

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

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This list may be regarded as including the chief articles of luxury of the operative classes; but when we come to articles partaking more of the character of common necessities, we find the increase still more remarkable. The following is the comparison:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.		
Provisions:—	1852	1853
Bacon .....	67,506 cwt	173,779
Beef, salted .....	101,511	160,371
Pork .....	77,788	136,142
Hams .....	6,766	14,133
Lard .....	14,511	1,02,612
Total .....	268,102	680,977
Rice .....	633,814 cwt	1,227,910
Potatoes .....	234,739	829,524
Grain and Flour .....	5,583,082 qrs	8,179,956
Cheese .....	218,846 cwt	294,063
Butter .....	305,239	296,342
Eggs .....	No. 69,494,728	103,074,129

This large additional consumption may be regarded as representing in part the increased amount of wages paid in preparing the greatly increased quantity of goods exported and required for home consumption. This is the labour side of the question. The other side—or, more properly, the other component part of our manufactures—is the raw material. Here again, as we might naturally have expected, our consumption has enormously increased. The following is a comparison of some of the principal articles:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.		
	1852	1853
Flax .....	971,738 cwt	1,245,384
Hemp .....	797,657	785,911
Silk:—Raw .....	3,797,737 lbs	4,355,865
Thrown .....	267,884	877,384
Cotton .....	6,486,873 cwt	7,091,999
Wool .....	63,399,956 lbs	87,833,475

A similar increase of importation has taken place in regard to very numerous articles of less importance required for our manufactures. But there is still another class of articles, the consumption of which is immediately and greatly stimulated by the activity of our trade:—we allude to timber, metals, and other building materials. Thus, for example, there have been cleared for consumption in the nine months of the present year, no less than 1,640,337 loads of timber, against 1,443,540 loads in the same period of 1852, showing an increase of about 200,000 loads.

When we look to this enormous increase in the quantity of foreign articles imported and consumed, the first question which arises is, how are they all paid for? The answer is plain and obvious. The increased amount of our exports must pay for the increased extent of our imports and consumption. All these additional quantities of sugar, tea, and wine; of salt provisions, rice, grain, butter, cheese, and eggs; of flax, hemp, silk, wool, and cotton; of timber, and a thousand less important articles—all form component parts of the extraordinary increase of 12,596,000 in our exports, and must sooner or later be paid from that source. This is no doubt true in point of fact. But how is it in point of time? Probably every shilling represented by this enormous increase of articles imported and consumed is already paid by this country, or, if not, the bills drawn for the later portion of them are running and will be paid in a very short period. But how does it stand with the additional 12,596,000 of exports? A large portion are only now on the way to their ultimate markets. A considerable part of the increase is to Australia, to India, to South America, to the United States. When shall we be paid for those exports? In six months, nine months, twelve months, and for some in eighteen months or two years' time. So long as our trade is stationary, or increasing only at such a moderate rate that the profits arising from it furnish the needed capital for its extension, this circumstance of buying all for ready money and selling all upon long credits can have no influence upon the demand for capital one way or other, as the remittances for a former year's trade are always coming round in due course to furnish the means for the current year: but it is obvious, if we increase our trade in a single year by *seven or sixteen millions*, as we shall do in 1853—*if* we mean an increased production we have to find capital to pay im-

## The Political Economist.

### THE TRADE RETURNS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The Trade and Navigation Accounts, which we publish this day, complete the first three quarters of this remarkable and eventful year. There is so much of instruction conveyed in these long columns of figures—so much that goes to confirm great principles which have been the subject of sharp political contest—so much that explains the recent events with regard to the money market, and to cast a light upon the future—so much that is highly instructive to the statesman, the financier, the banker, and the trader, in enabling them to take an accurate view of the state of things at the present, and to make a just estimate of their position hereafter,—that we feel we cannot perform a better service than call attention to some of the main facts developed by these returns, and to trace their connection with other most important features of the times.

Let us, in the first place, refer to a few of the facts as they appear on the face of the returns. The most prominent, and in its connection with other things by far the most important, is the enormous increase in our exports. The increase upon the single month ending the 10th October is no less than 1,446,708*l*, completing an aggregate increase in the nine months of 12,596,291*l*; the amount being 66,987,729*l* in the present year, against 54,391,438*l* in the corresponding period of 1852. And this amount, large as it is, refers only to articles the manufacture or produce of the United Kingdom, and is independent of the exports of foreign produce from our bonding warehouses, which also show a large increase in the present year, and which involves the use of British capital to a large amount. But taking only our exports of British produce, the increase is no less than 23 per cent. in a single year. The first thing that is obvious from this fact, is that so great an increase in our export trade must have led to a corresponding increase in many branches of our home trade—in the amount of wages paid to our operatives and labourers, and in the general consumptive ability for the time being of the country at large. For the evidence of this we have not to travel far. The tables before us, so far as imported commodities are concerned, furnish us with conclusive proofs; and what is true with regard to them, we may regard as being equally true in regard to the consumption of articles of home production. Of the leading articles of foreign and colonial produce, the following is a comparison of the quantities entered for consumption in the present year and in the same period of 1852:—

CONSUMED—Jan. 5th to Oct. 10th.		
	1852	1853
Cocoa .....	2,668,822 lbs	3,162,233
Coffee .....	25,123,946	25,607,613
Tea .....	42,746,128	45,429,667
Sugar .....	5,358,967 cwt	5,683,328
Tobacco .....	21,313,459 lbs	22,296,398
Wine .....	4,996,242 galls	5,569,560



mediately for such an increased quantity of foreign imports as we have required in the present year—and if we are to continue to sell on the same extended credits,—that the remittances for the exports of a former year will be altogether insufficient to furnish the means of carrying on the trade of the current year on so extended a scale, and that additional capital from new sources will be required. The ways in which this requisite will be furnished will be various. In some cases, persons having spare capital lent at "call," invested in Exchequer bills or in the funds, or employed in other ways out of their regular business, will realise their securities:—in others, persons who are not in the habit of discounting their bills, but who usually hold them till due, will avail themselves of banking facilities to do so, while others will discount to a greater extent than usual:—in other cases, persons may resort to borrowing upon securities which they hold, in order to obtain the requisite capital for an extended trade:—and in others, the balances of bankers will be run much closer than usual. These are some of the practical means by which the large increase of imports can be provided for, in order to render such an increase of exports possible. But all these press directly upon the money market, and tend to raise the rate of interest. With the facts before us, then, which these returns show, can there be any wonder that the recent pressure upon the money market should have been experienced, or that the minimum rate of discount at the Bank should have been raised to 5 per cent.?

Still, however, this increased investment is but a question of time. The period must arrive when the returns will be increased in proportion to the increase of the exports. The distinction between the cause of pressure now and that which existed in 1847 is striking and important, and to which we shall devote another article in our next number.

#### THE POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS AND THE DUTIES OF THEIR ALLIES.

A CLOUD of confusion and uncertainty still hangs over the position of affairs in the East of Europe. The Turks are fighting along nearly the whole of their northern frontier. Omer Pacha has crossed the Danube at several points, and has encountered the Russian troops on several occasions—with what success it is impossible to say, since nearly all our information comes from Bucharest, the head-quarters of the Russian army, and of course, therefore, little reliance can be placed upon its accuracy. At the same time, hostilities have commenced at the eastern corner of the Black Sea, where they are still more likely to terminate favourably for the Porte. As to the prospects of peace, nothing is or can be known: the only thing certain is that the Allied Powers have not yet suspended or relaxed their exertions to procure an armistice and a final settlement, and still entertain hopes of a successful result.

Bloodshed is such a dreadful thing and war such a critical and doubtful game, that it is impossible not to wish well to the efforts of statesmen to put an end to both. No pains should be spared and no opportunity neglected to restore peace and to reconcile the combatants. But in pursuing these righteous and desirable objects, it is of the utmost importance that we should not lose sight either of the requirements of justice or of future dangers. We must not, in our anxiety to quench the flames of war, sacrifice the interests of the injured party, nor must we purchase a present respite from embarrassment and evil by a compromise which can only issue in a return of those calamities at no distant date and probably in an aggravated form, and at a more perilous juncture.

Let us remember that Turkey is the assailed and insulted party. She has done no wrong; she has made no blunders; she has incurred no blame; she is simply the victim of injustice, violence, and aggression; she has acted throughout with sense, dignity, spirit, and forbearance. She has been attacked without pretext and without shame; and, after exercising much Christian patience, and leaving no amicable means untried, has at length proceeded to repel the invader. She has borne long, and is now acting vigorously and rightly. She might justly claim a handsome indemnity for the injury inflicted; but she asks only the *status quo ante bellum*. We cannot possibly advise her to compromise the affair on any less favourable terms. If there ever was a case of quarrel in which all the fault was on one side, assuredly the quarrel between Russia and Turkey is that case. We cannot possibly recommend our ally to act as if she had any apologies to offer or any wrong to atone for. She is now armed, awakened, energetic, and prepared. Troops without end are flocking from the furthest corners of her wide dominions to take part against the hated invader. She is in a position to command respect and to enforce at least decent terms. She is ready and zealous for war, and England and France are bound to aid her, if war cannot be averted. If, as may still be hoped, we are able to persuade her to suspend hostilities, and once more to have recourse to negotiations—if we succeed in inducing her to treat for redress, instead of fighting for it,—we are bound by every principle of honour most carefully to see to it that she shall not suffer by acceding to our wishes—that she shall obtain what she deserves—that she shall not be put in a worse position for asserting and

maintaining her rights than she now is, by accepting the truce which we urge upon her—and that the iniquitous aggression from which she is now defending herself shall not be repeated on a future occasion, when she may be less able to repel it, and we less able to assist her. Russia is now baffled and checkmated in her meditated crime: she has aroused a spirit and a vigour in Turkey which she never dreamed of; she has encountered a united opposition from the Western Powers which she never counted on; she has been met with a shout of indignation from all Europe which has made even her pause and recoil. Now is the time to make her recede from her pretensions and renounce her designs once for all. Now is our time—a year or two hence it may be hers. If we can now induce or compel her to accept arrangements which common justice and the common safety alike demand—which will secure the future safety of Turkey and the future peace of Europe—we shall have done a good deed and achieved a great triumph. But if, on the contrary, we are content to patch up a hollow and miserable truce, which shall leave matters merely as they were, with Turkey weakened by her vast expenses and her fruitless armaments, and with the Principalities impoverished and disorganised by Russian occupation,—then we shall most assuredly have been guilty of great cruelty and great injustice to our too persuadable ally; we shall not have saved her from the dreaded conflict, but shall only have postponed it to a less convenient season; we shall have withheld the arms of the combatants when the balance was nearly even, and when there was a fair prospect that right and justice might prevail, only to let them loose at a future day, when Russia may be omnipotent to strike, and Turkey impotent to guard—when the Porte may have relapsed into apathy, and England and France may be once more at feud. It is our clear duty, and nearly concerns our national honour, either to allow Turkey to fight the necessary battle for her independence now, and to aid her in doing so, or to bring about such an arrangement as will secure her against ever having to fight it under less favourable auspices.

We will suppose that our statesmen are, as we believe, fully alive to these obvious considerations, and resolute that neither English reputation nor Ottoman safety shall suffer at their hands; we will assume that the war is terminated by Russia evacuating the Principalities without conditions and without delay—that in fact the invasion is withdrawn, and the false and wicked step in advance is retraced and considered as *non-avenue*,—still our duty will be far from terminated. What has been done will not, by that compromise, have been undone. The *status quo* will not have been restored. Turkey will be weaker than before, in material regards, by the enormous expenses which she has incurred in providing for her defence, however much she may have gained morally in the eyes of Europe. Russia, it is true, will have received a salutary lesson and a mortifying check. But who that knows her will believe that, if we stop here, enough will have been done to guarantee us or our ally for the future—even the immediate future? When we look back upon the past history of Russia, upon her continual aggrandisement and aggression—when we consider her long career of unceasing and successful encroachment—when we remember how wonderfully tenacious of her ends, and how utterly unscrupulous as to her means, she has always shown herself—when we read of the perpetual intrigues which she has for years kept up among all the frontier provinces of Turkey, the disturbances she has fomented, the insurrections she has caused, the improvements she has impeded and opposed—when we know that she keeps up a sort of chronic conspiracy with every discontented subject throughout the Sultan's dominions—when, in a word, it is notorious that she has all along treated that country as the boa-constrictor treats its prey, viz., slobbered it all over that she might swallow it the more easily—it is idle to suppose that mere discomfiture and failure on the present occasion will make her relinquish her designs or cease her mischievous intrigues. Two things only can effectually protect Turkey against her relentless, untiring, and insidious machinations:—either a campaign which shall prove to her and to Europe that the Ottoman Porte is not the effete and wretched Government which it has suited Russian agents and writers to represent it, but that it is able vigorously to defend its rights and severely to punish its assailants;—or such a re-arrangement of all the countries which border on the Danube from Presburg downwards, as shall create a federation of States and Provinces powerful enough to hold its own against any foes. Into the nature of such a federation we will not enter here; but France and England might easily bring it about, and, if once established, it would be the most adequate and permanent barrier that could be devised against the designs of Russia, and would relieve us for ever from all future anxiety about "the Eastern Question."

#### FAULTS AND FOLLIES OF THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

It is with sincere regret and deep disappointment that we have witnessed the proceedings of the operatives in the manufacturing districts during the last few weeks or months. These proceedings have been indicative of less good sense, less good feeling, and less intellectual and moral progress than we were willing to have given



our industrial masses credit for. One fact, indeed, showed a decided and most significant advance upon the follies and crimes of former times. At the commencement of the strike notice was given by the committee of the turn-outs that the funds of that body would not be employed in the defence of artisans guilty of acts of violence or disturbance. We do not know whether this laudable resolution has been adhered to; but that it should have been taken and announced was a creditable sign and a hopeful augury.

