

and which entail both upon the issuers of them, and especially upon those on whom they are drawn, great trouble and inconvenience. In future these will be entirely discontinued, and bills on demand drawn instead, upon a uniform penny stamp, when the amount is above 2*l*. By this means a bill payable to order, and transferable by endorsement from hand to hand, will be furnished at the low cost of a penny stamp. This advantage will be felt as much, if not more, in the trade between the various inland towns of the kingdom, between which remittances are made, as in their direct intercourse with London. A shopkeeper in any village or market town, wishing to make a remittance to some other distant local town, will obtain a draft to order from his banker upon London on a penny stamp, and the person to whom he remits it, in however remote a town in England, Scotland, or Ireland, will be able to indorse it, and receive the amount at once from his own banker, who will remit it to London to his agent for collection. At present this cannot be done except by the use of expensive stamps. But it would be difficult to anticipate the numerous ways in which bankers will be able to turn this facility to advantage.

But this change will prove of the greatest value to merchants and wholesale traders. Just let us see to what an advantage it may be turned in London. At the present time the "crossing" of cheques is relied upon as a security in the numerous daily transactions in the metropolis. Payments are made to collecting clerks daily to the amount probably of millions, with no other security than that which "crossing" cheques imparts; and unfortunately the unsettled state of the law in respect to this practice, renders it of extremely doubtful utility. Let us suppose that cheques payable to order become of general use, legalised by the penny stamp. In that case, the cheque could not be paid without indorsement by the person in whose behalf it is drawn. This would be a security to the person paying the money as well as to the person on whose account it is received; and every person making such payments would possess in his returned cheques a legal receipt for every payment, which could at any time be produced in a court of law; whereas, at present, he is without any legal means of proving his payments. And all this will be accomplished by the use of cheques with a penny stamp, which stamp he will be entitled to deduct from the person receiving the payment.

Again, let us consider the convenience which this arrangement will prove to traders in London having payments to make in various parts of the kingdom. By the use of a penny stamp they will be able to remit their own cheques, payable to their correspondent or to his order, who, by indorsement, will at once furnish a receipt, and obtain the amount from his own banker in any part of the country, however remote, without charge.

There is, perhaps, one class in London who will adhere to the present system of cheques payable to bearer, and to whom the use of the stamp will be of but little practical use—we mean stock brokers, bill brokers, and similar traders, who deal in large sums, more by way of transfer than of payment, and to whom, therefore, the stamp would be of little use. But if we are to look to the extensive and various uses to which this new facility will be extended, we are prepared to find that very soon all bankers' cheques, with unimportant exceptions, will be stamped and drawn to order instead of to bearer. If drawn to order and stamped, they will answer all the numerous purposes to which we have referred; they will possess all the advantage of stamped cheques drawn to bearer, with the additional advantages of being much more secure, and of forming the best possible means of remittance by post to any distance. And by the plan suggested, all this convenience and safety will be obtained without any charge to bankers or the payers of money, while the receiver will pay only one penny in each case, in place of the present considerable stamp duty, the neglect to pay which exposes him to heavy penalties.

THE SLAVE-OWNERS PROJECT AGAINST FREE TRADE.

In the literary department of our journal of the 21st ult., we gave a brief account of a proposition for organising a Southern Cotton Planters' Association, with a capital of at least 20,000,000 dollars. "The body," we said, "is to be chartered by the Southern States, is to erect or purchase extensive warehouses in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Apalachicola, St Marks, &c., with an agency at each, for the storage and sale of the entire crops of the United States. A sum, it is calculated, of 25,000,000 dollars on a crop of 2,500,000 bales would be saved or gained to the planters by such a plan, all the details of which are published. But though the mammoth company, as it was called, was strongly recommended, it seems not to have come to much as yet." According to the latest accounts from America, this long-projected company seems now likely to be organised. We copy the account from the correspondent of the *Times*, dated New York, June 7th:—

Yesterday the great Southern Convention assembled at Memphis, one of the naval depots of the United States on the Mississippi, in Tennessee. The object in view is to bring about what is called "Emancipation from the North." The South produces now about two hundred million dollars of cotton, and some six or seven million dollars of tobacco, every year. A very large proportion of these products is exported to foreign countries. Most of the cotton goes to Liver-

pool. The Southern States have, from the beginning, been depending upon Northern exchange brokers, bankers, lenders of money, and shipping merchants, for the means of sending their cotton and tobacco to Europe. In the great majority of instances, even those cargoes which have sailed from Southern ports direct for Europe have gone under the sailing orders of commission houses in New York. This has been the natural result of the commercial supremacy of our great metropolis. Here the money centres, and here centre those commercial influences which sway the wealth of the Southern and the Western districts of the United States. The price of corn, even for England, is decided in Mark Lane, and it is not astonishing that the greatest Atlantic seaport should decide by its earliest intelligence and its superior commercial activity the prices of the great staple of the South. Most of our foreign exchanges are regulated by the London and New York markets, and, be they high or low, the men who raise the cotton are obliged to submit to their situation.

The great object of this Memphis Convention is a declaration of war against the present system of commercial exchanges between England and New York. Within late years, since the abolition feeling has been so strongly developed in England—and which anti-slavery feeling has been represented as a hostile feeling on the part of England towards the Southern States—these States have determined that they will find some other depot than Liverpool for the sale of their great staple. This Convention now assembled will, strange as it may seem to your readers, be influenced not a little by the silly manifestations of superficial philanthropy that have been exposed to the world so pompously from Stafford house. The reaction on this subject in the United States is great. It is an earnest feeling, which has brought together some 600 or 1,000 men at Memphis, many of whom represent vast numbers of states, and the result of whose decisions would be absolutely to set up in Havre, or some other port in France, a depot for cotton, to which English merchants would be compelled to go, whether they willed it or not, to get their supplies for Manchester.

An account in the *Morning Chronicle* says:— Several resolutions have been adopted favourable to a railroad to the Pacific—to the Tehuantepec route across the isthmus—to the establishment of commercial steamers between the Southern ports and Europe—to supersede the monopoly of the cotton trade by the Northern cities of the United States and Liverpool, as far as possible—to encourage and extend home manufactures in the South, &c.; also recommending home education in the South, instead of sending Southern youth to Philadelphia and New York.

Resolutions in relation to a possible annexation of Cuba were lost, but those in favour of opening a trade with the rivers Amazon, Orinoco, and La Plata, were all carried. The Convention remained in session for four days, and then adjourned *sine die*, after passing a resolution to the effect that a Southern Convention should meet at Charleston, South Carolina, on the second Monday of April next. The accounts that have thus far reached us have been by telegraphic despatch, and they are therefore brief; but I really think that the above compendium embraces every point of interest to European readers.

We are not surprised that "the superficial philanthropy," pompously displayed at Stafford house, has had an unfavourable influence in the States; but neither the jealousy of that, nor the political jealousy of the Northern States, is a fair commercial motive which can ensure the Memphis Convention the least shadow of success. There can be no objection to the gentlemen of the South subscribing their money and forming themselves into a company to carry on a trade with Havre if they like; but what they want by subscribing is to get more money—more profit by their traffic with other people than they now have, and that is not the way to obtain it.

The trade at present, as it is carried on without conventions or regulations or monopolies—every man and every State in the Union being at liberty to engage in it—is carried on, we may be sure, in the most economical manner known. The Memphis Convention does not intend to carry it on at a lower rate; it has not found out a cheaper method of conducting it; the Convention only proposes to draw more of its advantages to the South. As the plan is not the most economical, it must, on the whole, be less profitable than the plan now adopted, and their subscription to bring it into operation, while no subscription is required to carry on the trade at present, is a pretty good proof that the loss will fall on them. They will be awkward in managing the business, will make mistakes, and sacrifice their capital.

They propose to take the trade out of the hands of the capitalists of New York and Liverpool, who are accustomed to it, and take it into their own hands. At present the cotton is naturally brought in greatest quantities to Liverpool, because Manchester is the great place where it is consumed. The Memphis gentlemen are to carry it to Havre, where it is at least much less wanted. That is an additional and unnecessary expense incurred by them, which they will be unable to throw on the shoulders of other people. Those who are at the greatest cost in obtaining a given result are the parties who lose, and if the Memphis people expect to gain by first sending that cotton to Havre which is required at Manchester, all the expense of the transhipment, of the double voyage and double clearance, will fall on them. Liverpool will still be open to receive cotton by the most direct and speediest voyage; it will be open to receive it from all parts of the world; and its merchants will still, as now, import cotton from wherever it can be procured. The Memphis Convention cannot put a stop to private enterprise, nor to the laws of competition, and its cotton sent round by Havre will sell for no more in the Manchester market than cotton directly imported. With competition the commodity produced at the lowest cost commands the market, and the object of the gentlemen who form the Convention being to subject the cotton they are to trade in to additional cost before it reaches the Manchester market, they will have to pay it. They will place impediments on trade, from which all the world may suffer, but they will suffer most. If they expect to increase their own gains by establishing a monopoly, and limiting the supply of cotton, they must be woefully ignorant and prejudiced. For them the history of monopoly has been written in vain. By artificially limiting supply they will check consumption, particularly the

consumption of their own cotton; and the selling price, while the cost to them will be increased, will be lowered. They have yet to learn, apparently, that selling price is not exclusively determined by the cost of any one article, but is settled by the bidding of the market, and there are always at least two parties to the contract. What a man can afford to give for an article, as well as what a man can afford to sell it for, must be taken into consideration. The price of any one commodity is always, therefore, partly determined by the quantity of other commodities, or the cost at which they can be produced, to be given an exchange for it. If the planters by stopping the supply stop the mills, or check the makes of cotton cloth, as they will whenever the monopoly price make the production unprofitable, they will only prevent that article being produced which is to be their remuneration, or those services being performed which are to provide the reward for their services, and they will not gain but lose by the monopoly they are seeking to establish. They will simply prevent the consumption of their own produce, and have less, not more, remuneration.

It is pitiable, but not inexplicable, to see the new community in the States adopting the exploded errors of the old communities of Europe. The notion of making trade flourish by regulations, and of enriching individuals and nations by monopolies to extort something from somebody else, is given up in Europe—except amongst workmen, who combine and strike just like the Memphis Conventionists, and amongst the statesmen of the Czar, whose country is yet too barbarous to be able to appreciate any kind of freedom. The explanation of such opinions being still cherished in the States, in Russia, and amongst ignorant workmen is, that all of them are in much the same stage of civilisation. The real physical facts on which civilisation depends are the proximity and rapid communication between men. Now, in the States and in Russia the population is yet relatively small in comparison to the surface of the country occupied; and amongst workmen there is comparatively—from want of time, intense occupation in daily labour, and other causes—little intellectual communication. They are all, therefore, likely to fall into similar errors, and to imagine that strikes, monopolies, regulations, and unions can produce results which those who live in close and continual contact with others and with all the business of life know are brought about by general laws, totally different from strikes, combinations, or regulations. Regulations cannot influence the seasons nor make men industrious. Those in question are generally intended to obtain for some parties the rewards of industry without being industrious. They are to procure, by violence towards men, what Nature has decreed to be the gain of those who wrestle peacefully with her. Such errors, founded on the expectation of obtaining by force and cunning from other men the natural rewards of toil, are common amongst all half-barbarous people; and are found accordingly amongst the operatives who strike, the planters who combine, and the arbitrary rulers of Russia who never communicate freely with any persons.

The planters have amongst them another element of barbarism and error. They are accustomed to obtain their ends by the use of coercion. Slave labour is necessarily coerced labour, and the planters from coercing Sambo fall naturally into the error that they can coerce the market. But the use of one coercion is incompatible with the other. The slaves cannot be coerced without being continually maintained. They are costly instruments of production, and the commodities they raise must be sold to procure them clothing and subsistence. A slave establishment that produces all the commodities it requires, and sends nothing to market, may be independent; but the instant it works for a market it becomes dependent on that, both for its sales and its purchases. As the planter must provide for his population, he must often sell his produce for that purpose. A slave population hampers its owner in more ways than one, and there is some reason to believe that the low price at which slave-raised produce is sold is the consequence of the necessity the slave-owner is under to sell in order to maintain his people. The responsibility of the employer of free labour is at an end when he has paid the covenanted wages; and his greater advantages in dealing in the general market are exemplified by the fact, that there are more fortunes made by the employers of free labour, than by slave-owners. The Astors and Girards, and the Longworths are the millionaires of the States, as the Rothschilds, the Loyds, the Barings, are the millionaires of the world,—not the slave-owners, however wealthy, of Carolina, Cuba, or the Brazils. The bondage of the planters to their own slaves will prevent them from becoming the masters of the market, and meeting in Convention at Memphis will not lessen their dependence on the capitalists of New York and Liverpool. Their Convention is a foolish attempt to turn trade from its course, which was beyond the power of a Bonaparte, and it will not be compassed by the planters.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In another place we publish the Russian account of the dispute between the Czar and the Sultan, and our readers will be glad to learn, whatever may be the real designs of the Czar, that he professes the strongest desire to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. It is his pride, indeed, twice to have saved it from de-

struction; and he "has always regarded, and still regards, the actual *status quo* as the best possible combination to interpose between the European interests, which would not fail to come in violent contact with each other in the East if a vacuum was made." He, therefore, has a common interest with the other Powers of Europe in preserving its integrity, and, unless he be false to himself, and use words only to deceive, he will stop short in a course which will weaken or degrade it. The other Powers of Europe have the same object in view, and, unless there be great insincerity somewhere, there will be no difficulty in bringing the present dispute to a speedy and pacific close.

Giving the Czar and his ministers credit for the most ordinary sagacity and common sense, we feel, from contemplating the trifling matter at issue, that there ought to be no other result. If the Porte, as in the olden times, had bastinadoed the Russian Ambassador, hung up one or two Russian subjects, exterminated two or three Greek villages, and desecrated every Christian temple in its dominions, there might be some dread of a war of retaliation, or the occupation of its finest provinces to keep its violence and cruelties in check. But we have no recollection of a single Russian subject or member of the Greek Church having been recently outraged in any manner by the Sultan or his subalterns; and in the present newspaper age, with journals published at Athens and Smyrna, and newspaper correspondents everywhere, had any such outrage been committed, the world would have rung with it as it rung with the attack on the house of Don Pacifico. No complaint of any kind appears to have been made to the Czar as the protector of the Greek Church, nor is there in the Russian circular any charge that any Greek-Christian subject of the Porte has been ill treated to call for the intervention of Russia. The most serious matter alleged against the Government of the Porte is, that some of its councillors used "deriding language," and wounded the dignity and religious sentiments of "the august" Czar. If they did, they were guilty of a great offence to good taste and to decency; but the Emperor Nicholas and his ministers will hardly think themselves justified in occupying the Danubian principalities, at the risk of involving all Europe in war and of provoking insurrection in Italy and Hungary, because a Turk was rude in speech. From the document published elsewhere we may briefly state the facts of the case, to enable our readers to see in one sentence the whole subject at issue.

There is no occasion to go back to old treaties (for none are mentioned), nor to refer to the influence and power inherent in the Czar over his co-religionists, which, as the head of the Russo-Greek Church, cannot be denied. The whole history dates from 1850, concerns exclusively the "Holy Places," "the arrangement of which was the sole object of Prince Menschikoff's mission;" and all the facts, therefore, may be said to be within the recollection of every reader of newspapers. Subsequent to 1850, in consequence of concessions obtained by France in favour of the Latins at Jerusalem, to the detriment, as the circular says, of the secular privileges possessed by the Greeks—though of this detriment the Greeks appear never to have complained—the Czar, perceiving the evident *partiality* of the Porte for the Latins—not any injury to the Greeks—addressed a letter to the Sultan on the subject. In reply, the Sultan gave the most solemn promises to maintain the actual privileges granted by the Porte to the Greek communities. A firman, accompanied by a Hatti-Sheriff autograph of the Sultan, dated no longer ago than February 16, 1852, embodied these promises, and confirmed in the most formal manner all the anterior acts conferring privileges on the Greeks. Some delay took place in promulgating and registering this decree at Jerusalem, but no injury to any person is alleged to have accrued from that, and, on the demands of Russia, it was promulgated and registered. It was, however, done in some manner that is called insulting to the Eastern worship, and it is alleged that "the principal dispositions of the decree had been openly transgressed. The most flagrant infraction was the placing in the hands of the Latin Patriarch the key of the principal door of the Church of Bethlehem. This act was contrary to the precise terms of the firman. It deeply wounded the feelings of the clergy, and of the whole population of the Russo-Greek confession; because, according to ideas entertained in Palestine, the possession of the key seems to imply that of the whole temple." That is the sum total of the complaints made by the Cabinet of the Czar against the Porte, and "to enlighten the Sovereign of Turkey on his wrongs towards Russia, as also against his own interests, and to appeal to his wisdom to correct the faults of his Ministers, Prince Menschikoff was sent to Constantinople."

How his negotiation sped and what demands he made on the Porte, because a decree had not been promulgated according to the wishes of the Czar and the key of the principal door of the Church had been given to the Latin Patriarch, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. He went to his post with great pomp, he made arrogant demands in an arrogant manner, and required as his *ultimatum* that the Porte should sign a note replete with fulsome compliments to this arrogant Ambassador, and with reiterated assurances of its intention to treat the Greeks fairly, as if it had treated them otherwise. The note would have been something like a confession of having done wrong, and of gratitude to the "frank and cordial Ambassador" who had convinced the Sultan of his error. A less needed and more insulting document

could scarcely have been submitted to the Sultan; but, whatever may have been the negotiations and their result, the reader must remember that the Czar has no other ground whatever of complaint against the Sultan than that he has shown favour to the Latins, been friendly to the Christians of the West, and placed the key of the principal door of the Church of Bethlehem in their hands. This is the case of the Russians, as explained by Count Nesselrode; and surely there never was in the whole history of civilised nations a more contemptible ground of quarrel.

We are afraid, however, that the Emperor, surrounded only by flattering courtiers, and nourished into the belief that he is more than mortal, may take the very drivell of diplomacy for more than human wisdom, and try to enforce it by sending his armies to occupy the Danubian provinces. Their growing prosperity will be arrested. Our increasing trade with them will be hindered. Either war will ensue to drive his troops from a place they have no right to occupy, and make him respect the obligations of justice and of treaties; or, if his aggression do not lead to war, he will continue to occupy the country—fresh negotiations will ensue, and the whole of the East, making the West participate in its misfortunes, will be kept in uncertainty, impeding and deranging the industry of the civilised world. So united are nations now by trade, and so much is the welfare of one a part of the welfare of another and of all, that no one can be injured without reflecting its injury on others. Society, like the body, can survive wounds and loss of limbs, but suffers all over when the former are inflicted, and is incomplete, imperfect, weak, and comparatively helpless, when the latter are amputated. It will be in a fever as long as the Czar shall wound and irritate it, by occupying the territory of Turkey because it shows favour to the Latins,—an important consideration, which should induce the Czar, fearful of consequences, to prefer the peace and glory of Christendom to the revenge of his derided dignity.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORT.—PROSPERITY.

It is extremely gratifying to have the official testimony of the Factory Inspectors to the present great prosperity of the people. In their report for the half-year ending April 30th last, just laid before Parliament, Mr Horner says:—

At no period during the last seventeen years that I have been officially acquainted with the manufacturing districts in Lancashire, have I known such general prosperity; the activity in every branch is extraordinary. In my last report I gave an account of the vast increase of factories during the two preceding years, and there is no cessation, for new mills are going up everywhere. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that I should hear of a great scarcity of hands, of much machinery standing idle from the want of people to work it, and of a rise of wages. This scarcity of hands has led to a considerable increase in the number of children employed in my district, which indeed has been going on, happily, for a long time; I say "happily" without hesitation, for now that children are restricted to half a day's work, and are required to attend school, I knew no description of work so advantageous for them as that in a factory.

"Between the 1st of January and 4th of May 1844, 1,682 factories were inspected; of these 829 (or 49 per cent.) were employing children between eight and thirteen years of age, and the gross number employed was 8,159."

"Between the 1st of January and 2nd of May 1850, 1,792 factories were inspected; of these 879 (or 49 per cent.) were employing children, and the gross number employed was 13,164, that is, 65 per cent. in addition to those employed in 1844."

Between the 1st of January and the 1st of May last, 1,831 factories were inspected; of these 969 (or 53 1-5th per cent.) were employing children, and the gross number employed was 17,100, that is, 3,939, or 27 per cent. in addition to those employed in 1850, and 8,947, or nearly 110 per cent. in addition to those employed in 1844.

I believe the workpeople never were so well off as they are at present; constant employment, good wages, cheap food, and cheap clothing; many cheap, innocent, and elevating amusements brought within their reach; and, thanks to the last Factory Act, the greater proportion of all the operatives in mills have at length time for some mental improvement, healthful recreation, and enjoyment of their families and friends.

Mr Howell also states:—

The prosperous condition of all branches of manufacture, the consequent abundance of employment, and the improved wages thence ensuing, have had a very beneficial effect upon the state and prospects of the workpeople in factories. In many cotton spinning establishments, where a part of the machinery had been heretofore kept at work considerably later than 6 p.m. by women employing only males above 18 years of age after that hour, six o'clock has recently been substituted as the general hour of stopping for all hands, the adult male spinners and piecers having availed themselves of the greater independence of their present position, as compared with periods when the demand for factory labour was scanty and the supply of it abundant, to decline prolonging their day's work beyond the hour of six, the ordinary limit of the labourer's working day in other employments.

These are very important facts, and leave no doubt as to the general well-being of the factory operatives. They are not only well employed and well paid, but they labour less, have more social enjoyments, and use the independence of their present position to secure for themselves a permanent diminution of the hours of labour. In the statements of Mr Horner there is, however, one subject for regret. In a passage already quoted he gives "thanks to the last Factory Act" that the "operatives in mills have time for mental improvement, healthful recreation, and enjoyment of their families and friends." He implies, too, in another passage, which we must quote, that those who opposed the Factory Act set themselves in opposition to measures for elevating the moral and social condition of the humbler classes, and he invites, both by his praise of the Act and his implied censure of those who opposed it, remarks on his opinions. He says:—

If those who in 1838 predicted (and there were some of great authority among our political economists who did so) the ruin of our manufacturers if the then proposed restrictions on factory labour were adopted, will now fairly and candidly look at the results of this great practical experiment in legislation, whether in relation to the improved condition of the factory workers, or to the increase of mills and to the fortunes since made in every department of manufacture subject to the law, they must, I think, admit that they have seen grounds to make them pause before they, in future, condemn measures for elevating the moral and social condition of the humbler classes by the regulation of their labour, as being opposed to principle; for the factory legislation has been proved to be in entire accordance with principle, even with that of the production of wealth, when the term principle is understood in an enlarged and comprehensive sense.

If it were in the power of the Legislature, as Mr Horner implies by his attributing this great improvement to the Factory Act, to accomplish such great improvements in the condition of the people, it and it alone was responsible for all the former iniquities that were carried on. The "Billy roller," of which we happily hear no more, was wielded by its orders or by its sufferance—the cripples made in the mills by excessive and irksome labour were lamed by its authority. It was on this principle responsible for every unredressed wrong, every backward condition of civilisation, every bad passion that existed, and is now responsible for every evil that afflicts society. We do not attribute to it all these evils, and shall vindicate the Legislature from Mr Horner's implied imputations, if we can show that the well-being of the factory operatives is not due to its direct action.

While Mr Horner praises the Factory Act, he is discontented with it. He states that the law to which he ascribes all these advantages is seriously violated, and he thinks the violation might be put a stop to by certain amendments of the laws only to impose what he regards as "a moderate and reasonable restraint upon mill-owners working before six in the morning or after six in the evening." Surely an Act which is seriously violated, and which answers its purpose so ill as to require amendments, cannot be so beneficial as Mr Horner describes it. His colleague, Mr Redgrave, too, says:—

In most districts where factories have been established there are also to be found other employments unregulated by law for all ages and both sexes. These unregulated employments, when there is a demand for labour, are antagonistic of the benefits secured to factory labour; the higher rates of remuneration paid in those trades in which there are no regulations, either of hours of labour, of the age of the employed, or for the instruction of children, attract from the factories the extra labour required. Not only are the salutary provisions of the Factory Acts of less effect upon all classes of labourers, and especially upon those who ought to be learning how to live instead of living to add to their parents' support, but those manufacturers, whose trade is under inspection, are placed in an unequal and harassing competition for the labour necessary to keep their factories and machinery in full work.

At present there is a serious competition for hands all over the kingdom. In every employment the capitalists have to bid for services, and wages are rising. That peculiar condition of the labouring classes is much too general to be the result of the Factory Act; but that Act places those who are subject to it under great disadvantages. Employers are exposed by restrictions to an unequal competition, and, according to Mr Redgrave, are unable to give such high rates of remuneration as are paid in trades not subject to the Factory Act. Now it is perfectly clear that the Factory Act has had nothing to do with creating the additional demand for labour either in factories or anywhere else; it has not, therefore, had any influence in producing that independence of the workmen which Mr Howell records, nor with placing enjoyments within the reach of operatives which Mr Horner speaks of.

Had there been no general rise of the rate of wages, which, according to Mr Redgrave, is higher in other trades than in the regulated factories, there could have been no rise of wages in them, and all those advantages which Mr Horner attributes to the Act could never have arisen. That Act could not have relieved the factory hands from the competition of those who now find occupation and high wages in unregulated employments, and are attracted from the regulated labour to the discomfort, apparently, of Mr Redgrave. But for the unregulated employments, the factories would have been overdone with workpeople. Were the operatives on short time and short commons, they could have neither mental nor bodily enjoyment. Mr Horner is quite in error, therefore, when he attributes those improvements in the condition of the people working in factories, which are consequent on Free Trade and other circumstances, to that meddling legislation which makes the wages in factories—the only means of enjoyment—lower than in unregulated trades. We regret to see such an effort made by a paid servant of the public to trace an effect to a wrong cause, and mislead those whom, if he offers opinions at all, he should carefully lead aright. Those who opposed the Factory Act are as friendly to the elevation of the moral and social condition of the humbler classes as Mr Horner, but they differed very much from him as to the means by which that could be effected. He advocated more regulations and restrictions on industry, and advocates more still: they advocated freedom, and experience has demonstrated that giving freedom to trade has done more to elevate the working classes, giving them higher wages, more independence, and less labour, than all the Factory Acts—which lessened wages, and *pro tanto* lessened independence—ever framed by meddling but ignorant philanthropy.

RUSSIAN NOTE TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

The *Journal de St Petersburg* has published the following circular which the Imperial Cabinet has just addressed to the ministers and agents of the Emperor at foreign courts, respecting the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople:—

(CIRCULAR.)

St Petersburg, May 30 (June 11), 1853.

M. — The mission of M. le Prince Menschikoff in Turkey having already given rise to the most exaggerated rumours, and his recent departure, and the interruption of relations which was succeeded, being calculated to occasion yet others, I have thought fit to transmit to you some general information, in order to qualify you to rectify any false statements which may circulate in the country where you reside.

I think it superfluous to tell you that there is not one word of truth in the statements put forward in some journals that we have claimed an extension of territory, or a new delineation of our Asiatic frontier, or the right of nominating or dismissing the Patriarchs of Constantinople, or, in fact, any other protectorate tending to exceed that which we exercise traditionally, *de facto*, and of right, in Turkey, in virtue of anterior treaties. You are sufficiently acquainted with the feeling of the Emperor to know that his Majesty does not desire the ruin and destruction of the Ottoman Empire, which he has twice saved; that, on the contrary, he has always regarded, and still regards, the present *status quo* as the best possible combination to interpose between all those European interests which would be sure to come into conflict should a void be made; and that as to the protection of the Greco-Russian *culte* in Turkey, in order to watch over its interests, we have no need of other rights than those which are assured to us by our treaties, our position, the influence which results from the religious sympathies existing between 50,000,000 Russians of the Greek rite, and the great majority of the Christian subjects of the Sultan; an influence which has existed for ages, which is inevitable, because it exists in facts and not in words; an influence which the Emperor found already operating when he ascended the throne, and which he cannot renounce in deference to unjust suspicions without abandoning the glorious heritage of his august predecessors.

I write to tell you how little foundation there is for the rumours circulated on the subject of Prince Menschikoff's mission, which has had no other object than the arrangement of the question of the Holy Places.

