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The Political Economist.

SOUTH SEA STOCKS COMMUTATION.

A VERY unnecessary amount of excitement, and even of professed alarm, has been exhibited at the appearance of the resolutions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to Parliament on Thursday, in connection with the commutation of South Sea Stock. The circumstances connected with that proposal are simple and plain, and flowed as a consequence, which, if not certain, was at least the probable result of the conversion provided for some months since. The stock of the South Sea Company, together with other stocks held by that Corporation, amounted in all to nearly *ten millions*. With regard to those stocks, conversion was compulsory, with the alternative of being paid off in money. The holders had the option of accepting the different stocks offered or Exchequer bonds, in exchange for South Sea Annuities. A portion of the public accepted the option to convert: others declined any of the options, and adopted the alternative of being paid off in money in January and April next. Of the latter class, the largest proportion of the amount consisted of the stocks held by the Corporation itself, including the capital stock of the company. The Corporation, as such, was called upon to come to a decision on behalf of its shareholders, a considerable portion of whom were unable, from the rules of the Company, to exercise a voice in the decision arrived at.

The result of the whole conversions is, that about eight millions of the stock will be paid off in money. As in all former similar occasions, it became necessary to take power to make these payments out of the Consolidated Fund. The first of the three resolutions is simply to this effect.

But it has transpired that a large amount of the stocks, with respect to which assents for conversion have not been given, belonged to persons who were not in a condition to exercise an option in the matter:—it being held by the Accountant-General of the Courts of Chancery, the Accountant in Bankruptcy, trustees, and others, who by the rules of the South Sea Company were disabled from voting in the Court of Proprietors of the Company, and who therefore have had no means of expressing an opinion. Moreover, it has been represented that these are pecu-

liarily the parties to whom conversion was desirable:—who, if they are compelled to accept money, must, in pursuance of their trust, find some other Government security in which to invest the money. It seemed, then, but equitable to afford them an opportunity of doing so, by renewing the option of conversion:—while the South Sea Company itself has promoted the introduction of a private bill, for the purpose of enabling such disqualified holders of its stock to exercise an independent option in the matter, and thus removing the impediment which lay in their way, when the option was before them formerly. And this is a course which it is obvious may be equally to the advantage of the public; for, inasmuch as trustees would find it more profitable to convert their stock, than to receive money and find new stock in the market, so it will be more advantageous to the Government to give new stock in exchange, rather than raise money either by the issue of Exchequer bills or otherwise, in order to pay off the dissenting holders of South Sea Stock. It is, then, in order to meet this obviously advantageous arrangement, that in the second resolution permission is given to commute the stock of such persons as we have referred to into the same three stocks as were authorised by the Act passed in the present session, and upon the same terms and conditions as the commutation has already taken place into those stocks,—or into Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. (1844) which in 1854 will be reduced to Three per Cents., “upon such terms and subject to “to such conditions as the Commissioners may think fit to offer, “and as may be accepted, within such time as the Treasury “may limit for that purpose.”

As this conversion may take place at any time between this and the month of January, when the stock must be liquidated, it is obviously impossible to determine the rate at which it may be desirable to convert the existing stocks into new stocks, the terms of which are not already defined; and it is, therefore, needful that discretion must be given to the Government to do the best for the public that the state of the money market will permit, in the same way as the management of the unfunded debt is left exclusively in their control. To attempt to define terms on which the Government is to conduct financial operations of this kind, would prove futile and mischievous in the extreme; for if a higher rate were fixed than the state of the market rendered needful when the time arrived, it would be a clear source of loss; if, on the other hand, a lower rate were fixed, the operation would be simply impossible. When the time arrives for completing this operation, the only question for the Government will be whether it will be more profitable for them to adopt the course which they now have the clear right of doing, if the dissentients decline the same stocks and on the same terms which others have already accepted, of paying them off in money, or in Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. on terms more favourable to the Government than paying money. Of course, now, it is impossible to speak of what those terms may be.

There has rarely been a period when there were more contingencies which, in one way or another, may affect the money market, and consequently the terms on which this conversion may be made. The question of peace or war, we hope we may safely consider as removed from the list of those contingencies. But the question of a good or a bad harvest is at this moment more certainly brought within that list, than at any former period in the present year. The question of at least a deficient crop, so far as *quantity* is concerned, is, we fear, beyond a contingency: it may be regarded as a certainty. And what aggravates our prospects is, that France is no better off than ourselves—perhaps worse. But while, on the one hand, we have this dark picture, we are not without some counteracting probabilities on the other hand. The trade of the country has never been so large or so profitable as for some time past. Our exports have been of a magnitude altogether unparalleled. For the first six months of the year, they exceeded even those of 1852 (the largest on record prior to this year) by a sum exceeding 8,000,000*l.* And this, let it be borne in mind, is in British manufactures only. Independent of these exports, we have shipped to



Australia on speculation, and in the character of merchandise for the sake of a profitable return, and not for permanent employment there, an amount in gold coin equal to about 12,000,000*l.*, within a comparatively limited period. To use an American phrase, the world must be in a very "highly indebted" condition to this country. So far as the Exchanges are likely to be effected by the necessity of importing grain, this is a most important consideration; and so far as a falling crop is likely to influence financial operations, its effect upon the Exchanges is the chief medium through which an immediate action would be experienced. The Exchanges, therefore, may be considered the pivot on which all will turn.

But in the peculiar character of our exports during the last year, there is another fact, to which we have already adverted, which promises even more favourably in regard to the Exchanges and the state of the money market at home. That Australia can use, or will retain, twelve or fifteen millions of gold coin in addition to what was in circulation before the recent extensive shipments, is, if not impossible, at least highly improbable. And it may therefore be regarded as a matter of certainty, that at a very early period large arrivals will take place of the same coin that was shipped on speculation last year. That such a return of coin will affect the money market to some considerable extent is highly probable.

Without offering any opinion as to the actual results of such a combination of circumstances tending to affect the future state of the money market in different directions, it is plain that great uncertainty hangs on the immediate future;—so much so, that those who are best acquainted with those subjects will be the last to venture to offer any very confident opinion on the state of the money market five months hence. There is much to be said on both sides of the question.

TRADE A SOURCE OF CIVILISATION.

AMONGST the advantages of our Free-trade system we must include an increase in the prosperity and civilisation of other nations. It has increased our imports from and our exports to them. Now, that increase implies, in however small a degree, an increase in the trade between the individuals of the nations we trade with, an extension amongst them of division of labour, a progress in the arts, and facility in the acquisition of wealth. A great trade with foreign countries implies great skill and extensive division of labour at home, and thus the progress of nations in civilisation may be measured by the increase in their trade. The advocates of monopoly and protection, of encouragement to home trade by bounties, &c., seem not aware of the great fact, that by impeding exchange they impede division of labour, the increase of knowledge and of skill, and the progress of civilisation. Applying this principle to our antagonist for the moment—for the interests of England and Russia, one a manufacturing and commercial nation, and the other with vast districts adapted to the production of raw materials and requiring cultivation, are too closely united to permit of their being antagonists long—we see with regret that she has latterly made but little progress in trade, and we infer has been correspondingly stationary in other things.

It is stated, and with every probability of correctness, in that large repository of useful information, the *Conversations Lexicon*, that in the reign of Alexander the trade of Russia had doubled. We cannot say the same for the reign of his successor. The fact is worth advertising to as an explanation of the restless ambition of his Government. If all around him were prospering—if his people were as much concerned as the English in preserving peace—Nicholas would not think of war, and would discard enthusiasm as dangerous to rulers; but his people are not prosperous—he cannot exult in increasing revenue, multiplying manufactures, extending commerce and shipping, and an increasing opulence, the result of friendly communication with other people. He and his people are restless, and he must occupy them with schemes of foreign aggression or with the cultivation of orthodox bigotry. The opulent and prosperous people of England are anxious to preserve peace, and it is perfectly plain that their anxiety springs from the prosperity they enjoy, of which they foresee and dread the interruption by war. It is the same with the French, particularly the Parisians. They are again beginning to taste the enjoyment of prosperous tranquillity, and they and their ruler are anxious for the preservation of peace. It is plain, also, that so far as the Russians are opposed to the policy of the Menschikoff party and of the Emperor, they are incited to preserve peace by the advantages they derive from trade. If the Russian trade had gone on increasing from the time of Alexander—though we attribute the increase in his reign less to the system than to the change which took place from war to peace and the discoveries of gold in 1819—the Russians, their nobles, and their Emperor might now have as much inclination to avoid every occasion for war as the English and the French.

The fact, however, is, that while our trade, which may be taken as a criterion of the trade of the whole world, has gone on increasing with France, with the United States, with Germany, with Turkey, with all the States of South America, it has been

stationary with Russia. The declared value of our imports into Russia, which must be assumed as a measure of her exports, was 1,191,565*l.* in 1831, and it was 1,289,704*l.* in 1851—the increase of our trade with 62½ millions of people in 20 years having been just 98,139*l.*; or, if we take the average of the three years 1831-3 and the average of the three years 1849-51, we shall find no increase at all. The former was 1,436,606*l.*, and the latter 1,436,883*l.* We know that her trade with other countries and her home manufactures and industry have, in the meantime, not extended very much to make up for her stationary trade with us. Increase of home trade, of cultivation of the soil, and of manufactures, all accompany an increase of foreign trade. That is sure to extend division of labour and to economise it, to increase skill, and extend industry and enterprise at home. More must be produced to pay for what is imported, and stationary trade with us has been stagnant industry at home and stagnant traffic with other countries.

With her neighbours landward she cultivates commerce merely for the purposes of policy. In fact, the Government having undertaken to promote manufactures and trade, has thereby become as it were a manufacturer and trader, and cultivates commerce and manufactures, not like individuals for the sake of the profit they give, but for State purposes. Thus it has used the trade with China only to acquire a political ascendancy, and the trade has not been suffered naturally to expand. It is not an interchange of goods at every point of an extensive frontier as it might be, but a trade restricted to a point by the mutual action of the Governments of Russia and China. Her trade by land, like her trade by sea, is carried on under numerous restrictions and prohibitions, which greatly impede it. The total value of her imports and exports are put down in the *Conversations Lexicon*, and Mr M'Culloch's *Dictionary* as follows:—

	1843	1848
	Silver Roubles.	Silver Roubles.
Exports.....	93,433,372	88,336,847
Imports.....	90,795,875	90,778,278

Our own official accounts differ somewhat from these, and are more in detail. They are as follows:—

Total VALUE exclusive of Specie, of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.			
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
	Silver Roubles.		Silver Roubles.
1842	84,593,391	.....	85,338,306
1843	80,801,559	.....	88,766,119
1844	78,479,935	.....	93,673,883
1845	83,161,372	.....	92,567,345
1846	86,996,789	.....	102,714,778
1847	85,182,470	.....	148,640,624
1848	90,778,278	.....	88,336,847
	SPECIE.		
	Imported.		Exported.
1844	10,544,613	.....	4,741,866
1846	11,217,369	.....	15,031,973
1847	23,846,390	.....	12,988,096
1848	6,058,098	.....	12,638,225
Total 4 years	40,167,970	.....	43,680,180

Thus the exports of 1843 exceeded (according to the first table) those of 1848, and the imports only fell short by a few roubles—a sufficient proof that the trade with other countries, as well as the trade with England, is nearly stationary. Nor is the second table at variance with this. For by that it appears that the imports were only 6,182,887 roubles more, and the exports only 2,998,641 roubles more, in 1848 than in 1842. Nor is there any important variation in the amount of specie imported and exported; and the table shows, to our astonishment, considering her gold mines, that her exports of specie are very little in excess of her imports. The trade of Russia with Asia, Poland, and Finland, is less than one-sixth of her whole trade. Mr M'Gregor says that seven-twelfths of her exports come to the United Kingdom; and more than five-sixths come to Western Europe. Her trade, therefore, with Asia and with all the countries of the world, except England and the rest of Western Europe, is utterly insignificant. Despite the patriarchal theories, which for a long time amused the Protectionists, we are not acquainted with any modern State which has successfully extended the cultivation of her soil without extending her foreign trade. France and Ireland may be quoted as examples of cultivation extended without such increase, but it has been at the expense of dividing the soil into patches and degrading the people. As the Russians generally are appropriated to a few nobles—as there is no liberty for individuals to extend cultivation—we may be sure, however much officials may have regulated, promised, and boasted, that there has latterly been no great extension of cultivation in Russia.

Her population are not interested by new things, nor are their hopes excited by new wealth. Amongst them new arts make little or no progress. With the exception of highways, they have no roads worth mentioning. England and the United States are already intersected by a network of railways; they are brought partially into use, after a fashion, in various States of the Continent; but Russia has as yet only completed the single railway, for the Emperor's pleasure, that connects St Petersburg with Zarskoe-Selo and Paulowsk. A railway has indeed long been projected between St Petersburg and Moscow, but proceeds, says our authority, "very slowly towards its completion." Russia is dangerous to her neighbours, not because she is increasing in population and in wealth, but because her people live under a system of Imperial monopolies and prohibitions, which prevent

them finding new and increased employment and new and increased wealth at home. She is dangerous because she continues poor, and her Government does not allow her trade to expand and interweave itself peaceably and freely with that of other nations.

If preparations for Imperial receptions be the basis of our judgment, if we take the pasteboard men and painted sentinels which are put up when the Emperor is coming or going on a journey of inspection, or if we believe that those fronts, to represent streets and great colonies, are each the abode of a happy and thriving family, we may suppose Russia to be a flourishing monarchy; but brought to the test of figures, her prosperity disappears like the dummies that are hidden when the Emperor is past. If we look no further even than the eulogistic descriptions of writers, deceived by some fungus-growth of Imperial patronage, we shall believe in a wonderful transformation of barrenness into fruitfulness; but if we examine closer, we shall generally find that it has its roots in corruption and decay.

Take the much-boasted case of Odessa—a city the foundations of which were laid in 1792, and which has rapidly grown up to be a very flourishing port. If we are to believe the Imperial historians and their followers, the growth of that city is due entirely to Imperial patronage, and we must suppose that but for it there would have been neither population nor society in the neighbourhood. But a little reflection reminds us that the country has been peopled from the earliest ages, and a little knowledge informs us that other places have been ruined to make Odessa great. "Eupatoria or Kosloff, on the western coast," says M. Anatole de Demidoff,* "may once have been flourishing: in the present day there is nothing left but ruins to bear witness to its former prosperity. Kosloff is still a city of vast extent." "One quarter alone still contains a few bazars peopled with drowsy merchants, and a few workshops in which a branch of industry is still carried on which brings some profit to this fallen city. Kosloff supplies the market with felted goods and articles in Morocco leather. The Karaim Jews established here are skilful jewellers, and excel in the manufacture of a kind of ornament in great request among the Jewish and Tartar women. Living here is cheap; and if the city is deserted, it is not for want of provision. The true cause of the neglect into which Kosloff has fallen are the engrossing prosperity of Odessa, and the increase in the coasting trade of that part of the port of Sevastopol appropriated to commerce." Theodosia, too, and Kertsch, the ancient capital of the kingdom of the Bosphorus, are other cities in the neighbourhood which have been injured or ruined by the Imperial patronage directed to Odessa. The latter is a better site for a large city than either of the former, and had it grown up by the natural extension of population and wealth, could have only enlarged and enriched the neighbouring cities; but founded by Imperial power, and all the trade of the country directed thither by Imperial patronage and regulations—Odessa receiving privileges withheld from the others—more than half its greatness is attended by corresponding decay elsewhere.

We have no confidence in Russian descriptions of Russian opulence. Even the facts which seem to confirm them, like the growth of Odessa, must be rigorously scrutinised to arrive at the truth. In the great facts that our exports to Russia have not increased in value for twenty years—that our trade with Russia is a very large part of her whole trade—and that the growth of one branch of trade generally supplies nutriment for the growth of other branches—we place the fullest reliance, and they convince us that the trade of Russia (from 1830 till 1850) was very little progressive. In that peculiar condition of Russia lies the secret of her readiness to begin war and the source of danger to her neighbours. We now see how trade, by promoting opulence—giving to mankind ever new objects of interest and of hope, and new occupations—tends to ensure peace and advance civilisation.

FREE TRADE IN CABS.

A FORTNIGHT ago we hinted our misgivings of the New Cab Law, though we did not like to run full tilt against the public voice, and denounce an Act which met almost universal approbation. Our misgivings have been realised. London was astonished on Wednesday to find itself totally deprived of the convenience of cabs. The cab-owners struck; they refused to carry on their trade under the new regulations; and gentlemen hastening to keep appointments,—parties coming from or going to railways—a great number of the softer sex and of children,—were exposed to vexatious delays and cruel disappointment. More suffering and more public injury have already been caused by the strike than has arisen from all the misbehaviour of cabmen, though bitterly complained of since cabs came into use. Whether the great public inconvenience, or the sufferings of the cabmen (deprived of their daily bread), or the great loss of property from many men and many horses being fed in idleness, chiefly interest the feelings and arrest the attention, it must be equally admitted that this is not an unimportant subject. We connect it with a great prin-

ciple, as our title shows; and hope that these striking inconveniences may help to impress an important truth on a careless public and on too-eager journalists.

No defence can be offered for the strike; it can only be explained and excused. The cab-masters, who we admit have just causes of complaint, might have found better methods of obtaining redress than to inflict such serious inconvenience on their numerous customers, and to act in defiance of the law. They might have appealed temperately to the public. The press, though it has in general been unwarrantably the assailant of cabmen, was open to their complaints. The Ministers have not been inaccessible; they have shown, both in framing the new law and in attending to cab-masters, a willingness to defer to public opinion. Temperate representations, founded on the great changes in the markets, could not have failed to command attention. Strikes have never been beneficial. They are invariably injurious to all parties, and generally ruinous to the strikers. With our experience of their effects, we pronounce them wholly inexcusable. But neither man nor woman, neither cabmen nor Kaisers, act with justice, reason, and moderation when irritated and goaded. To have their business interfered with, their servants fined or imprisoned for not understanding a law which has been hardly promulgated, and for which the proper means of giving effect to it have actually not been provided—to be continually reproached with extortion and misbehaviour, and treated as no other class of men in the kingdom are treated by the Legislature, the police magistrates, and the press, was sufficient to provoke the cab-masters, and incite them to an improper and indefensible act. They suffer by it to the extent, it is said, of 2,000*l*. a day. But if no excuse can be offered for them, what shall be said of those who deliberately made the unjust and irritating law—of those who, on the bench, instead of calmly administering justice between all classes, suffer their own predilections to sway them and pronounce insults and commit injuries on cabmen—and of those who, in the quiet and security of their desks, seem never tired of speaking evil of a body of men whose cessation from their useful labours for a single day has led to more trouble, inconvenience, and vexation, than the metropolis has known for many years. The Legislature might strike for a whole year, as it suspends its labours annually for five or six months, and nobody miss it except jobbers in private bills. In society, as in the atmosphere and as on the surface of the earth, no event is isolated; it is closely connected with what precedes and what follows it as effect and cause; and in condemning the cabmen for their strike, we cannot forget the public writers who have provoked the enactment of the new law, and who yet praise it as the best Act of the session, the Legislature which made it, and the police magistrates who have harshly and unjustly carried it into effect.

For months, and even for years, the wit of *Punch* and the eloquence of most of the daily journals have been directed against cabmen and cab-owners, as if they were totally different from every other class of useful workmen—bond slaves, as indeed they have been described, whom every man might spurn; for years have riders in cabs run cackling to the newspapers with all kinds of complaints about cabs, as if the public ought to overhaul every charge ever made by a cab-driver; for years have those who use cabs had the law on their side, had the cabs licensed under the police, had precautions taken for giving them security, such as is not given them in their dealings with any other tradesmen; and for months and years have they been discontented, and demanded some new and more stringent regulations. Public opinion has been vehemently directed against cabmen, and in obedience to that the present Under-Secretary of State brought forward a measure, which the Legislature passed, and which is the immediate cause of all the public injury.

It is not very often that we find ourselves agreeing in opinion with Sir Robert Inglis, but when he said on Wednesday that by this bill, arbitrarily, and without inquiry by a Select Committee, a rate of price has been affixed to a given scale of goods, and that this is contrary to all the principles of political economy, we cordially echo his opinion. We will add that it is contrary to justice, and that, if persevered, in it is likely to be about as dangerous a measure as ever the Legislature set its hand to. Let the Act be disguised as it may, under the pretence of preserving order and being a police regulation, it was passed exclusively in the interest and on the representations of the hirers of cabs, and at their request it fixes a maximum on the charge at which they may command the services of others. They are to ride in cabs, not for a fair and reasonable remuneration, only to be determined, like all other bargains, by the higgling of the market, or the mutual contracts of buyer and seller, but for a sum settled at their instance, without hearing the cabmen, by the Legislature. Only cabmen are in question, and only a police regulation is supposed to be at issue. Nevertheless, we must brand such a proceeding as a gross violation of the rights of property and of the freedom of every man, which the State is bound to protect, to withhold or to sell his services to other men on the terms he pleases. It is true that such a principle is not now acted on for the first time in relation to hackney carriages. But this is the first time it has been acted on since the Corn Laws were abolished, and since unrestricted competition, the higgling of the market, has been declared

* Travels in Southern Russia, Vol. 2.

throughout the land to be the only principle on which buying and selling can be fairly carried on. It could be passed over in conjunction with a great number of other similarly vicious laws, but after they had been exultingly abolished because they infringed the principle of free buying and selling, to re-enact and apply it with great stringency to a single class of men, for the exclusive benefit of others, is most objectionable.

Mr Fitzroy stated on Wednesday—"Taking into consideration the lower cost of materials generally, and of provender for several years past, it certainly did appear to me, after the closest calculation, and examining the estimate put before me by the representatives of the trade, that 6d a mile would be amply remunerative within certain limits of the metropolis." The Legislature, then, on Mr Fitzroy's view of the markets in March or April, settles the price at which a cabman is to sell his services. Since February oats have risen from 18s 4d to 20s 11d, or equivalent to 14 per cent.; and meadow hay has risen, the top price from 84s to 100s, or 19 per cent.; and flour has risen from 46s to 50s, or above 8 per cent. Either the price of the cabman's services was fixed too high in March, when the bill was brought forward, or they are exercised too low in July. But the degree is of less consequence, though it shows the error, than the great principle at stake, which is that of the Legislature taking prices into its consideration, and determining the rate at which services—not rendered to the State, but to individuals—shall be remunerated. If it be right to do that for cabmen, it must be right to do it for merchants, for cloth manufacturers, and for proprietors of newspapers. Surely the property of one class of men is as dear to them as is the property of another class; and if the Legislature be authorised to violate the property of cabmen, whose property can be considered safe?

It seems to be supposed, however, that the Legislature, in imposing a restriction on cabmen, creates the property. The license they are obliged to pay for, while in most other cases men are perfectly at liberty to exercise any calling they think fit, is actually represented as a privilege, and as giving the State a right to determine the remuneration of their services. Men have as much right to run cabs as to cultivate the ground or catch fish, and to describe the restrictions imposed on them for the sake of police, which should be as small as possible, as privileges, or as "guaranteeing a monopoly," is contrary to common sense. The Legislature no more creates the property of cabmen than that of merchants, and it has no more right to fix the remuneration of one than the other.

Look, too, at the services of a cabman. The weather may be most propitious, and it may be a great pleasure to handle the reins. It may, however, be wet and freezing—there may be storms, thunder, lightning, and rain; and whatever it may be, he is to be at the service of any gentleman who chooses to call him, and must carry him, under such very different circumstances, one mile for the sum of sixpence. By night and by day, in winter and summer, he must brave all the vicissitudes of the seasons; and whatever hardships they may impose on him—whatever wear of clothes and physical strength they cause—he is to receive no more reward, according to law, than sixpence per mile; and if he ask more, he may be compelled to drive his customer at once to a police-office, and get fined for demanding a fair reward for his labour. The Legislature might as well decree that flowered satin shall be sold at the same price as common calico. Jack Cade is actually outdone by the Parliament. It is the worst kind of Socialism in the highest place. Some foolish workmen have set about endeavouring to fix the same wages for the good and the bad; but their scheme is reasonable compared to the scheme of fixing the same price for riding a mile, whatever may be the weather and whatever may be the sort of cab. The Legislature, however, is to prescribe the kind of vehicle. Every cab is to be genteel, which really prohibits the poor from serving the poor in their own manner, at their own rate of remuneration. Though such a measure be sanctioned by long usage—though the cab-owners and cabmen, forming their opinions by custom, do not object to its principle—we, as the advocates of unrestricted competition, must condemn a law, now palpably injurious, which fixes for behoof or ease of cab-riders the remuneration of cab-drivers.

The inconveniences of the strike have, in the first instance, been felt by those who use cabs. They have brought it on themselves, because they are the parties to whose appeal to regulate fares the Legislature has listened, and has done what is wrong for their presumed advantage. They may try, as we unfortunately see a disposition in some quarters, to improve the matter by enforcing the injustice and using some further coercion against the cabmen, but they will only continue irritation and swell it into discontent and angry collision. No law ever did or ever can settle fairly the remuneration for services, the cost and value of which vary with sunshine and rain, with storms and balmy weather, with summer and winter, with civility and rudeness. A great wrong is done by the attempt to regulate cab fares: that is the root of the evil, and its fruit cannot be changed by taking much trouble and pains to fix it firmly in the soil.

The pretext for settling cab fares at a uniform rate is, that it is only a police regulation, and that it is necessary, for the preserva-

tion of order, that the police should have cabs completely under its control. Not long ago it was supposed that the supply of food was a proper subject for police regulation. It is still so regarded in some countries, and magistrates and governments are at this period interfering in various places to regulate the supply, to buy corn, or to prohibit its exportation, or to regulate its importation. We have learned, both theoretically and practically, that the supply is procured more abundantly and more regularly by unrestricted competition than by regulations, and the price is settled by the higgling of the market more equitably, less variably, and generally lower, than by fixed tariffs or sliding scales, or Government stopping food from going abroad, or interfering to bring it in. Before we had on this subject our present enlarged experience, there were infinite doubts as to free trade in food, and it was supposed there would be forestalling and withholding supplies, and that prices would be determined by the influence of a few, and the people be their victims, even to starvation.

On such, as we now know, unfounded apprehensions the supply of food was considered as much a subject for police regulations as cabmen's fares. Men did not see how society was to be fed; it is not, in fact, the work of an individual, like organising a police force; and the imagination, ranging over the boundless regions of possible existence, conjured up, according to the temperament of individuals, numerous evils which it was supposed regulations would prevent. Accordingly, under the influence of fancy, regulations were made; but since we have learned, or rather since we were compelled to trust the food of society to the laws which call society into existence, we have all become convinced that those evils are wholly imaginary. Without pretending, therefore, to say how all the possible evils which it is supposed might arise, were cabs not regulated by Sir Richard Mayne and Mr Fitzroy, would be avoided or put aside as soon as they were discovered, we have a strong conviction, were the business of providing the public with cabs released, like the supply of food, from the supervision of the police, that it would be regulated by its own laws.

The milkmen and the butchers, the grocers and the bakers, can all transact their business, and the public are well served, without police supervision, and why not cabmen? Colonel Sibthorp may say they are ruffians—letter writers in the *Times* may repeat the privileged abuse; but it is now plain that society can no more do without these cabmen than without newspapers. The instant they suspend their operations a hundred schemes start into life to supply their indispensable services. Are the new companies and contrivances talked of to be placed also under Sir Richard Mayne? If they are not, the public will be exposed to all the possible evils cab regulations are intended to guard against; and if they are, they will be no better than cabs.

For many years, as Mr Fitzroy remarked, the principle of settling the fares of hackney coaches and placing them under the police has prevailed; and it is within recollection that the hackney coaches of the metropolis were the disgrace of the country to which its cotton-spinning machinery was an honour. The police neither did nor could improve them. Private enterprise took up the matter, and cabs were introduced. First of all they were break-neck things, placed above high wheels, from which passengers were readily and frequently shot over the horses' heads into the street. Then the small and safe four-wheelers were introduced. There were *Vie-a-vis*, too, before there were Hansoms. Without any action of the police, except a deteriorative and retarding one, cabs have become not merely convenient, but in some cases elegant vehicles, of different kinds, adapted to all classes and conditions. Taking them altogether—the increase in their number, and the improvement in their forms, and the superior character of their drivers—they have become no unworthy appendages to the modern rail and the telegraph. But they have not been made so by police regulations, which had nothing to do with the establishment of the Hansoms, except to impede it. Neither do they come up to the brilliant imagination of what some writers suppose they might be; but cabs do not, therefore, require supervision more than market gardeners. As long, however, as cabmen are subject to multiplied and onerous police regulations, ticketed and numbered, liable to be "hauled up" for some trifle about a badge, placed by law under the police as if they were necessarily thieves and rogues, men who value the opinion of their fellows, or respectable well-behaved men, will stand aloof from the otherwise not unpleasant occupation. Nothing so certainly keeps this necessary business in the hands of Col. Sibthorp's ruffians, as subjecting it to licenses, badges, and all the unpleasantness of police supervision. We shall never have perfectly well-ordered cabs till we have respectable cabmen; and to have respectable cabmen, the trade must be unlicensed, its badges and its tickets must be done away, and it must be made as free as other occupations. Though we see not exactly the manner in detail in which a perfectly free trade in cabs would work, we are convinced that to relieve this now great business entirely from police supervision would be the surest means to increase its respectability, and make it altogether worthy of that great and modern system of locomotion, of which it is an essential part.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We cannot affirm that anything positive is yet known as to the decision of the Eastern question, but the various statements—that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the four Western Powers—for Austria and Prussia take part with France and England in settling the matter amicably—that the Czar is willing to accept their terms, are all favourable to the continuation of peace. The delay even would make the war more than ever preposterous; and though it may serve the ulterior and ambitious purposes of Russia, it strengthens the hopes that peace will not now be disturbed. Another danger is, however, beginning to arise. The Czar has awakened into life and hope the revolutionary spirit of Europe, and we read of plots in Austria, plots in Italy, and plots in France; and there begins to be more alarm lest there should be fresh revolutionary disturbances than that the Governments should go to war. In the meantime the want of a positive declaration that the dispute is at end, keeps alive some little suspense in business, and begets a desire to have such an assurance, and to know on what terms it is settled. The latest intelligence is this in the Paris letter of the *Times* :—

It is stated in the same positive manner as ever, in the Russian and Austrian Legations in Paris, that the question may be considered as all but terminated. The former in particular is explicit—so I am given to understand—on that point. In that quarter little or no doubt is expressed of the favourable reception by the Czar of the propositions which have been submitted to him by the Porte, with the cognizance and approbation of the representatives of the four great Powers. It is even stated (in the same quarter) that the evacuation of the Principalities will follow, without any unnecessary delay, the acceptance by the Czar of those propositions.

