooks, free; sidearms, 30 per cent; silk, raw, singles, tram and thrown or organzine, 25 per cent; silks, valued at and not over 1 dol per square yard, 30 per cent; silks, valued at and over 1 dol per square yard, 40 per cent; silk, velvets, &c., valued at 3 dols per square yard or under, 35 per cent; silk, velvets, valued over 3 dols per square yard, 40 per cent; silk, sewing, 40 per cent; silk, floss, 30 per cent; silk, ribbons, galloons, fringes, laces, tassels, buttons, braids, &c., 40 per cent; silk, twist, and silk and mohair, 40 per cent; silk, manufactures of, not specified, 40 per cent; silk, embroideries, 40 per cent; silver and silver cloths, free; silver, embroideries, 30 per cent; silver leaf, 20 per cent; silver, manufactures of, not specified, 30 per cent; silver plated metal, 30 per cent; sisal grass, unmanufactured, 10 dols per ton; sisal grass, manufactured, not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent; skates (see steel); skins, raw, dried, salt, or pickled, 10 per cent; skins, tanned, dressed, not otherwise provided for, 20 per cent; slate pencils, 30 per cent; slates, 30 per cent; smalts, free; snuff, lb, 10c per lb; soap, 30 per cent; soap, stocks and stuff, 10 per cent; socks, made on frames, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; soda, bicarbonate of, 1 cent per lb; soda, ash, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb; soda, nitrate, crude, free; soda, nitrate, refined, 10 per cent; souvenirs, 30 per cent; spar ornaments, 30 per cent; spars, 20 per cent; spelter, in sheets, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb; spelter, in pigs or blocks, 1 cent per lb; spelter, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, 1 cent per lb; spermaceti candles, 8c per lb; sperm, not otherwise specified, 20 per cent; spirits, distilled from grains, 50c per gal; spirits, turpentine, 10c per gal; sponges, 10 per cent; spunk, 10 per cent; squills, 10 per cent; starch, 20 per cent; starch, burnt, 10 per cent; stars, gold or metal, 30 per cent; statuary, 10 per cent; staves, not otherwise specified, 20 per cent; staves, for pipes, hogheads, &c., free; stearine candles, 4c per lb; steel, in bars, ingots, sheets, or wire, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, valued at 7c per lb or less, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb; steel, ditto, over 7 and not over 11c per lb, 2c per lb; steel, not specified, 20 per cent; steel, manufactured, not otherwise

specified, 30 per cent; steel, cross-cut saws, 8c per 7 lin ft; steel mill pit, and drag saws, not over 9 inches wide, 12c per lin ft; steel, over 9 inches wide, 20c per lin ft; steel, skates, costing 20 cents or less per pair, 6c per pair; steel, skates, over 20 cents, 30 per cent; steel, wire, less than 1/4 inch in diameter, not less than No. 16, 2c per lb and 15 per cent; steel, wire, less than No. 16, 2 1/2c per lb and 15 per cent; stereotype plates, 20 per cent; still bottoms, 20 per cent; stocks, 30 per cent; stoneware, not ornamented, above the capacity of 10 gallons, free; stoneware, common, 20 per cent; stoneware, painted, white, &c., 25 per cent; straw, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; strings for musical instruments, 20 per cent; sugars, brown, muscovado, or raw, 2c per lb; sugars, candy, 6c per lb; sugars, clayed and white, advanced beyond the raw state, above No. 12 Dutch standard, not refined, 2 1/2c per lb; sugars, concentrated, 2c per lb; sugars, refined, 4c per lb; sugars, crushed, 4c per lb; sugars, loaf, 4c per lb; sugars, lump, 4c per lb; sugars, melado, concentrated, 2c per lb; sugars, molasses, concentrated, 2c per lb; sugars, refined, 4c per lb; sugars, refined, tinctured, 6c per lb; sugars, syrup of, 2c per lb; sugar, white, not refined, 2 1/2c per lb; sulphate of alumina, 50c per 100 lbs; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined, 20 per cent; sulphate of copper, 20 per cent; sulphate of iron, 25c per 100 lbs; sulphate of lime, free; sulphate of magnesia, 20 per cent; sulphate of zinc, 20 per cent; sulphate of quinine, 20 per cent; sulphur, floor of, 20 per cent; sulphuric acid, free; sulphuret of arsenic, free; sumac, free; suspenders, India rubber, 30 per cent; sweetmeats, 30 per cent; taggers, iron, 10 per cent; tallow, 1c per lb; tallow candles, 2c per lb; tanning articles, free; tapers, spermacetti or wax, 8c per lb; tapers, stearine, 4c per lb; tapioca, 10 per cent; tar, 20 per cent; tartar, crude, free; tartaric acid, 10c per lb; tartrate of antimony, 20 per cent; tassels, gold or metals, 30 per cent; tea, 15c per lb; teeth, manufactured, 10 per cent; terne, plates, 10 per cent; teuteneque, in blocks or pigs, 1c per lb; teuteneque in sheets, 1 1/2c per lb; teuteneque, manufactured or otherwise specified, 1c per lb; teuzies, 10 per cent; tin, in pigs, bars or blocks, free; tin, manufactures of, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent; tin, plates, 10 per cent; tin, salts of, 10 per cent; tinctal, free; tinctures, toilet, 30 per cent; tobacco, unmanufactured, in leaf, 25 per cent; tobacco, all other, 30 per cent; tortoise shell, free; toys, 30 per cent; tumblers, not cut or painted, 25 per cent; turmeric, free; turpentine 10c per gal; twines, 30 per cent; twist, of silk, 4c per cent; umber, 1/2c per lb; umbrellas, 30 per cent; vandyke brown, 20 per cent; vanilla beans, 10 per cent; varnish, 20 per cent; vegetable dye, crude, free; vegetables, in cases, &c., 30 per cent; vegetables, not otherwise specified, 10 per cent; vellum, 30 per cent; velvet, printed or painted (see cotton and silk); velvet, in piece, of cotton (see cotton); Venetian red, 20 per cent; verdigris, 10 per cent; vermicelli, 30 per cent; vermillion, 20 per cent; vinegar, 6c per gal; vitriol, blue, 20 per cent; vitriol, green, 1/2c per lb; vitriol, oil of, free; vitriol, white, 20 per cent; waters, 30 per cent; walking sticks, 30 per cent; watches, 15 per cent; watch materials, &c., 15 per cent; watch glasses, 30 per cent; water colours, 30 per cent; wearing apparel, in use, free; webbing, 30 per cent; weid, free; whale oil (see oil); whalebone of foreign fisheries, 20 per cent; wheat, 20c per bush; whisky (same as rum); white lead (see lead); white, Paris, dry, 35c per 100 lbs; white, Paris, in oil, 1 dol 35c per 100 lbs; whiting, 25c per 100 lbs; willow for baskets, 20 per cent; wines, 50 per cent; woods, unmanufactured, free; wood, cedar ebony, &c., manufactured, 30 per cent; woollen clothing, 12c per lb and 25 per cent; wool, embroidered, 30 per cent; wool, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent; woollen shawls, 12c per lb and 25 per cent; woollen hats, 20 per cent; wool, sheep's, or hair of the alpaca, goat, &c., unmanufactured, valued at 18c or less per lb at place of export, 5 per cent; wool, ditto, exceeding 18c and not exceeding 24c per lb, 3c per lb; wool, exceeding 24c per lb, 9c per lb; wool, not in its ordinary condition, or if changed to evade duty, or reduced by admixture below 18c, 9c per lb; wool, mixed, appraised at 24c, 9c per lb; wool, sheep skins, raw, 15 per cent; worsted, all delaines, muslin delaines, barege, grey or uncoloured, 25 per cent; worsted, bunting and all other stained, coloured, or printed wools, not otherwise specified, 30 per cent; woollen yarn, valued at 50c and not over 1 dol per lb, 12c per lb and 15 per cent; woollen yarn, value over 1 dol, 12c per lb and 25 per cent; woollen yarn under 50c, not finer than No. 14, 25 per cent; woollen yarn, finer than No. 14, 30 per cent; worsted, manufactures of, not specified, 30 per cent; worsted yarn, valued at 50c and not over 1 dol per lb, 12c per lb and 15 per cent; worsted yarn, valued over 1 dol, 12c per lb and 25 per cent; yarns, 10 per cent; yarn hemp, 4c per lb; yarn, coir, 1c per lb; zinc, iron coated with, 2c per lb; zinc, oxide of, in oil, 1 1/2c per lb; zinc, sulphate of, 20 per cent; zinc, unmanufactured, 1c per lb; zinc, manufactured, not specified, 30 per cent; zinc, in blocks or pigs, 1c per lb; zinc, in sheets, 1 1/2c per lb.

And be it further enacted, that all articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges, and all other articles, goods, wares, and merchandise not imported direct from the place of their growth or production, or in foreign vessels,

entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this Act, 10 per centum ad valorem: Provided that this rule shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels.

And be it further enacted, that from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be allowed on all articles wholly manufactured of material imported, on which duties have been paid, when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided that 10 per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States, by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

And be it further enacted, that all goods, wares and merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares, and merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passing of this Act, shall be subject to pay such duties as are provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this Act.

And provided further, that all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this Act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid in three months after the same are deposited, and goods designed for exportation and consumption in foreign countries may be withdrawn by the owner at any time before the expiration of three years after the same are deposited, such goods, if not withdrawn in three years, to be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury: Provided, that merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of 25 per cent. thereto: Provided also, that merchandise upon which duties have been paid, if exported to a foreign country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, 1 per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

And be it further enacted, that all Acts and parts of Acts repugnant to the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, that the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this Act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this Act.

Agriculture.

THE HARVEST.

THE wheat harvest in England is for the most part finished, and a finer has never been known. The grain is, generally, of the best quality and of unusual weight; from 66 lbs to 69 lbs per bushel being often spoken of as the weight of new wheat. This will in a degree compensate for a thin crop which unquestionably has been the most prevalent, although in some districts, as in Berkshire, around Windsor, we are told by competent judges that the wheat crop there, taken as a whole, will be an average one. We notice that the South Lincolnshire correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* speaks of the wheat crops of that great wheat-growing district as "very varied," and as likely "to be defective in quality and yield." Some of the crops are stated to be affected with mildew, and the ears, though long, are said to be thinly set. We believe, however, that a more cheerful account is more generally applicable to the bulk of the wheat crop. That the land is foul, is not to be denied, but that will be remedied if we have a dry autumn. Barley is of first quality, but the quantity turns out to be less than was at one time expected. The crop which everywhere seems to have succeeded best is the oat crop, and with an abundant produce, the weight per bushel will universally prove much beyond an average. The grain markets continue steady, and as the breadth of wheat is certainly less than usual, no great reduction is looked for by the trade. It is in the farmers' favour that the intrinsic—flour-making—value of their wheat is high.

Meadows and pastures are beginning to tell of dry weather, and in some places water is getting short. As yet, however, stock of all kinds have thriven, though the last ten days must have been trying to feeding beasts. The feeding pastures are very uneven. At one time the grass grew so rapidly that the stock could not consume it, consequently the animals selected the best portions, leaving a good deal of rough grass, which they will now never touch. This is always an untoward state of things for the grazier. The potato disease has not made much progress of late, and in many cases where a great loss was expected, the percentage of diseased tubers, when dug, turns out to be small. This crop,

however, is very various. On the whole, the farmer will scarcely recover his losses of last year, but his produce of this year will be very good and saleable, while the dry and hot weather will go far to restore the land to a more healthy condition, and afford opportunities for clearing it. His prospect is at least hopeful as regards next year.

AUSTRALIAN FARMING.

It must interest great numbers of persons who have relatives in Australia, or who may contemplate, more or less of immediately, an emigration to that part of the world, to catch such a glimpse of Australian husbandry and the wants and wishes of Australian husbandmen as the local agricultural journals afford. We have now before us several numbers of the *Victorian Farmers' Journal*, and the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, which give a few such glimpses. The editor of the *Farmer's Journal* writes an account of a visit to the farm of Mr Barton, "situated on the basaltic plains at the southern base of the Ausaghe Yowang Hills (commonly called the Anakies), about half way between Geelong and Bacchus Marsh, and distant about 12 miles from the Duck Ponds station on the Geelong and Melbourne Railway." After some description of the district, the writer states that Mr Barton had been farming very successfully for some years in that neighbourhood, having previously had considerable experience as a farmer in the sister colony of South Australia, but he had no knowledge of farming till he arrived in Australia. It seems that much of late has been said in the province of Victoria "about farming not being a remunerative business," and the writer puts "the actual experience of a really practical man" against the truth of such an opinion. That Mr Barton's neighbours have the advantages of a good soil and situation is evident, for we learn that "the soil on the ranges, and on the slopes in the immediate vicinity, is of the richest description, and consists of a thick black mould, such as we generally find near the site of volcanic eruptions. The natural grasses are very luxuriant, and support at the rate of about three sheep to the acre. One gentleman has 3,000 acres fenced in and rendered sheep proof, which supports at the present moment 3,000 sheep. The crops, too, have turned out excellent, and as much as 40 bushels of wheat and upwards per acre have been attained on the slopes of the ranges." Mr Barton's farm however is at some distance from the ranges, and the soil is "of a brownish stiff clay, hard on the surface, and here and there a plentiful outcrop of boulders. The natural grasses too are of the poorest kind." His farm "forms part of a stony plain, and as bleak, barren, and unpromising a plain as one could well imagine." Such land is usually considered in the colony as valueless except for sheep grazing. On such land, then, profitable results have been achieved. The following are the operations of 1859:—The land having been previously broken up, it was ploughed and sown, the corn reaped, and thrashed, produced from 150 acres of wheat land 20 bushels to the acre, equal, at 6s per bushel, to 900l. The reaping and thrashing being done by machinery, gave Mr Barton an advantage over those of his brethren who adhere to hand reaping and thrashing, and this really made up all his profit. A pair of horses will plough five acres a week, which cost "for wages 20s, rations 6s, horsefeed 10s, and blacksmith work 4s per week. Total for five acres, 40s, or at the rate of 8s per acre. In sowing, two teams of working bullocks (four bullocks to the team) and one man, for sowing, managed five acres per day; allowing wages and rations as before, and a little for tear and wear, the expense will be 12s 2d for five acres. Then there is the seed at the rate of 1½ bushel to the acre, 12s 6d—for the 5 acres, 62s 6d; allow also for contingencies an additional sum, say 5s 4d. This will make the whole five acres 6l, being at the rate of 1l 4s per acre. In harvesting, Mr Barton employs one of Mellor's Adelaide stripping machines, along with one of Hornsby's spike roller winnowing machines, and so the reaping, winnowing, and bagging operations are carried on in the field at one and the same time. By using these machines he was able to reap, clean, and bag his wheat at the rate of seven to eight acres per day, and at a cost of only 9s per acre. Mr Barton estimates that the whole of the plant and machinery requisite for farming, say 150 acres of wheat, on land similar to his own, may be purchased for 200l; and he believes that 50l per annum, or 25 per cent., for tear and wear, depreciation of stock, &c., would be amply sufficient. On 150 acres, then, this would amount to 6s 8d per acre. The wheat crop on this farm yielded from 20 bushels and upwards per acre; and the price obtained, on the farm, was 7s 3d per bushel on the average."

Such land may be rented at 20s per acre, and the following is the result:—

	£	s	d
Ploughing, per acre.....	0	8	0
Sowing.....	0	2	6
Seed, at 1½ bushel.....	0	12	6
Reaping, &c.....	0	9	0
Tear and wear, and depreciation of stock.....	0	6	8
Rent.....	1	0	0
Cost per acre.....	2	18	8
150 acres, 20 bushels, at 6s.....	900	0	0
Cost of do., at 2l 18s 8d per acre.....	435	0	0
	465	0	0

A British farmer would say "But the farm can't be all wheat," and that some allowance must be made for keeping up the fertility of the soil to a given wheat-growing power. But perhaps our Victorian farmers have not yet exhausted the original fertility of the land, and at all events we present the account as one which the editor deemed entitled to the heading of "The farm that paid the rent and something more." It strikes us that such land as is described must in Victoria be considered very highly rented at 20s per acre. We should have supposed such land would scarcely bear any rent. In contrast with the cost of 9s per acre for reaping and thrashing according to Mr Barton's practice, the cost of the ordinary system of hand reaping is thus stated:—

	£	s	d
Reaping, per acre.....	1	0	0
Rations and grog.....	0	2	2
Carting.....	0	5	0
Thrashing.....	0	11	8
Winnowing and bagging.....	0	5	0
Cost per acre.....	2	3	10

The *Gazette* also deals with the same subject, and admits that "farming, as a rule, has not paid in Victoria," and attributes it to the excessive cost of labour, and the bad quality of much of that labour. The remedy suggested to the farmers is this:—"Let them establish labour depots in the towns and centres of population supported by themselves. Let them pledge themselves only to engage servants at these appointed places, or at their own homesteads, at the rate fixed by a majority. Let them insist on such terms of service as shall include harvest time during the summer six months hiring, and ploughing and sowing during the winter period. Men must be prevented from allowing their engagements to terminate immediately before harvest time and seed time commence." Whether such suggestion indicates a very full acquaintance with economical laws may be a question. It points, however, to this, that farming, to be profitable in Australia, must be largely aided by machinery, and that farmers ought to secure the best men they can meet with on permanent engagements, and to do so they must give good wages. Other work is plentiful and highly paid, and the farmer must act accordingly. Slovenly farming, however, seems to be the rule, for in another number of the *Gazette* we find these remarks:—"No country in the world possesses greater capabilities for judicious farming than Victoria, because there is no country where the green and root crops can be cultivated to more advantage. It is the home of the mangel, beet, parsnip, carrot, sorghum, and millet, and it is incomprehensible to many how, with all those facilities at our fingers' ends, and with a virgin soil to open up, we should continue to persevere in the old slovenly system that is neither comfortable nor profitable. More especially are we astonished at those farmers who are their own landlords..... Their ground is their own, and if they choose to work it out in a few years by practising a most unproductive system of husbandry, they leave no resource left to fall back upon."

We find in the *Gazette* also some judicious advice to the colonial farmers to rear hedges to take the places of their constantly decaying wood fences. Hawthorn and holly grow too slowly, and furze hedges would be liable to take fire in a country where the natural grasses are periodically burnt. Acacia is the plant recommended for fencing as quick growing, and, if properly cut, making a strong fence. It is best raised by seed sown where the hedge-row is wanted.

The vine is evidently a topic of much interest to the Australian farming public, for we find its treatment the object of constant comment. The *Farmers' Journal* states the produce of five small vineyards, the largest being four acres, and neither of the others exceeding an acre and a half, in the neighbourhood of the Murray River, in 1861, at 5,988 gallons, being an average of 630 gallons per acre. Storekeepers are offering 7s 6d per gallon for the new wine, without troubling themselves much about the quality. This makes the gross return from an acre of vines for the present year 236l 5s. The colonial wine, however, when one year old sells for from 15s to 21s per gallon in the district. This season has been a good one, and 600 gallons to the acre, at 5s per gallon, is said to be more like an average yield, representing 125l per acre. The district around Albany, in the valley in the Murray, is said to offer great advantages for the growth of the vine. In South Australia the vine is grown on a far larger scale.

Literature.

COMMERCIAL LITERATURE.

THE THEORY OF THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES. London: Effingham Wilson.

The simple title of this treatise gives an idea of its subject, but scarcely conveys a correct notion of its value. The subject of the Foreign Exchanges may be treated both theoretically and practically. Many political economists have written explanatory dissertations, expounding at more or less length, and with more or less accuracy, the abstract principles which regulate exchange transactions. Many experienced cambists have written careful treatises which show in what manner the needful calculations of the

exchange market may be worked most concisely and most correctly. But no writer had, before the appearance of the present work, attempted to pass from the theoretical to the practical part of the subject. Between such a dissertation as appears in Mr Mill's "Political Economy" and such a dissertation as appears in Mr Tate's "Cambist," there is a vast intellectual interval. We wish to know how those book principles affect those mercantile sums: we know that they do, it is proved that they do, but our imagination is not able to perceive in what manner.

The short treatise of which we have given the concise title above endeavours, in some degree, to supply the missing link in mercantile science. It is written by some one who is thoroughly conversant with actual exchange transactions; by some one who has daily watched them for the purpose of ensuring a profit or of avoiding a loss; by some one who has learned to read in "miscellaneous parcels" of foreign bills the precise history and true significance of each; and by one who also has thoroughly weighed the speculations of philosophical writers upon this complicated subject, and who has learned from the necessity of tracing out all the agencies which operate on the exchange market, before assigning with confidence any remarkable phenomenon to the causative influence of any one of them. The subject of the book is exactly that middle region which we have described as hitherto comparatively unnoticed. It deals with facts by the aid of principles; it confirms principles by the help of facts.

The time is very favourable for such an attempt. Almost all the contributions of practical men to abstract science have been stimulated by pressing controversies. They have endeavoured to give such help just where they had found that they needed help themselves. They have wished to impart the distinct ideas given by first hand experience, and to remove the shadowy conceptions which disguise the real facts from those who half see them. Such a subject is that of our foreign exchanges at the present moment. The events of last year brought them constantly to the surface. We saw, first, the curious stratagems of the Bank of France; next, the American Revolution, with its long train of very singular and very important effects; lastly, but most memorable of all, the certain efficiency of a rise in the rate of interest in preserving our Bank reserve from exhaustion, and our commerce from panic and confusion. Such events are just those which most arouse the attention of an experienced man who has to deal with them as matters of business,—are just those on which he is most likely to give us valuable information. There are three questions respecting the foreign exchanges on which there is much curiosity just now. 1st. How far can one country draw gold from another? 2ndly. In what manner did the Americans succeed in obtaining from Europe such vast supplies? 3rdly. In what manner does the rise in the value of money correct the exchanges? We, all of us see that it does; but most of us would be puzzled to explain precisely how. We cannot of course discuss such large topics within the narrow limits of a review, but we will, in a future notice, attempt to give a very slight sketch of the mode in which our author appears to answer them.

LIGHTHOUSES AND BEACONS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES. Two Letters addressed to the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, by ALEXANDER GORDON, Member Inst. C. Engineers. London: Strangeways and Walden, Castle street, Leicester square.

The above pamphlet contains two letters which have been addressed to the President of the Board of Trade on the Lighthouse System of the British Colonies. Mr Gordon appears to have considerable experience in the subject, and as early as 1847 suggested to the Government of the day the expediency of a department to superintend the erection and maintenance of colonial lights. Like too many others, Mr Gordon complains that he is likely to be passed by, notwithstanding the labour and thought that for many years he has bestowed upon colonial lighthouse engineering, and that the fruits of his industry are likely to be bestowed upon official favourites.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

THE ORdeal OF FREE LABOUR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. By W. G. SEWELL. London: S. Low, Son, and Co., 47 Ludgate Hill. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1861.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

This valuable and interesting work is a revised reprint of letters written to the *New York Times* during a tour in the British West Indies in the years 1859-60. The author says (p. 177) that he "came to the West Indies imbued with the American idea that African freedom had been a curse to every branch of agricultural and commercial industry," and the ground from which he starts is professedly that the question of emancipation "is a commercial question, and must be determined by a commercial standard." (P. 49). Passing by the curious anomaly which this involves (i.e., the testing by a commercial standard that system which commences by stealing the labourer who is to manufacture your merchandise), there is an evident advantage in examining slavery from every point of view. It would be a moral contradiction if that social state which begins by de-humanising one race could really and permanently benefit another. Mr Sewell's very careful and elaborate inquiry into the subject proves abundantly that such has not

been the case; that slavery did not answer even to the West India planters themselves, and that in proportion as they have cordially accepted emancipation and really worked out its consequences, has it been beneficial to them as well as to the blacks.