With this single exception the conduct of the operatives has presented no features on which we can dwell with satisfaction. We do not, of course, blame them for taking advantage of prosperous trade and a relieved labour market to demand an advance of wages. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that they were entitled to such an advance, that profits could afford it, and that they were quite right to ask it. So much was conceded on all hands: many masters volunteered an advance; nearly all gave it, to a greater or less amount, on the first application. Whether the rise of ten per cent., which is now the matter in dispute, be or be not too much—whether the scarcity of hands justifies it—whether the state of the goods, yarn, and coal market can bear it—are questions on which we can pronounce no judgment, and into which we do not wish to enter. But there can be no doubt, we think, in any candid and reasonable mind, that the men are decidedly wrong—decidedly blameable and foolish—in two points; and that these two errors show painfully how little they have profited by the experience of former mistakes and former failures.

In the first place, they are at issue in most cases on the merest fraction of a coin. In one instance their employer has offered within *three-farthings* per hand of the advance required—being unable to come nearer without disarranging his whole mode of calculating payments. In another case we know of, the whole difference between the parties amounted to *ten shillings* a week among 250 hands. In both cases the men rejected the terms offered, and for the sake of three-farthings a week or less, are losing, voluntarily and wilfully, twelve or fifteen shillings a week. The dispute has thus changed from being a question of contract to being a struggle for power—a change which renders it impossible for the masters to yield, and which inevitably leads to feelings of exasperation on both sides.

Secondly—and this is by far the worst feature of the case—on this occasion, as on all previous ones, the operatives have not managed their own business, but have submitted to the dictation of irresponsible if not self-elected leaders. In place of settling their own affairs with their own employers (in which case there would seldom have been any difficulty in coming to mutually satisfactory terms), they have preferred acting in combination and acting through a body which had no concern in the matter, and which their employers could not recognise. In at least one instance where workpeople had come to an amicable arrangement with their masters, the Committee of Delegates, jealous of anything which did not emanate from themselves, have stepped in and upset the arrangement—making men turn out who would willingly have remained in, and turning into malcontents those who were and had every reason to be satisfied. The matter at issue, therefore, is no longer whether the employers shall give nine or ten per cent. advance, but whether the entire control of their concerns shall be taken out of their hands—whether they or the men shall in future be the masters. Nay, it is even worse than this—it is whether they shall admit the interference and control of a third independent and unwarrantable party—whether they and their men shall in future be at liberty to make contracts and act together as they please, or whether they shall both be commanded and oppressed by a committee of demagogues and paid agitators. Of course, pretensions of this sort could not for a moment be submitted to; masters combined to maintain their freedom, not to escape a rise of wages; and the contest can have but one result. The question has been often tried before; and till the dictation of these irresponsible and insolent clubs has been put an end to—till the operatives refuse to allow themselves to be managed, used, victimised, preyed upon (what the French call *exploité*) by such misleaders and misrepresenters—there is little hope of permanent peace or solid improvement.

The consequences of this weakness and folly can scarcely be too much deplored. But for the interference of this mischievous body, matters would long since have been arranged. But for this, strikes would scarcely ever occur, and would never last long. As it is, the result will be that, after a period of loss to one party and of privation to the other, the operatives will return to their work with embittered feelings, exhausted resources, dissipated savings, and injured habits of morality and diligence;—and whether the advance demanded be wholly or partially conceded, the employers will feel that their property has been wilfully impaired and their interests selfishly trifled with; the fund out of which they pay wages will have been greatly diminished, and on the first occasion of a slack or a losing trade, they will feel justified in resuming the advance which has been violently wrung out of them. In one district they appear already to have announced their intention of doing this. And, to sum up the whole matter, a period which might have been one of unusual prosperity and comfort to both parties—during which masters

might have made large profits and men laid by large savings—will have been turned into one of mutual impoverishment, exasperation, and hostility. A golden opportunity will have been worse than thrown away—it will have been turned to actual and long enduring evil; and this, simply because the artisans of the manufacturing districts, with their faculties sharpened by education, by industry, by mental collision with their fellows, are yet destitute of sense and courage to act for themselves and to repudiate the interference of nominal chiefs but real enemies.

There is another reason for deploring this sad exposure of incapacity and feebleness. We are promised a new measure of Parliamentary Reform for the coming session. Of this measure an extension of the suffrage to at least a portion of the working classes will, it is supposed, necessarily form a part. Yet how can any such extension be looked upon with favour or with hope, when the most highly paid operatives, and those whom it is customary to represent as the most intelligent, have shown so little wisdom and so little spirit as to allow their proceedings to be dictated and their funds to be wasted by men who have no interest in common with them, and who, time after time, have led them into similar scrapes? When did artisans, in any department of industry, ever accumulate associated funds, without agitators springing up to promote disputes and strikes, and to live as delegates and committee-men upon these unfortunate accumulations? When did the men ever really profit by these strikes, on a balance of the whole transaction, even in those rare cases where they at first obtained what they demanded? We showed last week that even if the present turn-outs were to gain the ten per cent. they ask, it would require *two years* to replace them where they were before the strike—even in mere pecuniary position. Yet in spite of these facts and these recollections, they submit to be led and misled as before. We do not fear the political opinions or the political action of the working classes *themselves*;—but we do fear and deprecate those of the men whom they allow to prey upon them and to speak for them. We have no objection to give the suffrage to spinners, weavers, or even colliers, if they would exercise it according to their own sentiment;—but we have a rooted and insuperable objection to hand over the votes of these thousands to a few self-nominated chiefs and agitators, who would tyrannise over them more ruthlessly than any landlord, and gull them more deplorably than any priest. Proceedings like those at Wigan and Preston throw back the cause of Chartism by half a century.

With the strike of the colliers no one can feel any sympathy. These men were in receipt of very large earnings, and often did not work above four days a week. Nor can we suppose that the factory hands of Wigan and Preston can long persist in the demands which have compelled the combined masters to close their mills. Provisions are very high and are still rising in price; winter is approaching with its privations and its requirements; nor can it be expected that contributions from other operatives, however cheerfully and liberally supplied at present, can long be continued on so large a scale. What is still perhaps more to the purpose, we understand that the state of the cotton trade—that particular portion of it at least with which Wigan and Preston are concerned—is not such as to make the millowners at all anxious to recommence work. Of course it is always both a loss and an annoyance to have machinery standing and capital yielding no return. But unless business is profitable, an entire cessation of work for a time is far preferable to a resumption of it under conditions which would be alike fatal to all comfort, to all freedom, and to all dignity. We trust that the employers will not be induced to recede from their present position, till the power of delegates and committees is effectually broken. The moment the funds fail, the leaders will disappear or abdicate.

At one of the last meetings of the operatives, amid much grandiloquence and we fear much misstatement, there were some indications of a movement which we confess we hailed with satisfaction. Several of the speakers seemed to be opening their eyes to one of the few real evils of the factory system—the employment, namely, of married women in the mills. It is obvious enough that where there is a family, this employment must be attended with serious mischief. The welfare of the children, the comfort and cleanliness of a home, the economy of earnings, must all be neglected or sacrificed when the mother is absent at a factory from early morning till late at night. The loss is often far greater than the wages of the woman can make good. We have long been convinced that as education and the moral feeling of the manufacturing operatives improved, this prolific source of evil and discomfort would be discovered and denounced by themselves. Why will not the people calculate that, by this absurd and unhappy strike, they have already wasted funds which might have enabled the wives of more than half their number to remain quietly and permanently at home!

#### CRIMINAL AND COSTLY PARSIMONY.

We are very glad that the attention of the Government and of the public has been called to the very inadequate provision made for the preservation of peace and order in Wigan and other populous districts. It appears that *eleven* policemen have been deemed adequate by the magistrates for the permanent maintenance of



security of property and of the authority of law, in a district inhabited not only by some of the roughest and least cultivated of our factory population, but by many thousands of colliers, who are notoriously a turbulent and formidable class of men. It is scarcely more than a year since the occurrence of riots at Blackburn displayed a similar want of efficient means of defence, and a similar disposition on the part of magistrates and rate-payers to shrink from the cost of providing against violence and outrage. In both cases the military had to be called in to do the duty of policemen—and, of course, they arrived too late. In many parts of England the same miserable and disreputable parsimony has appeared. In few counties is the police force adequate to emergencies: in several it is even quite incompetent to prevent or to detect individual cases of outrage or depredation. The people, relying upon being able to summon soldiers if need be, refuse to embody or to pay constables; and thus, in order to save a poor penny in the pound on the assessment, crime is encouraged, violence is permitted, lives are lost, and our troops are called upon to discharge functions for which they were not intended, and which it is very undesirable should ever be thrust upon them.

It is time that legislative interference should put a stop to this abuse. Soldiers are enrolled for fighting the battles of the country against foreign foes, and if necessary for putting down armed insurrection at home: policemen are for the purpose of enforcing law, of watching and preventing crime, of checking at the outset all those indications of turbulence which, if not checked, so easily and rapidly ripen into riots and rebellions. If the civil authorities did their duty, and provided a sufficient civil force, popular movements would scarcely ever reach a point at which military interference becomes requisite. Fire-arms have to be resorted to, because truncheons are too timid, too tardy, or too few. Every man of experience can assure us that few things are generally easier than to suppress the beginnings of turbulence or outbreak, by a timely display of vigour, spirit, and means. Twenty policemen, well-trained and well-officered, will often prevent or crush a movement, which a couple of days later a regiment could scarcely make head against. Therefore we say that neglect to provide an adequate civil force for any probable contingency is not only a foolish and costly but a criminal economy, which Government ought not to permit, and which an enlightened people ought to despise and be ashamed of. It is most likely that, even as a matter of money (and putting aside the alarm and the disgrace), the property which has been destroyed near Wigan for want of policemen, would have paid for those policemen three times over.

We wish, therefore, to call public consideration to the following suggestion. Let a measure be passed through Parliament, giving the Home Secretary the following power:—Whenever, in any county, district, or borough, events shall have occurred rendering necessary the interference of the military to suppress civil tumult, if it shall appear to the Home Secretary that such tumult might have been put down or prevented, had there been provided an adequate and reasonable police force, he shall be authorised to issue his writ fixing the number of policemen whom that district shall in future maintain, and requiring the magistrates to make provision and to lay a rate accordingly. Such a step would be both just and reasonable; nor could it be assailed as an unwarrantable interference of the central power with municipal privileges; since no town or place has a right to throw upon the public at large—upon the national funds out of which our troops are paid—the burden of keeping the peace within its peculiar limits:—the burden, that is, of doing its duty and looking after its safety, and paying for its preservation and security.

#### THE PENNY STAMP.

"W. E. R." wishes to know if cheques or drafts payable *to order* and *on demand* on a penny stamp may be drawn upon any others than bankers. Yes, the law is clear. The ordinary cheque is only exempt from stamp when drawn upon a banker; but a cheque or a draft under the new regulation on a penny stamp, may be treated in this respect exactly as an ordinary bill of exchange.

"A Reader, Glasgow," complains that having made remittances to Leith, acknowledgments have come through the post, but that the letters have not had upon them any post-mark, so that they would have no means of proving that they had come through that channel. This is a gross case of neglect on the part of the Post-office, and we can only recommend that it should be represented in the proper quarters, as the validity of letters as receipts must depend upon such proof.

"Cato" puts the following case:—

A. draws a draft on his banker payable on demand to the order of B.  
B. simply endorses it in blank, and pays it to C. C., however, endorses it over to D.

Must D. endorse this draft before it can legally be paid? I think not, for A. intends B. to receive the draft. He does receive it, as his endorsement shows; and then the draft not being specially endorsed over to C., becomes payable to bearer.

Please favour me with your opinion of this case.

City, Nov. 4, 1853.

The rule for the endorsement of drafts payable to order on demand, and drawn upon a penny stamp, is exactly the same as

that which applies to ordinary bills of exchange. It is competent for the holder in passing it to do so by a simple endorsement or by a special endorsement, and if specially endorsed by any of the holders, it must be again endorsed by the party to whom it is specially endorsed. Thus, if C. specially endorsed the draft to D., the latter must again endorse it before it can be paid. The law imposes upon bankers the duty of seeing that drafts purport to be properly endorsed, but it does not hold them responsible for the genuineness of the signatures.

"A Cashier, Manchester":—An acknowledgment of the safe arrival of a remittance in bills, bank notes, cheques, or other securities, does not require a stamp; but if the letter states that the remittance has been appropriated to the discharge of a debt, or to the credit of an account, a stamp is needful. The following would be free of stamp:—"We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th, enclosing bank notes (or cheque) for fifty pounds." But if the words were added, "Which we have placed to the credit of your account," or any words to a similar import, a stamp would be requisite. This will answer the question of "A Subscriber" also. Thus the form named by a "A Constant Reader," Huntley, by which acknowledgments are given, is illegal without a stamp.

There are some other queries which we have been obliged to submit for legal advice, and which will be answered in our next.

#### THE RECENT ACT AGAINST THE DEFACING THE COIN.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding and not a little inconvenience in relation to the object and the effect of the Act passed in the last session against the defacing of the coin, the Lords of the Treasury have passed the following minute, with a view of explaining the intent and operation of the Act:—

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE DATED THE 25th OCTOBER, 1853.

My Lords have under their consideration certain applications on the subject of receiving and passing defaced coin.

Write to the applicants respectively and state that it was not the intention of the Government, in passing the Act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 102, entitled "An Act to Prevent the Defacing of the Current Coin of the Realm," to interpose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may have become defaced by ordinary wear and use, or in relation to persons who in the ordinary course of business pay coins which are defaced.

The immediate object of the Government in obtaining the Act was to put a stop to a practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c., upon coins by way of advertisements or otherwise, and the intention of the Government was to reach by penalties the persons who in this or in any other wilful or malicious way injured the coin. And in order that the law should not prove vexatious to those who in the ordinary transactions of business paid such coins, and who were wholly innocent of the offence of defacing them or of forcing them into circulation with the intention of promoting the object of such offenders, and not for the purpose only of ordinary payments, the law provides that none can be prosecuted for passing defaced coin except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Whilst, therefore, the Government are determined to put an end to such abuses as are herein referred to, and to use the Act with vigour to that end, it is neither their wish nor intention to embarrass or interfere with the ordinary and current transactions of business. (Signed)

JAMES WILSON.