A protest has been issued by the Porte against the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia, of which the following are some of the principal passages :—

The Sublime Porte has just been officially informed that the Russian army has crossed the Pruth, and that it has entered Moldavia, with the intention of also occupying Wallachia. This movement, effected without its co-operation upon an integral part of its empire, has occasioned it as much sorrow as surprise. It is painful for it to behold the inhabitants of those loyal and peaceful provinces exposed to all the chances of a military occupation. It is difficult for it to reconcile such an act of aggression with the pacific declarations and amicable assurances so often reiterated by the Cabinet of St Petersburg. It is still more difficult for it not to be astonished at an operation which is an infringement of the principles established in the treaty of 1841.

The negotiations which were opened in concert with Prince Menschikoff were restricted at first to the points which offered difficulties relative to the question of the Holy Places, and the differences which were the principal object thereof speedily received a solution of a nature to satisfy all parties interested.

We have consented, moreover, to the construction of a church and hospital at Jerusalem for the special use of the Russians, so that the concessions demanded in favour of the priests and pilgrims of the same nation have not been refused to either.

After the happy conclusion of the part of the negotiations which related to the sole ostensible object of the extraordinary mission of Prince Menschikoff, that ambassador hastened to press another demand, which, if it had been admitted by the Government of his Majesty the Sultan, could not have failed being a grave attack on the interests of the empire, and of compromising the sovereign rights which are its ornaments and its supports.

Incontestable facts suffice to relieve the Sublime Porte from all obligation to excuse itself further on the subject of the religious privileges. It is incontrovertibly evident that the independence of a sovereign State is null, if among its attributes it does not possess that of refusing without offence a demand unauthorised by treaties, and the acceptance of which would at the same time be superfluous as regards its ostensible object, and no less humiliating than hurtful to the High Party declining it.

Nevertheless, the Sublime Porte in no way desists from its amicable and profoundly sincere desire not only to fulfil all its engagements towards Russia with the most scrupulous exactitude, but, moreover, to give any new proof of its cordial dispositions compatible with the sacred rights of its sovereignty, and with the honour and fundamental interests of its empire.

The Government of his Majesty had reason to hope that the founded motives which he never ceased to allege to justify the refusal of his consent, the impossibility in which he finds himself of according it, and the sincere desire which at different times he has expressed to see a renewal of the cordial relations between the two High Parties, would be finally appreciated, and that the Court of Russia would return to more equitable sentiments towards it. The Sublime Porte feels the more sorrow in finding itself deceived in this hope, as the eminent qualities of the Emperor of Russia, his known justice and moderation, did not allow it to suppose that his Majesty would be capable of wishing to ground his demands upon other bases than those of reason and common right, as he had but recently given, both to the Sultan himself and to the European Powers, positive assurances of his desire to respect the dignity and maintain the independence of the Ottoman Empire.

The treaties concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, concerning the two Principalities, do not authorise in any manner the sending of troops by Russia into these two countries; and the article relating thereto, which is in the Sened of Balta-Liman, is subordinate to the case of the breaking out of internal disturbances; which is by no means the case in the present instance.

The fact is, that this aggressive proceeding on the part of Russia cannot in principle be considered in any other light than a declaration of war, giving to the Sublime Porte the incontrovertible right of employing military force in return. But the Sublime Porte is far from wishing to push its rights to the extreme. Strong in the justice which regulates its policy towards the Powers, it prefers reserving them in the expectation of a spontaneous return of Russia to a line of action more conformable to its declarations. It is with a view to remove every obstacle to that return that it restricts itself at present to protest against the aggression of which it has such just right to complain.

Constantinople, 2 (14) July, 1853, (8 Cherval, 1269).

THE CORN TRADE UNDER PROTECTION.

The few following paragraphs will enable our readers with their knowledge of our country, to contrast its condition under Free Trade with that of some of the most fertile countries of Europe under

Protection. A private letter, which we have seen nowhere but in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, states, under date Leghorn, the 17th instant :—

The wheat harvest is far below expectation, and Tuscany will this year be compelled to import foreign corn. The legal price of bread was augmented on July 14th by about 13 per cent. The quantity of foreign corn now in the warehouse is very small. And a communication from Bavaris, dated the 12th, says :—The scarcity of corn, owing to a very bad harvest, has engendered a bad spirit in the population. The municipality of Faenza has resigned on maize; that of Imola threatens to follow the example. We do not know what ours will do. The people will not allow corn to be removed.

The *Times* says in its City article :—

The accounts from the Roman States describe much agitation among the people, owing to the dearness of provisions. Telegraphic advices from Ancona of the 26th instant assert that the exportation of corn has in consequence been prohibited.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* reports :—

It is stated in quarters which ought to be well-informed, that the Government has entered into an arrangement to have a slight reduction announced in the price of bread for the first fortnight of August. Such a result ought not in strictness to take place after the rise in flour which has lately marked the proceedings at the Halle aux Blés; but the syndicate of the bakers have been treated with, and they have consented, I believe, to quote a lower price, on the understanding that in the end the bakers shall not lose by the arrangement, but shall be indemnified by an augmentation equivalent to what the present diminution may call for. The object of this proceeding on the part of the Government is to reassure the public mind.

This is a conspiracy on the part of the French Government to cheat the people into a belief that the crops are not short when they are, which will cause a greater consumption than is proper now, to be followed by dearth hereafter. The act of the Government cannot add a sheaf to the existing stock of corn; and it is better to live on short commons now than die next May or June of starvation.

Agriculture.

CROPS AND PRICES.

The reported state of the crops is still far from favourable, but they vary greatly according to the character of the soil on which they are growing. The heavy land crops of wheat are almost universally inferior, but upon the well-cultivated light lands they are more promising, and with warm weather during next month might yet prove productive. The imports are large, and our present prices cannot fail to attract corn from various parts of the world. The most recent accounts of the grain crops in France are also more favourable than those of earlier date. Altogether the consumers are in no danger of short supplies, though the cost will be somewhat enhanced. The pressure will be on the inferior farmers and the occupiers of clay land, who have not been able to obtain, in the high price of live stock, any equivalent for their bad crops of wheat. Oats and barley, though late, will be much better than at one time expected, and in most districts the beans are spoken of as likely to produce large crops. The corn markets are still very firm and rather advancing, but not with much rapidity. The rains of last week have produced distressing and serious floods in many parts of the country. In Herefordshire and Oxfordshire much loss from this cause has been experienced. During the latter part of the present week the fall of rain has also been very great. Hay has advanced to prices higher than it has reached for some years.

From Northamptonshire we learn that—

Very considerable damage has been done to the hay crop on the high land, and the meadows have been flooded to a larger extent than has occurred for several years past. The Valley of the Nene presents a most forlorn and wretched appearance; the hay having been drifted to the side of the fences, lying in ditches and gateways, saturated with mud; and although obliged to be removed for the purpose of drying, it still is quite unfit for food. The loss to many persons is very severe, having had from twenty to forty acres completely floated away; while the remaining standing grass is very much injured. The same effect has been produced along the small streams of the county, although in a less degree, and none but the high ground has escaped the violence of the flood. The wheat crop will be thin and light on the cold land, and the yellow maggot has commenced its ravages very generally. All the crops are wanting the sun to shine warmly, in order to bring them to maturity; and although the spring crops have improved of late, especially the beans and peas, still the harvest will be late, and the quality not likely to be good, unless we have more genial weather for their maturity. All kinds of of stock sell freely at good prices.

The Somersetshire report states :—

Considering the rain we have had, our growing crops of corn are not much beaten down; but if it continue so wet we must expect wheat, barley, and oats to be lodged. We notice pretty generally amongst the early wheats that the red kinds will sustain a deficiency of three to four bushels per acre. The ears are certainly large; but this continued wet, at the most eventful season, must lessen the growth very seriously: we never knew it otherwise. We have noticed some rust, but as yet not to any extent; but the blight, more or less, follows an excess of rain. We can estimate our wheat crop at least one-eighth under an average, and we think this rather under than over the deficiency. Barley on good soils will be coarse, and are beaten down. Oats are looking well, but will come down, where heavy, with rain. We have the blight amongst the beans, but we may have an average crop. Peas are fair, but all our growers want sun to ripen them, and are suffering from excess of moisture. Potatoes are growing fast, but we shall scarcely have so good a crop as last year. Our hay crops have been good, but have not hitherto been made worse for years: the land is so wet that it is very difficult to dry it. We have not had in this county floods, but the heavy thunder showers that fell last Sunday rose the water to an alarming height, but not being general, it soon went down.

In Cambridgeshire it is said—

The hay harvest has certainly proved the most distressing one ever remembered. It is not too much to say that in this county we shall hardly

get one load in ten that is even tolerable, while a large portion is rendered quite worthless. Much from the meadows and low lands has been actually swept away wholesale by the floods, leaving nothing behind. In other cases it has been driven to the nearest hedge or ditch, and there lodged, blocking up the water-courses and bridges in a most frightful form. The clovers even are not yet finished carting, and lie galling the growing crop fearfully; while the stacks have been, some of them, lying open about three weeks, in the most wretched state. The tremendous rains have also told fearfully upon all the heavier corn crops; beating some to the earth, the storms twisting others in heaps most alarmingly; and on the low grounds near the brooks and rivers, many—very many—acres have been completely covered with water, and some still remain flooded. What the effect must be, it is impossible correctly to divine; but that the most fearful losses must ensue is inevitable. It is to be feared, too, that these almost incessant rains must greatly damage the quality of the grain generally, except on the very lightest crops. In all ordinary showery times the farmer feels some set-off to his disappointment in the hay-fields in the thought that his turnips and general growing crops are doing well. This year, however, he has no such relief; for so heavy and oft-repeated have been the rains, that the younger turnips seem stunted, the weeds only progressing, and defying all ordinary means of eradication, the horse-hoe being completely set fast, while what has been done by hand has been nearly useless, the weeds replanting themselves as fast as cut up. Nothing either (except mischief) can have been done upon the fallows of late.

That the potatoes are to some extent affected by disease is certain, but whether the blight is likely to be general, or how far it will affect the crop, cannot yet be known. A farmer, writing from Warwickshire, says, "Except the year 1844, my present prospect, during a period of sixteen years, is certainly the worst;" and we believe it to be quite true that for some years the prospects of farmers at this time of the year have not been so unfavourable as regards the growing crops. Such injury from bad seasons is, however, incident to the business of farming, and ought to be provided for in all agricultural estimates. Stock farming is obviously safer in an average of years than corn growing, and this season, like that of 1848, reads the farmers a useful lesson against too great a reliance on grain crops.

STEAM PLOUGHS AND DIGGING MACHINES.

THE Scotch agriculturists are much interested in a plough or digging machine, somewhat like the digging machine we referred to in our notice of the Gloucester show, but worked by steam power, and this we think to be the most promising plan of working such implements. Mr Samuelson, however, informs us that his implement covers the same breadth of land as four ploughs,—we mentioned three,—and that it was worked at Gloucester by five horses. This shows it to be a more manageable and useful implement than we had stated.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Reay, Sons, and Co.'s Circular.)

Mark lane, July 23, 1853.

We notice the increase in the consumption of wines in the United Kingdom of 60,253 gallons in 1852, as compared with 1851; the stock in bond to the same date showing a decrease of 1,647,300 gallons. The failure of the vintages in Portugal between the years 1847 and 1851 has caused a great demand for the wines of the latter, which are now much sought after by the trade. A great and general export demand has decreased the stock of the lower descriptions of both ports and sherries, which necessarily will advance in price; similar causes have already produced a rise in Marsals; we regret also to hear from our several correspondents that the blight, which was so destructive to the wines of Madeira and Teneriffe, is now extending to other wine growing countries.

(From Messrs Leyton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, July 23, 1853.

In black tea, common congou has been dealt in, but in most limited quantities, and these have been principally bought for the home trade at 11½d per lb. Some few parcels of Ho Hows have changed hands at from 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb. In flavoured descriptions and Kaishows, a very moderate quantity has been disposed of; this, to a certain extent, arises from the few just now offering in first hands. Good and fine Monings continue to be asked for at advanced quotations, and a scarcity of these kinds already begin to be experienced by the trade. The demand for souchong has been but sluggish, and both medium and fine sorts alike participate in the depression. Oologns are without change; those possessing strength and pungency of flavour, however, sell readily at old rates. We have to report a more extended business in flowery pekoe; several large parcels of late have been disposed of in the home trade, which must be considered quite a new feature in this particular sort of tea. In plain orange pekoe we quote a fall of 1d to 2d per lb, with a very sparing inquiry. Scented orange pekoe and capers are in increased demand, and full prices are being obtained in all instances. Green teas have again been selling most irregularly; twankays are rather easier,—so are gunpowders of the true descriptions. Hysons are not quite so strong as they were; while young hyson continue as much in favour as when we last advised. For Canton sorts some revival of demand begins to show itself; the new made descriptions of gunpowder are however in most request at somewhat improved currencies. The statistics of this article begin now to read more favourably than for some time past, although the diminution of the stock is but trifling as compared with that at same time last year. There is a considerable excess in the clearance for the month ending the 16th July, which augurs well for the future, and which amounts to 1,040,000 lbs, against 3,928,000 lbs in the corresponding month of 1852; with an increase in the delivery for the year of 2,124,000 lbs.

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

London, July 22, 1853.

The position of the silk market continues favourable—generally improved prices, with undiminished consumption and large deliveries. In China silk the market, relieved from the heavy pressure of the early months of the year, has become at last almost buoyant, and prices have approached very closely to those of 1850—the highest point known for many years. In Taysam we have already exceeded this point by 7½ to 10 per cent. In Bengal silk fair business has been done at rather better prices. In Italian silk we are almost without stock. The reports as to the crops are various, but upon the whole less favourable than a month since; high prices are talked of for new silk, and some few small parcels have been bought for arrival at about 10 per cent. above the opening prices of last season; they are now beginning to come forward. In Brutia silk the arrivals have been only 31 bales, and these had been previously sold. In Persian silk the market has been quiet, but prices firm: the arrivals are 287 ballots, of which about half have been sold.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. and Henry Thompson's Circular.)

London, July 22, 1853.

The inactivity observable in the sugar market at the date of our last circular, was of short duration; an improved demand was experienced in the early part of the month, and subsequently much steadiness has prevailed. The quantity brought forward at public sale has been very moderate, and importers have thus, in many instances, realised advanced rates; this has been particularly noticeable in the grainy and good and fine grocery kinds; and the Benares descriptions have also been more inquired for at an occasional advance. The reduction of the duties upon foreign sorts took place on the 6th instant; a further and final reduction will be made at the same date next year, when the duties on foreign and colonial will be equalised. At the first sales of foreign held after the alteration of duties, the fine grocery qualities went at rates which gave the benefit of the reduction to the importers, while the middling and low kinds went in favour of the buyers. Subsequently the demand has been rather quiet, but the prices are unaltered. The total deliveries of sugar for home use, during the first six months of the present and two previous years, amounted respectively to 177,000, 174,000, and 135,000 tons; the imports to the same dates consisted of 185,000, 183,000, and 206,000 tons; and the stocks on the 12th instant were 114,200, 150,500, and 159,500 tons; while in the six principal ports of Europe they were estimated at 166,500, 204,000, and 212,500 tons. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Java commenced on the 19th instant at Amsterdam, and comprised 68,677 casks. It has been telegraphed that a decline has taken place on the May rates of 4f to 14f for white, and 2f to 1f for the lower qualities. Early in the month the gradual decline that had been taking place in the price of refined was checked, and a better demand arose, and has steadily continued, while rates are rather dearer, and the market being but sparingly supplied, much firmness is apparent. Brown lumps are quoted at 45s 6d to 46s, and middling to fine realise 46s 6d to 51s per cwt.

The coffee market during the greater part of the month has been very inactive, but, at the same time, importers have generally shown much firmness, and have refused to sell below the previous currency, which they have succeeded in obtaining, excepting for the low and medium qualities, upon which they have occasionally submitted to a decline of about 1s per cwt; for the good and fine sorts there has been a steady demand, the exporters having been free buyers, and within the last few days rather more animation has been evident, and the sales have gone off with more spirit, while rates have also in some instances slightly advanced. Although speculation is not apparent in the article, yet the consumption, both home and export, continues so good that we may fully expect prices will certainly not recede, while for the colour descriptions it would not be unlikely, taking into consideration the shortness of the Ceylon crop, and the continental demand for these kinds, that higher rates may rule. For the native descriptions there has been very little inquiry, and some of the common and barely good qualities have been disposed of at about 1s per cwt decline, the nominal quotations for good being 46s to 46s 6d per cwt. The total consumption in the United Kingdom up to the 1st instant of the present and two previous years amounted to about 172,000, 148,000, and 146,500 cwts respectively; the deliveries for export during the same periods were about 72,000 for this and last year, against about only 49,000 in 1851; the imports amounted to 178,000, 172,900, and 181,000 cwts respectively, and the stocks on the 1st inst. to about 350,000 cwts in 1853, 308,008 in 1852, and 380,000 in 1851, while in the six principal European ports, at the corresponding dates they amounted to about 1,740,000, 1,598,000, and 1,644,000 cwts.

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

Liverpool, July 23, 1853.

We have again to report a limited amount of business in the tea market, and in some instances to quote prices a shade below those ruling at the date of our last report; the cause of depression may be mainly attributed to political influences, added to which considerable embarrassment has been felt by the non-arrival of the mail. The deliveries generally show a steady increase, and it is worthy of remark that those for home consumption are almost exclusively composed of fair blackish leaf to the finest descriptions, the stocks of which will, unless augmented by fresh supplies, run unusually short. Common congou has been freely offered at 11½d per lb, and where any pressure has existed a further reduction of a halfpenny has been required in order to effect sales; the grades immediately above have sympathised with the before-named, and must be also quoted a full halfpenny lower; but for blackish leaf kinds up to the finest the currency remain firm, with every prospect of continuance, although the transactions have been limited. There has not been much passing in either souchong or flowery pekoe, and last month's rates are unaltered, but a parcel of between two and three hundred half-chests of Oolong, indirectly imported, were brought to public auction on the 30th ultimo,

and sold at a decline of 1d to 2d per lb. on previous nominal rates. Scented teas, both caper and orange pekoe, continue in request, and the higher grades of each command full prices. Twankay of fair quality is somewhat in request for export, and the finer classes for the trade, with but little of either description offering; in hyson of fair quality sales have been effected to a moderate extent at full prices, and for these descriptions the demand continues steady, but medium grades have not been inquired for; and the finest only in small parcels, for export. Country young hyson between 1s 2d and 1s 6d is remarkably scarce, and would sell freely; hyson descriptions are also better, and the late sales show some improvement; the transactions in imperial have been of little moment. There have been several parcels of gunpowder brought forward to auction during the month, but the biddings have generally been below expectations, and the whole withdrawn. Canton-made young hyson and gunpowder are more active, particularly fair common quality of the latter, with an even unmixed leaf; low sulphur is unimproved.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, July 22, 1853.

We have to advise a continuous activity in the cotton market, the sales during the past week having not only exceeded those of many individual preceding ones, but also betrayed a tendency on the part of the seller to stiffen in price. When considering this healthy state of business, notwithstanding the continued uncertainty of an amicable settlement of the present political question, and the consequent influence exercised to so great an extent on the mercantile classes, we, of course, must infer that, had it not been for this disturbing cause, all our leading productions would have now been considerably enhanced in value, and that once this matter settled, the range of prices will rule considerably higher, both for the raw material and the manufactured article. The transactions in 40-inch shirtings during the month have fallen much under an average, and we have now to report an accumulation of stocks beyond what has been held for a considerable time. Notwithstanding this, and the continued unfavourable tidings from the markets of the East, prices have not yielded to any extent that is quotable, attributable to the confidence entertained, that with a settlement of the Eastern question, a general rise in prices would be established. Our printers in the last week have been free buyers of this description of cloth, giving relief where stocks were pressing on the market. 9-8 shirtings have had a good inquiry throughout the month, sufficient to keep the stocks from accumulating. Prices are fully maintained. 4th printing cloths have had a continuance of the steady demand which we have noticed for many previous months, and are now low in stock. Madapollams continue in active request, and command very full rates. Long cloths are 3d per piece dearer, with a good inquiry. T cloths, although not higher in price, are more easily disposed of, the same may be said of domestics. Grey jaconets for India have had very little attention, while 33-inch, adapted to printing, have been largely dealt in for Glasgow. White jaconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins continue neglected. Fustians are in good demand. Yarns have had a very extensive sale all through the month, and are now fully as valuable as at the corresponding period in last month.

(From Messrs Agassiz Millett and Co.'s Circular.)

Galatz, July 14, 1853.

	Price per kilo.		Free on board		Amount of sales since 15th ult.	Stock on hand.
	p.	d.	s	d		
Wheat—Soft, 1st quality	135	145	24	2 to 25	10	19600
2nd ditto and 3rd ditto	110	125	30	0	22	5
Hard	100	110	18	4	20	0
Indian corn—Galatz, ready	72	74	12	10	13	2
for Aug. delivery	75	76	13	4	13	6
Bessarabian, l.o.b.	80	85	12	6	13	4
Rye, ready	52	56	10	3	10	11
for September delivery	59	61	11	5	11	9
Ibraila.						
Wheat—Soft, 1st quality	150	170	23	6	26	0
2nd ditto and 3rd ditto	100	140	15	2	21	10
Indian corn—Ibraila, ready	78	80	11	7	11	11
for Aug. delivery	82	83	12	3	12	5
Bulgarian	83	85	12	5	12	7
Barley	28	30	3	10	4	2

Payments by confirmed credits on London.—100 kilos of Galatz = 143 imperial quarters; 100 kilos of Ibraila = 232 imperial quarters; Galatz piastres, 17.15 — Ibraila piastres, 12½. Exchange on London at 3 months date, P. 93½ per £ Sig.

During the past month the transactions in grain have been on rather a large scale, and, judging by the encouraging advices received from the leading English markets, as well as from France and the Adriatic, they would no doubt have been more extensive but for the uncertain state of political affairs, and also for the extraordinary scarcity of shipping and exorbitant rates of freight. The state of the Sulina bar, which was beginning to cause some anxiety to parties abroad, is improving, and will soon, it is expected, return to its normal state. Wheats—After some time of inactivity, the wheat market has revived, and a large amount of business has been done both on speculation and for autumn shipments, no doubt in consequence of the accounts from France. Maize—At first the transactions in maize were exclusively made for the Adriatic, but subsequently, and in consequence of telegraphic despatches from London, some purchases have been made, and there is still some demand, on English account. Rye is in very brisk demand for future delivery, and chiefly in execution of orders from the Adriatic, and, as the Russian troops are fed on rye bread, prices are likely to advance. In barley nothing doing. As to the crops, the drought that is prevailing has already affected, in some degree, the barley and rye crop; and wheats in some districts have also begun to suffer thereby, and will, it is said, prove light in weight. Maize also is not favourably spoken of. These complaints, however, are generally from the nearer districts, whilst from far inland the accounts are still favourable to all the crops. Freights—Vessels still wanting. Charters have been made at 21s and 21s 9d per quarter for orders.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, July 28, 1853.

The public impatience is increasing every day about the issue of the Eastern question in proportion as it injures commercial and financial interests. Many reports are continually circulating, but as most of them have proved groundless, no credit is attached to them. The German papers publish information of a peaceful character, but it is at the same time contradicted by their own correspondence from the South of Russia. Great armaments continue at Odessa and Sebastapol, and the Russian authorities are taking measures for the continuance of the occupation of the Principalities during at least a year. The Sultan is personally inclined to make concessions, provided the Emperor of Russia engages to evacuate the Danubian Provinces. But there is a great deal of ill feeling among the Mahomedans against the Christians, and apprehensions are entertained that a severe collision will take place, and make war unavoidable between Turkey and Russia. If the Czar has indeed the secret desire of conquering Constantinople, he will take care to avail himself of internal disturbances to send his troops over the Danube.

Our Government, which was very warlike a month ago, and declared openly it would consider the occupation of the Principalities as a *casus belli*, has assumed a much more peaceful tone. It has understood that a war would be the ruin of one-half of the nation, and it would not encounter the risks of war unless it should be supported by the English Cabinet, and countenanced by Austria and Prussia. The Czar is perfectly aware of the motives which prevent the Western countries opposing his designs, and the Cabinets of France and England have increased his insolence when they determined that the occupation of the Danubian Principalities should not be considered as a *casus belli*. It will not, however, increase the popularity of Louis Napoleon, who will be accused by all his enemies of having yielded to the influence of Russia. His private friends answer that France is not ready at this moment for a struggle, but that it will make preparations and speak in a haughtier tone next spring. But before that time Russia may have made the conquest of Turkey, and it will be more difficult then than now to dislodge the Russian army from its position.

The Emperor and Empress were to have gone to the baths of Eaux Bonnes, in the Pyrenees. Their departure had been fixed for the 10th July, then postponed to the 20th, and afterwards to the 23rd. It is now announced that it is altogether abandoned, as the Empress is in an interesting situation.

The Government is expecting a moment of political tranquility in which to grant several new railway concessions. The Paris and Strasburg Railway Company has demanded the grant of an important line from Paris to Mulhouse, without a guarantee of interest or a grant of money. M. Magne, the Minister of Public Works, has consented to that concession, which will be very advantageous to the State, but on condition that the Strasburg Company would buy back the Strasburg and Basle and the Gray and St Dezier lines. It is reported that they have agreed to purchase the Gray shares at 575f and the Basle shares at 400f. The little line of Basle would be an advantageous one if it were not in a very bad condition, but it will require a new outlay of about fifteen millions of francs for the repairs of the rails and of the working stock. The Strasburg Company will raise a new capital of about 140 millions of francs, one-half in shares and the other half in debentures, for the execution of the Mulhouse line, and as the shares and debentures will be distributed among the old shareholders, it explains the great favour which the line enjoys in our market.

The decree for the amalgamation of the Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Caen and Cherbourg, Fecamp and Dieppe, Paris and St Germain lines, with the Western Railway Company, is also about to be published. The amalgamated company will take the engagement to construct several little branches through Bretagne, and, chiefly, a line from Rouen to Brest.

The following are the variations of our securities from July 21st to July 27th:—

	f	c	to	f	c	and left off at	f	c
The 3 per Cents. declined from	73	50	to	77	90		78	50
The 4½ per Cents.	103	15		103	0		103	40
Bank Shares	2725	0		2800	0		2800	0
Northern Shares	580	0		590	0		580	0
Strasburg	925	0		940	0		925	0
Lyons	935	0		940	0		935	0
Orleans improved from	1135	0		1150	0		1145	0
Rouen declined from	1120	0		1030	0		1110	0
Havre	510	0		500	0		505	0
Avignon	777	50		760	0		760	0
Western Shares	753	75		735	0		740	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was some agitation at the Bourse in consequence of reports of different sorts. The journal *Le Siecle* said this morning that the English Cabinet had determined that the English and French fleets should enter the Dardanelles in order to watch events; but pacific despatches were received during the Bourse. The following telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, 27th July, produced a rally on the securities:—"We receive the most positive assurance of a settlement which will satisfy all the parties. The mediation of Austria is accepted. Some slight modifications have been proposed which only want the assent of the English and French Governments. There is a great rise of the securities at the Bourse of Marseilles."

The Three per Cents. varied from 78f 45c to 78f 50c; the Four-and-a-Half from 103f 10c to 103f 30c; the Bank Shares were at 2825f; the Northern Shares were done from 575f to 577f 50c; Strasburg from 927f 50c to 937f 50c; Lyons from 932f 50c to 935f; Orleans from 1,140f to 1,147f 50c; Rouen from 1,112f 50c to 1,114f; Havre from 507f 50c to 505f; Avignon from 760f to 765f.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Having read certain portions of the Customs Act, now submitted for the consideration of the public, I solicit your attention and that of your readers to the following remarks.

For the sake of perspicuity I shall arrange my observations under the following divisions, viz.:—

- 1st. Modification and correction of clauses.
- 2nd. Objectionable provisions of the Act.
- 3rd. Omissions, and the suggestions of new provisions.

First. Modifications and correction of clauses.

Clause XI. makes the proprietors or occupiers of warehouses liable under bond for the full duties of warehoused goods; and

Clause XII. exonerates the importers of goods from giving bonds.

This is the introduction of a new and a correct principle, and, if consistently carried out, will simplify the warehousing system. It will relieve the mercantile community from harassing liabilities, and afford full and perfect security to the Crown.

The provision made in a subsequent part of the Bill (viz., Clauses CIV. and CV.) for the practical working of this new arrangement is by no means clear, and appears to be adapted to the old state of things, rather than to the new principle now introduced.

The object of Clause CIV. should be the termination of the bond and the limitation of the liability of the warehouse-keeper; and that of Clause CV. to give power to the Commissioners of Customs to sell goods after the expiration of five years, not to make it imperative upon them to do so.

I beg to suggest the following construction of Clause CIV.:—“All warehoused goods shall be cleared either for home use or exportation within five years from the day on which the same were so warehoused, or within such further period and in such cases as the Commissioners of the Treasury shall direct; provided always that the proprietor or occupier of the warehouse may, at any time after the expiration of five years, require the goods to be cleared; in which case the goods shall be examined by the proper officers, and any deficiency or difference between the quantity on landing and the quantity found to exist on such examination ascertained. But the owner or proprietor of such goods may demand to have them re-warehoused on payment of the duties due upon any deficiency in excess of such allowances as are by law permitted; in respect thereof.”

In Clause CV. I would suggest that the word “may” be substituted for the word “shall” in line 19, and that the following words, in the same line, “if worth the duty due thereon with all convenient speed,” be struck out. In Clause CXIV. it is provided that all deficiencies shall be allowed, unless there is reasonable ground to suppose that such deficiencies have arisen from illegal abstraction. Why should it be otherwise when goods are sold to clear the bond? I suggest, therefore, that the words after “see fit,” in Clause CV., line 32, be struck out.

The next point calling for remark is—

Clause XXIX. This clause, I submit, is quite too stringent. The importer might be willing to abide by the decision of the Treasury, though he might dispute the correctness of a collector. The decision of the Treasury should be admitted and made binding upon the collector, unless the importer choose to carry the question before a court of law. For all sums coming within the limits of the County Court Act that court should be admitted to adjudicate between the importer and the collector; but the decision of any court of law should not be admitted to establish a precedent as to the rate of duty at which any article could be imported into these kingdoms.

The law heretofore in force, and which it is now proposed to reenact by Clause C., which requires the full duties upon deficiencies in the removal of goods, operates injuriously in the restriction of trade between the several ports of the United Kingdom. It is almost impossible to remove some description of goods without some loss arising, and that after all due care has been taken to prevent it. In such cases—as in the article of foreign rum or spirits, upon which the duty is prohibitory—the possibility of a deficiency in removal, and the certainty of being called upon to pay a duty thereon of perhaps 500 per cent. upon the value, entirely precludes the purchase of goods in one market for use in another market of the United Kingdom.