It would be too long, Monsieur, were I to trace in detail the history of all the phases through which this has passed since the year 1850. This question, it is satisfactory to know, was not first raised by us. We knew too well that it was big with consequences for the peace of the East, and perhaps also for the peace of the world. We have not ceased from the first to call the serious attention of the principal cabinets to the position which was preparing for us, and to the grave eventuality to which it might give rise, and the successive development which it has taken, bringing on the present crisis, has only too well justified our provisions. It will suffice for the moment to recal to your recollection that in consequence of the first concessions obtained by France, in favour of the Latins at Jerusalem, and to the detriment of the ancient privileges enjoyed by the Greeks, the Emperor, seeing each day that the evident partiality of the Porte for the Latins led it into concessions more and more grave for the rights and interests of the Oriental Church, found himself compelled to address an amicable but serious letter to the Sultan. The result of this act was first the convocation of a committee formed exclusively of Turkish Ulemas, which undertook to make an arrangement proper to conciliate the various pretensions; then, after long discussions, a responsive letter of the Sultan reached the Emperor, announcing the solution of the question, and containing the most solemn promises that the rights granted to the Greek communities by the Porte should be maintained. A firman, which contained the details of this arrangement, was at the same time communicated to us. At the head of this firman an autographic *Hatti-Sherif* of the Sultan acknowledged and consecrated in the most formal manner the anterior acts granted to the Greeks at different epochs, renewed by Sultan Mahmood, and confirmed by the reigning Sovereign.

Although this letter and firman were conceived in a spirit, and in terms which departed somewhat from the strict *status quo* which we were anxious to maintain, still these documents having appeared to the Emperor to satisfy to a certain point his just solicitude for the interests and immunities of the Russo-Greek *culte* at Jerusalem, a conciliatory desire induced his Majesty to accept them. He recognised them so as to give them the value of a definitive and solemn engagement.

In presence of these categoric documents, officially communicated, after a long and painful negotiation the Imperial Government was certainly entitled to consider closed a debate which his moderation had prevented becoming dangerous, and which left the Latins in possession of new advantages. You knew that unhappily it was not thus far I should be led to, were I to relate here all the acts of weakness, tergiversation, and duplicity which marked the conduct of the Ottoman authorities, when the time was come to fulfil the engagements which they had contracted toward us, and to proceed to Jerusalem, according to the usual forms, to promulgate and register the execution of the firman. Sent for this purpose to the Holy City, according to the explicit assurance given to our mission at Constantinople, the Turkish commissary, when on the spot, dared to tell our consul, who insisted on the reading and registration of the firman, that he knew nothing of the document, and that it was not mentioned in his instructions. Subsequently, upon our reclamations, the firman was read and registered at Jerusalem; but then only with restrictions damaging to the Oriental faith. But the dispositions of the act itself have been openly transgressed. The most flagrant infraction of it was the placing the key of the principal gate of the church

at Bethlehem in the hands of the Latin patriarch. This act was contrary to the express words of the firman. It profoundly wounded the clergy and all the population of the Russo-Greek rite, because, according to the ideas accepted in Palestine, the possession of this key seems to imply possession of the whole temple. The Government of the Sultan thus proclaims in the eyes of all the supremacy which it accords to a rite which is not that of the majority of its subjects.

Such forgetfulness of the most positive promises contained in the letter of the Sultan to the Emperor—such open want of faith, were certainly of a nature to authorise our august master, wounded in his dignity, in his friendly confidence, in his religion which is common to him with his people, to demand a signal satisfaction. He preferred, however, to obtain this satisfaction by pacific means. He endeavoured once more to enlighten the Sovereign of Turkey respecting the wrongs which he was committing towards us as well as against his own interests. For this purpose he sent Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople. His mission had no objects not relative to the affairs of the Holy Places. He was first to negotiate instead of the firman, which had been neutralised, a new arrangement, which, without depriving the Latins of the advantages which they had gained (for he did not wish to place the Porte in the false position towards France in which she had placed herself towards us), should at least explain these concessions in a manner to remove the appearance of a victory gained over the Greek Church, and re-establish by means of legitimate compensations the equilibrium which had been disturbed.

Secondly, the object of the negotiation was to corroborate this arrangement by an authentic act, which might be to us at once a reparation for the past and a guarantee for the future.

This first part of our ambassador's mission, very difficult and thorny in itself, since it concerned the regulation of the reciprocal, but contradictory, rights and interests of Russia and France, was conducted in an extreme spirit of conciliation, to which we are glad to say it, the French Government on its part responded. After long discussions, two new firmans were obtained, with the acquiescence of the French ambassador.

But, as I have just said, the question to be settled presented another side. To obtain an arrangement was not all. Without an act which should give it validity, and offer us a guarantee that the new firmans would be executed, it is evident that these documents could have no value in our eyes. The Emperor attached to this peculiar importance, because, in fact, it constituted the only reparation which he demanded for an outrage to his dignity. This Prince Menschikoff was charged to obtain, by means of a convention which he was to sign with the Turkish Government. Of treaty, properly so called, there was no question. The form of this convention has been loudly declaimed against, as if it attainted in some way the sovereign right of the Sultan, as conferring upon us, in fact, in the name of religion, a right to intermeddle perpetually in the interior affairs of Turkey. We believe that those who say so only conjure up a phantom of their own imagination.

In principle, neither a convention nor even a treaty would have had anything unusual about it, and we cannot understand how it would have been more an abatement to the rights of the Sultan than the capitulations or other acts which Austria and France already possess in Turkey. For in principle—that is to say, in what concerns the independence of the Sultan—it matters little whether an act applies to a large or small number of the subjects in favour of whom foreign protection is exercised. A guarantee by treaty assured in another state to the interests of a foreign communion, has always been customary. At the epoch of the Reformation, states, even great Catholic states, have concluded treaties or conventions with other states, guaranteeing privileges to Protestants in their own territories. But these states have not considered that their sovereign rights and political independence are injured by such conventions. How much more, then, may such acts be concluded with a Mussulman state, the Christian subjects of which have so often suffered in property as well as in rights?

As to the fact, the thing exists already, and the form of a convention such as we propose offers nothing new in the way of religious protection. The treaty of Kainardje, by which the Porte engages constantly to protect the Christian religion, its ministry and churches in its states, implies sufficiently for us a right of surveillance and remonstrance. This right is again established, and more clearly specified in the treaty of Adrianople. Thus for eighty years we have possessed in writing the right which is now contested, and which is regarded as calculated to effect a revolution in our relations with the Ottoman Porte, by conferring on us a virtual sovereignty over the majority of its subjects. Certes, during this lapse of time, if we had been disposed to abuse the power thus given to us, the occasion would not have failed, especially in later times in which Europe delivered to anarchy; the Governments powerless against interior discord, were absorbed or distracted by the revolutions of the west, left us free to follow out the ambitious views which we are supposed to cherish. If we had entertained such intentions, should we have waited until peace was re-established in Europe? Should we have disposed of our forces, so as to offer our neighbours a material or moral support? Should we have laboured with zeal to reconcile our allies, and avoided all that could hinder the intimate union of the powers? On the contrary, we should have sought to perpetuate their discord. We should have left the European Governments to fight out their affairs, and, profiting by their embarrassment, should have advanced without obstacle to the object pointed out as the aim of our aggressive policy. But now that social order is happily everywhere re-established, and states measured on their foundations, are able freely to dispose of their forces, the moment would be strangely chosen for such a design.

Once more, in principle, as in fact, a convention with the Porte on behalf of our co-religionaries has no novelty. It would offer us no

advantage which we have not a long time possessed, and of which we might not long since have made use had we been so inclined. If we are strong, we have no need of it. If we are weak, such an act would not render us formidable. This is so true, that we never should have thought of making the proposition apropos of the Holy Places, if the Porte had not compelled us, by forgetting its solemn promises, to attempt to bind it more narrowly to the maintenance of the *status quo* of the sanctuaries in Palestine; if, when we complained of the concessions made to our detriment, it had not replied to us by way of excuse, that as to the Holy Places, France had a treaty right in them and Russia had not.

For the rest, *messieurs*, we have never made a convention, properly so called, a *sine qua non* of our accommodation with the Porte. Although the draft of a convention was remitted to Prince Menschikoff when he was sent to Constantinople, full power was given to him not only to modify its terms, but also to obtain the required stipulations in any form which might be least repugnant to the susceptibilities of the Porte or the ministers of other courts. It was upon this authorisation that Prince Menschikoff, having convinced himself of the obstacles which opposed our project of a convention, confined himself to demanding, under the name of a *Sened*, an act more in accordance with Eastern usages and less conformed to the solemn ideas which the word convention ordinarily implies in European public law. Two clauses of the first project of a *Sened*, in which we demanded, not as has been pretended, the right to confirm the election of the Patriarch of Constantinople, but only the maintenance of the ecclesiastical and temporal advantages accorded, *ab antiquo*, to the four Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem, as well as to the metropolitans, bishops, and other chiefs of the Oriental Church, having given rise to very grave objections Prince Menschikoff did not hesitate to suppress them entirely. A second project of a *Sened* resulted upon the acceptance of which he long persisted. At the last moment, the Porte being determined to resent every kind of engagement which bore a bilateral and synallagmatic form, our ambassador, acting in the spirit of his instructions, went so far as to declare that if the Porte would immediately accept and sign a note, such as you find subjoined to this dispatch, he would consent to be content with such a document, and consider it as a sufficient reparation and guarantee.

See then what, at the moment when Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople, was the real *ultimatum* proposed by the Imperial Cabinet, and it was on the delay of the Porte to accept the project in question, that our negotiator at length weighed anchor and interrupted our relations with the Ottoman Government.

That which he conceded successively as to the form and substance of the propositions, he also ceded as to the time in which they should be accepted, and although the response to his demands was to have been given on the 5th of May, it was not until the 21st that he left Constantinople. After three months of laborious negotiation, having thus carried concession to its utmost limits, the Emperor finds himself at last compelled to insist peremptorily upon the acceptance *pure et simple* of the project of note. Still, being moved, notwithstanding all, by the considerations of patience and long animity which have hitherto guided him, he has given the Porte a new space of eight days to decide. If in vain, then, whatever effort it may cost his conciliatory disposition, he will see himself driven to find means to procure, by an attitude more pronounced, that satisfaction which he has hitherto failed to obtain by pacific means.

It will not be without lively and profound regret that he will adopt this attitude. But the blindness and obstinacy of some have led them to thrust him into a situation in which he cannot give way without the loss of his political consideration.

We beg of you, sir, to communicate these facts to the Government to which you are accredited, bringing to its knowledge the important document annexed to the dispatch. We beg of you to give to it the greatest attention; it is the Gordian knot of the question at this moment; the knot which it is still our wish to loosen pacifically, but which it appears to have been endeavoured to make us cut through. By submitting our *ultimatum* to the Imperial judgments of the cabinets, we leave it to them to decide if, after the serious wrongs of which the Porte has become culpable towards us—after it has given us so many causes of legitimate resentment—it were possible to put up with a lesser satisfaction. The conscientious examination of our project of note will prove that, shorn of all form of treaty, or even of synallagmatic contract, it contains nothing contrary to the rights of sovereignty of the Sultan, nothing which implies on our part exaggerated pretensions, attributed to us by a distrust as insulting to us as it is little justified by our anterior acts. This examination will suffice, we hope, to dispel the false reports circulated on our haughty exactions, and to prove that if the rejection of the last means of conciliation which we propose to solve the difficulties which have been purposely thrown in our way, in the affair of the Holy Places, should bring about complications of a nature to compromise peace, it is not on us that the responsibility must rest in the eyes of the world.

(Signed) NESSELEBODÉ.

The following is the text of the project of note or *ultimatum*, above alluded to:—

PROJECT OF NOTE.

The Sublime Porte, after the most attentive and serious examination of the demands which form the object of the mission extraordinary entrusted to the Ambassador of Russia, Prince Menschikoff, and after having submitted the result of that examination to his Majesty the Sultan, loses no time (*se fait un devoir empresse*) in notifying by the present to his Highness the Ambassador, the Imperial decision emanated on the subject, by a supreme *irade*, under date of (Musliman and Christian's date).

His Majesty the Sultan, being desirous of giving to his august ally and friend a new proof of his most sincere friendship, and his great

desire to consolidate the ancient relations of good neighbourship and perfect *entente* which exist between the two States, placing at the same time implicit confidence in the ever-benevolent intentions of his Imperial Majesty for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, has deigned to appreciate and take into serious consideration the frank and cordial representations of which the Ambassador of Russia has rendered himself the organ, in favour of the orthodox worship of the East, professed by his august ally, as also by the majority of their respective subjects.

The undersigned has received, in consequence, the order to give by the present note the most solemn assurance to the Imperial Government of Russia, represented to the Sultan by his Highness Prince Menschikoff, of the unchangeable solicitude and generous and tolerant sentiments which animate his Majesty the Sultan, for the safety and prosperity in his States of the clergy, churches, and religious establishments of the Christian faith in the East.

To render these assurance more explicit; to precise in a formal manner the principal objects of this high solicitude; to corroborate by supplementary explanations, necessitated by the march of time, the sense of the articles which, in anterior treaties concluded between the two Powers, relate to religious questions; and to provide for ever against any shade of misunderstanding and discord on this subject between the two Governments, the undersigned is authorised by his Majesty the Sultan to make the following declarations:—

1. The orthodox worship of the East, its clergy, its churches, and its possessions, as also its religious establishments, shall enjoy in future, without any hindrance, under the shield (*opide*) of his Majesty the Sultan, the privileges and immunities conferred upon them *ab antiquo*, or which may have been accorded to them at different periods, by the Imperial favour, and, in a principle of high equity, shall enjoy the advantages accorded to other Christian confessions, as well as to the foreign legations accredited to the Sublime Porte, by convention or by private agreement.

2. His Majesty the Sultan having deemed it necessary and equitable to corroborate and to explain his sovereign firman, invested with the Hatti-Houmayoun, the 15th of the moon of Rébiul-Akhir, 1268 (16th Feb., 1852), by his sovereign firman of , and to ordain further by another firman, in date of , the repairs of the cupola of the temple of the Holy Sepulchre, those two firmans shall be textually carried out and faithfully observed, to maintain for ever the actual *status quo* of the sanctuaries possessed by the Greeks exclusively, or in common with other confessions.

It is understood that this promise extends equally to the maintenance of all the rights and immunities enjoyed *ab antiquo* by the orthodox church and its clergy, as well in the town of Jerusalem as outside, without any prejudice to the other Christian communities.

3. In case the Imperial Court of Russia should make the demand, a convenient locality shall be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or in the environs, for the construction of a church consecrated for the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims, which establishments will be under the especial surveillance of the Consulate-General of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

4. Firmans and necessary orders will be given to the proper persons and to the Greek Patriarchs for carrying out these sovereign decisions, and an ulterior understanding will be come to for the regulation of the point of detail which may not have been inserted either in the firmans concerning the Holy Places of Jerusalem, or in the present notification.

The undersigned has, &c., &c.

Agriculture.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

TRUE to what appears to be the permanent character of the season, the weather has again become stormy and broken; and during the past week heavy rains have fallen daily in most of the districts around the metropolis; and northward and westward of those districts the same sort of wet weather has prevailed. Though rain just at present will cause considerable injury to the hay crops, especially to the clovers and other field grasses, which are now either cut or quite fit for cutting, the change will prove in many respects most desirable. During the previous drought, following as it did such a long succession of rainy weather, all the stronger soils had become so hard as to be scarcely workable, but the rain has again set the ploughs going, so that some progress may be made in cleaning the fallows, never, perhaps, so generally foul as at this moment. The moisture, too, will set the grain crops growing, for hitherto their progress has been most unsatisfactory. The following report from Yorkshire may be taken as a fair representation of the state of a large portion of the heavy land districts previously to the rain which commenced on Saturday night last:—

With a few local exceptions, the dry weather still continues, with alternations of hot days and cold chilling nights; wind N. and N.E., and the effect on all kinds of crops, except potatoes, has been most destructive. Vast as are the results which a change of weather in spring can produce, we hardly see it possible for an average crop of any single kind of produce to be brought about. The wheats are thin and spiry, looking yellow in almost every case, and are fit for shooting, while the drills can still be seen the whole length of the field, and the blade is not more than 12 to 14 inches long. The barley is thin, small, and heading for shooting before it covers the ground. The oats are miserable, and the beans are very short. The pastures are going off every day, and will not be able to carry the stock apportioned to them, unless rain should come very speedily. The sheep have hitherto done well, and are now utterly destroying the seed pastures, and they are coming up so thin in the finer grasses, that we fear they are almost done for the season. The Swede turnips

have been sown in a state of the soil too dry for general germination, and we never saw the seed so abundant since 1827; whole fields are gone off entirely, and if the seed has germinated partially, they take this young plants as they come. Nor can they now be sown over, for the land is utterly devoid of moisture. The potatoes are looking uncommonly well where they were got-in in good good time, and we think the dry season may have a favourable influence on that plant. The clovers for mowing are thin and spiry, and we fear artificial food must be resorted to, in many cases, for stock.

More to the South, the meadow grasses and clovers have improved greatly since the rain; and on most of the well-managed meadows within 20 miles of London the crops are better than an average, indeed generally heavy.

From Lincolnshire we learn that

A great deal of land this year is extremely rough and unconvertible. The mangal plant is making its appearance; but from the impossibility of giving the land in which it is sown a proper fallow, one can hardly see it for weeds. Until now, there has been no weather for destroying seeds and roots, but there has likewise been no weather to promote their growth. So that the fallow work this year is less that of cleaning, than of counteracting the solidifying effects of the autumnal and winter rains; clod-crushers and rolls are much in requisition. The wheat plant does not promise so well as they did this time last year, but the colour is good, although they appear thin. Peas look unusually well. Oats are remarkably healthy and growing. The early sown potatoes present a better appearance than might have been expected; but are not so much forwarder than the late sown, as is generally the case.

Considerable emigration of labourers has taken place from Lincolnshire, and others have gone northward to avail themselves of the higher wages of the manufacturing districts. The void, however, is being partially filled up by agricultural labourers from Norfolk and Suffolk, who, not being able to obtain more than from 8s to 9s per week in those counties, are attracted to settle in Lincolnshire, where they can get from 10s to 11s per week. Indeed, so general is the advance of wages in the agricultural districts, though varying according to the circumstances of different localities, that the workhouses are nearly empty, and farmers are beginning to make complaints of the burthensome charge of the now comparatively useless workhouse establishment. On some parishes the present charge for contribution to the poor is higher than the total amount paid as poor rates before the New Poor Law was enacted, and that notwithstanding there are very few persons from that parish receiving relief. This is caused solely by the establishment charges. This subject will demand and require immediate attention should the present prosperous state of our labour markets continue, as there is every reason to believe it will.

In Northamptonshire the labourers are said to be all fully employed, and "the prospects for the farmers are more cheerful than they have been for the last six years." Yet there "the wheat crop on the clay land will generally be light, and is coming into ear very weak and spiry. The wet state of the land during the winter and the dry weather in May both combined to render the plant sickly." Even on the light lands, though the wheats "are generally going on well, the crop will not be bulky, and is thin on the ground." Much benefit is, however, expected from the recent and copious rains.

The accounts from East Suffolk are not favourable. There, according to the reporter,

A season more fluctuating—sometimes hopes, sometimes fears, as to the prospects of the farmer—we never witnessed; first wet, then cold, now heat and drought; that we hardly dare venture an opinion as to what may be the probable prospect of the growing crops after a most protracted, trying, and expensive wheat sowing, when less than the usual quantity of wheat was sown by one-fifth or one-sixth of that planted, one-third is barely half a plant, and which cannot yield more than five combs per acre should the season henceforth be favourable; some is looking tolerably promising, but there is nothing to indicate, even with the best, more than an average produce; and with the failure in plant, and the short quantity of acres, this county must yield below its average quantity. About the usual quantity, or perhaps rather more, of barley is planted; and where put in early it is looking well, but is now suffering for want of rain, particularly where late planted and on ill-farmed lands; still a dry stunt is sooner got over than a wet one.

And after referring to the present prices of all kinds of stock, the reporter thus echoes the now general opinion in agricultural districts:—"It is very evident the attention of the farmer must be turned more to the breeding and rearing of stock than to the growth of wheat." Our readers will recollect that for years past we have constantly urged that view on the agricultural community. Indeed, unless more attention shall be paid to stock-breeding, we do not see how the present large and apparently increasing demand for meat in this country is to be supplied. A correspondent of the *Times*, "J. C.," has addressed himself to this topic—the price of meat—and connects it with suggestions for increasing our supplies of guano, the use of which he justly conceives to be the readiest means the farmer has to increase his power of keeping stock. This writer, adverting to the advanced price of meat, full 30 per cent. higher than at this time last year, attributes it chiefly to high wages, which enable artisans and labourers to consume more animal food than formerly. The present supply of meat is about the same as that of last year, the quantity of mutton brought to market having diminished in about the same proportion beef has increased. He then puts this question whether the supply of meat can "be made, in some degree, to keep better pace with the demand?" and points for answer to the system of artificial irrigation as adopted by Mr Kennedy, Mr Mechi, and others. Thus:—

At Myrumb, in Ayrshire, Mr Kennedy feeds under cover in the summer months 230 large oxen, 450 sheep, 20 horses, and 150 store pigs, on 90 acres of Italian

rye grass. Last summer his house-fed sheep fattened better than in the field, and were kept on Italian rye grass four months, at the rate of 56 head per acre! They likewise received a daily supply of steamed food. But, allowing for this, we find that on this farm each acre of grass keeps about four times as much live stock as the average of the cultivated land of similar quality in England. Mr Kennedy has attained this high state of fertility by the use of liquid manure distributed over the farm in pipes, and applied to the surface by the force of steam in a jet like a shower of rain.

True it is that such an apparatus requires more capital to start it and more skill to manage it than can be expected to be applied to farming immediately, though these successful experiments will certainly, ere long, lead to important results. Shorter, cheaper, and easier methods are, however, open to all farmers. The writer says:—

But there is another plan, which is open to every farmer who can grow grass or green crops. If with the ordinary sources of manure on a farm he can grow food to fatten a certain head of live stock, he may at once, by applying to it, in addition, from 2 to 3 cwt an acre of guano, so increase his grass and green crops as to be able to fatten from 50 to 60 per cent. more live stock than his farm could keep without it. This is quite demonstrable from experience. If a man has prepared his land at considerable expense, draining, cleaning, and manuring it with the farm-yard manure alone, and if as he is about to sow his crop some friend interposes and says to him, "Just dust that land with 2 cwt of guano besides, and the crop will feed a half more live stock, without costing you a farthing more in rent or labour," he would be telling him the simple truth. Now, here is no matter of intricate calculation, of large expenditure of capital, of doubtful return. Nor is it limited to one district of the country more than other. In Windsor park, at this time last year, 2 cwt of guano was dusted over an acre of grass land, and in two months increased the annual produce, as compared with the adjoining acre, from 6 cwt to 20 cwt. In the South of Scotland, at the same time, a similar quantity of guano was scattered over an acre, and, in addition to the dung of the farm, on a field of Swedes; and the crop where this was done was 8 tons an acre heavier than where this was omitted. Other manures have a similar effect on the turnip crop, as like-wise crushed bones, dissolved bones, and superphosphate of lime, while, for grass or corn, the application of nitrate of soda is very much the same in its effects as guano.

Such advice is perfectly sound and feasible. And the efforts made to increase the power of stock-keeping on any farm will soon be rewarded, for they will be reproductive—each increase of stock in one year laying the foundation for a further increase in the next. A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* quotes the following account of the quantity of stock kept by the late Mr Bakewell, well known as the original improver of Leicestershire sheep, which is worth noting in connection with the present active demand for live stock:—

Mr Bakewell's farm was 440 acres; 110 acres of which were arable, and the rest grass. On this he kept 60 horses (as he bred many black stallions), 400 large sheep, and 150 beasts of all sorts, and yet he has generally 15 acres of wheat and 25 of spring corn, the turnips not more than 20 acres; if the degree of fatness in which he keeps all these cattle be considered, and that he buys neither hay nor straw, it must appear that he keeps a larger stock on a given number of acres than most men in England, the strongest proof of all others of the excellence of his husbandry. His sheep were smaller than those of his neighbours, but they retained every good point and had got rid of all the bad ones. The alteration was rapid as well as great in his flock, and the practice which he introduced of letting some of his rams, quickly extended the benefit of his system far and wide. The first ram which he let was in the year 1760 at 15s 6d for the season; in 1769 he let one ram for 1,000l guineas, and he cleared more than 6,000 guineas the same year by the letting of others.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

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

Alexandria, Egypt, June 10, 1853.

The unsettled position of political affairs at Constantinople, and the probability of war arising therefrom between the Porte and Russia, have influenced considerably the state of this market. Breadstuffs, which had fallen in price subsequently to the departure of the last steamer, have advanced, and are now held firmly at following quotations, per qr f.o.b.:—Saidi wheat, Government and Pasha's, at 22s 6d to 22s 10d; do. beans do., 18s 6d to 18s 9d; do. barley do., 9s 10d to 10s 3d; do. lentils do., 19s 0d to 19s 4d; do. Indian corn, private, 12s 8d to 13s 10d. There is still a large deposit here in the hands of shippers, which has been held over, in consequence of the continued scarcity of tonnage and consequent high rates of freight; but, as the last quotations for Egyptian grain in your markets allow of no margin for shipment, while prices have advanced in the lower ports of the Mediterranean as well as here, consequent upon the possibility of supplies of grain from the Black Sea being stopped in case of war, it is not probable that further shipments to any large extent will continue to be made hence to the United Kingdom in the present state of things, until supplies of the new crops come forward from the interior towards the end of July. The Government has suspended any further auction sales of wheat or beans, and it is said that neither those of Abbas Pasha nor any of the other Pashas' produce will be offered for the present for sale, and there is no private trade grain now coming forward nor expected.

In cotton there has been almost a total suspension of purchases, buyers being unwilling to operate pending the result of affairs at Constantinople, which, it is anticipated, will have a depressing effect on the European cotton markets; while the prices of the finer qualities, suited for shipment to Liverpool, are still sustained here. A large deposit of cotton exists in the place, which is being augmented by continued arrivals from the interior, there being sufficient water for cotton-laden boats to navigate the Mahmoudie Canal, to which it is transported from the Nile at Atfé, where a large quantity had accumulated: it is expected that prices will go lower here than previous quotations.

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

Copthall court, June 22, 1853.

The last four weeks have been productive of comparatively little business in silk; still consumption progresses satisfactorily and the deliveries continue large.

The periodical public sales commence to-day—the quantity offered, only about 2,000 bales China and 1,000 bales Bengal.

In China silk the transactions have been unimportant—prices of Tsatlee have shown a slightly stiffening tendency and have now reached the highest point of last year. In Taysam the continued large consumption and small stock of the usual class have enabled importers to realise the highest prices that have been made for many years. The stock of long reel is considerable, perhaps 1,000 bales, but at present throwsters are so fully occupied as to prevent their shifting their machinery, and so the prices of that class continue almost without change.

Bengal silk has had rather a full share of the business done, but without change of prices.

In Italian silk little is doing. Reports as to the coming crop are on the whole favourable.

In Bratia silk the arrivals have been only 11 bales coarse Selé, and these were sold on landing at full prices.

In Persian silk the market has been quiet, but prices firm at the improvement reported last month. A vessel has just arrived with 300 ballots, said to be nearly the clearance of what remained at Constantinople.

(From Messrs Cartels, Capel, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, June 22, 1853.

Since our circular of the 21st ultimo, we have had rather a quiet tea market, chiefly owing to the trade being so fully occupied with the large clearances under the reduced rate of duty, which came into operation on the 1st instant. Importers have, however, refrained from pressing sales, and prices show scarcely any variation as compared with last month. The advices from China have also tended to support the market; the disturbed state of the country in or near the tea districts, at the time when the picking of the new crop begins, has caused apprehension as to our receiving the usual supply next year, and induced importers to hold good and fine congous for very full rates.

Common congous have met with but little attention during the month, and prices at one time showed a reduction of 1d to 1d per lb, but on receipt of the telegraphic news on Saturday, prices rallied, and sales were made at 11½d do 1s per lb, but they are now without inquiry. The fair blackish-leaf kinds have been somewhat influenced by the course of common congous. Sales of How-How continue to be made at previous prices, and they are in fair demand. Honams are without alteration. Kai-Sows are with great difficulty saleable at the extreme rates asked, and only in small parcels. There is at further improvement in second class Monings and Oopaks with a good demand; fine being held for very full rates. Souchongs are much as last month. Sales of Oolongs continue to be made at about previous prices. Flowery pekoes are without change. Scented teas continue saleable at previous prices the fair to good and fine being most in demand.