Mr Sewell found that the islands differed from each other in so many important particulars, that he wisely insists on judging the commercial problem of each island separately, before proceeding to any general deductions. Commencing with the Windward Islands, he landed at Barbadoes in the beginning of 1859. Here, he says, emancipation has been a decided success. Of the 106,000 acres in Barbadoes, 100,000 are under cultivation. The profits of sugar-growing with free labour are amply remunerative, and "agricultural land in Barbadoes will bring at this moment double what it brought under slavery, and infinitely more than land brings in Cuba."—(P. 52.) Taking an average of sugar exportations, he states (p. 62) that the crop "from 1720 to 1800 was 23,000 hhds per annum, and from 1800 to 1830 was 20,000 hhds, showing a decline under slavery of 3,000 hhds."

Let us now look at the Barbadoes sugar exportations of the present day, premising with the observation that from 1826 to 1830 the average weight of a hogshead of sugar was 12 cwts; from 1830 to 1850, 14 cwts, and is now from 15 to 16 and even 17 cwts. With this difference of weight against her, Barbadoes exported, in 1852, 49,610 hhds; in 1853, 38,316 hhds; in 1854, 44,492 hhds; in 1855, 39,692 hhds; in 1856, 43,532 hhds; in 1857, 38,858 hhds; and in 1858, 50,778 hhds, or nearly double what she exported during the most favourable year of slavery! It must be remembered that this immense sugar-crop comes from about one-fourth of the land under cultivation. I have no statistics in regard to other productions, but the average exportation of miscellaneous articles of native growth may be valued at 20,000 sterling per annum, and the inference is that a considerable portion of the island, and especially the lots owned by the labouring population, are grown in articles of food for home consumption.

As to the imports, "in the year 1832 the largest number of vessels entered Barbadoes under the slavery régime, and amounted in all to 689 vessels, of 79,000 tons. In 1856—I select the year at random—966 vessels, of 114,800 tons, were entered, and this may be taken as an average of the last eight years." "While under slavery American importations did not exceed in value 60,000 per annum, they now average five and six times that amount. As an illustration I select again the imports of the year 1856, having the figures before me. The values of breadstuffs and food imported that year from the United States amounted to more than 200,000; of manufactured articles, to 70,000; of lumber and wood goods, to 20,000; and of horses and mules, to 6,000; besides minor articles. The fact, then, that all the American importations have greatly increased, and that they are required by the masses, as their nature indicates, and that they are obtained at much cheaper rates than if brought from Europe, as they formerly were, are so many arguments in favour of the prosperity of Barbadoes, and of the improved condition of her labouring population."—(Pp. 63-5.)

Mr Sewell shows that the flourishing condition of the sugar estates in Barbadoes is greatly owing to the cheapness of labour which is peculiar to that island. The population there "is extremely dense, averaging 800 persons to the square mile, and partly from an aversion of the negro to leave his house, partly from his fear, still easily excited, of being sold into slavery, no material emigration from the island has ever taken place. In Barbadoes, therefore, labour has always been abundant..... But no credit is due to the Barbadian plantocracy for retaining that adequate labouring population in their employ. To the latter it was the option of work at low wages, and on most illiberal terms, or starvation."—(Pp. 33-4.) In spite, however, of this and other obstacles, the coloured Barbadians have decidedly risen in the social scale since emancipation. "The small proprietors of Barbadoes holding less than five acres have increased from 1,100 to 3,537. A great majority of these proprietors were formerly slaves, subsequently free labourers, and finally landholders."—(P. 39.) Mr Sewell is of opinion that the coloured mechanics and artisans of Barbadoes "are equal in general intelligence to the artisans and mechanics of any race in any part of the world equally remote from the great centres of civilisation," and adds that "it is impossible to produce a single man of colour in Barbadoes; if he can boast of any education at all, who will answer to the popular idea of the negro character."—(Pp. 45-6.)

Of the morality of the Barbadians Mr Sewell does not speak so well as of their industry. He bears witness to a serious amount of vice among them, but he thinks that it might be greatly diminished by educational means. The planters, he says, although convinced that free labour is much more economical than slave labour, have not heartily accepted emancipation as a whole. They still set their faces against the elevation of the labourers, and refuse political rights even to the most advanced section of the coloured classes,—the wealthy and cultivated mulattoes. In spite of the immense changes of recent times, "the Barbadian franchise remains as it stood a century ago"; it "utterly excludes the middle class from the polls, and places legislation under the complete control of the planting interest."—(Pp. 37-8.) Still worse, the difference of colour separates members of the same social class, to a deplorable extent. "White planters refuse to associate with coloured planters, white merchants with coloured merchants, white mechanics with coloured mechanics, simply because they are coloured."

(P. 71.) "I know of parties in Barbadoes who refused to visit Government House because they met there coloured persons of the very highest respectability and cultivation."—(P. 72.) Mr Sewell regards these prejudices as the chief hindrance to the full solution of "the emancipation problem," and looks to the educated mulattoes as the probable instruments by whom that problem will eventually be worked out.

Mr Sewell's chapters on St Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St Lucia present a condensation of interesting details, for which we must refer our readers to his book. In all these islands the sugar crops have diminished since emancipation, but the cultivation of other products has greatly increased. In St Vincent, "within the last 12 years, from 10,000 to 12,000 acres have been brought under cultivation by small proprietors, owning from one to five acres, and growing arrow-root, provisions, and minor articles for export."—(P. 80.) Grenada is now producing, in minor articles, such as cocoa, double what it produced 25 years ago; and the products of St Lucia also have doubled within the same period. This does not look like "ruin."

Mr Sewell devotes three chapters to the island of Trinidad, which is, he says, "the very opposite of Barbadoes in climate, soil, population, and in all that can affect a country or its inhabitants. Trinidad is a new island very recently settled—Barbadoes had a population of 60,000 two centuries ago. Trinidad has an area of 1,287,600 acres, of which about 60,000 only are under cultivation. Barbadoes, covering some 106,000 acres, is cultivated from end to end like a garden. Trinidad, even under slavery, never had anything like an adequate labouring population. Barbadoes is so thickly inhabited that work or starvation is the labourer's only choice. In Trinidad land is exceedingly rich, plentiful, and cheap, while labour is scarce and extravagantly high: in Barbadoes land is dear and labour comparatively cheap.....The only similarity between the two islands is that sugar forms the staple production of both, and that both have been successful, though from very different causes, under a free-labour system."—(Pp. 106-7).

In accordance with Mr Sewell's plan, in visiting each island, to make himself "acquainted with the true condition of its emancipated classes," he traces the progress of the coloured labourers in Trinidad from the time of their emancipation to the prosperous and independent condition which they now occupy. Of the 11,000 who were liberated, he estimates that 4,000 only remained on the estates; but although they supply labour to nearly all the cacao estates, "comparatively few are to be met with on the sugar plantations."—(P. 111.) Various means were tried by the planters to remedy the deficiency. "They were a new race compared with the ancient proprietary of Barbadoes and Jamaica, and with more life, intelligence, and energy, they made every exertion that men could make to extricate themselves from their difficulties."—(P. 117.) After several plans had been tried with little or no success,

The importation of foreign labour, after the successful example of the Mauritius, was finally attempted. The first ship with Chinese immigrants arrived in the harbour of Port-of-Spain in 1845. But the importation of Indian coolies was soon substituted for that of Chinese. The experiment remained for some time very doubtful. The labourers arrived for several years in small detachments, and at long intervals; and they were brought from the opposite extremity of the world at an enormous cost. They had to be instructed, and from the day on which the first convoy was landed, down to the year 1853, no one could say whether the plan was a success or a failure. But, now that it has been fairly and fully tested, the advantages to the colony of this importation of Indian labour are so thoroughly established that no one who visits Trinidad in 1859, after having seen her and known her in 1846, can hesitate to believe that not only has the island been saved from impending ruin, but a prospect of future prosperity has been opened to her such as no British island in those seas ever before enjoyed under any system, slave or free.—(Pp. 119-20.)

Mr Sewell inquired closely into this subject, and gives it as his decided opinion that the coolie immigration is conducted with justice and humanity, and is a real benefit to the immigrants as well as to the planters. From the profusion of details which he gives, we must extract a few of the most important:—

The chief feature in Trinidad immigration is its entire management on the responsibility, not merely of the colony, but of the Government and people of Great Britain.....No planter, were he so disposed, can wrong them with impunity. A superintendent, or agent-general, of immigrants is appointed, and is invested with special powers. He acts on behalf of the Government as the immigrants' protector. He indentures them to their employers; keeps a register, with the names and other particulars of both parties to the contract; provides food for those immigrants who are not employed immediately on their arrival; sees that husbands are not separated from wives, or children from parents; visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates; and is required to obtain from the planters quarterly returns, in which the increase by birth and the decrease by death of the labourers on each estate, with other specified particulars, must be fully stated. The reports are transmitted to the Government by the agent-general. This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill-used by his employer, or that the accommodation or medical attendance to which he is entitled is bad or insufficient.....The law provides for their free return after they have completed the term of industrial residence for which they were indentured.....The physical appearance of a crowd of coolie immigrants returning to India attests the beneficial results to themselves of an industrial residence in Trinidad. Instead of being a set of naked,

half-starved, gibbering savages, ready to eat any dead, putrid animal, fish, flesh, or fowl that lay in their path, they are clothed, sleek, and well fed, strong and able-bodied, speaking English with tolerable accuracy, and looking the intelligent people that they really are. I have seen them arrive and I have seen them depart, and speak from actual observation.....That they receive adequate compensation for their services is apparent from the fact that all who return home, after completing their term of industrial residence, carry away large quantities of money. I heard of a coolie the other day who returned after a residence in the island of 10 or 12 years, with 9,000 dols yet this man was entitled to, and actually received, a free passage home. A ship-load of coolies, going back, will take with them from 40,000 dols to 50,000 dols.....That the coolie labourers themselves are fully satisfied with their condition in Trinidad is very evident from the fact that large numbers remain in spite of the bonus, for it is nothing else, offered them to return. After they have fulfilled their terms of service, many voluntarily renew their contracts.....After the immigrants have fulfilled the obligations to which they bound themselves, they receive a certificate of what is called "industrial residence," which empowers them to act as independently as they choose for the future.—(Pp. 121-6.) Out of 1,799 coolies distributed in 1853, there remained in 1858, under indenture, 1,184, of whom 423 had never quitted the estates to which they had been originally assigned, while 90 had purchased their remaining periods of industrial residence.—(P. 136.)

Under the coolie system the sugar crops have gradually increased, so that while the highest average exportation under slavery was "not equal to 20,000 hhds of the present day,"—"this year [1860] with coolie labour, the export will reach nearly 40,000 hhds."—(P. 139.)

We must defer Mr Sewell's account of the remaining islands to another article.

SILVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER. By HOLME LEE. Second Edition. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

MESSRS SMITH AND ELDER have done well on the whole in adding to their cheap and good series of novels one which, if not first-rate, is yet much superior to the common run of novels. The first part indeed of the story is so promising, and is written with so much freshness and ease, that we are the more disappointed in the marked falling off towards its close.

ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c. Part 29. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, Farringdon street.

THIS is a very handsome work, both in point of illustration and general getting up. The names of Wolf and Dalziel are securities for the excellence of the former; the paper is good, and the print clear and large. The descriptions of the pigeon tribes in this number, accompanied as they are by life-like pictures of the birds themselves, are as complete as can be desired. Mr Wood writes like a true lover of nature.

POEMS. By the Rev. GEORGE EDMOND MAUNSELL. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

THESE verses,—we cannot call them poems,—were, we are told, printed originally for private circulation. We are left to infer that the solicitations of friends has led to their after publication. We all know, more or less, the unreliability of such encouragement—the natural partiality that blinds, or the fear of giving pain and offence that softens, the judgment of friendly critics. Clergymen especially need to be on their guard against the cruel kindness of friends. It is a pitiful sight to see a man wasting out his brains, and fancying that the wretched stuff he produces is poetry. It is not even clear water, much less genuine wine. From beginning to end of his volume,—and we have, what we venture to predict few beyond the bounds of Mr Maunsell's parish will do, read it through,—we find nothing but the same hopeless dead level of "words, words, words."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Hunt's Merchants Magazine. Parts 145 and 146. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.—Life and Letters of Captain John Brown. Smith, Elder, and Co.—The Technologist. Vol. I. Kent and Co.—Southey's Life of Nelson. Bohn.—Black's Travelling Map of Canada.—The Cornhill Magazine. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Moseley on Contraband of War. Butterworths.—Journal of the Statistical Society. Stanford.—The Sixpenny Magazine. Ward and Lock.—Temple Bar.—St James's Magazine. Kent and Co.—Macmillan's Magazine. Macmillan.—Dublin University Magazine. Hurst and Blackett.—The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. 22. Murray.—The Cosmopolitan Review. Pitman.—Wild Sports of the World and the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Becton.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The judgment of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, condemning Mirés to five years' imprisonment and 120*l* fine for swindling and embezzlement, has been confirmed to-day by the Imperial Court, after very lengthened pleadings.

The Councils-General of Departments have commenced their annual session. The duty of these bodies is to occupy themselves with local affairs, and to make known local wants; and on that account their deliberations possess value in an economic point of view. But thus far they have done little more than listen to the opening speeches of their presidents; and those discourses have

been more of a political than an economic character. Two of them may be mentioned: one by Count de Morny contains a declaration that "no apprehension of any war in which France can be engaged" need be entertained; and as he is a personage high in Imperial councils, what he says is important: his speech also exhorts French manufacturers not to be discouraged by the commercial treaty with England, as, though at first they may have difficulties to encounter, they, being stimulated by competition, and favoured by various commercial measures which the Government has adopted, will be able to obtain success, not only in their own, but in foreign markets. The second speech to be noted is that of M. Michel Chevalier in the Council of the Hérault: it consists of a vigorous and eloquent defence of the commercial treaty with England, and of a detail of what France has to do with regard to railways, the Credit foncier system, primary instruction, &c. I regret not having the text of this last harangue before me.

The Compagnie Generale Maritime, which, as is known, was got up under the protection of the Credit Mobilier, has been authorised by Imperial decree to change its name to "Compagnie Generale Transatlantique," because it is to establish regular steam communication, and is to carry the mails, between France and North America.

On the annexation of Savoy to France the question was raised what was to be done with the Bank of Savoy. The amalgamation of the establishment with the Bank of France was strongly recommended by several influential persons; but the Minister of Finance has just decided that the Bank shall be maintained, and that it shall be allowed to issue notes as heretofore.

The Discount Bank (Comptoir d'Escompte) is making an issue of 5,987 bonds at 500f, the amount raised to be employed as loans on mortgage to planters in the French colonies.

The Government has just decided that the stipulations of the treaty of 1850 between France and the Kingdom of Sardinia, relative to the admission of Sardinian productions into France, shall be applicable to articles brought from all the ports of Italy which are now subjected to the sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel. This treaty allows Sardinian ceruse, coral, fruits, silk gauzes, books, engravings, lithographs, music, certain sorts of cheeses, silk in cocoons, oliva oil, pickled fish, rice, mules, and prepared skins, to be imported at lower duties than from other countries. The Board of Customs, on its part, has directed that American 3-6 alcohol, destined for re-exportation, may up to the end of the year, as a special favour, be reduced to 90 deg. by the addition of distilled water.

The Court of Cassation has just given a decision which is of considerable commercial importance at this epoch of frequent tariff changes; namely, that merchandise placed in bond must pay the import duties in force at the time of entrance in bond, and not those which may subsequently happen to be decreed. In virtue of this decision some merchants at Havre, have been compelled to pay the duties on a quantity of grain fixed by the defunct sliding scale, because the grain was put in bond when the scale was in operation, though it was not taken out until some time after the scale was suspended.

Emigration from France is singularly limited, as will be seen from the following figures extracted from an official report just published:—

	For Foreign Countries.	For Algeria.	Total.
1856.....	9,433	8,564	17,997
1857.....	10,817	7,992	18,809
1858.....	9,004	4,800	13,813
1859.....	6,786	2,378	9,164
1860.....	7,443	2,644	10,087

Although the Bank of France has not yet reduced its rate of discount, owing chiefly to an apprehension for large demands of money to pay for purchases of corn, it can hardly fail to do so, in presence of the new diminution which has taken place at London; but the reduction will probably not exceed ½ per cent.

Little animation continues to prevail on the Bourse, and the following are the week's quotations:—

	Thursday, Aug. 22.	Thursday, Aug. 29.
Three	68 45	68 80
Bank of France.....	2900 0	2898 75
Credit Foncier.....	1270 0	1245 0
Credit Mobilier.....	738 75	757 50
Orleans Railway.....	1406 25	1420 0
Northern.....	980 0	982 50
Ditto, new.....	905 0	...
Eastern.....	586 25	592 50
Mediterranean.....	1012 50	1020 0
Southern.....	630 0	650 0
Western.....	537 50	542 50
Austrian.....	495 0	505 0
South Austrian Lombard.....	526 25	531 25
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at 3 per cent.....	1022 50	1020 0
Do. Coupons, 100f, 4 per cent.....	98 75	98 75
Do. do. 100f, 3 —.....	93 75	93 75
Do. do. 500f, 4 —.....	488 75	488 75
Do. do. 500f, 3 —.....	460 0	463 75

Annexed is an account of the markets:—
Flour.—The quotation at Paris, yesterday, was 76f to 81f and 82f the sack of 159 kilogs, but business was not active. For the four marks

prices were firm, though operations were limited: current month, 79f 50c; September alone, 79f 75c. At a public auction which took place yesterday, the prices realised were 75f to 81f, but biddings were not spirited.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, business was not active, and the quotations varied from 45f to 48f and 48f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs. The offers of foreign were numerous, and some small sales were effected at 43f to 43f for American; Dantzic, 43f to 44f; English, 46f to 47f—all delivered at railway stations. In the provinces, 63 markets present a rise of from 10f to 2f 70c the hectolitre, 13 a fall of from 5c to 1f 30c, 19 are reported firm, 44 without variation, 15 calm.

COTTON.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 17,628 bales and the arrivals only 232. The closing prices were 1f to 2f higher for very low sorts, 1f for low and for all other sorts. Very low New Orleans was consequently 102f the 50 kilogs; low ditto, 114f; very ordinary ditto, 119f. On the first two days of the present week business was very active, and on Tuesday very low New Orleans was 104f; low ditto, 115f. Yesterday, the sales were 1,500 bales; prices unchanged.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, business was important, and prices advanced: 6,000 sacks Hayti, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, and Jeremie, disposable, went at 77f to 80f the 50 kilogs in bond; 1,800 sacks Jacmel and Jeremie, for delivery, 77f 50c to 79f; 1,510 Port-au-Prince, for delivery, 78f to 78f 50c; 350 Cape, disposable, 81f 50c; 270 sacks St Marc ditto, 83f to 83f 50c; 11,670 Rio, not washed, disposable, 61f to 72f; 2,770 ditto, for delivery, 63f to 74f; 185 Rio, washed disposable, 85f; a lot of Ceara, 80f; 31 Java, 113f, duty paid; 7,092 ditto, 109f; 1,750 Macassar, 105f; 200 Mysore, 108f 50c to 109f; 80 Malabar, 106f; 128 Ceylon plantation, 112f. Various lots of damaged Hayti, Rio, and Ceylon were also sold. The arrivals exceeded 9,000 sacks. This week, Hayti has been at 80f; San Yago, 89f; Rio, 70f to 81f; Ceylon, 107f 50c. At Nantes, last week, 2,600 sacks Porto Cabello, non-grades, went at 80f; 100 Baly, 102f 50c; 1,497 Hayti, at prices not stated; also some damaged Porto Cabello were sold. This week, a small lot of Reunion, inferior quality, has been disposed of: some ditto, *feu pointus*, 13f. At Bordeaux, last week, 510 sacks La Guayra grades were sold at different prices: 1,754 ditto, non-grades, 86f 50c; 4,000 sacks Mysore, 109f to 109f 50c; 3,050 sacks Rio, not washed, 75f to 78f 50c; 600 ditto, washed, 91f to 95f; 1,228 Java, 113f to 114f; 1,688, at 112f 50c to 115f. This week, Mysore has been at 108f 50c to 112f; San Yago, 93f to 100f; Java, 116f; La Guayra, grade, 93f; ditto, non-grade, 86f. At Marseilles, last week, 3,200 sacks Rio were sold at 70f with discount; 900 ditto inferior, 53f to 70f; 1,200 ditto damaged were also disposed of. This week, a large lot of Maracaibo has been sold at 82f; and a still larger one of Malabar, at prices kept secret.

SUGAR.—Business at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was not animated. 40 casks French West India went at 49f the 50 kilogs duty paid; a lot of Trinidad and Cuba at 44f 50c; a small lot of Porto Rico, same price. The arrivals exceeded 9,000 casks. This week, some damaged Havana has been sold. At Nantes, last week, various small lots of French West India went at 46f to 48f; 226 casks Havan, 52f 25c to 53f 50c. This week, some Mayotte has been sold at 58f. At Bordeaux, last week, about 800 casks French West India went at 45f 75c; and a small lot of Guadeloupe "uniso," 58f. Reunion was not demanded. This week, Martinique has been at 46f. At Marseilles, last week, business was insignificant.

INDIGO.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, consisted of 85 chests Bengal at established prices, and the arrivals were 145 chests. This week, some Bengal has been sold at prices kept secret. At Bordeaux, last week, the demand was active, 78 chests Madras, 322 Bengal, and 38 Kurpah having been disposed of, the Bengal good quality at a premium of 2f 50c, the quotations of the rest not given. This week, some sales of Kurpah and Bengal have been made.

HIDES.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, sales were 2,361 Buenos Ayres, dry, between 100f and 112f 50c the 50 kilogs; 547 ditto, salted mataderos, 51f; 700 Rio Janeiro, salted, 50f; 250 Pernambuco, salted, 52f 50c; 300 Valparaiso ditto, oxen, 63f; 2,262 New York, salted, 41f 50c to 42f; 617 ditto, damaged, 40f; 3,050 horse, La Plata, 83f to 83f 75c the 100 kilogs. At a sale by auction, 6,765 out of 29,049 offered were disposed of: Monte Video, dry, fetching 97f to 57f 50c the 50 kilogs; Valparaiso, 29f to 95f 50c; Cote Ferme, 74f; Ireland, 30f 50c to 38f 60c. The arrivals exceeded 16,000. This week, New York has been at 41f 50c to 45f; Buenos Ayres, dry, 110f to 120f; ditto Saladero, 71f; Tampico, dry, 77f 50c to 87f; Monte Video, salted, 68f to 72f 50c; New York, salted (cow), 45f.

WOOL.—The demand at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was not active: 39 bales La Plata, unwashed, 1f 15c to 2f 40c the kilog; 13 ditto, washed, 1f 95c; 6 Rio Grande, unwashed, 1f 7½c; 35 sheepskins, Buenos Ayres, 90c to 1f 30c. The arrivals exceeded 1,000 bales. This week, Rio Grande, washed, has been at 205f the 100 kilogs; Buenos Ayres, unwashed, 170f; Russian Donakoy, 202f 50c; also Buenos Ayres, unwashed, 1f 75c to 2f 80c per kilogramme.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 25 casks New York disposable went at 50f the 50 kilogs; and 50 ditto for delivery, at 59f. The arrivals were nearly 200 casks. This week, Rio Grande has been at 59f. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilogs were 115f—a rise on last week's quotations.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 of 90 deg., first quality, were 87f to 88f the hectolitre; Montpellier disposable, of 86 deg., 115f. At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc were 110f; and best-root, first quality, 92f.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.

The Government has very wisely resolved that from January, 1863, the pernicious system of farming out the right of selling brandies and other spirits shall cease, and that a tax of about four shillings the gallon shall be imposed instead, also that retailers shall be required to purchase licences. The duty on tobacco is likewise to be increased from the same period. An Imperial ukase

allows engine-builders to import free of duty the iron and cast iron they may require in their constructions.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.