A law placing so serious a check upon that free intercourse and upon the freedom of trade which ought to subsist between the various ports of these Islands, should be well weighed before it is again enacted. I suggest that it would be a sufficient protection to the revenue to require the duty to be paid upon such deficiencies in transit as there might be reasonable ground to suppose had been caused by illegal or improper means. Where there could be no ground to attribute fraud, the proper officer of Customs should be authorised to make such allowance for loss as he might consider to have arisen from natural evaporation or other legitimate cause.

Clause CVII. After the word “brands,” in line 22, I would suggest the introduction of the words “except the wines so mixed are of one brand only.” There can be no good reason for effacing the brands, and so depreciating the value of the property, when the wines mixed in bond are those of one shipper or brand.

In my next, with your permission, I shall point out what I conceive to be objectionable provisions of the Act.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, July 9, 1853.

C. R. HALL.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I write to you now on the subject of the differential duties on sugar, in the hopes of enlisting you on the side of the abolition of those duties, knowing as I do from some experience how prejudicially they affect the colonial sugar interests.

In some remarks made by you to correspondents who advocated the doing away with the present differential duties, you assert that the difference in duty is only sufficient to make up the loss in manufacture sustained by the home refiner, and therefore does not interfere with the general principles of Free Trade. There may be justice in this remark, as affecting the coarse muscovado sugars imported into the English market, but certainly not in regard to all the better qualities of sugar imported and sold for grocery purposes. The manufacture of sugar that would come in at the 11s 8d duty costs the refiner, under proper management, but a fraction more than the manufacture of that which would be entered at the 10s duty, and thus 1s 8d is taken from his profits for the advantage of others; and it is now no uncommon thing for colonial refiners to lower the quality of their sugars—that is, to spoil them—in order to lessen their intrinsic value, in the hopes of avoiding the higher duty, and after all not unfrequently without success, thereby incurring a threefold loss.

I will, however, refer you to another point of view, which will further show the great practical injustice of the duties in question, arising out of the absolute uncertainty, and I believe necessary uncertainty, which the colonial producer must always be in as to the rate of duty that will be charged on the sugars sent by him into the English market.

To illustrate the case, I will just mention the result of two out of many shipments made by me in the year 1851, both of which were sold at the same time by the same parties, in the month of September of that year. Of one of these shipments the broker's report is as follows:—“Good strong grainy sugar of bright complexion, and of a description that will always command a ready sale in this market.” Of the second shipment alluded to, the broker's report is as follows:—“This is a whiter sugar than that just alluded to, but being of a grey tinge and of somewhat smaller grain, it is not quite so saleable.”

Judging from the above descriptions, it would naturally have been expected that the first shipment would have come in at the higher duty, and the second at the lower: the reverse was the case, the first sold for from 43s to 44s, and came in at the 10s duty. The latter, the inferior sugar both in colour and in grain, sold for from 41s to 43s, and came in at the duty of 11s 8d.

Judging from the result of these sales, it was endeavoured in subsequent manufacture to meet, as far as possible, the indications presented by the broker's report in the first shipment above alluded to, and I have just been informed by our agents at home that much of the sugar subsequently shipped has gone in at the high duty, from its being, though not white in colour, a strong grainy sugar of bright complexion; that is to say, sugar in all respects similar to that which in 1851 was entered at 10s duty, in 1852 has been entered at 11s 8d.

Thus you will observe that the whole question of duty is, under the present existing system, one of the most entire uncertainty, depending on causes over which the manufacturer can have no control, and from the loss caused thereby no care or foresight on his part can save him.

These remarks might not have applied so long as the negligent carelessness produced and fostered by Protection led to the manufacture in the colonies of an article so notoriously bad, that a gentleman giving evidence before a select committee of the House of Commons, in reply to the question, “Whether it would be advantageous for the colonies to refine their sugar?” replied, “They do not know how to make sugar yet, and as to refining, it is ridiculous to talk about it.” The last few years, however, have wrought a vast change in the art of sugar manufacture in the colonies, and the colonial manufacturer and refiner is beginning to hold a position in regard to the general character of his manufacture which the refiners in England but a very few years back could not have surpassed. It becomes, therefore, a matter to him of the greatest importance that as all advantages arising from fiscal legislation have not been taken away from him, so all disadvantages arising from the same cause should be removed likewise.—Yours, obediently,

India, March, 1853.

C. R.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Second reading of the Succession Duty Bill. Monday: Committee on the Succession Duty Bill. Tuesday: Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill: second reading moved by Lord Brougham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday: State of Affairs in Russia and Turkey: Government explanations thereon.—Pilotage Bill.—Committee on Government of India Bill. Monday: Entry of Seamen Bill; details by Sir J. Graham.—Government of India Bill in Committee. Tuesday: Government of India Bill; Committee thereon. Wednesday: Conversation on the Strike of the Cabmen.—Government of India Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 22.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The debate upon the Entails (Scotland) Bill was continued by the Duke of Argyll, who complained that Lord Derby had greatly misrepresented the bill, and contended that it was not fraught with either mischief or injustice. Rather a lengthened debate followed, in which the Earl of Malmesbury and Lord Granville took part, and the bill was eventually read a second time. Other bills having been forwarded a stage, their lordships adjourned.

Monday, July 25.

The house went into committee on the Succession Duty Bill. Lord St Leonards observed that the income tax was far preferable to the bill under consideration. The Lord Chancellor, in reply, went into particular instances to prove that the proposed tax upon successions was not so great a grievance as had been represented, and contended that a bill so entirely approved by the country, so consonant with justice, and passed by so large a majority of the other house, ought not to be resisted by their lordships.

The Earl of Winchelsea, in vehement terms, denounced the bill; after which

The house went into committee, and clause 1 having passed,

The Earl of Derby rose and proposed an amendment to clause 2. He did not dispute the control which the House of Commons exercised over such bills, but the consideration that the present was a money-bill ought not to induce their lordships to abdicate their legislative functions. The Lord Chancellor had represented the bill as popular, because it was an attack upon the large landed proprietors of the country; but he did not believe that such a character was at all calculated to make the measure well received, and, in his opinion, it would operate most heavily upon the property of the middle classes. He contended that the bill would have a most unjust retrospective effect, inasmuch as it interfered with testamentary dispositions by an *ex post facto* law.

The Earl of Aberdeen, since the first amendment of Lord Derby went to destroy the bill, left it to the house to decide with what sincerity the noble earl had declined to oppose the second reading out of regard for the measure as the corner-stone of the financial system of the year. The persons for whom the noble lord professed such tenderness now, in nine cases out of ten, made settlements that came under the operation of the legacy duty; and the noble earl's advocacy was, therefore, in reality, reserved for "the bold barons" referred to by the Earl of Winchelsea, and who in feudal times laid burdens upon all other classes, while they themselves were exempted. The absence of petitions showed that, in the opinion of the country, the proposed tax was a just one. He did not wish to undervalue the privileges asserted by their lordships' house, but the House of Commons had in no instance agreed to amendments which affected the essence and body of a money-bill. The amendment was no more than doing that in committee which, for reasons best known to the Opposition, had not been attempted on the second reading—*vis.*, to destroy the bill.

Lord Hardwicke vindicated the house from any disposition to act as "bold barons" with reference to the bill, and declared that he did not consider the Prime Minister's observations respectful to their lordships.

Earl Granville clinched the point made by Lord Aberdeen, and said that the late Government had not only announced that they contemplated a tax on successions, but the announcement had not even been contradicted at the Mansion-house. He quoted Lord Chatham's authority to show that the House of Commons had sole control over the purse of the people, and contended that the fears expressed as to the working of the bill were greatly exaggerated.

After a few observations from the Dukes of Cleveland and Argyll, the Marquis of Lansdowne intimated that the fortunes of the great landed proprietors had not been built upon the evasion of a legacy duty. They rested upon the prosperity of the whole country, and would be most benefited by measures that increased that prosperity.

The committee having divided, the numbers were—For the amendment, 65; against it, 102; majority for Government, 34.

The clauses of the bill then passed through committee without any protracted discussion, and the house, having resumed, shortly afterwards adjourned.

Tuesday, July 26.

The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Brougham, and ordered to be committed.

The Customs Duties Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

The Missionary Bishop's Bill passed through committee. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, July 28.

The Succession Duty Bill was read a third time and passed, after the rejection of certain amendments proposed by Lord St Leonards.

Several bills having been forwarded a stage, Lord Clancarty reminded the Government that certain returns connected with national education in Ireland, and which had been ordered to be laid before the house in April last, had not yet been produced.

The Earl of Aberdeen promised that inquiry should be made into the matter.

The Bishop of Salisbury moved for returns connected with the revenue of his see, and made a statement to meet the charges that had been made against him of receiving a larger income than the Legislature had intended.

In reply to Lord Walsgrave, Lord Clarendon stated that the fleet on the coast of Africa had been maintained in its full efficiency, and that no exertion would be spared to suppress the slave trade.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Friday, July 29.

The Marquis of Breadalbane presented several petitions from Scotland praying for an increase in the number of parochial schools in that country. Lord Ellenborough presented a petition in favour of the importation of salt into India on the same terms as other articles of merchandize.

In reply to Lord St Leonards, the Lord Chancellor said he expected in about a week or ten days to issue a commission to inquire into the constitution of the Bankruptcy and County Courts.

The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill went through committee. The Duke of Buccleuch inquired what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers with respect to the salaries of schoolmasters in Scotland, which he contended were by no means commensurate with the arduous and important duties they had to perform.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied that their case would be considered in connection with the general scheme of education which the Government had been compelled to postpone till next session.

The Resident Magistrates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

[LEFT SITTING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 22.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In the evening sitting, Sir C Wood explained the circumstances attending the dismissal of Messrs Le Geyt and Grant, two judges of the Sudder Adawlat of Bombay, who had not been restored, he said, because he thought it would not tend to raise the character of the Sudder bench if he directed their restoration. He further stated, with reference to the suspension of Mr Luard, that that gentleman had brought charges against two personages in high offices at Bombay, and that he had been called upon to retract or establish those charges.

Lord John Russell stated to the house that he did not intend to move the second reading of the Education Bill, and that he hoped to go into committee of supply on the 1st of August.

Mr Layard then put a series of questions to the Government in reference to the state of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey. In reply,

Lord J. Russell said, the house would recollect that at an early period of these transactions he had stated, that the demands made by Prince Menschikoff upon the Government of Turkey were, in the opinion of that Government and of her allies—England and France—inconsistent with the independence of Turkey.

At a later period he had stated, that our fleet had been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay, in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles, which was intended as a proof how much Her Majesty had at heart the independence and integrity of the Turkish dominions. Of all preparations for war, he observed, the best was to exhaust every means of obtaining peace, and not until all the resources of negotiation had been tried and found unavailing would any minister be justified in putting to hazard the welfare of this country and the tranquillity of Europe; and this could be better carried on, in his opinion, by Government with Government, than by laying all the papers upon the subject, while the matter was in progress, before a popular assembly, and exposing to debate the conduct of the parties. The negotiations, so far from being brought to a close, had hardly had a commencement, owing to the distance of the different courts from each other, and the consequent delay of communications. England and France, he said, were entirely in accord upon this question; both Powers were united to maintain, if possible, the peace of Europe, provided the honour of the two countries could be preserved unscathed.

The house next went into committee upon the Government of India Bill, commencing with the 32d clause.

Sir C. Wood stated the course which Government proposed to pursue, *vis.*, that the appointments to Haileybury should be open to the competition of natives of India as well as Europeans. The first question, therefore, for the committee to decide was, that of competition or nomination for Haileybury. The next question was as to admission to the military seminary at Addiscombe.

Mr Hume moved formally that half of the admissions to Haileybury should be open to public competition, and half be nominated.

After a debate of some length, this amendment was negatived by 93 against 39. The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 40, directing that the seniority of civil servants in India should be reckoned only from the time of their passing their examination in India, at the suggestion of Sir J. Hogg, was omitted.

The whole of the clauses in the bill having been gone through, the consideration of the new clauses was deferred until Monday, and the Chairman reported progress.

On the order for the committal for the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill, a desultory debate followed, and Mr Whiteside moved that the bill be not committed for three days. However, the house went into committee, which obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

Various bills were advanced a stage, and the motions having been disposed of, the house adjourned, at half-past two o'clock, until Monday.

Monday, July 25.

At the early sitting, on the committal of the Entry of Seamen Bill, Sir J. Graham gave a short summary of its provisions, which, he observed, would greatly add to the inducements to seafaring men to enter the navy, would contribute to their comforts and increase their pay, and, generally speaking, would operate favourably to the navy, and therefore to the advantage of the public service.

After a short discussion, the various clauses were agreed to.

In the evening, the house went into committee upon the Government of India Bill.

Sir H. Willoughby moved a new clause, the object of which was to empower the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to tender their advice and opinion on the effect of orders issued to the Government of India, and to enter a protest, if they deem it expedient to do so, such protests to be recorded.

In reply to Mr Dierack, Sir C. Wood observed that it was not proposed to deprive the Court of Directors of the power of recalling the Governor-General. The clause was rejected by 72 against 30.

Mr Hume moved a clause, extending the qualifications of electors of the directors to all persons having 500l East India Stock; also to all holders of Company's paper to the value of 10,000 rupees; also to every civil and military servant who has served the Company for 20 years in India, and who shall have retired from the service.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 74 to 54.

Mr Rich moved a clause to give greater practical efficiency to the clause in the act of 1833 which declares that no native of India shall, by reason of his religion, birth, or colour, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company.

The motion was strenuously seconded by Mr Bright, but negatived by 178 against 47.

Mr Newdegate moved a clause, giving the right to vote for directors to proprietors of paid-up stock or shares in any company or association, for the purpose of carrying on, by means of joint stock, any undertaking of irrigation, drainage, railway communication, or other object of internal improvement in India.

Sir C. Wood objected that the house had just decided that no addition should be made to the constituency of the Court of Directors; and this proposition was inconsistent with the principle of the bill, which was to consign the government of India to the East India Company.

The motion was negatived.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

On the order for the second reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. Young said that, although Ireland generally was tranquil, portions of the north were disturbed, and the existence of the Ribbon and secret societies rendered it unsafe to dispense with the powers of this act.

Mr Bowyer, who with other Irish members opposed the bill, moved to defer the second reading for three months.

Upon a division, this motion was negatived by 141 to 23, and the bill was read a second time.

The house then went into committee, in succession, upon the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Bill, and the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to after discussion.

Several bills were read a third time and passed. In one of them, the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, on the motion of Lord Newport, a clause was inserted prohibiting any person from using dogs for draught along any turnpike road in England or Wales.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 26.

At the early sitting, the house resolved itself again into committee upon the Government of India Bill.

Mr J. Phillimore moved to insert a clause, the object of which was to constitute a tribunal to take cognizance of disputes between the Government of British India and native Princes, giving an appeal from such tribunal to the Privy Council. He inveighed in very strong terms against the conduct of the East India Company towards certain native Princes of India.

In the debate which ensued the cases of the Rajah of Sattara, the Rajah of Coorg, and the Amers of Scinde were commented upon. The motion was negatived.

Mr Bright moved a clause to provide for the transaction of the business of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors in one and the same building.

He dwelt upon the enormous expense attending the home establishments, which the adoption of his proposal would diminish, by facilitating the reduction of the staffs, while, by affording the means of carrying on the business of the two departments by word of mouth, it would curtail the amount of correspondence between them.

Sir C. Wood said if the establishment of the Board of Control were altogether retrenched, the saving would not exceed 20,000*l*; but as the principle of the double government had been sanctioned by the house, there must be two establishments. He denied that any inconvenience or practical delay resulted from their separation, and thought the matter would be better left to the authorities themselves.

The clause was rejected, upon a division, by 74 against 61.

Mr V. Smith moved a clause, enacting that the fixed salary of the President of the Board of Control shall in no case be less than the salary paid to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that only one of the Secretaries to the Board shall be capable of being elected to a seat in Parliament. He insisted that a permanent secretary to the Board of Control would be much better than two political secretaries.

Lord Palmerston said there were very good reasons why it was impossible that a President of the Board of Control should, in the existing state of things, be a Secretary of State, whose province it was to signify the commands of Her Majesty; but he agreed with Mr Smith that it was desirable that the President of the Board should be placed, in position and salary, upon the footing of a Secretary of State. The other proposal he thought of great importance; it was impossible to overstate the advantage of having in a public department a permanent secretary. He, therefore, cordially assented to the motion.

Upon a division, the clause was carried by 116 to 29.

Mr Wise moved a clause enacting that one-third of the persons admitted to Addiscombe shall be selected by the Governor-General of India from the sons of officers in the civil or military service of the East India Company.

Sir C. Wood opposed the clause. Due consideration, he observed, was always paid to the claims of the sons of officers, who would rather suffer than gain by the exchange. He did not think it would be advantageous that a principle should be laid down of hereditary title to appointments.

The clause was rejected upon a division by 101 to 29.

The Chairman then reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On re-assembling at 6 o'clock the house was counted out.

Wednesday, July 27.

Sir R. Inglis drew the attention of the house to the strike of the cabmen.

Mr Walpole said that the ground of complaint was, that the cabmen were not allowed to charge back fares, as had been proposed in committee; and he wished to know if the Government were prepared to amend the bill in that respect?

Mr Fitzroy said that he believed the charge of 6*d* a mile to be fair and just; but that he had received a communication from the cab-drivers, stating that they had been greatly injured by the abolition of back fares. It was impossible to revert to the old system of back fares; but as under the existing act cab-drivers were liable to be imposed on, he proposed to provide by means of a bill or a new clause that when a cab was taken beyond a certain radius, the driver should be entitled to some additional fare—the amount of which was to be settled by the house; also that the driver should not be compelled to go beyond a distance of five miles. Mr Fitzroy concluded by observing that he should be glad to communicate with the cab-proprietors on the subject.

Mr Thornhill took the oaths and his seat for the county of Derby.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill passed through committee.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill passed through committee, with some amendments. The Factories Bill was postponed until next session.

The Government of India Bill passed through committee, Mr Blackett agreeing to postpone his amendment until the bringing up of the report.

The Hackney Carriage Duties Bill was read a second time, after the expression of a hope from Col. Sibthorp that the Government would not yield to the present unreasonable demands of the cabmen.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, July 28.

In the early sitting much of the time of the house was occupied on the question of the third reading of the Eastern Union Railway Bill, which was agreed to by a majority of 24.

The house afterwards resolved itself into committee upon the South Sea Annuities Dissentients.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had three resolutions to lay upon the table. "The first," he observed, "is simply to enable me to make provision to charge upon the consolidated fund the sums which the public will be bound to pay in the month of January and the month of April next under the notices which have been given according to the statute passed in the present session of Parliament. The second resolution provides that the South Sea Company may be permitted, within a time to be limited, to commute, if they shall think fit, such portion of the capital stock of the company as stands in the names of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery of England and Ireland respectively, and of the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, and likewise such portion as stands in the names of trustees and others disabled from voting in the general Court of Proprietors of the said company. As respects such portion of the stock as stands in the names of the Accountant-General in Chancery and the Accountant in Bankruptcy, the reason for permitting to commute is probably obvious to the committee. It is because they were precluded from acting on the provisions of the late statute, and it was thought unfair that they should be permanently deprived of any opportunity, such as that which was afforded to private parties, or at least to persons who were masters of their own interests. The reason of the postponement of the provision intended to operate in the case of those who were under the control of the court, was that it was hoped it might be possible, even during the present session, to introduce a measure which should have made a more extended alteration in the law with respect to Chancery and bankruptcy accounts. But besides the stock that is held by the Accountant-General in Chancery and by the Accountant in Bankruptcy, we propose to make a farther provision in respect of such portion of South Sea Stock as is held by trustees, or is otherwise held in joint names. The reason for that provision I will shortly explain. Those parties are the holders of more than a moiety of the South Sea Company's Stock; but by law they were disabled from giving any vote upon the question whether the South Sea Company should commute or should take money for its stock. The consequence of this of course was that the question whether the South Sea Company should commute, or whether it should take money for its stock, was decided by the representatives of the smaller portion of the property. Being paid off in money, therefore, would be extremely inconvenient to them, and it would be a hard case upon them that they should be subject to be so paid off in money without having had the opportunity of determining whether they would commute or whether they would not. I propose, therefore, to reopen the power of commutation for those parties—that is to say, for the joint holders of stock, being principally trustees who hold the stock of the South Sea Company. Besides these two classes of

holders—namely, those whose stock stands in the names of the public accountants, and those who may be regarded as trustees—I propose by the third resolution to make another provision founded upon a similar principle, but relating to a subject altogether new to the committee, except to such members of it as may possibly have paid attention to a private bill now passing through this house. The South Sea Company has long, I believe, entertained a project for undertaking the office of voluntary trustees for all such parties as might be inclined to avail themselves of its services in private trusts, and charging a commission for those services. During the present year the resolution to pay off their stock has brought that intention on the part of the company to a head; and the consequence has been, that after consulting the proper departments of the Government, they have introduced a bill into Parliament, which at present is going through its stages, to enable them to become and to act as trustees on behalf of all persons who are inclined to avail themselves of their services. One of the clauses of that bill requires that a certain guarantee fund, of not less than 300,000*l*, shall be kept by the company in the public securities. That being so, it is obviously convenient that the South Sea Company should continue to hold in some public security by way of commutation rather than that in respect of that portion of its stocks it should be paid off, and reinvested. In point of fact, about 2,500,000*l*, or more, may be said to be embraced within the scope of the second and third resolutions; and the effect of those resolutions will be to prevent the inconvenience of unnecessarily launching on the money-market in the month of January next 2,500,000*l* of money, and thereby producing an artificial and unnecessary redundancy of money to be absorbed again almost immediately by a necessary and obligatory purchase of stock. Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me that the best course would be to ask Parliament to enable the Treasury to offer to those parties at its discretion, according to the state of the circumstances when the power shall have been given to it for the purpose, the liberty of availing themselves of the options afforded by the late Act of Parliament, or, in case those options should not be satisfactory to the parties under existing circumstances, that the Treasury shall have the power of offering them stock of the description which is commonly called "3*l* 5*s* per cent. annuities, 1844," that is, the stock which was created by my right hon. friend the member for Cambridge University in 1844. It is at present a 3*l* per cent. stock, but within a single half year after the date fixed for liquidating the stocks which are the subject of the present resolution, it will become a 3 per cent. stock; and the only difference between it and Consols or Reduced will be, that it is a 3 per cent. stock guaranteed for twenty years. I think it is obvious that we cannot wisely and prudently fix by resolutions the terms of commutation in three-and-a-quarter per cent. stock that ought to be offered to those parties. If we could, the question would be a simple one; but, in the uncertainty of present circumstances, which are varying from week to week, I think those terms cannot wisely be fixed by resolution. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the first of the three resolutions following:—1. Resolved, that provision be made, out of the consolidated fund of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for paying off the proprietors of the capital stocks of Old South Sea Annuities, New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities (1726), and 3*l* per Centum Annuities (1751), mentioned in an act of the present session, chapter 23, in respect of which assents to commute shall not have been signified according to the said act, and also for paying to the South Sea Company a principal sum equal to the amount of the trading or capital stock of the said company, or the part thereof the interest or annuity on which shall not have been commuted or exchanged, according to the said act, or any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament. 2. Resolved, that the South Sea Company shall be permitted to commute, within a time to be limited, all or any part of the annuity or interest on their trading or capital stock, payable in respect of shares in such stock standing in the names of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery of England and Ireland respectively, and of the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, and in the names of trustees and others disabled from voting in the general court of proprietors of the said company, into or for any one or more of the stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the act of the present session, chap. 23, and the 3*l* 5*s* per Centum Annuities and New 3*l* per Centum Annuities created under the acts of the seventh year of Her Majesty, chapters 4 and 5, commonly called and known as 3*l* 5*s* per Centum Annuities (1844), such commutation into or for the said stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the said act of the present session, to be upon the terms and subject to the conditions upon and subject to which the like commutation was authorised under the said act, and such commutation into or for the said 3*l* 5*s* per Centum Annuities (1844) to be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may see fit to offer, provided that the assent of the said company to any such commutation shall be signified to the said Commissioners of the Treasury within such time as may be limited by such commissioners for that purpose. 3. Resolved, that the South Sea Company shall also be permitted, upon signifying their assent within such time as may be limited by the Commissioners of the Treasury for this purpose, to commute, upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, all or any part of the annuity or interest payable in respect of such further amount of their said capital or trading stock as may be authorised or required by Parliament to be invested as a guarantee fund for their administration of private trusts, in case they should be authorised to undertake such administration by any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament."

After a few observations from Mr Disraeli, the first resolution was agreed to. Upon the second, Mr John M^rGregor thought the proposition neither unwise nor impracticable; but Sir F. Kelly thought that it was fraught with injustice to those who had already commuted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (rising only a few minutes before four o'clock, the limit of the sitting) could only express his regret that he must defer until another opportunity a reply to the attack which had been made upon the Government.

In the evening, on the report of the Government of India Bill,

Sir J. Pakington moved the insertion of a clause in the bill, enacting that the salt monopoly should cease, and that the manufacture and sale of salt in India shall be absolutely free, subject only to Excise or other duty. As salt was cheap and abundant in England, why was it, he asked, that the commercial law of supply and demand did not operate in this case, so that the plenty of England might relieve the penury of India?

Sir Charles Wood resisted the motion, as the duty upon salt in India had been reduced 25 per cent.

The motion was supported by Mr J. Phillimore and opposed by Sir J. Hogg, who entered into many details respecting the production of the native salt, and the revenue derived from this source.

Other hon. members having expressed their opinions upon the merits of the motion,

Lord John Russell observed that if the house voted that there should be no longer a revenue of 2,000,000*l* raised by the Indian Government according to its discretion, who could tell the consequences? Suppose a million of revenue should be wanting, who would be responsible? Not the Indian Government;

which, as the House of Commons had created the deficiency, would ask the House of Commons to supply it.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 117 to 110, and the clause was ordered to be added to the bill.

Mr Blackett moved a clause, requiring that the President of the Board of Control, or some other member of Her Majesty's Government, shall, in every session, make a statement to the house on the subject of the Indian finances; but it was negatived.

Mr Wigram moved a clause, that no law made by the Governor-General in Council should be invalid by reason only that it affected any prerogative of the Crown, if it shall have received the Crown's previous sanction, which was agreed to.

Mr Wigram moved another clause, enacting that all fines and penalties incurred by sentence of a court of justice in India, and all forfeitures for crimes of real or personal estate, and all estates escheating or lapsing for want of heir or successor, and all property devolving as *bona vacuua* in India, shall, as part of the revenues of India, belong to the East India Company, in trust for Her Majesty, which was likewise agreed to.

Sir H. Maddock moved a clause enacting that the Government of India and the administration of justice therein shall be in the name of Her Majesty and her successors, which was rejected.

Sir C. Wood moved two clauses—one reducing the qualification for directors from 2,000*l* to 1,000*l* stock, all the directors, elected and appointed, to have the same qualification; the other clause fixing the salaries of the directors, which he proposed should be 1,000*l*, those of the chairman and deputy-chairman 1,500*l*.

The augmentation of the salaries to this extent was opposed by Mr Hadfield, Mr Blackett, Mr Hutchesin, and Mr Wise.

The house having gone into committee upon this clause, the opposition was renewed, and in the end the Chairman reported progress, it being understood that the question should be resumed at the third reading of the bill.

In committee on the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill, a clause was moved by Mr Lowe, altering the recent act, by enacting that, where more than two persons are carried in a cab licensed for two, 6*d* shall be paid for each person in excess for the whole hiring; which, after a long and tedious discussion of the whole cab question, and a division, was agreed to.

Another clause, authorising the driver of a cab to charge 1*s* per mile for every mile or part of a mile, if required to drive beyond the circumference of a circle the radius of which shall be four miles from Charing cross, provided he discharged beyond such circumference, was likewise agreed to.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported.

The adjourned debate upon strangers and divisions was resumed, and the resolutions were agreed to.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at five minutes past 3 o'clock.

Friday, July 29.

In the early sitting, numerous petitions were presented on various subjects.

The house went into committee, and the South Sea resolutions were discussed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that no person to whom an option had already been offered, and by whom it had been declined, should now a second time have it presented to them; but that the object of the resolutions was simply to grant such power of election to holders who, when the option was offered on a previous occasion, were, by reason of some legal disability, unable to avail themselves of it. He protested that there was no intention to empower the South Sea Company to deal arbitrarily or irresponsibly with the interests of their shareholders. While he acknowledged that his measure had not met with the success he had hoped for, he utterly and entirely denied that there had been such a failure as had been assumed by the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr Disraeli), who thought that commutation was the only alternative anticipated by Government, whereas, he, for one, had never been sanguine on that head. The hon. gentleman then entered into details, showing that the unfunded debt had been relieved to the amount of upwards of 3,000,000*l* without in any appreciable degree increasing the permanent obligations of the country, and compared this with the past financial history of this country.

Sir F. Kelly said that if these resolutions were passed the interests of persons whose property was under the guardianship of Chancery would be sacrificed to an enormous extent. He then said that the resolutions were framed as if every shareholder in the South Sea Company had a separate, independent, and commutable property, but the Stock of the South Sea Company was one and indivisible; and the supposition that every shareholder possessed an integral and commutable portion of stock was unfounded; and it was therefore impossible to deal with them in the manner proposed.

After a few observations from Mr J. B. Smith, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr Glynn, Mr Spooner, Mr Wilson, Mr Wilkinson, and Mr Disraeli, the committee divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 117; against it, 67; majority, 50. The resolution was then agreed to.

The Assessed Taxes Bill passed through committee. The house adjourned until six o'clock, at which hour it resumed, and was

[LEFT SITTING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 744 Exports, &c.—Account.
- 757 British Museum—Return.
- 770 Sir James Brooke—Copy of Instructions.
- 789 Bengal—Copy of Letter.
- 661 Berwick upon Tweed Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 666 Court and Burgesses (Westminster)—Return.
- 753 Sherbar (Africa)—Copy of Despatches.
- 756 Customs (Donegal and Sligo)—Returns.
- 758 Poor Rates (Ireland)—Return.
- 782 Sheriff Courts (Scotland)—Return.
- 753 Edinburgh Annuity Tax—Returns.
- 641 (1) Metropolitan Commission of Sewers—Copy of Mr Simpson's Report.
- 779 Trade Licenses (Ireland)—Return.
- 781 Tralee Harbour and Canal—Returns.
- 802 Ministers' Money (Ireland)—Returns, &c.
- 705 Devon and Dorset Railway Bill—Minutes of Evidence.
- 736 Railway and Canal Bills—Fifth Report from Committee.
- 761 Bills—Betting Houses.
- 790 — Juvenile Mendicancy (No. 2).
- 791 — Chancery Suitors Father Relief.
- 798 — Truck Act Amendment.
- 799 — Friendly Societies.
- 801 — Crime and Outrage (Ireland).
- 796 — Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (as amended by the Select Committee and in Committee).
- 797 — Stamp Duties (No. 2) (as amended in Committee and on Re-commitment).
- 807 — Tenants Improvements Compensation (Ireland) (as amended by Select Committee in Committee, and on Re-commitment).
- 808 — Metropolitan Building Act (further Amendment).
- Jamaica—(Legislative proceedings) Papers.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Saturday, a bulletin was issued, stating that Her Majesty was convalescent.