#### Agriculture.

##### GROWING CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

ANOTHER week of fine dry weather has materially improved our prospects for the ensuing year. During the last fortnight an immense extent of land has been sown with wheat, and for the most part the seed has gone in well, the exceptions being upon the heavy lands not yet sufficiently drained. Some of the earlier sown wheats are coming up, and present the appearance of strong and even plant, though, until the occurrence of the three or four sharp frosty nights we have had during the past week, the slug was proving very destructive both to the young wheat plant and to the early sown tares, which also are making their appearance above ground. Should we be favoured with another fortnight of dry weather, there will be little autumn seeding of any kind left undone. So far we may congratulate our agriculturists on having well accomplished this first step towards a plentiful harvest. It was the loss of the autumn seedtime last year which has occasioned so much of the deficiency now complained of. The late improvement in the weather has obviously had considerable effect upon the markets, the price of wheat having somewhat receded during the past week, and though many well-informed persons still look for advances hereafter on present prices, the general, and we apprehend the more correct opinion is, that, assuming our own crops go on favourably, there will be ample supplies for even our large consumption without any rise in price. That our present prices will attract large supplies from abroad seems undoubted. Still all accounts confirm the views originally entertained of the deficient produce of this year's wheat crop. Thus Messrs Collier, Brothers, of Plymouth, in their annual circular of the 8th of November, after tracing the progress of the season from last autumn in Devon and Cornwall, say:—

Since that time (June) an uninterrupted series of cold, windy, and wet weather, ruinous alike to the blossoming and the ripening of the corn, has followed, and the inevitable result is a very serious deficiency in the yield, estimated by some at one-fourth, and by others at one-third of a good crop; the only question being as to its actual extent. The quality and condition of



the corn hitherto delivered has varied considerably; some samples are very bad in every respect, others are very fine but in wretched condition, whilst a fair proportion are good in quality and in condition. At all events there is not nearly so much sprouted corn this year as last. The causes of the deficiency in quantity seem to be chiefly a scanty growth and want of vigour in the plant, and a very small number of grains in the ear—the natural effects of the circumstances already referred to. The barley plant has found the weather far more congenial to its nature than the wheat plant, and it may be estimated as a liberal yield in quantity, and good in quality. Its condition has suffered, owing to the dampness of the weather. Oats were early reported to be a heavy crop, but there has been as yet no practical proof of this opinion. Still the weather has been very much against their being delivered, and we are inclined to the belief that the yield has been a good one both in quality and quantity. With regard to all descriptions of corn, farmers have not as yet, as is often the case on rising markets, been free deliverers; and no doubt the bad condition of their corn, the constant and excited expectation of higher prices so prevalent, and their own improved condition, have, together, tended to render them by no means eager sellers. As to the present position of the trade. It is a question of very deep interest both to the trader and the consumer how far present high prices are justified by facts. It is clear that up to this time there has been no deficient supply to meet the demand. Present prices, therefore, must be the result of the prevailing opinion as to a future scarcity, and this opinion has been propagated with its usual and natural activity.

To this they justly add, that this being the first seriously deficient harvest we have had since the trade in foreign corn became free, we have not tested by actual experience the quantity of wheat which very high prices—and our prices are now very high—will attract to England. On the other hand, Mr Hewitt Davis is so strongly impressed with the extent of this year's deficiency that, in a communication we have received from him, he strongly urges the necessity of not overlooking any means of economising consumption or obtaining supplies. He says:—

During the five years following the year 1847 (when the scarcity, arising more particularly from the failure of the potatoe than from any deficiency in the wheat crop, doubled the importations of wheat and raised the price to 102s 5d per qr, and the average of the year to 69s) there has, under free trade, been imported into Great Britain supplies of wheat and flour giving an average of 4,428,597 qrs per annum (in round numbers 4½ millions). During these years our harvests were good; and if we admit our yearly consumption to have been 20 million qrs, which is what it is generally estimated at, we shall have yearly grown 15½ million qrs. But last year's crop was notoriously deficient, and the deficiency is generally estimated at a third; and seeing how much less land was sown with wheat, and how very poor is the return, it is probable that this estimate may not be found to be too much. But, for the purpose of showing the danger from underrating our probable want of corn, it will be sufficient if we admit the deficiency to be a fourth of what has been grown the last five years, and it will then amount to 3,875,000 qrs—in round numbers 4 millions. If we add to this the 4½ millions we have been consuming in addition to what we grew, the total supply we shall require will amount to 8½ million qrs; and seeing how much the consumption of bread must this year be increased by the unparalleled scarcity and high price of potatoes, and the want which will be particularly felt this winter of any substitute for bread, much (if any) diminution in this consumption cannot be calculated on.

We have now to consider what probability there is of getting a supply. The corn exporting countries and the quantities they have had to spare, judging from the imports into this country for the preceding five years, may be classed and taken as follows:—From Russia and Turkey, 1,000,000 qrs; from America, 1,300,000 qrs; from Germany and the Northern States, 1,000,000 qrs; from Italy, Egypt, and Syria, 500,000 qrs; and from France, Holland, and Belgium, 700,000 qrs; total, 4,500,000 qrs.

But we must this year strike out at least a fourth of these exporting countries, in consequence of their deficient harvests; and they are not only without any surplus to send us, but they are similarly situated with ourselves, and will have to import largely—so that, instead of taking from past experience a supply of 4½ million qrs, as being open to us, and that Britain alone, with a population of 28 millions, will want a supply, we can only reckon on markets which have given but 3½ millions; and what is still more serious, we have further to take into account that the countries which have given Great Britain this supply are already exhausting their stores in supplying other countries whose population is three times as large as our own.

That view, however, somewhat overlooks the fact, that our importations during recent low prices really form no measure of the importation which will take place when best wheat is worth in Mark lane upwards of 80s a quarter.

All the local reports complain of the destruction caused by slugs, a complaint which, we trust, will be allayed by the more recent keen frosts. Some of these reports indicate that the past season has not been without its useful lesson to farmers on the folly of relying too exclusively on grain. Thus, the Cambridge-shire reporter says:—

We have long been of opinion that very many of our ten farmers are missing their way in running after so many acres of corn upon the farm, and keep less stock than is for their own interest. In too many instances, we fear, from the disastrous seasons they have had recently to cope with, the "needful" is now out of the way to purchase the flock. In such cases it is difficult to correct the evil, although they may be fully alive to its existence.

Our readers will find no novelty in such opinions, but it is good to see them taken up in these quarters.

Of the progress of sowing, the Berkshire report states:—

Owing to the continued wet weather fears were entertained that, as was the case last autumn, we should be unable to proceed with wheat-sowing, and it was getting much behind; but the last few days have been so favourable that many acres are now being daily sown in fair order. The land works heavily, and requires a great deal of labour. The coarser varieties of wheat are most in request for seed, as *quintilly* seems likely to be now desirable. Owing to the damp state of the land there are immense numbers of slugs, which we fear will be inimical to the young wheat, and occasion much trouble; they have already destroyed much of the rye and trifolium.

On the same important subject the Gloucestershire report says:—

Some alarm has naturally existed in the apprehension that the present season would be as unpropitious as that of last year for depositing the seed wheat in the earth, and the rainy condition of the elements during several weeks at an important crisis was not calculated to dispel those fears; yet on the dry soils the process of wheat-sowing has been carried on with energy, and the fine dry

days of the past week have proved favourable for an active continuance of the essential operations. The greatest anxiety must prevail concerning the state of the weather during the ensuing six weeks, for much land which is strong and wet is not in a fit condition to be worked.

Much of the apprehension expressed in these reports will have been allayed by the recent improvement in the weather.

## SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Nov. 5, 1853.

**Carrants**—The clearances for consumption in October were only 180 tons, or six tons per diem, against 1,570 tons in October, 1852, and against 1,300 tons in October, 1851. The deliveries in bond were 205 tons, of which 85 tons to the colonies, 85 tons to the Continent, and 35 tons coastwise. The Liverpool clearances in October were 45 tons, against 200 tons in October, 1852. This great falling off in the deliveries may be regarded either in a favourable or an unfavourable light. It is most unfavourable if we can bring ourselves to the strange belief that the use of currants has been suddenly given up by all classes in this country by reason of the price to consumers being 3d to 4d per lb higher than during last winter. If this were the case, the public must of necessity have taken more raisins than usual in the autumn, whereas the London clearances of that article in September and October have been only 1,300 tons, against 1,800 tons in September and October, 1852, when prices ruled higher than at present. The market continues in a state of inaction, and no sales have been made to cause any alteration in prices. The quality of the new Cephalonia fruit just landed is better than the first arrivals of 1852, and 100s is demanded: the new Fairas is not better than that of 1852, and the total yield of good and bad of all growths will be less than half of that of 1852 crop. **Raisins**—The total importation of last season until Christmas having been 4,950 tons, we still require 2,600 tons, or about 35 cargoes, to reach that quantity. The stock of new Valentias in the warehouses on the 1st inst. was 1,600 tons, against 2,000 tons on the 1st November, 1852. We were then receiving large supplies of new Turkey fruit in boxes, which were going freely into consumption at 47s to 51s. As the London clearances of raisins in November and December invariably reach from 2,800 to 3,000 tons, it would seem that if the consumption do not turn upon old Chesmes, which is not likely before Christmas, the present supply of other sorts, with what is afloat from Denia, will not be too much for our usual consumption. Old Chesme barrels of fine quality have been bought at 44s, and no more to be had thereat; in other descriptions scarcely any business has been done. A good supply of black Smyrnas will arrive before Christmas.

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

London, Nov. 7, 1853.

Since the 22nd ult. our market has been characterised by the greatest activity, and except in the instance of new season's fine, the high prices of which deter at present much business in them, a further improvement in value has taken place in almost every grade of tea. The eagerness shown by dealers during the past fortnight to buy, leads to the belief that their stocks must have been reduced to the lowest ebb, and judging from the last advices from China to hand on the 29th ult., under date 27th August from Shanghai, and to the 6th Sept. from Canton, we are of opinion that present prices will be maintained, and should the bulk of the consignment prove as tarry as they have been represented, the medium black leaf kinds will, and must continue to attract, as indeed has been the case of late, the great run being almost entirely directed to these qualities.

(From Messrs Gogel & Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Van Notten & Co.)

Havana, Oct. 21, 1853.

**Sugar**—The shipments from hence and Matanzas, since our last reports of the 14th ult., amount to 60,715 boxes, against 40,865 boxes last year during the corresponding space of time; the whole exportation from both ports since 1st January amount to 945,769 boxes, against 939,628 boxes in 1852; and by the comparative statement annexed, it will be observed that there have been shipped about 95,000 boxes less to the United States, and 70,000 boxes more to the North of Europe. The present stock between here and Matanzas is now reduced to about 160,000 to 170,000 boxes, of which already almost one-half in second hands, and the further supplies from the country will be but very trifling; the crop, consequently, proves less abundant than expected at the beginning of the same. Although dry and grainy sugars are no longer to be met with, the above circumstance, and also the comparative small stocks in some of the principal markets of Europe, caused of late large purchases on speculation, and since our last report prices experienced a rise of rs ¼ to ½. Our quotations at foot are firmly maintained, and we see no probability for their fall, the less so if freights should experience a decline, which appears rather probable. There is likewise a little more stir in white sugars. However this class is still neglected in comparison to other descriptions, while the stock of the same amounts to at least 40,000 boxes. The prospects for the ensuing season remain favourable, but it is still generally apprehended that owing to the mortality amongst the Negroes on many of the principal plantations, the consequent want of hands will shorten the final result of the crop. Muscovado sugars continued in rather brisk demand for the United States; the stock is very much reduced, and we quote to-day rs 4½ to 5½ for good to fair quality.

**Freights**.—Cowes and Great Britain, 3l 5s to 3l 10s; Cowes and North Sea, 4l to 4l 5s; Mediterranean, 3l to 3l 15s; Hamburg and Bremen, 4l to 4l 12s 6d; France, 75¢ to 85¢; United States, 1¼ to 1½ dols per box; 6 to 7½ dols per hhd; 3 to 3½ dols per hhd molasses.

(From Mr W. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1853.

For the week ending the 8th the sales of cotton amounted to 10,000 bales, and the market closed dull and drooping in consequence of the unfavourable advices from Europe. During the week ending 15th



instant, although there was more cotton offered, the sales reached only 7,000 bales, at a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  c, principally on the low qualities; the sorts good middling and above kept their ground better, owing to their great scarcity, which is quite extraordinary in a beginning of season. Yesterday the accounts per Canada to 1st inst. were received, and have again unsettled the market. Our prices may be quoted very dull as follows (free on board ship, freight at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d, exchange at 109 per cent.):—Low middling, 9c, equal to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; middling, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, equal to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; good middling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, equal to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; middling fair, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, equal to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; fair to good fair, nominal. There is still a great falling off in our receipts at this port, which are since 1st September 54,314 bales, against 187,081 bales at the same period last year. Freights—Very few vessels having entered, the rates are still advancing, and are now firm at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d for Liverpool, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Havre. Exchanges—The rates are about the same as last quoted, say 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium on London; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on Paris; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. discount for 60 days on New York, sight bill  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount to par. Of the Crop—I have no new feature to advise about the crop, except that since my last the weather has been favourable for maturing and gathering, and I think that, taking everything into consideration, the yield will be a good average one, although there is no doubt that in some sections the injury sustained by worms, rains, and rot will greatly reduce the yield there as compared with last year.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 10, 1853.

Our diplomatists continue to consider the Eastern question under a very favourable light, in spite of the dispatches from the Principalities or Constantinople, which are not cheering for the friends of peace. All the letters we have received say that the new propositions submitted to the Sultan and the Czar do not deviate from those which have already been made. When they come from Austria and Prussia, they admit the note of Vienna without modifications—when they are presented by England and France, they introduce modifications according to those which had been demanded by the Divan. It seems, then, very difficult to obtain a peaceful arrangement, and the hostilities have begun to assume such a character that diplomatists must now wait until one of the parties obtain a decided advantage, which would permit the negotiations to be renewed with more appearance of success.

The first operations of war have turned in favour of the Turks. Omer Pacha has passed the Danube at several points—at Kalafat in Little Wallachia, at Giurgevo, and at Otenitza in Great Wallachia. The Russians endeavoured to repel the Turks, but failed in the attempt. Omer Pacha's plan seems to be to march directly, with all his force, against Bucharest.