A new attempt is to be made to establish a regular line of steam navigation between this port and New York. The line is to be undertaken by a private company, Messrs Marzion, of France, and the first steamer, the *Congrès* by name, has already sailed for America. It is believed that the trade between Belgium and the States is quite large enough to afford freights for a special line of steam vessels. Two previous attempts to establish direct communication, however, failed,—one after causing an expenditure to the Government of 120,000*l.*, the other after a loss to a private company of a much larger amount.

An official return shows that in 1860 there was a decrease of 10 in the number of vessels which sailed from this port to places out of Europe, and an increase of 429 in those which sailed to European ports.

The manufacturers of Ghent who are interested in the maintenance of protection, have lately been making some very rabid denunciations of England, both by tongue and pen, because they think that a commercial treaty will soon be entered into with her. As an answer to these foolish men, the Association for Promoting Commercial Reform has resolved to have a grand free-trade demonstration at Brussels, on the 23rd September next.

TURIN, Aug. 27.

The treaty of commerce which, as M. Michel Chevalier has announced, is to be concluded between the new Kingdom of Italy and France will be, it is said, substantially the same as that between the latter country and England. It is M. Benedetti, the new French Minister in this city, who is charged to negotiate the treaty.

MADRID, Aug. 25.

The Government makes its newspaper organs announce that a bill for effecting Customs reforms is to be presented to the Cortes in their next session; but, unfortunately, the same promise was made about this time last year, and nothing came of it. Yet the Government must well know that a sweeping Customs reform in this country has long been imperatively needed.

It may be of interest to some of your readers to mention that the premium allowed on commercial ships built in Spain, is henceforth only to be paid after they shall have made a *direct* voyage to America or Asia. An order to that effect has recently been issued, in consequence of some vessels, for which the premium was claimed, having before proceeding to their destination put in at English or other foreign ports to complete their fittings.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Advices from Calcutta are to the 20th ult. Imports—At the date of our last report some improvement had taken place in the position and prospects of this market, but it was again suddenly checked to give place to the dullness and depression previously existing. Arrivals of late too have been very heavy, and have greatly augmented already existing large stocks; while it is to be feared the full supplies on the way will add to our present difficulties, and, unless some unlooked-for change occur, tend still further to reduce our present low currencies. Exports—Our market has been comparatively quiet during the past fortnight—the result of continued dull advices from Europe, and the high prices still demanded by holders for most descriptions of produce. Supplies are coming in very slowly. Sugar—There have been sales of white vacuum pans for Australia at former quotations, and a fair business has been done in Benares sorts at a decline of 2 annas to 6 annas per maund; supplies of the latter ought to increase daily. Saltpetre—A decline of about 6 annas per maund having taken place, considerable purchases are being made. It is difficult however to obtain good quality. Linseed has declined about 2 annas per maund, but there are not many purchasers. Hides are being shipped to a considerable extent at about former rates for cow, and a decline of 5*r* for buffalo hides. Rice is unchanged in price. Silk—Almost nothing doing; holders are more willing sellers. The rainy bund has commenced to arrive. Indigo—Advices from the indigo districts are worse, and we are likely to have not only a small crop, but inferior quality. In lac dye and shellac there have been transactions at about former rates. In other articles there is scarcely any change to note.

Annexed is Messrs Volkart Brothers' report of the import and export trade of Bombay, dated July 26:—The piece goods market has not been brisk, and closes with a quiet feeling, but dealers have not gained any advantage, holders being firm. Clearness for the interior remains still on a moderate scale, to which cause we may attribute the want of animation in the bazaar. Some few speculative purchases have been made latterly, but the largest buyers, the Marwarrees, keep back in consequence of disputes amongst the opium speculators. Produce is firm; but the depressing stocks do not admit of large transactions. Exports.—Cotton—The market since last mail has not been brisk, but a fair steady demand prevailed at fully former prices, and more than these even for fine qualities. Speculation is going on to a moderate extent, to-day's price being 167*r*. for Dholera. Stocks are estimated at about 14,000 candies. Freights for Liverpool, 37*s* 6*d* to 40*s* for cotton, and 17*s* 6*d* for seeds.

Cargo is far from abundant, and we rather expect a decline after the mail has gone.

Madras advices are to July 26. We have again to report a dull fortnight in exports. Sugar is still in very small supply, which as far as we can gather is owing, not as was once supposed to the season being late, but to an undoubtedly short crop. Cotton—Tinnevely has remained steady 90*r*, and dealers refuse to enter into large contracts at less than 92 per candy, equal to 5 3.5*d* per lb; it is supposed that 39,000 candies have now been contracted for, and that but little of the crop remains to be disposed of. Shipments to 20th instant amount to 7,590 bales, all to the United Kingdom. Indigo—The new crop is just commencing to arrive, but will not be available to any extent until the end of September; a small lot of about 200 maunds fair quality Kurpah is now in the market, for which the dealer asks 52*r* per maund. Coffee has rather improved in demand. The supply is limited, and the quality objectionable. To-day's quotations is 106*r* per candy. Rice is without change; late prices on the coast are fully maintained.

The following is Messrs Remé and Co.'s Singapore market report, under date July 18:—Trade in imports has been very dull during the past month, and although there has been a slight movement recently in cotton goods for Cochin China and Siam, no advance on last low rates has been obtainable. In exports a slight reduction in price has been generally given, owing to a falling off in demand caused by bad accounts of the European markets. Exchange on London—The few private bills in the market have been sold at 4*s* 7*d* for 6 months' sight, and the banks are drawing at 4*s* 6½*d* same sight.

The annexed report is from Rangoon to July 16:—Imports—Transactions in British cottons have been of a very limited character, while large sales have taken place of silk and silk mixed corahs chiefly for transmission to the Promo and Ava markets. Exports.—Rice—In continuance of our advices upon the position of this staple we have to remark no feature of interest. Supplies have not increased beyond actual requirements, and a decline in value has therefore not taken place. Timber—The Government has now deemed it fit to throw the greater portion of the teak forests, to the east and west of the Sittang river, open to tender, until the 15th September. The permit-holder will have to pay the following fixed rates on each log:—Above 4 feet 6 inches middle girth, 10*r*; below 4 feet 6 inches, 5*r*; below 3 feet in girth or 12 feet in length, 8 annas. Besides these rates, the tenderer has to pay a fee, fixed at an upset figure, for each forest according to its estimated value. Decision will therefore be given upon the amount of fee offered by the tenderer. Cotton—Purchases have been made to a small extent only, as there has been but little offering.

The following is dated Cochin, July 20:—Our last quotation for cocoa-nut oil was 82*r*, and at that rate a few small purchases were effected. The rate to-day is given at 83, but we have not heard of any transactions at that figure, and are inclined to look upon it as merely nominal. The weather has been very wet, and but little produce of any kind coming in. From Tinnevely our advices are up to the 13th July. No change had taken place in the cotton market. The transactions during the week had been confined to 600 candies at 90*r*, deliverable in three months. Deliveries continued on the most limited scale, and were likely to continue so for some time, arising from the ryots being engaged picking the second crop of cotton, which prevented their ginning what they already had on hand.

We have received the annexed from Quebec, dated Aug. 16:—The arrivals of white pine during the past fortnight have been moderate, and the total quantity measured to date does not equal that of 1859 and 1860. Very little of the St Lawrence wood, however, has come to hand yet. Prices are steady. A fair raft of 58 feet fetched 7½*d*, one of 70 feet 7½*d*, 64 feet 6½*d*, 66 feet 7*d*, all measured off. The supply of waxy board wood is in excess of the demand, while square wood of prime quality is very scarce. Red Pine—The quantity to arrive will be less than was anticipated, owing to diversions to the New York market. Prices are unaltered. Elm—A large raft of 29 feet sold at 9½*d* measured off. Oak is very firm. It is reported that many rafts are being diverted to New York for Government purposes. Birch—No change in value. Staves sell slowly, but are likely to be light in stock, and to advance in value later on. Deals—A considerable quantity of inferior bright are finding their way here and are difficult of sale; fair specifications of well-known manufacturers are worth 14*l* 10*s* to 15*l*, floated about 13*l* 10*s*. Coals—No arrivals. Salt—The market is overstocked. Exchange has fallen about 1 per cent. 7½ per cent. is offered by the banks for 80 days.

The operations of the United States Branch Mint in San Francisco for the fortnight ending July 13th were as follows:—Deposits of bullion, weight after melting, 75,551.53 ozs; coins, double eagles, 466,000 dols.

The production of cocoa-nut oil on islands in the Pacific is increasing. On June 11 the Hawaiian schooner *Marilda* arrived at Honolulu in 12 days from Fanning's Island, bringing 12,000 gallons of cocoa-nut oil. She reported everything at the island prospering. On her return she was to take the new oil press constructed by Mr Hughes, at the Honolulu foundry, which will enable the proprietors to double the present manufacture of oil, at a much reduced cost of labour. The cargo was expected to go forward by the American barque *Comet*, of San Francisco, then at Honolulu.

By the last West India mail we have received the annexed information:—At Demerara the weather was wet. A dry season was anxiously looked for by the planters. Two ships had arrived with immigrants from China. Produce was scarce; shipping abundant. The Guinea Bank had declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The crop at Barbadoes was nearly finished. It was expected to reach 50,000 hds of sugar. Exchange, 30 days, 490 dols. The news from Trinidad is unimportant. The question of cotton-growing was being practically tested, and its cultivation spiritedly taken up. Business was excessively dull. The demand for imports was limited. The quarterly return of revenue is 4,550*l* less than last quarter. The coffee crop was nearly closed, but the supply in the market was limited: inferior, 42*s* to 44*s*; mountain, 48*s* to 50*s*. Pimento, none at market; the coming crop is small. Sugar sales at 15*s* to 18*s*; inferior, 12*s* to 14*s*.

Freights scarce. American gold scarce. The banks demand 1 1/2 per cent. above the island standard value. Exchange on London, 90 days, 1/4 per cent. premium; 60 days, 1; 30 days, 1 1/2.

The following returns show the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 27, 1861, compared with the previous month:—

	June 20, 1861.	July 27, 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of England.....	£ 1959794	£ 2020200	£ 60406	...
Private Banks.....	3008977	3080902	71925	...
Joint Stock Banks.....	2787446	2789068	1622	...
Total in England.....	3546997	3589170	42173	...
Scotland.....	4284782	4077331	...	207451
Ireland.....	5819566	5817044	...	202522
United Kingdom.....	35280665	35680445	400080	...

And, as compared with the month ending the 28th of July, 1860, the above returns show a decrease of 2,514,091 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 3,182,594 in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:—The English private banks are below their fixed issue 1,317,706, the English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue 549,289, total below fixed issue in England 1,866,995; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue 1,328,060, the Irish banks are below their fixed issue 737,450. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 24th of July was 11,761,076, being a decrease of 487,218 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4,402,028 when compared with the same period last year. The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 27th July:—Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks, 2,446,191; gold and silver held by the Irish banks, 2,098,187; total, 4,544,378; being a decrease of 186,884 as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of 311,640 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended 28th August, 1861:—

Gold imported into the United Kingdom.

Countries from which imported.	Coln. oz.	Bullion. oz.	Total. oz.
Belgium.....	4,475	100	4,575
France.....	6,572	24,100	30,672
Other countries.....	80	...	80
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week.....	11,127	24,200	35,327
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below.....	£ 41,011	£ 90,760	£ 131,761
Rates of valuation.....per oz.	{ s d } { 10 0 } to { 3 17 10 }	{ s d } { 15 0 }	...

Silver imported into the United Kingdom.

Countries from which imported.	Coln. oz.	Bullion. oz.	Total. oz.
Hanseatic Towns.....	5,760	...	5,760
Belgium.....	2,040	9,600	11,640
France.....	4,792	...	4,792
Other countries.....	2,416	...	2,416
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week.....	16,008	9,600	25,608
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below.....	£ 2,936	£ 2,890	£ 5,826
Rates of valuation.....per oz.	{ s d } { 4 11 } to { 5 0 1/2 }	{ s d } { 5 4 1/2 }	...

Gold exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported.	British. oz.	Foreign. oz.	Bullion. oz.	Total. oz.
Portugal and Madeira.....	3,794	...	...	3,794
Egypt.....	1,293	...	110	1,403
British North America.....	6,425	...	...	6,425
United States.....	1,827	1,823	...	3,650
Other countries.....	...	...	...	...
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week.....	13,079	1,823	110	14,612
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below.....	£ 50,926	£ 4,872	£ 423	£ 56,221
Rates of valuation.....per oz.	{ s d } { 3 17 10 1/2 }	{ s d } { 8 13 8 }	{ s d } { 3 16 10 }	...

Silver exported from the United Kingdom.

Countries to which exported.	British. oz.	Foreign. oz.	Bullion. oz.	Total. oz.
Belgium.....	...	...	5,300	5,300
Portugal and Madeira.....	776	...	...	776
Egypt.....	...	20,092	211,600	209,692
Other countries.....	1,200	2,425	...	3,625
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week.....	1,976	100,517	216,800	319,293
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below.....	£ 496	£ 24,710	£ 58,401	£ 83,607
Rates of valuation.....per oz.	{ s d } { 5 0 1/2 }	{ s d } { 4 11 }	{ s d } { 5 4 1/2 }	...

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The continued upward movement in the value of cotton at Liverpool has compelled most of the manufacturers to demand higher quotations for cotton goods. The advices from India being very unfavourable—rather a heavy fall having taken place in prices there—dealers generally have operated with extreme caution, so that the rise in the currencies is by no means general. The iron trade may be considered steady, and there is a fair amount of business doing in coals, at full prices.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 29.—This market has rather gained in firmness since last week, but business continues on the most insignificant scale, utterly disproportioned to the production. The larger transactions of the week, as of some weeks past, appear to have been on speculation, and stocks both in first and second hands are now comparatively extensive. Still no impression has been made upon prices by the enhanced cost of material, and measures have accordingly been taken in various districts for short-time working. In Blackburn, Burnley, Bacup, Church, and Accrington, this movement has made a decided commencement, and it is expected Preston and Bolton will follow. Medium numbers of yarns may be quoted 3d per lb, and shirtings 1 1/2d per piece, over the low prices of last week.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Aug. 29, 1861.	Price Aug. 1860.	Price Aug. 1859.	Price Aug. 1858.	Price Aug. 1857.	Price Aug. 1856.
RAW COTTON.						
Upland fair.....per lb	0 2 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0 9 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2
Pernambuco fair.....	0 9 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0 9 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality.....	1 0 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 1 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 0 1/2
No. 80 WATER TWIST, ditto.....	1 0 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0 1/2	0 11 1/2	1 0 1/2	1 0 1/2
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz.....	6 0	5 7 1/2	5 7 1/2	5 11 1/2	5 4 1/2	4 7 1/2
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz.....	6 9	6 4 1/2	6 4 1/2	6 0	6 3 1/2	5 9
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yards, 8 lbs 4oz.....	9 0	9 0	9 7 1/2	8 9	9 4 1/2	8 1 1/2
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 5 lbs 12oz.....	10 3	10 3	10 7 1/2	9 9	10 4 1/2	8 10 1/2
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz.....	11 6	11 6	11 9	10 9	11 1 1/2	9 10 1/2
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs.....	8 9	8 6	8 10 1/2	8 9	8 9 1/2	7 4 1/2

BRADFORD.—The tone of the wool market is firm, the fine weather and the increased ease in the Bank rate tending to impart confidence to the trade. This is as much as can be said; the business done is not much improved. Yarn manifests a slight improvement, but the quantity producing is still very limited. The home manufacturers being busy, rather more yarn is required to supply their wants. The activity in the home trade for pieces continues. Fancies are in brisk demand, and the makers thereof are well employed. The German houses are also busy, and take a fair amount of plain goods. The Americans still buy very little. Not much is taken for France. Prices show no variation.

BELFAST.—The market for white goods has been very quiet in all its departments. Continental customers are doing more in the lighter lines of linens. South American markets have been little influenced by the international war in the States. Home markets were likely to become pretty active, but the weather, and its effects on the crops, seriously interfered with that portion of the trade. For some time past manufacturers have been buying yarns with great caution, and, consequently, stocks of yarns in such hands are very low. The demand is rather steady from home consumers. Flax—It is pretty evident that the quantity of material in the hands of growers has fallen into narrow bounds. Prices are firm for milled, say 7s to 10s 6d per stone! In handscatched there was little passing.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is tolerably active for the time of the year, and employment is nearly as general as it is usually is in the autumn. In the country districts trade is quiet. Yarns keep up in price, spinners being tolerably well employed. There is no material change in the price of wools, the market holding firm.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is very little alteration to report in the state of the lace trade, although manufacturers express themselves more confidently with respect to the autumn demand. There has not been much doing. Plain goods are not in demand, and fancies, too, are not much inquired for; nevertheless, the tone of business is slightly improved. In some classes of silk goods there is a fair amount of business passing. There is a slight improvement in the linen trade. Yarns held high in price, with a tendency upwards.

LEADS.—The cloth halls have not been very animated. Purchasers are chiefly confined to small parcels of medium and low-priced goods for the approaching season. Wools are steady in price, but not a great deal doing by the local brokers. The flax trade continues rather quiet, and the whole of the machinery engaged in it is not running full time.

ROCHDALE.—There has been a better feeling in the flannel trade, but the business doing is not an average one for the season. Home buyers are now getting up their stocks for winter, and they have purchased with more freedom. Manufacturers keep moderately well employed. In common with the Lancashire flannel trade, there is a little more doing in Yorkshire low goods. Wools maintain last week's prices.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The iron trade is tolerably firm, and previous quotations are well maintained.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1861.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 26,891,955	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,241,955
		Silver Bullion .....	..
	26,891,955		26,891,955

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 10,125,600
Reserve	3,476,271	Other Securities	17,401,395
Public Deposits, including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	4,064,709	Notes	7,187,875
Other Deposits	12,774,391	Gold and Silver Coin	862,367
Seven Day and other Bills	689,066		
	35,587,437		35,587,437

Dated the 29th August, 1861. 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)	20,423,146	Securities	27,634,185
Public Deposits	4,064,709	Coin and Bullion	13,104,322
Private Deposits	12,774,391		
	37,262,246		40,738,517

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,476,271, as stated in the above account under the head Reserve.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£205,675
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	638,793
AN INCREASE of Other Deposits of	933,643
No change in the amount of Government Securities.	
A DECREASE of Other Securities of	240,611
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	271,041
A DECREASE of Rest of	58,750
AN INCREASE of Reserve of	530,046

The position of the Bank appears to be strengthening, the above account showing a further considerable augmentation in the bullion and reserve. A large increase has taken place in the other deposits, owing to the ease in the money market, but this is partly counterbalanced by the reduction in the Government deposits. The falling off in the other securities also shows the less demand for money.

Subjoined is our usual 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 1851:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1851.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 20,423,146	£ 21,093,286	£ 22,428,020	£ 21,877,386	£ 20,423,146
Public deposits	7,607,985	5,627,855	7,315,480	5,248,005	4,064,709
Other deposits	8,525,022	13,674,788	12,740,833	14,168,176	12,774,391
Government securities	13,464,216	10,918,381	11,220,018	9,542,398	10,125,600
Other securities	13,391,746	15,453,324	18,991,882	19,966,726	17,401,395
Reserve of notes & coin	8,646,929	11,969,376	9,476,849	9,247,568	8,000,242
Coin and bullion	14,362,424	17,797,196	16,540,454	15,914,353	13,104,322
Bank rate of discount	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	4 p. c.
Price of Consols	93½	96½	95½	95	92½
Average price of wheat	38s 1d	42s 6d	44s 5d	38s 6d	50s 3d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 10 15	25 15 22½	25 7½ 15	25 15 22	25 40 47½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 17½ 17½	11 17	11 14½ 16½	11 18½	14 11 18½ 19
— Hamburg (3 months)	12 9 9½	12 8	12 5½ 6	12 5½ 5½	12 10½ 10½

In the corresponding week of 1851, some important failures had taken place in Liverpool, owing to heavy losses on consignments to India and a general system of overtrading. No effect, however, was exercised on the London money market, the rate of discount being only 3 per cent. The Italian revelations of Mr Gladstone had considerably annoyed the Neapolitan Government, and at one time it was proposed to publish a refutation; but, after a discussion, the Ministers concluded that no good would be gained by such a course. The National Guard of Austria had been dissolved throughout the Empire by Imperial ordinance. The advices from California announced that the Vigilance Com-

mittee was in full operation and accomplishing much good, the authority of the Courts and Legal Executive being for the present completely set aside.

In 1858, Messrs Dent, Palmer, and Co.'s Turkish loan of 3,000,000*l* in a 6 per cent. stock at 80 had just been taken, the application in excess of this sum amounting to more than a million. Subscribers were allowed the option of taking another two millions until the ensuing 8th of October. The final instalment had been paid on the Brazilian loan of 1½ millions. The influx of gold to the Bank continued to be very rapid. The funds were strengthened by a steady rise in French Rentes.

In 1859, large arrivals of bullion were announced. It was ascertained that the average rate at which the Indian loan had been taken was 97*l* 3s 2d, and the price had risen to 2½ premium. Messrs Thomson, Bonar, and Co. had communicated to the London Stock Exchange a notification from the Russian Government to the effect that the whole of the 12,000,000*l* Three per Cent Russian loan had been taken.

In 1860, apprehensions still prevailed respecting the harvest, although the weather had for the time been rather less unfavourable, and there was a general belief that the crops would prove very deficient. The Great Eastern had arrived from New York. The invasion of Calabria by Garibaldi was successfully progressing, the Royal troops having been beaten in at least one important action. The Committees of the Vienna Reichsrath had considered their reports, and political reforms were expected to be shortly initiated by the Emperor or Austria.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1851, a deficiency of 4,866,724*l*; in 1858, a deficiency of 1,778,536*l*; in 1859, a deficiency of 6,251,049*l*; and in 1860, a deficiency of 5,828,550*l*. In 1861, the deficiency is 4,627,004*l*.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly Court yesterday, reduced their minimum rate of discount from 4½ per cent., at which it had been fixed a fortnight back, to 4 per cent.

This change had been generally expected, and hence no effect was exercised on the stock market. In Lombard street the rate for the best paper in the earlier part of the week was 3½ per cent., and since the reduction at the Bank good bills are readily taken at 3½ to 3. The demand continues limited, chiefly from the contraction of trade, a general disposition being shown to act cautiously in the face of an apprehended cotton crisis. On the other hand, gold continues to be taken to the Bank, and the foreign exchanges are favourable, which so far are satisfactory features. There also appears no revival of the demand for specie for New York, the 88,000*l* sent this week by the City of Manchester being on French account to pay for corn.

On the Stock Exchange there is an abundant supply of money, and loans on Government securities are offered at 2½ to 3 per cent.

The discount establishments have reduced their interest on deposits from 3½ to 3 per cent. for money at call, and from 3½ to 3¼ with seven days' notice. The joint stock banks have also lowered their allowance from 3½ per cent. to an uniform rate of 3; the London and Westminster however, in accordance with their usual practice, giving 1 per cent. less than their ordinary terms on sums below 500*l*.

The following are the rates of discount in the principal cities of the Continent:—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	5	4
Vienna	6	5½
Berlin	4	2½
Frankfort	3	2
Amsterdam	3	3
Turin	5	5
Brussels	3	3
Hamburg .....	..	2½
St Petersburg	7	..

ENGLISH FUNDS.—The continued brilliancy of the weather and the ease in the money market have caused a further improvement in Consols, which, after a slight temporary decline, has been fully maintained. The closing prices this evening were 92½ to ¼ for money, and 93 for the new account on the 10th of October, showing another rise of more than 1 per cent.

The upward tendency continues to be stimulated by the purchases on banking account, and there is also more inclination to operate speculatively for the rise.

Exchequer bills and India bonds continue to be favourably affected by the lower value of money, and show this week a further advance. The last quotations for Exchequer bills are 3s discount to par for the March issue, and 4s to 7s premium for those of June. India bonds also left off at 4s to 7s premium.