The market for green teas has not exhibited quite so much buoyancy, still prices on the whole are firmly supported, and transactions have been to a fair extent. Young hysons and hysons still maintain a preference from their scarcity. Gunpowders, in some instances, have been sold rather easier. Sales of clean Canton gunpowder have been made at the advance quoted last month, and the demand for good Canton young hyson continues.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, June 23, 1853.

The diplomatic circular which the Emperor of Russia has sent to the Cabinets of Europe has produced much agitation at our Court. Though its form affords to be moderate and peaceful, its ground is warlike and threatening. The Emperor of Russia makes no concession, but undertakes to prove that right is on his side.

That document, which bears the date of June 11th, was officially presented on Friday last to the Emperor, whose answer was very firm, and proved that he was not the dupe of Russian diplomacy. His answer was, that France and England were determined to maintain strictly the existing treaties—that it belonged to the Sultan to decide whether he was ready to yield to the demands of the Cabinet of St Petersburg; but if he did not choose to abandon a part of his power over his subjects, that would not authorise Russia to invade the principalities. If that invasion should occur, and the Sultan were to consider this act as a *casus belli*, and to demand the support of France and England, the two Powers would grant it. He added that France would be the last to take up arms, but the last also to lay them down.

On the day following M. de Kisseleff's audience at the Tuileries, the Emperor convoked his Cabinet Council, and communicated the circular and note of Russia. It is stated that M. Fould insisted that these diplomatic documents proved a return of Russia to more moderate ideas, and declared himself in favour of concessions. But his views were not adopted by the other members of the Cabinet, nor by the Emperor himself. It was decided that France should continue to watch all the acts of Russia in the East, and M. Fould has again threatened to give in his resignation as Minister of State.

Louis Napoleon is then quite determined not to flinch before the Autocrat of Russia, provided he is supported by the alliance of England. M. Drouin de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has even sent a diplomatic note to the Cabinet of Vienna, in which he urges Austria to declare itself openly either for or against Russia. "You are," says he, "one of the signers of the treaties, and you can

not remain neutral. You can neither be accepted for a mediator, since you are responsible as well as England and France for the strict execution of the treaties which guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire." This note made a great sensation in our diplomatic circles, as it is supposed that it has been sent with the concurrence of the English Cabinet.

As to the mediation of Austria, which has been so often spoken of, it is considered as impossible. If the Austrian Cabinet is looked upon as one of the Powers which signed the treaties for the integrity of Turkey, it is too much interested in the question to become the arbitrator of the same treaties. If it is considered as a secret adherent of Russia, it cannot be trusted to settle the difficulties with a proper degree of equity. France and England are not ready to declare that they will submit to whatever decision might be made by Austria.

The French Government have begun their preparations for war. It is reported that a decree is prepared, by which General St Arnaud will be appointed General-in-Chief of all the armies, and General Canrobert will be named Minister of War. All the young soldiers who had obtained furloughs, and who were with their families, are recalled under their colours.

Several important modifications will take place in the Ministerial Departments. One of them has been already accomplished. The Ministry of the Police has been suppressed, and the Prefecture of Police will henceforth depend on the Home Department. Trade and Agriculture, which had been united to the Home Department, will depend on the Department of Public Works. These modifications are a triumph for M. de Persigny who was hostile to M. de Maupas, and M. Fould's resignation will be another triumph for the Minister of the Interior. It is also reported that the Department of Public Instruction will be united to the Home Department.

The Government have just adopted a measure which will be of interest to all the foreign manufacturers who intend to send their goods to the French Universal Exhibition of 1855. It has been decided that prohibited goods will be admitted for exhibition, and they may be re-exported without expense, or they may be sold in the interior of France with the payment of a duty of 30 per cent.

The following are the variations of our securities from June 19th to 22nd:—

	f	c	to	f	c	left off at	f	c
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	77	10	to	73	45	left off at	76	69
The 4 per Cents.	101	75	—	101	0	—	101	0
Bank Shares improved from ...	2660	0	—	2675	0	—	2665	0
Northern Shares ...	885	0	—	876	25	—	876	25
Strasbourg ...	890	0	—	880	0	—	880	0
Lyons ...	905	0	—	890	0	—	895	0
Orleans ...	1047	50	—	1050	0	—	1050	0
Rouen ...	1025	0	—	1030	0	—	995	0
Havre ...	470	0	—	475	0	—	465	0
Avignon declined from ...	737	50	—	717	50	—	725	0
Western improved from ...	705	0	—	715	0	—	705	0

HALF-FAST FOUR.—Though the language of the English papers about the Russian circular was not very pacific, and though it was announced that the French Cabinet would refuse any concession to the Cabinet of Petersburg, our market was rather buoyant. It was announced that M. Fould is to be appointed Minister of Finance, and as he has declared himself in favour of concessions to Russia, his name gives some confidence to the speculators.

The Three per Cents. varied from 77½ to 76½ 60c; the Four-and-a-Half from 101½ 70c to 101½ 20c; the Bank Shares from 2,660f to 2,670f; the Northern Shares from 877½ 50c to 880f; Strasbourg from 890f to 891½ 25c; Lyons from 900f to 890f; Orleans from 1,045f to 1,050f; Rouen from 1,000f to 1,005f; Avignon from 725f 50c to 730f.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Case of Mr Keogh. Tuesday: Income Tax Bill read a second time, as was also the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill. Thursday: Income Tax Bill passed committee, as did also the Charitable Trusts Bill. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday: Succession Duty Bill in committee—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill read a third time. Monday: Succession Duty Bill in committee, as were also the Customs Acts and the Soap Duties Bill. Tuesday: Leave given for a Bill to Improve the Management of Church Property. Wednesday: Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill negatived on second reading. Thursday: Debate on second reading of the India Bill adjourned—Excise Duties on Spirits Bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 17.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Marquis of Westmeath returned to his accusations against Mr Keogh for having made use of seditious language at Moate and Athlone, and having declared that he was ready to lay his head on the block provided he could not succeed in proving his assertions before a select committee, proceeded to read extracts from letters in support of his charge, concluding by moving for a committee to inquire into the matter.

The Duke of Newcastle said, that as a considerable portion of the charge made by Lord Westmeath on a former occasion had been answered in another place, he should confine himself strictly to the present motion. To that motion he felt bound to say "No;" because, even supposing the words complained of had been uttered—though Mr Keogh had no recollection of having used them—no notice had been taken of them by the magistrates, or by Lord Westmeath, who, as lord-lieutenant of the county, was bound to have stigmatised them at once, until a fitting opportunity offered itself of making use of them for party purposes against the present Government, which might fairly defy all the rusty bolts of the noble marquis, as well as the more polished shafts of Lord Eglinton.

The Earl of Eglinton was most anxious for the appointment of a committee, and while disclaiming all personal feeling against Mr Keogh, repeated the assertion, that if the Solicitor-General for Ireland had uttered the words imputed to him, his appointment was not only the least reputable act of the existing Government, but of any Government that ever held office.

The Earl of Aberdeen protested against the motion, as utterly unbecoming the dignity of the house, the accusation against Mr Keogh being of the most trumpety character.

Lord Brougham saw no possible good that could result from such an inquiry, and warned the house against entering into it.

The Earl of Derby entered into a statement as to the causes which had induced Lord Westmeath to bring forward the motion, which he (Lord Derby) thought amply justified, but advised him, if the Government were inclined to let the matter stand as it now did, to withdraw his motion.

After some observations from Lords Campbell and Clanricarde, Lord Westmeath withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, June 21.

After a conversation between Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and the Lord Chancellor, respecting the registration of land,

The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Income Tax Bill, a tax for which, in the present condition of the finances of the country, it was impossible to find any substitute, and which the Government had, therefore, resolved to reimpose, with certain modifications, for a period of seven years. With respect to the feeling, which had become widely spread, that a difference should be made in taxing precarious incomes and realised property, it had been found impossible to legislate so as to meet that feeling, though it had been adopted as a principle by the late Government; and he (Lord Aberdeen) could not recollect a greater triumph of reason over strong conviction than was displayed in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when treating this part of the question. The noble lord then entered into the details of the bill, which he described as being the foundation of a solid system of finance, and destined, if the country continued to enjoy the blessings of peace, to secure many years of happiness and prosperity.

The Earl of Derby would not oppose the second reading of the bill, because it was quite impossible to dispense with the money brought into the Exchequer by this most objectionable tax. He, however, protested against the hasty conclusion of Lord Aberdeen as to the intentions of the late Government with respect to the reimposition of the tax, for they had no opportunity of stating their intention respecting it, except in a general way. The noble earl then stated his objections to the tax as reimposed by the Government, and concluded by declaring that he only submitted to it because he believed it to be an inevitable impost, and one which, after these repeated renewals, he did not believe would ever be taken off.

After some observations from Lords Portman and Berners, Lord Brougham pointed out several anomalies in the tax, in which line he was followed by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was also read a second time. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, June 23.

The Income Tax Bill passed through committee and was reported, after some observations from Lord Clancarty respecting the extension of the tax to Ireland.

The Charitable Trusts Bill passed through committee, with some verbal amendments.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Friday, June 24.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that on Thursday he should call attention to a document published throughout Europe, which was of great importance and likely to exercise an influence on the aspect of political affairs on the Continent.

The Bishop of Salisbury entered at some length into certain personal explanations regarding charges recently made with respect to his pecuniary transactions with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 17.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The house being in committee on the Succession Duty Bill, Upon the 7th clause, enacting that dispositions to take effect at periods depending on death, or made for evading duty, should confer successions, a long discussion, involving very nice technical points, arose upon an amendment moved by Mr Vansittart, to omit the words declaring that, where any court of competent jurisdiction shall decide any disposition to have been fraudulently made for evading the duty, the court may declare a succession. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived.

On the 10th clause, which enacts that the duty shall be paid on the successor becoming entitled in possession, but, in the case of outstanding interests, on the determination thereof,

Mr Walpole took occasion to urge the oppressive manner in which the bill would, in his opinion, operate upon trustees, who, he believed, would throw up their trusts, and the system of trusts, with all its invaluable incidents, would be in the end destroyed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated why he thought Mr Walpole's apprehensions were groundless.

The Solicitor-General expressed a similar opinion. A trustee, under the bill, would not be in a worse position than an executor under a will.

Mr Walpole persisted in his opinion, and recommended that all the clauses relating to settled property should be struck out of the bill.

After some further discussion, the subject of the specific responsibility of trustees was deferred until the 43rd clause was under consideration, which specified the persons accountable for the duty; and the Chairman reported progress.

On the order for the third reading of the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill,

Mr Conolly, who contended that the increase of the duty upon Irish spirits would give a stimulus to illicit distillation in Ireland and tend to demoralise a large portion of the population, moved, on account of the lateness of the hour, that the debate be adjourned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the measure, which, he observed, had been already amply discussed, and resisted the motion.

The discussion which ensued turned principally upon the expediency of employing the constabulary in aid of the revenue police and in putting down illicit distillation.

The motion for adjournment was negatived upon a division.

The main question—the third reading of the bill—was then debated, but again chiefly with regard to the employment of the constabulary force, the views of Government concerning which were explained by Sir J. Young.

Captain Megen dissented from the discussion by an allusion to an occurrence in another place that evening, which had a very slender connection with the matter under debate.

A division took place upon the question that the house do adjourn, which was negatived by a large majority.

The debate, which had now continued for about two hours, was resumed

with increasing warmth, and, at length, Lord J. Russell, announcing pointedly upon the spirit manifested on the other side, said he should no longer oppose the adjournment of the debate. Other members, however, resisted the adjournment, which, upon a division, was negatived.

The debate upon the bill recommenced, and was carried on for some time in the same tone. The house again divided upon a question of adjournment; ultimately, the bill was read a third time.

The house adjourned at half-past 3 o'clock.

Monday, June 20.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, Lord J. Russell stated that despatches had been received relating to a political and financial crisis in Jamaica; that those despatches had been under the serious consideration of the Government, and that a plan had been adopted with reference to the financial powers now exercised by the House of Assembly which he should hereafter explain to the house.

The house then resolved itself again into a committee upon the Succession Duty Bill, commencing with the 19th clause, in which a proviso was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no duty should be payable, on the determination of any lease purporting at the date thereof to be a lease at rack-rent, in respect to any interest accruing to the successor at its determination; which was agreed to, with the understanding that the exemption was to be extended to interests arising under leases falling within clause 24.

Nearly six hours were expended in the discussion of the two ensuing clauses—the 20th, enacting that the interest of a successor in real property shall be considered as an annuity; and the 21st, providing rules for valuing lands, houses, &c. Various amendments were proposed in the latter clause, and at length the committee divided upon a motion by Sir J. Trollope, to omit the words enacting that there shall be included in the estimate of the annual value of lands, &c., in the case of a successor not restricted from cutting the timber thereon, the computed annual value of such timber, not being timber planted or left standing; for the shelter or ornament of a mansion house, and valued therewith; when the motion for the omission of these words was carried against the Government by 159 to 150.

Sir J. Trollope then moved to add a proviso, that any timber growing on such land should not be included in the estimate; but, after further debate, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The house then went into committee on the Customs, &c., Acts, when certain resolutions relating to Stamp Duties were agreed to.

In a committee on the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition, the Lord Advocate explained the nature of the tax, and a resolution whereon to found a bill was agreed to.

Certain bills were advanced a stage.

In committee on the Soap Duties Bill,

Mr J. Wilson stated that it was proposed to postpone the reduction of the duty on foreign soap imported until the 6th of July, 1854, and to provide that the privilege of importing soap from Ireland duty free shall take effect from the same date.

Leave was given to introduce certain bills.

The house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 21.

The Marquis of Blandford, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the management of episcopal and capitular property, observed, that the proposition he intended to make to the house was neither hazardous nor unconstitutional, but was calculated to strengthen the foundations and enlarge the fabric of the Established Church. The primary object of his bill, he said, was to supply the deficiencies of the parochial system, in the improvement of which the episcopacy and the chapters were interested, and he proposed to transfer the entire management of episcopal and capitular property to that portion of the Ecclesiastical Commission which a recent act constituted Estates Commissioners. The effect of modern legislation had been to limit the incomes of the dignitaries of the Church, and it seemed to follow, he remarked, as a necessary consequence, that the management of the property should be entrusted to other hands. He then proceeded to show the advantages which he believed would accrue from his proposition, if adopted, in connection with the vast spiritual requirements of the present day, upon which he dwelt at some length, indicating the numbers of the parochial clergy labouring in poor and populous parishes with very small endowments or stipends, and insisting upon the anomalies and evils resulting from this state of things. In conclusion, he stated, that he proposed to invest the Estates Commissioners with the legal control over the property for the purpose of management only, without affecting the fee, or taking it out of the possession of the corporations; and he detailed the general nature of the provisions and machinery by which the object of the bill would be worked out.

Lord J. Russell heartily assented to the introduction of the bill, but thought, looking at the proposition itself and its details, that it would be far better that the house should see the bill before it entered upon the discussion of a measure, many parts of which were of very great importance.

Mr Hume expressed his satisfaction at the speech of the Marquis of Blandford, although he did not agree with all his propositions.

Mr Headlam cordially concurred in the object of the bill.

Sir B. Hall congratulated the Church upon the progress made in the reform of its abuses.

After some brief remarks by Mr Ewart, Mr J. Ferguson, Mr Fellatt, Mr R. Phillimore, and the Marquis of Blandford, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr M. Chambers rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the seizure, by two officers of Customs, of certain watches and other articles, the property of Lucien Marchant, in February, 1852, and was stating the particulars of the case when the house was counted out, at a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, June 22.

After the presentation of a vast number of petitions for and against the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill,

Sir E. Inglis, in moving its second reading, complained that in almost all the petitions adverse to the bill it was misdescribed. It provided for the recovery of personal liberty in certain cases, but was not connected with the religion of the Church of Rome or any other religion; it might be open to exception on the ground of its being too general, but not of its exclusiveness. He contended that there was, a priori, a probability of abuse; but if there was only a possibility—which no man could deny—it was the duty of Parliament to provide a remedy, the existing law being insufficient, the writ of *Habeas Corpus* requiring conditions which in the cases contemplated were sometimes impracticable, persons professed in a conventual establishment in this country being removable to another abroad. If the persons whose liberty the bill was intended to secure were not detained against their will, the bill would have no effect.

Mr Phinn moved, by way of amendment, that it be referred to a select committee to consider whether any and what regulations are necessary for the better protection of the inmates of conventual establishments and for the prevention of undue influence in procuring the alienation of their property. He was bound, he said, to declare that, apart from questions of religious difference,

of delinquency, this bill, as regarded the liberty of the subject, was as unconstitutional a measure as had ever been submitted to the house; it began with a false recital, and terminated with provisions destructive of the first principle of English law, that every man's house is his castle. The writ of *Habeas Corpus*, he contended, was a sufficient security for personal liberty; at all events, the bill not remove any impediment to its operation. The remedy it provided was that, in any case in which a commissioner had reasonable ground to suppose that any woman was detained against her will, he might proceed with a justice of the peace to the building, enter it forcibly if necessary, examine every part of it, and exercise extraordinary and arbitrary powers, which would, independent of other considerations, induce him to oppose the bill.

Mr I. Butt seconded this amendment, although he acknowledged he did not concur in a great deal that had fallen from Mr Phinn. The bill, which, by a cowardly and unmanly mode of legislation, professed to aim at one thing while it did another, would, in his opinion, establish an inquisition of a most odious character; it would give to a political officer appointed by the Crown the power of entering any man's house, dragging the inmates from their beds, and subjecting them to heavy pains and penalties.

Mr Fagan objected to the bill and the amendment, considering both to be equally offensive to the feelings and even the honour of the Roman Catholics of this country. The amendment implied that there was cause for inquiry, and thus conveyed a charge upon Roman Catholic parents, and an insinuation against the inmates of nunneries. The measure was not required for its professed object; a discontented nun was never detained; it was all a matter of conscience; and, if any individual desired to leave the convent, she had ample power to do so.

Mr Napier supported the amendment. He did not concur, he said, with Mr Butt, that the bill was cowardly or unmanly; his main objection was, that it was inadequate to meet the evil, but he objected also to some of its provisions. It was difficult, he observed, to deal with the class of questions to which this subject belonged, without previous investigation; but he cited instances to show that, in respect to property as well as civil liberty—both of which were bound by conventional vows—a better remedy in case of wrong was required than the existing law afforded. He admitted that this was a difficult and a painful question; but, finding that monastic vows interfered with personal liberty and property, upon principles totally irreconcilable with law and equity, it was, he thought, the duty of Parliament to deal with it and to provide a remedy.

Lord J. Russell agreed with Mr Phinn, that the bill should state in the preamble some facts, whereas its allegations were totally destitute of proof, and when he considered the remedies it proposed, he should be much astonished, he said, if the house were to assent to them. No doubt, in some private houses in this country persons might be said to be detained against their will; but at no time had the Legislature sought to set aside that general rule of law, that sacred maxim of the constitution, which protected the houses of individuals. He had no hesitation, therefore, in voting against the second reading of a bill which, on the plea of securing liberty, would set up a tyranny, being satisfied that the *Habeas Corpus* Act was an effectual safeguard for personal liberty. But he then came to the proposition contained in the amendment, which he was sorry had been moved. Mr Phinn had argued conclusively against the bill, but his reasons for a select committee were not so satisfactory. The rules of conventual establishments restrained the mind and conscience only, and if a nun left her convent to go back into the world there was no power in the country that could enforce her return. The other object of the amendment related to the exercise of undue influence in the alienation of property, and that was a question complicated with a variety of other questions as to the general policy of the law in regard to the disposition of property, which might be a fit subject for consideration with a view to the amendment of the law generally. Mr Napier had, however, shown that, with respect to some of the cases he had cited, the present law was sufficient, and that conveyances of property had been set aside; but this was a separate question, which ought not to be mixed up with the subject of the bill.

Mr G. H. Moore argued against the bill and the amendment. He did not believe that there was a nun in the United Kingdom who was not as free as any member of that house.

Mr Warner supported the bill as a step in the right direction, although he did not approve of its details. Its great merit was that it recognised the fact that priestly influence was encroaching upon the civil power of this country.

Mr Henery opposed the bill.

Mr Roundell Palmer adhered to what he had said on a former occasion, that he considered that a measure for the regulation of conventual establishments, if wanted, was right in principle. He should therefore vote for the amendment, not for the bill, which mis-recited the present state of the law, and enabled a commissioner to enter a house on vague surmises, affording Roman Catholics ample grounds for complaining of an intolerable inquisition. But he protested against the assumption that conventual establishments were to be exempted from the control of the law, and he thought it would be a most unwise course on the part of Roman Catholics to say that these establishments must exist unregulated, or not at all.

Mr Conolly opposed the bill as odious and tyrannical, and the amendment as open to the same objections.

Mr T. Chambers said, not one of the arguments upon which he had grounded the bill had been overthrown, or even assailed. He had rested it upon facts, and the results of the general literature of the Romish Church. He was, however, willing to withdraw the bill and accept the amendment.

Upon a division the second reading of the bill was, in effect, negatived by 207 against 178.

The hour of 6 having arrived, the amendment could not be put, so that that question remains to be decided.

Thursday, June 23.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Government of India Bill, Lord Stanley moved a resolution that further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India; and that, at this late period of the session, it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement. His motion, he observed, did not profess to deal with the question how the government of India was to be carried on, or to express approbation or censure in respect to its past administration; the whole scope and tendency of the resolution was to affirm the proposition that now, before the public opinion in India could be ascertained, and before public opinion in England was matured, and before the Parliamentary committees had terminated their inquiries, it was not expedient or advisable, or at this late period of the session possible, to legislate permanently upon this subject. On previous occasions of renewing the Charter Act, ample time had been allowed to Parliament for considering the reports of the committees, and for the discussion of the Government plan. The argument against delay

was, that it would be productive of danger; the question, then, was which of the two courses was the least injurious. With respect to the non-renewal of the lease of government, he thought it would be better, in an experimental scheme, to take a fixed term of years. He objected to leaving so large a share of the patronage as the plan proposed in private hands; and, although he approved of the principle of the system of disposing of the civil appointments upon the Chinese plan of competition, he could not help thinking that some practical difficulties would be encountered, and that it would be better to distribute a portion of these appointments among the principal educational establishments. The proposed change in the home government he minutely examined, observing that it was neither a measure of reform, nor a simple continuance of the existing system. Lord Stanley next discussed the subjects of the foreign policy of the Indian Government, the wars in which it had been engaged, and the kindred topic of Indian finance; public works—in respect to which no one, he said, had attempted to justify the Indian Government, looking at the proportion of the revenue expended upon this object, the judicial system, and education. Upon the last point, as well as other points, he thought the conduct of the Indian Government had been such as to demand a strict and searching inquiry before any portion of the power they now possessed was left in their hands.

Mr Lowe regretted—as the house, he believed, would regret—that Lord Stanley had brought forward his amendment, which had embarrassed the question with a preliminary objection, and he had likewise diverged into topics collateral to both. After pointing out the incongruities in the wording of the amendment, he observed that the measures of 1813 and 1833 were of a far more complicated character than the present, so that the argument derived from analogy was against the noble lord. Delay was not likely to increase the information of the public at home upon a question respecting which few persons would pronounce a decided opinion, and, as to India, ample evidence had been collected from all the services. He did not believe that the waiting for two years would put the house in a better condition than now to determine the question. From the agitated state of the East, and the condition of the Asiatic mind at this moment, he thought it was our duty to make our Indian Government as strong and as much respected as possible; whereas the suspending the decision of this question for two or three years might impair the prestige of that Government, and thus weaken our hold of India.

Mr Phinn opposed the bill because it was a departure from the great principle which the Whig party had always professed—that all government should emanate from the Crown. This was a half measure, unworthy of a strong Administration, from which a large, liberal, and substantial measure was expected. He objected to the bill, that there would be constant agitation against the hybrid government it created, to which he should prefer a prolongation of the existing system, until Parliament could consider dispassionately what form of administration was best adapted for India. He trusted that the house, if it did not reject the bill, would so modify it in committee that the administration of India would be vested in and carried on in the name of the Crown.

Sir R. Inglis felt objections both to the bill and to the amendment. He objected to the bill the indefiniteness of its duration; that it not merely did not provide a permanent system of government, but it destroyed much without supplying an adequate substitute; that it contained too large an infusion of the monarchical element, which the greatest statesmen had regarded as a great evil; and that it altered the constitution of the home government. To the amendment he objected because it would leave everything uncertain for two or three years. Having to decide between the bill, the faults of which might be remedied, and the amendment, he had no hesitation in voting against the latter, though he should endeavour to maintain the system established in 1833.

Mr Baillie admitted that it was desirable that this question should be decided in the present session; but it was also desirable that their legislation should partake of a permanent character. The inconvenience of delay would be a less evil than that a feeling should prevail in this country and in India, that the Government had forced a crude legislation upon the house at a late period of the session, before the committees had reported and in the absence of mature evidence. He objected to the proposed scheme of dispensing both the military and the civil patronage. He condemned the retention of the fiction of the "Company," and insisted that means should be taken to govern India in the name of the Queen, who should be proclaimed in every city in India.

Mr Herries observed, that Lord Stanley's resolution involved a declaration that the house was not prepared to legislate upon the subject, and, although the bill presented to his mind points of great difficulty, he preferred to take the chance of mending it in the committee. He was of opinion that the inquiries had been carried to a sufficient extent to justify immediate legislation upon this subject. In assenting to the second reading of the bill he indicated certain points, one of which was the new constitution of the Court of Directors, which he should endeavour to amend in the committee.

On the motion of Mr Hume, the debate was adjourned until Friday.

On the question that the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill, which had been read a third time, do pass,

Mr Conolly opposed its further progress, protesting against the whole principle of the measure.

A discussion again rose respecting the intended action of the constabulary, in which Mr Macartney, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr McCann, Mr R. Moore, and Lord C. Hamilton participated, and, upon a division, the bill passed with a majority of 80.

Mr Phinn having moved that the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill be further adjourned until the 20th July,

Mr G. H. Moore moved to defer it for six months.

Upon a division the former motion was carried by 33 to 35.

The adjourned debate upon the Sligo writ was resumed, and after

considerable discussion, in the course of which the proceedings of the election committee were commented upon, and a division on the question of adjournment, the writ was ordered to issue.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned, at a quarter to three o'clock, until twelve o'clock on Friday.

Friday, June 24.

The house went into committee on the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill, Mr Bouverie in the chair, when the remaining clauses from 10 to 53 were agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill. Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to.

The Chairman reported progress, and the house resumed and adjourned to six o'clock.

The house resumed at six o'clock, and was left sitting.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 475 Bills for Murders (Ireland), &c.—Abstract of Return.
- 537 Nisi Prius Officers—Return.
- 540 Sweets or Made Wines—Return.
- 549 Northern Lighthouses—Abstract of Accounts.
- 559 Herring—Abstract Return.
- 589 Wine and Spirits—Account.
- 591 Bill—Government of India.
- Army—Statistical Reports on Sickness, Mortality, &c.
- 604 Berwick upon Tweed Election Petition—Report from Committee.
- 610 Bill—Evidence Amendment.
- Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.—Tables; Supplement to Part 13; Sec. B.
- 590 Bury St Edmund's Election—Report from the Committee.
- 573 Sligo Election—Report from the Committee.
- 600 Sligo Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 616 Income Tax—Return.
- 608 Bills—Common Lodging Houses (amended).
- 618 — Municipal Corporations Act Amendment (amended).
- 621 — Westminster Bridge (as amended by the Select Committee).
- 623 — Resident Magistrates (Ireland).
- 624 — Malicious Injuries (Ireland).
- 625 — Soap Duties.
- 626 — Simony Law Amendment.
- Arterial Drainage in Ireland—Report of Commissioners.
- 604 Customs Duties—Return.
- 581 Dockyards, &c.—Return.
- 598 Lead and Lead Ore—Account.
- 627 Indian Territories—Lord's First Report.
- Factories—Reports of the Inspectors.
- 377 (1) Rye Election (Further Inquiry)—Index.
- 531 Drunkenness, &c.—Abstract of Return.
- 590 Peterborough Election—Report.
- 597 Coal-laden Vessels—Copy of a Memorial.
- 611 St George the Martyr (Middlesex)—Return.
- 617 Customs—Return.
- 632 Government of India—Correspondence.
- 633 Customs—List of Articles.
- 630 Bill—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), as amended by the Select Committee.
- 637 — Assessed Taxes.
- Criminal Offenders (Scotland)—Tables.
- 582 Tobacco, &c.—Returns.
- 584 Coals, Cinders, and Cullm—Account.
- 599 Maynooth College—Return.
- 628 Bills—Seamen's Savings Banks.
- 636 — Customs Duties on Spirits (as amended in Committee and on re-commitment).
- 638 — Dublin Parliamentary Registration.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a chapter of the order of the Thistle, on Saturday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, when the Earl of Eglinton was duly elected a Knight of the Order, and invested with the insignia in the usual manner. On Thursday the Queen held a Drawing-room, in St James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of state.