On Monday, His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode on horseback to West Cowes.

On Tuesday, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, walked out. The Princess Royal and Princess Alice drove round the grounds.

On Wednesday, Her Majesty took an airing, and drove out in the afternoon with His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice. The Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by Mr R. Ormsby Gore, groom in waiting to the Queen, left Buckingham Palace, on Monday morning, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the South-Western Railway.

METROPOLIS.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers at the Mansion house. The attendance of visitors was a very large one.

METROPOLITAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—On Wednesday the members of the various benevolent societies of the metropolis marched in procession to their asylum at Ball's-pond, for the purpose of laying the first stone of a new wing about to be added to the building. The stone was laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor.

STRIKE AMONG THE BRICKLAYERS AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Tuesday the bricklayers working at the New Palace of Westminster struck. The trowels were laid down, the jackets put on, baskets taken up, and the men walked out. The labourers were of course obliged to follow in the wake of the bricklayers, and the New Palace has been deserted by both bodies of men. The cause of the strike is said to be a demand on the part of the men, and a refusal on the part of the master, for an increase of wages. The men assembled in clusters in New Palace yard and the neighbourhood, consulting as to ulterior proceedings.

STRIKE OF SOUTHWARK LABOURERS.—The waterside of the borough of Southwark is in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the strike of nearly 2,000 labourers, who have been working at the different sunderance wharfs. The pay of the labourers for the last fifty years has been, their employers say, 3*d* per hour, including the time occupied in breakfasting and dining, and two pints of porter per man; the working hours have been from six till eight, thus producing 3*s* 6*d* per day. They received this price when bread was 1*s* 3*d* per quarter, meat 1*s* per pound, and porter 4*d* per pot—and they now strike and require 4*d* per hour. The reason they assign for increasing the demand is, that the sunderance wharfs have the privilege of landing foreign goods, the coasting trade having recently been superseded by the railways. The wharfingers state that if they are compelled to pay 4*d* per hour the expense will ultimately fall upon the merchants and consumers. 300 men paraded round the wharfs in the course of Tuesday, and threatened to do desperate mischief to any labourer who dared to go to work for less than 4*d* per hour. It is said that from 400 to 500 men struck at Scovell's, from 200 to 250 struck at Humphreys', from 150 to 200 struck at Fenning's, from 200 to 250 struck at Allen and Stevenson's, from 200 to 250 struck at Curling's, and that several other strikes of similar extent were made in the course of the day. Most of the above large concerns have been obliged to submit, on account of the number of foreign vessels and craft lying alongside the wharfs, laden with most valuable cargoes.

STRIKE OF THE JOURNEYMAN CORECUTTERS.—On Wednesday between 400 and 500 journeymen corecutters turned out for an advance of wages. This strike will be severely felt by the employers being the most busy time of the year.

NEW SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The Corporation are now actively engaged forming the New Smithfield in Copenhagen fields. It is expected that the new market will be completed and ready for opening at Midsummer, 1854.

PROPOSED NEW METROPOLITAN BARRACK.—A barrack, on an extensive scale, has been talked of for the open grounds at Brompton.

LONDON WITHOUT CABS.—Owing to the reduction in the fares by the recent act of the Legislature, the whole of the cabs in the metropolis ceased plying for hire on Wednesday. Cabs being altogether wanting, the railway authorities were enabled in some measure to meet the contingency. Spring vans for the accumulation of heavier luggage, light carts, and even wheelbarrows for the immediate urgency of single passengers, were pressed into service, and by the active employment of all the officials the difficulties were considerably diminished.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week that ended last Saturday was 971. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,049, which, raised in a certain proportion according to increase of population, gives an estimated amount of 1,154. Last week's registration therefore shows that the actual mortality is less than the corrected average by 183. The deaths ascribed to zymotic diseases are 226, about the same number as in the previous week. In the two weeks fatal cases of small-pox were respectively 2 and 2, of measles 25 and 11, scarlatina 27 and 26, hooping-cough 37 and 30, typhus and other fever 51 and 58. The only fact particularly attracting notice is the increase, usual at this season, of diarrhoea. It appears that the last few days have witnessed a decided increase both in diarrhoea and summer cholera; and though typhus contributes nothing more than the usual proportion to the weekly mortality, local reports show that it is prevalent in some parts. Last week the births of 919 boys and 741 girls, in all 1,660 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-42 the average number was 1,336. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.745 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.5 deg. or 2.2 deg. below the temperature of the same week on an average of 35 years. The amount of rain was 0.29 in. The highest temperature of the water of the Thames was 64.1 deg.; the lowest 59.7 deg.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A special general court of the directors and proprietors was held yesterday for the purpose of further considering the bill now before Parliament, entitled "a Bill to provide for the Government of India." The resolutions proposed were to the effect that the court thought it inexpedient to offer any further opposition to the bill before Parliament. However, on the motion of Mr S. Mackenzie, the court was adjourned till Wednesday next.

PROVINCES.

STRIKE OF CARPENTERS AT LEEDS.—The joiners and carpenters of Leeds have this week struck work, in order to obtain an advance of wages, and an

abridgment of the hours of labour on Saturdays. Their demand is for 1s per week in addition to a recent advance of the same amount on their wages, and the cessation of labour at four instead of six o'clock on Saturdays. The masters are willing to give the advance in most cases, but they refuse to close their works at four o'clock on Saturdays.

THE STRIKE IN MANCHESTER.—We are informed that the whole of the pieces in mills in Manchester are again at work this week; and that there is no concern which is standing unless it be that of Messrs Penny and Wood, with respect to which we could obtain no precise information last evening. Except in a few instances, the machinery is fully employed. The dyers' strike remains in the same position as before.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Monday, about mid-day, as seven or eight men and women were engaged in haymaking near Derby, they having observed the storm approaching, stuck their forks into the ground, and fled for shelter. They had hardly left the forks before the lightning struck and shivered one of them into pieces; it also threw the haymakers to the ground, although they had reached a distance of 10 or 12 yards from the forks. Fortunately none of them were hurt.

CLITHEROE ELECTION.—Yesterday the committee of the House of Commons declared that Mr. Aspinall was not duly elected to serve for the borough of Clitheroe, on the ground that he had been guilty of treating at the last election.

FAILURE IN LAUNCHING THE CÆSAR.—Thursday evening was the day appointed for launching the above 90-gun ship at Pembroke. After the usual formalities had been gone through, the noble fabric glided down the slip with every appearance of success, but just on reaching the water she came to a dead stand still, and notwithstanding every possible attempt to move her, there she stuck hard and fast. To shore her up in that position was then resorted to as the tide fell, at which service the whole force of the dockyard was employed all night. The latest accounts from Pembroke state that the vessel has received very heavy damage. About two-thirds of her length are still upon the ways and sliding planks, and 70 or 80 feet have passed over and sunk into a yielding material, and the consequence has been that the stern part or stern, thus unsupported, has been very much bent.

IRELAND.

THE CROPS.—Accounts from Dublin state that very favourable reports have been received of the growing crops; and we learn that there is no authentic advice of the reappearance of the potato blight. Already harvest has been commenced in some forward districts. In several parts of the county of Down the reaping of here is in progress, and the yield is large. Fields of oats and barley have been sowed in some districts of the south.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT left Dublin for London on Sunday last.

EXPORTATION OF CORN.—As an instance of the vast extent of the transactions in corn by merchants of Limerick, a local paper mentions that one commercial house in that city has contracted for the supply of breadstuffs to the French Government to the amount of 250,000*l.*, the commission upon which was 2,000*l.*

SALE OF MR. O'CONNELL'S HOUSE.—The lease of Mr. O'Connell's house, in Merrion square south, has been disposed of for 250*l.* to Mr. John O'Farrell, a barrister.

THE IRISH SOAP TRADE.—The *Freeman* says that "the Irish soapmakers confidently hope to do a considerable export trade to England and Scotland. The large quantity of 1,741 boxes and barrels were exported to England last week, but a portion of this was soft soap not suited for this market. If even the Irish makers are able to secure a preference in the Irish market, it will be a great matter. It is generally believed that the English makers have very frequently, if not generally, been enabled to undersell us here by reason of the high duties and drawbacks, and consequent profit on smuggling."

THE EDUCATION BOARD.—The Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene have resigned their seats at the Board of National Education.

THE CONVICT KIRWAN.—The Irish Government has appointed Mr. Creighton, Q.C., and Mr. Finon White, barrister, commissioners to inquire into the forfeited estates and chattels of William B. Kirwan, convicted of the murder of his wife on Ireland's Eye.

ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF WAGES.—The *Limerick Reporter* states that upwards of 200 labourers from the neighbourhood of Portlannington, who were offered employment on the branch line of railway that has just been opened to Tullamore, refused to work on Thursday for less than 10s a week. They were offered 8s.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Colonel Chatterton has issued a circular in which he announces his intention of again offering himself for the representation of the city, in the event of a vacancy. The *Cork Constitution* states that Mr. F. B. Beamish has been solicited to offer himself as the Liberal candidate.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The commercial situation of Paris shows a marked improvement. Large orders for Parisian articles and jewellery were received last week, particularly from Russia, where the Eastern question, with which Europe is so intensely occupied, does not appear to inspire the same apprehensions as here. The retail trade, however, continues stationary—a circumstance not unusual at this season, when Paris is deserted by its more wealthy population. The influx of foreigners has been comparatively smaller than last season, and the provincials have not flocked to Paris in the same numbers as in former years, owing no doubt to the inclemency of the weather. Much uneasiness still prevails with regard to the harvest, and the price of flour has again advanced. There is, however, no fear of a scarcity. Several provinces have been favoured, and are expected to give abundant crops, which will supply the deficiency in others; and the Imperial decree removing the restrictions which prevented merchants from purchasing wheat and flour in the English markets has a good deal reassured the population. Oats and rye are being reaped in the neighbourhood of Paris, and promise an average result. Potatoes generally present a favourable appearance, but the disease has shown itself on some points. The price of cattle and meat still continues to rise. The blossoming of the vine is favoured by fine weather, but the bunches generally are deficient in size, having suffered from the bad weather in June. In many districts the vintage is not expected before October.

By the monthly return of indirect contributions, it appears that in June, 1855, the receipts amounted to 12,656,574*l.*, while in June,

1852, they were only 11,764,436*l.* For the first half-year the return is not so favourable; the amount for 1853 being 65,668,676*l.*, while in 1852 it was 69,002,904*l.*

The Court of Cassation has quashed the judgment of the Imperial Court of Paris in the affair of the foreign correspondents, and decided that the prefect of police has no right to break open letters in the post-office.

ITALY.

News from Leghorn state that the wheat harvest is far below expectation, and Tuscany will this year be compelled to import foreign corn. The legal price of bread was augmented on July 14th by about 13 per cent. The quantity of foreign corn now in the warehouses is very small.

ROMAN STATES.

From Ravenna we learn that the scarcity of corn, owing to a very bad harvest, has engendered a bad spirit in the population. The municipality of Faenza has resigned *en masse*; that of Imola threatens to follow the example. The people will not allow corn to be removed.

PORTUGAL.

A special meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Portugal was held at Lisbon, on the 19th inst., when it was resolved to give full powers to the directors to negotiate with the Government in respect to the special fund of amortisation. The arbitrary and unconstitutional decrees which took away the fund have been converted into law by subservient majorities, and there are no means of compelling the ministers to retract it. But the proprietors determined to resist any attempt to alter the guarantee for the loan of 4,000 contos, which bears five per cent. interest, but which the Government wish to reduce to three. For this loan the Bank holds the present tobacco contractors collectively and individually responsible.

The disease which has proved so fatal to the vines in the island of Madeira, is spreading with great virulence through the vineyards of Portugal. Apprehensions are entertained that this calamity will not only seriously affect the vintage, but destroy the plant.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Despatches have been received from the Russian head-quarters in the Principalities. They state that up to the present the Turks have made no preparations whatever to cross the Danube. Their forces are being concentrated at Shumla, and they are engaged in fortifying Pravadi, a town between Shumla and Varna.

The *Presse* newspaper states that the draught of the mediation proposed by France and England was sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople on the 9th inst., for the purpose of being communicated to the Divan.

The Porte has given the Austrian Minister full satisfaction for the late Smyrna murder. Three of the assassins, all of them Italians, have been arrested; the fourth, a Hungarian, who stabbed M. de Hackelberg with a dagger, has absconded.

The Porte has issued a strong protest against the occupation of the Principalities by Russia.

We learn that the fleets cannot remain in Besika Bay without risking the respect due to the two great naval Powers, and an order is to be sent to them to pass the Dardanelles, but without undertaking any warlike operations unless with fresh instructions.

WEST INDIES.

We have received advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. Legislative affairs remained *in statu quo*. Sir Charles Grey was waiting for instructions from the Home Government. It was thought, however, that some compromise would be come to. An arrangement had been hinted at, to the effect that the Council agree to a retrenchment bill contemplating the reduction of salaries, on a graduated scale according to the amount, instead of the taking off 20 per cent. on all public stipends irrespective of the amount, the Assembly pledging itself to pass no more salaries' retrenchment bills. Mining operations were being vigorously prosecuted, and several tons of rich copper had been shipped for England. The yellow fever continued to prevail at Kingston among the shipping.

Accounts from Belize, Honduras, state that trade was unusually brisk. Although an extraordinary effort had been made to get out a great quantity of mahogany this year, yet, owing to the rains in March, April, and May—the tracking season—more than one-half of the wood cut remained in the bush. This had caused a considerable rise in prices.

UNITED STATES.

We have advices from New York to the 14th inst. The leading feature in the New York stock market was the steady increase in the price of Government Bonds. Sixes of '67 had advanced $\frac{1}{2}$. State Stocks were also in good demand, at improved prices. Money abundant, at 6 per cent. on demand loans. Exchange on London, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{3}{4}$; Paris, 5 15 to 5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Amsterdam, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{4}$; Frankfurt 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41; and Hamburg, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The screw-steamer *Lady Eglintoun* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday from Quebec, having made the passage in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. She brings accounts from New York to the 16th inst.

The Crystal Palace was opened on the 14th inst. The President and General Scott were present.

Breadstuffs advanced considerably at New York on receipt of the Arabia's advices, but the market afterwards became languid, the English orders being below holders' views.

The weather had been delightful in Western Canada. The wheat was nearly ready for harvesting, and the crop would be a large one.

Breadstuffs had considerably advanced in Montreal. Flour was quoted 22s on the spot, and 23s 6d per barrel for August delivery. Wheat had also advanced still more in proportion.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's packet *Mauritius*, Commander Elder, which left Plymouth on the 29th of November, and reached Calcutta on the 16th of March, arrived at Plymouth on Monday. She made the passage home in 94 days. Since the restoration of peace and order at the Cape, the frontier has suffered no serious interruption. In the undisturbed districts the last year seems to be one of great prosperity, as their chief exportable produce, wool, exhibits a remarkable increase, the quantity being nearly 6,000,000 lbs, valued at 300,000*l*. Within the colony little has been heard during the past month, but the voice of rejoicing and giving of thanks for the constitution, which has satisfied all the reasonable desires of the inhabitants.

The Queen of the South arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning, having left the Sandheads on the 16th of May, and the Cape on the 21st of June. Immense quantities of wool were being purchased at Port Elizabeth, where seven vessels were loading that article for London. The above vessel brings no news of importance.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on the 26th inst. The Indian mail has arrived at Alexandria with dates from Rangoon to the 4th of June, Calcutta to the 16th of June, Bombay to the 20th of June, and Hongkong to the 7th of June.

From Barmah the intelligence is that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested; and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died.

Trade in India is dull, owing to the season of the year.

Exchange at Calcutta on London, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The Empire of China is divided, and Nankin is independent of the Tartar dynasty.

Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and a rising was daily expected there.

BIRTHS.

- On the 31st inst., at 17 Thurloe square, the Countess de Zuylen de Nyevelt, of a son.
 On the 31st inst., at Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, of a daughter.
 On the 23d inst., at Cranley Rectory, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs Sapse, of a son.
 On the 23d inst., at 14 Berkeley square, the wife of John Martie, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
 On the 19th inst., at Mootral, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogarth, C.B., 25th Cameronians, of a son.
 On the 23d inst., at Tortworth park, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs Percy Moreton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- On the 20th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Hon. and Rev. Richard Boyle, Richard, Viscount Dungarvan, grandson of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., to Lady Emily de Burgh, second daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.
 On the 9th of May, at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Burrows, James Whitworth, eldest son of James Shaw, Esq., of Park Grove, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, to Mariana Maria de los Dolores, eldest daughter of the late Don Pedro de la Torre, of Tampico, Mexico, and Havana.
 On the 19th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, Captain Granville Lovison Proby, 7th Highlanders, second son of Admiral the Hon. G. L. Proby, and nephew of the Earl of Carysfort, to the Lady Augusta Maria Hare, eldest daughter of the Earl of Listowel, K.P.
 On the 28th inst., at Georgham, near Barnstable, Thomas Vere Fox, Jun., Esq., Ottoman Consul, and merchant, of Plymouth, to Frances Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Frances Hole, rector of Georgham.
 On Tuesday, the 7th ult., at Candy, by the Rev. John Wise, Major Franklin Lushington, C.B., 37th Regiment, son of Sir Henry Lushington, Bart., of Aspenden Hall, Herts, to Anne Dobryé, eldest daughter of Major-General Bainbrigge, C.B., commanding the forces in Ceylon.
 On the 37th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop Spencer, the Right Hon. Lord Amelia Wentworth Beauchamp, M.N., to Frances Maria, only daughter of Charles Harrison, Esq., of No. 7 Cambridge square, Hyde park, London.

DEATHS.

- On the 19th inst., at Bantry house, Bantry, the Countess of Bantry.
 On the 24th inst., in Chester square, aged 76, Lady Whistley, widow of the late Sir Joseph Whistley, B.C.H., and of Thomas Champion De Crespigny, Esq., and last surviving sister of Peter, first Lord Kendlesham.
 On the 21st inst., at Birmingham, in his 49th year, Clement Cotterill, eldest son of the late Joshua Schofield, Esq., M.P.
 On the 18th inst., at his residence, 23 Church road, De Beauvoir square, Kingsland, London, John Arthur, Esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, in the 71st year of his age.
 On the 21st inst., in London, Colonel Dansey, C.B., Royal Artillery.
 On the 14th inst., accidentally drowned, while bathing, at Aberystwith, Robert, eldest son of Richard Haynes, Esq., of Newcastle, Barbadoes, late of Ashley villa, Clifton, and grandson of the late General Haynes, some years Speaker of the House of Assembly in the above island.
 On the 26th inst., at Aldesham Abbey, Herts, in her 84th year, Henrietta Maria Sarah, the wife of William Smart, Esq., and last surviving daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Morice Fole, Bart., G.C.B.
 On the 26th inst., at York, Lieutenant-General Sir William Warre, C.B., aged 69.
 On the 15th inst., at Quebec, the Chief-Justice of Canada, Sir James Stuart.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Debats* has published the following on the prohibitive duties on foreign iron imported into France:—"It we had cheaper iron for our maritime constructions, a great number of iron vessels would be built in France. The freight would, consequently, be cheaper. Things are in such a state at present that not only would a French shipbuilder who might require sheet iron for several vessels have to pay an exorbitant price for it, but he would find it impossible to make sure of obtaining a sufficient supply. In this state of things, it is natural to ask ourselves if the duties on foreign iron can, without great damage for the merchant navy, and for the public interest in general, maintain the present incredible rate. These duties are 200*l* the ton on iron in bars, and 440*l* the ton on sheet iron. They are more than 150 per cent. of the customary value of iron in bars, and more than 200 per cent. of the customary value of sheet iron in the places of production. It will be remembered that under the Empire, and up to 1814, the duty on iron in bars was 44*l*, instead of 200*l*, that is, about the fifth of what it now is. The duty on sheet iron was 110*l*, or the fourth of the present duty. The difference between the duty on bar iron and that on sheet iron was only 66*l*, instead of 238*l*. In adopting a reduction of these duties, an immense service

would be rendered in every respect to national labour."

At the meeting of the Australian Mining Company, on Monday, the report stated that there were about 80 tons of copper prepared, but the want of labour prevented the progress of the works. It was expected that the application to the Colonial Government for a charter would be attended with success. Of the 14,000*l* debentures, 1,300*l* had been paid off. The report was adopted.

The second annual meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company was held on Monday, when the report of the directors was read, received, and adopted. It appears that although the smelters had returned to their duties, there was a general and great deficiency of other descriptions of labour, and in consequence there was little or nothing doing, whilst the contract with the Barra Barra Company naturally remained in suspension for the present. The company had, however, been enabled to transact a large amount of business in Australia, having purchased and shipped to England since the last report 7,280 tons of ore, of which 4,200 have arrived. There remained on hand in the colony, on the 2d of April last, 5,988 tons. The statement of accounts show a balance of 27,090*l*.

At the meeting of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company, held on Wednesday, a dividend of 1*l* per share was declared.

At the meeting of the United Mexican Mining Association, on Wednesday, the report stated that no progress had been made in the Zacatecas claim at the last meeting, but since then a settlement had taken place. The reduced claim was 200,000 dollars, and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. was to be allowed. The loss on the workings for the year was 3,991 dollars. The surplus in hand in London was 4,422*l*. The reported was adopted.

The Cobre Copper Company have declared a dividend of 3*l* per share.

At the meeting of the Commercial Bank of London, held on Tuesday, the dividend declared was at the rate of 6 per cent., together with a bonus of 16s per share, free from income tax, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The chairman (Mr T. Barnwell) alluded to the satisfactory progress of business and to the increase in the reserve fund, which now amounts to 61,029*l*, from the premium on new shares and other sources.

A trial has recently taken place in the United States, involving the liabilities of telegraph companies, in which the decision arrived at is of general interest. A merchant in Michigan ordered by telegraph from New York "one eight dollar blue shawl." When it reached New York the despatch read "one hundred," &c., "shawls." The despatch was sent back and repeated "one hundred," which were accordingly sent, and, of course, refused and returned to the sellers in New York. The sellers thereupon sued the telegraph company for freight and damages, but the defendants denied their liability generally, and contended also that the despatch was so obscure as to be inappreciable, and not, therefore, the subject-matter of damages, even if the error had been made. It was likewise pleaded that telegraph companies are not subject to the same accountability as common carriers, and that such errors as the one complained of might occur without gross negligence. The Judge, however, charged to the effect that telegraph companies holding themselves out to transmit despatches correctly are under obligation so to do, and as prevented by causes over which they had no control; that the defendants were bound to send the message in question correctly, and that, if they failed in this duty, whereby damage had occurred to the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs must recover; that if the message was originally so obscure as to be inappreciable, the error complained of could not have increased its obscurity, and the plaintiffs could not recover; but if it was sufficiently plain to be understood by business men and those possessing ordinary capacity, and was then changed, to the injury of the plaintiffs, it was the proper subject for damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for 118 dollars, the amount claimed.

Advices from Mauritius come down to the 18th of May. The season for agricultural progress had been favourable, and the approaching crop of sugar was estimated at about 85,000 tons. A meeting of the Commercial Bank of Mauritius had been held, and a dividend of 6 per cent. declared. The rates of exchange had not latterly experienced material alteration, the transactions having taken place at from 2*l* to 3*l* per cent. discount for document bills. A slight advance was noticeable in sugar, and prices ranged from 3 dol. 50c to 6 dol., according to quality. The quotation for freight averaged from 3*l* to 3*l* 2s 6d. Rice had declined to 3 dol. for Ballan, and 3 dol. 25c for Mooghy.

It is said that the American Consul has commenced negotiations for the cession to the United States of the port of Marmorizza. It is also said that a sum of 500,000 dollars in gold has been paid to the Sultan.

The Dutch Government has laid a bill before the second chamber of the States-General declaring five ports of the Moluccas free.

The Russian Government is about to have measured the degrees of the meridian from the North Cape, in 72*l* degrees north latitude, to the mouth of the Danube, in 45*l* degrees of the same latitude—that is, on a line which traverses Europe in its whole length, and forms about a fourteenth part of the entire circumference of the earth. This measurement will exceed by three degrees the largest ever before executed—that which the English carried from the Himalaya to the southern point of British India.

Letters from Odessa state that the British Government has sent three steamers to tug the merchantmen laden with corn out of the Sulina mouth of the Danube.

On Saturday the clerks of the Commercial Bank of London received a gratuity of 10 per cent. upon their salaries for the last year.

The advices from Paris mention the continuous arrival of large quantities of gold, and that the Mint has, in consequence, extended the period required for the process of coinage to 46 days. As the amount that can be coined each day is understood to be about 40,000*l*, it is to be inferred that the total at present in hand is probably not much below 2,000,000*l*.

The Tyne seamen have long had it under discussion to have some regulations with regard to manning vessels engaged in the coal trade, and last week they issued notices that it is their intention to sail in no vessels unless they are manned according to the following scale:—Six keels and under eight, master, mate, one seaman, and two boys; eight keels and under 11, master, mate, two seamen, and two boys; 11 keels and under 14, master, mate, three seamen, and two boys; 14 keels and under 17, master, mate, four seamen, and two boys; 17 keels and under 20, master, mate, five seamen, and two boys; 20 keels and under 23, master, mate, six seamen, and two boys; 23 keels and under 26, master, mate, six seamen, and three boys; and they have left those vessels the owners of which will not comply with their demands.

The new stamp duty comes into operation from and after the 10th of October next, when every receipt for money paid, irrespective of the amount, will require to be given on a penny stamp.

Very favourable accounts have come to hand from California in reference to the produce of the gold mines.

The report of the Amalgamation of Railways Committee has made its appearance. Some important recommendations are contained in it.

A very favourable report was presented at the annual meeting of the Copiago Mining Company held yesterday. The silver ore lately raised was worth 100l per ton.

Literature.

MONTENEGRO, AND THE SLAVONIANS OF TURKEY. By COUNT VALERIAN KRASINSKI. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

This is an appropriate reprint, in Messrs Chapman and Hall's "Readings for Travellers," of an article which appeared in the "British and Foreign Review" ten years ago, and gives some accurate and exquisite pictures of manners, rather resembling those of the islanders of the South Seas or of the Indians than of civilised Europe.—

THE MONTENEGRO SENATE.

Notwithstanding the sounding appellation of Senate bestowed on the Supreme Council of Montenegro, a meeting of this illustrious Assembly bears a much stronger resemblance to a council of North American Indians than to the House of Peers in this country. The palace of the Senate, or, as it is simply called, "the Senate," is an oblong stone building of one story, covered with thatch: it has two doors, one of which leads to an apartment used as a stable for oxen and donkeys, the other conducts to two separate apartments: on entering that on the right, you will see it filled with beds covered with straw, for the use of the senators, whose rifles hang about the walls; the compartment to the left forms the state-room: a stone bench runs along one of its walls, and in the midst there is a fireplace, round which the deliberations of the supreme Council are generally held, and the dinner of its members cooked. When the *Vladika* assists at the deliberation, he usually occupies a seat on the stone bench covered with a rug: the senators sit near him on the same bench; whilst those who cannot find room there, as well as litigant parties, occupy low wooden stools or stones round the fireplace, and carry on their deliberations smoking their pipes. Whenever anything is to be committed to writing, the Secretary of the *Vladika* is called in, and he either composes the necessary document in the convent, or writes it in the assembly, after the Turkish fashion, on his knees.

THEIR VENGEANCE.

Till within a few years, murder was invariably avenged by the relatives of the victim: did it happen that the murderer had left the country, this vengeance fell on his nearest relation; he in turn found new avengers, and sometimes whole villages made war in this way, so that neither Governor nor *Vladika* could stop the infusion of blood. Not only were families obliged to avenge the death of their relations, but villages, and even whole districts, were compelled to take part against those of another village or district. Truces were sometimes established between the hostile parties, as for instance when they had common or adjoining fields to cultivate. In cases where one party stood more in need of the truce than the opposite one, it must pay for it.

Fines are now established for every offence, and whoever wounds another in a quarrel is arrested, and his arms being taken from him are kept as a deposit until the fine is paid. Half the sum goes to the *Vladika*, the rest is divided between the Senators and officers of the Government; and in order to show that the *Vladika* and the laws are in earnest, a prison has been established at Cetigne, where culprits are immured without the advantage of being fed at the Government expense, every one depending for bread and water on his family or friends. The poverty of the Montenegrins is a great bar to their civilisation; and the injuries they have constantly received from the Turks, the habits they have acquired by pillaging them, and the credit attached to a successful foray, have sanctioned amongst them the custom of robbery, which their poverty tends to keep up; and the poor Montenegrins see no reason why he should not help himself to the goods of his neighbour. This robbing propensity has not been confined to his enemy's property, but the Dalmatians have suffered from his depredations, which have obtained for him an unenviable notoriety. It may however be observed, that this has been the case in former times with highlanders in every other country.

It is very curious to find such manners close to our doors. Neither the influence of Austria, which is next neighbour to these people, nor the influence of Turkey, has been beneficial to their civilisation, which must come from other sources than from the bigoted Court of Vienna or the Mussulman's creed of Constantinople. Civilisation is more likely to sweep both away in its course than use either of them for the improvement of mankind. By and by the Montenegrins may at least equal the Swiss.

The little book also contains a history of the Slavonians in Turkey, which will just now be much read by the politicians who are speculating on the future fate of that country. Count Krasinski's conclusion is this.—

THE TURKS MUST CONCILIATE THE SLAVONIANS.