Thus war is in full activity between the Turks and Russians, and we have received from Petersburg information which proves that the Czar does not think of an immediate arrangement. The *Journal of St Petersburg* has published an especial manifesto, dated 21st Oct. In this document it is set forth that Russia, provoked to the contest, had no other resource than to take up arms, in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to respect treaties, and obtain reparation for the offensive manner in which the very moderate demands of the Czar were met, as well as his legitimate solicitude for the orthodox faith in the East.

In the midst of those serious events, there is a fact which however gives some confidence to Europe. Austria and Prussia have again declared that they intend to remain neutral as long as they are not forced to take an active part by the interests of their subjects. England and France remain spectators of the struggle. They have only sent their fleets into the Bosphorus in order to survey the manœuvres of the Russians, and to prevent them from invading Bulgaria and marching towards Constantinople. It is announced that they will maintain their non-intervening situation as long as the Russians remain on the left banks of the Danube. But they would not suffer an invasion into Bulgaria, and still less the passing of the Balkans.

An incident which took place a few days ago was well calculated to have brought about a complete rupture between France and Russia. M. Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, was present at a diplomatic soiree with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He reproached bitterly the French Government for authorizing the attacks and insults which were addressed to the Czar by the French journals, and even by the organs of the Cabinet, such as *La Patrie*, *Le Constitutionnel*, and *Le Pays*. M. Drouyn de Lhuys answered that France did not resemble those who give one hand as a token of friendship, and at the same time take hold of their poniard with the other hand to stab those to whom they give the name of friend. It is probable that this quarrel was the origin of a report by which M. de Kisseleff had demanded his passports. But the affair has been hushed, and M. de Kisseleff has been invited by the Emperor to the *fetes* of Fontainebleau.

The following are the variations which took place on the principal securities from November 3rd to 9th:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	74	30	to	73	50	and left off at 73 90
The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. improved from ...	99	90	to	100	95	— 99 90
Bank Shares .....	2795	0	—	2840	0	— 2810 0
Northern Shares.....	857	50	—	860	0	— 852 50
Strasburg .....	810	0	—	825	0	— 820 0
Lyons.....	906	25	—	907	50	— 900 0
Orleans.....	1162	50	—	1170	0	— 1164 50
Rouen .....	1005	0	—	1040	0	— 1037 50
Havre .....	485	0	—	500	0	— 490 0
Avignon .....	727	50	—	740	0	— 731 60

HALF-PAST FOUR.—We had to-day a variety of reports on 'Change. It was stated that the Ambassadors of England, Prussia, Austria,

and Russia had met at Vienna, and had resolved to impose an armistice on the Turkish army. But M. de Bourqueney, the French Ambassador, had refused to adhere to such a decision, and had declared that he must refer to his Government. It was added that the French Cabinet had answered negatively. According to another report, General Canrobert will be sent to Petersburg with an extraordinary mission.

The Three per Cents varied from 73f 80c to 73f 70c, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents from 99f 80c to 99f 90c; the Bank shares, from 2,840f to 2,845f; the Northern shares, from 847f 50c to 850f; Strasburg, from 810f to 817f 50; Lyons, from 890f to 895f; Orleans, from 1,147f 50c to 1,150f; Rouen, from 1,025f to 1,030f; Havre, from 490f to 492f 50c; Avignon, from 725f to 727f 50c.

## News of the Week.

### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday, the Queen walked in the Home park and Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting.

On Wednesday, His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided at a committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

The first dramatic performance at the Castle, this season, took place on Thursday. The piece selected was King Henry the Fifth.

On Wednesday, being the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the troops forming the garrison at Windsor paraded in the Home park. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is now convalescent.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign office. The Council broke up at six o'clock. Another Council was held on Thursday. The Council sat three hours.

The office of Ulster King-at-Arms has been conferred on the distinguished genealogist, topographer, antiquarian, and general scholar, John Bernard Burke, Esq.

The King and Duchess of Brabant still remain in this country.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr John Higgins as Consul at Cork, and of Mr John C. O'Neill as Consul at Belfast, for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Edward Wallerstein as Consul-General in Great Britain for the Republic of San Salvador.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr William Leslie Thomson as Vice-Consul at Aberdeen, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

### METROPOLIS.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—Some important additions are in course of being effected at the Custom-house at the London Docks, by direction of the Lords of the Treasury, in order to provide for the newly-formed Customs establishment for that mart of commerce, and the great increase which has lately taken place in the business at that vast establishment.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO PRINCE ALBERT.—On Monday, a public meeting, under the authority of the Lord Mayor, was held at the Guildhall, to consider the propriety of erecting some memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in connection with a "testimonial of admiration and esteem to his Royal Highness Prince Albert." Resolutions in conformity of the project were passed unanimously.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—This pageant passed off with much eclat on Wednesday.

CORPORATION REFORM.—The Commissioners have resumed their inquiries on this subject.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths from all causes registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1,112; in the previous week it was 1,144. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1849-52 the average number was 1,001, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,101. Hence it appears that the mortality of last week slightly exceeded the estimated amount. Cholera continues to make progress, though its rate of increase is not rapid. The deaths referred to it last week were 102. In the last four weeks the numbers rose as follows:—45, 83, 99, and 102; in the same periods diarrhoea and dysentery were fatal in 55, 48, 43, and 42 cases, showing a constant decrease. Of the 102 deaths by cholera, 11 occurred in the west districts, 9 in the north, 3 in the central, 21 in the east, and 59 in the south districts. Last week the births of 847 boys and 811 girls, in all 1,658 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 was 1,428. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.938 in. The mean temperature of the week was 48.9 deg., which is 2.8 deg. above the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature rose above 52 deg. on Tuesday and Wednesday, which is about 6 deg. above the average. The wind blew from the south-east.

### PROVINCES.

TERMINATION OF THE FUSTIAN DYERS' STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.—We are at last in a condition to announce the termination of this long-protracted strike, which has lasted for over seventeen weeks. Since Monday the men on strike have been offering themselves at the different works in large numbers, withdrawing their demand for an advance of wages, and agreeing to consider 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours of overtime as a day's work, instead of seven hours as previously.

THE STRIKES IN EAST LANCASHIRE.—In those districts of this county of which Burnley and Bacup are the centre, there is no probability of the masters re-opening their mills. One manufacturer at Burnley states that ten per cent. advance had been conceded; but the operatives demanded equalisation of prices, and their notion of effecting it was to select a manufacturer who paid the highest rates and bring all the others up to his level, without reference to the prices of other towns, and without caring for difference in quality of work, of machinery, or the state of the markets for which goods were being produced. A meeting of the operatives at Burnley took place on Monday, which was addressed by delegates from other towns. One of the delegates said he was sorry to say that he had no funds to spare for Burnley, all their contributions at present being required for Preston. At Bacup, Newchurch, and Rosendale,



the complaints of the masters as to what led to the lock-out of the hands is much the same as at Burnley. At Glossop, the notice of the masters to take off the recently advanced ten per cent. to the weavers has expired, and the operatives, under the advice of their leaders, have submitted for the present.

### IRELAND.

**DUBLIN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.**—The changes produced here by the dearth of money, the apprehensions of war, and other causes, have not been very material; and trade, in almost all branches, has continued in a healthy state. The country reports are also favourable, although there were serious misgivings about the delay of winter wheat-sowing, and extensive damage resulting from the heavy rains and the flooded state of the country. In other respects, the provincial accounts are quite satisfactory, showing that Irish landlords and farmers have been much benefited by the high prices in the corn markets; whilst they have had a far better average rate of produce than has been realised in England.

**THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.**—The vacant see has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Henry Griffin, ex-junior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and rector of Cloufacle, in the diocese of Armagh.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### FRANCE.

There is but little change to be remarked in the trade of Paris. The country shopkeepers merely purchase to complete their assortments, and the export merchants buy patterns, but adjourn all important orders from week to week. The orders received from abroad by the commission brokers are in general conditional, so that if peace be not maintained the manufacturers must suffer materially. Under this impression the latter dare not manufacture on speculation, although their stocks are unusually low. The vendors of articles of luxury are suffering more than any other class. Some few have orders for the United States and for Spain, but the great majority find themselves in a completely dead season, although the months of November and December are those during which they generally effect their most lucrative sales. Letters from Elbeuf state that the manufacturers in that town have been fortunate in disposing of the greater portion of their winter stock of cloths. The manufacturers of Roubaix have been compelled to make great sacrifices in order to effect sales. The accounts from the agricultural districts of the state of the winter crops are in general favourable. The weather has been so fine that many farmers have been induced to sow wheat after digging out their potatoes and beet-root, in ground which otherwise should have remained idle until spring. This circumstance has perhaps prevented the country markets from being well supplied with wheat, and has produced a further rise in the price of corn. Flour has been quoted in Paris at 2*l* the sack of 157 kilogrammes higher than during the preceding week. The following are the prices of wheat per hectolitre in the different markets of France:—Lille, 38*l*; Amiens, 31*l*; Arras, 33*l* 50*c*; Cambrai, 35*l*; Valenciennes, 36*l* 25*c*; Beauvaix, 34*l*; Clermont, 34*l* 33*c*; Nogent-sur-Seine, 30*l* 50*c*; Peronne, 28*l* 25*c*; Provins, 31*l* 56*c*; Houdan, 35*l* 25*c*; Gallardon, 33*l* 60*c*; Orleans, 34*l* 60*c*; Strasburg, 32*l* 25*c*; Troyes, 33*l* 30*c*; Coulommiers, 32*l* 95*c*; Basançon, 29*l* 50*c*; Vernon, 33*l* 80*c*; Beaumont-sur-Oise, 33*l*. These prices have influenced the quotations in the Paris market, where good wheat is rated at 36*l* the hectolitre. These are the prices of the new wheat, which is of very superior quality, and of which but very little has yet been brought to market. It is difficult to dispose of old wheat even at a reduced price. Spanish wheat is next in quality to French, and is in good demand. The late harvest appears to have been unusually abundant in Spain, and the growers, notwithstanding the expense of carriage, are able to compete with other foreigners in the French markets. The importation of wheat at Havre continues on a vast scale. The arrivals last week amounted to 160,000 hectolitres, and still the stock on hand diminishes rather than increases. 200,000 hectolitres of wheat have arrived within the last eight days at Marseilles, and Egyptian and Polish wheat have fallen 1*l* 50*c* the hectolitre. The price of rye, barley, and oats follows the ascending movement of wheat. Rye is quoted at 32*l* the weight of 115 kilogrammes; oats, 29*l* the 150 kilogrammes; and barley, 25*l* the 100 kilogrammes. The cattle markets in the provinces continue to be well supplied with sheep and oxen, but prices are well supported. A considerable number of Spanish sheep have been imported into France, which has caused a decline in the price of mutton in the south, but which has not yet extended further.

A deputation from the metal-founders of France has had an interview with the Emperor. They impressed on His Majesty the necessity for taking a prompt decision on the question of reducing the duties on the importation of metals. They observed, in addition to other arguments, that it will be absolutely impossible to prevent accidents on railways until each road shall be furnished with a double line of rails, and that France cannot furnish a sufficient supply of rails for that purpose. It is said that the ironmasters will not longer oppose a reduction of the duties payable on the importation of coal and cast iron, but they are inflexible on the subject of unwrought iron. The other manufacturers insist on a reduction of the duty payable on all metals. A commission has been appointed, of which M. Morny is a member, to reconcile those conflicting interests. It is expected that the Government will shortly adopt a resolution on the subject.

#### BELGIUM.

The Legislative Chambers were opened by the King in person on Tuesday. In the course of his address, His Majesty intimated:—"My Ministers will invite you to lower the imports duties on raw materials, for the advantage of Belgian manufacturers; they will also propose a measure for completing and amending the patent laws. Public instruction continues to be developed in all its degrees. Industrial

teaching is propagated. The teaching of the commercial sciences is established. A superior institute of commerce has been organised in one of our great towns with the aid of the Government. The efforts made to introduce more enlightened systems of agriculture have not been unfruitful; experience permits the presentation of a definitive system of teaching; it will be shortly submitted to your deliberation. The moral and material well-being of our populations and the consolidation of Belgian nationality, such is the twofold object of our common task. To this my Government, sustained, I hope, by your patriotic concurrence, will devote its constant cares; and, gentlemen, our end will surely be gained, if Belgium, acting as heretofore, continues to enjoy its independent existence with dignity and prudence, and in a manner to conciliate more and more the esteem and confidence of foreign nations."

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Judging from the accounts which have reached us this week, it is evident that the war between Russia and Turkey has commenced in earnest. Several engagements of a minor character have taken place, in which the Turks appear to have been victorious. The following conditions are insisted on in an ultimatum presented by Omar Pasha to Prince Gortschakoff:—

"All the strong places in the Principalities to be given into the hands of the Turks immediately; the complete evacuation of the Principalities as speedily as possible, and a guarantee of all the Powers against similar invasion."

The *Journal de St Petersburg* of the 1st of November publishes an imperial manifesto, in which it is said that since Russia has been provoked to war, nothing is left to her but to have recourse to force of arms in order to compel the Ottoman Porte to respect the treaties. The Russian arms must now exact satisfaction for the insults with which Turkey replied to the Czar's most moderate demands and his loyal solicitude for the defense of the orthodox church in the East. We understand that the English and French fleets anchored in the Bosphorus on the 2nd inst.

#### AMERICA.

The latest accounts from New York are to the 29th ult. Commercial affairs were in an unsettled state; yet trade in general was tolerably healthy. The steamships Northern Light and Ohio had arrived at New York with advices from San Francisco, California, to the 1st of October, and 2,628,174 dols in gold dust. The steamships Panama and Pacific left San Francisco on the 1st ult.; specie on freight estimated at the value of 2,566,234 dols. The Isthmus of Nicaragua was free from sickness, the river high, and the steamers all in good order. Advices from the mining districts of California represent the mines as being in a flourishing condition. Extensive facilities for the working of the placers were being created. The quartz mines in Grass Valley were paying better than at any previous period. Rich and valuable discoveries had also been made on Lake Valley. The crops throughout the State were in the most flourishing condition, and a large yield was confidently anticipated.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

We have advices from Monte Video to the 8th October. A revolution broke out there on the 24th September, and the President (Gero), and the different Government officials, had taken refuge on board the foreign vessels in the harbour—the President taking shelter in the French frigate. A Provisional Government, consisting of Freetuosa, Rivera, Lavellega, and Flores, had been appointed. The revolutionary party conducted themselves with the greatest moderation, and the town was quiet—business going forward as usual.