India Five per Cents. have again been in demand, and exhibit a fresh rise, the old stock leaving off at 103½ to 104, and the scrip 104½ to 105. More than three-fourths of the recent loan of four millions are now believed to be paid in full.

FOREIGN FUNDS.—The chief movement this week in the foreign market was a fall yesterday in Mexican to 20½ to 21½, on the very unfavourable advices from Mexico; but to-day there has been a partial rally. Peruvian bonds are in request, and scarce in the market, the old Four-and-a-Half per Cents. having been done to-day at above par. Sardinian is also firm. Turkish Six per Cents. of 1858 have experienced a further relapse. Equador New Consolidated has steadily supported the late improvement. No transactions have occurred in New Granada bonds, but the tendency is firmer, owing to the confirmation of the defeat of the Government party by the liberal General Mosquera. The closing price of French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 68f 85c, showing a rise compared with last week of about three-eighths per cent. Transactions, however, have taken place in the interval at a further slight advance.

The annexed Communication is from the Committee of Mexican Bondholders. Other mercantile letters confirm the state of anarchy and misery into which the Republic of Mexico is now plunged:—

The Committee have received advices from Mr Whitehead dated June 29 and July 29, and from Messrs Viya, Brothers, dated Vera Cruz, the 1st inst. The repayment of the 660,000 dols appeared hopeless for the present. The repayment of the 400,000 dols robbed from the Laguna Sea Conducta was, as agreed on, in consideration of the recognition of the present Government, to have taken place on the 11th of June, but not the smallest attempt was made to provide for it, and there is plainly a disposition on the part of the present Government to repudiate their liability for the robbery committed on the bondholders by their adversaries. Meanwhile, Miramon lives in style in Paris on the proceeds of this felony, and is said to have been presented to the Emperor by General Almonte, and to be invited to the *soirees* of the Empress. On the publication of the law of the 29th of May, decreasing the confiscation of one year's produce of the assignments of the British bondholders, Sir Charles Wyke strongly remonstrated against the outrage, and intimated to the Mexican Government that serious consequences must follow unless they were attended to. Two days elapsed before he got any acknowledgment of his second letter from the Under Secretary, and then it was merely to own receipt of his communications, and to say that they must lie over until the appointment of a Minister. One of the editors of the *Siglo XIX.* has since been named Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Munoz, for many years first clerk in the Treasury, a respectable man, for Finance. But on the 17th of July Congress adopted another law, the first paragraph of which suspends for two years all payments, including those of the assignments made in favour of the British debt and foreign conventions. As a measure of this sort, adopted without previous consent, was a complete act of defiance towards England and France, the British and French Ministers gave the Mexican Government the alternative of withdrawing this law within forty-eight hours or breaking off diplomatic relations, and as on the morning of the 26th of July they both received unsatisfactory replies, the boards have been removed from the Legations, and Sir C. Wyke awaits Her Majesty's pleasure.

The money in the hands of the agents in Mexico amounts altogether to about 120,000 dols, the greater part of which is in the capital. There had been some talk of sending a *conducta* to Vera Cruz on the 25th of June, but, owing to the reappearance of Marques in those parts, a *conducta* is now out of the question for some time to come. There is a certain amount in *menudo* in Vera Cruz, but the agents there write that it would be impossible to procure 10,000 hard dollars, even by 50 and 100, at present, nor under a premium of 2½ per cent.

There is a strong party continually urging Juarez to resign, and the Congress had elected General Gonzales Ortega President *ad interim* of the Supreme Court of Justice. This is significant, as he thus becomes virtually Vice-President of the country.

General Comonfort was in Monterey, and was reported to have been proclaimed President of the Republic by Vidaurri.

Marques, after having levied 100,000 dols on the Real del Monte Company, proceeded in the direction of Puebla, followed by General Ortega, who had, however, according to the last accounts, suspended the pursuit at Cuernavaca, and stopped there. Very little hope seemed to be entertained that an end would be put to the present anarchy and virtual dissolution of the Federation without the armed intervention of some powerful nation. All eyes were directed to what England was going to do.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and to-day:—

	Money		Account		Exchequer Bills	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	March	June
Saturday.....	91½	92½	92	92½	8s d	4s p
Monday.....	91½	92½	92	92½	8s d	4s p
Tuesday.....	92	92½	92	92½	8s d	4s p
Wednesday.....	92	92½	92	92½	2s 1a d	6s p
Thursday.....	92	92½	92	92½	4s d	5s p
Friday.....	92½	98	92	98	par	7s p

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices to-day.	
	3 per cent. consols, account	money	3 per cent. consols, account	money
New 3 per cents.....	91½	92½	92	92½
3 per cent. reduced.....	91½	92½	92	92½
Exchequer bills.....	March 13s 6s dis	par	June 2s 1a d	6s p
Bank stock.....	233 5s	238 3s	233 5s	238 3s
East India stock.....	218 20	219 21	218 20	219 21
Spanish 3 per cents.....	48½	49½	48½	49½
— 3 per cents, new def.....	41½	42½	41½	42½
Passive.....	164	164	164	164
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1855.....	46½	47½	46½	47½
Mexican 3 per cents.....	22½	23½	22½	23½
Dutch 2½ per cents.....	65½	66½	65½	66½
Russian 4½ stock.....	100 1	100 1	100 1	100 1
Russian 5 per cent.....	101½	102½	101½	102½
Sardinian stock.....	78½	79½	78½	79½
Peruvian 4½.....	98 100	98 100	98 100	98 100
Peruvian 3 per cent.....	75 6	76 7	75 6	76 7
Venezuela, New 3 per cent.....	17½	18½	17½	18½
Spanish certificates.....	52	53	52	53
Turkish loan, old, 6 per cent.....	78½	79½	78½	79½
— new, 6 per cent.....	68½	69½	68½	69½
New ditto, 4 per cent.....	100½	101½	100½	101½

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES.—The railway market this week has shown a steady improvement, which has only been slightly checked this afternoon. A large speculator for the fall in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, and South-Eastern, having failed at Manchester, some considerable repurchases have been made to close his transactions, and have hastened the rise in these stocks. Other operators for a decline have also bought in their accounts, and thus exercised a favourable effect. The traffic returns also continue good, especially as regards passengers, owing to the fineness of the weather; last year in this particular affording a marked contrast to the present. The public also show no disposition to dispose of their stock, from the anticipated accession of revenue that will be brought by the Great Exhibition next year. Among the heavier stocks, Caledonian and Midland have been chiefly in favour, the former from purchases on Scotch account. Great Northern is also firm, and in limited supply, but there has latterly been little or no business doing in this stock.

In the colonial market, Indian guaranteed descriptions continue to rise with other Indian securities. Grand Trunk of Canada is also firmer.

In foreign descriptions, there have been some fluctuations in Lombardo-Venetian; but the closing price this evening was rather dull. More confidence continues to be entertained with regard to the prospects of the Great Luxembourg Railway, and the shares of this Company are again higher. American railway securities have been affected in only a partial degree by the second defeat of the Federalists.

In miscellaneous securities, Crystal Palace stock is rather less firm. The shares of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have receded to ½ to ¾ premium, and of the Commercial Union to ½ to 1. The negotiations between the latter Company and the Liverpool and London, of which a preliminary notice appeared last week, have been broken off.

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and to-day:—

	Railway Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices to-day.
Bristol and Exeter.....	93 ½	91 3
Caledonian.....	169 ½	166 7 ½
Eastern Counties.....	494 50	51 2

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices to day
Great Northern	107 9	108 9 xd
Great Western	67 8 1/2	70 1/2
Leamshire and Yorkshire	209 1/2 xd	111 1/2 1/2
London and Blackwall	29 60 xd	28 60
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	116 18	116 18
London and North-Western	92 3 1/2	93 1/2 1/2
London and South-Western	95 6	93 1/2 1/2
Midland	127 1/2 1/2	128 1/2 1/2 xd
North British	92 1/2 3 x n	93 1/2 4 1/2
North Staffordshire	4 1/2 1/2 dis xd	4 1/2 1/2 dis
Oxford, West Midland	48 8	48 80
South-Eastern	82 1/2 1/2	82 1/2 3
South Wales	94 6	92 4
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	108 1/2 1/2 xd	105 1/2 1/2
North-Eastern, York stock	92 1/2 xd	91 1/2 1/2
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Northern of France	38 9	38 9
Eastern of France	22 1/2 1/2	22 1/2 1/2
Dutch Rhenish	4 3 1/2 dis	4 1/2 1/2 dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	40 1	40 1
East Indian	101 2	101 1/2 1/2
Madras guaranteed 4 1/2	86 8	86 8
Paris and Orleans	25 7	25 7
Western & N. Western of France	20 1/2 1/2	21 7
Great India Peninsular	97 3 1/2	98 1/2 1/2
G. Western of Canada shares 10 1/2	97 10	97 10

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—There has been no alteration of importance in the rates this week.

BULLION.—The following is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and the movements in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—There has been but little doing in our market during the past week, and as there has been scarcely any demand for export, the Bank has purchased about 280,000*l* since the date of our last circular (22nd instant). The Shannon has brought 130,000*l* from the West Indies; and the Euxine has taken 10,113*l* to Bombay, and 1,500*l* to Alexandria; and the City of Manchester 88,000*l* to New York.

Silver.—The Shannon has brought about 120,000*l* in silver from the West Indies; this will not be deliverable until about the 4th or 5th proximo. The price is now 60 1/2d per ounce standard, and a quiet market; the rate will doubtless be slightly lower when the above amount comes forward for sale.

Mexican Dollars.—The Shannon brings about 180,000*l* in dollars from the West Indies. These, however, will not be available for the outgoing mail to China of the 4th proximo, and for that opportunity the price has been 59d to 59 1/2d per ounce. The large amount now to hand will cause a reduction in price when it is placed on the market for sale.

Exchange on India for banks' 60 days' sight drafts on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras is 1s 11 1/2d to 1s 11 1/2d; bills with documents, 1s 11d to 1s 11 1/2d.

Indian Government Loan Notes are again better, and we quote them fully 1 1/2 per cent. better than this day week. The prices this evening are 103 1/2 to 104 for 5 1/2 per Cents; and 96 1/2 to 97 for 5 per Cents. The reduction in the Bank rate of discount this day to 4 per cent. may possibly cause a further improvement.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; bar gold, fine, 77s 9 1/2d per oz std; bar gold, refinable, 77s 11d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 73s 6d to 77s nominal; South American doubloons, 73s 6d to 73s 9d per oz, last price; United States gold coin, scarce. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 0 1/2d per oz, std, last price; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 0 1/2d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 4s 11d per oz, nominal; Spanish dollars (Carolus) in demand, scarce.

The amount of gold purchased by the Bank since making up the last return is 86,000*l*, of which 20,000*l* was taken yesterday, and 16,000*l* to-day.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—At the half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company on Tuesday, a dividend was declared at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carrying forward about 4,000*l*.

A half-yearly meeting of the Victoria Dock Company was held yesterday, the business being nearly confined to the reception of the report. It was stated that the result of the operations of the past half-year has been satisfactory, the number of ships entering the docks being 1,475, measuring 485,154 tons, or an increase over the same period of 1860 of 119 ships and 102,738 tons. Comparing the years ending in June 1860 and 1861, it appears that the total in the former year was 2,580 ships of 759,693 tons, and in the latter 2,801 ships of 958,075 tons. The Charing Cross Railway having obtained authority for the purchase of the Company's Steelyard Estate, the Board will take care to secure adequate compensation. After a short conversation the report was adopted unanimously.

A meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Company took place this afternoon. The report stated that there had been a decrease in the receipts of the past half-year, owing

to the reduction of 50 per cent. in the charges by the new tariff, but that the augmentation at present shown in the messages is so favourable as to warrant the expectation that this falling off will be shortly compensated. Owing to the heavy expenses in repairing the Emden cable, which is now stated to be in excellent working order, no dividend was proposed. The Directors have purchased a cable with six wires from the Mediterranean Telegraph Company on favourable terms, and it has since been successfully laid down between Beachy Head and Dieppe. After some conversation the report was adopted, and the proposal for a committee of investigation announced at the last meeting was not proceeded with.

FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASMENTS.—The suspension has been announced of Messrs Scott and Wright, of Vigo street, a respectable house in the woollen trade, with liabilities of about 45,000*l*.

The stoppage has taken place of Mr A. T. Gordon, contractor for public works of Westminster, with considerable liabilities. The assets, however, are also large.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs Beater, Dennant, and Russ, warehousemen (trading as James Coster, Beater, Dennant, and Russ), who failed early in the month, was held this afternoon, to consider a legal question of great importance respecting the estate of the firm. It appears that since the last meeting some doubt has been cast upon the claim of the executors of Mr James Coster, who are creditors for nearly 130,000*l*, to prove upon this estate, and it has been urged that the sum left in the business by that gentleman forms part of the partnership assets, and is, therefore, in the first instance, liable to the general creditors of the house. If this could be substantiated, the trade creditors of about 84,000*l* would receive 20s in the pound. The point was discussed at great length to-day, and the result arrived at was the appointment of a committee of eleven creditors to take the necessary legal advice on the question. It is to be feared that in consequence of this difference of opinion the estate will ultimately go into the Court of Bankruptcy.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Aug. 29	25 44	3 days' sight
—	— 29	25 16	3 months' date
Antwerp	— 29	25 42 1/2	1 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 27	11 95	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 27	13 7 1/2	3 days' sight
—	— 27	13 8 1/2	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 27	34 1/2	3 —
Lisbon	— 14	85 1/2	3 —
Gibraltar	— 23	80 1/2 50 1/2	3 —
New York	— 17	107 1/2	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 8	1 1/2 per cent. pm	30 —
—	— 8	1 per cent. pm	60 —
—	— 8	1 per cent. pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 8	24 1/2 24 1/2	60 —
Bahia	— 12	24 1/2	60 —
Pernambuco	— 14	24 1/2 26 1/2	60 —
Buenos Ayres	July 29	65s 4 1/2 6d	60 —
Singapore	— 21	4s 8 1/2	60 —
Ceylon	— 27	8 per cent. dia.	6 months' sight
Bombay	— 27	2s 0 1/2 2s 0 1/2	6 —
Calcutta	— 23	2s 0 1/2	6 —
Hong Kong	— 12	4s 7 1/2 4s 7 1/2	6 —
Manila	— 6	2 1/2 per cent. pm	90 days' sight
—	— 6	3 per cent. pm	60 —
Sydney	June 22	1 per cent. pm	30 —
Valparaiso	July 2	4 1/2	60 —

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.40 per *l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 5-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 429 1/2 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.8 1/2 per *l* sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 7-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 107 to 107 1/2 per cent., which, when compared with the mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and loss of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold to the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.—August 26.

	Indian Government Bills.				Bank and Commercial Bills.			
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Bengal, 60 days' sight	2	2	0	0	1	11	1	11 1/2
— 30	0	0	0	0	1	11 1/2	1	11 1/2
Madras, 60	2	2	0	0	1	11	1	11 1/2
— 30	0	0	0	0	1	11 1/2	0	0
Bombay, 60	3	2 1/2	0	0	1	11 1/2	1	11 1/2
— 30	0	0	0	0	1	11 1/2	1	11 1/2

Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India, vary according to the articles drawn against.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri. Includes Bank Stock, India Stock, Do. Do. 5 per Cent, etc.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri. Includes American Bonds, Brazilian 5 per cent, Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Location, Time, Prices negotiated on Change, Prices negotiated on Change. Includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Paris, London, Paris, London, Paris, London. Includes 4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent Rentes, etc.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Redeemable, Aug. 30. Includes United States 6 percent Stock, Bonds, Massachusetts 5 percent, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Includes Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, Atlas, etc.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Includes Agra and United Service, Australasia, Bank of Egypt, etc.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Includes Commercial, East and West India, London, etc.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Table with columns: Foreign Gold bars (standard), Mexican dollars, Silver in bars (standard).

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per cent.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
3000000	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 5 per cent 1877-9.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 4 per cent 1880-2.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 4 per cent 1883-4.....	100	113
3000000	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 6 per cent	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 6 per cent	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope 6 per cent 1880.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope Ditto 1890.....	100	107
1600000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Government, 4 per cent.....	100	109
2000000	3 pr ct.	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent 1866.....	100	100
2000000	3 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 5 per cent 1871-76.....	100	99
2000000	3 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 5 per cent, 1888, and upwards.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent Sterling 1875.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Quebec City 6 per cent Sterling.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	South Australian Government 1878 and upwards.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government, 6 per cent.....	100	100
3000000	3 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 6 per cent.....	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum.	Name.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
12500	7s	African Steam Ship	10	10	0
10000	11 1/2s	Anglo Mexican Mint.....	20	13	0
20000	11 1/2s	Australian Agricultural.....	25	19	0
26700	...	Australian Royal Mail.....	10	10	0
6000	...	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph.....	50	50	0
8916	6 1/2 per cent	Canada Land.....	32 1/2	32	10
350000	1 1/2 per cent	Copper Miners of England.....	Stock	100	0
5000	7 1/2 per cent	Ditto Preference 7 1/2 per cent.....	25	25	0
1002325	2 1/2 per cent	Crystal Palace.....	Stock	100	0
100820	7 1/2 per cent	Ditto Preference.....	Stock	100	0
250000	5 1/2 per cent	Ditto 5 p c Perpetual Debentures.....	Stock	100	0
700000	7 1/2 per cent	Electric Telegraph.....	Stock	100	0
7199	7 1/2 per cent	Ditto New.....	25	15	0
70000	7s 6d	English and Australian Copper.....	5	5	0
20000	10 1/2 pr cent	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0
350000	...	Great Ship.....	1	1	0
100000	...	Ditto 1 1/2 per cent. Preference.....	1	1	0
50000	6d	Madras Irrigation and Canal.....	25	1	0
8000	2 1/2 per cent	National Discount Co. (Limited).....	25	5	0
18876	7 1/2 per cent	North British Australasian (Lim.).....	1	1	0
600000	3 1/2 pr cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.).....	Stock	100	0
20000	7 1/2 pr cent	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0
90000	7 1/2 pr cent	Ditto New.....	50	30	0
15000	4 1/2 p sh	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0
200000	10 1/2 pr cent	Scottish Australian Investment (Limited).....	Stock	100	0
14300	7 1/2 pr cent	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0
10000	1s	Van Diemen's Land.....	100	28	10

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand.....	via Southampton Sept. 20, M.	Sept. 18
Brazilia, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Cape de Verde, Falkland Islands, &c., Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St. Helena.....	via Southampton Sept. 9, M. (By British packet); Sept. 24, M. (By French packet); Sept. 5, P.	Sept. 3
China, Penang, and Singapore.....	via Southampton Sept. 4, M.	Sept. 1
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands.....	via Southampton Sept. 10, M.	Sept. 19
Ditto (Bombay).....	via Southampton Sept. 4, P.	Sept. 1
Lisbon, Oporto, and Vigo.....	via Southampton Sept. 10, M.	Sept. 12
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, and Aden.....	via Southampton Sept. 12, M.	Sept. 10
Newfoundland.....	via Southampton Sept. 3, P.	Sept. 4
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet).....	via Southampton Sept. 7, M.	Sept. 1
Ditto (by United States packet).....	via Southampton Sept. 4, M.	Sept. 1
Ditto (by Canadian packet).....	via Southampton Sept. 3, P.	Sept. 4
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe.....	via Southampton Sept. 7, P.	Sept. 4
West Indies and Pacific.....	via Southampton Sept. 26, M.	Sept. 13
Bahamas (via New York).....	(New York) Sept. 31, P.	Sept. 4
Mexico.....	(New York) Sept. 5, P.	Sept. 4
All other parts of the West Indies, and all places in the Pacific, including Chili, Peru, California, and British Columbia.....	(Quebec) Sept. 5, P.	Sept. 4

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 24th inst., AMERICA, per steam ship Africa, via Queenstown—New York, 14th inst.
 On the 28th, CANADA, per steam ship Norwegian, via Londonderry—Quebec, 17th inst.
 On the 28th, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Athens, via Plymouth—Cape of Good Hope, 2nd July; St Helena, 31st; and Ascension, 4th inst.
 On the 29th, WEST INDIES, per steam ship Shannon, via Southampton—Vera Cruz, Aug. 1; Havana, 6; Puerto Cabello, 13; Santa Martha, 2; Cartagena, July 27; Colon, Aug. 7; Panama, 6; Kingston (Jamaica), 8; Jacmel (Hayti), 10; Georgetown (Demerara), 7; Tobago, 7; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 8; Grenada, 8; Bridgetown (Barbados), 10; St Vincent, 9; St Lucia, 10; Martinique, 11; Guadaloupe, 11; Dominica, 11; Antigua, 11; Montserrat, 11; Nevis, 10; St Kitt's, 12; Tortola, 13; Bermuda, 13; St Thomas, 13.
 On the 29th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Maalan, via Southampton—Alexandria, 15th; Malta, 19th; and Gibraltar, 23rd inst.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	65355	1855	4988	74	2974	1191
Corresponding week in 1860.....	80588	820	3063	87	2104	80
---	1859	84616	1453	3932	288	1187
---	1858	84399	2192	4207	373	1279
---	1867	92646	3384	2588	461	1363
Weekly average, Aug. 24.....	50 3	32 10	20 1	35 10	43 5	25 3
---	51 0	30 1	25 4	36 7	43 8	30 0
---	51 3	38 3	24 11	39 3	42 1	39 0
--- July 27.....	51 2	30 8	26 10	38 5	42 10	40 1
---	50 7	30 3	25 9	38 3	42 8	37 10
Six weeks' average	50 9	30 4	25 10	37 7	42 10	38 9
Same time last year	58 6	33 4	26 9	41 9	46 7	41 9
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 21, 1861.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and peas-meal.	Beans & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat and buckwheat-meal.
Foreign	108998	13478	48291	2000	776	8706	18503	...
Colonial	36613	...	6663	...	12378	...	189	...
Total	145611	13478	54954	2000	18054	8706	18692	...

Imports of the week

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

At Mark lane, to-day, the supply of new English wheat was much restricted, and the demand for both red and white samples ruled somewhat active, at the full prices of Monday, to, in some instances, a slight advance. In foreign wheat, a limited business was done on French account, and the trade generally ruled slow, at previous rates. There was very little barley on offer, and holders were firm, at quite former prices. Malt, oats, beans, and peas charged hands to a limited extent, but without leading to any quotable change in their value. All kinds of flour, especially useful and fine qualities, were firm in price; but the demand ruled far from active. This week's imports amount to 21,370 quarters of wheat; 400 of barley; 14,140 of oats; 1,430 sacks and 19,710 barrels of flour.

The Liverpool market, this morning, was more active for wheat, and, in some instances, enhanced prices were realised. Flour was also firmer; but most kinds of spring corn sold slowly on former terms.

The following is Mr Othon Trithen's monthly report of the corn trade at Odessa, under date August 16:—"In consequence of harvest-work, the descent of wheat from the interior, during the latter days of July, was almost suspended, but it will shortly recommence with the produce of the new crop. There are already collected, from our more immediate neighbourhood, a few small parcels of new Ghirkas, weighing at least pounds 9.35 lbs, which would alone establish a good saleable quality. Judging, however, from the samples which have been received from remote districts, it would be better to wait in order to receive wheats of really superior quality. Unfortunately the descent, already retarded by a late harvest, is still more so on account of the frequent rains which prevent the wheat being thrashed. During the latter fortnight of the past month, almost unexampled activity has prevailed in our market. The total sales amount to about 250,000 chetwerts. The demand, however, has since slackened a little; nevertheless, the sales of this week still amount to 65,000 chetwerts. Maise very active. The produce of the new barley crop is in perfect condition, but of light weight. Good oats are wanting, and we shall have nothing to offer for exportation on account of the total failure of the new crop. There is no stock of linseed. The new crop, which is reported to be of fine quality, will reach in November. Current prices:—Superior Polish Odessa wheat, 41s 6d; fair average ditto, 39s 6d; superior Sandomirka wheat, 44s 4d; fair average ditto, 41s per 480 lbs; Ghirka wheat, fair average, 40s; hard ditto, 37s 10d per 492 lbs; maize, 24s 6d per 492 lbs; barley, 16s 6d per 400 lbs; oats, 15s per 300 lbs; rye, 21s 9d per 430 lbs; linseed, sifted, fair average, 49s 6d; ditto, unsifted, 45s 4d; rapeseed, fair average, 24s 9d per quarter, all free on board."