From all that has been said, it is clear that the existence of the Ottoman Empire, at least in Europe, depends upon the relation in which its Slavonic subjects will be placed towards the supreme authority of that Empire; and it behoves all foreign powers interested in the preservation of Turkey as a European state to study this subject in all its bearings. The population of European Turkey, as it is given in the "Almanach de Gotha," amounts to 15,500,000: of these, 4,000,000 are Rumanians, or Wallachians, who, forming the population of the Danubian Principalities, may be considered as only

nominaly belonging to Turkey; and it may be assumed that, being situated to the north of the Danube, their geographical position alone will prevent them from taking any active part in the revolutions to which Turkey may be exposed. From the remaining population we must abstract about half a million of Armenians and Jews, who, having no proper country, and only their interests to consult, would, in a case of the kind alluded to, remain passive observers of the events, or take no further part in them than would be necessary to secure those interests. The 1,000,000 Greeks comprised in this computation are, with the exception of those personally interested in the present order of things, naturally enemies of the Turks; for, however well they may be governed by the Sultan, they scarcely look with indifference on the beautiful city of Constantine, the metropolis of their empire for more than fourteen centuries, and now in the possession of a foreign conqueror, without a secret longing to see the Crescent replaced by the Cross on the dome of Sancta Sophia. And this feeling cannot but be maintained and fostered by the existence of the kingdom of Greece, the result of a successful insurrection, and a permanent encouragement to renew a similar attempt as soon as a favourable opportunity arrives. The population interested in the preservation of the Ottoman rule at Constantinople are 1,100,000 Osmanlis, or real Turks, 230,000 Tatars, and 1,500,000 Arnauts or Albanians: to these may be added the Mahomedan Slavonians, whose number, according to Schaffarik's "Slavonic Ethnography," was in 1842 about 500,000 in Bosnia, and 300,000 in Bulgaria. These Mahomedans, amounting to about three millions and a half, though supported by the Mahomedans of Asiatic Turkey, will never be able forcibly to retain under the dominion of the Porte the Slavonians, whose number is nearly double theirs, and who in case of a general insurrection would undoubtedly be supported by a similar movement of the Greeks, supposing even that Russia were induced to remain a passive spectator of such events,—an almost inadmissible supposition. Since therefore it is impossible to retain by force, even for a time, the Slavonians of the Turkish Empire under the authority of the Sultan, and the existence of that empire, at least in Europe, depends upon the allegiance of these Slavonians, the object must be attained by conciliation, and by placing these Slavonians in such a position that, instead of seeking to destroy the authority of the Sultan, they should become interested in maintaining it.

Here, too, is a proof that the Germans in Austria must conciliate the Slavonians. That empire is threatened from all quarters:—

THE SLAVONIANS IN AUSTRIA.

According to the statistical tables officially published at the end of 1850, the Slavonic population of Austria was 15,170,602 souls, and the German 7,980,920. Of this number only about 4,000,000 form a compact population in Austria Proper, whilst the remainder is spread over Bohemia, Hungary, and other provinces, and many of them have adopted the political views and feelings of the non-Germanic population, amongst whom they are scattered. According to the same authority, the Magyar population of the Austrian Empire was 5,418,773, the Italian 5,063,576, and the Rumanian or Wallachian 2,686,492.

The discontent of the Austrian Slavonians is great, at not having received what they demanded for the services they rendered Austria in 1848-49, when they saved that country from dissolution. The Croats suppressed the insurrection of Vienna, and fought with the Servians of the south of Hungary against the Magyars; whilst the Bohemians and Slovaks of the north of Hungary loyally supported the Austrian Government during that momentous crisis. They did this however not from any particular feeling of attachment to the Austrian dynasty, but because they wished to establish their rights of nationality, which had been imprudently offended by the Magyars, in a manner corresponding to the position they occupy in the Austrian State, i. e. to give to that State a Slavonic character instead of a German one. The Austrian Cabinet for some time held out to the Slavonians a hope that such a policy would be adopted, and it is supposed that persons occupying high positions in the country, and even near the throne, are great advocates of it, as conducive to the real interests of Austria. Be this as it may, the Austrian Government has adopted an entirely different system, which is to favour the Teutonic element at the expense of other nationalities, whom it seeks to Germanise. This system, which promotes the supremacy of the minority over the majority, has met with much approbation in Germany; but it has produced a deep irritation among the Slavonians, who consider themselves, with reason, duped by the Dynasty for which they shed their blood, when the German population of Vienna was in open revolt, and which owes its preservation to their loyalty.

One of the most remarkable manifestations of this irritation was the proposal made by the Croats in 1850, to adopt the Russian language in all public transactions, as well as in the schools of their province: this startling proposition gave much concern to the Austrian Government, and produced a deep and painful impression on the thinking politicians of Germany. Similar outbreaks of Slavonic discontent are kept down by the strong hand of the Austrian authorities; but the Slavonians are very far from being reconciled to the present system of Germanisation, and will not fail to resume their projects as soon as circumstances become favourable; and what circumstance can be more so than an increase of their population in the Austrian State, by the addition of a part of the Turkish Slavonians.

The little book is popular as well as political, and may help to make the civilised people of the West of Europe deeply ponder on the question, whether they can trust the interests of civilisation, now coming rapidly on all sides into conflict with the advancing and rude Slavonians, to the military powers of Austria and Prussia. We have no fear for the ultimate progress of civilisation, and are quite sensible that the Slavonians must and will be civilised in common with the rest of mankind—that all will move forward, if not always *pari passu*; but it may be worth consideration whether the progress would not be more effectually and more quietly promoted by extending trade relations with them, to which the absurd commercial laws of these military States are excessively hostile, than preserving those States. Can the defence of Europe against the inroads of these half-barbarian tribes, instigated by fanaticism and made instrumental to the ambition of Russia, be most secured by public opinion maintaining such monarchies as Austria, or putting them down as terribly hostile to freedom and inviting the attacks of the barbarians? They are not hostile to the people of Europe, and would not be hostile to the Government of Austria if it did not injure and insult them, and compress their prosperity, instead of allowing it and the prosperity of Germany to expand by a free and mutual extension of trade.

LIFE AND TIMES OF MADAME DE STAEL. By MARIA NORRIS. David Bogue, Fleet street.

THAT Mrs or Miss Norris has chosen Madame de Staël for her subject is an indication of her own mind. She delights in politics and forcible writing. She writes "lovingly" of "the progress of Madame de Staël's mind and the fluctuations of her fortunes;" and she

"lingers on the brightest and best side of her character." Her own views and character may be conjectured from this short passage:—

Heaven forbid that women should interfere or have a voice in the little questions of the day, that often provoke disagreement and contention without involving any high interest. The profoundest wisdom has hedged round the sanctuary of domestic life, and protected it from the storms of party discussion, and the violence of political hate. But in any great crisis of public affairs, surely every noble man would have his women act as the wife and daughters of a patriot should. If the real liberties of a country, the fundamental principles of government be at stake, that woman is little worthy of the name who, having great influence, stands inertly aside, and says, "I am a woman, it is no concern of mine." Are women, then, incapable of public feeling? Let history decide. History, which tells in one page how women cut off their hair to string the bows of their defenders, and in another how the wife and mother of Coriolanus went forth, unheeding the Volscian cohorts, and besought him to spare his country and theirs. One can better sympathise with the poor Spartan mother who shed no tear when her son, who had fallen in defence of his fatherland, was brought dead to her on his own shield, than with women who only smile insipidly when some stirring history is read, and feel that as women they are absolved from the obligation of caring whether Stuart or Hanover hold the throne, whether they breathe the air of slavery or of freedom. This kind of indifference is often put forth as a most feminine and agreeable quality, when it is in reality an idle excuse to save the trouble of earnest thought, or an evasion to cover ignorance of the question at issue. Alice Lisle and Rachel Russell, at any rate, were not women shaped in this mould. We believe that the men of a country are never so brave and good as when they know something of the woman's virtues, endurance, and resignation; nor the women so fully capable of playing their own part in the drama of life as when they have caught somewhat of the hero's spirit.

Madame de Staël was a very remarkable woman of very remarkable times, and her "Life and Times" well deserve to have an enthusiastic historian like the present lady. She does not say much of Madame de Staël's works, and what she does say is purely eulogistic. Take this passage as a specimen:—

She had by this time completed her greatest work, her three volumes on Germany, the fruit of six years' toil and study. Germany was at that time very little known to the French, and a kind of polite contempt for its literature went, as is usual, hand in hand with complete ignorance of it. Information on this interesting subject Madame de Staël felt convinced would open up many sources of thought and feeling in France; she also wished, by giving some slight account of the different philosophical systems which divided the great intellects of Germany, to win the attention of her countryman from that thorough absorption in the material present, into which they seemed in some danger of falling. Deeked with the brightest jewels or a perfected intellect, her book is a complete storehouse of lovely sentiments and beautiful expressions: of philosophical ideas and religious emotions. It is not that she has written in a directly didactic manner; but a sweet influence, like a delicate perfume, a gentle radiance of genius refined by Christianity breathes through the whole, and heightens the power, without impairing the personality of the writer. Compared with this, her other works resemble Galatea, before the sculptor's kiss had warmed the marble into life: "L'Allemagne" is the nymph perfectly animated, and lovelier than ever for the magical waking.

The authoress writes somewhat as Madame de Staël herself would have written—more of great events and great men than minute criticisms; and the book is, on the whole, more about the times than about the lady. It fills up a void, for few now know much of a person who, in her life, attracted universal attention. She was for a considerable period a thorn in the side of Bonaparte, and the most interesting part of the work is the account that is given of her long quarrel with him. He could better bear a conflict with armies than with woman's wit; and Madame de Staël, by her unbending firmness, seems to have annoyed him more than a host of conspirators. The book recalls to memory one of the greatest female writers of the past generation, and describes many features of the most remarkable moral epoch in the history of mankind.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Russia and Turkey. By Robert Phillimore. Ridgway.
- Remarks on the Law of Partnership Liability. By Lord Hobart. Parker.
- India, in Relation to Great Britain. By Major Best. Petheram, Holborn.
- The Forgery. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Simms and McIntyre.
- A Narrative of Practical Experiments. By J. Phippen. Wardwicke, Carey street.
- The Illustrated London Magazine. Piper.
- The Dublin University Magazine. McGlashan.
- On the Condition of our Saddle Horses. Hatchard.
- The North British Review. Kennedy, Edinburgh.
- Agricultural Labourers, as they were, are, and should be. By the Rev. H. Stuart. Blackwood.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. II. Black, Edinburgh.
- Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. Sutherland and Knox.

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 Saturday the 23rd day of July, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£ 31,460,085	Government debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,440,931
		Silver bullion	19,134
	£ 31,460,085		£ 31,460,085

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 13,737,338
Reserve	3,243,591	Other Securities	12,553,013
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	1,849,538	Notes	7,832,995
Other Deposits	13,179,836	Gold and Silver Coin	369,194
Seven Day and other Bills	1,466,458		
	£ 34,292,536		£ 34,292,535

Dated the 26th July, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation (inc. Bank post bills)	£ 25,093,548	Securities	£ 25,587,346
Public Deposits	1,849,658	Bullion	17,329,279
Other or private Deposits	13,179,838		
	£ 40,123,044		£ 43,366,625

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,243,581, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£ 203,405
A decrease of Public Deposits of	483,116
A decrease of Other Deposits of	242,166
A decrease of Securities of	731,297
A decrease of Bullion of	194,069
An increase of Rest of	3,361
An increase of Reserve of	65,002

The present accounts show a decrease of circulation, 203,405; a decrease of public deposits, 483,116; a decrease of private deposits, 242,166; a decrease of securities, 731,297; a decrease of bullion, 194,069; an increase of rest, 3,361; and an increase of reserve, 66,902. The bullion has now declined to 17,329,279, and the Bank is diminishing its Government as well as private securities, the diminution in the former being 220,000, and in the latter 511,297. At its present rate of interest the Bank is apparently not getting any bills, and the decline in the private securities is the consequence of its former advances being repaid and the securities withdrawn. The Bank looks, perhaps, with a little uneasiness at the present state of the Exchequer bill market and at the financial prospects.

Money is in demand, but there are no alterations in the terms. Bills are discounted at 3 and 3½, and money is willingly received on call at 2½. In Lombard street there are a good many bills from the country, but they appear all to be founded on legitimate transactions, not on speculation, business being at once extensive and sound.

Rather contrary to expectations, the exchanges improved generally to a slight extent to-day, with a fair business.

The funds have undergone few fluctuations in the week, though a good deal of money has been invested in them. To-day they opened at rather better prices than they closed at yesterday, but the market was slightly affected by the statement made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the funds declined. Consols closed at 98½ to 1. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	98½	99½	98½	99½
Monday	99½	99½	99½	99½
Tuesday	98½	98½	98½	98½
Wednesday	98½	98½	98½	98½
Thursday	98½	98½	98½	98½
Friday	98½	98½	98½	98½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 percent consols, account	98½	98½
— money	98½	98½
3½ per cents	101½	101½
2 per cent reduced	99½	99½
Exchequer bills, large March par 3s pm	3s 6d	3s 6d
— June par 3s pm	3s 6d	3s 6d
Bank stock	228 9	228 9
East India stock	255½	256 9
Spanish 3 per cents	47½	47½
— 3 per cents new def.	23½	23½
Portuguese 4 per cents	43 4	43 4
Mexican 3 per cents	26½	26½
Dutch 2½ per cents	64 5	64 5
— 4 per cents	97 8	97½
Russian 4½ stock	100½	100½
Sardinian stock	95 6	95 6
Peruvian 4½	83 5	83 5
— deferred	58 60	58 60
New Peruvian Scrip	2 1 dia	2 1 dia
Venezuela	37 9	37 9
Spanish Certif.	5½	5½

The settlement in the share market has gone off well. Some of the speculators had rather oversold themselves, which occasioned a little backwardation. Money was not in demand, though at a late hour of the day loans were made for short periods at 4 per cent. Some interest was excited by the account which appears to-day in the Daily News, of the proceedings of the shareholders of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, at Wolverhampton, on Thursday; but as the transactions seem likely to lead to legal proceedings, we forbear from making any remarks. The following is our list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Bristol and Exeter	101 3	102 4
Caledonians	68½	68½
Eastern Counties	12½	13½
East Lancashire	72½	73 4
Great Northern	86½	86½
Great Western	89½	90½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	77½	78 4
London and Blackwall	84 9½	84 9½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104½	104½
London & North Western	115½	116 4
London and South Western	89½	89½

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices July 29	Amer. Prices July 12
United States Bonds	6	1858	55,000,000	Jan. and July	110
--- Certificates	6	1867-8	---	---	103
Alabama	6	1858	9,000,000	---	116
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	---	116
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	---	95
Maryland	6	1858	2,000,000	---	91
Massachusetts	5	1868	2,000,000	April and Oct.	107
Mississippi	6	1866 (1861-1871)	2,000,000	May and Nov.	---
New York	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	---
Ohio	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	92
Pennsylvania	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	113
--- Ditto	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	86
South Carolina	5	1863	---	---	94
Virginia	5	1865	2,000,000	Jan. and July	100
United States Bank Shares	6	1866	7,000,000	---	106
New York City	5	1856 (1860)	9,000,000	Quarterly	---

Exchange at New York 109 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. S. D.	25
50,000	7/14s 6d & 2s	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	---
10,000	6/1 p c & 2s	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	---
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	23 1/2
9,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23 1/2
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	5/1 p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3 1/2
---	---	City of London	---	---	---
5,000	5/1 p c & 2s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20 1/2
---	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	13 1/2
---	15s	Crown	50	5 0 0	20 1/2
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
---	4 1/2 p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5 1/2
20,000	5/1 p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	4 1/2
4,651	30s	European Life	20	All	20 1/2
---	4/1 p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
---	---	General	5	---	5 1/2
900,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	---	---	15 1/2
20,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	60 1/2
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	---
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	---
15,453	1/1 sh & 2s	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	60 1/2
50,000	2s & 2s 6d	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4 1/2
10,000	---	Law Life	100	2 0 0	5 1/2
20,000	---	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5 1/2
31,000	10s & 2s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	31
10,000	10s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	26 1/2
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
7,545	5/1 p c & 2s	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
---	---	National	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	---	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
10,000	5/1 p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1 1/2
20,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 19 0	24 1/2
---	---	Pelican	---	---	45
---	---	Phoenix	---	---	180
40,000	5/1 p cent	Professional Life	6 1/2	6 10 0	1
2,500	1/1 sh & 2s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8 1/2
689,220	6/1 p c & 2s	Royal Exchange	---	---	242 1/2
---	6 1/2	San Fire	---	---	---
4,000	1/10s	Sea Life	---	---	65
20,000	4/1 p c & 2s	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
5,000	2/1 sh share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45 1/2
---	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	---	4 12 5	5 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
22,500	6/1 p c & 12s 6d	Australasia	40	40 0 0	82 1/2
20,000	6/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	---
40,000	---	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	4 1/2
50,000	---	Chrt'd Bnk, India Austral. & China	25	2 0 0	3 1/2
20,000	3/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	19 1/2
---	6/1 per ct	Commercial of London	100	30 0 0	---
---	---	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrt'd.	---	10 0 0	10 1/2
---	---	London Chrt'd. Bank of Austral	20	15 0 0	18
15,000	6/1 p c & 2s 6d	London and County	50	20 0 0	---
5,000	---	Ditto, Scrip	---	10 0 0	---
60,000	6/1 p c & 2s	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	26
50,000	6/1 p c	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	37 1/2
10,000	6/1 p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	---
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	---
20,000	4/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	23 10 0	---
24,000	10/1 p c & 2s	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	49
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	35 0 0	51
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	---
12,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	---
60,000	---	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	---
8,000	6/1 p c & 2s	South Australia	25	25 0 0	45
34,000	20/1 per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	70 1/2
8,000	20/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	---	2 10 0	8 1/2
60,000	5 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	19 1/2
15,000	---	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	---

DOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share.
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	---	---	---
2,065,068	6 1/2 p cent	East and West India	---	---	---
2,638,310	5 p cent	London	---	---	124 1/2
1,939,200	4 p cent	St Katharine	---	---	100 1/2
7,000	1 1/2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	38 1/2
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	4 0 0	---

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 pence for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-00, it follows that gold is about 0-68 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 pence for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-4 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3 1/2, it follows that gold is 0-58 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 3/4-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-43 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight	Amount of E. I. Co's bills drawn from July 8 to 23
Bills on Bengal	2 0 0	2 0 0	255,172 13 6
Madras	2 0 0	2 0 0	43,378 8 11
Bombay	2 0 1/2	2 0 0	313 14 1
Bi-monthly	---	---	398,764 14 6

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to July 23, 1853 2,268,681 8 10
 Total drafts from May 7 to July 23, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 1,751,985 6 3
 Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000.
 N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 23rd July, INDIA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton—(Dates as received 16th inst, via Marseilles.)
 On 25th July, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, July 11; New York, 12.
 On 25th July, CALIFORNIA, June 15, via United States.
 On 25th July, HAVANA, July 1, via United States.
 On 25th July, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, July 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 21.
 On 26th July, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Mauritius steamer, via Southampton—Mauritius, May 18; Cape of Good Hope, June 11; St Helena, 20; St Vincent, July 9.
 On 28th July, CANADA, per Lady Eglinton steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal July 16.
 On 29th July, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Queen of South steamer, via Plymouth—Mauritius, June 6; Cape of Good Hope, 21.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 30th July (evening), for MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Hope steamer, via Plymouth.
 On 2nd August (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (HONDURAS excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Orinoco steamer, via Southampton.
 On 3rd August (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, via Southampton.
 On 4th August (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton.
 On 4th August (evening), for AUSTRALIA, per Vimeira (ship), via Plymouth.
 On 5th August (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDEA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per America steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 5th August (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 8th August (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
 On 9th August (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Tay steamer, via Southampton.
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 The Sydney screw-steamer is appointed to sail from Gravesend on the 6th August for Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney. Letters in time on the 5th August.

Mails Due.

JULY 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 JULY 28.—West Coast of Africa.
 AUGUST 1.—West Indies.
 AUGUST 1.—Mexico and Havana.
 AUGUST 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 AUGUST 2.—America.
 AUGUST 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 AUGUST 4.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 AUGUST 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 AUGUST 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
 AUGUST 16.—West Indies.
 AUGUST 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 AUGUST 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	67,236	1,921	12,481	175	2,165	224
Weekly average, July 23.....	51 10	25 4	21 6	35 3	40 4	37 10
--- 16.....	49 8	25 11	20 11	34 10	40 5	35 8
--- 9.....	47 8	29 3	20 6	35 11	40 1	35 10
--- 2.....	47 3	29 10	20 6	32 8	39 5	34 9
--- June 25.....	46 11	29 3	20 1	32 8	38 11	34 6
--- 18.....	45 7	29 1	18 11	30 11	36 0	35 9
Six weeks' average.....	48 1	29 3	20 5	33 8	40 0	35 9
Same time last year.....	41 0	27 7	19 11	30 10	33 3	32 7
Differences.....	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 July 20, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buckwheat meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	114,412	20,149	13,841	4,243	669	11,619	17,924	...
Colonial ...	3,499	...	...	...	865	...	...	...
Total ...	117,911	20,149	13,841	4,243	1,534	11,619	17,924	...
Imports of week	126,925 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The market in Mark lane was dull to-day at Monday's prices, not owing to the weather nor to the harvest prospects, which continue unfavourable, but to large arrivals of foreign corn and flour. In particular the supply of barley from the Mediterranean is large, and a slight reduction took place in the price of this cereal. Oats are unchanged, and flour commands attention at firm prices. Floating cargoes have sold at the following rates:—Sandomirka, 50s; Marianopoli, 49s to 50s; Ghirka, 46s to 47s; Galatz, 44s to 46s; Ibralia, 41s to 44s; and Roumelia, 42s,—cost, freight, and insurance. The transactions have been comparatively few, and the French merchants have withdrawn their orders from our markets.

The accounts from France relative to the crops are very unfavourable. A few hours before the heavy storm reached us on Wednesday night, a similar storm extended over the North of France, and prodigious quantities of rain fell. The land was entirely flooded. The corn there is very generally laid; and in a bad condition throughout the greater part of France. Good judges, who have lately travelled through the country, describe the harvest prospects as extremely unpromising. In these circumstances the Government is taking measures to keep down the price, and to counteract the counsels of Nature, which now recommend a rise to husband her gifts. The first effect of its proceedings is to put an end to the commerce in grain in France, to prevent the merchant buying while it is yet cheap; and so in the end it will limit and curtail the supply of the French, causing them great loss and great sufferings.

Our advices from the neighbouring continent generally speak of broken and rainy, though warm weather. They describe the potato disease as making progress both in Holland and Belgium, and the corn markets as rising. From Stettin, dated July 23, it is said the rye harvest has begun, but the markets were more affected by the information from England than by the state of their crops.

As was anticipated, breadstuffs advanced considerably at New York on receipt of the Arabia's advices, but the market afterwards became languid, the English orders being below holders' views.

A good business has been done in sugar this week at improving prices, and the market closes very firm. The sales of foreign sugar have not been so extensive this week as last, though a fair amount of business has been done at firm prices.

Coffee is firm, with a fair demand. For plantation Ceylon, of which the sales have been extensive, a higher price has been obtained.

The advices from China have increased the confidence of the holders of tea, and the market is firm, with more business doing. Some speculative purchases of common congou have been made at 11½d, at which price there are buyers. The duty paid at this port during the week ending 21st instant was on 613,994 lbs, against 657,117 in the corresponding period last year.

The state of the harvest occasions an improved demand for rice, the prices of which are higher.

The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market this week have again been very large, 77,000 bales having changed hands, of which the trade has secured 50,000 bales, speculators 16,000 bales, and exporters 11,000 bales. The market has been freely supplied, and except in middling Americans, in which there is a partial advance of 1-16d per lb, no improvement in value can be noticed. The American accounts received this week, per Africa, make little change in the position of the article. In New York prices had advanced ¼ to ½ cent. per lb, particularly on the better qualities. The question of the result of the crop of 1852-53 is now regarded as settled. The receipts were 206,000 bales in excess of last year, and the total yield will probably not greatly exceed 3,200,000 bales. The great matter of interest is now the condition of the growing crop, which all accounts continue to represent as very backward, but fine weather may yet remedy this. In this market the sales of East India cotton have reached 3,810 bales, at an occasional advance of ¼d per lb on the better qualities of Surat.

The sales of colonial wool go on with vigour, and it is more difficult to buy at former prices. To this time 29,500 bales have passed the hammer. A revival, too, has within this day or two taken place in the British wool market, which has been slightly depressed for a few weeks, and now there is more business doing.

Every branch of trade continues in an active and prosperous condition, and though the harvest prospects are calculated to check exuberant confidence and enterprise, and admonish all parties to be cautious, there is no relaxation in work, and a correspondingly great consumption.

INDIGO.

The quarterly sales, which commenced on the 12th inst., terminated on Monday last (25th); the total declared was 13,267 chests, of which 664 chests were not printed in the catalogues, leaving the quantity to be brought forward 12,603 chests, consisting of 8,990 chests Bengal, Oude, &c., 2,170 chests Kurpah, Bimlipatam, 1,311 chests Madras, and 123 chests Figs, Manilla, &c.

Good and fine shipping sorts of Bengal, being scarce, met with considerable competition at the opening, and sold freely at 2d to 4d above the currency of May sale, whilst for defective shipping and consuming qualities the extreme rates of last sale were realised. As the sale proceeded the biddings became more spirited; and when the Calcutta letters of the 3rd June were delivered on the 18th inst., representing planting prospects as still late and precarious, the competition for all the good marks established a further advance in prices, which reached 6d to 9d, and in many instances 10d, on the prices of May.

The quantity of dry leaf Madras and of Kurpah was again considerable, the bulk of the former being of ordinary and very low quality, and sold heavily, at first, from the last sales prices to 2d discount, whilst the few good lots brought 3d advance; as the sale went on, however, the demand improved, and Madras must now be quoted par to 4d above May.

Kurpahs have been in good demand throughout, particularly the middling, good and fine qualities, fit for export, and the prices ranged from 3d to 9d advance; the ordinary and low sorts, only fit for home consumption, went at May prices to 3d above.

Of the quantity put up, 3,678 chests have been withdrawn, and 2,692 chests bought in, leaving 6,897 chests sold in the room, to which may be added about 1,100 chests of the withdrawn and bought in, making the total *bona fide* sold about 8,000 chests.

On Wednesday and Thursday 1,800 serons Spanish indigo were offered in public sale, and mostly disposed of at from 3s 1d for low Cortes to 6s 10d for Flores, being full previous market rates to 4d per lb advance.

COTTON.

New York, July 13.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	July 2	SOUTH CAROLINA	July 8
MOBILE	2	NORTH CAROLINA	9
FLORIDA	June 30	VIRGINIA	June 1
TEXAS	25	NEW YORK	July 12
GEORGIA	July 8	OTHER PORTS	9

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,173,372	2,574,267	204,105	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,640,372	1,592,766	48,106	...
Exported to France since do.	413,216	414,479	...	1,263
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	163,609	164,383	...	774
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	158,578	170,379	...	1,392
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	2,386,875	2,341,998	44,877	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	233,136	147,060	76,076	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates	1853	1852
	bales	bales
	31,505	13,200

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, .....	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since .....	...	3,178,372	...	2,974,267
Total supply .....	...	3,265,831	...	3,073,840
Deduct shipments	2,386,875	...	2,341,998	...
Deduct stock left on hand	223,136	...	147,060	...
Leaves for American consumption .....	...	2,610,611	...	2,489,056
		655,820		384,782

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	19	5	9
— Mobile	3	1	...
— Florida	3	...	...
— Galveston .....	...	...	...
— Savannah .....	...	...	1
— Charleston	5	...	1
— New York	25	5	103
Total	56	11	116

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ¼d to —d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 109¼.

Since our last the sales reach 5,000 bales, made up chiefly of two large lists, and as there has been no general buying, the tone of feeling has consequently been that of dulness, with the tendency of prices rather in favour of the buyer. The sales for the last three days are 5,000 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports
Inferior	none.	none.	none.
Low to good ordinary	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½
Low to good middling	10 11½	10 11½	10 11½
Middling fair to fair	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½
Fully fair to good fair	0 0	0 0	0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 29.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.			1852—Same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland	5½d	6½d	7½d	6½d	7½d	8½d	7½d	8½d	9½d	8½d	9½d	10½d	9½d	10½d	11½d	10½d	11½d	
New Orleans	5½d	6½d	7½d	6½d	7½d	8½d	7½d	8½d	9½d	8½d	9½d	10½d	9½d	10½d	11½d	10½d	11½d	
Perambuco	6½d	7½d	8½d	7½d	8½d	9½d	8½d	9½d	10½d	9½d	10½d	11½d	10½d	11½d	12½d	11½d	12½d	
Egyptian	5½d	6½d	7½d	6½d	7½d	8½d	7½d	8½d	9½d	8½d	9½d	10½d	9½d	10½d	11½d	10½d	11½d	
Surat and Madras	3½d	4½d	5½d	4½d	5½d	6½d	4½d	5½d	6½d	5½d	6½d	7½d	6½d	7½d	8½d	7½d	8½d	

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to July 29.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to July 29.		Exports, Jan. 1 to July 29.		Computed stock, July 29.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,592,314	1,512,713	1,165,240	1,156,350	141,910	139,950	262,970	651,720

There is little change to notice in the cotton market during the week. The amount of business transacted continues large—all classes of buyers operating freely; but as the stock in port is now greater than in any year since 1845, and the import is still fully adequate to replace the deliveries, little or no alteration is observable in prices. In the better qualities of American full rates are obtainable, but the lower are dull of sale. Brazils command a ready market at last week's currency. Egyptian are heavy, especially the low grades. East India are firmly held and in good request, but the supply is large. The sales to-day are fully 10,000 bales. The reported export amounts to 11,950 bales, consisting of 7,520 American, 1,520 Brazil, 110 Egyptian, and 2,800 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to July 21, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	689	745	625	600	148	179	314	294	136	112	23487	25113
Hamburg	183	17319	3845	2655	4798	4143	6556	7180	3772	3739	20271	24587
Bremen	243	127	14	5	61	30	185	282	23	29	468	203
Antwerp	695	504	262	271	532	858	251	399	48	758	10896	19538
Rotterdam	9565	8739	1133	1185	1255	1242	3167	3203	1507	1483	8506	13522
Amsterdam	1735	1648	96	46	227	159	1600	1617	568	559	175	100
Zwolle	1421	924	1	5	56	38	23	93	5	10	...	39
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	1475	2042	5	2	17	17	23	9	41	22	917	648
Denmark	1567	1764	21	22	453	172	464	510	351	339	3134	3962
Otr. Ero. Pts	188	382	42	25	38	57	10	14	18	19	1546	224
Other parts	416	336	...	...	...	...	425	716	20	3	...	...
Total	36497	34544	6034	4816	7594	6895	12993	12444	6925	7123	70140	88068

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.
MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price July 28 1852.		Price July 1852.		Price July 1851.		Price July 1850.		Price July 1849.		Price July 1848.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6½	0	5½	0	5½	0	7½	0	5	0	4½
Ditto good fair	0	6½	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	5	0	4½
Perambuco fair	0	7	0	7	0	6½	0	8	0	5½	0	5½
Ditto good fair	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½	0	8½	0	5½	0	5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	10½	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	8½	0	7½
No. 30 WATER do do	0	10½	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	8	0	7½
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	4	7½	4	3	5	3	4	3	5	3
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	10½	5	7½	5	3	5	3	5	6	4	7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	5	8	3	7	9	9	3	8	3	7	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 13oz	9	6	9	1½	8	7½	10	1½	8	10½	7	6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	9	10	4½	9	9	11	1½	9	6	8	4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	9	7	4½	7	6	5	6	7	7½	6	4½

The improvement of last week has been fully maintained, and has now extended to yarn and cloth suitable for India and China, in which a large business has been done at the prices asked, but could not be obtained this day week, and where large sales have been effected a demand of an advance of ½d per lb, or 1½d per piece, has immediately followed. In yarn a further advance has taken place in all qualities required by our home manufacturers; and in spinings for shipping prices are less favourable to buyers, and the remark applies to cloth. Altogether the market is very strong, and to all appearance healthy.