The King and Queen of Hanover arrived in the same state as Her Majesty, the escort being composed of the Royal Horse Guards.

METROPOLIS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—A few days since a private meeting of some of the leading City Liberals was held, at which the present state of the representation of the City formed the topic of discussion, and a petition was agreed to, urging Parliament to pass a measure to enable Baron Rothschild to attend to City business in the House of Commons.

ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—A memorial, numerously signed by influential citizens of London, has been presented to Lord John Russell at the Pay-office, Whitehall, urging the total repeal, rather than the reduction, of the advertisement duty, and pointing out that all the gross inequalities of the old tax would remain under the sixpenny rate, which would continue to cripple and extinguish cheap literature. His lordship stated that revenue was the sole consideration for which the tax was retained, and denied any intention to control the press.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On Monday an immediate communication between the Houses of Parliament and Brussels, by means of the submarine telegraph, took place in the Electric Telegraph Company's office, in the lobby of the House of Commons. The Duke of Brabant being in the office at Brussels, the following message was transmitted from the office in the lobby:—"Lord de Mauley has received the commands of the Duke of Cambridge to convey to the Duke de Brabant his regret at not being able to attend to-day, and communicate personally with his Royal Highness by means of the submarine wire. Lord de Mauley begs to be permitted on the part of the directors to express their thanks to his Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant, for the honour which he has done them in attending to witness the successful issue of their exertions to establish a direct communication between England and Belgium by means of submarine wires. Palace of Westminster, Monday, June 20, 1853." The transmission of this message occupied about 2 min. 50 sec., and

in an almost equally short space of time an answer was returned to the effect, that his Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant presented his felicitations to the directors, and congratulated them upon the success of the event which had then taken place.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The parish of St Giles-in-the-Fields, under the Act 9th and 10th of Vic., have just completed the erection of a spacious building in Eadell street, Long-acre, as baths and washhouses for the labouring classes. It contains one hundred private baths, two large plunging baths, and a washing department, where fifty women can wash and iron at one time. It will be publicly opened on Monday.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report is as follows:—The public health is now in a more satisfactory state. The weekly deaths registered in London were at the beginning of April above 1,300; in May they averaged more than 1,100; in the week that ended last Saturday the number fell to 924. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week, of the years 1843-52 the average number was 896, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 986. Hence it appears that the actual mortality of the week is less than the estimated amount by 62, a result more favourable than has been obtained during a long period. Last week the births of 742 boys and 667 girls, in all 1,409 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the eight years 1845-52, the average number was 1,348. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.798 in. The mean temperature was 58.3 deg., which is 1 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The wind blew from the north on the first three days, and afterwards from the south-west.

PROVINCES.

HARWICH ELECTION.—The polling took place on Tuesday and resulted in the return of a Liberal. At 4 o'clock, when the poll closed, the numbers were declared to be—for Bagshaw, 149; for Fraser, 115; majority for Bagshaw, 35.

REPRESENTATION OF STROUD.—A third candidate has appeared in the field for the representation of this borough (vacant by the death of the late Earl Ducie), in the person of Mr T. A. Stoughton, of Owipen house, Gloucestershire, and from present appearances the contest is likely to be a sharp one. Mr Meyweather Turner has issued a second address expressing his determination to go to the poll, and declaring that he does not aspire to the honour of representing the borough for office or emolument. Mr Stoughton, in his address (just out), says he comes forward in the absence of any other gentleman of moderate political views, and in the belief that Mr Horman's opinions will not be acceptable to the majority of the constituency. He says that he is not brought forward by any particular party, but appears as an independent candidate.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—The Conservatives of Liverpool early in the week had the walls of the town covered with bills, announcing that the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell (who is the eldest son of Lord Ravensworth), and Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq., were the candidates who had been brought forward to supply the vacancy in the representation of the borough, consequent on Messrs Turner and Mackenzie having been declared unduly elected. There has been no public move by the Liberal party as yet in opposition to these candidates.

CHATHAM ELECTION, which took place on Wednesday, resulted in the return of a Conservative. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—Vernon, 610; Stirling, 597; majority for Vernon, 13. This has been the closest contest that has ever taken place in the borough of Chatham.

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—At Blackburn, on Friday last, the weavers of Messrs Fielding and Jackson turned out to support the strike of the loomers; and now, we understand, they are asking for an advance for themselves. A meeting of two deputations took place on Monday evening, and from what passed, it appears that there are some hopes of an amicable arrangement being come to. A general meeting of the weavers' employers was held on Wednesday. At Stockport, it is said that two or more of the cotton masters have conceded to the demands of their workpeople for an advance of wages.—The labour movement is now nearly at an end in Birmingham. It is confined almost exclusively to the shoemakers. The half-day holiday on a Saturday is, however, progressing. A meeting of commercial clerks was held in the Town-hall last night, when it was announced that many of the first firms in the town had conceded the solicited privilege, and would support the movement by endeavouring to establish means of recreation and instruction.—At Dewalis, the extensive works of Sir John Guest, an advance of 10 per cent. has been promised, and at the Maesteg Iron-works an advance of 5 per cent. has taken place. At Treforest, likewise, much joy has been caused by an announcement on the part of Mr Crawshaw that a rise of 2s, and in some cases 3s, in the pound would be made immediately. These have been voluntary acts on the part of the masters. The great strike of the men lately employed at the Llynfi valley works still continues, and there is no prospect of an amicable adjustment. Large meetings of the men have been held, when the proceedings have been most peaceably conducted. Vast numbers of these men are now leaving the place in order to seek employment elsewhere, and soon it is expected that the whole body, numbering 3,000, with their families, will have left. Public sympathy is very much in favour of the men. Fifty colliers and their families have left Pontypridd for Australia, having been engaged to work there.

IRELAND.

LORD NAAS.—The Irish Tories are heartily ashamed of their old friend, Lord Naas; and it is only justice to say that all their leading organs have publicly denounced the unprincipled conduct of which he has been convicted in both houses of Parliament. The following passage from an article on the subject in one of the most ultra of all the Irish Tory journals, the *Newry Telegraph*, will serve as an example:—"Is there any man (says the organ of the Newry Orangemen), be his political and personal partiality never so strong, who can permit himself to view Lord Naas's conduct otherwise than disapprovingly? It cannot be that anybody, capable of judging right judgment, should regard as reconcilable the noble lord's explanation on Thursday night, and his assurances to Lord Eglinton, as well as his written communication to Mr Keogh, purporting that an overture of office he had not made to Mr Keogh, 'either directly or indirectly.' Not only are the statements so conflicting as to bring discredit on their author, but the circumstances connected with the intrigue are also of a disreputable nature. It is admitted that the language addressed to Mr Keogh, well calculated to deceive and ensnare him, was used but as a feeler. The coquetting had for its object the promotion of the evil

interest, of the personal ambition, of the aspiring Lord Nass. How far it may have availed to serve those ends at the time matters little at the present day. What most concerns the noble lord now is the effect of the exposure. It must be most damaging."

BOUGH OF TRALEE.—Mr Daniel O'Connell, brother of the late member, arrived here on Monday from London en route to Tralee, with a view of canvassing the electors of that borough as a candidate for the representation. Mr John Reynolds had actually issued an address to the constituency, which was withdrawn when it became known that one of the O'Connell family was in the field.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—On Tuesday the extensive estate of Mrs Eliza Felicia West, relict of the late Mr John Beatty West, situate in the county of Galway, containing nearly 11,000 acres, valued by Messrs Stewart, Pim, and Kincaid, at 5,094 per annum, was sold by private contract for 225,000l.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

TURKEY.

The Russian troops have not yet crossed the Pruth. The delay is owing to the insurmountable obstacles thrown in their way by the overflowing of the Lower Danube and all other rivers in those parts. The plains are transformed into lakes, and the mouths of the rivers are so encumbered with sand that the commander of the flotilla has declared that the passage would be attended with the greatest dangers.

The correspondent of the *Wanderer*, in a letter of the 9th, confirms the opinion already more than once expressed, that the present policy of Russia is completely to exhaust the resources of Turkey, by forcing her to warlike preparations beyond her strength. "It even begins to be reported that the Russians will not enter the Principalities for some time to come."

Lord Carlisle left Vienna on the 17th for Pesth, on his way to Constantinople. It is said that he is the bearer of definite instructions for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

The Baron Bruck, Intendant of Austria, has reached Constantinople.

Accounts from Djeddah of the 5th inst. announce that the late events at Constantinople had produced the greatest sensation throughout Arabia. The numerous pilgrims who were assembled at Mecca appeared to be ready to assist in the "holy war," and the tribes inhabiting that country, in general disobedient and undisciplined, were only waiting for a signal from the Turkish authorities to fly to the support of the Empire of Mahomet, menaced by the Russians. They add that religious fanaticism had not risen so high for centuries, and that this fact must consequently increase the defensive force of the Ottoman Empire.

Much excitement exists among the independent Greek population in consequence of the events which have so much occupied the public mind. A person who has just arrived from Athens speaks of that excitement, of which he was an eye-witness, in several parts of the kingdom of Greece. There is no reason to suppose that this spirit is controlled by the Government; on the contrary, letters from various quarters state that reviews have been taking place, and arms and ammunition purchased. It was said at Athens that 30,000 muskets were to be purchased in France for the use of the Greeks, but that the French Government had refused the necessary permission. The fixed idea among the Greeks is that a new Greek Empire is on the point of being established, of which Constantinople is to be the seat, as before; and that Russia is unconsciously working for the Hellenic cause alone. The well-known prophecy, limiting the Mussulman domination in Europe to 400 years, is in every one's mouth, and the firm belief that the Greek service will soon be solemnized in St Sophia is in every one's mind.

RUSSIA.

Prince Menschikoff is at Sebastopol, waiting for the Emperor's orders.

Private letters from Odessa of the 5th inst. give some details as to the position of affairs, from which it appears that, notwithstanding the considerable armaments, the greatest tranquillity prevailed there. The price of wheat, which had fallen in consequence of the uncertainty which prevailed as to future events, had again risen on account of considerable purchases made for the Russian Government.

It appears that the war in the Caucasus has of late shown extraordinary vigour. In spite of the tone of the bulletins of St Petersburg, which as usual speak of victory, the Russians have been completely routed by Schamyl. The Russian army, commanded by General Baron Wrevisky, 40,000 strong, and having 36 pieces of artillery, has met with a severe check near Argille. A great number of men remained on the field of battle, and 23 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of Schamyl, who never gained a more complete victory.

UNITED STATES.

Advices are to the 11th.

The *New York Herald* states that Mr Crampton, the British Minister, had received dispatches by the last steamer relative to the fishery and reciprocity question, and urging the matter upon the attention of the United States Government. Mr Buchanan was desirous of having the negotiations transferred to London.

The *Washington Union*, the supposed organ of the Government, declares that unless the seizure of the Mesilla Valley by a Mexican force is disavowed, the United States cannot hesitate how to act.

Very brief advices had been received at New York from San Francisco to the 16th ult. The general mining accounts are of a favourable character, and some large lumps of gold had been discovered.

From the city of Mexico we have advices to the 24th ult. Upwards of 40 newspapers had been suppressed since the issue of the decree by Santa Anna. The army had been re-organized and divided into two classes—active and permanent. The National Guards were

to be incorporated into an active militia. The whole army was to consist of 91,000—the active force 65,000, and the permanent force 26,000 men—to be recruited by volunteers, enlistment, or drawing lots.

CANADA.

Dreadful riots had occurred at Quebec and Montreal on the occasion of Father Gavazzi's lectures.

He lectured on the 6th at Quebec, and many persons were injured by the mob. Father Gavazzi was himself thrown out of the pulpit, and received a severe cut on the head and another on the face.

On the 9th he gave a lecture at Montreal. The Catholic portion of the community became furious, the military were called out, and were ordered to fire on the mob, when seven persons were killed, six mortally injured, and ten severely wounded.

Telegraphic accounts state that there was great excitement at Montreal on the 10th.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica we have accounts to the 31st ult. The position of affairs had not in any way improved. The island was still without a revenue, and with little prospect of one being raised. There had been no prorogation of the Assembly, and, as the house had refused to do any business with the Council, all that was done in the Assembly was for the Speaker to adjourn from day to day. The Hon. Mr Mitchell, Mayor and Custos of Kingston, expired on the 27th in the 84th year of his age. The election of a successor to Mr Mitchell was agitating the public. Two gentlemen were named—the first, the Hon. Edward Jordan, member of the Council, and the second, Mr Philip Lawrence, senior member of the Assembly for Kingston. Mr Lawrence is a Jew, and Mr Jordan a coloured man.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at 13 Cavendish square, the Viscountess Mandeville, of a son and heir.

On the 18th inst., at 10 Hyde park gate south, Kensington gate, the wife of Gilbert Abbott & Beck-st, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Sydenham, the wife of James Brotherton, Esq., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst., at Lewisham, Kent, by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, John Hill Williams, Esq., of 12 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, to Edwina Anna, daughter of Major-General Edward Nicholas, late of the Royal Marines.

On the 16th inst., at Wiveliscombe, by the Rev. R. Keats, much of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Lewellin, Arthur Capel, Esq., of Bulland lodge, magistrate for the county of Somerset, to Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of Captain J. S. Keats, nephew of the late Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats, G.C.B.

On the 19th ult., at Mary's chapel, Chatham, Miramichi, New Brunswick, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, rural dean, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, James Charles Edward Carmichael, Esq., only son of the late John Edward Carmichael, Esq., and grandson of Charles Douglas Smith, Esq., of Davlish, Devon, late Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of John Williston, Esq., M.P., of the above place.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., the Marquis of Huntly, in his 92nd year.

At Bournemouth, Hants, aged 23, Mary, the second daughter of the late Sir David Erskine, Bart., of Cambo, N.B., and Pnyrochoon, Denbighshire.

On the 17th inst., at Edinburgh, Miss Susan Maxwell, youngest sister of the late Sir William Maxwell, of Monreth, Bart.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the special meeting of the South Sea Company held on Thursday to consider the course to be adopted in connection with the conversion plan of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the capital stock of the Company, amounting to 3,600,000l, the Sub-Governor (Mr C. Franks) stated that since the meeting on the 26th ult., when the proprietors decided to receive payment for the 405,000l South Sea Annuities part of their property, no new light had come to the aid of the board, and they therefore desired to leave the question of dealing with the capital stock of the company, as they had done in the case of the annuities, in the discretion of the Court. It was evidently the feeling of the whole of the proprietors that the sole alternative was to take the money, and, in accordance with the suggestion of the Sub-Governor, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the South Sea Company adopt the same course regarding their capital stock as they agreed to at the special general meeting on the 26th of May last regarding the South Sea Annuities held by the Company." After the meeting the quotation of South Sea Stock was 114 to 116, ex. div.

Literature.

THE IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 10. Dublin: W. B. Kelly Grafton street. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

WHEN only a few persons could read, and still fewer could write, literature was a distinguished and highly honourable pursuit. It was associated with prophecy and healing, and in conjunction with them took the first rank in human accomplishments. But now, when almost everybody can read and almost everybody can write, it has ceased to be either a distinguished or a highly honoured pursuit, and, in the general division of labour, ranks with a great multitude of common occupations, all of which are indispensable to the general welfare. A traditional respect is, however, still demanded for it—traditional honours are sometimes bestowed on it—bounties, as it were, are given to it; and, at present, the probability is that a superabundance of persons will devote their time to literary pursuits. Every man, however, who can model a sentence is not a prophet, nor even a thinker, and we are more likely to be overwhelmed with fine writing than illuminated by profound thought. It is as vehicles for writers rather than for thinkers that periodicals are multiplied, and they are rather intended for those who seek amusement from fine

writing than instruction from careful thinking. This is much the case with the "Irish Quarterly Review," which contains a great deal of amusing matter. The "Autobiography of Dumas," the "Life of Barry the Painter," "Sketches of the Streets of Dublin," which are very instructive as well as amusing; an account of the condition of the great multitude under the title of "The Garret, the Cabin, and the Gaol;" an account, too, of recent poetry, under the title of "The Harp of the North and Moore's Correspondence," are very pleasant and agreeable articles. They seem composed for, and adapted to the multitude, the best patrons of authors and publishers. One great merit of the work for an Irish publication is, the absence of those decided religious views on either side which generally give to all the literature of the sister island a sharp air of controversy. The Review is very well worth reading beyond the confines of Ireland, and is likely to obtain a respectable circulation.

MEMORANDUMS MADE IN IRELAND IN THE AUTUMN OF 1852. By JOHN FORBES, M.D., &c., Author of "A Physician's Holiday." With a Map and Illustrations. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

DR FORBES acquired so much reputation by his "Physician's Holiday," that we should have been surprised had he not brought forward a new work. We did not, however, expect to meet him in Ireland—that often-trodden field, but in which he, like an excellent sportsman, has started new game. He is ready, go where he will, to bag whatever may rise. He goes to Ireland to look at the people, and he inquires into the origin of the Round Towers. He wants to learn something of the future prospects of the country, and he pays great attention to the workhouses, where the paupers are all drilled into uniformity by a common treatment. He tells us of gentlemen's seats, and he talks with the peasantry. He adverts to farming and education. He inquires everywhere as to teetotalism, and finds that Father Mathew's influence is very much on the wane, or almost passed away. He recommends temperance halls, which are generally established in Ireland as the consequence of that system, to be established in England for the benefit of the working classes, and he is an enlightened advocate for substituting reasonable recreation for pothouse swilling on the Sabbath. He devotes some pages to discuss the political evils of Ireland, such as the grievance of the Established Church; and finds no topic too high or too low that illustrates the condition of the people. He discusses at some length the workhouse system, and gives some curious information as to the effect of workhouse diet on ophthalmia, which we must extract. From all the dietaries the potato is excluded, which Dr Forbes supposes may have been designedly done to wean the people from its use. The meals are only two a day, and they consist almost exclusively of farinaceous matter, without a particle of animal matter, except milk, from one year's end to the other. But the limitation to meal, more nutritious than potatoes, is only a hardship to those accustomed to live exclusively on the latter, inasmuch as it is a compelled change; and two meals a day are not incompatible with the habits of the peasantry. Though sufficient in amount, and, when chemically analysed, found to contain more dry and more azotised nutriment than the diet of the English workhouses, the great sameness of the diet of the Irish workhouses is likely to render it unwholesome. The meal is either pure oatmeal or maize, or a mixture of the two, and is made either into stirabout with salt and water, or into gruel or vegetable soup, consisting of eight ounces of meal to a gallon of water, pepper and salt, and thickened with vegetables. The milk is either buttermilk or skimmed milk, but never new milk containing the cream. In some workhouses bread is supplied, but the general diet is meal, made into stirabout or soup, on an average about 24 ounces a day, with, in addition, a pint or a pint and a half of milk. We quote, as a specimen, the diet of Skibbereen:—

DIETARY TABLE OF THE SKIBBEREEN WORKHOUSES.

Classes.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
	Indian meal or	Milk	Brown bread	Out-meal.	
1. Able-bodied Men	9	3	14	13	...
2. Able-bodied Women	8	3	12	11	...
3. Aged and Infirm	7	4	10	11	...
4. From 15 to 20 years	6	4	8	11	4 oz brown bread
5. From 20 to 5	5	4	6	11	4 oz ditto
6. From 5 to 2	4	4	4	1	4 oz white bread
7. Infants	1 lb of white bread	1 pint of milk daily.			

If the dietaries of the English workhouses do not contain so much nutriment, they are much more varied, and are, therefore, probably more wholesome. Dr Forbes thinks the dietary of the Irish workhouses defective, and probably dangerous. He suspects that the prevalence of fever and the astounding prevalence of ophthalmia may be the consequences.

OPHTHALMIA IN WORKHOUSES.

That diet alone (he continues), however, should be made chargeable for the whole amount of ophthalmic disease prevailing in the workhouses, would be most unjust. It may be the chief remote cause, but many other causes must co-operate in exciting the actual disease, and in diffusing it. Among this number may be mentioned, the numerous common influences, moral as well as physical, necessarily affecting a large mass of human beings collected in one place, and shut out, in a considerable degree, by stone walls from the open air; also topical inoculation, contagion, &c. It is also a melancholy fact, worthy of notice, that a certain portion of the cases have been traced to the wilful application of irritating substances to the eyes, by the patients themselves, impelled by the miserable motives of escaping from school, and of obtaining a superior diet in the hospital. It ought, moreover, to be mentioned, that of the total number of cases of ophthalmia presented in the workhouses in 1849-50-51—(viz., 56,959), 2,285, or about one in 25 or 30, came into the houses already affected with the disease.

From my own observation and inquiries in the various workhouses visited by me, it would appear that the number of persons afflicted with ophthalmia had greatly declined since the previous year; its prevalence was, however, still great. The following statements show the frightful extent to which the disease has prevailed, and some of its melancholy consequences:—

Year.	No. of Cases.
1849	14,612
1850	27,209
1851	4,547

Total 46,368

Out of this number the following have suffered the under-mentioned mutilations:—

Sight partially injured	1,419
One eye lost	970
Both eyes lost	280

The duties of philanthropy seem harder than those of justice, and impose on the State which undertakes to provide for pauperism a necessity to provide effectually for it, and not so to treat paupers as to subject them to disease and blindness. It might, without committing an injustice, say, the people must take care of themselves; but, undertaking to take care of any portion of them, it is bound to do it effectually. But the logical consequences of substituting philanthropy for justice are not supposed to warrant abstaining from the philanthropic undertaking.

Dr Forbes is much struck with the grace and elegance of the females of Ireland, but as we see little of such qualities amongst those who come hither, we must suppose that the unconstrained manner of their lives there has some influence over their appearance, and that they lose much of their native graces when they submit to the discipline and restraints of Irish or English town life and uniform town dresses. Quoting one or two specimens, we must leave the book, recommending it to our readers as a very complete description of the present condition of Ireland—almost every part of which Dr Forbes visited—written with the kindest and fairest of pens:—

FEMALE BEAUTY.

As usual, the boys in both these schools (at Bantry) were not so well dressed as the girls, but they were by no means ragged or dirty. The girls were not merely decently but even very neatly dressed, their hair clean, their hair in good order; and among them many children of extraordinary beauty.

This last observation is equally applicable to all the schools visited by me in the south of Ireland, as well as to the children seen in the cottages, and even to the beggars; the beauty of the female children, in particular, being very striking. They uniformly wear their hair very thick, and in great profusion—black, golden, and flaxen; and when this huge rounded mass is kept within due bounds and in proper trim, as is generally the case in the schools, it gives a romantic and poetical expression to the head and face, which greatly enhances the effect of their bright black eyes and elegant features. I may add that the beauty of the children is by no means evanescent, as it is found abundantly, though not in quite so great a degree, among the grown-up young women throughout the south and west of Ireland.

This comeliness, if not general, was certainly frequent; and in individual specimens, attained the standard of almost faultless beauty—and this not merely in features, but in form and deportment also. It was an exquisite pleasure to meet one of those rustic maidens of a morning, tripping joyously along the turf in her bright-coloured shawl, with her small and well-shaped feet and ankles unshod by shoes or stockings, with her lithe upright carriage, and her profuse glossy and well-arranged locks; and this pleasure was not a little enhanced when a salutation or a question brought out, as it did, at once, her modest smile and her pretty brogue.

It is another tribute justly due to the young women of Ireland, to record their singular decorum and modesty of demeanour, and their general propriety of conduct. I do not hesitate, for a moment, in giving to them decidedly the palm, in these particulars, over the rustic damsels of both England and Scotland.

ALL IS NOT DARK IN IRELAND.

In coming along the valley, we had been struck with one farm in a very superior order to the others, and saw several buggy fields under the process of deep draining. The farmer, we were told, was a rich enterprising miller, who was expending on his land the gains he had made by his mill. A curious fact connected with this draining—if it is a fact, and I see no reason to doubt it—was mentioned to me by my intelligent friend as he sat by my side on his wife's table, with his huge bare legs besmeared with dark peat-earth up to the knees. He said that the miller's draining operations had been going on for years, and that the men employed in them had been brought from England. Most of these men, he said, had domesticated themselves in the place; several had married, and none of them intended to return to England again. My informant added that the chief cause of this settlement of the strangers was, that they preferred some of this country's customs to their own. The Irish, the Englishman said, were friendlier and kinder to one another, went more to the houses of each other, and so had more pleasure than their countrymen in England. "I tell the tale, as 'twas told to me"; and when I compare what I afterwards saw of the cordiality, jollity, and fun of the Irish peasantry, even under the pressure of extreme poverty, with the cold, dull, matter of fact and business habits of the English labourers, I felt no great surprise that, by a certain class of men, the Irish hotel should be preferred to the Saxon cottage.

DEVOTION AT LIMERICK.

I visited two of the Catholic chapels, St Michael's and St John's, both in the morning and afternoon, during the time of service. Though they were large, I found them not merely crowded, but literally crammed with people in their interior, and every passage and doorway so completely filled, as to connect the living mass within, with a similar though smaller mass without; indeed, the chapel-yard, in both places, was half-filled with people. In the interior, not merely the benches around the walls (of which there seemed only a single row) but the whole floor was packed as close as it was possible for persons kneeling to be packed.

It was a striking sight, and not a little touching, to see those children of poverty at their devotions; kneeling, prostrating, many stretched at full length upon the ground, as if dead; others striking their breasts, or holding up their hands fixedly in the air, or counting their beads; and all uttering their responses in the most earnest tone,—all apparently in that profound absorption of the faculties, which indicates utter oblivion of everything external. Many children were present, and exhibited as much fervour of devotion as their seniors. A few of the women had books, more had rosaries, but the majority had neither.

Dr Forbes does justice, too—and no more than justice—to the lively affectionate dispositions and good moral qualities of the people; and and is it to think that they should be perverted and made wretched in the name of religion, and degraded and enslaved under the pretext of providing for their welfare.

ACTUARIAL TABLES, CARLISLE THREE PER CENT. SINGLE LIVES AND SINGLE DEATHS, WITH AUXILIARY TABLES. By WILLIAM THOMSON, F.R.S.E., F.I.A., Manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company, and of the Colonial Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh: R. and R. Clark.

THE above work forms an important addition to the already large collection of published results in connection with the data on which it is founded; and it will contribute, we should imagine, in no small degree to the consummation confidently anticipated by Mr Thomson, that at no distant period the adoption of the Carlisle Tables as the basis, in respect to mortality, for life assurance and annuity transactions will be general. For a long period down to no very distant date, the Northampton and the Carlisle Tables divided pretty equally between them, with a preponderance towards the former, the allegiance of actuaries. The position of matters is now quite changed. While the Northampton Table has been all but universally given up—at least as a correct representative of healthy life—the Carlisle Table has been daily coming into more extensive use, and, as both a consequence and a cause of this extension, a mass of results in connection with this Table have now been formed and published, which afford to the present generation of actuaries facilities for the application of their science to practical purposes which would have made those of the last generation hold up their hands in incredulous astonishment. This surely ought to be kept in view by actuaries and others who have a table yet to select, since, *ceteris paribus*, data of every application are of course preferable to others which can only be applied at the expense of much labour and difficulty, and at the same time no small amount of uncertainty.