From Rio, under date the 10th October, we have the following:—"Coffee as in preceding months. Contrary to every reasonable expectation, the transactions were important, and prices advanced 200 reis. Early, and until late in the month, the quotations were almost without variation, but as soon as advices to the 24th of August were received by the Brasileira steamer on the 21st an improvement of 100 reis was noted, and on the 26th the highest prices were paid, these having since prevailed. The sales were of importance on the 12th and 14th, but the most extensive transactions occurred from the 19th to the 25th, after which period supplies were less free than they had previously been. Of the sales of the month, 54,600 bags for the United States, 13,800 for the Mediterranean, 87,600 bags for the North of Europe, Channel, &c. Of the whole, about one-half new. The sterling cost per cwt on board, exchange at 28.04, compared with the cost in September, 1852, when 27.859 was the medium exchange, was as follows:—

	Superior.		First good		First ordinary.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d
1852 .....	26	6	34	11	33	1
1853 .....	43	7	41	10	40	1

At Bahia, on the 14th ult., the import market was healthy. Sugar was in good request. The exports for the year ending the 30th of Sept. were 82,732 cases, 1,226 boxes, and 216,641 bags and barrels. The annexed report, dated the 16th October, is from Pernambuco:—"The entries of our new crop of sugar continue on a very limited scale, and the article comes forward more slowly than had been expected. Of the new crop about 1,600 bags have been received; a small portion white, bought up by the local refiners, and the remainder muscovado; the latter has been purchased as ballast for vessels at our quoted rates, but which, we conceive, must give way when the crop comes forward more freely. The only shipment since our last number has been 95 tons, making the total exports since the 1st of November last 65,463 tons, or an excess of 14,054 tons over the crop of 1851 and 1852. No new sugar yet to market at either Paraiba or Maccio."

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer Calcutta arrived at Trieste on Tuesday after a run of 113 hours from Alexandria. The Indian mail had arrived at Alexandria, with dates from Calcutta, October 3; Bombay, October 14



Burmah, September 17; and Hongkong, September 27. Our troops in Burmah are in a state of siege, and the country in possession of the followers of Meantoon and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is becoming a desert. Mr James Thomason, the celebrated Governor of the Agra Presidency, is dead.

Reports are current that a Russian army is invading Khiva and Bolchava; that Russia has entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed and with Persia, and that a large Persian army has been collected in the valley of Sultanieh for the purpose of co-operating with Russia against Turkey. Trade in India fair. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s 1d. Shanghai has been occupied since the 7th of September by a band of insurgents. At Amoy, on the 12th of September, the rebels completely routed a body of Government troops. Mexican dollars are to be current in China. Exchange on London, 7s 2d to 7s.

**BIRTHS.**

On the 3rd inst., at Castle Freke, county of Cork, the Lady Carberry, of a daughter. At No. 60 Lowndes square, the Hon. Mrs Harvie Farquhar, of a son. On the 6th inst., at 25 Belgrave square, the wife of Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., of a daughter. On the 27th ult., at 6 Bayswater hill, the wife of the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, of a daughter. On the 3rd inst., at Hadroyd, the Hon. Mrs E. Monckton, of a son. On the 28th ult., at Wilton hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs Edward Thornton Wodehouse, of a daughter. On the 7th inst., at 7 Princess gate, Hyde park, the Lady Fanny Howard, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

On the 5th inst., at Stockbury church, James d'Esterre Taylor, Esq., Royal Marines, to Maria Louisa, only daughter of the late Captain Catty, Royal Engineers, of Stockbury park, Kent. On the 5th inst., at Weybridge, by the Rev. William Gifford, M.A., Albert Vaillant, Captain Bombay Army, to Giulia Isabella, younger daughter of the late Colonel Maceroni, of Weybridge. On the 26th ult., at the British Consulate, Geneva, Sir Charles Montolivi Lamb, Bart., to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Margesson, of Oakhurst, Surrey.

**DEATHS.**

On the 2nd inst., at No. 17 Coates crescent, Miss Grace Dalrymple Hay, second daughter of the late Sir J-hn Dalrymple Hay, of Park place, Bart. On the 2nd inst., aged 76, Mary, widow of the late Major-General William Brooks, H.E.I.C.S. On the 4th inst., at Bonnington house, Lanark, Elizabeth Johnanna, wife of Sir Charles W. A. Ross, Bart., of Balmagown and Bonnington, aged 52. On Saturday, the 5th inst., aged 63, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, the Right Hon. Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, of Raynham hall, Norfolk, and of Tamworth castle, Warwickshire.

**COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

It is asserted that the recent regulation for the delivery of free goods by the landing officers of the Customs is likely to be rescinded, and that the merchants will again be compelled to have their goods examined by the tide-waiters.

An iron steamer, intended for the "Deep Sea Fishing Association of Scotland," has been launched on the Clyde. She is about 100 feet in length, and 16 feet beam; her measurement about 100 tons, and her engines are 30-horse power.

Mr Webb, the celebrated New York ship-builder, has received a commission from the Emperor of Russia to construct a line-of-battle ship of 3,000 tons, carrying 100 guns. She is to have double engines of 500-horse power each, and a steam propeller as an auxiliary.

A question as to an extension of bonding privileges to certain quays and warehouses some distance above London-bridge, and which is of great importance to the warfingers of the port generally, is now pending before the Lords of the Treasury.

The Belgian Chargé-d'affaires in Washington has made an arrangement with the United States Government, whereby the latter grants a considerable subsidy for the establishing of a line of steamers between New York and Antwerp, on the condition that they commence running within three months.

The advices from St Petersburg are to the 29th ult. Grain was again in better demand, and the rate of exchange was unaltered; the tendency, however, being less favourable for this country. The weather was mild, and freights remained high. From Odessa the dates are to the 28th. The demand for wheat continued to improve, and upwards of 40,000 quarters had recently been taken at prices ranging from 32s 8d to 37s 6d. There had been further arrivals of vessels, and the rates of freight for wheat were 22s 3d to 23s 3d. The shipments for the month of September had been 348,000 quarters of wheat and 12,000 quarters of Indian corn, the bulk of which was destined for France and the Mediterranean.

At Naples, wheat has advanced to 70s per quarter. Wine is 50 per cent. dearer than usual, and oil has rapidly improved in value.

The mercantile advices from Vienna show little alteration in the condition of the Austrian finances. The following return from the Bank for the last three months had just been issued, whence it appears that the various items remain, on the whole, without any important change, the specie in hand being equal to about 4,500,000 sterling, and the notes in circulation to nearly 20,000,000l:—

	August.	September.	October.
Silver forins.....	44,677,652	44,577,887	45,039,827
Notes in circulation.....	191,937,226	192,554,321	193,100,562
Bills discounted.....	51,225,229	54,490,88	55,62,132
Advances on Government funds	30,566,60	21,813,400	23,849,60
Do. to Government.....	124,693,886	123,202,288	122,207,288

At a meeting of the Agua Fria Gold Mining Company held on Wednesday, the reports and accounts were adopted. It was explained that the progress made, although at present slow, was regarded on the whole as satisfactory. The balance standing to the credit of the company, including 14,000l invested in railway debentures, is 23,612l.

The Board of Health at Lisbon has declared Liverpool to be an infected port from the 5th of October.

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce has declared the port of Leith infected with cholera; consequently, that all vessels coming from thence will be subject to quarantine.

A Treasury order has been issued, permitting the admission of German plums into this country until 1st August next, at the duty of 7s per cwt.

The following is an accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal quarter ending the 30th September, exclusive of Treasury notes funded and trust funds:—

RECEIPTS.	
	dols c
From Customs.....	19,716,822 00
From sales of land.....	1,489,562 03
From miscellaneous sources.....	130,392 47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,336,776 52</b>
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, miscellaneous intercourse and public debt.....	8,159,179 94
Interior department, pensions and Indians.....	846,213 01
War department.....	2,935,861 40
Navy ditto.....	3,140,129 35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,081,383 70</b>

The receipts for the fiscal quarter ending 30th of September, 1852, being the corresponding quarter with the above, were—

From Customs.....	15,723,934 00
From public lands.....	445,945 00
From miscellaneous.....	201,450 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,371,329 00</b>
Increase in 1853.....	4,997,447 52

**Literature.**

A LOVE STORY, &c.: a Fragment from the Doctor. By the late ROBERT SOUTHEY. Longman. A number of the "Traveller's Library."

WHOEVER suggested to Messrs Longman that the "Love Story" from the Doctor would form an interesting number for the "Travellers' Library" has certainly not made a mistake. It is interesting enough, at least one-third of the little book; but as to its being one of the most simple and beautiful stories in the language, equal to Addison or Goldsmith, that seems to us quite a mistake. The little history of the parents and relations of Leonard Bacon is a pathetic tale. Much of the remainder might amuse an antiquary, but will give no pleasure to story readers. The tale is disfigured, too, by some of the sad prejudices which were fixed in Mr Southey in the latter part of his life. His foolish remarks against newspapers and against the manufacturing system, and in favour of an unreasonable loyalty, now antiquated, are very much misplaced in a book that the newspapers must recommend to procure for it a reading, and that can find but a small public unless it be perused by the manufacturing classes. Such remarks make it a story for a party or a clique; it is written for the professors of certain opinions—religious, political, and social, and is not a story and a book for all the world. But as the "Doctor," from which it is extracted, is "an English classic," "though people," as the editor somewhat inconsistently says, "will not be at the trouble of picking their way through it" to this story, it ought to be already well known, and not require to be published in a separate form. The pathetic little tale will hardly float the pieces of literary antiquarianism and the poor philosophy which are mingled with it over a very large surface. The editor probably regards such literary extracts and reminiscences as "food for thought," or he would have used the pruning knife more freely. Probably he shares most of the prejudices of his father-in-law, and thinks the philosophy a jewel which for us is not even shining paste.

THE FARMERS' ALMANAC FOR 1854. By C. W. JOHNSON and Wm. SHAW. Ridgway.

THIS is certainly one of the most complete almanacs and calendars of the day; and it contains a mass of information in the highest degree useful to the country resident, the farmer, and the horticulturist. The monthly notices of the work to be done on and about the farm are alone worth the price of the whole. Everything given is in accordance with the spirit of modern and enterprising husbandry.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**

- History of William the Conqueror. Cooke.
- History of Alexander the Great. Cooke.
- Boys and their Rulers; or, What we do at School. Cooke.
- Saunterings in London. Cooke.
- The Universal Library. Cooke.
- Victoria; late Australia Felix. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.
- Willich's Income Tax Tables. Longman.
- Suggestions for an Annual Return of Agricultural Statistics. By G. W. Cooke. Stevens and Norton.
- The Globe Prepared for Man: a Guide to Geology. Adams.
- "Keeper," a Good Dog in Old Times. Plate from Boys and Co.
- "Coming Events." Plate from Boys and Co.
- The Family Friend. Orr and Co.
- The Home Companion. Orr and Co.
- Cookery, Rational, Practical, and Economical. Orr and Co.
- Let's Diary for 1854. Lett, Son, and Steer.
- Map of the Ottoman Empire. Wyld.

**To Readers and Correspondents.**

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Bristol.—The monthly sugar statements will be shortly resumed. A CONSTANT READER, Huntley, will find a reply to his inquiry about defaced coin, in a Treasury Minute inserted in another part of this paper.

COLONIST writes as follows:—  
"The quantity of spirits made in this country is said to be as follows:—England, 6 million gallons; Scotland, 11 million gallons; Ireland, 9 million gallons; in all, 26 million of gallons. The proportions are reported to be—1 qr barley, 20 gallons; 1 cwt sugar, 10½ gallons; 1 cwt molasses, 7 gallons. It follows that if the 26 million of gallons were made wholly from sugar, 1,600,000 tons annually would be required for the purpose. Now, as sugar is cheap and barley dear, I am anxious to learn what price barley must reach to induce the distillers to substitute sugar for it. Can you tell me?"

Frequent discussions have taken place on this head, and in former articles we have given several times estimates of the comparative prices of sugar and barley for distilling, but we fear there is nothing to be relied upon very accurately. In 1847 during the very high price of barley, a small quantity of sugar was used for distilling and for brewing.



The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the weekend ending Saturday the 5th day of November, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued .....	29,047,330	Government debt .....	11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	2,984,000
		Gold coin and bullion .....	15,047,330
		Silver bullion .....	.....
	29,047,330		29,047,330

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital .....	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity .....	11,698,152
Reserve .....	3,184,275	Other Securities .....	16,749,699
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	4,077,159	Notes .....	6,419,885
Other Deposits .....	12,171,032	Gold and Silver Coin .....	682,215
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,314,485		
	35,299,951		35,299,951

Dated the 10th November, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

<b>Liabilities.</b>	<b>Assets.</b>
Circulation i.e. Bank post bills .....	Securities .....
Public Deposits .....	Bullion .....
Other or private Deposits .....	
	43,374,396

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,184,275l, 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 .....	402,816
An increase of Public Deposits of .....	448,350
A decrease of Other Deposits of .....	151,646
A decrease of Securities of .....	506,191
An increase of Bullion of .....	408,861
An increase of Reserve of .....	6,782
An increase of Reserve of .....	768,766

The Bank accounts made up to last Saturday present a very favourable change. The circulation has decreased by 402,816l, which may be regarded as the return of notes issued for the payment of dividends; there is a large increase of public deposits, amounting to 448,350l, and a small decrease of private deposits of 151,646l: the securities show a decrease of no less than 506,191l, and the bullion an increase of 408,861l: the whole resulting in the large increase of reserve of unemployed notes of 768,766l. This is the most healthy return that we have had for some time past.

There is an abundant supply of money with a diminishing demand; so that first-class bills are easily discounted somewhat under the Bank rates. Short-dated paper of unexceptionable quality has been discounted pretty easily at 4½ per cent. The supply of bills from the provinces has materially fallen off; and everything indicates that parties had supplied themselves freely, and had anticipated their wants some weeks back under the apprehension of greater difficulty now; and the very fact of their having done so, tends now to an easier money market. The accounts which we have from some of the most important provincial seats of trade represent the local demand for money to be considerably abated.