To-day some amusement has been excited on 'Change by the number and variety of telegraphic reports received respecting the Eastern question, and the remarks in the "Money Article" of the Standard of last evening respecting the state of trade in Manchester, in which it is evident that the known credulity of the writer has been taken advantage of by some mischief-loving wag.

BRADFORD, July 28.—There is no new feature in the wool market since last week. Yarns are a shade more inquired after, and prices steady. In pieces there is a little more inquiry for mixtures; in other goods no change.

LEEDS, July 26.—The business doing at our cloth halls, from the very low state of the stocks, is but little criterion of the state of our cloth markets. Both on Saturday and to-day the transactions were very light from the above cause solely, but the deliveries to direct orders and by commission hands have been above an average. Prices rule steady, and the mills are well employed. There has been a full average amount of business done in the warehouses since this day week, more particularly in heavy winter goods.

HUDDELSFIELD, July 26.—We have had a very fair market to-day, and there having been a good many buyers from the country; business has been pretty busy in the warehouses also. There has been very little doing in the wool trade for the last ten days, the apparent decline in prices at the opening of the sales having induced many parties to hold for the present.

LEICESTER, July 26.—The home trade in worsted and woollen goods is still flat, the buyers acting cautiously in anticipation of a reduction in price. The improved aspect of Turkish affairs has given some little confidence, and the wool market is rather firmer. Worsteds and woollen yarns maintain their price, and there is more business doing this week.

ROCHDALE, July 25.—We have had a better demand for flannels to-day, and a tolerable attendance of buyers, with prices much the same as those of the preceding week. The workmen at the fulling mills, who turned out on Monday week last for an advance of wages, have not yet returned to their employment. So long as these men continue out, the pieces made must continue in an unfinished state. These men demand an advance of wages, and shorter hours of labour. It is said that the masters intend to close the mills till the 1st of September, rather than submit to the demands of the workmen. The wool market is rather easier, and prices in favour of the buyer.

HALIFAX, July 23.—Owing perhaps to the probability of a pacific settlement of the Eastern question, there is a better tone of feeling; and although we cannot report that more business is doing either in wool, yarns, or pieces, yet the markets, especially for yarns, may be looked upon as somewhat firmer.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—On Saturday last there was a better feeling in the flour market, induced by an increased demand for export and home use, with some improvement in prices; and on Monday, after the reception of the Atlantic's favourable advices from abroad, there was an active demand for export to England and France, and buyers for home use also coming forward more freely, a larger day's business was done than for a long time past—say 23,000 bbls, at a further improvement of about 25 cents on low grades, but less than that on fancies and extras, these not being in request for exportation. Yesterday, however, there was a little reaction both in demand and prices, the sales reaching 16,500 bbls, but the advance was maintained for Western. The large falling off in the receipts of flour this season is to be explained by the comparative high prices of wheat ruling here, rendering the latter the most profitable shipment. Canada is in small supply and wanted: 3,100 bbls sold at 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 87c. We now quote 4 dol 87c to 4 dol 93½c, in bond, with 5 dol asked at the close. The sales of domestics were—Saturday, 11,000; Monday, 23,000; and yesterday, 16,500. Southern has continued in fair request, part for export. The sales are 3,300 bbls, closing steadily at 5 dol to 5 dol 25c for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore, and Georgetown; 5 dol 25c to 5 dol 43½c for good and favourite brands, including Brandywine; 5 dol 50c to 7 dol for fancy brands, and 8 dol for Haxall. Rye flour continues dull, at 3 dol 62½c to 3 dol 68½c for fine, and 4 dol to 4 dol 31½c for superfine. Corn meal is dull, Jersey at 2 dol 93½c, cash.

GRAIN.—There has been an active demand for wheat chiefly for export to England and the Continent, and prices have advanced 2 to 5 cents, per bushel; yesterday, however, there was a little reaction both in prices and demand, rates for prime qualities being about supported, but the lower grades fell off a little. The sales are 1,200 bushels ordinary white Canada at 1 dol 12½; 31,000 fair to prime ditto, 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 22½c in bond; 10,000 red Genesee, 1 dol 9c to 1 dol 10c; 1,100 prime white ditto, 1 dol 32c; 58,800 fair to prime white Ohio, 1 dol 21c to 1 dol 27c; 2,800 ditto choice, yesterday, 1 dol 28c; 5,200 mixed ditto, 1 dol 14c to 1 dol 17c; 11,200 red ditto, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 14c; 10,500 red Western, 1 dol 5c to 1 dol 8c; 2,000 good new red North Carolina, 1 dol 18c; and 7,000 Upper Lake, 9c. Rye is dull, and has declined a little—the sales are 2,400 bushels, at 85c for Western, 87c for River, and 86c to 87c for Pennsylvania. Oats have been less plenty and in better demand, and prices have advanced. The corn market closes heavily, with an increased supply. Prices are about one cent, higher than on Friday last. The sales are 72,000 bushels. Black-eyed peas, 2 dol 62c to 2 dol 75c per bag of two bushels.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
New York	805,544	171	3,552,532	545,902
New Orleans	166,067	107	40,998	648,726
Philadelphia	185,036	...	557,727	144,562
Baltimore	124,894	...	138,068	59,084
Boston	47,537	327	25,919	12,482
Other ports	8,000	...	30,189	52,298
Total	1,808,038	606	4,425,433	1,503,054
Same time last year	1,209,663	1,720	2,198,167	1,498,204
Increase	598,375	...	2,227,266	4,850
Decrease .....	...	1,114	...	...

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday last, which was taken off steadily at about 1s per qr over the prices of the previous week, whilst nearly a similar advance was established on foreign. The fine morning checked the upward movement for the day at least. The imports consisted of 2,228 qrs from Berdianski, 850 qrs from Constantinople,

770 qrs from Danzig, 1,100 qrs from G-atz, 544 qrs from Hamburg, 250 qrs from Harlingen, 1,414 qrs from Ibrail, 9,165 qrs from Odessa, 188 qrs from Oporto, 560 qrs from Rostock, 1,800 qrs from Salonica, 1,370 qrs from Stettin, 1,100 qrs from Stralsund, 4,420 qrs from Trieste, and 900 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 26,569 qrs. It will be seen by these particulars that four-fifths of the import came from the South of Europe. There was no supply of English barley, only 628 qrs Scotch, and 200 qrs of Irish, with however 15,248 qrs from foreign, all from the South of Europe, with the exception of 220 qrs from Aarhus, and 500 qrs from Stralsund: parcels out of condition were sold the turn in favour of the buyers, but good quality steadily supported prices. There were 1,292 qrs oats coastwise, 2,942 qrs from Scotland, 10,880 qrs from Ireland, and 9,770 qrs from foreign ports: the second cargo from Archangel arrived for that day's market. The demand was good from the consumers, but having a better choice of quality, some sorts were purchased the turn in favour of the buyers. Floating cargoes of wheat and maize were held with much firmness.

There were fair imports of wheat at Liverpool on Tuesday, but those of flour were very moderate. There was a good consumptive demand for wheat at fully 2d per 70 lbs advance on the currency of that day's night, and flour was 1s per sack and barrel dearer.

The imports of foreign grain were liberal at Hull, and the farmers brought forward a large supply of wheat, for which they obtained 5s to 50s per qr, 43 lbs: average, 57s 10d on 661 qrs.

The quantity of wheat arrived and offering from vessels near at hand was large at Leeds, but a great portion of it was foreign; the millers buy without spirit, although they have a large demand for flour, running night and day, and prices were unaltered: average, 57s on 680 qrs.

There was a large delivery of wheat from the farmers at Ipswich, which met a good sale at former prices. For another week or two liberal supplies may be expected, but so soon as harvest commences, the men will be better employed than threshing out corn: average, 51s 5d on 1,072 qrs. High prices were current for the small quantity of spring corn offering.

The fresh arrivals at Mark lane on Wednesday were limited of English, but liberal of foreign, and the morning being somewhat finer, trade was on the whole slow, but at Monday's prices for good wheat. There was not quite so ready a sale for oats, and the quantity on sale being increased, the turn was in favour of the buyer.

The Scotch markets have been somewhat in favour of the buyers, particularly on the east coast. At Edinburgh there was a full delivery of wheat for the season, and the demand was inactive, at a decline of nearly 1s per qr: average, 57s 1d on 929 qrs. There were good imports up the Clyde for Glasgow, but only a moderate quantity at Grangemouth. With unsettled weather all the week, trade was good, and fine qualities of wheat were 1s to 2s per qr dearer. Flour was 6d to 1s per barrel higher, with a steady demand.

There was a large supply of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday, which met a dull sale at about former rates: average, 56s 7d on 725 qrs.

The quantity of wheat on sale at Bristol was moderate, and the millers took it off at full prices, trade pointing up for prime qualities: average, 49s 5d on 265 qrs.

At Uxbridge market prices of wheat were about the same generally; one choice sample made 67s per qr; the quantity offering was rather large: average, 50s 6d on 602 qrs.

The weekly averages were 51s 10d on 67,236 qrs wheat, 29s 4d on 1,921 qrs barley, 21s 4d on 12,481 qrs oats, 54s 3d on 175 qrs rye, 40s 4d on 2,165 qrs beans, and 37s 10d on 224 qrs peas. The week's average for wheat is higher than any week since the 18th November, 1848.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Friday were quite moderate, fair of Irish oats, with liberal imports of foreign articles of the trade. The very heavy fall of rain during a violent thunderstorm early on Thursday morning having been succeeded by unsettled weather since, caused more excitement in the trade generally, and wheat met a fair sale at prices fully as high as on Monday. There has been a good steady demand for flour at rather over former rates for all fine brands of American. Barley for grinding purposes continues in steady demand, and parcels in condition command full rates. There is nothing of moment passing in beans or peas, but both articles were held high. With an increased supply of oats, prices have been in favour of the consumers; to-day, owing to the weather, the price was firmer. Floating cargoes on the whole have been in good request; Indian corn, from the unfavourable reports of potatoes, at higher rates, vessels everywhere are very scarce, and freights have rapidly advanced. In the Baltic very high rates for wheat are demanded:—at Danzig, fine high mixed, 54s; at Rostock, 52s for red; at Stettin, 50s to 51s, and 52s for Polish:—from the Black Sea, 49s to 50s for Marianopoli, 46s to 47s for Ghirka, 44s to 45s for G-atz 41s to 44s for Ibraila, and 42s for Roumelia—r coast, freight, and insurance included, whilst for barley 23s to 24s are the prices required for useful qualities from the south.

The London averages announced this day were—

Wheat.....	2,963 at 54 10
Barley.....	...
Oats.....	2,605 23 2
Rye.....	...
Beans.....	33 38 2
Peas.....	10 38 0

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	1,850	...	2,810	4,680	560 sacks
Irish.....	...	...	...	2,770	...
Foreign.....	22,130	14,910	...	16,620	4,040 — 8,860 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	5 8	54 60
Do do do white .....	...	56 62
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red .....	...	50 53
Northumberland & Scotch do .....	...	...
Rye ...Old... 32s 33s New	32 33	Blank..... 29 30
Barley...Grinding	27 29	Distilling .. 30 31
Malt...Brown	50 51	Palesley .. 58 62
Beans...Newlargeticks	35 37	Narrow .. 38 41
Do do	37 39	Do .. 42 43
Peas...Grey	34 35	Maple .. 36 37
White, old	39 40	Boilers .. 42 43
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks, feed	20 21	Short small .. 21 22
Scotch, Angus .....	...	...
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yonghal, black .....	...	...
Do, Galway 19s 2s, Dublin & Wexford, feed	20 21	Potato .. 22 23
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	20 21	Fine .. 22 23
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	21 22	Do .. 22 23
Flour...Irish per sack—s—s, Norfolk, &c.	36 43	Town .. 40 44
Tares...Spring	40 48	Winter .. 40 45

FOREIGN.		
Wheat...Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white	61 66	
Do do mixed and red	58 60	
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	58 59	
Silesian, red 57s 58s, white	59 60	
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	55 58	
Do do do, red	53 54	
Polish Odessa	50 53	
Russian, hard	42s 44s	Soft .. 49 53
Rhine, red	56 59	Old .. 58 60
Canadian, red	55 57	White .. 19 61
Italian and Tuscan, do	56 58	Do .. 60 62
Egyptian	35 40	Fine .. 41 43
Maize...Yellow	31 33	White .. 31 33
Barley...Grinding	25 30	Maiting .. 28 32
Beans...Ticks	34 39	Small .. 39 40
Peas...White 40s 42s, fine boilers	42 44	Maple .. 23 25
Oats...Dutch brew and thick .....	...	...
Russian feed .....	...	...
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland, feed .....	...	...
Flour...Danzig, per barrel—s—s, American .....	...	...
Tares...Large Gore 38s 42s, old 33s 36s, new .....	...	...

SEEDS.		
Linseed...Perqr crushing, Baltic 46s 49s, Odessa 45s 50s	Sowing ..	56 58
Rapeseed...Perlast do foreign 25 26, English ..	Fine new ..	27 28
Hempseed...Per qr large	Small	35 38
Canaryseed...Per qr new 42s 44s	Caraway per cwt	43 44
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown	8 11	White .. 7 10
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white, new	45 56	Red .. 36 48
Foreign do. do.	44 54	Do .. 28 46
Foreign do. do.	18 19	Choice .. 20 29
Linseed cake, foreign ... Parson 7 10s to 10 10s, English, per ton 9s to 9 1/2	Do ..	51 5s to 51 6s
Rape do do .....	...	...

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.
(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has continued rather active, a steady business having been done at full prices to a slight advance, and the transactions for export are large. The sales in West India to yesterday (Thursday) amounted to 2300 hhds and to, at last week's rates. 247 hhds 9 tons Barbadoes by auction were disposed of at 34s to 37s 6d for low to good yellow. Privately good brown sugars have brought 32s 6d to 33s; refining kinds, 33s to 35s. The supply of good grocery is rather small. There is no falling off in the weekly clearances for home consumption, and the stock is nearly 26,500 tons below that of last year at same period, this decrease being all upon colonial sugars.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday there were 7,251 bags submitted, and about 6,000 bags sold at extreme rates: low to good and fine yellow, 34s to 37s 6d; grey low to good, 33s to 36s; low dark heavy to fine brown, 28s 6d to 33s. The stock is rather under 6,000 tons, against 12,582 tons at same date in 1852.

Bengal.—2,369 bags met with a steady demand: good white Benares sold rather higher; other kinds at full rates: middling to fine white Benares, 36s to 40s; out of condition, 35s to 36s 6d; Date yellow Mauritius kind, 36s 6d to 31s 6d for good to fine; grainy yellow and white, 38s to 39s 6d.

Madras.—2,189 bags, oil damaged, sold at 34s to 37s for middling to good yellow; white, 39s, being full rates.

Foreign.—A fair business has been transacted in cargoes this week, and the public sales have gone off with some spirit. 889 bags Porto Rico sold at 34s 6d to 39s 6d for low to good yellow; extra fine, 41s to 41s 6d. 1,500 boxes Havana all found buyers: low mid to good yellow at 34s 6d to 38s. Yesterday 556 hhds Cuba muscovado nearly all sold at prices ranging from 31s to 38s for soft brown to fine yellow. 1,020 bags soft yellow Parais were bought in at 33s 6d. Two floating cargoes yellow Havana sold for an export: Nos. 143 to 15, 23s 6d to 24s, and one of 450 boxes white at 38s; one of brown Bahia brought 19s 3d for Gottenburgh; and one of 3,100 bags white Brazil, not insured, at 22s for Trieste. Several parcels sold on the spot at full prices.

Refined.—The market is firmer, with a great deal of inquiry for low goods, which have become scarce, and nothing can be bought under 46s: mid to good tilters, 46s 6d to 47s 6d, upwards. Wet lumps are of ready sale at 41s 6d to 49s 6d. Other articles without material change. Bonded sugars are more active. 10 lb loaves have sold at 36s; crushed is held at 31s for fine. In Dutch crushed there has been more business done, and rather higher rates are asked.

COFFEE.—The better qualities have been taken freely by the home trade, at full prices to a advance. A large quantity of plantation Ceylon was brought forward, the sales comprising 1,117 casks, 1,441 bbls and bags, but quite three-fourths found buyers: mid to good ordinary and bold, 59s to 70s; fine ordinary to low mid, 53s to 58s; triage to good ordinary, 40s 6d to 52s; peas, 65s to 70s 6d. Native Ceylon is held firmly. Nothing was done until yesterday, when 200 bags sold at 47s for good ordinary, being 6d advance. 54 bags Jamaica brought 53s to 53s 6d for fine ordinary. The stock of coffee at this port is about 1,200 tons larger than last year, and the deliveries for consumption show a similar increase. Mocha is inactive as for some time past. 762 cases Tellicherry only partly sold at high prices from 54s to 60s for fine ordinary to good bold; peas, 60s to 64s per cwt.

COCOA.—West India is without further alteration. 103 bags Grenada were sold at previous rates: from 29s to 31s for ordinary to good bright red. The stock consists of 274 casks, 14,884 brls and bags, against 318 casks, 16,538 brls and bags at same time last year. Foreign is scarce, and common kinds held for a further advance.

TEA.—The express by telegraph from Trieste received on Wednesday has given a firmer tone to the market, without however leading to any material change in prices, all parties awaiting the arrival of the letters. Common congou was quoted at 11s 1/2 yesterday, with buyers at that price; good qualities are more inquired after, also the better descriptions of green tea. The deliveries to this date show an increase of 2,127,000 lbs over last year's. Stock in the United Kingdom on 1st inst. 57,517,000 lbs, against 58,100,000 lbs in 1852.

RICE.—The transactions in East India have again been large at full rates for Bengal, while pinky Madras may be quoted rather dearer. 409 bags 1,354 packages Bengal found buyers at 11s to 12s for good rather broken to fine white. 2,541 bags pinky white Madras brought 10s to 10s 6d for middling to fair. 418 bags good Java sold at 12s. 3,786 bags rough Arracan were taken in at 9s 6d. Privately 25 to 30,000 bags have changed hands.

SAGO.—1,218 boxes pearl were bought in at full rates: bold grain, 33s to 25s; small and medium, 30s 6d to 32s.

PIMENTO is firm, 6d being paid for small parcels.

PEPPER.—1,785 bags were partly disposed of at steady rates: Sumatra, 4d; Penang and Batavia, dusty, 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d. White is higher. 85 cases good to fine white Tellicherry sold at 1s 1/2d to 1s 3/4d. 50 bags dingy Singapore taken in at 1 1/2d.

OTHER SPICES.—The sales in nutmegs are confined to 10 cases, which

brought steady rates: low to middling brown Penang, 2s 2d to 2s 10d per lb. Maca is quiet. Cassia lignea remains without further alteration. Of Jamaica ginger 74 barrels sold from 44s to 67s for ordinary to middling quality; common kinds of East India are quiet. The quarterly sales of cinnamon held on Monday contained 1,500 bales 48 boxes Ceylon, and 123 bales 48 boxes Telliherry, of which 978 bales and the boxes sold. Ceylon, 1st sort, ordinary to fine, 1s 11d to 2s 10d; 2nd, 1s 5d to 2s 1d; 3rd, 1s 3d to 1s 8d; Telliherry, 1s to 1s 3d. The sales went off without spirit, little more than one-half finding buyers, at full prices for a few bales: fine 1st sort, 2d to 3d decline on middling and good 1st sort, 1d to 2d decline on 2nd sort, and extreme rates for 3rd and broken, of which the proportion was unusually small.

RUM.—The market is quiet but firm, at last week's rates.
SALTPETRE.—There has been a limited business done in East India this week, but prices are not lower. 436 bags Bengal were partly sold: refrac 7, 25s 6d; 214, 25s; 64 taken in at 27s 6d. The stock is 3,368 tons, against 2,900 tons at same period of 1852.

NITRATE SODA remains quiet.
COCHINEAL.—The market has been inactive, and 269 bags submitted at public sale were nearly all bought in at last week's rates. Honduras silvers, good to fine sold at 4s 6d to 4s 8d; good ordinary small clean grain party held at 4s 2d to 4s 3d; blacks part sold at 4s 2d to 5s 9d for low to fine. Mexican silvers taken in at 4s 1d; a few selling at 4s to 4s 1d; blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 8d. Teneriffe blacks 4s 4d to 5s per lb.

LAC DYE continues as dull as possible.
DRUGS.—Cutch has been in demand at 38s, at which there appear buyers. Gambier remains flat. Turkey galls were held at 5l 5s for blue and 5s for white yesterday. Safflower is very firm, and good to fine qualities getting scarce. 20 bales good were taken in above the value. There is no alteration in turmeric. Roll annatto was held at 10d per lb.

DYEWOODS are steady, but there has not been much business done this week.
DRUGS.—At the public sales yesterday a small proportion of the goods offered found buyers, and prices were without material change. Castor oil went rather dearer: fine pale, 4 1/2d; yellow to good pale, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d per lb. East India star aniseeds at 75s to 75s 6d were lower. Cape aloes sold well at 47s to 51s for fair to good qualities. Oil cassia was bought in at 5s 4d, with the exception of a few lots sold at 5s 3d. China rhubarb is again dearer. Camphor has met with some inquiry rather under the market price. East India gum arabic sold steadily, and Barbary kinds were rather dearer. Shellac was chiefly bought in at high rates: fine blood and orange, 57s; common small liver kinds to fine reddish sold at 48s to 47s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—A very extensive business has been done in Scotch pig iron, at gradually advancing prices: 60s paid in the middle of the week, but this morning sales were made at 55s to 55s 6d. East India tin is rather higher, with few sellers; the last sales were at 110s to 110s 6d for Banca, and Straits at 107s. Spelter has met with more inquiry at 5s to 10s advance, the present price being 21 1/2s to 21 1/4s on the spot; 21 1/4s to 22l for arrival. Lead has ruled firmer, and there is a good demand for Spanish at 21l per ton. Copper is without alteration.

OILS.—A good deal of business has been transacted in pale seal at 34l to 34l 10s. Other common kinds of fish are quiet. Sperm also remains inactive, and has sold at lower rates. Linseed has been in moderate demand, but cannot now be quoted above 29s 3d to 29s 6d on the spot. Rape is less active at the improvement last quoted. Palm has sold at earlier rates: fine 37s to 37s 6d per cwt. Olive met with more inquiry, particularly the lower kinds. Coconut is steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE are dull of sale: English drawn, 44s; American, 1s to 1s 6d more, including cask.
JUTE in good demand. 870 bales sold at 20l 10s to 22l 17s 6d for mid to good quality, being the extreme value.

LINSEED.—Sales in Black Sea landed have been made as low as 49s, but the price for arrival remains without alteration. Linseed cakes are in active demand: finest American, 10l 2s 6d to 10l 5s; English, 9l to 9l 6s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market has been free from excitement, and prices experienced no material change since our last until this morning, when first sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, sold at 50s to 50s 3d; to arrive in the last three months, 51s demanded. Town tallow is the same as on Friday last.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, July 25.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	33,447	43,273	18,713
Delivered last week	1,148	530	1,002
Do. since 1st June	18,089	7,055	11,073
Arrived last week	1,188	516	311
Do. since 1st June	7,425	9,700	6,500
Price of YC on the spot... 37s 9d to 38s.....		37s 9d	51s 7d
Do. Town last Friday	39s 6d	39s 6d	52s 9d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Although the sales were large, the demand ruled steady at full prices. 825 hhds West India found buyers, and the transactions reached 3,116 casks for the week. 152 hhds and tree 350 brls Barbadoes brought 31s 6d to 37s; 144 hhds 80 lbs Jamaica, 32s 6d to 38s; crystallised Demerara, 32s 6d to 33s 6d. Mauritius—8,300 bags found buyers at Tuesday's rates. Bengal—6,898 bags were nearly all disposed of at the rates previously quoted. Madras—806 bags sold at 28s 6d to 31s 6d for brown to low yellow. Foreign—1,446 boxes white Havana part sold at 27s to 32s.

COFFEE.—122 casks plantation Ceylon were sold at full prices.
RICE.—1,079 bags cleaned Java part sold at 18s 6d to 22s 6d. 1,743 bags Bengal realised 11s 6d to 12s.

JUTE.—575 bags brought 21l 10s to 22l 5s, being rather higher rates.
IVORY.—About 30 tons found buyers at full prices: fine large teeth up to 50l.

SHELLS.—Bombay mother-of-pearl sold at high rates. Manila bought in at 112s 6d to 115s. Cowries: live, 62s to 70s; dead, 38s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt.
OIL.—50 tons East India fish brought 30l per ton; 30 casks Ceylon cocconut, 39s to 39s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at irregular prices. 68 casks Australian beef sold lower, from 48s 6d to 49s 3d; 153 casks ditto sheep, half sold at 49s 3d to 52s 3d, or 9d to 1s cheaper.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues very firm, and in some instances 6d advance has been obtained. In the bonded loaves continue in demand. Crushed remains firm. 400 puncheons treacle have been sold for forward delivery at 17s. In Dutch loaves 6d advance has been paid, viz, 6lb, 34s, and 10lb, 39s. About 250 to 300 tons crushed have been sold at 28s 6d, 26s 6d, and 27s, f. o. b. in Holland. Belgian loaves and crushed very firm.

GREEN FRUIT.—The cold and wet weather has had its effect upon the market. Some parcels of lemons, per steamer, from Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at a reduction of 2s to 3s per half-cheat. Barcelona nuts have further advanced 2s per bag. The sale of pine apples continues good.

DRY FRUIT.—There has been a revival in the demand for currants on the part of the wholesale trade, and large purchases have been made at 90s to 95s for good and middling old fruit. Clearances good. For raisins no business doing. The advices from Turkey and Spain are still unfavourable.

SEEDS.—Trade more active at the quotations, and canary and mustards of fine quality looking up.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not any alteration in the market this week. Farmers are not willing to take a time's price for their wool, which very much limits operations.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales are going off this week quite as favourably as at the commencement, and in some cases of well-conditioned fine qualities rather better.

FLAX.—The market fully supported for Egyptian flax.

HEMP.—Very little passing this week; prices the same.

COTTON.—The market continues steady, and a good business has been transacted at the full prices of last week. Yesterday 1,100 Madras, 300 experimental Surat, and 130 St Domingo were offered at public sale, nearly the whole of which were bought in above the market value, with the exception of 250 good experimental Surat, which sold at 5d per lb, and 100 St Domingo 5 1/2d to 6d; 500 Surat were sold after the sale. Sales of cotton wool from the 23d to the 28th inst. inclusive:—2,200 bales Surat, at 5d to 4 1/2d for very ordinary to good fair; 1,260 bales Madras, at 3 1/2d for middling fair Western; and 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d for very middling to good fair Tinnivelly; 350 bales Bengal, at 3 1/2d for middling.

TOBACCO.—Market quiet, but very firm at present quotations.

TIMBER.—The wood market is very lively, and prices are rather advanced. The import from Canada has begun with higher rates for pine deals than have been seen for many years. The rate of freight being excessively high, precludes the chance of profit on importations. The large export of wood to Australia has had a visible effect on the bonded stock of foreign deals.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The demand for almost all kinds of leather has continued unabated during the past week. The supply at Leadenhall on Tuesday was considerably reduced, and prices of all articles were fully supported. Good crop hides of 40 lbs to 50 lbs were wanted. Light English butts realised a further advance of 1/2d per lb. Prime calf-skins were very scarce, and in request at an advance of 1/2d to 1d per lb. At the public sales of foreign raw goods last week the salted New South Wales hides brought an advance of 1/2d per lb. Of the 100,000 East India hips brought forward, a large proportion was sold at about the rates of the previous sale. The whole of the Singapore and Penang buffaloes found buyers at fully former prices.

METALS.—Copper is firm, without change of price. In Scotch pig iron there has been a large speculative business done, and prices were pushed up to 52s 6d and 60s, from which the reaction has been sudden to 55s 6d, at which there are buyers. Foreign tin has also advanced, and Banca cannot be bought under 112l, and this only to a limited extent. Spelter is firm, and 22l for arrival has been again paid. A fair business is doing.

PROVISIONS

Both bacon and butter market very brisk; fine bacon making 70s for shipment to August; the market cleared at the same price landed. Fine Friesland rather flat, at 100s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	8,404	8,588	2,711	1,900
1852	27,462	6,767	1,216	2,715
1853	12,899	7,683	3,810	1,457

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	13,867
Foreign do.	9,478
Bale Bacon	196

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 25.—The supplies of meat on offer since our last report having been on the increase, the general demand has ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency.

FRIDAY, July 29.—Each kind of meat moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcase.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 25.—During the last week the import of foreign stock into London amounted to 12,422 head. In the corresponding period of 1852, we received 7,022; in 1851, 7,128; in 1850, 5,146; in 1849, 4,209; in 1848, 4,253; and in 1847, 5,152 head.

To-day's market was very extensively supplied with all kinds of foreign stock, the general quality of which was inferior. The demand ruled heavy, and prices were fully 2d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last. The Hamburg sheep sold at an average of about 17s per head. There was a considerable increase in the arrivals of home-fed beasts, but there was a great deficiency in their general weight and condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of quite 2d per 8 lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 6d, but a few superior Scots realised 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 900 Scots and short-horns; from the northern grazing districts, 1,200 short-horns; from other parts of England, 700 Herefords, ruts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 390 horned and polled Scots.

We were heavily supplied with sheep, all kinds of which moved off slowly, at a fall in the currencies obtained on this day of nearly 2d per 8 lbs. The general top figure for Downs was 5s per 8 lbs.

The number of lambs was good, whilst the lamb trade was in a depressed state and prices were fully 4d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last.

Calves, the supply of which was large, moved off slowly, at from 2d to, in some instances, 4d per 8 lbs less money.