Mr Thomson's first and principal Table exhibits, in connection with each age, the value of an annuity for the whole of life, and also for every possible period of deferment. It exhibits also the values of the several payments the aggregate of which forms the several annuity values, together with the whole of the operations by which these values are successively produced. This is very instructive. It affords a visible demonstration of the fallacy, at one time so pertinaciously and dogmatically contended for by Mr Weyman Lee and other writers, and still entertained by socialists, that the value of an annuity on a life of a specified age is the same thing as that of an annuity certain, to continue during the mean duration of lives of that age. The component parts of the several annuity values and the influence of each upon the successive results are here too clearly shown to admit of any such misapprehension. The Table contains also the logarithms of the several annual values.

Table II exhibits the same things for assurances that Table I. does for annuities, with one exception and one addition. The exception is that here, although both the elements and the results are exhibited, the actual summation, by which the successive results are produced, is not shown. This is no disadvantage. The principle is sufficiently exemplified in Table I., and much space is saved by the omission. The addition of which we have spoken is a column headed "Increasing Assurance," which gives for each age the value of an assurance commencing now, increasing 11 per annum for each period of deferment, and continuing stationary thence to the end of life. In other words, it gives all possible values of *arrested increasing assurances*; so that under age x for example, and opposite age $x + n$, we find in this column the numerical value of $(R_x - R_{x+n}) \cdot \frac{1}{i}$. This column is quite new, and its utility in the computation of bonuses will be readily appreciated.

The remaining Tables Mr Thomson calls "Auxiliary Tables," and they may be briefly enumerated. Table III. contains the logarithms to ten places of the powers of V , up to 110, at 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Table IV. contains series of logarithmic differences, by means of which, from any logarithmic result at 3 per cent., involving only one power of V , we are enabled to pass to the corresponding result at any one of the following rates:—3½, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 per cent. The utility of this Table will be most fully experienced in cases where several lives are involved. Table V. shows, very commodiously arranged, the logarithmic probabilities of lives of all ages attaining each subsequent age. Tables VI. and VII. contain the logarithmic elements for the formation of Tables I. and II. These would have been more readily available had the order of the ages been reversed.

From the detail we have given, the profession and others interested in the subject to which it relates will see that in Mr Thomson's volume (which, in its *getting up*, does great credit to author, printer, and binder) they are furnished with a mass of results, many of which are not otherwise readily available, and none of which they would willingly want. We cordially recommend it to their attention.

We ought, ere closing our notice, to direct attention to the method employed by Mr Thomson for the construction of his principal Tables. It is *continuous*, that is, each value is made to aid in the formation of the next, so that the entrance of error without detection is rendered all but impossible; while at the same time the labour of construction is minimised. We believe it will be found that nearly all Life Contingency Tables admit of this mode of formation.

ANNALS, ANECDOTES, AND LEGENDS OF LIFE ASSURANCE. By JOHN FRANCIS, Author of the "History of the Bank of England." Longman and Co., Paternoster row.

MR FRANCIS is the originator of a topical or class kind of history which nobody else has succeeded in writing so well. His books have formed, and will form, a distinct and valuable portion of our libraries; if not considered to be a new, an extremely useful, pleasant, and permanent branch of our literature. They have one peculiarity which must be guarded against. Like police reports or Newgate calendars, they, in general, deal with the vices and crimes of mankind. His works take more notice of the tricks that have been fastened on some great species of industry, which have impeded its success, by bringing discredit on it, than on the fair and honest exertions which have made it conspicuously useful. If such anecdotes and legends as he collects were not exceptions rather than rules, society could not hold together, and neither lending money nor assurance nor banking could have

flourished. As well as the exceptions we want the rules; we want more examples of honest, painstaking, praiseworthy industry set before us to encourage us in the pursuit of good, as well as histories of tricksters to warn us against evil. Mr Francis, however, writes books to have them read, and we must begin the extracts we shall make from his book by one or two passages from his *brist*, but very instructive, sketch of the early progress of assurance:

THE EARLIEST INSURANCE COMPANY.
Reference is usually made to the Amicable Society as the earliest institution for the assurance of lives; but the Mercers' Company, in 1698, commenced a scheme for granting life annuities to the nominees or the sources, in place of paying down a fixed sum. This was undertaken at the invitation of De Aethon, and its failure is a proof that the duration of human life was very little known, or that sufficient care had not been taken by the Mercers' Company to enable them to be annuity-mongers with half the success of Audley the usurer, or Lopez the Jew. They formed something like a scale, but it was incomplete. Married men, under 30, were allowed to subscribe but 100l; under 40, they might not subscribe more than 500l; under 60, they were limited to 300l. When this was commenced, it was considered a very notable plan. It was thought that it would prove a good business speculation, and on considerable sums being subscribed, "the Corporation rejected greatly." It was soon discovered, however, that the undertaking was founded on a mistake; so the first breach of faith was in lowering the annuity. This proved insufficient, and the company became unable to meet their engagements. They had fixed the payments to the annuitants at the rate of 30 per cent., and now they saw their funds almost annihilated by the error. At last they stopped payment altogether; but the distress was so acute, that, recollecting one or two forced loans they had made to the monarchs of England in the troublous times of old, they petitioned parliament, in 1747, for assistance. Their tale was a pitiable one: "At Michaelmas, 1745, they found themselves indebted to the said charities, and their other creditors, 100,000l; they were liable for present annuities to the extent of 7,620l; for annuities in expectancy, 3,000l a year more: the whole of their income being 4,100l."

THE EARLIEST SCHEME.
The assurance merchants found their profits endangered in 1706; when the Bishop of Oxford and Sir Thomas Allen applied to Queen Anne for a charter to incorporate them and their successors, "whereby they might provide for their families in an easy and beneficial manner." The application was successful, and the AMICABLE, an improvement on the Mercers' Company, obtained its charter, the number of shares being limited to 2,000. But that which appears most extraordinary was the mode of arranging the payments. The age of the shareholder—from 12 to 45—made no difference in his premium; and whether he were well, or whether he were dying, was no consideration. Each person paid 7l 10s entrance money, and 6s per annum for life; but, as a yearly return of 1l 4s was paid to each shareholder, the real payment was 5s. The yearly number of deaths in London was about 1 in 20 at this period; and this fact probably originated the amount of payment, though nothing could surpass the absurdity of a plan which made no distinction between an old life and a young one,—between a healthy and an unhealthy man.

The book abounds with anecdotes. We quote one, feeling a sentiment of wonder that such things take place around us:—

As the evening of an autumnal day began to close, four men might have been seen hiring a boat at one of the numerous stairs below Blackfriars bridge. Their appearance was that of the middle order, but the reckless daring which characterised their air and manner, marked them of the class which lives by others' losses. By the time they had rowed some distance up the river, the only light that guided them was the reflection of the lamps which fringed it; and no sooner were they shrouded by the darkness of the night, than, without any apparent cause, the boat was upset, and the four were precipitated into the Thames. They were close to land, and while they buffeted the tide and made their way, they hallooed lustily for help, which, as the shore was now ringing with the noise of boats and boatmen putting off to their assistances, was soon rendered. Of the four who had started, only three landed together, and great was their outcry for their lost companion. The alarm was immediately given; all that skill could do to recover their friend was tried, but the night was too dark to render human aid of much avail. It was pitiable to the bystanders to witness the grief of those who were saved, who, finding nothing more could be done, were obliged to content themselves with offering a reward for the body, coupled with a promise to return early in the morning. They then went away, and the scene resumed its ordinary quiet. A few hours after this, at the dead of the night, a second boat, with the same men, pursued its silent and almost solitary course by the river towards the scene of the previous misfortune. With them was a large suspicious-looking bundle, which, when they had arrived at a spot suitable to their purpose, they lifted in their arms, placing their horrible burden,—for it was the body of a dead man,—where from their judgment and their knowledge of the tide, the corpse of their friend would be sought. Favoured by darkness and by night, they accomplished their object, again rowing rapidly down the stream to an obscure abode in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. When morning began to break, they returned once more to the place which had witnessed their mysterious midnight visit, where, with much apparent anxiety, they asked for tidings of their companion. The reply was what they expected. A body had been found,—it was that which they had placed on the strand,—and this they at once identified as that of the friend who had been with them in the boat, and for whom they had offered a reward. A coroner's jury sat upon the remains, a verdict of accidental death was recorded, and the object of the conspirators fairly achieved. That object was to defraud an assurance office to a very large amount; for the missing man had not been drowned; the grief expressed was only simulated; and the body which had been placed on the banks of the Thames had been procured to consummate the deception.

Against a fraud planned with so much art and carried out with such skill, no official regulation could guard; and when the papers containing the report of the inquest and the identity of the body, were forwarded to the office as the groundwork of a claim for the representative of the deceased, not a doubt could be entertained of its justice. It was true that the claimant under his will was his mistress; that his executors were the persons who perpetrated the fraud, and were with him at the time of the accident; but there were the broad and indisputable facts to be disposed of, that the insured man had met with a sudden and accidental death, and this was attested by the verdict of a jury. The money was paid, and with that portion of it which came to the deceased, he went to Paris. In that gay capital, with a mistress as expensive as in her habits as himself, the cash was soon spent; and so successful had been the first attempt in this line, that it seemed a pity for gentlemen thus accomplished to abandon a mine so rich. Very shortly, therefore, after the previous fraud, an application was made from Liverpool to an office in London, to insure the life of a gentleman for 2,000l. The applicant was represented as a commercial traveller, and permission was sought to extend the privilege of travelling to America. This insurance was effected, and when only a few months had elapsed, information was received by the company that the in-

und gentlemen, while bathing in one of the large American lakes, had been drowned; that his clothes had been left on the banks of the water where his body had been found; and in verification of this, all the necessary documents were lodged in due time. As the death and identity of the traveller seemed clearly established, the office intimated its readiness to pay the policy at the end of the accustomed three months. But three months elapsed a very long period to those who felt the uncertain tenure by which their claim was held, so to induce the office to pay ready money, they offered a large and unbusiness-like discount. This, together, perhaps, with some suspicions created by the manner of the applicant, placed the office on its guard. Inquiries were soon instituted, and discoveries made which induced them to proceed still further; but as soon as it found that a close inquiry was being entered on, than the claim was abandoned, and the claimant seen no more at the office.

That one story will induce our readers to seek many similar ones in the book itself.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With Outline Illustrations by J. R. CLAYTON. Ingram and Cooke, Strand.

We notice this new edition of Bunyan's immortal allegory, just issued by Messrs. Ingram and Cooke, for the special purpose of drawing attention to the very admirable outline illustrations from the pencil of Mr. J. R. Clayton with which it is enriched. Small and simple as these drawings are, and passed over though they will be by many without remark, they yet, to our thinking, exhibit genius of a very unusual kind. It is rare to find united in one artist's productions so many excellencies. With occasional exceptions, Mr. Clayton's drawing is accurate—very much more so than that of most painters and draughtsmen. Not only are his figures graceful in their forms and attitudes, but they impress the beholder with a sense of their stability; they all stand or lean or lie in ways that thoroughly conform to the law of gravitation. This is an unusual merit. Mr. Clayton's composition, too, is greatly to be admired. It is unpretending yet effective—simple yet often original, and it exhibits throughout an instinctive perception of proportion and arrangement. Every line seems to have naturally fallen into its right place, giving the impression that it was drawn thus without effort, and yet that by no amount of study could it have been drawn better. But chiefly we admire these illustrations for their poetry. Some half-dozen of them we have again and again contemplated with much the same feeling as that with which we read and re-read favourite sonnets. They have reminded us of the opinion expressed by a German—Dr. Foster we think the name was—in the "Art Journal" respecting the English sculpture in the Great Exhibition. "Deprecating the current notion respecting the inferiority of our plastic art," he said that whilst we did not equal the nations of the Continent in dramatic force and in some other requisites, yet that in poetry of conception we excelled them all. These illustrations of the "Pilgrim's Progress" might be cited in evidence of this.

Mr. Clayton's name is not at present a familiar one. We hope it will soon become so. We should much like to see an edition of Shakespeare with outlines by him.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- John de Wycliffe, D.D.; a Monograph. By Robert Vaughan, D.D. Seeley.
- The Tractarians and the Prayer Book. By the Rev. E. Hull, M.A. Partridge and Co.
- Popular Physical Geology. By J. B. Jones, M.A., F.R.S. Reeve and Co.
- Popular Economic Botany, &c. By T. C. Archer Reeve and Co.
- The Sheep and Shepherding, &c. By M. M. Milburn. Orr and Co.
- The Thistle and the Cedar of Lebanon. By Habeeb Riak Allah Effendi. Madden.
- Lepage's French Prompter. Wilson.
- The Age and Christianity. By R. Vaughan, D.D. Second Edition. Jackson and Walford.
- Prize Essay on Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics' Institutions. By James Hole.
- The Digest System Explained, &c. By J. A. Franklin. Letts and Co.
- The Illustrated Handbook to London. Ingram and Cooke.
- Goldsmith's Citizen of the World. Ingram and Cooke.
- The Crimes of the House of Hapsburg against its own Liege Subjects. By F. W. Newman. Chapman.
- Chambers's Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts. Chapman.
- Letter to John Bright, Esq., M.P., on the India Question. (Pamphlet). By J. C. Matheson. Allen.
- Review of Public Instruction in the Bengal Presidency. By J. Kerr, M.A. Allen.
- The New Bond of Love.
- The Landlord's and Tenant's Guide. By Alfred Cox, Estate Agent, No 64 New Bond Street.
- Roman Turkey; or a Greek Empire the Inevitable Solution of the Eastern Question. By G. B. R. Saunders and Stanford.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 5th Victoria, cap. 32, for the weekend on Saturday the 15th day of June, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£2,115,900	Government debts	£1,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,000	Gold coin and bullion	18,096,841
Notes	32,115,995	Silver bullion	19,134

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietary capital	£14,559,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£12,122,010
Public Deposits (including Exchange and Savings Banks, Commissions of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£3,615,831	Other Securities	12,700,971
Other Deposits	13,174,519	Notes	5,420,215
Over Day and other Bills	1,807,046	Gold and Silver Coin	519,821
Total	£26,764,927		

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	34,002,855	Securities	26,271,881
Public Deposits	6,075,851	Bullion	18,035,826
Other or private Deposits	13,174,519		
Total	61,953,175	Total	44,307,707

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,114,522, as stated in the above account under the head *Reserve*.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£412,493
An increase of Public Deposits of	878,787
A decrease of Other Deposits of	859,182
A decrease of Securities of	546,261
An increase of Bullion of	156,311
An increase of Rest of	2,938
An increase of Reserve of	543,611

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 412,493; an increase of public deposits, 878,787; a decrease of private deposits, 859,182; a decrease of securities, 546,261; an increase of bullion, 156,311; an increase of rest, 2,938, and an increase of reserve, 543,611. The increase of public deposits and the decrease of private deposits nearly balance each other, and so does the increase of reserve and the decrease of securities, showing that the increased resources of the Bank mainly arise from securities run off which have not been renewed. The Bank is not getting bills to discount at its present rate, and the increase of its reserve is so much additional capital in its possession unemployed.

Money is at 2½ per cent. for call, and the best bills are discounted at 3 and 3½ per cent., or under the Bank rate, and discount brokers are doing a good business. There is a brisk demand for money.

In the Stock Exchange money is very abundant, the business doing being very small. Perhaps it has not been so abundant for many months as at this time. In the general market money is not so abundant, and we heard of a gentleman only renewing a loan for 10,000l. for three months on condition that the bargain might be off at a month's notice on either side. If that implies that money is not now worth more than 3 per cent., it also intimates a suspicion that it will be worth more. On such a point as the interest of money three months hence we shall offer no opinion, but we may observe that the resolution of the holders of South Sea Stock to demand money for their stock indicates that they suppose money will rise rather than fall in value. These gentlemen yesterday resolved—"That the South Sea Company adopt the same course regarding their capital stock as they agreed to at the special general meeting on the 26th of May last regarding the South Sea Annuities held by the Company," which was to receive payment in money. Under this decision, says the Times, the proportion of the 9,500,000l. petty Three per Cent. stocks proposed to be converted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but now requiring to be paid off in January and April next, will be about 8,200,000l.

The subscriptions for conversion to-day at the Bank of England amounted to 2,681l. 12s. 4d., and they were all in the 2½ per cent. stock.

We have no alteration to notice in the exchanges. The silver brought by the West India steamer was sold on Tuesday at 61½d for bars, and 59½d for doles, establishing an advance of ½d per ounce. It was taken chiefly for China.

The funds opened this morning a shade better than yesterday, and continued firm and steady through the day. Consols closed at 98½ ex dividend. Business was not extensive. We subjoin our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols on each day of the week, and of the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

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

The business in the railway market was not brisk to-day, but prices were firm, and generally a little improved. The following is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter.....	100 3/4	100 1/2
Calcutta.....	68 3/4	68 3/4
Eastern Counties.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
East Lancashire.....	72 3/4	72 3/4
Great Northern.....	87 3/4	87 3/4
Great Western.....	89 1/2	89 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	78 3/4	78 3/4
London and Blackwall.....	61 3/4	61 3/4
London, Brighton, & S. Coast.....	104 5/8	104 5/8
London & North Western.....	115 3/4	115 3/4
London and South Western.....	89 3/4	89 3/4
Midlands.....	72 3/4	72 3/4
North British.....	33 3/4	33 3/4
North Staffordshire.....	5 4/8 dis	4 1/2 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton.....	49 3/4	49 3/4
South Eastern.....	71 3/4	71 3/4
South Wales.....	35 3/4	35 3/4
York, Newcastle, & Berwick.....	65 3/4	65 3/4
York and North Midland.....	64 1/2	64 1/2
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France.....	35 3/4	35 3/4
Do. 30 3/4 ex ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares).....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Paris and Rouen.....	40 3/4	39 3/4
Paris and Strasburg.....	35 3/4	35 3/4
Rouen and Havre.....	18 3/4	18 3/4
Dutch Rhentish.....	13 1/2 dis	13 1/2 dis
Paris and Lyons.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lyons and Mediterranean.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
East Indian.....	5 1/2 pm	5 1/2 pm
Dijon and Besancon.....	4 1/2 pm	4 1/2 pm
Madras.....	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg.....	3 1/2 pm	3 1/2 pm
Paris and Orleans.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
Western of France.....	6 1/2 pm	6 1/2 pm
India Peninsula.....	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm
Grand Junction of France.....	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm
Central of France.....	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm

Bullion continues to flow into the country from several quarters, and in the course of the week the Carnatic arrived from Sydney, having left on the 28th of February, with 19,669 ounces of gold, valued at 79,000*l*, and the Derwentwater, from Hobart Town, with 700 ounces.

The impression to-day, chiefly in consequence of the news from Paris, was in favour of the continuance of peace, and more confidence was generally exhibited. At the same time the political uncertainty has a bad effect on business. People naturally wait to see which way things will turn before they act, and so the exportation and the importation of commodities is partially checked.

Complaints are made, and not without reason, that the Customs reports of ships and their cargoes, published daily, are not uniform as regards the different ports. Thus at London the arrival is mentioned of a vessel from Dantzic with 1,700 qrs of wheat, and another from Calcutta with 6,819 bags of linseed; but the report for Hull states the arrival of a vessel from Dantzic with corn and seeds, without mentioning either what kind of corn the vessel brings or the quantity. At the conclusion of the Hull report, to make up for the omission, the total quantity of the different kinds of grain and seeds brought in is stated; but this does not inform the public by what ships each particular article was imported, nor from what place any article has come. Now what is done at London could be done at Hull, and it is very desirable that all the returns should be framed in a uniform manner, and that the particular information given in the London and Liverpool reports should also be given in the reports from Hull. Amongst the reforms to be introduced into the Customs, a reform of its statistical returns is needed.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company, on Wednesday, the directors were authorised to issue 25,000 new shares of 20*l* each, which will enable the Company more effectually to contribute by loans to the prosperity of Canada.

Persons interested in the transactions of the Anti-Corn Law League inquire when the decision concerning the prize essay it advertised for several months back will be given. There are now at least an abundance of facts to prove the prodigious advantages which have accrued from setting free native industry, whoever may exhibit most skill in displaying them.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-05, it follows that gold is about 0-48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 12*s* per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-6 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3 1/2, it follows that gold is 0-35 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 25-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent.....	228 0	228 3/4	228 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2
5 per Cent Reduced Anns.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 per Cent Anns, 1796.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
5 per Cent Anns.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
New 5 per Cent.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Long Anns, Jan. 5, 1860.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Anns, for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1860.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
Ditto under 500.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
Ditto Old Anns, 3 per Cent.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
Ditto New Anns, 3 per Cent.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
5 per Cent Anns, 1791.....	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2	298 1/2
Bank Stock for act, July 19.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
3 per Cent Cons. for opn, July 19.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
India Stock for opn July 12.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Excheq. Bills, 1000.....	3s 6s p	3s p	3s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	2s 5s pm
Ditto 500.....	3s 6s p	3s p	3s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	2s 5s pm
Ditto Small.....	3s 6s p	3s p	3s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	2s 5s pm
Ditto Advertised Id.....	3s 6s p	3s p	3s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	2s 5s pm

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday.		Friday.		
	Prices negotiated on Change.		Prices negotiated on Change.		
Amsterdam.....	short	11 17	11 17	11 17	11 17
Ditto.....	3 ms	11 18 1/2	11 19	11 18 1/2	11 19
Rotterdam.....	short	11 19	11 19	11 18 1/2	11 18 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	11 20	11 20	11 19 1/2	11 19 1/2
Brussels.....	short	25 25	25 30	25 27 1/2	25 30
Ditto.....	3 ms	25 25	25 30	25 27 1/2	25 30
Hamburg.....	short	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 8	13 8 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	13 21	13 7 1/2	13 21	13 7 1/2
Paris.....	short	25 25	25 30	25 27 1/2	25 30
Ditto.....	3 ms	25 27 1/2	25 30	25 27 1/2	25 30
Frankfort on the Main.....	short	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Vienna.....	short	10 5 1/2	11 2	11 0	11 2
Ditto.....	3 ms	10 5 1/2	11 2	11 0	11 2
Trieste.....	short	10 5 1/2	11 2	11 2	11 2
Ditto.....	3 ms	10 5 1/2	11 2	11 2	11 2
Petersburg.....	short	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid.....	short	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cadix.....	short	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Leghorn.....	short	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8
Ditto.....	3 ms	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8
Genoa.....	short	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Ditto.....	3 ms	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Naples.....	short	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Palermo.....	short	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Meassina.....	short	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Ditto.....	3 ms	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Lisbon.....	short	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oporto.....	short	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ditto.....	3 ms	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro.....	60 ds agt	...	...	...	...
New York.....	short	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris June 20	London June 24	Paris June 21	London June 23	Paris June 22	London June 24
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } March and 12 Sept.....	F. C. 101 15	F. C. ...	F. C. 101 40	F. C. ...	F. C. 101 0	F. C. ...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } June and 22 December.....	F. C. 76 50	F. C. ...	F. C. 76 80	F. C. ...	F. C. 76 60	F. C. ...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January } and 1 July.....	F. C. 3675 0	F. C. ...	F. C. 3670 0	F. C. ...	F. C. 3665 0	F. C. ...
Exchange on London 1 month.....	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...
Ditto 3 months.....	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 24 8 1/2	F. C. ...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds.....	...	...	99 1/2	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent.....	101	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1851.....	...	...	...	...	98 1/2	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843.....	101	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent.....	...	...	...	52	63	...
Chilian, 6 per cent.....	109 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent.....	...	...	...	104	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds.....	106	105	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders.....	6	6	6 1/2	...	5 1/2	6 1/2
Ditto Defered.....	6	6	6 1/2	...	5 1/2	6 1/2
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1851 coup.....	...	...	...	...	10	...
Ditto Defered.....	...	...	...	...	10	...
Greek Bonds, red.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meccan 3 per cent.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditto Scrip.....	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditto Defered, 3 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	39
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848.....	...	...	39 1/2	...	...	...
Russian, 1852, 5 per cent, in £ sterling.....	118	...	...	117 1/2	117 1/2	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	...	102	102 1/2	102 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent.....	...	...	94 1/2	94 1/2	...	95 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent New Defered.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	...	23 1/2	23 1/2
Ditto Passive converted.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	...	...	...
Swedish Loan, ...	1 1/2 dis	1 d	1 d	...	1 d	...
Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds.....	40	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Defered, 1 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 6 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling.....	...	...	86 1/2	...	...	...
Belgian 3 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	90 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders.....	65	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	...	95 1/2	96 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Name, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Price, and Date. Includes entries for United States Bonds, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, United States Bank Shares, and New York City.

Exchange at New York 109 1/4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Lists various insurance companies such as Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, Atlas, Argus Life, British Commercial, Church of England, Clerical, Medical, and General Life, County, Crown, Eagle, Equity and Law, English and Scottish Law Life, European Life, Family Endowment, General, Globe, Guardian, Imperial Fire, Imperial Life, Indemnity Marine, Law Fire, Law Life, Legal and General Life, London Fire, London Ship, Marine, Medical, Invalid, and General Life, Minerva, Monarch, National Loan Fund, National Provincial, New Equitable, Palladium Life, Pelican, Phoenix, Professional Life, Provident Life, Rock Life, Royal Exchange, Sun Fire, Do. Life, United Kingdom, Universal Life, and Victoria Life.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Lists banks such as Australasia, British North American, Chartered Bank of Asia, Chrt'd Bank, India Austral. & China, Colonial, Commercial of London, Eng. Sect. & Austral. Chrt'd., London Chrt'd. Bank of Austral., London and County, Ditto, Scrip, London Joint Stock, London and Westminster, National Provincial of England, Ditto New, National of Ireland, Oriental Bank Corporation, Provincial of Ireland, Ditto New, Ionian, Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com., South Australia, Union of Australia, Ditto Ditto, Union of London, and Union of Madrid.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Lists docks such as Commercial, East and West India, London, St. Katharine, Southampton, and Victoria.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Table with columns: Location, Latest Date, Rate of Exchange on London, and Additional info. Includes entries for Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, California, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Sydney, and Valparaiso.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Location, Date, and Rate of Exchange. Includes entries for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to June 23, 1853... Total drafts from May 7 to June 23, 1853... Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,600,000l.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table with columns: Item and Price. Includes Foreign gold in bars, Mexican dollars, and Silver in bars.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 20th June, AMERICA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, June 1; St. John's, N.B., 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; Montreal, 6; New York, 7; Boston, 8; Halifax, 9. On 20th June, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, April 12; Canton, 20; Hong Kong, 23; Batavia, 25; Singapore, May 2; Penang, 3; Calcutta, 5; Madras, 12; Bombay, 23; Ceylon, 15; Alexandria, June 11; Zante, 6; Patras, 6; Malta, 15. On 20th June, ADELPHI, March 14, per overland mail, via Marseilles. On 20th June, MELBOURNE, March 8, per overland mail, via Marseilles. On 22nd June, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, June 10; New York, 11. On 22nd June, JAMAICA, May 31, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

On 27th June (morning), for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadix, and Gibraltar, per steamer, via Southampton. On 28th June (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool. On 1st July (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Arabia steamer, via Liverpool. On 2nd July (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (HONDURAS excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Parana steamer, via Southampton. On 4th June (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Bengal steamer, via Southampton. The Argentina steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 1st of July, for Lisbon, Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo. Letters in time on the 30th inst.

Mails Due.

MARCH 30.—Australia. JUNE 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. JUNE 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. JUNE 28.—West Coast of Africa. JUNE 28.—America: JULY 1.—West Indies. JULY 1.—Mexico and Havana. JULY 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.) JULY 16.—Brazil and River Plate. JULY 16.—West Indies. JULY 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.) JULY 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India. JULY 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	98,824	4,104	15,180	309	3,864	272
Weekly average, June 18.....	45 7 29 1	18 11	30 11	38 11	34 6	
— 11.....	43 11 29 10	18 10	34 9	38 1	34 9	
— 4.....	43 3 29 6	19 6	34 0	36 9	33 8	
May 23.....	43 9 30 6	18 7	33 2	36 7	32 7	
— 2.....	43 11 30 11	19 1	35 5	36 0	31 1	
— 14.....	44 7 31 5	18 8	29 8	35 5	33 3	
Six weeks' average.....	44 1 30 2	18 10	33 0	37 0	33 6	
Same time last year.....	40 9 27 9	20 2	30 2	31 7	30 3	
Duties.....	1 0 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 June 15, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and peas-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign ...	62,159	7,793	10,394	...	790	4,926	5,520	...
Colonial...	1,345	...	...	...	510	...	...	...
Total ...	63,484	7,793	10,394	...	1,290	4,926	5,520	...
Imports of week.....	93,415 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The wheat market was firm to-day at last week's prices. The arrivals are short, but the weather is more propitious, and the crops are improved.