The wheat trade at Alexandria, for the week ending Aug. 17, was very active, and prices had further improved. Beans also sold freely, on higher terms. The following are the sales since the 12th instant:—Saide wheat, private trade produce, 12,270 quarters, 31s 10d to 32s 2d; Behereh ditto, private trade produce, 7,360 quarters, 30s 10d to 32s 2d; Behereh ditto, Government produce, 330 quarters, 32s 8d to 33s 6d; Saide beans, private trade produce, 10,260 quarters, 27s 10d 28s 4d; ditto, Pasha's produce,

1,250 quarters, 29s 6d; Beheirah ditto, private trade produce, 1,310 quarters, 26s 2d to 26s 7d; barley, private trade produce, 1,702 quarters, 17s 7d to 18s 7d; ditto, Pasha's produce, 2,280 quarters, 18s 7d to 19s 7d; lentils, 680 quarters, 25s 4d; ceci, 63 quarters, 34s; linseed, 186 quarters, 40s 8d to 48s per quarter, free on board. Freights—Beans to the United Kingdom for orders, 5s to 5s 3s per quarter; wheat or other grain or seed in proportion; to a direct port, 4s 3d to 5s 6d. Grain to Liverpool by steamer, 2s 6d to 3s.

The Liverpool cotton market, this week, has again exhibited great excitement. The sales reach the large quantity of 120,000 bales, 51,000 of which are to spinners, 50,000 on speculation, and 19,000 for export. Quotations are raised 3-16d to 1/2d per lb. The market closes with a tendency to a further advance, the advices from America showing from the proclamation of the President that war is to be continued vigorously. Several competent parties in the United States express the opinion that only by the interference of the European Powers a compromise could be effected. To-day's sales are 12,000 bales.

The following remarks are from Mr W. Mure's cotton circular, dated New Orleans, Aug. 8:—The picking of cotton having commenced in some of the earlier districts of Louisiana and Mississippi, it may be of interest to you to receive some information regarding the probable extent of the production. I have remarked that a general impression prevailed that the extent of land under cotton cultivation was not quite as great as in the previous year, many planters being induced, from the high price of provisions, and the scarcity of corn in many sections, to employ a larger amount of their force in raising the necessaries of life. Some parties estimated this decrease as high as 20 per cent., but, making allowance for the annual increase, I do not estimate it more than ten per cent. The weather since the seed was put in the ground has been propitious to the planters. At first the growth was slow, the temperature in April and May being moderate; this contributed to make the plant hardy and strong, and as June and July were very warm, and accompanied by seasonable showers, the plant is represented to be unusually luxuriant and full of bolls, both on the high and bottom lands. In the Southern parts of Texas, blooms were noticed as early as the latter part of May, and in the beginning of June they were general in Louisiana and Mississippi. Picking has commenced as far North as the mouth of the Arkansas river. During the last ten days, heavy rains have fallen almost every day, and should they continue much longer, the cotton, which is opened, must be injured. Of course it is too early to give any estimate of the crop in figures, as, during the next three months, several contingencies may occur which will affect its ultimate result. With average weather for the remainder of the season, it is generally calculated that the crop will exceed four millions of bales.

Messrs Briggs and Co. thus report the state of the cotton trade at Alexandria for the week ending August 17:—"Prices of cotton are still tending upward, and the quality, on the other hand, is deteriorating. Although we make no quotable alteration, the currencies are in fact higher. The week's operations have been 39 bales very low ordinary, at 6.70d to 7d; 113 bales ordinary to middling, 7.65d to 8.24d; 113 bales good middling to fair, 8.45d to 8.65d; 114 bales good fair to good, 8.74d to 8.88d; 10 bales good to fine, 9d per lb, free on board. Freights are very dull at 1/2d per lb by steamers.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA from 3rd Oct. to 16th inst.

	Great Britain.	France.	Austria.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1856-1857.....	62,961	17,967	16,661	97,589
1857-1858.....	90,482	19,839	13,499	123,820
1858-1859.....	97,763	23,080	9,564	130,407
1859-1860.....	93,104	19,360	8,834	121,298
1860-1861.....	100,314	36,861	8,703	145,878

The public sales of tea, held this week, have gone off with rather more animation, and prices have been quite supported. Privately, the market has ruled firm.

The following intelligence in reference to tea and silk is dated Hong Kong, July 12:—

Canton Silk—Settlements are only 80 piculs during the fortnight. The second crop is said to be about one-third short of the usual yield. Quotations are:—Loongkong, 420 dols; Kumchuck, 405 dols; Kowkong, 385 dols; re-reed Kumchuck, 450 dols; Mahtow, 175 dols. Tea—The market for the new congous opened on the 6th inst. at 34 taels, and settlements amount to 16 chops, together with 5 chops contract tea. As regards quality, the liquor in some few instances is superior, but the leaf is roughly made, and, almost without exception, inferior to last year. Arrivals amount to 53 chops. Scented teas of good quality meet with purchasers, but the common kinds may be quoted rather lower. Sales are as follows:—New congou, 16 chops, and 5 chops contract; old congou, 1 chop; oopacks, at 31 1/2 to 34 1/2 taels; oonahure, 28 1/2 taels; Tayshan congou, 2,500 half-chests, at 18 to 20 taels; scented orange pekoe, 15,000 boxes, at 24 to 30 taels; scented caper, 2,000 boxes, at 24 to 29 taels. Canton Green Tea—Gunpowder, 6,000 boxes, at 18 to 23 taels; twanksy, 800 half-chests, at 14 1/2 taels. Country Green Tea—Sales, 200 packages; stock, 1,500 packages. Amoy advices are to the 5th inst. Tea—One settlement of 1,700 half-chests orange pekoe, ordinary to good quality, had been made at 13 1/2 dols to 15 dols. Stocks were 6,749 half-chests orange pekoe, 8,670 half-chests congou, 5,612 half-chests oonahure, and 2,494 half-chests Anko; total, 28,525 half-chests. Foochow advices

are to the 2nd inst. Tea—A good business has been done, and generally at the high rates last quoted. Lately, however, the traders showed a greater desire to press sales, and foreigners having at the same time reduced their offers, there was every prospect of a fall in prices; already common to rather flavoured kinds were quoted lower, while medium Kaishow kinds to fine were more firmly supported. The second crop was close at hand, and was reported to be small and inferior. The general advices from the country led to the expectation of a full supply to this port. Souehong had been taken to some extent for England. Oolong came in slowly and the quality was inferior. Pekoe and scented teas were in fair supply. Sales from the 17th to the 30th of June as follows:—Congou, 22,562 chests, at 7 1/2 taels for ordinary sifting, and to 31 taels short for fine, chiefly for England. Souehong, 2,417 chests, at 23 to 35 taels short for good and fine; finest were held for 40 taels. Oolong, 350 half-chests, at 19 to 20 taels short for medium. Pekoe, 952 chests, at 22 to 50 taels short fair to finest. Scented teas, 5,750 boxes, at 23 to 31 taels for good to fine. Stocks—Congou, 42,000 to 45,000 chests; souehong, 12,000 chests; oolong, 20,000 half-chests; pekoe, 2,000 chests; scented kinds, 3,000 boxes. Shanghai advices are to the 2nd inst. Silk—The market for the new silk had not yet opened owing to the high rates asked—viz., 430 taels for No. 3 Taitles. The transit from the silk districts was by no means safe, some boats having been plundered by the rebels. The export for last season shows an increase on the previous one of about 18,000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 4,000 bales old, and 2,000 bales new silk. Total export of silk from China and Japan to Europe is 85,798, against 69,982 bales last year, showing an increase of 15,816 bales. Tea—Black—A very trifling business has been done, amounting to only 400 chests Ningchow, at 23 taels, and 300 chests flowery pekoe, at 23 1/2 taels. Stocks were 1,500 chests congou, and 800 chests pekoe; 21 chops Oopeih congou had arrived on foreign account. In greens, settlement had been 500 half-chests, and of Japan growth, 700 half-chests. Total export of tea from China to Great Britain is 89,918,400 lbs, against 85,304,900 lbs last year, showing an increase of 4,613,500 lbs for 1860-1. To the United States the export is 27,049,900 lbs, against 30,842,000 lbs, or a decrease of 3,792,100 lbs for 1860-1.

Messrs Arles Dufour and Co., of Lyons, thus report on the silk trade of that city to Aug. 27:—"The hope of a political and commercial reaction in the United States, which had alone caused manufacturers to keep their looms employed, and which sustained prices with tolerable firmness during the early part of the year, has entirely been destroyed lately by a succession of disastrous reports. Consequently, the inactivity in our market has assumed a still more serious character during the present month. Holders show much anxiety to sell, and prices are falling rapidly. The fall since the highest period of the year may now be estimated from 10 to 20 per cent. according to quality, leaving still a margin of about 10 per cent. upon the lowest rates of 1857."

Very moderate supplies of coffee have been on sale, and all kinds have sold readily, at the extreme rates of last week.

The annexed is dated Colombo, July 30:—

The weather since our last has been generally fine, but the coffee crop being nearly all away, and our freight market barely supplied with tonnage, there is but one clearance for Great Britain to report. The shipments to date are as follows:—

PLANTATION COFFEE.			
To Great Britain	cwts 400,699	against last year, cwts 389,340	
Foreign Ports	23,814	—	30,391
Australia and India.....	14,086	—	9,150
	438,599		428,881
NATIVE COFFEE.			
To Great Britain.....	cwts 72,023	against last year, cwts 78,981	
Foreign Ports.....	50,769	—	67,269
Australia and India.....	6,326	—	2,376
	129,118		148,626

Plantation coffee is nominal in price. Native kinds are quoted at 59s 3d per cwt, cost, free on board, including exchange and freight.

The distribution of our coffee crop in the various markets of the world is as follows:—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
London	399,510	71,729	471,239
Liverpool	1,189	226	1,414
Cork	974	629	1,603
France	4,690	27,103	31,793
Falmouth.....	9,753	8,873	18,623
Amsterdam.....	8,397	2,004	10,401
New York	—	7,213	7,213
Melbourne.....	11,054	3,886	14,940
Mauritius.....	1,506	1,243	2,749
Sydney.....	1,192	353	1,545
Port Louis	334	844	1,178
Total	438,599	124,169	562,768
Total, 1860	428,881	148,626	577,507

On the whole, the demand for rice has been tolerably active, and the quotations have been well maintained. Cocoa has attracted rather more attention.

The first cargo of new Valencia raisins has arrived, and the opening price is 46s, against 35s last year, and 50s per cwt in 1859. Old produce is only purchased to meet actual wants, yet the quotations are supported.

In rum, a fair, though by no means extensive, business has been passing, but mostly at a reduction of 1/2d per gallon. Brandy is less firm, and cheaper.

The public sales of colonial wool were brought to a close on Tuesday. The following is Messrs Hazard, Sons, and Caldecott's report for the series:—

On the 18th ultimo, the third series of sales for the present year commenced, and closed on Tuesday. The catalogues contained the following quantity, viz.:—Port Phillip, 24,062 bales; Sydney, 21,192; New Zealand, 12,997; Van Diemen's Land, 9,505; Adelaide, 6,378; Swan River, 1,095; Cape of Good Hope, 9,556—total colonial, 84,785; sundry foreign, Spanish, Odessa, Buenos Ayres, &c., 1,250—total, 86,035. At the opening, and during the greater portion of these sales, great depression prevailed; the stagnation of trade, consequent upon the American revolution, the doubtful prospects for the harvest, and a rather high condition of the money market, caused buyers to operate with extreme caution. The attendance from the home and foreign markets was unusually small; the purchases for the latter have been throughout much below the average. As compared with the previous sales, prices have ruled 2d to 4d per lb lower, inferior descriptions suffering most, and even at this reduction little sought after. Towards the close, the very favourable state of the weather, and successive reduction in the Bank rate for discount to 4½ per cent., imparted more confidence, the attendance became augmented, and for the better sorts prices in some cases exhibited more firmness, but throughout the series they have shown much irregularity. The Port Phillip stocks were generally of fair average as to quality and condition. Of the Van Diemen's Land much was very irregular and in heavy moiety condition: this class, together with the inferior moiety Sydney, of which the proportion was very large, and the ill-sorted heavy New Zealand, suffered most in the decline. Cape wool generally showed a heavy fall, especially greasy and short stapled-lots. The South Australian was as usual chiefly in grease, and may be quoted 1d to 2d lower. Several parcels were offered more than once, so that the actual amount sold is less than that contained in the catalogues as given above. The quantity held over for the November sales is greater than usual, some importers preferring to wait the result of those sales to accepting current rates. The import of this year will show a large increase on the previous one by about 20,000 bales, while the contraction of trade has lessened the consumption; had it not been for the favourable circumstances above mentioned, even a greater fall might have ensued during the progress of these sales. The accounts from the colonies generally speak favourably of the prospects for the next clip as to condition, and should these anticipations be realised, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the growers, that the very heavy fall which must take place in the colonies (to equalise these markets with ours) for the ensuing clip may in some degree be compensated for; as not any improvement in the value of the raw material can be looked for while trade remains as it now is.

Clean Russian hemp is now worth 30½ 10s to 30½ 15s per ton, being a slight advance. Saltpetre rules inactive, but without change in value.

Scotch pig iron is in steady request, at 51s, cash, for mixed numbers. English tin has improved 3d per ton, and foreign is held for more money. In speiter, business has been done at 17½ 15s per ton on the spot.

Linseed oil is in fair request at 33s per cwt on the spot. For other oils, the market may be considered steady at last week's currency. American spirits of turpentine have advanced to 60s per cwt.

The tallow trade has been moderately active. P. Y. C. is quoted at 47s 6d to 47s 9d per cwt on the spot; and at 47s 9d to 48s for spring delivery. Towa tallow, 46s 3d net cash.

We extract the following from the New York Shipping List of the 14th inst.:

"The great event of the times in financial circles has been the advent of the Secretary of the Treasury in Wall street, who came from Washington expressly for the purpose of holding a consultation with bankers and capitalists in regard to the new United States loan, authorised by Congress at its late extraordinary session. In commerce and trade business has been light, and the operations have been considerably interfered with by the inclemency of the weather. Some of the leading articles which are affected by the tariff, or the supply of which is limited by the blockade, continue in active demand at rapidly enhancing prices. In the money market there is nothing new, and nothing calling for especial remark which has not already been enumerated under this head. Our quotations below, for other than call loans, may be considered merely nominal, as there is nothing doing on which to base quotations. We reinsert our previous rates:—

	Per cent. per annum.	
Loans on call, stock securities	4	to 5
Do. bond and mortgage	6	7
Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days	6	7
Do. 4 to 6 months	9	10
First-class single signatures	7	...
Other good bills .....	...	...

The rates of discount on bank notes are without important change, though there are several alterations. The weekly Bank statement shows a large increase in the specie. The reserve is now upwards of 48,600,000 dols, and the usual California remittance of 941,081 dols will increase it to nearly, if not quite to, the unprecedented amount of 50,000,000 dols. The movement still presents the same features—a rapid accumulation of specie, and a steady contraction of loans. The figures are as follows:—

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Dec.
Loans.....	111,719,111	109,988,942	1,735,169
Specie	46,236,181	48,630,116	2,403,935
Circulation	8,585,574	8,730,482	144,908
Deposits	92,229,384	92,016,057	213,327

The imports of general merchandise were unusually small last week, even for these dull times. The following are the figures:—

	1860.	1861.
For the week—	dols	dols
Dry goods	2,627,559	554,567
General merchandise	2,389,840	615,250
Total for the week	5,017,399	1,169,817
Previously reported	141,981,683	85,376,476

Since January 1..... 146,999,082 86,546,293 "

The same journal of the 17th inst. remarks:—"The alacrity with which the bankers of the three leading cities of the country, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have responded to the call of Mr Secretary Chase, in behalf of the National Government, for 150,000,000 dols, has fully met the general expectation of the mercantile public, and reflects the highest credit upon them, individually and collectively. The full amount asked for, 150,000,000 dols, will be furnished—50,000,000 dols to be subscribed at once, of which New York is to furnish 30,000,000 dols, Boston 15,000,000 dols, and Philadelphia 5,000,000 dols. The banks are privileged to take 100,000,000 dols more in two equal instalments, viz.:—50,000,000 dols on the 15th of October, and 50,000,000 dols on the 15th of December. It may be interesting to show the combined strength of the banks of the three cities which have responded to the requirements of the Government, and we therefore present their last statements:—

	Loans.	Deposits.
	dols	dols
New York, Aug. 10.....	109,983,942	92,046,057
Boston, Aug. 13	61,138,000	18,044,700
Philadelphia, Aug. 13.....	24,064,070	15,568,024
Total	195,186,012	125,628,791
	Specie.	Circulation.
	dols	dols
New York, Aug. 10.....	43,630,116	8,730,482
Boston, Aug. 13	6,412,000	6,450,000
Philadelphia, Aug. 13.....	6,796,140	2,074,000
Total	61,838,256	17,254,491

The banks are still stronger to-day, and it is generally expected that the next statement of the New York city banks will show fully 50,000,000 dols in the specie line. At the Stock Exchange there has taken place little of interest outside of the regular routine of business."

COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 14.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, m.....	Aug. 3	Charleston	July 29
Mobile	July 27	North Carolina	Aug. 10
Florida	20	Virginia	March 1
Texas	June 29	New York	Aug. 15
Memphis	July 20	Other N. Ports	18
Savannah	24		

	1860-1	1859-60	Increase D'cents
On hand in the ports on September 1	220750	140174	80576
Received at the ports since ditto	3656701	458271	3198430
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	3174831	2657657	517174
Exported to France since ditto	578015	577735	278
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	216250	282259	66099
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto	107639	976816	869277
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	3126433	3730267	603834
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	86926	204601	117675

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.
(Not included in receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates	1861	1860
	bales	bales
	10967	24671

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1860-1		1859-60	
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	bales	bales	bales	bales
Received since	220750	140174	140174	140174
.....	3656701	458271	458271	458271
Total supply	3877451	598445	4026445	4026445
Deduct shipments	3126433	3730267	3730267	3730267
Deduct stock left on hand	68826	204601	204601	204601
Leaves for American consumption	3182792	204601	204601	204601

Freight to Liverpool, nominally 5-32d per lb.—Exchange, 106 to 107½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain.	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans .....	..	..	..
Mobile .....	..	..	..
Florida .....	..	..	..
Galveston .....	..	..	..
Savannah .....	..	..	..
Charleston .....	..	..	..
New York.....	28	19	68
Total	28	19	68
Same time 1860	35	20	65

The market opened very buoyant, and with a continued speculative demand, prices have further advanced fully $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound, to which we conform our quotations. The sales for the three days foot up 5,000 bales.

There have been no receipts since our last. Total import since 1st September, 431,065 bales. Export from 1st to 13th August, 800, against 2,720 bales same time last year.

New York, Aug. 17.—The market has been quiet during the past three days, and prices are unchanged; the sales foot up 2,500 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.				New Orleans and Texas.	
Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.		c	c
Ordinary.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good ordinary.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fine.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20

The receipts have been from Philadelphia 213 bales. Total since 1st inst., 213 bales. Total import since 1st September, 431,278 bales. Export from 1st to 13th August, 800 bales, against 2,720 in 1860.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 14.—There has occurred little or no change in the market for State and Western flour during the past three days, though, with a fair demand both for the home trade and for shipment, prices have advanced about 10 cents. per bbl. Canada flour is in fair request at rather better prices. The sales are 1,800 bbls, including 700 yesterday. Southern flour is in fair demand and firm. The market for wheat has been firm, under a fair demand for export, and prices are somewhat higher. The sales for the three days comprise only about 278,000 bushels, of which 41,000 changed owners yesterday, including 23,000 Milwaukee Club at 95 cents. to 1.08 dol; 6,800 white Western, 1.26 dol to 1.27 dol; and 5,100 white Kentucky, 1.32 dol to 1.35 dol. Corn is steady at about previous rates; transactions have been moderate, however, owing to the limited receipts; the sales comprise only about 188,000 bushels, including 38,000 yesterday.

New York, Aug. 17.—The market for State and Western flour has been unusually buoyant during the past three days, and all kinds have been placed at a considerable advance upon our previous quotations. Canada flour is also firmer, with a tolerably active demand. There has prevailed a steady fair demand for Southern flour, and the market is rather firmer in consequence.

Export from 1st to 13th Aug.

	1861.	1860.
Wheat Flour.....	128,149	77,428

The market for wheat has been characterised by increased firmness, and with an active export demand, prices have greatly advanced. There has also prevailed an active demand for corn, and prices have advanced fully two cents per bushel.

Export from 1st to 13th Aug.

	1861.	1860.
Wheat.....	1,009,655	876,275
Corn.....	624,516	50,987

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, since September 1, 1860.

From—	Flour.		Meal.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	bbls	bbls	bbls	bbls	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
New York.....Aug. 13	1718261	2913	1979891	7169067				
New Orleans.....	3	183071	400	88161	1784012			
Philadelphia.....	10	180965	...	1001908	666528			
Baltimore.....	10	128131	12	1000249	850196			
Boston.....	10	115348	106	18413	14100			
Other Ports.....	9	140844	...	2869998	15451			
Total, 1860-61.....	2481090	2431	3477810	10469349				
— 1859-60.....	618740	944	3911580	2208748				
Increase.....	1862250	2487	3066228	8290601				
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1858-59.....	94609	23	452778	320681				
— 1857-58.....	1278783	607	6512618	3872444				
TO THE CONTINENT.								
From—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.				
New York.....August 13	82769	269602	41173	317058				
Other Ports..... to latest dates	7795	13073	9043	...				
Total, 1860-61.....	90565	2699135	44215	317966				
— 1858-60.....	46437	172888	19358	...				
— 1859-60.....	51876	67845	25819	...				
— 1857-58.....	297915	355051	16948	7303				

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding that only limited supplies of English wheat, both old and new, have been on offer in the leading markets held this week, the demand for most kinds has been somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices have ruled about stationary. Several rather large parcels of foreign wheat having been taken for shipment to France, holders have been somewhat firmer in the demands. In the quotations, however, no change has taken place. There has

been only a limited inquiry for barley, and, in some instances, last year's qualities have been somewhat lower in price. The malt trade has continued heavy, but without leading to any change in value. Good sound oats ruled tolerably firm; but low and heated samples have had a drooping tendency. Beans and peas have sold slowly, and the inquiry for flour has been somewhat restricted.

The continuance of remarkably fine weather has enabled our farmers to make rapid progress in the cutting and carrying of wheat. In Norfolk and several other countries, nearly the whole of the crops have been secured in excellent condition. The present year's samples, therefore, are likely to prove the best on record as to quality. Barley and oats are turning out remarkably heavy crops, and of unusually fine quality.

The grain trade in Scotland has continued very inactive. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Very little wheat has as yet been secured.

The Irish markets have been scantily supplied with produce, which has moved off slowly at about stationary prices.

Very moderate supplies of new English wheat were on sale at Mark Lane, to-day, and the demand for both red and white qualities ruled steady, at fully Monday's currency, to, in some instances, a slight advance. In foreign wheat, sales progressed slowly; nevertheless, prices were quite supported. Barley realised full quotations. For oats, beans, and peas, the trade ruled inactive, but without leading to any change in their value, compared with Monday. The flour trade was firm at late rates.