There was a very slow sale for pigs, the value of which had a downward tendency.

SUPPLIES.

	July 28, 1851.	July 26, 1852.	July 25, 1853.
Beasts	3,930	4,078	4,558
Sheep	33,090	33,890	32,010
Calves	213	450	497
Pigs	410	360	316

FRIDAY, July 29.—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was seasonably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's decline in the quotations. Prime Down sheep were scarce, and quite as dear; otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. We had a dull sale for lambs—the supply of which was rather extensive—at a further decline in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. Calves moved off heavily, and, in some instances, realised a downward tendency.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offus.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	2	0	3	Inferior sheep	3	4	0	3
Second quality do	3	5	3	10	Second quality sheep	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	2	Prime Coarse-wooled do	4	0	4	4
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	5	Southdowns	4	1	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	6	4	2	Ditto out of the wool	4	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	4	4	10	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Sucking Calves	20	0	25	0	Small porkers	2	5	4	0
Lambs	4	1	5	10	Quarter and Pigs	20	0	25	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,094; sheep and lambs, 13,000; calves, 542; pigs, 456.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 450; sheep, 2,990; calves, 480.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, July 25.—The market continues very inactive; yet we have scarcely any change to notice in prices. The plantation accounts are by no means favourable. The imports into London last week were 60 bales from Ostend, 149 ditto from Hamburg, 244 ditto from Antwerp, and 3 ditto from Amsterdam. Mid and East Kent pockets, 130s to 180s; Weald of Kent, 128s to 145s; and Sussex, 115s to 130s per cwt.

FRIDAY, July 29.—The accounts from the plantations are by no means favourable, yet the inquiry for all kinds of hops is very inactive, at last week's prices. The duty is called 1-0-0/6d. Mid and East Kent pockets, 131s to 180s; Weald of Kent ditto, 128s to 145s; and Sussex ditto, 115s to 130s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, July 25.—This market to-day was completely glutted with home produce, and we very much regret to state that the disease in this valuable esculent has made its appearance with exceeding virulence. Trade moderate, at the annexed prices—from 3s to 3s 6d per cwt, or from 6s to 70s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 98s to 100s; inferior ditto, 80s to 85s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 28s to 34s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, with a middling demand at the annexed prices:—Good hay, 100s to 115s; inferior ditto, 65s to 80s; best clover, 115s to 126s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 32s to 36s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 25.—Burnhope 15s—Carr's Hartley 17s 6d—Cragwood Hartley 17s—Holywell 18s—Howard's West Hartley Netheron 17s 3d—Longridge's West Hartley 17s 6d—New Pelton Main 15s 3d—Ravensworth Hartley 17s 6d—Stobart's Hartley 16s—Tanfield Moor Buses 16s—West Hartley 17s 6d—Willington Hartley 15s 9d—Wyham 16s 6d. Walls End:—Framwellgate 17s—Horton 17s—Johnson 16s 6d—Riddell 17s—Belmont 17s 3d—Bradyll 17s 9d—Hotton 18s—Haswell 18s 3d—Lambton 17s 9d—Lumley 17s—Russell's Hutton 17s 9d—Scarborough 17s—Stewart's 18s—Cassop 17s 9d—Denison 17s—Hough Hall 17s 3d—Kelloe 17s 9d—West Kelloe 17s—South Hartlepool 17s 6d—South Kelloe 17s 3d—Tees 18s—Thorneley 17s—Pease's West 16s—St Helen's Tees 15s 6d—Woodhouse Close 16s 6d—Eden Main 17s 3d—Cowpen 17s 6d—Derwentwater West Hartley 17s 6d. Ship at market, 99; sold, 97; unsold, 2.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.—Burnhope 15s—Holywell 18s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netheron 17s 6d—New Pelton Main 15s 3d—West Hartley 18s 6d—Willington Hartley 17s. Walls-end:—Acorn Close 17s—Framwellgate 17s—Gibson 16s 9d—Hedley 17s—Johnson 16s 9d—Belmont 17s 3d—Hotton 18s—Lambton 17s 9d—Lumley 17s—Fenner 17s—Plummer 17s 6d—Russell's Hutton 17s 9d—Stewart's 18s 3d—Backhouse 17s 3d—Cassop 17s 9d—South Kelloe 17s 3d—Tees 18s—Pease's West 16s—Eden Main 17s 3d—Gray's West Hartley 17s 6d. Ships at market, 48; sold, 48.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)
We have had more inquiry, but the sales have not been to any extent, which is chiefly to be accounted for, from most of the leading buyers being engaged at the public sales in London.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Since the late meeting of ironmasters in Staffordshire, there has been more confidence in the markets, and orders having been more freely given out in consequence, a better feeling exists. Welsh iron has advanced this week 3s to 10s per ton, owing to an important strike for wages by the workmen in one or two of the largest works, which must materially curtail production. Some large purchases of Scotch pig iron, by speculators, in the early part of the week, had the effect of advancing prices 4s or 5s per ton, but this excitement having subsided, prices have again receded 2s to 3s per ton, the market closing heavily. Copper firm. Lead dull. Spelter and tinplates in better demand.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, July 23, 1853.

CORN dull, very good wheat obtainable at 244, and business being stopped by the rate of freight.
DEALS nominal from the same cause.
FLAX.—About 400 tons minor dealers' have been taken at 123, 107, and 93, for the 3 sorts, and a trifle of the best dealers at 125, 110, and 100; and all now hold for an advance. The supply is estimated at 950,000 to 1,000,000 pds, of which only 150 to 200,000 remain in first hands.
HEMP.—With the exception of 250 tons "picked" clean at 89; fresh business is confined to trifles for ready ships at our quotations. Shipments proceed rapidly.
LINSEED.—The purchases of the week are estimated at 15,000 cists at 22½ to 25 according to quality, on the spot, and 27 to 27½ for Kama and Morshansk for delivery in Aug. or by 10th Sept.
POTASHER.—Buying at 53, at which rather sellers.
TALLOW.—Following the London advices the market is very unsettled. Settlement, for the month closed at 151 to 152; since then 144 has been accepted for trifles on the spot, while 145 is generally asked. For August 142 accepted for 101 casks, and 141 talked of. Both buyers and sellers wait further advices.
FRIED.—Even at our quotations, hardly any room to be had. Lighterage likewise high and scarce.

The Gazette.

Friday, July 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Phipps and Orrell, Cheltenham, surgeons—W. and J. Jennings, New Windsor, common brewers—R. and J. P. Fowler, Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, farmers—Sheldrake, Mumford, and Chapman, Stowmarket, wine merchants; as far as regards T. Sheldrake—Shackell and Care, Bath, carpenters—Chilton and Holdgate, Manchester, plumbers—Winkfield, Bell, and Co., East Greenwich, cement manufacturers—Sharples and Tunnah, Bolton-in-Moors, cheese factors—Brown and Co., Sutton-in-Lonsdale, and Settle, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—Sharp and Undermaur, Devonshire terrace, High street, Marylebone, attorneys—Russell and Co., Newport, Monmouthshire, shipbrokers—Lover and Rhodes, Farnworth, Lancashire, joiners—Taylor and Jull, Maidstone, chymists—Picope and Parkinson, Bothfold, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers—

Ashham and Moreton, Eckington, Derbyshire, surgeons—Bland and Voort, Watling street, wholesale perfumers—T. and E. J. White, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, grocers—Makant and Watson, Oakenshaw, near Bury, calico printers—Wilson, Hawksorth, Moss, and Ellison, United States and Canada, merchants; as far as regards J. Moss—Brown and Co., architects—Shaw and Blackett, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, house agents—Cowell, Jessop, and Hopkinson, Huddersfield, fancy, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards J. Hopkinson—Cawley and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, drapers; as far as regards T. Leigh—Stewart, Rowell, and Co., Aberdeen Comb manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Salkeld, Basinghall street, warehouseman—second div of 7½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.
J. H. Dunne and J. Venables, Craven street, Strand, shipowners—div of 20s, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.
J. F. B. Cabburn, Cumberland row, King's cross, St Pancras, licensed victualler—first div of 2s, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.
W. Robinson, Grand Junction terrace, Edgware road, upholsterer—first div of 5s, on Saturday, the 23d inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sandbrook court, Basinghall street.
J. J. Nicholas, Newport, Monmouthshire, timber merchant—third div of 1s 6d (in addition to 14s previously declared), any Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Bristol.
C. B. Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, common brewer—first div of 1s, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
S. C. Harrison, Sunderland, linen draper—first div of 3s 6d on new profits; and second div of 2d, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
J. Skidmore, Sutton, near Macclesfield, pasteboard manufacturer—first div of 4s 10½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.
E. Clark and H. Bleakley, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, ironmongers—further div of 1s 1½d, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.
R. Battersby, Liverpool, ironfounder—first div of 1s 6d, any Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Francis Harrison, Chelmsford, grocer.

Tuesday, July 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Holden, Taylor, and Andrews, Bolton and Leigh, Lancashire, attorneys; as far as regards J. Taylor—Taylor and Andrews, Bolton-in-Moors, Lancashire, attorneys—H. Grylls, F. Symons, and W. M. Grylls, Redruth, Cornwall, printers of ticketing papers—Duncan and Co., Lancashire and Gilvich Mainish Collieries, Cardiff, and elsewhere—Rossiter and Co., London wall, wholesale clothiers—Barnett and Waters, Lower Charles street, Northampton square, Clerkenwell—Foster, Fletcher, and Co., Woodhouse Carr, near Leeds, cloth finishers—Bertran and Co., Red Lion square, Middlesex, die sinkers—Sainbury and Lemm, London road, St George-the-Martyr, auctioneers—Webster and Co., Liverpool, shipbrokers—Bayley and Dewhurst, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinners; as far as regards R. Dewhurst—King and Co., Plymouth, ale brewers—John Robinson and Co., Hexham, Northumberland, carriers—Harwick and Co., and Harwick and Faulkner, Wolverhampton, tea dealers—Wood, Green, and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, clock makers—Perrin and Chapman, Kingswood, Gloucestershire, woollen cloth manufacturers—Gibby and Last, Melton, Suffolk, builders—H. Van Wart, sen., H. Van Wart, jun., I. N. Hopkins, and W. Van Wart, Birmingham, and elsewhere, merchants; as far as regards H. Van Wart, jun.—Shaw and Co., Blackett and Shaw, and Shaw and Blackett, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, house agents—Whitbread and Starkey, West Smithfield, sheep salesmen—Mason and Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinners; as far as regards B. Mason—Baddley and Co., Gloucester, tailors—Hartley and Howorth, Rochdale, booksellers—Gane and Fowles, Evercreech, Somersetshire, carpenters—R. and H. Bazley, Manchester, cotton yarn merchants—Coward and Parkinson, Preston, joiners—Crossland and Co., Leeds, brush manufacturers—Robertson and Sons, Glasgow, and elsewhere, sewed muslin manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Brockwell, Old Broad street, merchant—first div of 1s 7d, on any Tuesday before the 11th of August, or any Tuesday after the 1st of October, at Mr Pennell's, 6 Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
R. M. Marchant—div of 90s, on the separate estate, and W. Williams—first div of 10s, on the separate estate, on any Tuesday before the 11th of August, or any Tuesday after the 1st of October, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
J. Winter, Holborn hill, clothier—first div of 1s 1d, on any Tuesday, except between the 11th of August and 1st of October, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
T. B. and W. Miller, Henstridge villas, St John's wood, builders—first div of 1s 1½d, on any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
F. A. Butt, Henry street, Peatonville, grocer—first div of 7s 3d, on any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
C. Wheeler, St Martin's lane, woollendrapery—second div of 5½d, on any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
E. Rust, Good Easter, Essex, brickmaker—third div of 1s 1½d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
J. and G. J. Whitfield, Lamb's Conduit street, chessmongers—second div of 2s 4½d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
T. Paterson and T. Harwood, 81a lane, hat manufacturers—first div of 2s 8½d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
E. Loman and T. K. Bryan, Old Swan pier, Upper Thames street, wharfingers—second div of 4s 6d, on the separate estate of T. K. Bryan, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
T. Coleman, St Alban's, victualler—second div of 4d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
H. Stagg, Croydon, grocer—first div of 4s 11d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
J. Hunter, jun., Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant—first div of 2½d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
D. Sinclair, Bath place, Peckham, apothecary—first div of 7½d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
B. Will, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, brewer—first div of 1s 9d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
E. F. Green, Leadenhall street, merchant—fourth div of 2d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
T. Corby, Lower Eaton street, Pimlico, builder—first div of 3s 4d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
J. Bennett, Woolwich, carpenter—first div of 4s 3d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
J. Turner, Uckfield, Sussex, grocer—first div of 6s 1d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
F. Clarke, jun., Bury St Edmund's, innkeeper—first div of 1s 1d, on Thursday next, and subsequent Thursday, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
O. Shore, Sheffield, banker—first div of 15s, on the separate estate, on Saturday, July 26, at Mr Young's, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

Nathaniel Bradford Pierpoint, Little Fultney street, Golden square, surgeon.
Charles James Plant, Goswell street, licensed victualler.
John Fiddaman, Newark-upon-Trent, carrier.
Thomas Casson, Liverpool, coach builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Toshack, Glasgow, cabinet maker.
A. Bruce, Fordoun, Kincardineshire, innkeeper.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Miller, Dorking, Surrey, auctioneer.
Joseph Newman, Westleigh, Gloucestershire, innkeeper and carpenter and builder.
Robert Cocker, formerly of New York, America, merchant, and now of Hathersage, Derbyshire, needle manufacturer.
John Mellor, Manchester, innkeeper.
William Thomas, the younger, Haworth, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.
Robert Nelson, Mary Nelson, and Robert Nelson the younger, Darlington, Durham, provision and porter merchants.
John Seeger, Hungerford wharf, Strand, wine and spirit merchant.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY v. HUDSON.—The Master of the Rolls gave his final judgment in this case on Monday. He observed that the defendant could not be held liable to pay interest on the sum which had been in dispute between the plaintiff and himself—viz., 9,001/4s. There was no doubt but that the transaction was very irregular in the first instance, but the defendant had, when called upon, paid the sum demanded of him (minus 1/4s, which he now agrees to pay), and the plaintiffs had accepted that sum, and thus the account was closed between them, and could not now be re-opened.

GREAT WESTERN.—The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, to be held on the 18th August, is afterwards to be made special "for the purpose of considering and determining the expediency of converting, under the provisions of an act passed in the present session, a portion of the borrowed capital of the Company into Great Western Mortgage Stock, or Irredeemable Mortgage Annuities, to be created and issued either by agreement to the holders of the mortgages or other securities of the Company, or to be issued to other persons to pay off the mortgages or other securities which may become due and payable, and also to fix and determine the amount and conditions on which such mortgage stock or mortgage annuities respectively shall be created and issued."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—At the next half-yearly meeting of this Company a dividend of 5s 3d per share, or at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, will be declared.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Monday at the Bridge-house hotel, London bridge, for the general purposes of the undertaking, and also to determine upon the consolidation into a 5 per cent. stock of the 5 per cent. 50/ shares of the company, lettered F, to be henceforth denominated "Five per Cent. Stock No. 3." Mr S. Laing, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman entered into a variety of details with regard to the necessity and advantages of increasing the accommodation for the traffic, and placing the property in greater security. After some discussion the report was received and adopted, and resolutions were passed authorising the directors to borrow 45,930/1, and to take 5,088/ from the reserve fund to pay for renewals of the permanent way during the half-year, and to expend the balance in the renewal of the permanent way and other renewals, and to add nothing more to that fund. Resolutions were passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 1/16s per cent. for the half-year, and authorising the directors to convert the 5 per cent. 50/ shares into 5 per cent. stock No. 3.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—The French Government has granted concessions for the railway from Rheims to Mezières and Charleville, with a branch line to Sedan, and for the railway from Beauvais to Creil. These concessions have been granted to an Anglo-French company, among the members of which are the Duke de Mouchy, the Count Simeon, Mr John Masterman, and M. Uzelli.

UPPER INDIA.—At the special meeting of the Upper India Railway Company, held on Thursday, the proposed arrangements for amalgamation with the East India Railway Company were unanimously adopted.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, July 25.—The railway market open with firmness, and prices were supported up to nearly the close of business, when a slight relaxation took place. Central of France were last quoted 1/4 to 1/2 pm. No essential alteration occurred in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, operations having been limited throughout. Mining descriptions were steady, and those connected with the West Indies were rather more freely dealt in. Metcalf left off 5/4 to 6/4 pm; Jamaica, 2/4 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1 pm; and Sue River, 1/4 to 1 pm.

TUESDAY, July 26.—The railway market was quiet to-day, and very little alteration occurred in prices. Central of France were quoted 1/4 to 1/2 pm. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies remained steady, as were also those connected with the various mining undertakings. Metcalf left off 5/4 to 6/4 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1 pm; Jamaica, 2/4 to 3 pm; and Sue River, 1/4 to 1 pm.

WEDNESDAY, July 27.—The railway market was firm, without essential change in general quotations. The preparations for the settlement show that the rates of continuation will be light. Central of France closed at 1/4 to 1/2 pm. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was not much activity, but prices in some cases were quoted at an advance. Mining descriptions were steady. Metcalf left off 5/4 to 6/4 pm; Jamaica, 2/4 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1 pm; and Sue River, 1/4 to 1 pm.

THURSDAY, July 28.—The railway market was steady, and prices, with few exceptions, were well supported up to the close of business. The arrangement of the account occupied the chief attention of the operators. Central of France were last quoted 1/4 to 1/2 pm. There was no important change in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, but those connected with mining undertakings were rather heavy. Metcalf left off 5/4 to 6/4 pm; Jamaica, 2/4 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1 pm; and Sue River, 1/4 to 1 pm.

FRIDAY, July 29.—English railway shares have been much quieter, at lower rates. The French and Belgian lines have also receded. Gold mine shares have been nominal, and land companies heavy. Banks steady, and the Colonial have risen 1/4.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—There was a grand drill day on Tuesday, but the attendance of visitors was not a large one.

A MIDLAND CRYSTAL PALACE.—A project (originating with Mr Samuel Beale, the deputy-chairman of the Midland Railway Company) has been started for erecting in Sutton Coldfield Park, near Birmingham, a public edifice after the plans of and for similar purposes to those of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and moreover there appears to be every probability of its success. A very numerous and most influential meeting of magistrates, merchants, and manufacturers of Birmingham, at which the Mayor presided, was held at the public office on Tuesday last, when the proposal of Mr Beale was fully discussed and unanimously approved.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—Forty public acts have been passed during the present session, which began in November, and at Christmas adjourned to February. About 100 more public acts are likely to be passed before the prorogation, towards the latter end of August.

ETON COLLEGE.—On Saturday last the usual election speeches were delivered at Eton College.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to July 23, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on July 23 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles duty free, the duties for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	34,129	48,770	43,160	44,174	27,935	19,623
East India	33,313	24,438	29,566	33,948	26,772	13,134
Mauritius	23,404	26,017	17,475	24,720	12,079	5,987
Foreign	---	---	19,554	13,124	---	---
	113,846	99,225	107,755	115,966	66,843	38,744
Foreign Sugar	Exported		---		---	
Oberlin, Siam, & Manilla	4,970	3,208	2,266	1,964	4,465	3,660
Havana	5,410	9,026	6,265	2,762	13,190	14,285
Porto Rico	1,573	2,103	1,698	807	129,505	2,310
Brazil	2,120	8,190	4,779	4,084	9,210	9,922
	14,223	22,527	14,408	9,657	31,581	31,195

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America... 23 9/16 per cwt.
Mauritius... 25 4/8
East Indies... 28 1/4
The average price of the three... 24 1/2

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	2,434	4,503	2,659
	2,978	2,978	2,978

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	1,284,615	1,124,330	372,495	767,345	636,030	681,780	1,475,610	956,023
E. India	134,415	76,345	204,410	96,490	48,105	5,390	129,505	114,835
Foreign	18,810	22,500	21,105	21,330	2,590	2,025	97,650	75,915
	1,437,840	1,223,175	797,810	865,165	686,655	690,165	1,699,165	1,146,823

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	24,748	22,123	1,456	2,799
Foreign	4,577	4,548	2,673	3,511
	29,325	26,671	4,129	6,310

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	11,554	6,848	2,049	2,212
Ceylon	108,746	124,777	95,307	31,193
Total BP	120,300	131,625	97,356	33,405
Mocha	10,099	19,411	1,508	2,223
Foreign E.I.	2,948	3,997	2,124	831
Mslabar	---	343	1	175
St Domingo	---	6,946	25	464
Hav. & P Rio	4,482	1	856	72
Brazil	30,643	37,813	18,584	16,993
Africa	14	108	---	35
Total For.	48,136	68,314	23,094	20,425
Grand tot.	168,436	199,939	120,450	53,830

ICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British E.I.	7,880	11,714	5,122	2,490	8,515	11,870	13,235
Foreign E.I.	498	1,540	765	246	688	635	497
Total	8,378	13,254	5,887	2,736	9,203	12,505	13,732

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	91	116	4	5	86	125	143
Black	328	1,134	148	783	555	852	1,241

NUTMEGS.

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	73	1,007	103	119	589	710	1,223
CAS. LIG.	3,760	1,836	2,527	1,075	1,014	863	1,777
CINNAMON.	4,606	2,515	2,687	2,488	382	551	4,528

PIMENTO.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	11,392	11,352	7,748	8,367	2,692	2,504	3,606

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCUMERAL.	7,094	3,172	---	---	5,139	7,189	11,131
LAC DYE.	1,622	4,401	---	---	2,408	3,160	7,069
LOGWOOD.	2,521	1,839	---	---	3,515	1,844	1,300
FUSTIC.	901	210	---	---	667	1,800	1,701

INDIGO.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India.	17,424	13,954	---	---	17,179	17,632	50,227
Spanish.	3,284	2,945	---	---	1,772	1,507	1,986

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potash.	5,258	6,706	---	---	4,723	7,019	2,955
Nitrate of Soda.	1,854	2,692	---	---	1,781	771	470

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American.	1,517	1,097	---	---	422	1,232	1,259
Brazil.	157	150	---	---	157	36	82
East India.	13,201	93,232	---	---	23,254	42,908	38,637
Liverpl., all kinds.	1,491,353	1,331,020	137,310	135,580	1,094,780	1,116,170	694,580
Total.	1,506,333	1,625,499	137,310	135,580	1,120,613	1,160,348	734,337

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

Prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 25 6d 27 0d Montreal 25 6 27 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 25 0 26 6 Montreal 25 0 26 6

Cocoa duty 1d p lb. West India per cwt 29 0 41 0 Guayaquil 31 0 35 0 Brazil 25 0 30 0

Coffee duty 1d p lb. Jamaica, good middling to fine 60 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd 45 0 47 0 to fine 61 0 76 0 fine ord to middling 51 0 60 0

Choriban & Batavia, yel. 49 0 52 0 pale and mixed 44 0 48 0

Madras and Tellicherry 42 0 44 0 Malabar and Mysore 42 0 45 0

St Domingo 42 0 45 0 Brazil, ord to fine ord 39 0 45 0

Costa Rica 46 0 56 0 Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 58 0 65 0

Cotton duty free Bengal 0 3 0 42 Madras 0 34 0 42

Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 52 0 62

New Orleans 0 0 0 0 Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free Cochineal Honduras silver 3 4 4 6

Black 4 0 5 10 Mexican silver 0 0 0 0

Black 4 0 5 10 Lac Dye D.T. 2 0 2 4

B. Mysore 1 10 1 11 Turmeric Bengal 10 0 12 0

Java and Madras 9 0 11 6 China 0 0 0 0

Terra Japonica Cutch 27 6 35 0

Gambier 31 0 0 0 Mywoods duty free

Sable Wood 10 0 0 0 Caswood 18 0 25 15

Fustic, Cuba 9 10 10 0 Jamaica 5 10 6 0

Savanna 5 10 6 0 St Domingo 5 9 0 0

Zanto 7 9 0 0 Logwood, Campeachy 7 5 7 10

Honduras 5 10 8 15 Jamaica 5 9 5 5

St Domingo 3 15 4 0 Nicaragua Wood Lima 16 10 17 15

Solid 10 0 15 0 small and middling 8 0 12 0

Red Saunders 5 5 5 15 Sapan Wood, Bimas 12 0 14 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, 1 0 0 0

New 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 0 2 9 bitter 0 0 0 0

Butter—Waterford Carlou 96 0 94 0

Cork 92 0 90 0 Limerick 65 0 88 0

Freiland, fresh 100 0 98 0 Kiel and Holstein, fms 94 0 0 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 5 0 7 1/2

Do. & R Granda, salted 0 4 0 5 1/2 Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7

dry salted 0 4 0 5 1/2 salted 0 4 0 5 1/2

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 7 Cape, salted 0 3 0 4 1/2

New South Wales 0 3 0 4 East India 0 0 0 0

Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 10 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 6 0 8 6

German do 6 0 9 0 Indigo duty free

Bengal per lb 5 3 8 2 Oude 2 9 4 3

Madras 1 9 3 9 Kaurpah 3 0 7 0

Manilla 0 0 0 0 Spanish 2 8 6 8

Caraca 0 0 0 0 Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 45 lb 10 1 1

do 50 65 0 11 1 3 English Butts 16 24 1 2 1 5

do 25 36 1 2 1 10 Foreign do 16 25 1 1 1 3

do 28 36 1 3 1 5 Calf Skins 20 35 1 0 1 6

do 40 55 1 2 1 10 do 80 100 1 1 1 5

Dressing Hides 1 0 1 2 Shaved do 1 2 1 4 1/2

Horse Hides, English 0 8 0 11 do Spanish, per hide 9 0 18 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 1 1 6 do East India 0 10 1 6

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 0 0

Bottoms 1 2 0 0 Old 0 10 0 0

Touch cake, p ton 107 10 0 0 Tile 107 10 0 0

IRON per ton Bars, &c. British 0 0 0 0

Nail rods 1 15 0 0 Hoops 10 10 0 0

Sheets 11 10 0 0 Fig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0 Fig, No. 1, Clyde 2 17 0 0

Swedish, in bond 11 10 12 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 23 0 0 0

sheet 25 0 0 0 red lead 25 0 0 0

white do 25 0 0 0 patent shot 26 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 22 0 0 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kgals 16 0 17 0

in faggots 0 0 0 0 SELLER, for, per ton 22 0 0 0

TIN duty free English blocks, p ton 107 0 0 0

bars 108 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. nominal

Straits do 0 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 30s 6d 0s 0d

Coke, 1 C 24 0 0 0 Molasses duty B.P. 3s 6d, For 4s 6d

British best, d p p cwt 0 0 0 0 Patent 0 0 0 0

S.P. West India 0 0 0 0 Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 25 gal 34 10 34 15

Seeds Caraway, for, old, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Eggs, new 4s 50s, 0 0 0 0 Canary per qr 44 0 48 0

Clover, red per cwt 45 0 55 0 white 52 0 60 0

Coriander 13 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 45 0 50 0

English 56 0 58 0 Mustard, br, p bush 9 0 12 0

white 6 0 10 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 276 0 228 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 15 0 17 0

Coastbuzar 12 0 15 0 Gonatea 12 0 16 0

Comercolly 12 0 19 0 Baulnah, &c. 8 0 0 0

China, Tsatie 16 0 19 0 Raws—White Nov 25 0 30 0

Fossombrone 23 0 25 6 Bologna 20 0 22 0

Frituli 18 0 23 6 Royals 20 0 21 0

De superior 22 0 23 0 Bergam 22 0 25 6

Milan 22 0 25 6 Omeazines Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 29 6

Do 24-28 27 0 28 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 0 29 0

Do 24-26 26 0 27 0 Do 28-32 26 0 0 0

TRANS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 27 6 Do 24-28 24 6 25 6

BATIAS—Short rec 14 9 15 3 Long do 13 6 14 0

PERSIANS 12 3 13 3 Spices, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar, prib 0 4 0 4 1/2 Eastern 0 3 0 4

white 0 2 0 1 1/2 Pimento, duty 5s, mid. 5 5 0 6

and good 5 5 0 6 CINNAMOON duty 2d per lb

Malabar, 1, 2, 3 1 5 2 8 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9

CASSIA LIGNEA, duty 1d per lb, p cwt 120 0 125 0

CLOVES, duty 6s Amboyana and Ben- coolen 0 8 1 3

Bombon and Zanzibar 2 7 0 7 1/2 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s

East India com. p cwt 19 0 21 0 African 19 0 20 0

MAZE, duty 1s 1 and 2 2 7 3 3

Nutmeg, duty 1s 2 2 4 3 SPIRITS—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For 10s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal 2 8 3 10

80 to 35 3 4 4 0 fine marks 4 6 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 4 2 6 30 to 40 2 6 2 10

Leeward I., P to 5 O P 2 0 2 1

East India, proof 1 11 2 0 Brandy duty 15s p gal

1847... p 6 2 2 4 1848... 8 0 8 2

1st brands 1849... 7 10 8 0 1850... 7 9 7 11

SUGAR—REF. cent, p lb Dutch superior per cwt 30 6 0 0

No. 1 30 0 0 0 No. 2 and 3 25 0 26 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 27 6 0 0 No. 2 25 6 27 0

Pieces, &c. 25 6 29 0 Bastards 25 0 0 0

Treacle 16 6 17 0 Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 1st Y C 21 3 51 6

N. S. Wales 49 0 51 0 Tar—Stockholm, p bri 17 0 17 3

Arachangi 21 0 21 6 Tea duty 1s 10d per lb

Congo, com to but mid, 1d ra. str. and str. blk. 1/2 0 1 1 1/2

fine and Pekoe kinds 1 4 4 2 0 Souchong, but mid to fine 1 0 2 0

Pekoe, flowery 1 4 4 0 orange 0 0 0 0

scented 1 2 2 2 Oolong 1 1 1 9

Hyson Skin 0 10 1 0 Twankay 1 0 1 1

Hyson, common 1 4 1 3 middling to good 1 8 1 11

fine 2 0 3 0 Young Hyson, Canton 1 1 1 2

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 5 2 4 Gunpowder, Canton 1 1 1 4

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 6 3 6 Imperial 1 0 3 0

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

Danvic and Memel 72 0 20 80 Riga 75 0 80 0

Swedish 66 0 72 0 Canada red pine 70 0 80 0

yellow pine 70 0 85 0 New Brunswick do, large 85 0 95 0

do, small 60 0 68 0 Quebec oak 100 0 110 0

Satic 70 0 100 0 African—duty free 180 0 200 0

Indian teak duty free 260 0 280 0 Waincot logs, 18ft. each 75 0 105 0

Deal, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per tons, Norway per 120 of 18ft. 220 0 26