Barley is quiet, but prices have no tendency to decline.

Oats are in demand, and Russian oats that have been as low as 16s are now 22s per quarter.

From the circular of Messrs Gillies and Horne we see that the quantity of wheat which paid duty in the month of May was 525,236 qrs, which is a greater quantity than paid duty in any one month previous since the beginning of 1849, with two exceptions. In January of that year, in which a large accumulation was poured on the market, duty was paid on 712,514 qrs, and in March, when there was still a portion of the accumulated stock to be sold, duty was paid on 559,602 qrs; but, with these exceptions, the quantity on which duty was paid last month is greater than in any previous month since the 1s duty was established. As a large demand has already arisen for Germany, and as a demand is arising for France, this large importation—a provision against future contingencies—is a great blessing. It is, so far, a guarantee against present want; though large as the supply is, it seems to have gone at once into consumption.

The accounts of the corn crops and the corn markets from the Continent are of different characters, but they are in general unfavourable.

From Amsterdam, of the 20th, the circular of Messrs Heybrock and Co. says—"Our corn market last week, in consequence of more favourable reports from the agricultural districts and continued fine weather, was very dull, except for wheat, which was in active demand for export to the Rhine, and 180 lasts of the lower kinds was sold for Mannheim. The market was also affected by news of an active demand both in France and England." From Rotterdam, of the 20th, it is stated "that on the previous week the weather was very warm, rain beginning on the 19th, while in other parts of the country the weather had improved, and the crops were much better spoken of." But these are almost the only favourable reports we have seen.

From Riga, of June 16th, it is stated that "the weather had been extremely dry with different winds. Rye looks very bad, in many places it is not a foot high, and is already in ear. A dangerous time is before us, and should rain, which is universally desired, come in the blooming season of the rye, it will do a great deal of mischief. We receive no supplies from the interior, and the consumption is fast reducing our stock." From France, write Messrs Uebel and Sillem, "there are continual complaints of wet weather, and apprehensions of the coming harvest. Large purchases, too, are made for the Rhine." From Antwerp, it is said that large purchases have been made, which have sent up prices. The exportation of wheat for France has commenced, and it is in demand for the interior and for the Upper Rhine. In Paris, Messrs Gillier and Horne state "that prices are rising daily, and flour there is worth more than the same flour here by three shillings a sack." In consequence of the unfavourable prospect of the harvest in France and the great consumption, a considerable number of cargoes of Mediterranean wheat afloat have been bought on French account, and diverted from our harbours to those of France. The weather is now fine, and we may pray for its continuance; for bad weather here and on the Continent will speedily send up the prices for breadstuffs higher than they have been since Free Trade has brought us supplies from all quarters.

The sugar market has been firm through the week, and closed to-day, after an extensive business, at an advance of 6d on last week's prices. The appearance is healthy, and nothing is wanted but political peace to impart confidence to every market and activity to all transactions.

The coffee market is quiet, and the public sales to-day excited comparatively little interest. Some plantation Ceylon was disposed of at a slight decline, but much was held firmly at former rates.

A good deal of business in private is transacted in tea, but at the public sales the biddings were not animated. "The attention of the dealers," say Messrs Corrie and Co., "still continues to be taken up with the clearings at the new duty. The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail has not produced any material change. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 16th instant on 1,089,975 lbs, against 609,703 in the corresponding period last year."

At the public sales of silk, "by far the greater portion," says Mr Henry W. Eaton, "was bought in,—say, Chinas at about 6d per lb above previous rates, and Bengals without alteration. The business by private contract, though to some extent, not equal to that usual at these periods, but which, as regards Chinas, may be easily accounted for by the unprecedentedly large operations of the last two months, as also to the demand of holders of an advance upon the prices then established. The prices actually realised have been, for Tsatees 16s 6d to 20s 6d, and for Taysams 14s 9d to 17s 3d (including long reels), against 15s 6d to 19s and 14s to 15s 6d during the February sales."

Again there are large transactions in the Liverpool cotton market, and the sales in the week amount to 56,000 bales: spinners took 41,000 and speculators 8,000 the remaining 7,000 were taken by exporters. The quotations for fair bowed cottons are raised 3d per lb, and for middlings, in most instances, 1-16d per lb, the market closing with a firm and healthy feeling. The American accounts received this week advise that the exports from last crop are drawing to a close. The receipts continued to fall off, the excess being now reduced to 225,000 bales against 540,000 bales in April. The total yield was expected to reach about 3,200,000 bales. In the interior the stocks are reported to be quite exhausted. We regret to find a confirmation of the unfavourable state of the new crop; the young plant, from the continual drought, looked crippled and sickly, and in many districts was not yet even above ground. In this market nearly 5,000 bales East India cotton were sold at full prices. To-day's business at Liverpool is reported as 8,000 bales, with a firm market.

In the wool trade there seems a lull at present, and prices of English wool have declined a little, showing that they have reached their highest.

All kinds of trade are suffering more or less from the protracted disputes relative to Turkey, and as long as they continue, uncertainty and comparative inaction will characterise business.

The export cotton trade of the States seems on the increase, judging by the exports from Boston alone, which, however, is the principal place of export. The return is as follows, and the reader will see that the East Indies is the great market for the cotton productions of the States. The English, therefore, have destroyed the cotton manufacture of India, not by constituting the Government of the country, but by being further advanced in skill and civilisation,—advantages which the Americans share with us and the Hindoos do not.

BOSTON.—Export of Cotton Goods for May, Packages.

	Value.
To East Indies, &c.....	6,105 325,412 28
Sandwich Islands.....	87 11,361 77
Smyrna.....	195 10,442 9
Gibraltar and a market.....	63 3,457 61
South America.....	74 4,866 78
Sardinia.....	3 12 85
Hayti.....	79 6,199 35
Provinces.....	118 5,518 10
Total for May.....	6,724 367,710 93
Total for April.....	12,696 630,658 9
Total for March.....	2,849 166,106 87
Total for February.....	7,846 347,607 25
Total for January.....	6,743 350,461 43
Total this year.....	38,526 1,962,628 19
Same time 1852.....	33,154 1,640,881 75
Same time 1851.....	16,033 907,702 19
Same time 1850.....	12,189 654,969 16
Same time 1849.....	12,128 679,553 34
Same time 1848.....	20,954 1,017,493 31

INDIGO.

Transactions in this article continue to be on a limited scale, but former prices are maintained.

For the approaching quarterly sales in July, there are now declared 10,955 chests of all sorts, including most of the recent arrivals; further additions will doubtless be made.

From Calcutta we had later advices in the beginning of the week. Messrs Thomas, Marten, and Co., write as follows in their printed report, dated Calcutta, May 5th:—

Since the date of our last price current, only five public sales have been held, and at these the biddings generally were rather languid. During the last few days, in consequence of the precarious

state of the present crop, the article has been in greater demand, and the market has assumed a much firmer tone. The French have again come into the market, but not to any great extent.

Regarding the prospect of the new crop, we are sorry to say that we cannot give a very favourable report.

Dacca and Mymensing are the most backward of any zillah, and instead of the manufacturing in these parts being about to commence, we hear that some factories have still a large portion of their cultivation to sow, and at all the concerns the October plant at present, far too small for manufacture, is suffering very much for want of rain.

In Jessore and Pubna but few factories (only six, we believe) have been able to complete their sowings, most of them have only got in half to three quarters of their crop, and some have not had any rain to enable them to commence sowing. In Kishnaghar, Burdwan, and Hoogly, very few factories have sown any portion of their cultivation, and it is doubtful whether those few, owing to the long drought, will not be broken up what little they have sown. In Malda, Moorsheadabad, Rajeshye, and along the banks of the Ganges, no rain has fallen since February, and the factories in these parts having chiefly a "Caur" cultivation, their prospects are rendered very precarious, in fact, we believe that they have not been so late since 1846. In Purneah a very small quantity of land has been sown, and planters in this district complain bitterly of the long continued drought and hot westerly winds, which is thinning out the plant very materially. From Bhagulpore, the accounts are very variable; some of the factories had good rain on the 8th ultimo, which enabled them to sow a large portion of their low land cultivation, whilst other concerns are complaining of the plant looking yellow and unhealthy.

The accounts from Tirhoot are, on the whole, we think, more favourable than any other district; complaints are very generally being made of want of rain, but the plant is represented as being very backward, but healthy and holding out well against the hot winds.

In the Benares district, the Khoontees are doing very well indeed, and in Azimghur and Gorruckpore, we hear that some concerns have commenced their spring sowings.

We have been making inquiries as to the quantity of land sown in all the zillahs from Purneah downwards, and comparing it with their usual cultivation we find that up to this date there is only about one-fourth of the entire Bengal crop as yet in the ground, and that of this quantity planters expect to have to break up a great deal of that sown in February and the early part of April.

On the whole, we are inclined to believe, that should we have a season similar to 1851, i. e., moderate rains and low rivers, we may yet have a fair crop; but on the contrary, should we have a rainy season similar to the last, or even an average one, we much fear that, owing to the large quantity of land along the Ganges yet unsown, and from the lateness of Dacca, Jessore, and in fact all other districts, the chances preponderate in favour of one of the shortest we have had for many years.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 24. PRICES CURRENT.

Table showing cotton prices for various grades (Ord., Mid., Fair, Good, Fine) and origins (Upland, New Orleans, Pernambuco, Egyptian, Surat and Madras) for the period 1852-53 and 1853.

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Table comparing imports, consumption, exports, and computed stock for 1853 and 1852.

A good steady business has been done in the cotton market during the week. The tone of feeling has slightly varied, but on the whole, prices of all kinds and qualities of cotton have been well maintained; indeed, in some cases the holder has a slight advantage. The import at the same time nearly equalled the deliveries. The sales to-day are about 8,000 bales. The market is very firm, but without excitement. The reported export amounts to 7,440 bales, consisting of 5,670 American, 250 Brazil, and 1,520 East India.

New York, June 11.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

Table comparing receipts, exports, and stocks of cotton for New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Texas, and Georgia in 1853 and 1852.

Table showing increase and decrease in bales for 1852-53 and 1851-52, including on-hand stocks and exports.

Stock of Cotton in Interior Towns

(Not included in Receipts.)

Table comparing stock of cotton in interior towns for 1853 and 1852.

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

Table showing cotton taken for consumption in the United States from Sept. 1 to the above dates for 1852-53 and 1851-52.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing vessels loading in the United States for various ports (New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, New York) for Great Britain, France, and other ports.

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 14 to 2-32d per lb. Exchange, 109 1/2 to 109 3/4.

The market has been quiet for the past three days without much change in prices, though buyers have had the advantage. About half the sales are of cotton in transit to Liverpool. The sales for the last three days are 5,200 bales. We quote:—

Atlantic Ports. Florida. Other Gulf Ports.

Table showing prices for various cotton grades (Inferior, Low to good ordinary, Low to good middling, Middling fair to good, Fully fair to fair) for Atlantic, Florida, and other Gulf ports.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to June 15, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

Table showing exports from the port of Hull for various goods (Cotton Twist, Worsted Yarn, Other Yarns & Threads, Cotton Goods, Woollen Goods, Cotton Wool) for 1852 and 1853.

Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co's Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Table showing comparative statement of the cotton trade for raw cotton, including various grades and types (Upland fair, Ditto good fair, Pernambuco fair, etc.) and their prices.

The position of our market during the past few weeks has been of an unusual character, arising from various counteracting causes; and this week these causes are more strongly evident than ever, and their counteracting powers upon our market are so nicely balanced that it is brought to an even position, for the time being, with just animation enough to show a healthy state, but altogether without any exuberance of spirit.

The depressing influences are—first, and most prominent, the dispute between Russia and Turkey; the Chinese rebellion—at least, the very unfavourable commercial news just received from that quarter, which by many is attributed to the civil war going on among the Celestials; and to this we need only add the present unfavourable state of things in India, both at Bombay and Calcutta, where nearly all the sales of the staple productions of this district show a heavy fall upon prices at present ruling in this market; and from almost every freight we hear of very heavy stocks in first hands, viz., the importers. The sustaining influences arise from the much reduced productions of our mills, caused by re-

duction in the hours of labour and strikes; very small stocks in the hands of producers of either yarn or cloth; and speculators have got so firm a hold upon the raw material, that in the face of circumstances that in ordinary times would have sent cotton down 1d per lb, it not only maintains its price, but tends upward; and on this side of the question we have a good home trade—an excellent cause of buoyancy—but we are likely to suffer if strikes continue and extend, as we much fear they will, being informed to day that the weavers have turned out at Blackburn to the number of nearly 7,000 looms. The general exclamation to be heard on 'Change, after affairs in general have been discussed, is, "What an extraordinary state of things! I wonder how it will end!" but the quavering hears nothing in reply but the expression of an equal anxiety to look into futurity.

The present state of things is a very moderate amount of business going on, the greater part of which is for our home markets, with prices perfectly firm.

BRADFORD, June 23.—The extreme prices that have been demanded throughout the country for combing wools have completely driven the spinners to narrowed use, and the purchases making are exceedingly meagre. This is now having its effect on the country dealers, who are less anxious to buy, seeing the difficulty to effect sales that will cover cost; and the country markets are not so spirited as at the first opening. The yarn trade continues steady. Had the demand for Lancashire continued as active as at the beginning of the year, higher prices would have been realised, while at present it is impossible to cover cost. The business doing in pieces is about the same as for some months past, and prices are very unsatisfactory.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—GRAIN.—The wheat market, with a steady good demand for export and milling, is very firm, and as supplies are light and prime qualities scarce, prices, especially of the latter, are rather higher, with sales of 48,000 bushels white Ohio, part to arrive, at 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 20c, for ordinary to prime, the latter delivered; 2,500 choice white Michigan and State, 1 dol 22c; 1,000 prime white Genesee, 1 dol 50c to the ship; 1,200 good red Western, via New Orleans, 1 dol 10c; and 8,400 ordinary to fair white Canada, 1 dol 14c to 1 dol 18c in bond. The market for some descriptions of corn is rather lower, but yellow is wanted, and its value best supported. The sales are 105,000 bushels, closing at 57c to 60c, 61c to 62c for mixed Southern, 62c to 63c for white do., 66c to 67c for yellow do., 66c to 68c for round yellow, 62c to 63c for round white, and 63c to 64c for mixed Western.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market is irregular and unsettled, the receipts are not large, and prices of State are 1c higher, but almost every other description has declined. Upper Lake and Michigan, on account of its liability to sour, is 12c lower, and fancies and extras, though not similarly affected, have suffered about the same reduction. There is a steady fair demand for home use, and some inquiry for export, but this is chiefly confined to good Ohio and State. The sales of Canada are 3,250 bbls at 4 dol 31c to 4 dol 37c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday, 6,600 bbls; Thursday, 7,000; and yesterday, 6,500. We quote:—Sour, 3 dol 75c to 4 dol per barrel; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dol to 4 dol 12c; State, common brands, 4 dol 48c to 4 dol 50c; State, straight brands, 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 62c; State, favourite brands, 4 dol 54c to 4 dol 62c; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dol 20c to 4 dol 27c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dol 27c to 4 dol 50c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 62c; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dol 43c to 4 dol 62c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dol 43c to 4 dol 50c. Corn meal is dull, with sales of but 100 bbls Jersey at 3 dol cash.

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of wheat at Mark lane from Essex on Monday, but a fair quantity from Kent, and the best fresh-threshed samples were taken off steadily at previous prices, whilst for foreign only a moderate demand was experienced, to country buyers principally, and no change occurred in the value of any description: the importations consisted of 560 qrs from Barth, 5,775 qrs from Danzig, 1,190 qrs from Hamburg, 205 qrs from Havre, 2,860 qrs from Königsberg, 371 qrs from Oporto, 550 qrs from Petersburg, 851 qrs from Rostock, 141 qrs from Stives, 1,710 qrs from Stettin, and 1,100 qrs from Struererund, making a total of 15,812 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,099 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,250 sacks, from foreign ports 86 sacks and 1,684 barrels: good fresh country marks were in fair request at full prices, and there was a fair demand for the best brands of American without any change in value. The arrivals of barley were of the most trivial character, consisting of only 234 qrs from our own coast, and 10 qrs from Scotland, with neither any Irish nor foreign: prices were well maintained, and there was a steady demand for grinding samples. The supplies of oats have materially fallen off, 15 qrs from our own coast, 254 qrs from Scotland, 4,070 qrs from Ireland, and 8,636 qrs from foreign ports. There was a lively demand for fresh-conditioned and heavy parcels, at 4d to 1s per qr higher rates, with a firmer market for this article than for any other description of grain.

There were fair imports at Liverpool on Tuesday, and with a slender attendance of buyers, the transactions in the leading articles were unimportant, and middling descriptions of wheat must be quoted 1d to 2d per lb lower.

The imports at Hull were moderate, but there is a pause in the trade; not many transactions in foreign wheat took place; the holders generally refused to give way in price; whilst farmers demanded fully as much money, and ultimately the millers had to comply with their request: average, 51s 9d on 557 qrs.

The arrivals at Leeds were short, and wheat was held on much the same terms as last week, but the millers took off small quantities of the freshest parcels only: average, 49s 9d on 1,524 qrs.

There was a liberal quantity of wheat brought forward at Ipswich, and the local demand took off small quantities at previous rates: average, 44s 9d on 939 qrs.

The fresh arrivals at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited of English grain, and quite moderate of foreign. Wheat met a steady sale at the currency of Monday. Barley for grinding was quite as dear. There was a fair demand for good oats, and former rates were realised for all sorts. Floating cargoes were held with much firmness at full prices for all grain away from the Black Sea.

The Scotch markets have been pretty steady this week. At Edinburgh there was a fair supply of wheat from the farmers, and more animation was experi-

enced, and the trade fully as dear as the previous week: average, 50s 11d on 847 qrs. The imports of foreign were short, and the granaries stocks were held with much firmness at full prices, but transactions were unimportant, as the buyers hold off in expectation of getting into stock on lower terms. In other articles trade was steady.

Birmingham market on Thursday was well supplied with wheat, and prices were 1s to 2s per qr lower for all descriptions: average, 51s on 751 qrs.

At Bristol wheat met a limited demand at barely former rates: average, 44s 3d on 365 qrs.

There was a slow sale for wheat at Newbury at 1s per qr decline: average 47s on 724 qrs.

The weekly averages were 45s on 98,824 qrs wheat, 29s 4d on 4,104 qrs barley, 18s 11d on 15,180 qrs oats, 20s 11d on 309 qrs rye, 38s 11d on 5,884 qrs beans, and 34s 6d on 272 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were short, and the imports of foreign have been moderate since Monday. There was a fair steady demand for wheat at former prices for all good qualities of foreign. American flour was taken off steadily, at quite as high rates. Barley met a fair sale, and sweet parcels for grinding were rather dearer. Oats were taken in small quantities by the consumers, at the advance established on Monday.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	2,810	20	2,850	2,250	2,340 sacks
Irish				8,500	
Foreign	6,260	750		2,930	3,690

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Per quarter.		
Wheat—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	45 48	Old	49 53
Do do white	47 53	Do	52 56
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	45 48	Do	50 53
Northumberland & Scotch do	42 49	Do	50 51
Rye—Old	31s 32s	New	32 33
Barley—Grinding	36 38	Distilling	39 30
Malt—Brown	40 50	Faleship	55 60
Beans—Newlargeticks	34 36	Narrow	37 40
Do do	36 38	Do	41 42
Peas—Grey	35 34	Maple	35 36
White, old	34 35	Boilers	41 43
Oats—Lincoln & Yorks, feed	19 10	Short small	20 21
Scotch, Angus	22 25	Potato	25 26
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		New	18 19
Do, Galway 18s 19s, Dublin & Wexford, feed	19 20	Potato	21 22
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19 20	Fine	21 22
Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	19 20	Do	21 22
Flour—Irish, per sack —s—s, Norfolk, &c	34 35	Town	41 44
Tares—Spring	40 45	Winter	40 46

BRITISH AND IRISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Per quarter.		
Wheat—Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white	55 59		
Do do mixed and red	42 53		
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	51 53		
Silesian, red 5s 52s, white	54 55		
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	47 49		
Do do red	47 48		
Polish Odessa	45 48		
Russian, hard	44s 45s	Soft	43 47
French, red	48 51	White	52 54
Rhine, red	49 52	Old	52 54
Canadian, red	49 51	White	53 55
Italian and Tuscan, do	50 52	Do	54 56
Egyptian	32 34	Fine	35 36
Malta	31 33	White	31 33
Barley—Grinding	24 28	Making	28 32
Beans—Ticks	34 39	Small	39 40
Peas—White 36s 39s, fine boilers	40 41	Maple	34 36
Oats—Dutch brow and thick			20 21
Russian, feed			20 21
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland, feed			19 22
Flour—Danzig, per barrel —s—s, American			32 35
Tares—Large Goro 3s 4s, old 2s 26s, new			56 40

SEEDS.	
Linsed.....Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 48s, Odessa	46s 48s
Rapeseed.....Per last do foreign 25s 26s, English	26s 27s
Hempseed.....Per qr large	40 42
Canaryseed.....Per qr new 38s 42s	38s 42s
Mustardseed.....Per bushel, brown	8 11
Concentrated.....Per cwt English white, new	45 46
Foreign do. do.	44 44
Trefoil.....Foreign do. do.	19
Limesed cake, foreign.....Per ton 7s 10s to 9s 0s, English, per ton 8s 2s to 9s 10s	
Rape do do.....5s 0s to 5s 5s, Do	5s 0s to 5s 5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The trade have bought with more freedom, and in West India a large business has been done at prices rather higher than those current last week, sales to yesterday reaching 2,250 hhds. 248 hhds 14 brls Barbados went off without material alteration: good mid to fine, 36s to 38s; brown to mid yellow, 33s to 35s. 94 hhds Demerara sold: good to fine crystallised grey, 37s 6d to 39s 6d; low to good yellow, 35s 6d to 38s. By private contract, good brown sugars have sold at 32s 6d to 33s 6d; refining, low to good, 33s 6d to 36s; grocery, 25s to 26s; good, 28s to 29s per cwt. The aggregate imports of raw sugar into this port to present period show a decrease of 6,029 tons. Deliveries for home use are 4,160 tons larger; those for export have, however, fallen off to the extent of nearly 6,000 tons. Stock on the 18th instant 57,000 tons; in 1852 at same period 80,900 tons.

Muscovine.—They were 4,668 bags submitted on Tuesday, which sold at full rates: yellow low to good, 34s to 36s 6d; brown, 31s to 33s; very low heavy, 27s 6d to 28s; grainy yellow, 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. The stock has further decreased, being 5,800 tons, against 12,066 tons at the same time last year.

Bengal.—1,124 bags Bonarres met a ready sale at 6d advance: good colony white, 38s to 39s 6d; low to fair, 35s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. There has not been much done by private treaty. Business to some extent has been done at Khaur at 27s.

Foreign.—Several cargoes are reported sold at steady prices. On Wednesday 494 hhds 24 barrels Porto Rico by auction partly sold at the full market value: good to fine yellow, 37s 6d to 41s 6d; good brown to fair yellow, 34s 6d to 41s 6d. Two cargoes brown Bahia have changed hands, one at 18s 6d for this kingdom, one at 18s for the continent. Two cargoes of fine brown Marois brought 20s and 19s 6d. A cargo white Pernambuco, destined for Trieste, at 21s 3d, uninsured. A cargo yellow Havana, No. 16, is reported at 25s.

Refined.—There has not been any material alteration in prices this week, although the market is rather quiet. Yesterday brown goods were quoted at 45s to 45s 6d; middling to good titters, 45s 6d to 47s and upwards. Wet lumps are selling at 41s 6d to 43s. Nothing of importance has been done in bonded sugars, the dispute between Russia and Turkey having much influence upon the market, and there are sellers of Dutch crushed at lower rates. English crushed is still held at 31s: 10lb loaves, 35s 6d to 36s, as only one refiner works at the present time.

MOLASSES.—The few sales made have been at easier rates.

COFFEES.—Since last Friday there has been a limited business done, yet prices are maintained, holders having brought small supplies upon the market. 155 casks plantation Ceylon in public sale sold steadily: fine ordinary grey to low middling, 52s to 57s; mid, 58s to 64s; peas, 62s to 70s. There is some inquiry for this description by private contract. Native remains inactive. 129 bags brought 46s 6d for good ordinary, being cheap. Mocha is still without inquiry. Nothing of importance has been done in other kinds during the week. Small parcels foreign sold do not show any alteration in prices. Costa Rica adapted to the home trade are rather scarce, and command higher rates.

COCOA.—Part of the Government contract last week was taken in West India, and the market is rather firm. 330 bags Trinidad sold at 22s to 30s 6d for grey to fair red; 840 bags Grenada brought 28s 6d to 34s. Foreign is quiet. A small parcel St Domingo by auction went at 28s to 28s 6d.

TEA.—The market was inactive until within the last two days, when a better demand sprung up, and the trade appear more desirous to buy some descriptions. The letters from China have not produced the least change in prices. Exports to this kingdom were about 4,000,000 lbs larger than last season, although there is some difference in the estimate. Public sales on Tuesday went off flatly. Of 38,124 pigs brought forward, only 2,300 found buyers at present market rates: mid congon realised 1s 1d; good, 1s 3d to 1s 3d; fine scented orange pekoe, 1s 10d to 1s 10d; good to fine Canton gunpowder, 2s 4d to 2s 2d. There is now a fair amount of business doing in congon, particularly medium to good qualities. Stock in the United Kingdom 60,797,000 lbs, or about the same as last year at same time.

RICE.—There has been a steady demand for East India at full rates to a slight advance. 479 bags Bengal brought 11s to 12s for good mid to fine white, which was rather dearer. Yesterday, 5,695 bags Coringa about half sold at 9s 6d to 10s for middling to fair. Privately sales to a moderate extent are reported. Stock of East India on the 18th inst. 12,100 tons, against 12,800 tons at same time last year, and 21,800 tons in 1851.

ARROW ROOT.—St Vincent's has sold at 4 1/2d to 5 1/2d; Bermuda, 11d to 11 1/2d per lb.

PIMENTO.—478 bags part sold at 5 1/2d to 6d, being about previous rates. The stock comprising 6,125 bags, against 4,824 bags last year, and 9,800 bags in 1851 at same period.

PEPPER.—The few transactions in black by private contract have been at full prices. The stock has become very moderate, and the deliveries are much in excess of the former season's.

OTHER SPICES.—There has not been much business done this week. Of cloves 25 casks mid Bourbon sold steadily at 7 1/2d to 7 3/4d per lb. Common export kinds of East India ginger continue scarce, and are wanted. African meets a steady sale: 67 barrels brought 46s to 100s for small and ordinary to fair quality. Cassia lignea keeps scarce.

RUSSIA.—A steady business has been done this week in Demerara. Leeward Island proofs sold at 1s 10d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—679 bags Bengal, refracting 6 per cent., sold at 27s to 27s 6d, being steady prices. The market remains rather quiet, but firm. The stock is reduced to 3,800 tons, against 2,720 tons last year, and 3,650 tons in 1851.

NITRATE SODA.—Nothing has been done.

COCHINEAL.—Some holders having pressed sales, prices gave way 1d to 2d, at which 155 bags sold: Honduras silvers, low small and pasty to mid clean grain, 3s 6d to 4s; a few Mexican silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Java taken in at 3s 3d for blacks and silvers. The stock has further decreased, being 9,245 serone, or 1,800 serons less than last year's.

OTHER GOODS, &c.—Cutch is firm at 37s 6d, at which there appears to be little offering. Gambier remains quiet. There have not been any public sales of safflower this week. Galls are dull of sale. Turmeric meets a steady demand at present low rates.

DRUGS, &c.—Since the public sales last week few transactions of interest have occurred. The market is firm, stocks much reduced, and every prospect of an improved demand taking place. China rhubarb is again higher: a parcel fair round sold yesterday at 2s 10d to 3s 2d. Camphor is rather more inquired for, yet no sales are reported. Gum animi went rather lower for a small parcel yesterday. Olibanum was dearer: good pale drop, 64s to 65s. Senna brought 2 1/2d per lb for low middling to broken Bombay.