Annexed is Mr F. Rainford's report of the trade in floating cargoes:—Since the 21st inst. to last night 21 arrivals off coast are reported, consisting of 14 cargoes of wheat and 7 miscellaneous, viz:—Wheat, 3 cargoes from Galatz, 5 New York, 1 Ibraila, 1 Odessa, 1 Trieste, 1 Taganrog, 1 Enos, 1 Montreal; maize, 3 Salina, 1 Galatz, 1 New Orleans; barley, 2 Ibraila; beans, 1 Alexandria, 1 Larache. Some of these were sold previously. The demand for France continues animated, and keeps up the prices of wheat. The following sales are reported since this day week:—Wheat, arrived, per 492 lbs, for the United Kingdom, Berdianski, supposed 52s 6d; Taganrog, 47s 6d and 48s; for the Continent, Taganrog, 47s and 47s 9d; for the Continent, per 480 lbs, American white, delivered sound, 57s; red winter, slight warmth in one part, supposed a little over 54s; amber Milwaukee, 51s; Enos, not perfect, 40s; for the United Kingdom, red Milwaukee, bad condition, equal to 42s 6d; Milwaukee and Chicago, not perfect, 46s 6d; Galatz, imperfect, 35s; ditto, heated and discoloured, 29s; on passage, for the Continent, Milwaukee, to be delivered sound, 53s; ditto, 49s 6d (or 48s 6d for the United Kingdom); amber Minesoti, equal to about 50s. Maize, arrived, per 492 lbs, for the United Kingdom, Galatz, 32s 6d; per 480 lbs, Ibraila, 31s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 31s 3d, and 4 cargoes at 31s 6d; ditto, imperfect, 31s; Banat, 31s; mixed American, not perfect, 29s 3d; Fatza, 30s 3d; Bulgarian, 31s 3d; on passage, mixed American, 29s 6d. Barley, arrived, per 400 lbs, for the United Kingdom, Danubian, not perfect, 24s; ditto, imperfect, equal to about 22s 10d. Beans, arrived, per 480 lbs, Egyptian, for London, 32s 9d.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat.....	3853	at	55 3
Barley.....	211	38 6	
Oats.....	559	25 3	
Rye.....	390	...	
Beans.....	40	36 9	
Peas.....	110	36 0	

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	sacks
English.....	2270	130	1650	250	960
Irish.....	...	...	...	390	...
Foreign.....	21370	400	...	14140	13710

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, Old white.....	80	32
English, New white.....	60	33
Danish and Kensington, high mixed.....	62	66
Rosstock and Wismar, new.....	58	58
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast.....	55	58
Marks and Mecklenburg.....	55	58
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick.....	...	...
Rhenish and Brabant.....	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 492 lbs.....	43	50
American and Canadian, white 65.....	53	62
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 492 lbs.....	50	53
Egyptian, Saidi...per 480 lbs.....	36	37
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malted, new.....	35	40
English and Scotch distilling.....	...	...
Seale malted.....	...	...
Danish distilling.....	28	29
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs.....	27	28
BRAND—English, old.....	36	43
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French.....	38	40
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs.....	35	36
FRAS—English, white boilers.....	37	38
— grey, dun, and maple.....	35	40
Foreign, white boilers.....	36	37
— feeding.....	34	35
OATS—English, Poland & potato white, feed.....	36	30
— black.....	...	...
Scottish, Hopetown and potato.....	29	32
— Angus and Sandy.....	27	30
— common.....	24	27
Irish, potato.....	26	29
— White, feed.....	25	28
— Black.....	23	26
— Light Galway.....	23	26
Danish.....	21	25
Swedish.....	24	28
Russian, old.....	21	25
Dutch and Hanoverian.....	15	19
RYE—English.....	30	32
TARES—English, winter...per qr.....	...	...
Foreign, large, spring.....	50	54
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs.....	...	...
American, white.....	32	35
— yellow.....	32	33
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow.....	32	33
Flour, per 280 lbs—Town made.....	49	51
— delivered to the baker.....	49	51
Country mark's.....	36	40
French and Belgian.....	43	45
American and Canadian fancy brands per 194 lbs.....	30	31
American superfine to extra superfine.....	37	38
American common to fine.....	35	36
— heated and soured.....	24	24
OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton.....	215	16
— round.....	15	16

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS
TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS, SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet throughout this week, and prices showed scarcely any change to yesterday (Thursday). Some parcels of low Bengal, not previously saleable, have been taken off, and a fair proportion of the foreign muscovado offered found buyers. About 1,900 casks West India changed hands in the three days, including a portion of 590 casks Barbadoes at 32s to 40s. Several parcels of other West India went at 32s 6d to 37s 6d; grainy Demerara, 36s to 42s per cwt. The stock continues to be augmented by large landings. It is now 83,300 tons at this port, against 72,200 tons last season. There were 4,675 tons delivered, making the net decrease in London for home use 7,140 tons since the beginning of the year.

Mauritius.—Of 6,527 bags in the sales, about 5,500 bags sold: black to good brown, 28s 6d to 33s 6d; grainy yellow, 38s per cwt.

Bengal.—5,000 bags low and date brown Bengal have sold privately at 28s 6d to 29s 6d per cwt.

Penang.—143 bags low brown sold at 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

Foreign.—Two floating cargoes of Havana have sold for the United Kingdom: Nos. 12 to 12½, 26s 3d; one of Cuba muscovado at 29s, and one of brown Paraiba at 19s, for a near port. 1,084 casks Cuba, by auction, chiefly met with purchasers: brown, 32s 6d to 34s; low greyish to fine pale yellow, 34s 6d to 41s. 971 boxes Havana were bought in at 33s 6d to 43s for low brown to pale soft yellow. 1,258 casks 481 barrels Porto Rico were partly sold: brown, 33s 6d to 34s 6d; low grey to fine yellow, 35s to 43s per cwt.

Refined.—There has been rather more business done during the last two days: common grocery goods may be quoted 49s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—A fair amount of business is reported in West India, at 14s to 14s 6d per cwt.

RUM.—Several contracts have been made, at rather lower rates, including Demerara at 1s 8d to 1s 9d; proof Leeward, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d; Mauritius and Penang, at 1s 6d per gallon, proof. The stock has been materially increased, and in total reaches 29,810 puns 5,755 hds, against 23,180 puns 5,200 hds at the same date last year.

COCOA.—608 bags Grenada sold at rates proportionate with those paid last week, viz., 51s to 52s, for common quality. 85 bags St Lucia, 51s. 567 bags Trinidad partly sold at steady rates: low grey to very good red, 50s to 74s 6d; one lot fine 95s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Rather higher rates have again been paid this week, and the market is very firm. 116 casks 274 barrels Jamaica, by auction, partly sold at 62s to 81s for ordinary to good. 153 casks 103 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon realised 71s to 75s 6d for low middling and small berry to middling colour. Privately, 1,000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have sold at 53s to 64s; and some few hundred bags Rio at last week's improvement. A floating cargo of common Rio has sold at 49s 6d, and one of good at 53s 6d per cwt, for near ports.

TEA.—There has been a good business done by private contract, and green teas are much in demand at higher rates on account of the reduced stocks. At the public sales on Wednesday, 18,015 packages were brought forward, and 7,483 packages sold, including 5,210 packages "without reserve," at full prices. Flowery pekoe, with very little flower, 1s 2½d; medium kinds, 1s 4d to 1s 6½d. Blackish congou, 1s 3½d. Oolong from 11d to 1s 3d, went without alteration. Common Taysshan brought 9½d to 10½d per lb.

RICE.—Seven floating cargoes of soft grain description have sold at full prices, viz., four of Necrancia Arracan at 10s 4½d to 10s 6d; two of Bassein and Rangoon at 10s 1½d; and one of Moulinein at 10s 3d. A large business has also been done on the spot: old Necrancia Arracan, 9s to 9s 6d; new Rangoon, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; Ballam, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; white Bengal, 11s 6d to 13s 9d. By auction, 4,243 bags Bengal partly sold: white to good middling, 12s 6d; Ballam, 9s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to August 24, with STOCKS on hand.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1857.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	54650	21500	18400	28600
Deliveries for home use...	43250	40700	17900	23600
Exported .....	...	...	...	14880
Stock	41350	45100	70025	95700

SAGO maintains the late advance.

SPICES.—The principle feature to notice is the sustained demand for pimento, 867 bags common to good middling quality, by auction, selling at 2½d to 2¾d; also some parcels, privately, being rather dearer. 332 bags fair Penang pepper realised 3¾d to 3½d per lb. 176 barrels Jamaica ginger: ordinary to middling, 40s to 48s. 86 cases small and slight wormy Calicut, 41s to 42s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Some small orders have been executed in Bengal at 6d reduction, 3½ per cent. refraction selling at 35s 6d per cwt.

NITRATE OF SODA.—A floating cargo has sold at 13s 4½d. 14s per cwt is the nearest quotation on the spot.

DYESTUFFS.—Gambier is firm at 16s 6d to 17s. 1,105 bags Cutch, by auction, went rather dearer, viz., from 22s 6d to 23s 6d per cwt. Safflower is quiet.

METALS.—An improved demand prevails for some kinds. Spelter has sold freely as high as 18½s per ton. The price of British tin is up 3s. Foreign has advanced in proportion: Straits, 114s to 116s per cwt. Lead remains quiet. Copper steady at the rise last quoted. The iron market has been more active, with transactions to a fair extent in British manufactured. Scotch pig steady at 51s 4½d per ton, the deliveries being good and the production materially diminished.

HEMP.—Holders of Manila are asking higher rates. Clean Petersburg has risen fully 1½, the present quotation being 30½ 10s per ton with a firm market.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE to August 24, with STOCKS on hand.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	5000	8950	12900	6710
Delivered	7700	8415	11800	9610
Stock	3620	4570	4090	3255

JUTE.—6,150 bales, offered on Wednesday, went off without much spirit, and prices ranged from 12½s to 20½ per ton.

HIDES.—The sales of East India, held yesterday, passed off with animation, at full prices.

LINSEED.—Stocks keep light, and the production of oil large. Bombay has advanced to 60s; Calcutta, 57s to 58s; Black Sea and AzoG, 56s to 56s 6d per quarter.

TURPENTINE.—The last sale of rough was at 16s. Spirits advanced to 60s per cwt for American drawn.

OILS.—Pale seal has advanced to 39½ per ton. Sperm quiet. Other fish oils are unaltered. Olive has met with inquiries, particularly the lower qualities: Mogadore, 50½; Gallipoli quoted 57½ 10s to 58½ per ton. Cocoa-nut is rather quiet: Cochin, 44s to 44s 6d; Ceylon, 43s to 43s 6d. Palm inactive, at 41s to 42s. Linseed, owing to the small supply offering, has risen to 33s. Rape oil unaltered: foreign refined, 43s to 44s; brown, 41s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The demand has been active, at a further rise of 1s to 1s 6d, but the market is now less excited. New Petersburg Y.C., on the spot, 47s 6d; for delivery in the last three months, 47s to 47s 6d; January to March, 47s 6d to 48s per cwt. The shipments from St. Petersburg have hitherto been very small compared with the former year's.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, August 26.

	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Stock this day.....	11,577	19,895	38,855	48,947
Delivered last week	2,000	1,707	1,811	5,232
Ditto from 1st June	19,574	14,678	21,885	23,488
Arrived last week	1,178	481	1,850	529
Ditto from 1st June	19,914	22,489	33,446	15,422
Price of Y C	49s 6d	53s 6d	51s 6d	47s 6d
Ditto Town	51s 3d	53s 6d	49s 3d	45s 6d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The week's business in West India reaches 3,610 casks, including the various parcels by auction to-day. Quotations are stationary. 898 bags white Benares by auction realised 44s 6d to 46s 6d. 206 casks Surinam, 33s to 36s 6d. 100 bags Natal, 33s 6d to 36s. 316 casks melado and sugar partly sold from 23s 6d to 32s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—39 casks Jamaica found buyers upon former terms. 217 cases Neigherry at 72s 6d to 76s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—1,142 bags Bengal partly sold at 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Ballam. Privately, sales were done on similar terms; also further parcels soft grain afloat.

SAGO.—376 boxes found buyers: good medium, 19s 6d to 19s; middling bold, 17s 6d per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—129 bags fine were bought in at 17s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—854 bags Bombay, refracting 50½ to 47½, sold at 30s 6d to 31s per cwt.

SPICES.—429 cases 313 bags Calicut ginger realised 43s to 64s; one lot fine, 114s. 175 barrels Jamaica, 42s to 55s. 113 bags pimento, 2½d to 2¾d. 400 bags Malabar pepper of old import part sold at 5d for good shot kind. 140 bags Tranq (Penang), 3¾d to 3½d. 120 bags Zanzibar were bought in at 3½d per lb.

SAFFLOWER advanced 2s 6d to 5s per cwt.

SHELLAC sold at rather higher rates: garnet, 5½ 7s 6d to 8½ 10s; button, 8½ 12s 6d to 9½ 7s 6d per cwt.

RED SANDERS WOOD sold at 6½ to 6½ 2s 6d per ton.

OIL.—375 casks palm partly sold from 37s to 42s. 509 casks cocoa-nut: Cochin, 44s to 44s 3d; Ceylon part sold at 43s; Sydney, 37s to 42s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—348 casks Australian sold at 41s to 46s 9d. 64 pipes 591 packages South American chiefly withdrawn. East India part sold at 44s 3d to 45s. Town advanced to 49s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very steady; no material alteration to note as respects prices. For export, 150 tons crushed have been sold at 33s in barrels. Dutch crushed continues very firm in Holland.

GREEN FRUIT.—A moderate business doing. Barcelona nuts in steady demand, and may be quoted 1s per bag higher. Lemons scarce, and improved in price. A parcel of Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 2s to 3s per package. The crops of Almeria grapes will not be as good as was expected.

DRY FRUIT.—The accounts continue bad from Greece, and much of the next crop will be damaged by rain. Price here has advanced 5s per cwt during the week. New Valencia opened on Tuesday last at 48s, but sell very slowly, a parcel offering (to arrive in a day or two) at 39s.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Rather more demand; no alteration in prices.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool have been brought to a close. By private contract nothing is doing. The low wool sold at prices firmer than at the late Liverpool sales.

FLAX unaltered.

HEMP.—Again a good demand throughout the week, and prices well supported.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton from Friday, 23d August, to Thursday, 29th August, inclusive:—1,300 bales Surat, 6½d, fully good fair new Dhollers; 5½d to 6 3-16d, middling to fully fair old Dhollers; 6 5-16d, fully good fair new Oomrawaty; 5½d, fair Compta; 300 bales Tinnevely, 5d to 6½d, middling to good; 200 bales Western Madras, 5½d, good fair—total 1,800 bales. There has been a fair, but not animated demand, this week, the business being restricted by the small quantity offering. The accounts from America of a second defeat of the Federalists, and the reported purchase at Liverpool of 15,000 bales Surat for shipment to America, produced more inquiry, but holders asking extreme

prices, the business has been but moderate, at an advance in some cases of 1/4d per lb for Surat and Tinnelly. 1,200 bales new Dhollera, guaranteed fair, have been sold for arrival at 6 1/2d to 6 3/4d. Yesterday, the Bank rate of discount was reduced from 4 1/2 to 4 per cent. 28 bales St Vincent and 69 Carracon are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 5th proximo. P.S.—Market quiet, but firm; sales to-day, 200 bales, at previous rates.

SILK.—No alteration in prices. Very firm market, although very quiet. Some few bales of new crop (China) silk arrived, and sold for 22s 9d, No. 2; 21s 6d, No. 3; 19s 6d, No. 4.

TOBACCO.—But little business done during the past week. Holders still continue firm.

METALS.—The principal change in the market is an advance of 3/ per ton in the value of English tin. Spelter, on the spot, is worth 18 1/2s per ton.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have not any alteration to report in the prices of leather this week. There was a fair average supply of leather at Leadenhall on Tuesday, and a greater appearance of business, so that a fair trade was done at previous prices. The inquiry still continues to be for strong sole leather, and for good calf skins 40 lbs to 50 lbs average.

FALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Town fallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow Russian, Malted stuff, Rough ditto, Groves, Good drogs.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 13,400 head. In the corresponding period in 1860, we received 10,025; in 1859, 10,609; in 1858, 8,981; in 1857, 10,431; in 1856, 11,885; and in 1855, 8,372 head.

We were well supplied with foreign stock to-day, and the trade generally, ruled heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. The receipts of home-bred beasts to this morning's market were seasonably extensive, and the general quality of the supply exhibited a decided improvement, when compared with Monday last. For all breeds the trade was in a very sluggish state, and prices gave way 2d per 8 lbs, the top quotation for prime Scots, crosses, &c., being 4s 8d per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, the arrivals amounted to about 2,100 Shorthorns, crosses, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; from Scotland, 120 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen and heifers. There was an increased supply of sheep on offer, but most breeds came to hand deficient in weight. The mutton trade ruled heavy, and a fall of 2d per 8 lbs took place in prices, compared with this day's market. The prime Down sheep realized 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was only moderate, moved off slowly at about previous rates. Really choice qualities made 6d per 8 lbs. For calves there was a steady demand, at a slight improvement on last Monday's currency, the top price being 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

STEEPS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Beasts, Sheep and lambs, Calves, Pigs.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.—The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was moderate. Prime breeds were scarce, and were disposed of at full prices, viz., 4s 6d and 4s 8d per 8 lbs; otherwise, the trade was in a sluggish state, at quite Monday's decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Prime Down sheep were in fair request, at full quotations; but middling and inferior breeds moved off heavily at, in some instances, 2d per 8 lbs less money than on Monday. Lambs were a dull sale, and the choicest qualities sold at 5s 8d, being a decline of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. For calves—the supply of which was large—the trade ruled heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Pigs changed hands slowly, at barely late rates.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s, d, s, d. Items include Coarse and inferior beasts, Second quality ditto, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Coarse and inferior sheep, Second quality ditto, Prime coarse-wooled do.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,090; sheep and lambs, 11,630; calves, 580; pigs, 480. Foreign supply—Beasts, 410; sheep, 4,260; calves, 370.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—Moderately good supplies of meat are on sale here. Good and prime qualities move off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the trade rules inactive, at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s, d, s, d. Items include Inferior beef, Middling ditto, Prime large ditto, Prime small ditto, Large Pork, Inferior mutton.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 26.—The late improvement in the growing crops has steadily continued during the past week, and the duty has consequently advanced to 145,000 to 150,000. Our market is still very dull, and lower prices are submitted to where sales are affected. Mid and East Kents, 80s, 140s, 200s; Weald of Kents, 70s, 120s, 170s; Sussex, 70s, 80s, 130s; Yearlings, 120s, 160s, 210s.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—The plantation accounts report further improvements, and our market is very dull, at next to nominal currencies. Sales, indeed, can only be effected by submitting to lower prices. Duty, 150,000.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 26.—Very moderate supplies of home-grown potatoes continue on sale here. For all descriptions the demand rules steady, and prices have an upward tendency. Shaws are selling at from 70s to 85s, and Regents 80s to 105s per ton.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—The supplies of potatoes have somewhat increased, yet the demand has continued steady, at from 75s to 85s for Shaws, and 85s to 105s for Regents.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 2 1/2 Os to 3 Os; new ditto, 2 Os to 2 1/2 Os; old clover ditto, 3 1/2 Os to 4 Os; new ditto, 3 Os to 3 1/2 Os; and straw, 1 1/2 Os to 1 10s per load. Trade steady.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 2 1/2 Os to 3 Os; new ditto, 2 Os to 2 1/2 Os; old clover, 3 1/2 Os to 4 Os; new ditto, 3 1/2 Os to 4 Os; and straw, 1 1/2 Os to 1 12s per load. A fair demand.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 2 1/2 Os to 3 Os; new ditto, 2 Os to 2 1/2 Os; old clover, 3 1/2 Os to 4 Os; new ditto, 3 1/2 Os to 4 Os; and straw, 1 1/2 Os to 1 12s per load. A steady trade.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—Wall's-end: Hetton, 18s; Haswell, 18s; South Hetton, 18s; Trimdon Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Hartlepool, 17s 9d; Braddys Hetton, 17s; South Hartlepool, 16s 6d; Kepier Grange, 16s 9d; Kelloe, 17s 3d; Wharnclyffe, 16s; Walker Primrose, 12s 6d; Hastings Hartley, 16s 6d; Lambert's Hartley, 16s 3d. 64 ships at market.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—Our market does not show much animation; but there is rather more inquiry for all useful kinds of low and medium qualities of foreign, and holders of such descriptions are very firm in their demands.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—A fair attendance at to-day's market. Wheat in good request, and 1d to 2d dearer on low qualities. Flour rather more inquiry. Indian corn scarce. Holders ask 3s for mixed beans, without charge. Oats and oatmeal unaltered in value.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

- T. Geddes, Liverpool, draper.
S. Fleet, Audlem, Cheshire, mercer.
J. J. Counihan and M. Lindt, Fenchurch street, merchants.
H. H. Henson, Watford, contractor.
W. B. Taylor, Norwich, tobacconist.
J. Patterson, Coombe Bissett, Wiltshire, licensed victualler.
L. W. Kretschmar, Duke street, Bloomsbury, manufacturing jeweller.
T. Colleton, Cranbourn street, Leicester square, engraver.
T. and W. Burgin, Great Winchester street, upholsterers.
W. Keightley, Birmingham, glass manufacturer.
T. Corbett, Birmingham, licensed victualler.
S. Wilkes, Cardiff, wine merchant.
J. Whittard, Bristol, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- F. Quilter, Borrowstownness, merchant.
A. Strang, Barrhead, bleacher.
W. Fyfe, Girvan, tailor.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT

BANKRUPTS.

- W. White, builder, Kentish town.
B. W. Wells, floor-cloth manufacturer, Camberwell.
M. D. Robinson, grocer, Oldbury, Worcestershire.
J. Essex, watch manufacturer, Coventry.
J. Shattock, farmer, Long Ashton, Somersetshire.
T. Kibby, baker, Honiton, Devonshire.
T. Ferris, tailor, Ashburton.
G. Thorp, cloth manufacturer Holmfirth.
J. Thickbroom, publisher 13 Paternoster row.
M. Feltham, miller, West Winch, Norfolk.
H. Beardmore, joiner and builder, Burslem, Staffordshire.
G. H. Hopkins, auctioneer, Belper, Derbyshire.
J. Sandiford, contractor, Accrington.
T. E. Harrison and W. Waters, ironmongers, Sunderland.
C. W. Leete, furniture dealer, Liverpool.
G. H. Ogden, toy dealer, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.
E. Spink, eating house keeper, High street, Whitechapel.
J. Everett, carpenter, late of Rainham, and now of Green hill grove, Essex.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

- J. Sharp, smith, Stirling.
J. Gibson, coach hirer, Airdrie.
D. Stewart, grocer, Dumbarton.
L. Stewart, auctioneer, Glasgow.
G. Stewart, cattle dealer, Fochabers, Elgin.
D. Tannahill, engineer, Glasgow.

THEATRE-ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The last night of the season, for the benefit of Mr J. W. Anson, treasurer, will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 4, on which occasion an extra treat is offered to the public. "Masks and Faces," "Wreck Ashore," and the "Midnight Spectre" will be performed.

The great services rendered to the cause of popular education by Mr Pepper, and his untiring zeal in catering for the public amusement, during his former management of the Polytechnic, received a gratifying recognition on Monday evening, in the vast throng assembled to welcome him back to that institution, and by whom his appearance on the platform of the large hall was hailed with the most enthusiastic plaudits.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 24 weeks ending Aug. 24, 1861, showing the Stock on Aug. 24, compared with the corresponding period of 1860.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include British Plantation, West India, Mauritius, Bengal & P. Hindo, and Grand Total.

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties. From British Possessions in America... East India... The average price of the above is...

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include MOLASSE, West India, Foreign, and MELADO.