Swedish 14ft 21 27 Russian, Petersburg standard 15 18

Canada 1st pine 10 18 2nd 13 14

spruce, per 120 12ft 18 29 Danvic deck, each 188 to 226

Baltic per mille 150 to 190 Quebec 72 15

Tobacco duty 3s per lb Maryland, per lb, bond 0 3 0 8

Virginia leaf 0 24 0 7 1/2 strip 0 7 0 11

Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 7 strip 0 8 0 9

Negrohead 0 6 2 0 Columbian leaf 0 11 1 6

Havana 1 0 3 0 Havana cigars, 1d duty 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For Spirits 9 10 0

Rough per cwt p 9 9 10 0 Eng. Spirits, without eks 44 0 44 6

Foreign do, with casks 45 0 45 6

Wool—English, per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, Sc. Down hogs 17 6 18 0

Half-bred hogs 16 10 17 10

Kent fleeces 16 19 17 10

S. Down ewes & wethers 16 0 17 0

Leicester do 15 19 16 10

sorts—Clothing, picklock 18 0 20 0

Prime and picklock 15 0 16 10

Choice 17 0 17 10

Super 6 0 16 13

Combing—Wethermat. 20 0 0

Picklock 17 0 18 10

Common 16 19 17 0

Hog matching 23 10 23 6

Picklock matching 18 10 19 10

Super do 16 10 17 10

Foreign—duty free—Per lb

Spanish: Leonora, R's, P's, & S 1 5 1 6

Segovia 1 3 1 4

Caceres 1 2 1 4

Soria 1 3 1 3

Seville 1 0 1 3

German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 3 4 6

Saxon, prima 2 6 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 4

Prussian, tertia 1 8 1 11

Moravian, Electoral 3 0 5 0

Bohemian, prima 2 0 3 2

and secunda 2 3 2 8

and tertia 1 9 2 0

Hungarian, Lamb's 2 3 4 6

Australian and V D L Combing and Clothing 1 1 2 9

Lamb's 1 3 2 5 1/2

Locks and Pieces 0 7 1 9 1/2

Grease 0 9 1 4 1/2

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing various railway and mining shares, including columns for 'Name of Company', 'London' (T, F), 'No. of shares', 'Amount of shares', and 'Amount paid up'.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for 'Capital and Loan', 'Amount expended per last Report', 'Average cost per mile', 'Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital', 'Name of Railway', 'Week ending', 'Passengers, parcels, &c.', 'Receipts', and 'Miles open in'.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)
Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

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

** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under not exc.	1/2 on	1/4 on
	s d	s d	s d
Aden	10	10	10
— via Southampton	10	10	10
Africa, West Coast of	10	10	10
Alexandria	8	8	8
— via Southampton	8	8	8
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	3	3	3
Algeria	10	10	10
Ascension	10	10	10
Australia, South or Western	10	10	10
Austrian dominions	8	8	8
— via France	4	4	4
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	7	7	7
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	3	3	3
Azores	10	10	10
— via Portugal	9	9	9
Baden	11	11	11
— via Belgium	8	8	8
— via Holland or Hamburg	3	3	3
Bavaria	11	11	11
— via Belgium	8	8	8
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
Belgium	6	6	6
— via France (closed mail)	6	6	6
— via Holland	8	8	8
Belgrade	8	8	8
— via France	4	4	4
— via Hamburg	4	4	4
Berlice	2	2	2
Bermuda	10	10	10
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	3	3	3
Bolivia	0	0	0
Brazil	8	8	8
Bremen	8	8	8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	8	8	8
— via Holland	4	4	4
— via France	11	11	11
Brunswick	9	9	9
— via Belgium	8	8	8
— via France	4	4	4
Buenos Ayres	0	0	0
California	2	2	2
— via the United States (closed mail)	2	2	2
Cape of Good Hope	0	0	0
Cape de Verde Islands	10	10	10
Canada	2	2	2
— via Halifax	10	10	10
Canary Islands	10	10	10
Ceylon	10	10	10
— via Southampton, or the Cape	10	10	10
Chill	0	0	0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	10	10	10
— via Southampton	0	0	0
Constantinople	10	10	10
— via France	10	10	10
— via Hamburg	2	2	2
— via Marseilles by French packet	3	3	3
Cracow	8	8	8
Cuba	3	3	3
— via the United States (closed mail)	2	2	2
Curacao	5	5	5
Cuxhaven	6	6	6
— via France	11	11	11
— via Belgium	8	8	8
Denmark	10	10	10
— via Belgium	11	11	11
— via France	4	4	4
Ecuador	0	0	0
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	8	8	8
— via Southampton	0	0	0
Falkland Islands	6	6	6
France	10	10	10
Frankfort	8	8	8
— via France	11	11	11
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
Galatz	1	1	1
— via France	10	10	10
— via Hamburg	1	1	1
Galicia	8	8	8
— via Hamburg	3	3	3
Gibraltar	10	10	10
— via France	10	10	10
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	4	4	4
— via Southampton	6	6	6
— via Marseilles	3	3	3
— via France and Austria	4	4	4
Grey Town	3	3	3
Hamburg	8	8	8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	8	8	8
— via Holland	8	8	8
— via France	11	11	11
Hanover	9	9	9
— via Belgium	8	8	8
— via Holland	8	8	8
— via France	4	4	4
Heligoland	0	0	0
Hesse	8	8	8
— via France	11	11	11
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
Holland	10	10	10
— via Belgium (closed mail)	2	2	2
— via France	11	11	11
Honduras	0	0	0
Hong Kong	10	10	10
— via Southampton	0	0	0
Iberia	10	10	10
— via France	10	10	10
— via Hamburg	1	1	1
India	10	10	10
— via Southampton or the Cape	1	1	1
Ionian Islands	0	0	0
— via France	4	4	4
— via Southampton	0	0	0
— via Marseilles	8	8	8
— via Marseilles, by French packet	3	3	3
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)	2	2	2
Kingston	0	0	0

	under not exc.	1/2 on	1/4 on
	s d	s d	s d
Jassy	10	10	10
— via France	10	10	10
— via Hamburg	0	0	0
Java	10	10	10
— via Southampton	0	0	0
— via Holland	0	0	0
Lippe Detmold	12	12	12
— via France	12	12	12
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	8	8	8
— via Hamburg	9	9	9
— via Holland	4	4	4
— via France	11	11	11
Madeira	10	10	10
— via Lisbon	9	9	9
Majoree	10	10	10
Malta	3	3	3
— via Southampton	0	0	0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	1	1	1
Mauritius	10	10	10
— via Marseilles	10	10	10
— via Southampton	0	0	0
Mecklenburg Straltz	4	4	4
— via France	4	4	4
— via Belgium	8	8	8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	10	10	10
— via France	4	4	4
— via Belgium	8	8	8
Meiningen	11	11	11
— via France	11	11	11
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
Mexico	0	0	0
Minorca	10	10	10
— via France and Austria	4	4	4
— via Belgium	9	9	9
Moldavia	10	10	10
— via France	10	10	10
— via Hamburg	4	4	4
Monte Video	7	7	7
Naples	8	8	8
— via Belgium	8	8	8
— via Marseilles, by French packet	5	5	5
Nassau	11	11	11
— via France	11	11	11
— via Holland or Hamburg	4	4	4
New Brunswick	0	0	0
— via the United States (closed mail)	2	2	2
Newfoundland	0	0	0
New Granada	0	0	0
New South Wales	0	0	0
Norway	4	4	4
— via Belgium	4	4	4
— via France	4	4	4
Nova Scotia	0	0	0
— via the United States (closed mail)	2	2	2
Oldenburg	9	9	9
— via France	4	4	4
— via Belgium	8	8	8
Oregon	4	4	4
— via the United States (closed mail)	2	2	2
Papal States	11	11	11
— via Marseilles, by French packet	4	4	4
— via Belgium	11	11	11
— via Hamburg	4	4	4
Penang	10	10	10
— via Southampton	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0
Parma	10	10	10
— via France and Austria	4	4	4
— via Belgium	9	9	9
Piacenza	10	10	10
— via France and Austria	4	4	4

THE BEST FIT WEARS BEST.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich not gaudy—
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—SHAKESPEARE.
The Best Cloth gives the Most Wear.
Nearly 1,500 well-dressed gentlemen can attest that these facts are daily accomplished by the Practical Tailors, at 73 Cornhill. Note the number, Seventy-three

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,
52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS
Is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 22 Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS

for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inextensible, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.
MANUFACTORY—228 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

(certified by Dr Ure to consist of the purest and most salubrious substances) is far superior to any Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the toilet or bath, a reviving scent, a pleasant dentifrice, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite in all families. Price 3s 6d and 5s. May be had in bond for shipping at a great reduction. Sold by all perfumers and chemists; by Sacker, 79 Cheapside; and by the Sole Proprietor, E. RIMMEL, 39 Gerard street, Soho.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s 9d, with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

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

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

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ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.
Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 35 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 8; evening, 7 till 9.

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Gentlemen cannot ensure to themselves in the matter of Shirts that perfection of fit for which the EUREKA SHIRTS are so eminently celebrated, unless they are careful to ascertain that the above words are stamped inside the collar-band.
No. 38 Poultry is 17 doors from the Bank of England, the sole depot for these unrivalled Shirts, their sale by any Hosiery or Drapers elsewhere being unauthorised.
1st quality, 6 for 40s; 2nd quality, 6 for 30s.
Lists of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps.
RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London.

C R E M O R N E

—Second Grand Bal Masque on Wednesday next, August 3rd. Gentlemen's Ticket, 10s; Lady's Ticket, 5s. Doors open at half-past 8. The Music-1-d-partner under the direction of Sig. Bosilio, with the Monstrous Cremorne Band, assisted by the celebrated Hungarian Band and Sidney Davis's Brass Band. In addition to the other attractions, the Royal Cremorne Circus, with its powerful Troupe of Artistes, will be open free for this night only. A gorgeous display of Fireworks by Mortram, in the midst of which the Italian Brothers will perform their daring and unparalleled feat, Le Saut de Riviere. Supper at 1 in the Spacious Bowling Saloon, when every delicacy of the season will be provided. Tickets, 5s each.

C R E M O R N E

—The Second Grand Bal Masque will take place on Wednesday next, August 3rd. Gentlemen's ticket, 10s; Lady's ticket, 5s. Doors open at half-past 8. Supper at 1, in the large Bowling Saloon, tickets 5s each. On Monday and Tuesday two Grand at Fresco Galas, with attractive novelties. On Thursday a Grand Ball at Ascot. Daily—The Italian Brothers, with the amazing gymnastic feat, Le Saut de la Riviere, amidst a blaze of Fireworks. The Hungarian Band. Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Dancing to Bosilio's Musical Band. Sidney Davis's Brass Band. The Ballet of the Statue Hebe. Every evening, at 9 to 9, the Royal Cremorne Circus, with a talented troupe of native and foreign artistes; including J. Guertner, the unrivalled horseman, Middle Lidert, Middle Angeline, Middle Annet, Messrs Lee, Samwell, Boswell, Twist, &c. Terrific Ascot and Descent by Middle Caline. Fireworks by Mortram. Brilliant Illuminations, &c. Admission, 10s. And on Sunday, by refreshment card, 6d. A Table d'Hote on Sundays, at half-past 5, 2s 6d.
It is intended to give a Grand Day and Night Equivarian Fete here, in aid of the artistes who have suffered by the late calamitous fire at the Rosemary Branch, the most celebrated performers, at present in England, are expected to take a part in the Fete, of which further announcement will be made.

UPPER INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a large and influential Meeting of the Scripholders, held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, July 23, 1853, Lord Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., in the chair, The Report of the Directors, recommending the adoption by the scripholders of the terms of amalgamation between the Upper India Railway Company and the East Indian Railway Company, agreed upon between the Chairmen of the respective Companies on Saturday, the 23d instant, and the Balance-sheet of the Company, passed by the Auditors, having been submitted to the meeting.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.—

1st Resolution—Proposed by the Chairman, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P.; seconded by the Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Campbell, K.C.H.:

That this meeting receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, and that they be empowered to carry out its recommendations.

2nd Resolution—Proposed by Sir Herbert Maddock, M.P.; seconded by W. L. Hunt, Esq.:

That this meeting desire to record their grateful sense of the ability, assiduity, and judgment which Lord Jocelyn and the Directors of this Company have uniformly evinced in the management of the affairs committed to their hands.

3rd Resolution—Proposed by Henry Maltby, Esq.; and seconded by Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.:

That this meeting further desire to acknowledge in an especial manner their high sense of the ability and energy of W. P. Andrew, Esq., the Managing Director of this Company, and to express their earnest hope that whatever arrangements may be made in other respects in the settlement of their affairs, the valuable services of Mr Andrew may still be retained to the amalgamated Company in a position worthy of his acceptance, and as the best security which, in the opinion of this meeting, the authorities and the shareholders can desire for the future prosperity of the Company.

4th Resolution—Proposed by Sir Herbert Maddock, M.P.; seconded by Rothwell Ponnsett, Esq.:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., for his very able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

JOCELYN, Chairman.

W. P. ANDREW, Managing Director.

Copies of the Report and of the Balance-sheet of the Company, may be had at the offices of the Company, No. 2 Moorgate-street.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen. Obtained the Prize Medal Great Exhibition, 1851.

FRY'S NEW FRENCH CHOCOLATES

are used at the Royal Table, and by the first Nobility. Chocolats de la Reine Victoria, du Prince Albert, and other varieties à la Française. Important directions are enclosed in each package.

Chocolat Pastilles, Chocolat de Voyage, and FRY and SONS' other Bonbons are delicious and nutritious condiments. They confidently recommend these Chocolates as combining the results of the most refined foreign taste, that richness and delicacy of flavor, with that peculiar softness on the palate which is rarely to be met with. Sold by tea dealers, grocers, and confectioners, of whom FRY'S Churchman's and other cake Chocolates, their patent, soluble, homœopathic, and other Cocoa may be obtained.

The elegant French Chocolates are particularly adapted for presents. See their pamphlet "containing full directions for preparing these articles for the table, an account of the Cocoa Tree, Liebig's Analysis of Cocoa, showing its adaptation for human food, &c., &c.," to be obtained gratis, where Fry and Sons' articles are sold, or on application at 12 Union street, Bristol.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

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

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

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard. The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, Japanners, gutta percha, and plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c. &c.

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

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious. For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.

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

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

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

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

(Signed) J. SIMPSON,

H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor, Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."

DENT'S PATENT CHRONOMETERS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and MARINER'S COMPASS.—FREDERICK DENT, Clockmaker to the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to announce that, under the will of the late E. J. Dent, he has succeeded exclusively to all his patent rights and business, at 61 Strand, 34 Royal Exchange, and the Turret Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset wharf, Strand.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

REID'S LONDON STOUT.

3s per doz. Pts, 6s Qts.
MANDER'S DUBLIN ditto, 4s Pts, 7s Qts.
EAST INDIA PALE ALE, 3s Pts, 6s Qts.
BASS'S ditto, 4s 6d Pts, 8s Qts.
FINE SCOTCH and OLD BURTON ALES:
CODNER'S DEVONSHIRE CYDER, 6s per doz. Pts.
6d per Dozen extra when packed for country.
PLUMMER, BROTHERS, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT.

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

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEDS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads; also of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts. And their new ware-rooms enable them to keep one bedstead of each design fixed for inspection, as well as an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture, Furniture Chintzes, Damaska, and Dimities, so as to render their Establishment complete for the general furnishing of bedrooms.
HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court road.

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN

beg to caution the public against the electro-gold chains and polished zinc-gold, so extensively put forth in the present day under the title of "pure gold" and "fine gold," and to call attention to the genuine gold chains made from their own ingots, and sold by troy weight at its bullion or realizable value, with the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. The gold guaranteed, and repurchased at the price charged. The workmanship according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Established A.D. 1798.

PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT.—

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO., beg to inform their Customers, and the public in general, that having purchased the Lease and Perfumery Business of the House adjoining their own, they now carry on the MANUFACTURING PERFUMERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and are, in addition to Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, &c., Proprietors of the following preparations for the Hair—Dupuytren's Medicated Balm, also his Medicated Pomade, Robinson's Nutriive Cream, Young's Purified Animal Oil, &c.; and are Importers of Foreign Perfumes, J. M. Farina's Eau de Cologne, &c. The quality of the different articles prepared by M., B., and Co. will, they feel assured, obtain the same character for superiority that they have so long had for their Brushes. At Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only Establishments, 130 B and 131 Oxford street, second and third doors west from Holles street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is 29 2s per ton, less 2s per cent.

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

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS, price 30s, sent free. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important invention in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3 1/2 inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant.—Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS Opticians and Aurists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

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ON THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY,

weakness of the limbs, pains in the back, loss of memory, and eruptions on the face, body, &c., with remedies for their removal. Sent post-free on receipt of forty-two stamps to 19 Berners street, Oxford street, London.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE

Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

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"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CARONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hainny, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 29 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Othman street, and Armstrong, 25 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 4 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.—

It seldom happens that one particular kind of news applies to everybody, but the following will. There are two classes of purchasers—the first buy goods for their own use, and the second for sale to others. The former may procure the most elegant, artistic, serviceable, and cheap Clothing, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, &c., at E. Mosses and Son's.

The goods have all a peculiar adaptation to the season, particularly for the approaching 12th of August. Sporting Dress offered by E. Mosses and Son is cut on principles entirely new, and is made by a distinct class of experienced workmen; hence its accurate fit and unequalled superiority in every respect. As usual the charges for Sporting Dress to measure or ready made are very considerably lower than at any other house.

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CAUTION.—E. Mosses and Son regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 26 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book, "the Herald of the Seasons," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, facts relative to Australia, advice to emigrants, &c., may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Français. Qui si parla Italiano. Hier spricht man Deutsch. Aqua se habla Espanag

THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. Via Panama.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, bearing date 24th June, 1853, whereby the Liability of Individual Shareholders is limited to the several amounts of their Shares. Capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same. Deposit, £2 per Share.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN pro tem.—Sir John Campbell, K.C.H., 10 Harley street, Cavendish square, Director of the National Provincial Bank of England.

John Carnac Morris, Esq., F.R.S., late of the E.I. Company's Service, 19 Mansfield street, Portland place
 Christopher R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., 3 Cavendish square, and Margan, Glamorgan, Chairman of the South Wales Railway.

Captain Thomas Bulkley, Clewer lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western and South Wales Railways.
 George Herring, Esq., 13 Old Broad street, of the firm of G. and A. Herring and Co

George Clive, Esq., 20 Eaton square, Director of the Commercial Bank of London.
 Captain A. S. Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Henry Simonds, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western and South Wales Railways.
 Joseph Underwood, Esq., Eastcheap, Director of the Commercial Bank of London.

William Fanning, Esq., 10 Gloucester gardens, Hyde park.
 John Jackson, Esq., late of the East India Company's Service.
 Captain J. C. Hesseon, R.N., 7 Stafford street, Albemarle street.

George Barber, Esq., 50 Mark lane, of the firm of Barber and Barker, Director of the Melbourne Dock and Railway Company.
 James J. Macintyre, Esq., Sydenham park, late merchant in Sydney.

With power to add to their number.

DIRECTORS OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT—Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N.; Captain John Cochrane Hesseon, R.N.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Alexander Gordon, Esq., Member Inst. C.E., 22 Fladyer street, Whitehall.

BANKERS—Messrs Prescott, Grotte, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle street; the Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury, and Henrietta street, Covent garden.

COUNTRY BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Maples, Maples, and Pearse, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

BROKERS—Messrs Mulvins, Marshall and Daniel, 3 Lombard street; Messrs Robins and Barber, 29 Threadneedle street.

SECRETARY—Henry Foreman, Esq.
OFFICES—62 Moorgate street.

Her Majesty in Council having granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation, the Directors feel it a duty promptly to bring into effective operation the means which they believe best calculated to insure the most direct and expeditious communication with Australia,—and thereby to satisfy a requirement of great and growing urgency.

The route proposed, viz.—the direct line connecting England with Australia, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama, may be considered as divided into three stages—the Atlantic passage,—the transit across the Isthmus,—and the Pacific passage,—to Sydney and Melbourne alternately, coaling at Otaheite or other convenient stations. On the first, it is unnecessary to dwell; of the second, all difficulties are in process of speedy removal by the line of railway now approaching its completion,* with attendant accommodation of suitable hotels, at both extremes; and the third, favoured as it is with the smoothest seas, with moderate winds, a pleasant temperature, and the absence of adverse currents, may indisputably be described as presenting the most unobjectionable navigation in the world.

The Directors, therefore, availing themselves of the long practical experience of Captains A. S. Hamond, R.N., and J. Cochrane Hesseon, R.N.—who, for several years, have held command of steam ships on the Pacific, New Zealand, and Australian Stations, and, of whose published opinions, the soundness has been fully confirmed by recent results,—adopt this course, as combining the essential advantages of speed, of comfort, of economy, of safety, reserving, however, the power to avail themselves of any more desirable line of transit across any other section of Central America which time may possibly develop.

The speed and regularity with which paddle-wheel steamers—on the Cunard and Collins' lines—have performed their passages across the turbulent seas of the North Atlantic, having established a conviction that this mode of propulsion is best calculated for long voyages, at high velocity,—it is proposed to employ paddle-wheel steamers of about 3,000 tons, with commensurate engine power, combining all well-established improvements in reference to machinery, uniformity of size, proportions, and cabin accommodation.

The vessels will proceed at stated periods from Milford Haven to Aspinwall (Navy Bay), on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus; from whence passengers and cargo will be conveyed by railway to Panama, on the Pacific side, and there re-embarked for Australia,—accomplishing the whole distance, to or from, in about fifty-five days. The Directors, after the most deliberate consideration, have decided that Milford Haven, as the port of departure, promises advantages which few other ports can supply: viz. the safest anchorage—entrance and exit at all times—facilities of repair—supply of most suitable coals—and easy communication, by rail, with London, Manchester, and all the manufacturing districts.

It is thought unnecessary to dwell on the great extension of general traffic, wherever proper facilities of intercourse by steam have been afforded; in any, however, be briefly stated,—That the produce of gold during the year 1852, in the colony of Victoria alone, amounted to over £18,000,000, with every prospect of a continuous increase, exclusive of the produce of New South Wales, which forms a large addition to this vast amount; that, during the months January, February, March, and April last, the specie transmitted across the Isthmus—from Peru and Chili, from the Western Coast of Mexico, and from California—amounted to 20,416,796 dollars, exceeding £4,000,000 sterling;—and that the passenger traffic, by the same route, and for the same period, amounted to 16,568 persons,—irrespective of those conveyed by the San Juan de Nicaragua line. It may be, moreover, observed, that this extent of traffic, however

* The time of transit across the Isthmus, by rail, will probably not exceed two hours.

great, affords no adequate idea of the vast trade which will arise to feed this line, when in full operation,—with all the important advantages of a completed railway, and of a systematic conduct of business.

Large additions to this vast traffic must necessarily flow from the increasing intercourse between North America and the Australian colonies,—facilitated as such intercourse is by the powerful lines of steamers already established between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama in the North Atlantic, and between California and Panama in the North Pacific.

The augmented line of steamers, also, employed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company between Valparaiso and Panama, must considerably swell the stream. These great results stand in perfect independence of a line, projected, which will, in all probability, at no distant period, connect California and China;—and likewise, of traffic, the natural result of conveyance of passengers and valuable merchandise diverted from old and circuitous routes.

The Directors derive great encouragement from the knowledge that the objects of this Company are favoured with the high approval of British merchants in general. Many of the most eminent London houses have strongly expressed their approbation; and the following document fully attests the spirit in which the enterprise is regarded by several influential and distinguished Manchester firms:

"We, the undersigned, being desirous of encouraging the establishment of a line of first-class steam packets, offering increased facilities and advantages for the transit of passengers and goods to and from Australia and the different important States in the Pacific Ocean, and being deeply impressed with the advantages of the route by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, since the establishment of the railroad at that place connecting the two oceans, hereby signify our approval of the projected British and Australian Direct Steam Packet Company,* for the purpose of carrying out the line of communication to those parts in the most efficient manner.

(Signed)
 R. Gladstone and Co. Henry B. Jackson
 Horrocks, Jason and Co. R. I. Farbridge and Co.
 Robert Smith and Co. B. Liebert
 Robert Gardner Prescott, Brothers, and Co.
 Samuel Mendel Thos. Cardwell and Co.
 R. Barbour and Brothers Oswald Stevenson and Co.
 John Pender and Co. J. A. Turner and Co.
 George Fraser, Son, and Co.

As indicative of the approval of the Australian authorities and community,—they have much satisfaction in adding the following extract of a letter received from Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated, "Sydney, 22nd November, 1852"

"In my place in Council, I have ever been a warm public advocate for the advantages of steam,—and all I have ever said has gained tenfold force since the stupendous gold discovery; and moreover, I have lately advocated this very Panama line,—and I carried on the 28th August, by a unanimous vote of the Council, a public grant of £6,000 a year to the first Company which shall bring Sydney within a course of post of 120 days with London. My original idea was all for Panama, but I generalised the motion to obtain unanimity;—and, that Panama will first claim the bonus, I feel quite sure. The gold will go by the quickest boats. The quantity of gold to be produced in 1853 and 1854 no human being can tell;—it is at present nearly at the rate of £20,000,000 a year. I assure you I feel the greatest interest in your success, and great confidence that your line will pay."

The unsatisfactory state of the present communication with the Australian Colonies, coupled with the strong feeling prevalent in favour of the Panama route,—points to this as the only means left of establishing the shortest possible period of communication;—and the Directors, from the demonstrations and experience of the nautical members of their Board,—from the assurances of the most successful shipbuilders and engineers,—and from the arrangements formed at Panama, entertain no doubt that the passage can be accomplished in the time stated,—and that the course of post can be safely and regularly reduced to about 120 days, including the intervals between arrival and departure of the mails.

In conclusion, the Directors observe, that this Company, not burdened with unsuitable ships, nor constrained to adopt unproductive deviations, may confidently anticipate the ultimate command of the postal service. They feel assured that, after arranging moderate rates for passengers, specie, and freight,—an ample margin for working charges, insurance, and repairs,—and also, a reserved fund for the replacement of ships and machinery,—they are justified in believing that this Trunk Line promises to realise a most remunerative dividend.

Applications for Shares to be made on or before the 20th August, to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 62 Moorgate street; to the brokers; or to the agents of the National Provincial Bank of England.

July, 1853.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
 To the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 I request you will allot me Shares, or any less number of Shares, of £25 each, in the Company, and I engage to accept the Shares so allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per Share thereon, in such manner, and at such time and place, as shall be appointed by the Directors of the Company for that purpose. And I further engage to execute a Deed of Subscription to the said Company, binding myself to accept and pay for the Shares allotted to me, and also to execute the Deed or Deeds of Settlement of the Company.

Dated this day of 1853.
 Letters and notices to me may be sent by post addressed:—
 Name ..
 Residence ..
 Profession or Trade ..
 Reference ..

* The title assumed by this Company previous to the decision that the paddle wheel should be adopted as the motive power.

† M. Iboarne, April, 1853.—Hitherto the communication by Steamers, via the Cape of Good Hope, instead of proving a boon to the Colonies, has been a serious detriment to business. We are anxiously looking—with our Eastern neighbours—for the establishment of the Panama line."—Times, 4th July, 1853.

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the year ending 30th June, 1853.—At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the Banking house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 26th July, 1853—

DIRECTORS.
 Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Chairman.
 Mark Hunter, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

C. D. Archibald, Esq. Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
 Charles Butler, Esq. William Jackson, Esq., M.P.
 John Alfred Chowne, Esq. Edward Oxenford, Esq.
 William Cooper, Esq. Joseph Thompson, Esq.
 George Clive, Esq. John Savage, Esq.
 James A. Douglas, Esq. Joseph Underwood, Esq.
 Charles Hill, Esq. Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER—Mr Alfred R. Cutbill.
SOLICITORS—Messrs Amory, Travers, and Smith, and Messrs Norris and Sons.

The Manager read the advertisement calling for the meeting, and afterwards the following report:—
 The Directors are happy to meet the Proprietors at the close of another prosperous year.

The balance sheet shows that, after paying all expenses and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits for the past year amount to £30,654 12s 10d; out of these profits a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1852, had been already paid, and the Directors have now to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1853, at the same rate, and a bonus of 16s per share; both dividend and bonus free from income tax.

The 5,000 new shares issued in May, at £5 premium, were taken by the proprietors, and the £25,000 received for premium added to the reserve fund. This fund will now amount to £61,029 6s 4d.

The Directors have taken advantage of the present favourable year to write off entirely the £5,603 standing against the leasehold premises and furniture.

In a very few weeks the enlargement of the banking premises, so much needed, will be completed.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors, viz., John Alfred Chowne, Esq., James Alexander Douglas, Esq., John Savage, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq., retire from office, and being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Dr. Balance sheet to 30th June, 1853. £ s d	
Capital subscribed	£1,500,000
Capital paid up	200,000 0 0
Ditto received in anticipation on account of New Shares	13,455 0 0
Guarantee Fund invested in Government Securities	58,052 10 1
Balances due to the Customers of the Bank	1,346,624 2 4
Balance carried down, after deducting Bad and Doubtful Debts, income tax, and all charges and current expenses	30,654 12 10
	1,548,986 5 3

Cr.	£ s d
Cash in hand, Government Securities, India Bonds, bills discounted, &c.	1,645,386 5 3
Value of banking premises, fittings, and furniture, at Lothbury and Henrietta street	3,600 0 0
	1,648,986 5 3

Dr.	£ s d
Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1852, already paid	6,000 0 0
Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1853	6,000 0 0
Bonus of 16s per share on 10,000 shares	8,000 0 0
Balance of banking premises account written off entirely	3,500 0 0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account..	4,077 16 7
Balance carried to Guarantee Fund, making that fund £61,029 6s 4d.	2,976 16 3
	30,654 12 10

Cr.	£ s d
Balance brought down	30,654 12 10
	30,654 12 10

The report and balance sheet having been read, it was Resolved,—That the report and balance sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman, Thomas Barnewall, Esq., on the part of the Directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 16s per share, both free from income tax, payable on and after the 3rd of August next.

Resolved,—That the following Directors—John Alfred Chowne, Esq., James Alexander Douglas, Esq., John Savage, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq.—who go out of office in pursuance of the deed of settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Company.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Directors for their attention to the management of the affairs of the Bank during the past year.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr Cutbill for the untiring perseverance with which he has attended, and so essentially contributed, to the prosperity of the Bank.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Thomas Barnewall, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

(Signed) MARK HUNTER, Deputy Chairman.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The Directors hereby give notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1853, and a Bonus of 16s per share, both free from income tax, will be PAYABLE at the banking-house, in Lothbury, on or after the 3rd of August next.

By order of the Board,
 Dated July 26, 1853, A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.