There is a circumstance in relation to the redemption of the South Sea Stock, to which we adverted last week, which speaks strongly as to the diminished demand for money. We then stated that the Bank of England, at the instance of the Government, had issued a notice that they were prepared to anticipate the payments due in January at a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the time, being 1 per cent. below the minimum rate of the Bank, besides affording the advantage to the holders of that stock of enabling them to invest in other stocks at much more favourable terms than it is likely they will be able to do in January. But notwithstanding such advantages, it appears that (with a solitary exception to a small amount) none have availed themselves of the offer. And so anxious, it is understood, is the Government to anticipate the payments of January now, that we hear the Bank have expressed their willingness to make the payments now for an allowance at the rate of 3 per cent. in place of 4 per cent., as already announced.

It is understood that the bullion has again been increased during the week by considerable arrivals; although there have been shipments of gold to the Continent, chiefly to France, amounting to 120,000l. An active demand has arisen for silver for shipment to the East by the next steamer, and, in consequence, the price of dollars has advanced to 5s 1d the ounce, and of bar silver to 5s 2½d. About 400,000l will be carried to the East by the next steamer.

The exchanges remain steady at about the same rates, with the exception of France, which shows a slight decline. The quotations are again below 25f; and, if the present demand for silver should continue, and with it the high price, it may be expected that a further decline in the French exchanges will take place, and, in consequence, further shipments of gold in exchange for silver.

The market for public securities during the week has been ex-

tremely buoyant, and Consols, in spite of the warlike aspect of affairs in the East, have maintained the position to which they had advanced a week ago. The purchases by the public for investment have continued on a considerable scale. The Exchequer bill market has remained firm at 2s to 5s premium; and, as it is understood that any further issue to the Bank has been suspended, it is probable that the price will henceforward improve. The following is our ordinary list, showing the fluctuation of stock during the week:—

	Money		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday .....	94½	95	94½	95
Monday .....	95	95½	95	95½
Tuesday .....	95	95½	95	95½
Wednesday .....	94½	95	94½	95
Thursday .....	93½	94½	93½	94½
Friday .....	94½	95	93½	94½

In the railway market there are no material changes to notice; but it is thought, if money should continue so easy as it has been during the last few days, the prices must improve. The following is our ordinary list:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices.	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Bristol and Exeter .....	94 6	94 6	94 6	94 6
Caledonians .....	52½ 3/4	52½ 3/4	52½ 3/4	52½ 3/4
Eastern Counties .....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
East Lancashire .....	63 5	63 5	63 5	63 5
Great Northern .....	81½ 3/4	81½ 3/4	81½ 3/4	81½ 3/4
Great Western .....	80 1	80 1	80 1	80 1
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	64½ 1/4	64½ 1/4	64½ 1/4	64½ 1/4
London and Blackwall .....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast .....	95½ 3/4	95½ 3/4	95½ 3/4	95½ 3/4
London & North Western .....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
London and South Western .....	72 4	72 4	72 4	72 4
Midlands .....	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4
North British .....	27½ 3/4	27½ 3/4	27½ 3/4	27½ 3/4
North Staffordshire .....	6 3/4 dis	6 3/4 dis	6 3/4 dis	6 3/4 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver. .....	28 40	28 40	28 40	28 40
South Eastern .....	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4	60½ 1/4
South Wales .....	34 5	34 5	34 5	34 5
York, Newcastle, & Berwick .....	63½ 3/4	63½ 3/4	63½ 3/4	63½ 3/4
York and North Midland .....	47 8	47 8	47 8	47 8

The accounts from the United States represent the pressure in the money market still to continue, and in rather an aggravated form. Some new failures have occurred, but nothing that indicates any general unsoundness. The losses and the pressure are chiefly in the stock market; and this has been caused in some degree by the large return of American stocks from Europe. Through a single house in a short period upwards of 12,000,000 dols of American securities have been forwarded to the United States, with rather peremptory orders to sell. Generally speaking, however, the greatest confidence is expressed by those best acquainted with the trade in the soundness of transactions and the prospects of business in the present year.

	Commercial bills		E. I. Company's		Amount of E. I. Company's	
	at 60 days' sight	per Co.'s rupee.	bills at 60 days' sight	per Co.'s rupee.	bills drawn from	Oct. 24 to Nov. 7.
Bengal .....	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	0 0	31,305 15 7	42,511 12 11
Madras .....	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	0 0	12,460 15 4	16,588 18 11
Bombay .....	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	5,132 5 0	1,050 8 3
Bi monthly .....					48,901 15 11	60,151 0 1

Total for month, from Oct. 8 to Nov. 7, 1853 .....

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Nov. 7, 1853 .....

Total drafts from May 7 to Nov. 7, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) .....

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 18-3, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000l.

N.B.—Bills against Indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.



THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent	217	217 1/2	217	217	216 7/8	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	98 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	94 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
2 per Cent Anns., 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1/2 per Cent Anns.	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
New 5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns: Jan. 5, 1860	...	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	5 7-16	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	253	...	254	251	...	254
Do. Bonds, 2 1/2 per Cent 1000	...	par 3s p	par 3s p	...	...	2s p 3/4
Ditto under 5000	...	...	3s p	...	2s d par 2s d	...
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	113	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	99 1/2
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 per Cent Anns., 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1/2 per Cent Cons. for acct. Nov 10	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
India Stock for acct. Nov 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 10000	4s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p	5s 2s p
Ditto 5000	...	5s p	5s p	4s 5p	2s 5p	5s 2s p
Ditto Small	...	5s p	2s 5p	...	2s 5p	5s 2s d
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 14 1/2	11 14 1/2	11 14	11 14 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 16	11 16 1/2	11 16	11 16 1/2
Rotterdam	...	11 16 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 16	11 16 1/2
Antwerp	...	25 17 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Brussels	...	25 17 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Hamburg	...	13 4 1/2	13 5	13 5	13 5
Paris	short	24 9 1/2	25 2 1/2	24 9 1/2	25 0
Ditto	3 ms	25 2 1/2	25 2 1/2	25 2 1/2	25 2 1/2
Marseilles	...	25 25	25 20	25 22 1/2	25 27 1/2
Frankfort on the Main	...	119	119 1/2	119	119 1/2
Vienna	...	11 25	11 28	11 27	11 32
Trieste	...	11 27	11 35	11 30	11 35
Petersburg	...	37 1/2	...	37 1/2	...
Madrid	...	50	...	50	50 1/2
Cadix	...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 10
Leghorn	...	30 0	30 5	30 0	30 10
Genoa	...	25 40	25 47 1/2	25 37 1/2	25 42 1/2
Naples	...	42 1/2	...	42 1/2	42 1/2
Palermo	...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Messina	...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	126
Lisbon	...	53 1/2	53	53	53
Oporto	...	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds agt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Nov. 7	London Nov. 9	Paris Nov. 8	London Nov. 10	Paris Nov. 9	London Nov. 11
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 23	99 90	...	100 5	...	99 90	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 per Cent Rentes, div. 23	73 85	...	74 35	...	73 98	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2810 0	...	2840 0	...	2840 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	...
Ditto 3 months	24 65	...	24 65	...	24 70	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	98 7/8	...	97 1/2	...	98 1/2	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852	...	...	95	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1859	98 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1842	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	60	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 5 per cent	101	...	100 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	102 1/2	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 15 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	5 1/2	...	5 1/2	...
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 comp.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent	72 1/2	73 2 1/2	...	73	73	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	51	51 1/2	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	44 1/2	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	42 1/2	...	41 1/2	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	113	...	...	113	113	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	99	99 1/2	...	98 1/2	98 1/2	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	93 2	93 1/2	...	91 1/2	91 1/2	...
Spanish 3 per cent	44 1/2	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	5 pc	5 1/2 pc	5 1/2 pc	...	5 1/2 pc	5 1/2 pc
Swedish Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	32 1/2	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	...	...	...	13 1/2	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	95 kd	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 15 guilders	63	64	64 1/2	...	63 1/2	...
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	95 1/2	...	94 1/2	...
Ditto 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends	London Price Nov. 11	Amer. Price Oct. 18
United States Bonds	5 cent	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	111
— Certificates	...	...	...	...	123 1/2
Alabama	Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	...	84
Illinois	...	...	10,000,000	...	75
Kentucky	...	...	4,250,000	...	107 1/2
Maryland	Sterling 6	1858	3,000,000	...	95 1/2
Massachusetts	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	...
Mississippi	...	...	2,000,000	May and Nov.	...
—	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	...
New York	...	...	13,125,270	Quarterly	71 1/2
Ohio	...	...	19,000,000	Jan. and July	116 1/2
Pennsylvania	...	...	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug. 89	94
— Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	3,000,000	Jan. and July	...
Virginia	...	...	7,000,000	...	96
United States Bank Shares	...	...	35,000,000	...	15 1/2
New York City	...	...	9,600,000	Quarterly	...

Exchange at New York 109 1/2 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	95
50,000	7/14s 6d	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	25 1/2
10,000	6/1 p c & b	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
24,000	12s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	20
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23 1/2
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
20,000	6/1 p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3 1/2
...	5/1 p c	City of London	5	3 0 0	2 1/2
5,000	5/1 p c & b	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20 1/2
...	4s	County	100	10 0 0	12 1/2
...	16s 6d	Crown	50	5 0 0	20 1/2
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
...	4 1/2 p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	8 1/2
20,000	5/1 p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	4 1/2
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	30 1/2
...	4/1 p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
...	...	General	5	1 0 0	5 1/2
100,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	144
20,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	59 1/2
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	37 1/2
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20
12,453	1/1 sh & b	Indemnity Marine	100	30 0 0	60 1/2
50,000	2s & 2s b	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	8 1/2
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	46 1/2
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	6 1/2
31,000	10s & b	London	25	12 10 0	28 1/2
10,000	18s p sh	Marine	100	18 0 0	...
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3 1/2
7,848	5/1 p c & b	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6 1/2
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	50	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
10,000	5/1 p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1 1/2
20,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	3 xd
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phoenix	...	...	28 1/2
40,000	5/1 p cent	Professional Life	6 1/2	6 10 0	4 1/2
2,500	1/1 s & b	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8 1/2
689,220	6/1 p c & b	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	24 1/2
...	...	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1/10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4/1 p c & b	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	59 xd
5,000	2/1 s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45 1/2
...	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share
22,500	6/1 p c & 12s b	Australasia	40	40 0 0	77
20,000	6/1 p c	British North American	50	50 0 0	...
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	3 1/2
50,000	...	Chrt'd Bk, India, Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	...
20,000	3/1 p c	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6/1 p c & b	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrt'd.	...	10 0 0	9 1/2
...	...				



FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Place	Latest Date	Rate of Exchange on London	Term
Paris	Nov. 10	£.25 34 70	3 days' sight
Antwerp	10	£.25	3 months' date
Amsterdam	8	£11 70	3 days' sight
Hamburg	4	11 57½	2 months' date
St Petersburg	3	12 15	3 days' sight
Madrid	5	39½d	3 months' date
Lisbon	29	51 1-54	3
Gibraltar	29	54d	3
New York	Oct. 29	9 to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	11	2 per cent pm	30
Havana	21	10½ to 10¾ per cent pm	30
Rio de Janeiro	10	29d to 28½d	30
Bahia	14	29d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	16	27½d to 27d	60
Buenos Ayres	Sept. 30	2 11-16d	60
Singapore	17	5s 2d	60 days' sight
Ceylon	26	3 per cent dis	6 months' sight
Bombay	28	2s 1 5-16d to 2s 1½d	3
Calcutta	17	2s 1½d to 2s 1d	3
California	Oct. 1	47½ to 47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Sept. 8	6s 3d to 6s 6d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	11	2 to 5 per cent dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	Aug. 14	2½ per cent pm.	60 days' sight
Valparaiso	Sept. 14	48d	30 days' sight
			60 to 90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of £1 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.12; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.0, 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 425 per mark, which, at the English mint price of £1 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.21; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.2½, it follows that gold is 0.77 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.17 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	5	17	9
Mexican dollars.....	0	5	1
Silver in bars (standard).....	0	5	2½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 7th November, AMERICA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Oct. 19; Montreal, 24; Fredericton, 24; St John's, 24; Prince Edward Island, 25; New York, 25; Boston, 26; Halifax, 27.  
 On 7th November, HAVANA, Oct. 18, via United States.  
 On 7th November, BRAZIL and RIVER PLATE, per Brazilian steamer, via Liverpool—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 30; Montevideo, Oct. 1; Rio de Janeiro, 10; Bahia, 14; Pernambuco, 16; St Vincent, 23; Lisbon, Nov. 1.  
 On 9th November, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Oct. 27; Boston, 28; New York, 29.  
 On 9th November, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 1, via United States.  
 On 9th November, HAVANA, Oct. 19, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

On 14th November (evening), for CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, CAPE 'OF' GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, CCELON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, per Indians steamer, via Plymouth.  
 On 15th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool.  
 On 17th November (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 17th November (morning), for WEST INDIES, (HAVANA excepted) NASSAU, HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 18th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool.  
 On 19th November (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Euxine steamer, via Southampton.  
 † If addressed "Via Cape of Good Hope."  
 ‡ If addressed "Via United States."  
 The Golden Age steamship is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 26th inst. for St Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, Melbourne, and Sydney; letters (which must be specially addressed "per Golden Age steamer") in time on the 26th inst.

Mails Due.