RUM.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include West India, East India, Foreign, and Grand Total.

COCOA—Cwts.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include B. Plantation and Foreign.

COFFEE—Cwts.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include West India, Caylon, East India, Mocha, Brazil, Other Forgn, and Grand Total.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Row includes RICE.

PEPPER.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include White, Black, NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON, and PIMENTO.

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, and FUSTIC.

INDIGO.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include East India and Spanish.

SALTPETRE.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include Nitrate of Potass and Nitrate of Soda.

COTTON.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat., Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for 1860 and 1861. Rows include American, Brazil, East India, Liverpool, and Grand Total.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns for Date due, Already paid, Call, Number of Shares, and Total. Rows include Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and Blackwall New shares, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, and Grand Total.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending the 17th of August amounted to 591,490l, and for the corresponding week of last year to 588,896l, showing an increase of 2,594l.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, Aug. 26.—The railway market was rather dull at the opening, but afterwards improved with Consols. In several stocks an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. took place, especially in South-Eastern, Midland, Great Western, and Great Northern.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27.—The railway market opened firmly, and soon experienced a general advance, which was fairly maintained, although at one period a tendency to reaction was shown. Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and South-Eastern were favourably influenced by the failure at Manchester of a large speculator for the fall in those stocks.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.—The railway market improved to-day, partly from the favourable traffic returns, the receipts from passengers being materially increased through the present brightness of the weather as compared with the bad season last year, and partly from further repurchases to close speculative operations for the fall on the low dividends.

THURSDAY, Aug. 29.—The railway market opened firmly, and, after a slight temporary reaction, closed with renewed buoyancy, at a general advance. The stocks chiefly in demand were Lancashire and Yorkshire and Caledonian, which left off fully 1 1/2 per cent. higher.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.—In the railway share market to-day attention was occupied with the settlement. In several instances, including Lancashire and Yorkshire stock, prices were quoted 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. lower than they closed yesterday.

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 paid up, Name of Company, London T. F., and various share prices.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Traffic per mile.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

a 3 guineas that the postage must be paid in advance. b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

Table listing various destinations (e.g., Aden and Arabia, Africa, Algeria, Antigua, Australia, Austria, Azores, Bahia, Barbados, Barcelona, Bermuda, Bonaire, Cadix, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Harcor, Havana, Heligoland, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Java, Lagos, Lombardy, Lubek, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, New South Wales, New Zealand, New York, Norway, Nova Scotia, Papal States, Peru) with corresponding postage rates.

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JOHN LAKER, Secretary.

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CORK.....	Cook street.
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 licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE"
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 ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS"
 written across it upon red and white ground striped.
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TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical
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 ligature being worn round the body, while the requisite
 resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD
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CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of
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which are unequalled for their durability and easy
 action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Ex-
 change, 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
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"G. and J. Deane, London bridge,"
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 Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions,
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 Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six
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 Halifax, Boston, and New York, 2s per ton and 8 per
 cent. primage.—Apply to J. B. Foard, 89 Old Broad
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 effects forwarded at through rates by Charles Nugent
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GREAT EASTERN will be despatched
 from Liverpool for NEW YORK on
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TUESDAY, September 10
TUESDAY, October 22.
 Fare: Cabin passage, £30 to £38, according to
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 Seymour, Passock and Co., 116 Fenchurch street, E.C.;
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BLACK BALL MONTHLY
AUSTRALIAN CLIPPER
LONDON TO SYDNEY.
PLANET, A. I., at Lloyd's, 11 years
 (special survey), 687 tons register, is now
 10th September. This well-known high-class Aus-
 tralian clipper is famous for the delivery of cargo in the
 most perfect order, is now loading in the London Docks.
 Has spacious full poop accommodation for passengers.

LONDON TO ADELAIDE direct.
HARWICH, A. I., 9 years, 413 tons register, J. Franklin,
 commander. This favorite regular trader made the
 last passage to Adelaide in 53 days, and offers the best
 opportunity to shippers of season goods and passengers.
LONDON TO MELBOURNE direct.
BLUE JACKET, 1,442 tons register, loading in the
 East India Docks, receiving goods until the 30th Sep-
 tember, unless previously full. This fast-sailed au-
 stralian Mail ship loaded the cargo from England in the
 colony in 63 days, and is calculated in the trade for the
 regularity of her passages and second delivery of cargo,
 offers the best opportunity to shippers of fine goods, and
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LONDON TO QUEENSLAND.
 Under arrangement with the Queensland Government.
 Free grants of land. Passage money, 41s and upwards.
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 burthen. This magnificent three-decked clipper has
 a flush deck forming a promenade of 200 feet; her
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 of passengers are unsurpassed, and, being the
 largest and finest ship of the kind, offers the
 best opportunity to passengers and shippers, in the
 land grants, under the Government regulations, to the
 amount of £30, given to all persons paying their
 own passage by this ship. All further information given
 by applying to H. JORDAN, Esq., representative of the
 Queensland Government; to JAMES BAINES and CO.,
 Liverpool; all Agents for the Black Ball Line; and to
 T. M. MACKAY and CO., 1 Leadenhall street, E.C.

* Boulogne departures daily.

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

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday
 morning. Chief cabin, 21; fore, 11 1/2s.
HARBURG—Sunday morning.
COPENHAGEN—STETTIN—The Arno and Metropo-
 litan.

ROTTERDAM—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
 at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11 10s; fore, 11s 6d.
Cologne, 35s 6d or 19s 6d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The
 Rhine and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday at 12
 noon. Chief cabin, 11 7s; fore, 20s. Brussels, 22s 6d.
Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every
 Sunday and Friday at 1 afternoon.

STEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every
 Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 11 11s;
 7 at 2 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tues-
 day and Friday night. Chief cabin, 13s; fore, 14s.
Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 34s.

HAVRE—From St. Katharine's Wharf, every Sunday
 morning. Sept. 1 at 8; 8 at 12; 16 at 8. Chief cabin,
 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 21.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge
 Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Sept.
 4 at 12 noon; 7 at 2; 11 at 5. Chief cabin, 14s; fore,
 10s. London to Paris, 17s 8d.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every
 morning. Sept. 1 at 10; 2 and 3 at 11; 4 at 12 noon.
 Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 15s.

EDINBURGH—From St. Katharine's Wharf, sailing
 the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday at
 10 morning. Fare: chief cabin, 20s; return, 10s;
 fore, 15s; return, 22s 6d; deck, 7s 6d; which fares include
 all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wed-
 nesday and Saturday at 8 morning Chief cabin, 6s 6d;
 return, 10s; fore cabin, 4s; return, 6s.

NEWCASTLE—From Newcastle Steam Wharf, 373
 Wapping, Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning.
 Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s; fore, 5s; return,
 1s 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—From London Bridge
 Wharf, daily, at 10 morning. (Sundays excepted) call-
 ing at Blackwall and Tilbury Piers.
MARGATE and BACK at one fare, Sunday, at
 8.30 morning, calling at Blackwall.
MARGATE and RAMSGATE, Saturday afternoon,
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 Offices 71 Lombard street, 27 Regent circus, and 21
 Leadenhall street; and St. Katharine Wharf.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ECONOMIST.
THE GREAT ISLANDS.
ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1861.
I.—Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended 31st July, 1861, compared with the Imports in the corresponding Months of the Year 1860.
1st.—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1860	1861		1860	1861
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	23,838	26,098	Metals (con.)—Iron, in bars, unwrought...tons	12,198	12,419
Calves.....do	9,845	8,607	Steel, unwrought.....do	1,503	1,509
Sheep and Lambs.....do	98,078	69,538	Lead, pig and sheet.....do	13,370	10,857
Pigs.....do	4,681	5,777	Spelter or Zinc.....do	10,683	11,875
Swine and Hogs.....do	32,613	23,228	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwts	35,376	25,686
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use.....do	194,379	180,421	Oil—Train, blubber, and spermacedi...tuns	3,508	5,873
Bones, burnt or not, or animal charcoal, tons	31,064	35,297	Palm.....do	802,147	940,502
Brimstone.....do	555,743	444,625	Cocoa-nut.....do	108,685	146,498
Bristles.....do	885,499	374,775	Olive.....do	13,844	10,529
Caoutchouc.....do	20,371	27,962	Oil seed oil, of all kinds.....do	4,852	3,685
Clocks and Watches—Clocks.....No.	188,295	188,261	Oil seed cakes.....do	53,715	62,467
Watches.....do	81,961	92,588	Potatoes.....do	125,629	176,737
Cotton, raw—From United States.....cwt	7,896,017	6,714,499	Provisions—Bacon and Hams.....do	222,115	372,609
Brazil.....do	86,074	66,223	Beef, salt.....do	206,406	90,480
Egypt.....do	278,882	256,024	Pork, salt.....do	120,849	82,982
British East Indies.....do	906,792	1,041,798	Butter.....do	988,205	496,164
Other countries.....do	54,375	33,198	Cheese.....do	221,312	278,319
Total.....do	\$222,140	\$311,742	Eggs.....do	110,651,400	132,866,520
Cotton manufactures.....do	441,678	448,593	Lard.....do	159,714	360,382
Cream of Tartar.....do	20,284	16,308	Quicksilver.....do	1,006,329	1,205,197
Cubic Nitre (see Saltpetre).....do	46,081	47,928	Rice not in the husk.....do	488,865	1,326,434
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt	9,430	13,677	Saltpetre.....do	174,206	186,486
Indigo.....do	3,263	4,083	Cubic Nitre.....do	518,083	258,187
Lac-dye.....do	14,136	12,182	Seeds—Clover.....do	184,166	147,795
Logwood.....do	156,658	164,719	Flaxseed and Linseed.....do	606,799	537,425
Madder and Madder Root.....do	39,231	18,541	Rape.....do	109,396	129,070
Garancine.....do	7,581	8,485	Silk—Raw—From China.....do	1,287,231	2,086,591
Shamara.....do	1,319	1,799	British East Indies.....do	20,998	88,984
Terra Japonica.....do	5,414	3,082	Egypt (chiefly in transit from China and India).....do	3,079,874	2,951,523
Cutch.....do	1,319	1,799	Other countries.....do	413,705	526,199
Valonia.....do	7,684	8,563	Total.....do	4,561,808	5,608,297
Elephant's Teeth.....do	6,089	5,661	Waste, Knuba, and Husks.....do	10,572	13,092
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Cordilla of Flax—From Russia & Prussia.....do	388,784	276,196	Thrown—From France.....do	58,437	39,113
Holland.....do	107,406	77,553	China.....do	100,584	4,418
Belgium.....do	82,165	80,122	Other countries.....do	14,884	12,006
Other countries.....do	34,458	26,153	Total.....do	173,865	55,597
Total.....do	612,763	462,024			

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1860	1861		1860	1861		1860	1861
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs	376,065	543,739	Pimento	8,371	17,035	Wool, sheep and lambs' (cons.)—British	7,167,988	6,581,792
—Silk or satin	32,925	28,292	Tallow—From Russia	294,014	73,234	—Poss. in South Africa	8,212,680	7,656,615
Gloves, craps, and velvet	288,789	434,073	Prussia and Denmark	2,416	9,384	British East India	42,210,517	44,311,317
Ribbons of all kinds	61,891	52,004	Australia	62,714	97,554	Australia	6,286,839	6,788,448
Flush for making hats	137,567	54,894	South America	89,391	148,554	Other countries	80,205,154	75,815,068
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, co-	280,347	176,718	Other countries	388,585	328,776	Total	1,556,133	1,443,726
lours, choppas, Tusore cloths, &c., pieces	523,614	432,745	Total	2,115,365	2,600,000	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	473,421	466,712
Serics—Cassia Lignea	934,267	26,693	Turpentine, common	100,035	96,632	Woolen yarn, for use as wool	258,196	369,712
Cinnamon	8,050	5,245	Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns	16,327,230	11,476,896	Woolen manufactures—Not made up	45,050	49,699
Cloves	245,868	295,337	and other parts of Europe	11,476,896	11,476,896	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	369,712	369,712
Pepper	1,187,828	1,169,080	Total	16,327,230	11,476,896	Yarns, dried	45,050	49,699
Nutmegs	38,082,453	39,971,169	Total	38,082,453	39,971,169			
Other countries	38,082,453	39,971,169						
Total	38,082,453	39,971,169						
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	5,961,489	6,132,260	Mahogany	21,090,130	2,069,679	Sugar, unrefined—1st quality (equal to white	36,576	20,569
—Wheat—From Prussia	28,318,469	27,279,250	Spices—Pepper	15,988,757	577,287	clayed)	14,076	27,802
—Wheat—From Denmark	5,082,223	4,538,480	Spirits—Rum	3,838,069	3,838,069	2nd quality (not equal to white but equal to	2,116,396	2,062,599
—Wheat—From Mecklenburg	3,191,743	4,698,353	Brandy	68,904	68,904	brown clayed)—From E. West Indies	2,208,423	1,913,153
—Wheat—From Hanse Towns	257,190	1,135,806	Geneva	514,334	829,019	and Guiana	825,277	852,183
—Wheat—From France	1,187,828	1,169,080	Total	514,334	829,019		208,766	57,870
—Wheat—From Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	38,082,453	39,971,169						
—Wheat—From Egypt	38,082,453	39,971,169						
—Wheat—From United States	38,082,453	39,971,169						
—Wheat—From Other countries	38,082,453	39,971,169						
Total	38,082,453	39,971,169						
Barley	1,308,790	4,367,871						
Oats	1,262,800	1,029,808						
Peas	1,333,522	1,106,246						
Beans	1,585,515	280,490						
Indian Corn or Maize	224,974	328,206						
Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns, cwts	1,029,686	1,029,686						
France	176,391	174,121						
United States	936,110	451,233						
Other countries	534,195	2,739,581						
Total	250,509	1,090,937						
Indian Corn Meal	1,897,195	4,455,872						
Fruit—Currants	2,630	4,468						
Raisins	184,667	184,410						
Hops	44,269	106,478						
	543	25,551						

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1860	1861		1860	1861		1860	1861
Wool, sheep and lambs' (cons.)—British	7,167,988	6,581,792	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	473,421	466,712	Wool, unrefined—1st quality (equal to white	36,576	20,569
—Poss. in South Africa	8,212,680	7,656,615	Woolen yarn, for use as wool	473,421	466,712	clayed)	14,076	27,802
British East India	42,210,517	44,311,317	Woolen manufactures—Not made up	258,196	369,712	2nd quality (not equal to white but equal to	2,116,396	2,062,599
Australia	6,286,839	6,788,448	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	258,196	369,712	brown clayed)—From E. West Indies	2,208,423	1,913,153
Other countries	80,205,154	75,815,068	Yarns, dried	45,050	49,699	and Guiana	825,277	852,183
Total	1,556,133	1,443,726					208,766	57,870
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	473,421	466,712						
Woolen yarn, for use as wool	473,421	466,712						
Woolen manufactures—Not made up	258,196	369,712						
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	258,196	369,712						
Yarns, dried	45,050	49,699						

Ends for Home Consump. 1860 1861

2nd—Articles paying Duty, &c.—continued.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861
Tea.....lbs	58,729,665	60,856,429	45,312,880	45,519,186	616,814	108,974	280,161	211,722	280,161	211,722
Timber and Wood—Deals, Barmen, &c., sawn or split—From Russia.....loads	48,558	60,183	222,481	60,991	708	1,408	986	5,465	986	5,465
Sweden and Norway.....loads	163,525	198,486	310,473	199,325	246,769	228,979	161,023	229,622	161,023	229,622
British North America.....loads	245,187	301,732	245,137	301,732	1,603,407	1,427,161	817,789	1,530,410	817,789	1,530,410
Other countries.....loads	48,785	62,143	57,153	62,356	1,469,986	1,735,989	1,066,002	1,663,116	1,066,002	1,663,116
Total.....loads	501,005	622,554	832,344	624,404	3,310,472	2,958,850	2,063,374	2,564,716	2,063,374	2,564,716
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long.....loads	40,497	26,784	27,011	26,784	11,584	12,884	2,348	2,541	2,348	2,541
Timber or Wood, not sawn or split, &c.—From Sweden and Norway.....loads	69,203	84,636	127,049	85,011	147,555	239,064	189,963	147,950	189,963	147,950
Prussia.....loads	141,302	152,835	210,542	154,350	181,859	181,859	170,470	283,550	170,470	283,550
British North America.....loads	191,945	315,208	191,945	315,208	491,949	338,960	202,027	282,497	202,027	282,497
Other countries.....loads	53,934	85,462	99,025	86,249	7,948,807	7,101,125	4,766,606	6,820,705	4,766,606	6,820,705
Total.....loads	466,284	538,141	628,651	540,818	3,322,839	3,125,555	1,908,845	3,276,487	1,908,845	3,276,487
Tobacco—Stemmed.....lbs	1,247,481	1,666,596	10,246,861	11,024,207	4,625,978	3,975,570	2,857,761	3,644,218	2,857,761	3,644,218
Unstemmed.....lbs	7,371,865	10,505,931	10,060,275	8,944,534	181,859	181,859	170,470	283,550	170,470	283,550
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,252,384	1,612,828	182,240	184,233	7,948,807	7,101,125	4,766,606	6,820,705	4,766,606	6,820,705

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended 31st July, 1861, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1860.

Articles.	1860		1861		Articles.	1860		1861		
	Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity		Value £	Quantity	Value £	Quantity	
Cheese.....cwt	3,900	4,030	194,839	49,944	Spirits—Rum.....proof gallons	1,161,600	1,094,969	372,234	362,355	
Cocoa.....cwt	1,180,490	2,523,984	6,340	9,011	Brandy.....cwt	72,609	60,313	638,297	65,232	
Coffee—Produce of British Possessions, lbs	18,693,117	17,896,754	77,249	64,998	Unenumerated, not Sweetened.....cwt	430,638	526,025	182,291	241,516	
Foreign.....lbs	4,910,928	4,231,161	93,567	126,373	Mixed in Bond.....cwt	15,113	19,695	16,889	173,984	
Total of Coffee.....cwt	23,604,045	22,127,915	1,410,861	918,730	Sugar—Unrefined.....cwt	15,113	19,695	16,889	173,984	
Corn—Wheat.....qrs	3,013	26,131	572	1,000	Refined and Candy.....cwt	15,113	19,695	16,889	173,984	
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	5,129	14,940	62,912	84,974	Molasses.....cwt	15,113	19,695	16,889	173,984	
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Forts.....cwt	257,483	289,733	17,311	9,547	Cane Juice.....cwt	2,433	32,265	2,433	32,265	
Prussia.....cwt	83,348	133,593	101,208	77,723	Tea.....cwt	4,422,343	6,205,133	148,127	128,608	
Hanover.....cwt	49,680	65,395	79,061	54,142	Tobacco—Stemmed.....cwt	5,347,287	3,452,012	5,347,287	3,452,012	
Hanse Towns.....cwt	293,130	279,233	1,539,269	2,755,832	Manufactured, and Snuff.....cwt	776,096	867,366	776,096	867,366	
Other countries.....cwt	249,889	369,102	788	115	Wine.....gals	1,318,569	1,095,022	1,318,569	1,095,022	
Total of Cotton, Raw.....cwt	387,827	396,715	192,449	48,420	Wool, Sheep and Lambs, produce of British Possessions—To Hans Towns.....lbs	859,909	1,372,393	2,623,749	6,792,803	
Cotton Manufactures.....Value £	1,320,861	1,623,769	4,155	5,477	France.....lbs	9,395,531	12,985,816	1,652,845	1,652,845	
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal.....cwt	82,470	87,602	60,060	5,081	Other countries.....lbs	1,492,919	290,140	1,492,919	290,140	
Indigo.....cwt	9,405	8,518	67,580	69,349	Sheep & Lambs, Foreign—To Hans Towns.....lbs	897,014	284,510	897,014	284,510	
Lac-Dye.....cwt	28,904	30,798	258,510	314,318	Belgium.....lbs	153,744	1,189,109	153,744	1,189,109	
Lac-Bo.....cwt	1,714	2,179	486,637	367,029	France.....lbs	1,351,743	591,094	1,351,743	591,094	
Logwood.....cwt	1,238	1,320	519,240	117,897	Other countries.....lbs	1,351,743	591,094	1,351,743	591,094	
Terra Japonica.....cwt	355	1,021	3,104	1,991	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool.....Value £	17,094,730	25,045,710	24,604	32,226	
Cutch.....cwt	583	682	26,698	154,357	Alpacas and the Llama Tribe.....Value £	24,604	32,226	24,604	32,226	
Raisins.....cwt	44,781	33,991	4,957,867	15,733	Woolen Manufactures.....Value £	9,146	18,901	9,146	18,901	
Guano.....cwt	65,759	27,333	8,967	15,733						
Hides, unfanned, dry.....cwt	17,126	8,413								
Wet.....cwt	62,415	108,092								
Hops.....cwt	29,481	41,167								

III.—Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Seven Months ended 31st July, 1861, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1860.