METALS.—The prices of most kinds are without material change to notice, the market closing, however, with rather a better demand. Scotch pigs, after receding to 52s, were sold at 52s to 53s 6d cash. Railway bars are steady, but other kinds of manufactured iron remain inactive. Spelter has attracted little attention, the nearest quotation being 22l on the spot. East India tin remains quiet, yet there are not any sellers at lower rates. British is without change. Copper unsettled in value. Other metals present no new feature.

OILS.—No change has taken place in the prices of common fish, all kinds being firm. Sperm is in steady demand at the quotations. More inquiry has prevailed for linseed oil and a large business done at 28s to 28s 3d on the spot. Rape is more active: prices show an improvement of 9d to 1s: foreign refined 35s 6d. Palm maintains the advance last quoted and the market is very firm. A large business has been done in cocoa-nut at full prices. Olive is exceedingly quiet, but Gallipoli cannot be obtained at any reduction on previous rates.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is selling at 10s to 11s as in quality. Spirits dull. American, owing to large arrivals, have declined to 44s 6d, or less. English about 43s per cwt.

HEMP.—Sales have been made in clean Petersburg by holders of the present stock at lower rates. 165 bales good Manila by auction sold at 41l 15s to 42l. Jute hardly maintained its former value for some qualities. 980 bales sold from 17l 10s to 20l 12s 6d for ordinary to good.

MOTHER-O'-PEARL SHELLS.—Bombay in sorts went at 40s 6d to 41s; grubby, 30s.

TALLOW.—Speculators and the trade operating to some extent this week prices have advanced quite 2s since last Friday. First sort Petersburg Y.C. sold yesterday at 49s, and this morning 49s 6d demanded on the spot. Foreign is higher in proportion. The low stock attracts much attention.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, June 20.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	37,598	40,967	34,160
Delivered last week.....	950	1,677	1,392
Do. since 1st June.....	2,935	3,324	3,169
Arrived last week.....	1,912	3,993	1,601
Do. since 1st June.....	4,100	3,703	3,894
Price of YC on the spot... 37s 6d 37s 9d... 38s 9d to 0s 0d... 47s 6d to 47s 9d			
Do. Town last Friday ...	39s 6d	39s 6d	49s 3d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Large sales were again made in West India to-day, 1,162 hhds finding buyers, which makes the week's transactions 3,425 hhds, at 6d above last Friday's quotations. Mauritius—3,493 bags rather more than one-third part sold at previous rates. Bengal—5,496 bags brought full prices for white Bonares: low to fine, 25s 6d to 35s 6d; Date brown and yell-w, 30s 6d to 34s. Madras—377 bags sold at 20s 6d to 31s for low soft yellow. Refined—There was a better feeling in the market to-day.

COFFEES.—505 casks 1,861 bris plantation Ceylon only partly sold, and prices were in some instances lower, ranging from 32s 6d to 63s 6d for fine ord grey to mid. 1,724 bags native of new import were withdrawn at 47s 6d to 49s, and 1824 bags sold chiefly taken in at 46s to 47s.

RICE.—325 bags Bengal sold at 11s.

SPICES.—1,080 bags Malabar pepper brought the full market value: fair heavy, 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d; half heavy, 4d to 4 1/4d. 1,300 bags good Aleppo sold at 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d per lb. A few cwt's pimento brought 5 1/2d to 6d. 1,161 bags African ginger part sold at 28s 6d for mid; good held at 26s 6d per cwt. 33 bags Zaasibar cloves were bought in at 5 1/2d per lb.

LAC DYE.—496 chests were nearly all bought in: fair to good and fine marks, 1s 2d to 2s 1d; common to middling, 7 1/2d to 1s 1d; ordinary, 4d to 6d.

SUNDRIES.—521 bags common Bengal turmeric were bought in at 12s. 17 tons East India rubber held at 7 1/2d to 7 3/4d per lb. 118 serons brown Barbary gum sold at 32s to 34s 6d for inferior.

CANTON OIL brought full rates: straw to good seconds, 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d per lb.

ROBIN part sold at 6s 6d for low.

TALLOW.—292 casks Australian were nearly all held: beef, 45s to 47s 9d; sheep, 44s to 45s 6d. 137 casks 210 boxes South American chiefly sold at 44s to 45s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar is rather lower, about 6d decline. The bonded remains firm, with a fair demand for the colonies for leaves and crushed. Some few sales in Dutch crushed have been made at lower prices, and the tendency is downwards. The Belgian leaves are rather easier; sales have been effected at lower prices than last week.

GREEN FRUIT.—The arrivals of oranges have been on an extensive scale and the prices lower, giving the public the advantage of the reduced duty. Several parcels sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a reduction of 3s to 5s per box. Lemons are scarce, but as the bad weather has checked the demand prices have not improved. Nothing doing in nuts, the season being partially over; prices may be considered nominal.

DRY FRUIT.—Great excitement has prevailed in currents this week, resulting in an advance of 10s to 12s per cwt. 90s is now paid for finest fruit. The quantity which has changed hands in a few days has been very large, probably 2,000 tons or more. Raisins are still neglected. Clearances of both articles most extensive.

SEEDS.—For seeds there has been a fair demand, at unaltered quotations.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is very little doing in trade, and prices are quoted a trifle lower.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market is without any change since the public sales of colonial wool, which ended 7th inst, but when any sales are made by private contract the prices are not at any diminished rate from those paid at the public sale, although for the moment the demand is less active, and the buyers do as little as possible under the expectation that prices have seen their highest. The sellers, on the other hand, do not relax in their demands, but rather hold their wool than lower their expectations, keeping firmly to former prices.

FLAX.—The auction to-day of Egyptian flax was productive of little business.

HEMP.—The market remains the same as last week.

COTTON.—Although a fair extent of business has been transacted, the market is without animation. Prices of the better qualities are well maintained, but the lower sorts are a shade easier. Sales of cotton wool from the 17th instant to the 23rd instant inclusive:—1,600 bales Surat, at 3d to 4 1/2d for very ordinary to good fair; 1,700 bales Madras, at 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d for very middling to good Timnevely; 200 bales Bengal, at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d for middling to middling fair.

TOBACCO.—A fair extent of business has been transacted, and holders declined making sales, excepting at very full prices.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A steady and general demand for leather has continued throughout the past week: almost all articles have found buyers to a full average extent, and no alteration has taken place in prices. At Leadenhall on Tuesday the stock had by no means increased, but no article was so scarce as to require particular notice. At the public sales on Thursday last a part only of the salted New South Wales hides were sold, best heavy at 3 1/2d; best light, 3 1/4d; seconds, 2 1/4d. Of the East India hips a large proportion was sold: the better descriptions brought a slight advance, the lower qualities realised previous rates. The Singapore and Batavia buffalos were all sold at or after the sale, at about former prices. Not anything has been doing in River Plate produce during the past week: the importers of hides are not generally inclined to accept lower prices.

METALS.—We have little change in metals. Copper is in moderate demand. Spelter firmer, with advanced rates for deliveries in August and September. Iron for railway bars is in active demand, but merchant bars are neglected. Scotch pigs are firmer. Lead and tin without change.

PROVISIONS

The supply of fine Friesland butter being reduced, prices have advanced 4s per cwt inferior qualities of foreign remain the same. In Irish butter a little more doing. The bacon market also is firmer.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	9,011	4,243	5,692	1,529
1852	15,352	4,594	4,790	2,034
1853	8,582	3,816	6,323	1,469
Arrivals for the Past Week.				
Irish butter				5,938
Foreign do				12,300
Bals Bacon				1,059

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, June 20.—These markets have been seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat, in which a steady business has been doing.

FRIDAY, June 24.—The trade ruled firm, at extreme quotations.

At per stone by the weight.

Inferior beef	3 10 0	Mutton, inferior	3 2 0
Ditto middling	3 4 0	— middling	3 10 4
Prime large	3 6 0	— prime	4 4 0
Prime small	3 10 4	Large pork	3 4 0
Veal	3 10 4	Small pork	3 10 4

Lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 7d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 24.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were good, the total supply having amounted to 5,300 head. During the corresponding week in 1888 we received 3,850; in 1891, 5,033; in 1890, 4,410; in 1889, 2,979; in 1886, 2,731; and in 1887, 3,696 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 610; sheep, 2,323; lambs, 459; calves, 326; pigs, 47.

Today's market was well supplied with foreign stock, in for the most part fair average condition. Good clearances were effected at very full prices.

On the whole, the supply of home-fed beasts was seasonably good, whilst its general condition was first-rate. The attendance of both town and country butchers was extensive, and the demand for all breeds ruled somewhat active. In some instances the very primest Scots were the turn de-rer than on Monday last, 4s 8d per 8 lbs having been obtained for them. The value of shorthorns, &c., was freely supported.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,400 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 50 Herefords, rants, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 360 horned and polled Scots.

For the time of year, the numbers of sheep were very limited. The sale for all breeds was brisk, at an advance in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. The best old Downs realised 4s 10d per 8 lbs without difficulty.

We had an improved inquiry for lambs, the prices of which were from 5d to 4d per 8 lbs higher than on this day a fortnight. Down lambs sold at from 6s to 6s 4d per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, sold readily at full quotations, viz., from 4s to 5s per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	June 23, 1891.	June 21, 1892.	June 20, 1893.
Beasts	3,518	3,639	4,161
Sheep	23,080	29,690	24,710
Calves	441	385	406
Pigs	385	340	325

FRIDAY, June 24.—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was tolerably extensive, but rather deficient in quality. For all breeds we had a steady, though by no means active, inquiry, at Monday's prices. Although the numbers of sheep were on the increase, the sale for that description of stock was brisk, at full quotations. There was a steady demand for lambs, at fully the late advance. The veal trade was firm. Pigs were neglected in value. Milch cows changed hands steadily, at from 18s to 19s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offas.

Inferior beasts	3 2 0	Inferior sheep	3 4 0
Second quality do	3 6 0	Second quality sheep	3 10 4
Prime large oxen	3 10 4	Prime coarse-wooled do	4 2 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 0	Southdowns	4 8 4
Large coarse calves	4 4 0	Ditto out of the wool	0 0 0
Prime small do	4 8 0	Large hogs	3 4 0
Sucking Calves	20 0 0	Small porkers	2 10 4
Lambs	6 0 0	Quarter old Pigs	19 0 0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,050; sheep, 11,500; calves, 404; pigs, 320.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 263; sheep, 609; calves, 346.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, June 24.—During the past week the supply has been much greater than the demand, and the weather warm. Old potatoes are now a drag on the market. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 60s to 90s; Lincolnshire ditto, 50s to 70s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 80s; Scotch Reds, 40s to 50s; Ebbwsh ditto, 60s to 50s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, June 23.—At this market to-day there was a fair supply. Trade moderate, at the unaltered prices:—York Regents, from 70s to 90s; Kent and Essex ditto, 50s to 70s; Scotch Regents, 50s to 60s; ditto Cups, 40s to 50s; Foreign, 40s to 50s per ton. Curish (new), 16s per basket; Foreign (new), 7s to 8s per basket.

BONNICH AND SPITALFIELDS, June 23.—The season for old potatoes may now be considered as closed. Several parcels are still on sale here in very bad condition, and the nominal figures are from 60s to 125s per ton. Last week's imports into London were 4 boxes from Guernsey, 9 tons 1,490 cwt from Dun Kirk, 175 baskets from Rotterdam, and 14 baskets from Havre—almost wholly of the present year's growth.

HOP MARKETS.

Boston, Monday, June 24.—Reports of increased fly are prevalent, and our market is very firmly supported at the recent improvement in value. The quantity on offer is very trifling, but adequate to the demand, which is only moderate. Mid and East Kents, 120s to 180s; West of Kents, 120s to 140s; Sussex, 115s to 135s per cwt. The arrival of foreign hops into London since Monday last has amounted to 10 bales from Ostend, and 40 do. from Hamburg.

FRIDAY, June 24.—The plantation accounts being more favourable, the duty has been done at 130,000l. The demand for all kinds of hops is steady, at extreme quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s to 180s; West of Kents, 120s to 140s; and Sussex, 115s to 135s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, June 24.—Holywell 16s—North Percy Hartley 15s 6d—Redbough Main 14s—Smith's West Hartley 16s 6d—Walker Primrose 14s 3d—Willington Hartley 15s 6d—Wylam 15s—Wall's-end—Framwellgate 14s—Horton 14s—Eden Main 15s—Huttons Lyant Main 15s—Bell 14s 3d—Belmont 14s 9d—Braddell 15s 6d—Hutton 16s—Hawthill 15s—Lambton 16s—Russell's Hutton 15s 9d—Stewart's 16s—Cassop 15s 3d—Kelloe 15s 6d—Tees 15s—Richardson's Tees 16s 6d—Fothergill's Aberdare Steam 21s—Garnant Steam 22s—Grey's West Hartley 16s—Liangenoch 22s 6d—Nevill's Llanelli 22s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 22s—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d—Watney's Anthracite 21s. Ships at market, 107; sold, 95; unsold, 12.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Chester Main 14s 3d—Holywell 15s—Howard's West Hartley Nether on 16s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Downley 15s—Walker Primrose 14s 3d—Willington Hartley 15s 6d—Wall's-end—Framwellgate 14s 9d—Gosforth 14s 9d—Horton 14s 9d—Hedley 14s 9d—Lawson 14s 6d—Eden Main 15s 3d—Bell 14s 9d—Belmont 14s 9d—Braddell 15s 6d—Hutton 16s—Lambton 16s—Fensler 14s 9d—Pitwater 15s 6d—Russell's Hutton 15s 9d—Stewart's 16s—Cassop 15s 3d—Hough Hall 15s—South Kelloe 15s—Tees 16s—Hackhouse 15s—Richardson's Tees 14s 3d—South Durham 15s—St. Helen's Tees 14s 3d—Wid Tees 15s 6d—Woodhouse Close 14s 6d—Hirchgrove Graigola 22s—Cowpen Hartley 15s 6d—Dorwentwater Hartley 16s 6d—Fothergill's Aberdare Steam 21s—Grey's West Hartley 15s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d—Watney's Anthracite 21s. Ships at market, 107; sold, 95; unsold, 12.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)
There is a steady business doing, but in the present position of political affairs, buyers are anxious to act with caution. As soon as matters look more settled, there is every prospect of great activity in the trade.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
There has been only a moderate demand for most descriptions of manufactured iron during the week, while the tendency of prices is still downwards. In Scotch pig iron there has been a fair business doing, with a good export demand at the full quotations of last week. Copper is firm. Other metals dull, with only a limited inquiry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BRISTLES.—In good request at our advanced quotations.
CORN AND DEALS.—Unaltered.
FLAX.—40 tons 12-head done at 122 ro. 115, 100, and 90 ro would be accepted, but buyers do not appear.
HEMP.—Without transactions; sellers inclined to give way on the spot.
LIMES.—Without transactions; but some inquiry has arisen the last few days.
TALLOW.—Quiet; 200 casks old soap tallow on the spot, taken at 130 ro; and 100 casks Y.C. for August at 130 ro 10 ro down, at which there are sellers.

The Gazette.

Friday, June 17.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Coupe and Bate, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, sketch makers to engravers—Lawrence and Dixon, Birmingham, military ornament manufacturers—Hodges, Ganson, and Turner, Leicester, elastic fabric manufacturers; as far as regards E. Ganson—Fleming and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, card makers—Pickering and Brown, Birmingham, tallow chandlers—Halliday and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, silk waste dressers—English, Hansen, and Walsen, Mark Lane, and Copenhagen, civil engineers; as far as regards H. Walsen—Britton and Rix, Norwich, chymical light manufacturers—Shaw and Atkins, Birmingham, bath proprietors—Ryder and Russell, Wolverhampton, car proprietors—Hainsworth and Lawson, Leeds, scribbling millers, and Armitay, cloth manufacturers—Soyer and Co., Charing Cross, and Gore House, Kensington, wine merchants—Bald and Nash, Barston, Staffordshire, china manufacturers—Jeyes and Co., Northampton, nursery seedsmen—Alexander and Cartwright, Dorchester, cooper—Smith and Co., Norwich, plumbers—Carruthers and Duff, Carlisle, builders—Machett and Welch, Birmingham, factors—Stoffel, Milan, and De, Glasgow, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. and J. Chew, Little Moorfields, liverystable keepers—first div of 1s 5d on the separate estate of T. Chew; and first div of 16s 8d, on the separate estate of J. Chew, any Monday, at Mr Cannon's, Aldermanbury.
M. Feby and J. Gard, St. Martin's Lane, woollendrapers—second div of 1s, any Monday, at Mr Cannon's, Aldermanbury.
J. H. Mills, Hove, Sussex, broker—second div of 1s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
E. Mumford, Great Mopiestead, miller—second div of 1s 2d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
A. B. Stace, Strood, Kent, ironmonger—third div of 2d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
Coert, Son, and Diggler, Savage gardens, merchants—fourth div of 3-30d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
A. B. Granville, Piccadilly, and Wembly, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, boarding house keeper—first div of 4d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
P. Wootton, sen., and P. Wootton, jun., Margate, grocers—first div of 1s 3d, and 1s on the separate estate of P. Wootton, sen., any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
J. Franckes, Portsea and Landport, woollendrapers—third div of 3d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
S. Bradley, Mark Lane, corn factor—first div of 1s, on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stanfield's, Basinghall street.
G. Baker, son, Threadneedle street, stock broker—first div of 9s 4d (on the separate estate), on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stanfield's, Basinghall street.
W. Bacon, Brentwood, Essex, grocer—first div of 2s 4d, on Thursday, June 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stanfield's, Basinghall street.
H. Thompson, Selzer, draper—second div of 2d, any Friday, until August 5, at Mr Bittleton's, Nottingham.
W. Mayfield, Spalding, grocer—second div of 8s, any Friday, until August 5, at Mr Bittleton's, Nottingham.
T. Cant, Newark-upon-Trent, coal merchant—first div of 6s 4d, on Saturday, June 25, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.

Tuesday, June 21.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and R. B. Mummery, Dover, watchmakers—Partridge and Kennison, Huddersfield, wine merchants—Williams and Rushmer, Lowestoft, letters of horses and carriages for hire—Walton and Ogden, Bradford, Yorkshire, whitesmiths—Waters and Roberts, Liverpool, sisters—A. and R. Clark, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgical instrument makers—Popplewell and Cathrall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, accountants—H. and G. B. Mangar, Union street, Southwark, tobacconists—Gowanlock and Samsun, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, wine merchants—Hakes and Sherratt, Royal Exchange buildings, stock brokers—Stedman and Place, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street, attorneys—Booth and Lees, Oldham, cotton spinners—Fosting and Holmes, Cheltenham, mercers—Alcock and Bell, Longton and Cheside, Staffordshire, apothecaries—Leedham and Robinson, Sheffield, opticians—Milnes and Adams, Sheffield, brick manufacturers—Newton and Green, Brighton, brushmakers—Tunstall, Eiley, and Brown, Little Marsden, Lancashire, machine makers—Cardew, Bartlett, and Co., Cedarvale street, Strand, patent medicine vendors.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. Lee, R. J. Bracey, F. Farr, and G. Lee, Lombard street, bankers—final div of 1d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stanfield's, Basinghall street.
J. Worrell, Sussex street, Tottenham court road, victualler—first div of 5d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
G. Creed, Hemel Hempstead, commission agent—third div of 11d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
T. Saecum, Rupert street, Coventry street, builder—second div of 3d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
C. Driffield, Beverley, draper—first div of 3s 11d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.
Rufford and Wragge, Stonebridge, bankers—third div of 2s, on the separate estate of C. J. Wragge, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.
M. Ryan, Bury, Lancashire, surgeon—final div of 2s 9d, any Tuesday, at Mr Frazer's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Augustine Belletti, West India Dock road, Limehouse, mahogany merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Watson, King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant.
Alfred Fincham Capel, Witham, Essex, druggist.
John Scott, Tiebourne street, Haymarket, hostler.
Richard Williams, New Street, boot maker.
William Wood, Grand Junction terrace, Edgware road, stationer.
Richard Pimm, Stratford-upon-Avon, corn dealer.
Job Broadhurst, late of Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufacturer.
Richard Pike, East Stonehouse, butcher.
William Conway, Plymouth, builder.
William Ellison, Manchester, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. S. Aled, Glasgow, goods finisher.
J. Whamond, Invergowrie, near Dundee, merchant.
W. D. Reid, Dundee, baker.
Hon. J. Sinclair, Portobello, commission agent.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Luigi Baroggi, Francesco Forzani, and Bassano Bergamaschi, wood carvers and modelers, Greville street, Hatton garden.
Lonia Foster, linen draper, Falgout, Devonshire.
William Riley, glass manufacturer, St Helen's.
John Knight, biscoper, Teater House, Rochdale.
Francis Robinson, publican, Manchester.
Begoo Mirzayed, merchant, Manchester.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, June 20.—The railway market opened with steadiness, but became weak in the course of the day, and prices ultimately were quoted lower. Royal Danish closed 1 to 2 pm; Grand Trunk, 1 to 2 pm; and Central of France, 1 to 2 pm. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies exhibited little alteration. Mining descriptions were generally flat, scarcely any business having been transacted in them. Metals left off 5 1/2 to 1 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; and Sus River, 3 to 4 pm.

TUESDAY, June 21.—The railway market was unfavourably affected by sales, and prices generally towards the termination of business showed a further tendency to decline. Royal Danish were quoted 1 to 2 pm; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 to 2 pm; and Central of France, 1 to 2 pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies there was no particular feature, but quotations closed with heaviness. Mining descriptions attracted very little attention, the amount of business having been extremely limited. Metals left off 5 1/2 to 1 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; and Sus River, 3 to 4 pm.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—The railway market was steady to-day, but the transactions generally were unimportant. Less fluctuation took place in French shares, and prices towards the close were rather firmer. Royal Danish were quoted 1 to 2 pm; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 to 2 pm; and Central of France, 1 to 2 pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies the operations were limited, without material change in quotations. Mining descriptions were on the average well supported, especially those connected with the West Indies. Metals left off 5 1/2 to 6 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; and Sus River, 3 to 4 pm.

THURSDAY, June 23.—The railway market was steady to-day, and prices showed a firm appearance towards the close of business. Royal Danish were quoted 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Central of France, 1 1/2 to 2 pm. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were well supported, but no material change occurred in quotations. Mining descriptions were, in some cases, rather better, especially those connected with the West Indies. Metals left off 6 to 6 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Sus River, 3 to 4 pm.

FRIDAY, June 24.—Railway shares have been rather firmer within the last hour, but fell with very little doing in the English lines. Scottish Central and Bristol and Exeter have advanced. French shares are much the same. Upper India are still in demand. The gold mine shares have been dull again, but at full quotations.

A LAKE-BUILT VESSEL.—Among the arrivals at our port on Thursday is one deserving of special mention, from the fact of the vessel being the first that has ever reached this port direct from the interior of Canada. The stranger is named the Cherokee, and is rather novel in her rig and appearance, combining the barque and the schooner, having three masts, the foremast square-rigged, and the main and mizen schooner-rigged. The Cherokee was built at Kingston, on Lake Ontario, during the past winter; and, on the opening of the Canadian navigation, proceeded to Toronto, at the head of the lake, and about 600 miles above Quebec, where she took in her cargo, and sailed direct thence to Liverpool, descending the rapids of the St Lawrence by means of the canals. She has thus opened up a trade which will doubtless be speedily followed by others, now that its feasibility is ascertained. Many prejudices existed among persons who feared that the fresh-water vessels of Canada would be unable to stand an encounter with the waves of old ocean with such a light draught of water as the one now mentioned, nine and a half feet; but these have been rendered futile by her safe arrival here, after a short passage of 25 days from her last place of departure, Quebec, during which she has proved herself an admirable sea-boat, and, by no means deficient in one great essential of all vessels—speed. During the voyage, with but one exception, she has outstripped every competitor, not excepting even the regular traders, although she has not yet been sheathed with copper. The Cherokee is owned by her commander, Captain Gaskin, through whose energy and perseverance the idea was projected and successfully carried out. Her dimensions are 125 feet 6 inches keel, 132 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. She is now discharging in the Victoria Dock.—Liverpool Advertiser.

THE BOSTON ICE TRADE.—The export of ice from the port of Boston, for the month ending May 31, has been as follows:—

To	Tons.
To East Indies, &c	2,690
San Francisco	4674
Martinique	150
Havana	830
Barbados	316
Kingston, Jamaica	295
Guadaloupe	180
Trinidad	87
Porto Rico	115
Nassau, N.P.	50
New Orleans	3,710
Mobile	375
Newport, Vir	150
Charleston	80
Norfolk	85
Total for May	9,5194
Previously, since January 1	37,048
Total, 1853	46,5614
Same time 1852	53,630
Same time 1851	49,513
Same time 1850	44,300
Same time 1849	25,840
Same time 1848	31,046

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.—A machine of American invention has been introduced into this country by Mr Darling, of Edinburgh, at whose manufactory numerous examples of it are now in operation, which carries the mechanical principle into a fresh department of human labour: namely, that of common hand-sewing. The machine is very simple; its framework is cast metal, and it occupies little more space than two cubic feet, and might stand on the top of a lady's work table. The right hand of the worker turns a small wheel, which puts in operation two needles, one an upright needle, the other a sort of semicircular one; and on a strong tabular surface, at the left hand extremity of which these two needles work—the upright above and the circular under—the cloth is laid with the left hand, and propelled between the needles as the machine proceeds with its stitching till the two bobbins which supply the thread to the double needle machinery be wound off. Delicate in some respects as the machinery is, it is little liable to entanglement or derangement of any kind, and any breakage of thread that may occasionally occur is rectified with very little loss of time. Again, the machine can be readily adapted to being driven by the foot of the worker after the fashion of a turning-lathe, and in sewing other than simple straight lines, for the machine can stitch in circles, or zigzag, or any other way that may be desired; this leaves both hands of the worker free to manage the cloth. This mode of working also secures a much higher rate of speed—by the hand the machine may be driven at the rate of 500 stitches per minute, by the foot at nearly twice that rate. The work is strong close sewing, beautifully regular, and such as would require a very firm and well-practised hand to equal.—Scotman.

STATEMENT OF comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to June 15, 1853, showing the Stock on hand on June 15 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	36,767	31,972	36,350	33,390	30,000	32,329
East India	28,956	21,533	25,101	18,512	20,000	18,113
Mauritius	20,568	22,355	14,347	21,200	12,110	6,223
Foreign	...	...	11,348	10,553	...	...
Total	86,409	76,261	80,448	83,645	59,460	56,665

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, equal to white of the duties:—

From the British Possessions in America	23 10	per cwt.
— Mauritius	28 10	—
— East Indies	28 4	—
The average price of the three	24 2	—

MOLASSES. Imported Duty paid Stock

West India	1,776	1,994	4,032	2,126	2,235	1,517
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RUM. Imported Exported Home Consump. Stock

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	999,540	831,195	461,579	617,895	948,325	877,710	1,287,460	911,680
E. India	115,830	73,620	171,360	75,275	45,925	4,230	109,470	130,045
Foreign	9,540	22,330	20,115	19,359	2,590	9,025	80,290	77,025
Total	1,124,910	927,145	653,175	712,529	1,000,840	889,965	1,477,220	1,118,750

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	17,628	19,847	1,129	2,054	11,371	15,570	23,627	25,070
Foreign	4,977	4,555	2,150	3,390	1,110	1,727	6,371	3,720
Total	22,605	24,402	3,279	5,444	12,481	17,297	29,998	28,790

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	7,990	4,920	1,910	1,448	4,524	4,200	11,122	8,594
Ceylon	87,771	74,197	23,988	42,387	77,982	85,171	102,400	107,787
Total B.P.	95,761	79,117	24,798	43,835	82,506	89,371	113,522	116,381
Mocha	7,24	17,979	1,312	2,127	8,419	8,010	11,797	24,781
Foreign E.I.	2,947	3,129	1,824	475	3,591	4,308	10,877	10,871
Malabar	...	...	1	175	207	959	370	610
St Domingo	...	3,361	25	383	3	1,209	3,335	4,619
Hav. & F. Ric	...	1	856	69	249	1,992	3,840	6,507
Brazil	20,225	21,252	16,743	12,147	18,501	20,877	37,481	33,223
African	14	103	...	...	81	369	610	373
Total For.	30,510	45,839	20,791	18,394	31,004	42,714	67,574	82,674
Grand tot.	126,271	124,956	45,589	59,219	113,510	132,085	202,096	200,134

ICE. Tons

British E.I.	6,023	7,456	4,312	2,467	7,283	10,155	12,493	10,270
Foreign E.I.	482	1,073	749	342	608	541	300	1,515
Total	6,505	8,529	5,061	2,809	7,891	10,696	12,793	11,785

PEPPER. Tons

White	77	103	...	5	72	110	166	91
Black	221	767	151	705	438	710	1,294	1,521

NUTMEGS. Pkgs

Do. Wild.	828	764	96	159	330	31	1,191	1,523
CAS. LIG.	3,550	300	2,202	1,044	824	872	3,054	3,000
CINNAMON.	3,650	2,313	2,461	9,347	260	483	4,123	3,100

PIMENTO. bags

	11,113	10,977	6,727	7,991	2,142	1,982	4,824	6,123
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Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	6,741	2,844	4,223	6,122	11,020	5,200

LAC DYE. chests

	1,291	3,252	1,991	2,337	7,123	10,000
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LOGWOOD. tons

	2,165	1,376	2,203	1,432	1,197	224
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FUSTIC. tons

	534	872	437	1,030	1,600	371
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INDIGO. chests

East India.	7,758	8,897	12,905	15,945	24,070	27,193
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Spanish. serons

	2,084	1,303	1,371	1,565	1,166	1,158
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SALTPETRE. tons

Nitrate of Potass.	3,329	5,226	4,010	5,920	2,790	3,280
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Nitrate of Soda. tons

	1,854	1,524	1,590	675	461	371
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COTTON. bags

American.	1,517	847	374	766	1,205	757
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Bras. bags

	40	40	35	136	65
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East India. bags

	11,750	74,385	21,275	33,040	40,745	68,795
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Liverp. all kinds. tons

	1,319,069	1,351,629	11,450	112,490	924,770	885,490	687,140	910,400
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Total. tons

	1,331,395	1,326,951	111,480	112,490	926,458	922,394	610,926	900,014
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COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

Prices in the following list are revised every Friday afternoon, by an emissary to each department.