NOVEMBER 5.—West Coast of Africa.  
 NOVEMBER 15.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
 NOVEMBER 15.—America.  
 NOVEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.  
 NOVEMBER 16.—West Indies.  
 NOVEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)  
 NOVEMBER 16.—Honduras and Nassau.  
 NOVEMBER 20.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
 NOVEMBER 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.  
 NOVEMBER 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.  
 DECEMBER 4.—Australia.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold.....qrs	79,011	87,798	13,712	184	7,091	1,926
Weekly average, Nov. 5.....	71 9	41 3	29 5	43 0	48 10	33 3
Oct. 30.....	69 1	40 9	24 2	49 10	45 4	31 10
Oct. 23.....	68 11	40 7	24 3	38 4	45 7	30 7
Oct. 15.....	68 4	40 1	22 18	39 11	45 8	46 4
Oct. 8.....	64 0	38 7	22 9	39 1	44 3	44 4
Oct. 1.....	59 5	37 0	22 2	36 11	42 10	43 11
Six weeks' average.....	66 11	39 5	23 10	39 8	45 14	43 0
Same time last year.....	38 9	28 5	17 9	37 7	34 4	31 1
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending November 2, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian-corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign.....	qrs 81,925	qrs 8,015	qrs 18,709	qrs 117	qrs 2,501	qrs 5,149	qrs 1,740	qrs 5
Colonial.....	1,078	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
Total.....	83,003	8,015	18,709	117	2,535	5,149	1,740	5
Imports of week.....	119,277 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

Notwithstanding that the weather, during the past ten days, has been very favourable for the seedtime in all parts of the United Kingdom, and that the imports of grain have been seasonably extensive, the corn trade has been somewhat firmer to-day, and, in a few instances, really fine wheats have ruled the turn in favour of sellers. This comparative firmness in the demand is attributed to an inquiry for wheat on continental account, and the non-arrival of several large parcels of Spanish and American flour known to be on passage. The top price of new white English wheat is now 82s—of fine Dantzic, 83s per quarter—and of fine American flour, 41s per barrel. The Spanish flour imported last week has been sold at from 60s to 65s per 280 lbs. The imports of foreign wheat are 22,150 quarters.

The arrival of floating cargoes off Falmouth from the westward has been small. High rates have been demanded, viz., 68s to 70s for Marianopoli and Berdianski, and 65s to 66s for Sandomirca.

The continental grain markets have been tolerably active, and prices have had an upward tendency. From Odessa, we learn that, owing to the commencement of hostilities in the Principalities, apprehensions were entertained that the Emperor of Russia would prohibit the export of grain. The stock of wheat was upwards of one million quarters. Nearly 500 vessels were loading chiefly for France and the Mediterranean. In Paris, flour has advanced 2 francs per sack, yet the price of bread remains unchanged during the first fortnight of this month.

The markets for the sale of colonial and other produce have exhibited more firmness. Owing to the unfavourable advices from China, in reference to the progress of the rebellion, tea has been very active, and prices have had an upward tendency. At public sale, to-day, 14,000 packages have been offered, and 7,000—mostly green—sold at extreme rates. Congou, with all faults, produced 1s to 1s 3d. Privately, common sound has realised 1s to 1s 1½d per lb. Duty was paid on 590,551 lbs last week. The total clearances to the 5th inst. were 37,217,397 lbs, against 36,749,048 lbs in 1852.

Sugars have been in improved request, and West India have advanced 6d per cwt. The total transactions for the week are 2,160 hds. The sales of Mauritius have amounted to 2,600 mats; of Bengal, 1,800 bags; and of foreign, 3,000 boxes Havannah. Afloat, 650 cases white Bahia have changed hands at 22s 9d, and 350 cases good brown at 20s 6d per cwt, both for near ports. To Saturday last duty was paid on 5,644,135 cwts, against 5,404,387 cwts last year.

Nearly 6,000 bags good ord native Ceylon coffee have sold at from 45s 6d to 47s per cwt, being a slight advance on former terms. Plantation and foreign parcels have moved off steadily, at full prices:

It having been understood that the duty hitherto payable in the Zollverein States has been suspended, more business has been transacted in rice, at an average advance of 3d per cwt. Mid white Bengal has realised 15s to 15s 6d; and good, 15s 6d to 16s per cwt.

There has been less doing in tallow than for several weeks past, and prices have given way—P. Y. C. on the spot having sold at 56s to 56s 6d per cwt. Our latest advices from St Petersburg state that the shipments were 100,954 casks, against 82,561 in 1852; 101,875 in 1851; and 116,565 in 1850.

The oil market has ruled dull, and linseed has fallen to 29½ 5s and 29½ 10s per ton.

Advices from Rotterdam, dated the 7th instant, report only a moderate business doing in most articles of produce. At



Hamburg, on the 8th instant, wheat was in limited request; nevertheless, holders were firm. The stock is represented as very limited. The markets at Amsterdam, on the 9th, were heavy, owing to the Eastern question.

The demand for cotton continues good, and a steady business has been transacted at full prices. During the past fortnight, good fair to good Surat and Tinnivelly Madras has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. The sales for the week ending yesterday were 4,500 bales, viz., 4,100 Surat, at  $\frac{2}{4}$ d to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d for ord to good fair; and 400 Madras, at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d for fair to good Tinnivelly.

The Liverpool cotton market has experienced a decided improvement during the present week. The sales sum up to 45,000 bales, of which the trade have taken 33,000 bales, exporters 3,000 bales, and speculators 9,000 bales. The quotations for middling cottons are raised 1-16d and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; the price for middling Orleans is 6d, or equal to an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. During the last four weeks, the Liverpool stock of clean and good stapled cotton is so trifling, and the quantity of new cotton afloat is so unimportant, that even with a flat market higher prices for these descriptions seem certain.

The cotton crop in the United States appears to have suffered considerably from severe weather. The market at New York was, therefore, active, just before the sailing of the steamer, at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. Nearly 12,000 bales had sold in four days—6,296 for export, 3,190 for home consumption, 1,748 on speculation, and 768, the disposition of which was uncertain. The quality of the new cotton was complained of. The general estimate of the crop was under 3,000,000 bales. Under ordinary circumstances reports like these would have caused a very excited market in Liverpool, with an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, probably even  $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb; but the unsettled state of political affairs, combined with the limited purchases of the trade through their outstanding strikes, have checked such a result.

The domestic branch of the dry goods trade at New York was extremely dull at the date of our last advices, arising, chiefly, from the difficulty in obtaining monetary accommodation. Prices, however, were well supported. The fall trade had been unprecedentedly large and remunerative, whilst the season closed with a moderate stock. The demand for foreign goods was comparatively limited. The aggregate supplies were extensive, but a large portion of them was in second hands. The following shows the movement of foreign dry goods at New York during the week ending the 27th ult., compiled from official sources:—

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	Pkgs.	Value, dozs.
Manufactures of Wool	549	396,575
— Cotton	858	189,190
— Silk	402	264,074
— Flax	870	183,469
Miscellaneous	223	77,787
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>977,095</b>
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.		
Manufactures of Wool	58	18,884
— Cotton	60	14,545
— Silk	67	15,014
— Flax	47	8,497
Miscellaneous	9	1,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>55,473</b>
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.		
Manufactures of Wool	239	62,448
— Cotton	447	105,471
— Silk	42	51,504
— Flax	416	30,481
Miscellaneous	6	4,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>238,958</b>
Total entered the port		1,261,553
Total thrown upon the market		1,033,168

There was a good demand for printing cloths, at the following prices:—40 by 41 picks,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 44 by 48 picks, 5c; 48 by 52 picks,  $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 52 by 56 picks,  $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 56 by 60 picks, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 60 by 64 picks, 6c; 64 by 68 picks, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 68 by 72 picks, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. At these quotations, 19,500 pieces had been sold during the week. The total value of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York, since the 1st January to the above date, was 81,257,180 dollars, against 52,490,883 dollars during the same period last year.

The following important table of the export value of the late cotton crop in the United States is derived from the official statistics of the Treasury department:—

Exported from	lbs.	value	dozs.
New Orleans	610,968,701	57,352,185	
Mobile	182,329,646	16,566,368	
Charleston	130,411,565	14,411,564	
New York	101,211,574	11,651,210	
Savannah	64,523,745	6,957,016	
Apalachicola	18,431,319	1,643,319	
Galveston	5,937,303	541,821	
Philadelphia	2,159,411	257,826	
Boston	2,045,095	233,195	
Key West	120,284	20,890	
St Marks	109,300	5,747	
Baltimore	44,406	4,537	
Vermont	4,800	436	
Niagara	377	52	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,111,498,671</b>	<b>109,646,557</b>	
Previous year	1,093,230,539	67,965,732	
Increase, 1852	18,175,031	21,680,825	
Average price p 2 lb, 1852		10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.	
Average price per lb, 1852		8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	

Advices from Canada give the annexed arrivals at Quebec:—Whole tonnage arrived up to 24th Oct., 509,934; whole tonnage last year, 23d Oct., 449,380; advance this year, 60,634 tons. Norwegian tonnage, 27,775; United States tonnage, 19,215; Prussian tonnage, 9,215; Swedish tonnage, 1,810; Hamburg tonnage, 1,063; Russian tonnage, 451; Dutch tonnage, 270.

We understand that the French Government contemplates a material reduction in the iron duties. From what we can learn, it is more than probable that a large portion of those imposts will be struck off altogether. No doubt the main object of the change is to facilitate the construction of railways in France. Large purchases of rails have been made here this week for shipment to that country, and Scotch pig has in consequence advanced to 81s.

A meeting of the Committee of the Silk Trade has been held in the metropolis this week, on the subject of ameliorating the trade, and putting an end to disputes between throwsters, merchants, manufacturers, brokers, and dyers, by means of "conditioning" houses, the establishment of which appears to be much required in all our large provincial towns. The report presented to the meeting stated that "from the 15th February to the 5th November, 1853, the London Silk Conditioning House has received 452 bales, weighing net 73,524 lbs, and 39 assays for boiling off:—

	Boiling off.		Conditioning	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Bengal silks	20.05	31.35	0.54	13.2
China	20.54	29.86	0.71	13.5
France, Piedmont, and Italian	23.85	31.83	...	21.3

The greatest natural loss of raw silk in boiling off is about 24 per cent. China raws lose only 20 per cent. A greater loss denotes an addition of extraneous matter, as soap, oil, &c. The loss per cent. in conditioning is reckoned after the moisture exceeds 11 per cent., which 11 per cent. forms a legal part of the invoice weight. These last figures sufficiently show the cause of the difficulties which often follow a sale."

Mr Leoni Levi, owing to an increased number of members in the class, is about to recommence his course of lectures in London on Commercial Law.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

Nov. 1,	SUGAR.			
	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	169,000	270,000	129,000	104,000
Antwerp	41,000	77,000	42,000	136,000
Hamburg	100,000	175,000	59,000	70,000
Trieste	375,000	204,000	297,000	158,000
Havre	12,000	3,000	155,000	85,000
England	2,158,000	3,079,000	2,080,000	2,238,000
<b>Total stocks</b>	<b>2,895,000</b>	<b>3,816,000</b>	<b>3,216,000</b>	<b>2,821,000</b>
* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.				
Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.				
Musco, E. and W. India	28 to 0	22 to 0	24 to 0	24 to 0
Havana, white	28 83	23 27	26 31	27 31
— yellow and brown	30 27	16 22	19 26	19 26
Brazil, white	23 25	18 21	21 25	22 26
— yellow and brown	18 22	12 17	16 20	17 22
Java	18 28	13 24	16 26	17 26
Patent, crushed in bond	29 0	27 28	28 29	31 0
	1852		1853	
	cwt		cwt	
Total stock, January 1	3,781,000		2,825,000	
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of January to the end of October	9,428,000		10,399,000	
	13,209,000		13,184,000	
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table	3,216,000		2,821,000	
Deliveries in ten months	9,992,000		10,303,000	
Deliveries in the past month	613,000		810,000	
Arrivals in the past month	447,000		833,000	

Nov. 1,	COFFEE.			
	1850	1851	1852	1853
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	139,000	174,000	147,000	149,000
Antwerp	94,000	94,000	113,000	80,000
Hamburg	90,000	125,600	115,000	165,000
Trieste	55,000	47,000	81,000	70,000
Havre	43,000	24,000	55,000	47,000
England	390,000	394,000	403,000	360,000
<b>Total stocks</b>	<b>812,000</b>	<b>858,000</b>	<b>914,000</b>	<b>871,000</b>
* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.				
Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.				
Jamaica, good to fine ord.	30 to 55	39 to 45	48 to 55	46 to 54
Ceylon, real ordinary	54 55	39 40	45 47	45 56
Brazil, good ordinary	47 49	27 38	40 41	44 45
St Domingo, good ordinary	47 49	38 39	41 42	44 45
In Holland—Java, g.d. ord.	30 cts	26 cts	27 cts	30 cts



	1852	1853
Total stock, January 1.....	1,014,000	1,129,000
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of January to the end of October.....	2,312,000	2,221,000
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table.....	3,326,000	4,080,000
Deliveries in ten months.....	2,513,000	3,179,000
Deliveries in the past month.....	199,000	191,000
Arrivals in the past month.....	186,000	213,000

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 29.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, FLORIDA, TEXAS, GEORGIA	RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15	127,899	87,469	40,340
MOBILE, 15	126,051	254,431	128,390
FLORIDA, 6	50,169	69,096	17,887
TEXAS, Sept. 24	4,611	11,648	7,007
GEORGIA, Oct. 21	6,301	7,361	4,910
	6,585	8,078	1,392
	67,797	89,143	21,316
	181,327	184,413	53,186

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

At latest corresponding dates.....

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

	1852	1853
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	127,899	87,469
Received since.....	126,051	254,431
Total supply.....	253,950	341,900
Deduct shipments.....	67,797	89,143
Deduct stock left on hand.....	181,327	184,413
Leaves for American consumption.....	54,826	68,744

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans..... Oct. 15	9	5	1
Mobile..... 15	1	1	4
Florida.....	1	1	7
Galveston.....	1	1	7
Savannah..... 21	4	12	67
Charleston..... 21	55	18	79
New York..... 25			
Total.....	70	18	79

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 1d to 9-32d per lb. Exchange, 108 to 109.

There has been an active demand at gradually improving prices, and the market closes firmly at an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 of a cent per lb. The sales include 3,135 bales for export, 2,430 for home use, and 1,673 on speculation—together, 7,243 bales. We shall hereafter adopt the New York classification and the official quotations of the Cotton Brokers' Association.