1st.—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861		1860	1861	1860	1861
Alkali—See Soda									
Bear and Ale—To United States	12,432	4,948	57,839	21,137	Cottons—Calicoes, &c. (con.)—B. West Indies	23,503,839	316,378	31,972	186,262
British East Indies	189,960	64,862	565,808	202,225	Posessions in South Africa	7,705,896	151,184	5,888,743	412,956
Australia	100,439	94,087	372,434	369,043	Australia	460,000,663	18,847,070	316,847	1,787,618
Other countries	109,432	88,802	386,645	387,826	Other countries	91,869,490	1,448,598	21,481,184	21,117,918
Total	412,283	252,644	1,382,727	930,321	Total	1,448,622,828	1,507,878,521	21,481,184	21,117,918
Books, printed	19,272	16,380	287,922	289,749	Stockings	599,987	485,033	170,467	131,797
Butter	63,823	61,086	338,283	300,795	Cotton Thread for Sewing	3,277,126	3,139,740	381,863	327,815
Candles, Stearine	3,020,821	3,159,910	144,861	151,305	Cotton Yarn.—To Russia	1,141,453	1,307,508	76,667	82,466
Cheese	15,344	16,432	63,858	69,740	Prussia	5,950,919	10,546,070	291,047	518,584
Coals and Culm.—To Russia	222,081	277,326	100,721	119,060	Hanover	1,224,776	1,395,791	74,103	78,225
Denmark	221,004	341,401	87,411	137,692	Hanse Towns	92,735,732	17,483,231	1,145,902	864,142
France	341,401	341,401	87,411	137,692	Holland	20,021,551	21,251,998	1,088,154	1,196,880
Prussia	251,776	368,548	126,816	176,348	Belgium	427,661	723,298	29,176	50,912
Hanse Towns	341,231	368,548	126,816	176,348	Tuscany	2,104,906	3,319,851	79,754	125,912
Holland	167,759	141,930	72,650	60,199	Papal Territories	1,560,680	787,932	31,053	61,080
France	772,511	883,759	368,387	371,393	Naples and Sicily	4,284,834	7,380,115	158,923	297,714
Spain and Canaries	241,635	294,901	122,089	150,665	Austrian Territories	2,266,991	2,986,627	95,698	117,725
Turkey	126,848	84,196	58,595	39,980	Turkey	13,216,433	5,219,243	445,380	237,629
United States	175,928	232,232	108,602	153,110	China and Hong Kong	4,717,462	5,831,553	231,049	240,042
Other countries	1,635,504	1,740,778	791,940	836,026	British East Indies	19,348,413	15,242,043	1,167,680	900,592
Total	4,156,331	4,597,649	1,869,217	2,107,626	Other countries	10,401,518	10,494,328	510,775	566,792
Cordage and Cables	58,926	56,749	105,248	107,680	Total	108,624,301	103,986,152	5,425,263	5,300,555
Cottons—Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Fustians and Mixed Stuffs.—To Hanse Towns, &c.	40,804,988	30,952,689	729,544	559,176	Fish—Herrings	45,212	57,382	59,529	60,784
Holland	22,834,439	24,954,295	422,532	452,662	Glass—Flint	44,414	47,585	125,334	128,121
Portugal, Acores, and Madeira	28,484,169	42,862,948	388,577	548,517	Window	18,834	24,133	24,712	31,611
Sardinia	12,108,907	13,914,388	203,488	215,779	Common Bottles	389,447	389,462	201,098	173,388
Tuscany	10,165,673	14,427,688	153,474	216,215	Hardware and Cutlery	428,569	399,081	2,013,268	1,896,817
Naples and Sicily	8,254,209	27,867,822	149,639	460,590	Jute, Manufactures, not made up	1,913,970	399,081	Not distinguished	35,685
Austrian Territories	11,699,029	8,595,352	167,610	129,527	— Yarn	Not distinguished	3,574,598	4,748	4,748
Turkey	108,607,601	56,929,845	1,677,069	784,263	Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	26,346	30,263	232,874	184,298
Syria and Palestine	28,626,408	38,416,619	287,347	421,472	Wrought—To Australia	2,407,559	2,117,969	342,355	553,062
Egypt	45,006,989	51,753,354	356,289	586,564	Other countries	1,470,912	1,178,969	279,136	227,068
West Coast of Africa, not particularly designated	15,627,516	13,736,649	260,023	206,127	Total	3,878,271	3,478,860	691,491	780,130
United States	114,473,020	60,595,662	2,024,666	1,012,671	Linens—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics—To Hanse Towns	6,100,661	6,247,644	176,468	178,709
Foreign West Indies	21,888,666	30,087,827	352,654	474,648	United States	29,050,963	12,472,613	919,829	409,482
Mexico	6,710,714	14,597,879	126,219	253,330	Cuba	4,608,763	4,553,662	149,735	147,724
New Granada	77,868,927	92,702,890	266,721	265,888	St. Thomas	1,307,391	2,076,955	34,981	50,870
Buenos Ayres	32,809,465	39,243,069	501,788	485,392	Philippine Islands	2,586,986	5,340,134	118,121	130,268
Chili	35,047,931	28,121,177	516,586	379,201	British West Indies	2,851,539	2,710,684	64,634	62,682
Fernando	25,788,762	19,799,338	382,251	294,784	East Indies	1,457,549	1,725,631	55,422	72,640
China and Hong Kong	120,888,790	177,037,263	1,800,385	2,284,839					
Java	40,688,925	29,554,785	638,560	447,572					
Philippine Islands	7,887,217	25,941,541	121,178	424,422					
Gibraltar	14,878,150	11,934,163	224,069	195,569					
British North America	12,989,908	22,096,184	221,774	361,667					

Articles	Quantities		Declared Value		Articles	Quantities		Declared Value	
	1860	1861	1860	1861		1860	1861	1860	1861
Linen (con.)—Australia	1,838,135	2,514,748	65,473	89,946	Metals—Iron, Wrought (con.)—B.N. America	8,675	9,316	106,627	116,314
Other countries	20,644,137	31,402,745	676,936	1,007,005	Australia	18,077	16,473	349,624	285,251
Total	73,076,992	69,047,726	2,262,383	2,147,235	Other countries	33,741	40,438	666,695	632,113
Thread	1,640,042	1,375,893	172,729	164,145	Total	119,322	108,493	1,856,907	1,625,740
Linen Yarn—To Haase Towns	5,460,911	3,065,300	394,264	236,157	Steel, unwrought	16,169	12,453	497,125	406,454
Holland	1,817,942	1,480,663	96,088	77,311	Copper—Unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.—	4,130	4,901	21,331	31,487
Belgium	5,61,899	998,467	38,604	43,415	To Holland	5,015	3,875	23,026	19,263
Spain and Canaries	5,470,960	5,135,110	248,703	264,625	France	55,278	30,256	305,101	156,607
Other countries	5,114,652	5,189,929	290,722	276,809	British East Indies	16,501	14,168	89,491	72,111
Total	18,498,354	15,659,469	1,068,681	900,317	Other countries	53,220	53,220	443,949	269,470
Metals—Iron—Pig—To Prussia	10,318	16,212	30,123	41,916	Total	80,924	80,924	443,949	269,470
Holland	23,829	32,563	68,675	86,101	Sheets and Nails, including mixed or yellow	11,756	10,513	58,762	47,787
France	37,307	62,031	112,206	170,846	metal—To Haase Towns	14,865	12,208	76,400	54,633
United States	32,440	25,040	91,490	66,309	Holland	1,132	1,132	17,741	6,046
British North America	66,293	94,121	194,364	250,562	Turkey	1,645	1,645	28,866	7,503
Other countries	170,187	229,967	496,858	615,734	Belgium	116,481	69,367	631,819	337,788
Total	4,538	3,612	40,239	32,045	United States	54,045	73,867	295,352	353,325
Bar, bolt, and rod—To Haase Towns ..	4,493	5,692	36,369	40,964	France	205,628	168,737	1,106,960	817,077
Holland	3,862	7,936	30,408	56,576	Other countries	18,477	23,227	119,266	188,941
France	5,578	9,264	39,598	61,776	Total	17,908	16,762	103,719	94,128
Sardinia	7,483	9,846	50,084	65,213	Wrought, or other sorts	13,268	9,955	307,238	226,048
Naples and Sicily	7,768	1,981	51,072	12,189	Brass of all sorts	3,646	3,163	97,992	83,423
Turkey	49,711	18,023	385,067	134,015	Lead—Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot	31,183	31,695	209,271	195,091
United States	11,555	15,722	89,028	113,212	of Lead	621,576	450,363	69,491	51,997
British North America	18,307	26,568	136,384	186,947	Oil, Seed—To Prussia	994,616	708,394	102,922	80,549
East Indies	7,862	5,006	68,296	42,658	Holland	1,225,180	1,345,020	154,670	168,668
Australia	53,019	46,726	410,096	353,985	France	583,460	12,728	65,290	1,620
Other countries	174,376	150,376	1,836,641	1,098,380	United States	1,972,596	2,434,474	246,417	304,136
Total	259,451	241,451	1,989,583	1,852,877	Other countries	5,327,428	4,980,979	638,790	607,167
Wire	7,614	7,395	140,555	130,665	Total	406,341	449,798	204,779	242,148
Chest—To Sardinia	12	173	210	3,958	Silk Manufactures—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and	71,445	52,753	83,047	67,913
Egypt	646	1,193	11,871	8,958	Ribbons, of silk only—To Haase Towns, to	44,522	47,640	68,700	71,590
United States	1,295	923	15,355	7,755	United States	182,988	207,361	241,160	263,460
Brazil	1,407	3,232	23,136	50,179	Other countries	311,965	307,767	392,907	404,953
British North America	10,583	7,208	133,989	75,383	Total	100,690	91,298	119,260	131,087
British East Indies	6,809	3,339	70,437	32,285	Silk, Thrown—To Belgium	18,616	23,092	80,953	97,670
Australia	25,796	23,958	221,595	210,906	France	109,648	109,648	119,260	131,087
Other countries	46,548	40,026	479,593	374,637					
Total	4,994	6,107	77,445	77,555					
Wrought, of all kinds—To Russia	3,429	5,826	38,219	50,179					
Prussia	4,002	3,668	52,387	51,083					
Haase Towns	5,904	6,726	74,828	82,569					
Holland	5,841	4,280	104,185	62,572					
Spain	22,518	8,836	260,775	109,648					
United States									

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861		1860	1861	1860	1861
Silk, Thrown (con.)—To Holland	60,198	99,091	73,301	112,526	Woolens—Cloths, &c. (con.)—To B. N. America	12,311	23,074	154,952	126,797
Other countries	52,816	78,462	61,448	89,016	East Indies	24,605	31,768	116,744	130,816
Total	232,520	349,809	277,101	420,299	Australia	10,636	15,009	32,631	70,640
Silk, Twist and Yarn—To France	106,072	151,641	53,804	77,832	Other countries	61,744	75,958	1,089,932	683,509
Other countries	114,068	114,442	91,472	90,893	Total	327,645	326,492	1,686,940	1,649,640
Total	220,140	265,983	145,276	168,725	Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets & Carpets—	2,463,261	2,013,025	154,952	126,797
Soap	118,571	102,478	144,768	137,082	To Hansa Towns	2,114,941	1,917,857	116,744	130,816
Soda	1,185,982	730,914	568,095	316,104	France	599,377	1,238,119	32,631	70,640
Spirits (British)—To United States	217,791	72,062	33,646	11,405	Naples and Sicily	27,589,288	14,669,490	1,089,932	683,509
Australia	183,300	200,837	81,312	36,228	United States	709,779	1,003,634	37,782	59,779
Other countries	849,403	1,561,479	108,272	137,690	Brazil	1,569,898	1,847,888	73,479	102,132
Total	1,250,494	1,834,378	173,830	234,323	East Indies	672,830	798,356	40,958	42,455
Sugar, refined	54,959	40,272	151,573	111,713	Australia	1,560,441	2,259,060	104,968	134,722
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hansa Towns, lbs	465,698	814,540	33,322	58,914	Other countries	11,111,768	13,776,878	610,229	787,637
Holland	3,640,175	7,286,498	267,488	538,531	Total	48,291,582	39,515,267	2,273,365	1,988,987
France	1,822,579	1,396,194	151,722	111,525	Stockings	142,498	43,626	83,639	26,260
Other countries	5,928,452	9,437,232	452,532	708,770	Worsted Stuffs	1,489,260	1,195,670	2,401,352	1,869,723
Total	98,451	49,222	425,766	227,098	Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia	7,109	12,132	126,866	189,245
Kerseymeres—To United States	21,013	18,299	111,136	112,080	Hanover	6,725	4,080	91,989	68,823
Buenos Ayres	11,002	8,743	57,507	46,267	Hansa Towns	76,614	65,014	1,275,385	1,039,878
Chili	14,174	15,439	88,270	84,855	Holland	28,838	28,640	563,917	856,692
Peru	61,221	66,450	325,305	289,762	Belgium	8,679	8,628	101,366	103,136
China and Hong Kong	1,111,667	1,549,921	2,320,981	1,927,899	France	5,404	5,135	127,949	124,262
Total	206,519	200,552	80,864	77,726	Other countries	4,379	8,753	57,504	117,931
Earthenware and Porcelain—To U. States	364,581	166,731	24,694	14,629	Total	137,748	132,382	2,144,976	1,989,377
British North America	45,788	55,793	68,949	77,726	Machinery, &c. (con.)—To France	84,611	188,912	84,611	188,912
East Indies	37,884	53,475	169,407	164,937	Spain	90,925	104,288	90,925	104,288
Australia	47,267	45,074	151,707	136,408	British East Indies	245,526	230,222	245,526	230,222
Other countries	250,333	284,971	68,564	58,564	Australia	67,037	63,037	67,037	63,037
Total	776,519	645,932	2,320,981	1,927,899	Other countries	452,997	514,968	452,997	514,968
Fish	33,400	44,573	58,564	189,143	Total	1,369,313	1,581,921	1,369,313	1,581,921
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	126,828	122,249	68,564	58,564	Tin plates—To United States	621,331	237,263	621,331	237,263
Glass—Plate	39,143	26,490	155,647	232,999	British East Indies	7,758	7,758	7,758	7,758
Haberdashery and Millinery—To Egypt	74,590	67,832	79,921	45,063	Other countries	254,857	262,630	254,857	262,630
United States	865,640	437,334	245,991	185,517	Total	694,561	537,359	694,561	537,359
China and Hong Kong	124,286	75,365	684,880	788,130	Painters' colours	276,723	270,589	276,723	270,589
British North America	201,430	210,278	180,782	246,661	Pickles and Sauces	134,947	132,261	134,947	132,261
West Indies	79,010	74,625	47,122	74,366	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	293,219	239,896	293,219	239,896
Possessions in South Africa	104,871	99,322	77,122	91,347	Silk—Articles of silk only	174,265	138,226	174,265	138,226
East Indies	83,552	75,279	47,635	74,366	Mixed with other Materials	323,427	234,958	323,427	234,958
Australia	370,674	421,219	62,682	78,150	Stationery	448,726	353,527	448,726	353,527
Total	1,111,667	1,549,921	2,320,981	1,927,899	Telegraphic wire and apparatus	42,901	92,769	42,901	92,769
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	198,421	154,921	58,564	58,564	Woolens	248,678	167,661	248,678	167,661
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except Stockings)	206,519	200,552	80,864	77,726	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	69,332,745	65,053,362	69,332,745	65,053,362
Earthenware and Porcelain—To U. States	364,581	166,731	24,694	14,629	Unenumerated Articles	5,209,944	5,184,323	5,209,944	5,184,323
British North America	45,788	55,793	68,949	77,726	All Articles	74,542,689	70,237,685	74,542,689	70,237,685
East Indies	37,884	53,475	151,707	136,408					
Australia	47,267	45,074	151,707	136,408					
Other countries	250,333	284,971	68,564	58,564					
Total	776,519	645,932	2,320,981	1,927,899					
Fish	33,400	44,573	58,564	189,143					
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	126,828	122,249	68,564	58,564					
Glass—Plate	39,143	26,490	155,647	232,999					
Haberdashery and Millinery—To Egypt	74,590	67,832	79,921	45,063					
United States	865,640	437,334	245,991	185,517					
China and Hong Kong	124,286	75,365	684,880	788,130					
British North America	201,430	210,278	180,782	246,661					
West Indies	79,010	74,625	47,122	74,366					
Possessions in South Africa	104,871	99,322	77,122	91,347					
East Indies	83,552	75,279	47,635	74,366					
Australia	370,674	421,219	62,682	78,150					

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

EXCISE.

Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, and Free of Duty; the Quantities Exported; and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, in the Half Year ended 30th June, 1861, compared with the corresponding Period of the Year 1860.

ARTICLES.	Charged with Duty and Free of Duty.		Exported to Foreign Countries on Drawback and Free of Duty.		Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Chicory	cwts	...	...	...	...	...
Hops	lbs	...	551,640	288,863	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	bushels	23,903,520	23,453,644	87,505	87,505	23,020,566
Used in beer exported (estimated)		309,905	372,834	882,934	499,738	22,996,401
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....		...	167,761	131,752	231,444	241,082
Total		24,302,725	23,826,478	1,050,695	668,995	23,252,030
Spirits—Charged with duty	gals	5,289,740	4,244,511	149,497	124,647	5,140,243
Free of duty for exportation		356,181	449,369	356,181	449,369	...
Total		5,645,921	4,693,880	505,678	574,016	5,140,243
Paper	lbs	80,432,534	74,799,061	8,095,667	6,665,211	72,336,867
SCOTLAND.						
Hops	lbs	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	bushels	913,998	969,448	67,188	65,500	845,908
Used in beer exported (estimated)		2,385,022	1,740,065	1,809	...	903,948
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....		...	...	...	...	2,386,213
Total		3,301,118	2,709,513	68,997	65,500	3,232,121
Spirits—Charged with duty	gals	3,305,065	2,719,308	59,854	39,768	3,245,211
Free of duty for exportation		581,921	1,094,989	581,921	1,094,989	2,679,540
Total		3,886,986	3,814,297	641,775	1,134,757	3,245,211
Paper	lbs	23,596,100	22,291,057	2,409,466	1,247,991	21,186,634
IRELAND.						
Hops	lbs	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	bushels	1,269,025	1,530,281	2,220	2,220	1,257,408
Used in beer exported (estimated)		372,895	250,867	11,617	5,407	1,522,654
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....		...	...	...	...	372,895
Total		1,641,920	1,781,148	11,617	7,627	1,630,303
Spirits—Charged with duty	gals	3,086,294	2,436,035	361	...	3,085,933
Free of duty for exportation		62,891	58,784	62,891	58,784	2,436,035
Total		3,149,185	2,494,819	68,252	58,784	3,085,933
Paper	lbs	4,520,417	4,388,494	4,746	2,369	4,515,671
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Chicory	cwts	...	...	...	...	...
Hops	lbs	...	...	551,640	288,863	...
Malt—Charged with duty	bushels	26,085,641	25,953,373	89,725	89,725	25,123,902
Used in beer exported (estimated)		3,160,122	2,363,766	961,739	510,645	23,343,003
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....		...	...	169,570	131,752	2,990,552
Total		29,245,763	28,317,139	1,131,309	732,122	28,114,454
Spirits—Charged with duty	gals	11,661,099	9,399,854	209,712	164,415	11,471,387
Free of duty for exportation		1,000,993	1,603,142	1,000,993	1,603,142	9,235,439
Total		12,662,092	11,002,996	1,210,705	1,767,557	11,471,387
Paper	lbs	108,549,041	101,478,612	10,509,879	7,915,571	98,039,172

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

An Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and British Possession in the Half-year ended June 30, 1861, compared with the corresponding Period of 1860. Countries to which Exported.

	1860.	1861.
Foreign.	£	£
Russia, Northern ports	1,088,097	1,075,223
— Southern ports	282,631	209,032
Sweden	184,659	274,432
Norway	201,402	204,938
Denmark (including Iceland)	287,801	373,357
Prussia	671,204	973,737
Mecklenburg	20,938	33,998
Hanover	421,580	518,603
Oldenburg	23,572	30,278
Hanse Towns	5,232,244	4,188,818
Holland	2,935,552	2,997,302
Belgium	772,964	1,051,702
France	2,324,665	3,142,185
Portugal, Proper	706,024	1,000,828
Azores	24,498	25,584
Madeira	28,543	24,943
Spain	1,151,126	1,482,612
Canary Islands	64,266	61,921
Sardinia	792,281	1,061,553
Tuscany	386,020	550,907
Papal States	86,781	192,655
Two Sicilies	582,508	1,082,291
Austrian Territories	421,363	404,837
Greece	134,924	127,578
Turkey	2,386,957	1,129,890
Wallachia and Moldavia	97,271	85,692
Syria and Palestine	305,566	375,371
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	979,682	1,115,562
Tunis	1,695	1,066
Algeria	5,094	13,785
Morocco	72,078	84,470
Western Coast of Africa (Foreign)	471,619	422,807
Eastern Coast of Africa	189	...
African Ports on the Red Sea	903	...
Cape Verde Islands	9,195	10,781
Bourbon	...	...
Madagascar	...	215
Persia	14,953	11,240
French Poss. in India—Pondicherry	...	...
Siam	8,578	14,516
Java	692,150	586,400
Philippine Islands	182,110	473,656
Other Islands of the Indian Seas	13,742	...
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,622,525	1,962,406
Japanese Islands	...	...
Russian Territory in N.-Eastern Asia	...	...
South Sea Islands	8,053	26,613
Foreign West Indies (including Hayti)	804,899	1,037,211
United States, Ports on the Atlantic	9,366,647	5,295,075
— Ports on the Pacific	119,973	138,922
Mexico	231,989	375,522
Central America	52,380	76,397
New Granada	353,545	338,824
Venezuela	104,027	262,339
Ecuador	23,678	128,773
Brazil	1,959,454	2,210,604
Uruguay	390,565	347,137
Buenos Ayres	814,449	946,649
Chili	705,304	726,876
Peru	683,890	581,242
Russian Settlements on the North-west Coast of America	...	...
Greenland and Davis' Straits	105	...
Total to Foreign Countries	41,195,264	39,867,000
British Possessions:—		
Heligoland	...	190
Channel Islands	337,474	326,479
Gibraltar	147,385	491,782
Malta and Gozo	215,015	272,873
Ionian Islands	102,698	92,585
Western Coast of Africa (British)	139,643	143,145
British Possessions in South Africa:—		
Cape of Good Hope	840,557	857,439
Natal	111,685	113,584
Ascension	4,750	3,415
St Helena	21,308	17,988
Mauritius	252,511	289,453
Kooria Moorla Islands	...	...
Aden	40,084	11,763
British Territories in the East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	8,225,507	7,764,044
Singapore	845,972	554,224
Ceylon	305,186	309,503

Countries to which Exported.	1860.	1861.
British Possessions.	£	£
Labuan	...	...
Andaman Islands	...	...
Hong Kong	1,236,262	1,241,339
Australia	5,029,650	4,837,512
British North American Colonies	1,521,021	1,097,590
British West India Islands	813,862	850,825
British Guiana	268,916	318,981
Honduras (British Settlements)	65,239	78,881
Falkland Islands	...	2,570
Total to British Possessions	20,824,725	20,276,425
Total to Foreign Countries & B. Poss.	62,019,989	60,143,425

VESSLS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargoes (including their repeated Voyages) in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding Months of the Years 1859 and 1860.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.					
	1859		1860		1861	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
British:—United Kingdom and Dependencies	10639	2867824	10775	3147778	11416	3400011
Foreign	8561	1932187	9438	2264540	9742	2336323
Total	19200	4800011	20213	5412318	21157	5736334
Foreign of each Nation:—Russian	164	47681	214	60556	219	60811
Swedish	408	70131	565	84918	556	94680
Norwegian	1236	258075	1362	301203	1482	308622
Danish	1325	127746	1713	162229	1889	184702
Prussian	699	160692	900	206356	854	203024
Hanoverian	292	47254	348	60083	326	52040
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg	406	37294	527	48911	517	48292
Saxian	280	108103	318	113420	348	148222
Dutch	779	97093	816	100655	781	96791
Belgian	111	27396	114	26681	129	30754
French	1686	138029	1465	90954	1335	80731
Spanish	190	43342	138	40037	191	48649
Portuguese	65	9834	91	21805	100	13637
Sardinian	68	16398	135	31379	138	32364
Sicilian	42	8328	77	17831	80	17727
Austrian	168	57487	199	64675	208	68881
Greek	29	8243	16	4623	36	10400
Other European Countries	19	6073	18	6619	36	8710
United States of America	632	630834	823	817077	1163	1020020
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia	10	3173	10	2654	6	1927

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.					
	1859		1860		1861	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
British:—United Kingdom and Dependencies	74429	3705637	72830	3725091	10095	3114270
Foreign	10653	2233965	10678	2406423	12863	3089270
Total	25012	5939602	24608	6132514	22958	6203540
Foreign of each Nation:—Russian	189	58193	186	56703	287	89348
Swedish	455	82429	534	93044	621	104002
Norwegian	1077	219328	900	173887	1128	230794
Danish	1513	151345	1841	178499	1815	177890
Prussian	708	166333	770	172432	830	184881
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg	447	80334	401	72329	503	83627
Hanoverian	1061	81388	867	70188	1041	106607
Hanse Towns	478	162128	466	163205	497	169096
Dutch	1011	144913	951	146042	1045	131374
Belgian	131	34970	138	31898	153	34734
French	2287	242559	2082	225474	3146	297417
Spanish	192	38110	112	32086	149	43012
Portuguese	72	10957	96	21019	90	16101
Sardinian	60	22870	86	26091	124	24699
Sicilian	71	14921	92	18570	109	24912
Austrian	216	73942	243	83146	269	83066
Greek	36	9467	24	6750	52	15200
United States of America	16	6388	29	3853	34	6981
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia	693	614400	865	82453	946	842711

NOTE.—Transports with Government stores, &c., are not included in this return.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing British and Foreign, employed in the Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland and otherwise, Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, with Cargoes, at Ports in the United Kingdom, in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1861, compared with the corresponding Months of the Years 1859 and 1860.

VESSELS.	ENTERED.					
	1859		1860		1861	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
Employed between Great Britain and Ireland:—British	19068	3027609	19099	3131116	20007	3274837
Foreign	80	6698	130	16567	179	12013
Other coasting vessels:—British	69579	6446490	71041	6724425	68421	6619963
Foreign	186	33001	264	41269	306	51890
Total	88883	951301	91044	9912471	88874	9950863
Employed between Great Britain and Ireland:—British	18555	2962456	19688	3000438	20630	3254963
Foreign	79	12327	137	16558	77	12210
Other coasting vessels:—British	71090	6377193	72829	6757560	71514	6740867
Foreign	147	26204	231	40621	297	39729
Total	88871	9377180	92605	9904928	91867	10084773

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