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

Askes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. per cwt 25 64 24, 64 Montreal 25 6 26 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 25 0 28 5 Montreal 25 0 28 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. West India per cwt 29 0 41 0 Guayaquil 24 0 35 0 Brazil 26 0 29 0

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

Berbec and Demerara 0 0 0 0 Mocha, garbled 44 0 78 0 ungarbled 44 0 58 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd 46 0 47 0 plantation, good mid. to fine 61 0 80 0

fine ord. to middling 52 0 60 0 Cherbon & Batavia, yel. 49 0 53 0 pale and mixed 44 0 48 0

Suatra and Padang 42 0 44 0 Madras and Tellicherry 44 0 60 0 Malabar and Mysore 42 0 47 0

St Domingo 44 0 48 0 Brazil, ord to fine ord 49 0 45 0 fine fine ord to gd mid 46 0 56 0

Cocoa Rica 46 0 73 0 Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 58 0 65 0

fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0 ord and good ord 40 0 45 0 Porto Rico & La Guayra 40 0 65 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 32 0 42 Bengal 0 34 0 32 Madras 0 32 0 44

Poznan 0 0 0 0 Bowd Georgia 0 54 0 68 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 Cocculus Honduras silver per lb 4 0 4 7 black 4 3 5 9

Mexican silver 3 9 3 11 black 4 1 4 8 Lao Dyr DT 2 0 2 4 B Mizapore 1 10 1 11

Towaric Bengal per cwt 10 6 12 0 Java and Madras 9 0 11 0 China 9 0 0 0

Terra Japonica Cutch 37 6 35 6 Gambler 31 0 32 0

Byewoods duty free Brazil Wood per ton 6 0 0 0 CAMWOOD 18 0 28 15

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

St Domingo 5 0 0 0 Zante 7 0 9 0 Leewood, Campeachy 7 5 7 10

Honduras 5 10 5 15 Jamaica 5 5 5 10 St Domingo 3 15 4 0

Nicobaqua Wood Lima 16 10 17 15 solid 10 0 15 0

small and middling 8 0 12 0 RED SAUNDERS 5 5 5 15 SASSA WOOD, Bimas 12 0 14 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 55p cwt, 1 0 1 0 new 0 0 0 0

old 0 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 10 3 12 bitter 0 0 0 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt Sante & Cephal, new 3 3 3 10 old 4 15 5 10

Patras, old 4 0 4 10 Pige duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, per cwt & p 2 0 2 10

Spanish 0 0 0 0 Plums duty 50s per cwt French per cwt & p 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new & p 1 0 1 10 Raisins duty 16s per cwt

Davia, new, per cwt & p 1 4 1 6 Valencia, new 1 15 2 0 Smyrna, black 1 12 1 13

red and Eleme 1 14 2 4 Sultan, new, new 2 18 3 2 Muscatel, new 0 0 0 0

Flax duty 10s Riga, P T R. per ton 42 0 55 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

Sheed 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0 Hemp duty free

India—Or & Cow, per lb S A and M Vid, dry 0 5 0 7

Do. & R Grands, salted 0 42 0 52 Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7

dry salted 0 44 0 54 Rio, dry 0 5 0 7

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 54 0 64 Cape, salted 0 34 0 44

New South Wales 0 0 0 4 New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 9 Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 10

America Horse, p hide 6 0 8 0 German 6 0 9 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per lb 4 9 7 8 Oude 2 4 1 9

Madras 1 9 5 0 Knapah 2 9 6 4

Manilla 0 0 0 0 Spanish 2 8 6 8 Caraca 0 0 0 0

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

do 30 65 0 11 1 3 English Butts 16 24 1 1 1 5

do 28 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 50 1 2 1 9 do 80 100 1 1 1 3

Dressing Hides 1 0 1 3 Shaved do 1 2 1 4

Horse Hides, English 8 0 11 1 do Spanish, per hide 9 0 12 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 1 1 5 do East India 0 10 1 5

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

Bottoms 1 2 0 0 Old 0 10 0 0

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

IRON per ton Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0

Nail rods 9 15 0 0 Hoops 11 10 0 0

Sheets 19 10 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 15 0 0

Swedish, in bond 1 10 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig sheet 26 0 0 0

red lead 26 0 0 0 white do 20 0 0 0

patent shot 27 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 23 0 0 0

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

SPELTER, for, per ton 22 0 0 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s

bars 108 0 3 0 Banca, in bond, nominal 0 0 0 0

Strata do 0 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 34s 6d 24s 6d

Coke, 1 C 26 0 0 0 Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d

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

R. F. West India 0 0 0 0 Fish Seal, pale, p 25 gal & p 33 0 33 10

Yellow 31 10 32 0 Sperm 90 0 91 0

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

Eng. new do 50s 0 0 0 0 Canary per qr 40 0 42 0

Clover, red per owl 35 0 35 0 white 32 0 60 0

Coriander 13 0 16 0 Linsed, foreign per qr 35 0 50 0

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

white 5 0 10 0 Rape per last of 10 gra 25c 0 25 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 15 0 17 0

Constantinople 12 0 16 0 Gonates 12 0 16 0

Comercolly 12 0 19 0 Banlah, &c. 0 0 0 0

China, Taitice 15 0 19 0 RAW—White Novl 26 6 30 0

Fessombrone 23 0 25 6 Bologna 20 0 22 0

Rivoli 18 0 23 6 Royal 20 0 21 0

Do superior 22 0 23 0 Borgan 22 0 25 6

Milan 22 0 26 6 ORGANS Milan, 22-24 25 6 29 6

Do 24-26 27 0 28 0 Milan & Borgan, 18-22 28 0 29 0

Do 24-26 26 6 27 0 Do 28-32 26 0 0 0

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

BRUTIAS—Shorteal 14 9 15 3 Long do 13 6 14 0

PANSIAS 12 3 12 3 Spices in bond

PEPPER, Malabar per lb 0 32 0 42 Eastern 0 32 0 4

white 0 24 1 3 Pimento, duty 5s, mid. & good 0 54 0 6

CINNANON duty B. P. 8d p lb, For 6d Caylon, 1, 2, 3 5 2 8

Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9 CAS. LIONA, duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 6d, per lb 0 120 0

CLOVES in bond Amboyana and Ben-colen per lb 0 8 1 24

Bonbon and Zanzibar 0 7 0 7a GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s

East India com. per cwt 20 0 21 0 African 20 6 21 6

MAZE, duty 3s 6d 1 and 2 per lb 2 5 3 4

NUTMEG, duty 3s 6d 2 2 4 3 Spices—Rum duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For 10s

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

30 to 35 3 2 3 10 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 2 2 4 30 to 40 2 6 3 8

Leeward I, P to 5 O P 1 10 1 11 East India, proof 1 9 1 10

Brandy duty 15s a gal 1847 per p 7 10 6 8 0

Vintage of 1848 7 8 7 10 1st brande 1849 7 6 7 8

1850 7 3 7 5 1851 7 2 7 4

Geneva, common 2 6 2 7 Fine 2 10 3 0

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, Sc. Down hogs 19 1 19 4 Half-bred, old 18 0 19 0

Kent fleeces 10 19 17 10 S. Down wags & wethers 17 0 17 10

Leicester do 15 10 16 10 sorts—Clothing, picklock 19 0 20 0

Prime and picklock 18 0 18 14 Choice 17 0 17 10

Super 6 0 16 13 Combing—Wether mat. 20 10 21 0

Picklock 18 10 19 10 Common 16 10 17 0

Hog matching 28 10 24 10 Picklock matching 18 10 19 10

Super do 16 10 17 10 FORTICE—duty free, per lb

Spanish—Leonese, R's, P's, & S 1 5 1 4

Segovia 1 3 1 4 Caeres 1 2 1 4

Soria 1 2 1 3 Sevilla 1 0 1 1

German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 8 4 6 Saxen, prima 2 6 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 4 Prussian, tertis 1 8 1 11

Moravian, 1st and 2d 3 6 3 0 Bohemian, prima 2 9 3 3

and secunda 2 2 2 8 and tertis 1 9 2 0

Hungarian Lamb's 2 3 4 0 Australian and V D L

Combing and Clothing 1 1 2 9 Lambs 1 3 2 4

Locks and Pieces 0 7 1 2 Grease 0 9 1 4

Skin and Slips 1 0 1 9 S. Australian & Swan River

Combing and Clothing 0 0 0 0 Lambs 1 5 1 4

Locks and Pieces 0 0 0 0 Grease 0 9 0 8

Skin and Slips 0 0 0 0 Cape—Average Fleeces 6 10 6 14

Combing and Clothing 0 2 1 11 Lambs 1 0 2 2

Locks and Pieces 6 10 1 6 Grease 2 7 1 3

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 2 0 2 0

Port 2 0 2 0 Claret 2 0 2 0

Sherry 10 0 20 0 Madeira 26 0 26 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 1 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 2 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 3 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 4 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 5 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 6 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 7 20 0 20 0

Per 20 0 20 0 No. 8 20 0 20 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, London, and various financial details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Name of Railway, Week ending, and various traffic metrics like passengers and receipts.

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.

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Crago, Cuba, Curaçoa, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, and Kingston.

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Jaany, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Piscientia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, St Thomas, Salonica, Sandwich Islands, Sardinia, Saxo Altenburg, Saxo Coburg, Saxony, and various other regions.

CAUTION.—TO TRADESMEN, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, OUTFITTERS, &c. Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing upon the public, by selling to the Trade and others, a spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK.

CREMORNE

Novel and thrilling attraction. On Monday, June 27, first representation of the "Daughters of the Air," on which occasion Two Ladies will ascend suspended from the ear of the Royal Cremorne Balloon, conducted by the celebrated French aeronaut, Monsieur Gotz.

METCALFE AND CO'S NEW

PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH, PENETRATING HAIR BRUSHES, and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The tooth brush performs the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner: hairs never come loose.

TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S

Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61 Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEA:

Its Nature and Treatment. With an Exposition of the Frauds that are practiced by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of this disease.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols. in each, by post 1s 6d. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, that is the question."

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

or, How to Live, and What to Live For; with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing perfect health, longevity, and that sterling state of happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well regulated course of life.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, 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, Damasks, 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.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS.

It 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, 228 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 inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.

MANUFACTORY—228 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE at CHOBHAM.—The military manoeuvres at Chobham have created an amazing excitement. The presence of Royalty, and the respects paid to their beloved Sovereign by the several divisions of the British army, was as effective as the uncommon illustration of how battle-fields were lost and won. Thousands on thousands crowded to these sights, and every class in society shared the interest of the vast display. Every observer felt the force of the fact that Dress constituted the principal feature of this magnificent affair, and to every one was apparent the mighty advance made in the tailoring art within the last half-century.

The fact will not be questioned that E. MOSES and SON have been the originators of all modern improvements in attire of every description, Military Cosumes, Naval Uniforms, and thousands of novelties in Gentlemen's Dress; in fact, there is not a season, an occasion, or a profession, but for that MOSES and SON make the most magnificent and ample provision, and they charge all goods at so much lower prices than other houses, that competition is entirely unavailing. E. MOSES and SON's unrivalled Juvenile Attire furnishes the greatest advantages to parents and guardians: it is more pleasing, fashionable, comfortable, and serviceable, than any attire for young gentlemen obtained elsewhere, and the present stock even surpasses all previous displays; the very superior quality of the materials and workmanship, united with the best principles of economy, are universal recommendations. With equal appropriateness the above applies to the novel and gigantic stock of Hats and Caps, with every description of elegant Hosiery Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., presented by E. MOSES and SON.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE GOLD?

—In one week one million five hundred thousand pounds value in gold was received from Australia; yet the bullion at the Bank of England decreases. The purposes of commerce call into circulation a vast proportion of precious metal. Diggers, however successful, cannot overstock the market. What should be done with the gold previous to embarkation? At E. MOSES and SON's the best, the most complete, the most useful and indispensable Outfits may be procured for considerably less gold than might be expended elsewhere.

The greatest advantages are derived from investments of gold in the Clothing manufactured by E. MOSES and SON, which is celebrated in all the colonies. Merchants, Captains, and Emigrants should inspect the largest wholesale Clothing Establishment in the world—that is, E. MOSES and SON's.

Ship-sailing information, and full lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had on application, or post-free to any part of the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous 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 Minorics, 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 20 Bridge street, Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.
- Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, 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.

Qui si paria Francus. Qui si paria Italiano. Hier spricht man Deutsch. Aqua se habia Espagna wanted, several PORTERS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Wanted, YOUNG MEN as ASSISTANTS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.

DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS YET?—One bushel of Oats crushed will make two. Immense saving and important improvement of the animal. Two machines for bruising oats and cutting straw, £4 5s 6d. Oat Crushers, Chaff Cutters, Ploughs Threshing Machines, Domestic Flour Mills, Light Carts, Mining Tools, Brick and Tile ditto, Corn Dressing ditto, and Haymakers'. Order early. Horse and Steam Machinery put up, &c. Repairs done.—MARY WEDLAKE and CO., 118 Fenchurch street.

Pamphlet on Feeding, Is. List, with 240 Illustrations, Is; per post, 1s 4d.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.

—WATHERSTON and BROGDEN'S Gold Chains by troy weight at realisable value, and the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. Example:—

Intrinsic value of a chain of 15 carat gold, £ s d	3 19 7
weighing 14 oz	2 0 0
Supposing the workmanship to be	2 0 0
Total	5 19 7

By this arrangement the public will see at a glance the proportion charged for Labour compared with the value in a gold chain; and being always able to realise the one, will have only to decide on the value of the other.

An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory, 16 Henrietta street, Covent garden, London. Established A. D. 1798.

N.B. Australian and Californian gold made into articles of jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

SILVER TEA AND COFFEE EQUIPAGES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14 Cornhill, London, have recently finished several new patterns of the above articles. They are of novel and elegant design, and of the highest finish. The following have been generally admired:—

The Prince of Wales' Pattern, shaped and engraved.

Strong Silver Tea Pot	£ s d
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt	12 10 0
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt	7 7 0
Ditto Coffee Pot	4 18 0
	15 0 0
	39 15 0
The Louis Quatorze Pattern, richly chased	£ s d
Strong Silver Tea Pot	15 10 0
Ditto Sugar Basin, gilt	8 5 6
Ditto Cream Ewer, gilt	5 18 0
Ditto Coffee Pot	17 17 0
	47 10 6

The Guide to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and descriptions of Silver Plate of London manufacture, with copious information respecting Sheffield and Electro-plated Ware. Illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, post free, on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

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

- 1st. It is a non-conductor.
- 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
- 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.
- 4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.
- 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

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

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

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

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to **CROGGON and CO.**, 2 Dowgate hill, London.

GREAT NORTHERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS, London.

RECEIVING OFFICES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS:—

- Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand.
- 55 Parliament street.
- 269 Strand.
- 25 Regent street, corner of Jernyn street.
- 62 Bridge road, Lambeth.
- 27 King street, Cheapside.
- The Angel, Farringdon street.
- The New Inn, Old Bailey.
- The King's Arms, Snow hill.
- 37 Dowgate hill.
- The Rose Inn, Smithfield.
- Hatchett's, White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly.
- 11 Gracechurch street.
- The Phoenix, King William street, City.
- The George Inn, Borough.
- The Nag's Head, Borough.
- The Peacock, Islington.
- Slark's Office, near Albert gate, Knightsbridge.
- Moore's, Green Man and Still, Oxford street.
- The Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill.
- The Old Bell, Holborn.
- The Bull, Aldgate.
- The Boar and Castle, Oxford street.
- The Gloucester Warehouse, Oxford street.
- The White Bear, Piccadilly.
- The Ship, Charing cross.
- The Saracen's Head, Snow hill.
- The Four Swans, Bishopsgate street.

Orders for the collection of goods from all parts of London, the Docks, &c., &c., to be sent to the Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand, or to the Goods Department, King's cross, or Paddington.

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.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT.

4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints.—WOOD and WATSON deliver their PALE ALE and STOUT to private families (within four miles) at the above prices for cash. Country orders forwarded, free of carriage, in any part within 100 miles of London, at 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints.

N.B. An allowance made to the trade. Merchants and Captains supplied, either for exportation or stores.

16 CLEMENT'S LANE, CITY.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.—The Westminster Pale Ale 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.

"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY."

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 Hosiers 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.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES GUNPOWDER COMPANY.

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.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 48 King William street, London bridge."

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

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

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

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

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

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

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

SCOTTISH WIDOW'S FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual General Court of Members of this Society was held within the Royal Hotel, Princes street, Edinburgh, on Friday, the 27th ult.—
Sir Wm Gibson Craig, Bart., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Minutes of last Court, which were approved of.

The Manager read the report of the Directors, as to the Society's transactions during the past year, which was also approved of, and from which the following is extracted:—
"On meeting the members on the occasion of this, the Thirty-ninth Annual General Court and Fifth period of investigation into the state of the Society's affairs, the Directors beg to offer their congratulations on the result of the Society's operations during the past year, and upon the satisfactory conclusion at which the Manager and Auditor have arrived. In the report submitted by them to the Extraordinary Court of Directors, on the 17th of this month, and to be read to-day.

With regard to the Society's transactions during the past year the Directors have to report—

1. That the number of policies passed has been 834, covering insurances to the extent of £551,339 13s 6d.
2. That the Society's realised and accumulated capital has increased during the year to the extent of £103,750 7s 11d, and amounted at 31st December last to £2,536,549 10s 1d.
3. That the revenue has likewise increased during the year to the extent of £19,700 12s, and amounted at 31st December last to £338,362 8s 6d.
4. That there have been 105 deaths during the year, covering insurances, including Bonus Additions, to the extent of £188,844 14s 9d."

It will be seen on comparing the above statement with that laid before the last Annual General Court, that the amount of insurances granted in the year 1852 is considerably in excess of that granted in the previous year, 1851. Whilst this increase is attributable in part to the circumstance that last year was the closing year of the septennial period, it may also be fairly assumed to be an indication of the increasing confidence in the public mind as to the stability of the Society, and of the soundness of the principles on which it is established.

The Directors do not consider it necessary to enter upon the questions which have lately attracted so much of the public attention, with respect to the relative merits of what are called the old and the new offices, but they anticipate that much benefit will be found to result to the community generally from the inquiries now being made by the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Life Assurance.

As regards the Capital and Revenue of the Society, few remarks seemed called for. These continue to increase from year to year—the Directors are satisfied that the capital is all safely invested,—and had it not been that a special Report was made so lately on the subject, the Directors would at this period have themselves revised all the securities, and reported thereon. Since the commencement of this year, several large investments have been made upon the security of heritable or real estate, and the amount so secured now extends in all to upwards of Two Millions sterling.

The Directors have the satisfaction to report, that the privilege which they were empowered to grant, in terms of the 3rd Resolution passed at the Annual General Court in March, 1852, and confirmed at the Special General Court held in September following, have been largely taken advantage of by the Members.

The Directors have also to report that they will, from and after this date, be in a position to receive applications for the commutation of the Bonus additions, towards reduction of the Annual Premiums, whether those falling due during the future continuance of the Policies, or those falling due between this date and 31st Dec., 1855, when the next investigation takes place. Tables, showing the effect of such commutations have been printed, and are now ready for distribution amongst the Members.

JAMES TYLER, Chairman.
The Manager afterwards read the Report by the Auditor and himself upon the Surplus Fund, as submitted to and approved of by the Extraordinary Court of Directors, held on the 17th ult.

This Report showed that the Surplus Fund, as at 31st December, 1852, amounted to	£	s	d
And that after setting aside one-third as a Guarantee Fund, in terms of the Society's Law.....	276,318	15	2
There remains.....	552,697	10	5
That in order to provide for additions to the Society's Policies entitled to participate in the Profits, to the extent of 1½ or one pound fifteen shillings per cent. per annum upon the accumulated amount of the original Assurance and previously declared additions, in terms of the Society's Laws, there would be required a sum of.....	523,555	0	0

Leaving unappropriated .. 22,132 10 5
The manager then read extracts from Minutes of the Extraordinary Court of Directors approving of the Report, and ordering Additions to be made to the Policies, in terms thereof, at the rate of £1 10s per cent. per annum; and at the same time providing for a contingent addition, at a similar rate per cent. per annum, on all Policies which may emerge previous to the next period of investigation.

Various supplementary observations were attached to the Manager's and Auditor's Report, from which the following is extracted:—"In submitting to the Extraordinary Court the preceding formal Report, the Reporters trust that they may be permitted to add their congratulations upon (as it seems to them) the very satisfactory position of the affairs of the Society, as exhibited in the result of the laborious investigation which they have just concluded. In making their Report upon the previous Septennial investigation, under which there was allocated a Bonus Addition to the Benefits of two per cent. per annum, the Reporters took the liberty of stating their own impression from the circumstances of the case as regarded the increasing ratio which the older engagements of the Society must necessarily bear to the more recent Assurances, and the improbability which there then appeared of the full estimated rate of four per cent. interest being realised on invested Capital, that it was hardly to be anticipated that so large a rate of Bonus could be permanently maintained.

The Reporters are glad to say that their anticipations as to the full rate of four per cent. interest being realised on the funds of the Society having yielded a clear return of more than four per cent. during the Septennial period. On the other hand, however, the amount of new insurances effected during that period has been somewhat less in absolute amount than during the previous period, and their ratio to the amount of previous engagements is diminished, of course, in a still greater degree. The Court is aware that, from the great care taken in the selection of the lives admitted to the benefit of the Institution, there is, in the earlier years of admission, a very small proportion of deaths as compared with the Tabular expectation; but that this exemption does not and could not be expected to prevail in the same high degree in after periods. It appears accordingly, from calculations which have been made by the Reporters, that the ratio borne by the actual mortality to the Tabular rate during the past Septennial period, was within a fraction of fifty-seven per cent., while in the previous periods when the proportion borne by recent insurances to the older was larger than in the present, the ratio of mortality was only fifty-one per cent., a sufficient difference to account for the present diminution in the rate of Bonus. The Reporters trust that the members of the Society, generally, will be fully satisfied with the results of the investigation, and it may probably be superfluous to enlarge further on the subject. There is appended to this Report a table prepared for the purpose of showing the amount of Bonus which has been added at each previous period of investigation, and that which it is proposed to add at this time. From this table it will be seen that in the case of all Policies entitled to rank from the year 1815 to 1839 inclusive, there is not above a few shillings of difference between the actual amount now proposed to be added and that which was added at last period of investigation. This table likewise shows in its last two columns the rate per cent. which the additions made to the Policies at last period of investigation, and that which the additions now proposed to be made, bear to the original sum assured—thus it appears that the addition now proposed to be made is equal, in the case of the older Policies, to upwards of three per cent. per annum for the last seven years, the rate decreasing, of course, as the Policy is of later standing on the Society's Books.

Dr Bagdie, the Society's chief medical officer, then read a Report upon the mortality amongst the members for the last seven years.

Sir Wm Gibson Craig then addressed the Meeting at some length on the state of the Society's affairs, advertising to the extent of the transactions during the past year, and in the result of the investigation which had been completed.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr Robert Buchanan of Glasgow, seconded by Sir Robert Houston, of Clerkington, K.C.B., a vote of thanks was passed to the Directors, Trustees, and Office bearers.

On the motion of the Very Rev. Principal M'Farlan of Glasgow, seconded by Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., the Courts of Directors for the following year were appointed,—the following noblemen and gentlemen being appointed in room of those who retired by rotation, viz.:

- As Vice-President,
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.C.
As Extraordinary Directors,
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair,
Henry Bury, Esq., Banker, Manchester.
Sir John S. Richardson of Pitfour, Bart.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
John Amery, Esq., Banker, Stourbridge.
As Ordinary Directors,
The Hon. Beauverie F. Primrose,
George Dundas, Esq., Advocate,
Christopher Wood, Jun., Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Mr Balfour of Pitrig, moved a vote of thanks to Sir Wm Gibson Craig, as Chairman, which was carried by acclamation, and the Court therefor adjourned.
- JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager.
WM. LINDSAY, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 5 St Andrew square, 3rd June, 1853.

N.B.—Tables showing the amount of Bonus may now be had on application. The Bonus certificates will be circulated amongst the Members in a fortnight or three weeks.

- LONDON HONORARY BOARD.
George Young, Esq., Mark Lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., East India House.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P.
Sir John Thomas Biggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., C.E., Queen street place.
John Taylor, Jun., Esq., C.E., Queen street place.

AGENTS—HUGH MCKEAN,
Office—4 Royal Exchange buildings.

* The following sum will serve as an illustration of the effect of the present declaration of Bonus, as well as of the general principle according to which the additions are made:

A. B. effected an Assurance upon 31st July, 1826, for.....	£	s	d
At the investment in January, 1832, there was added a Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum upon this sum of £1,000, being	1,000	0	0
In 1839 there was added a Bonus for the preceding seven yrs at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum upon this sum of £1,000, being	1,090	0	0
In 1846 there was added a Bonus for the preceding seven yrs, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum upon this sum of £1,090, being	1,242	12	0
At the present time there is added a Bonus for the preceding seven years, at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum upon the above sum of £1,416 11s 3d (being only 5s 8d less than what was added in 1846).....	1,732	10	7

Making the total amount secured under this £1,000 policy..... 1,599 1 10
And in the event of A. B.'s death taking place between this time and 1st January, 1860, there will be paid, in addition to the above, a sum of £27 10s 6d for each premium that he may have contributed during the period from 31st December last, till the time of his death.

ON THE TREATMENT OF INDIGESTION.

By JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, &c.

The disorders of the digestive organs, which impair the health, have a twofold operation: first, by the local symptoms of indigestion, arising from the detention of indigested matters, morbid in quality and quantity; and secondly, by the constitutional disturbance occasioned by the absorption of these matters into the circulation, and powerfully irritating the nervous system. The treatment of such disorders must be palliative and curative: the first, of course, would consist of a regulated diet—the second, of aromatic, tonic, and aperient medicines.

To fulfil these latter indications, COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS are confidently recommended; as, by combining aromatic, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations—regulate the secretion of the liver—strengthen the stomach—induce a healthy appetite—and impart tranquillity to the nervous system. May be had of all medicine vendors in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d.

Observe—These pills contain neither mercury, antimony, nor any mineral ingredient.

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.

Healful 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. Dicey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenaasserine. "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,
Kiddapore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES. New Edition, illustrated with 46 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d. In a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps.

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, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venereal, 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.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"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 Carnarvon 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."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Haunay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 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.