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
inferior.....	nom.	nom.	nom.
Low to good ordinary.....	7 1/2 8 1/2	7 1/2 8 1/2	7 1/2 8 1/2
Low to good middling.....	9 1/2 10 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2
Middling fair to fair.....	10 1/2 11 1/2	10 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 12

The arrivals have been from Port-au-Prince, 37; Texas, 11; New Orleans, 271; Mobile, 598; Georgia, 635; South Carolina, 1,276—total, 2,828 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 18,074 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 11. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 - same period
Upland.....	4 1/2d	5 1/2d	6 1/2d	6 1/2d	7d	7d	5 1/2d 6 1/2d 6 1/2d
New Orleans.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8	8	5 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Perambuco.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2 8
Egyptian.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7	9	14	5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 13
Surat and Madras.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 11.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 11.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 11.	Computed Stock, Nov. 11.
1853 bales	1,574,332	1,574,340	1,697,270
1852 bales	1,524,332	1,524,340	1,697,270
1853 bales	1,574,332	1,574,340	1,697,270
1852 bales	1,524,332	1,524,340	1,697,270
1853 bales	1,574,332	1,574,340	1,697,270
1852 bales	1,524,332	1,524,340	1,697,270
1853 bales	1,574,332	1,574,340	1,697,270
1852 bales	1,524,332	1,524,340	1,697,270

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Nov. 3, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg.....	1897	2075	1723	1001	418	410	798	572	211	230	57747	58908
Hamburg.....	3491	24311	5644	4741	7068	6300	10272	10591	6732	5632	26691	23350
Bremen.....	484	260	43	70	122	64	334	328	56	53	468	474
Antwerp.....	635	560	340	330	770	1788	376	723	777	927	14071	12578
Rotterdam.....	1499	12189	1817	1896	1970	1890	4407	4755	2373	2183	8790	14761
Amsterdam.....	3352	2754	159	106	353	278	2401	2495	1004	871	200	---
Zwolle.....	2102	1905	10	19	140	100	35	54	8	16	---	71
Kampen.....	---	399	---	1	---	4	---	12	---	6	---	---
Leer.....	2795	3120	15	4	31	26	50	11	72	30	1297	933
Denmark &c.....	3184	3172	37	37	694	359	930	1048	318	611	3984	5406
Otr. Kro. Pts.....	808	955	75	40	116	160	32	74	6	31	2766	1854
Other parts.....	686	836	---	---	18	1	688	1125	38	---	---	---
Total.....	5938	52024	9873	8182	11700	10810	20951	21699	12127	10439	115845	121613

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 10 1852.	Price Nov. 1852.	Price Nov. 1851.	Price Nov. 1850.	Price Nov. 1849.	Price Nov. 1848.
Raw Cotton:--						
Upland fair..... per lb	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 4 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 4 1/2
Perambuco fair.....	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 5 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 5 1/2
No. 40 Mako Yarn, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 7 1/2
No. 30 Wares do.....	0 9 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 11 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 7 1/2
25-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 9	5 3	4 3	5 0	5 1 1/2	4 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	5 7 1/2	6 5 1/2	6 1 1/2	5 7 1/2
29-in., 66 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 3	9	7 6	9 9	8 4 1/2	6 9
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 18oz	9 3	10 0	8 6	10 3	6 1 1/2	7 4 1/2
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 3	11 3	9 6	11 3	9 7	7 10 1/2
29-in., 46 reed, Red End Long Cloth	7 7 1/2	7 10 1/2	7 1 1/2	8 9	7 0	6 1 1/2
28 yds, 9lbs	7 7 1/2	7 10 1/2	7 1 1/2	8 9	7 0	6 1 1/2

We are still unable to report any change in our market, buyers and sellers both looking on with apparent indifference. The week's business has been extremely small, and the little done is general in its character, at prices unchanged from last week; if we except some descriptions of yarn in the cop, which are obtainable on terms slightly in favour of the buyer. The supply of bundle yarn is not plentiful, and any increase of demand would at once improve prices.

There is nothing in the foreign news of the week calculated to affect the market, the accounts from America respecting cotton being counteracted to the full by our much diminished consumption, and the circumstance alone has saved our spinners from paying considerably higher prices for the raw material; and we hope at the end of the year to see a stock of cotton in Liverpool that will ensure moderate prices for the greater part of next year; for all cotton under middling we think this is sure to be the case. As regards "strikes" and "lock-outs," there is no nearer prospect of a settlement. At Glossop the workpeople have submitted to the reduction, and the cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Manchester have given notice that after the 3rd of December wages will be reduced for spinning and weaving; but the proposed reduction will leave upon the wages paid at the end of 1852 an advance of 10 per cent. upon spinning and 5 per cent. upon weaving.

BRADFORD, Nov. 10.—Wool.—There is no change during the week, and the buying is on the narrow scale possible. The supplies coming to market are not increased, nor is there any noticeable turn in prices. Yarns.—The supplies are most materially diminished, the continued short-time working, stoppage of machinery, and ruinous price for yarns, compared with the cost of the raw material, compel the spinners to cease working, as near as they possibly can, till a turn for the better presents itself. Pieces.—The seasonable and cheerful weather during the present and previous weeks has given a tone of confidence; this, with the short supply now making, is telling favourably, and an opinion is gaining ground that goods have seen their lowest price.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 10.—The lace trade continues without alteration—being exactly the same as last week, with the exception of one or two considerable houses who happen to have picked up orders and appear to be tolerably busy, working till 9 o'clock, whilst the great majority are doing scarcely any business whatever and closing at six. Things, therefore, continue to be very dull; a great many hands are out, and must remain out of employment unless a speedy amendment takes place. Hosiery, in the better classes of goods, is brisk, a good deal of business doing, and extensive orders have been received from the American markets.—Notts Guardian.

LEEDS, Nov. 8.—We have had a better market this morning. There was a good attendance of merchants in the cloth halls, more animation, and a fair quantity of cloth has been sold.

HUDDESFIELD, Nov. 8.—There has been rather more done in the woollen market to-day, although the attendance of buyers has been far from numerous. Several parcels of heavy cloths for the home market have been purchased, and fancy woollens of new patterns have been inquired for by some of the shipping houses. Business generally, however, has been far from good. Very little has been doing among the warehouses during the past week. Trade in the wool warehouses has been rather more active to-day, a slight decline in price having taken place; but this, in the face of dull markets for manufactured goods, has not had the effect of causing any demand, further than to supply immediate requirements.

LEICESTER, Nov. 8.—The purchases by the dealers and merchants are confined solely to their immediate wants. The worsted market is very dull; the mills have commenced running short time, and many hands have been discharged. There is but little doing in wool, and the market is in favour of the buyer.

ROCHDALE, Nov. 7.—There has not been much in the flannel market to-day. If lower prices would have been submitted to more business would have been transacted. Wool has been rather firmer to-day, arising principally from the London wool sales, where better prices were obtained during the latter part of last week.



HALIFAX, Nov. 5.—The prevailing tone of our market is an entire want of confidence, and all kinds of worsted goods change hands very slowly, the merchants being unwilling to purchase even at prices below the cost of production. A similar languor pervades the wool and yarn markets, and has a depressing influence on the quotations.

GLASGOW.—Cotton.—Sales of cotton wool have been small, and prices still irregular, especially for the lower qualities. Although stocks are light, the market still continues dull for goods and yarns; the unsettled aspect of Eastern affairs may be the principal reason. Iron.—The market for pig iron has declined to 7s 6d, closing firmer, however; nothing to be had under 7s 6s cash; No. 1, g.m.b. 7s 6d; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 30s. To the uncertainty regarding the alteration in French duty the indifference to buy is attributed.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market opened heavy on Wednesday, owing to increased receipts, the high rates of freight, and difficulty in effecting shipments, especially to Eastern ports, but on Thursday, after the receipt of the Niagara's telegraphic favourable accounts, some advance was established, and yesterday there was an increased demand, chiefly for export, the market closing firmly. The arrivals have been large, but as a considerable portion was sold previously, the stock has not accumulated. Canada is more freely offered, and prices are 12½ to 25c lower, with a moderate inquiry for the British provinces. The sales are 3,100 brls at 6 dols 62½ to 6 dols 75c in bond, closing heavily at the inside price. The sales of domestic were: on Wednesday, 18,000 brls; Thursday, 16,000 brls; and yesterday, 19,000 brls. Included in the above were some 10,000 brls to arrive at 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 75c for common State deliverable in November, the inside price before the arrival of the steamer at Halifax, and 6 dols 75c to 7 dols for common to extra in December. At the close these prices were refused for parcels for future delivery. We quote:—Sour, 5 dols 37½ to 5 dols 62½ per brl; Superfine No. 2, 6 dols to 6 dols 18½ per brl; State, common brands, 6 dols 42½ to 6 dols 50c per brl; State, straight brands, 6 dols 50c per brl; State, favourite brands, 6 dols 56½ to 6 dols 62½ per brl; Western, mixed do., 6 dols 42½ to 6 dols 50c per brl; Michigan and Indiana, straight do., 6 dols, 50c to 6 dols 56½ per brl; Michigan, fancy brands, 6 dols 56½ per brl; Ohio, common to good brands, 6 dols 48½ to 6 dols 56½ per brl; Ohio, round hoop, common, 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 56½ per brl; Ohio, fancy brands, 6 dols 62½ to 6 dols 68½ per brl; Ohio, extra brands, 6 dols 68½ to 7 dols 25c per brl; Michigan and Indiana, extra do., 6 dols 62½ to 7 dols 12½ per brl; Genesee, fancy brands, 6 dols 62½ to 6 dols 68½ per brl; Genesee, extra brands, 6 dols 75c to 7 dols 50c per brl; Canada (in bond) 6 dols 62½. Southern flour, with a fair demand and moderate supply, has advanced 6½ to 12½c per brl, with sales of 2,700 brls, the market closing steadily at 6 dols 81½ to 6 dols 93½ per brl for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown, 7 dols to 7 dols 12½c per brl for favourite, and 7 dols 12½c to 7 dols 50c for fancy. Rye flour is scarce and firm, with sales of 200 brls at 4 dols 62½ to 4 dols 75c per brl for fine. Buckwheat flour is more plenty, but with an active demand sales are making at 2 dols to 2 dols 25c per 100 lb. Corn meal is plenty and scarce so firm; the sales are 400 brls Jersey at 4 dols 12½c. Brandywine is scarce. The export of wheat flour from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25 was 192,210 brls, against 97,468 in corresponding time of 1852.

GRAIN.—The wheat market opened scarcely so firm on Wednesday, and on the common descriptions, which are plenty, some decline was submitted to, while prime samples, which are scarce, are supported. Since the Niagara's telegraphic accounts came to hand, an increased demand has been manifested, and prices are 1 to 4 cents higher than on Tuesday last, chiefly on prime Western and Southern, the market closing firmly. Sales—32,500 bushels common to prime white Canada at 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 50c, including a parcel of very inferior at 1 dol 25c in bond; 47,600 common to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 55c to 1 dol 60c; 32,900 fair to prime white Michigan, 1 dol 48c to 1 dol 57c; 3,000 handsome white Upper Lake, 1 dol 51c; 41,500 ordinary to prime white Ohio, 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 48c; 2,800 mixed ditto, 1 dol 41c; 26,100 ordinary to prime white Southern, 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 50c; and 14,200 red Southern, 1 dol 39c to 1 dol 42c. Rye continues firm, with a good demand; sales are 9,600 bushels at 93½ cents cash, and 93 cents 80 days. Barley is in fair demand, with sales of 2,400 bushels good mixed, and 400 good two-rowed at 82 cents. Oats are dull, but with a moderate supply prices are firmly supported. Southern and Pennsylvania have slightly advanced, but other kinds are without material change. Corn has continued in fair demand for export and the East at steady prices: the sales are 70,000 bushels within our range, chiefly mixed Western and mixed Southern, at 76 to 77 cents, sifted and delivered. The exports from Oct. 1 to Oct. 25 were—of wheat, 1,090,942 bushels, against 548,101 in same time last year; and of corn, 5,168 bushels, against 8,510 in corresponding period of 1852.

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday was very short, the fine weather of the past week employing farmers with sowing instead of in-doors work, and this may be the case until autumnal tillage has been completed. Most samples were in poor condition, which caused a rather dull trade; picked parcels of new and fine old about supported prices, and these were taken off by our town millers, but secondary sorts met a dragging sale, and such ultimately were not all placed, although offered on lower terms. The attendance of country buyers was limited, and the business transacted was not large; fine qualities and such bulks as are already in granary were held on former terms, but lower sorts on board ship, particularly Russian cargoes from the Baltic, of which there were many on sale, must be quoted 1s to 2s per qr cheaper. The imports were large, and consisted of 1,900 qrs from Berdianski, 1,786 qrs from Bilbao, 16 qrs from Colding, 10,944 qrs from Croststadt, 7,605 qrs from Dantzic, 200 qrs from Gijon, 404 qrs from Hamburg, 30 qrs from Harlingen, 1,600 qrs from Heracles, 130 qrs from Horsens, 4,400 qrs from Kouigsberg, 2,705 qrs from New York, 2,808 qrs from Odessa, 3,720 qrs from Petersburg, 1,150 qrs from Pillan, 508 qrs from Riga, 2,684 qrs from Rostock, 2,661 qrs from Stetin, 2,200 qrs from Taganrog, and 650 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 47,901 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 4,132 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,625 sacks, from foreign ports 6,358 sacks and 6,492 barrels: country marks were rather cheaper, and American declined 1s per barrel. The arrivals of English barley have increased; from our own coast there were 5,644 qrs, by the Eastern Counties Railway 1,867 qrs, from Scotland 1,139 qrs, from Ireland 550 qrs, and from foreign ports 5,420 qrs: choice malling qualities brought former prices, but secondary sorts were rather cheaper, and taken off slowly, grinding descriptions meeting a steady sale at fully as much money. From our own coast there were only 69 qrs

oats, from Scotland 187 qrs, from Ireland 4,210 qrs, and from foreign ports 15,823 qrs: this liberal supply caused the trade to be dull, and prices were rather in favour of the buyer, the large dealers holding off in the hopes of securing a quantity on lower terms.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were liberal of wheat and moderate of flour; there was a better attendance of country millers than expected; they, however, refrained from purchasing wheat at Friday's decline, and holders would not generally give way further. Flour recovered 6d per barrel of the reduction submitted to the previous market day, but was still 6d to 9d per barrel under the rates of the past Tuesday, at which a fair business was transacted, and the trade on the whole closed with a better feeling.

There were fair imports of foreign grain at Hull, the wheat coming principally from St Peter-burg; the farmers brought forward a moderate quantity, and their sales on the whole were 2s to 3s per qr under those of the previous week: average, 7s 4d on 820 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short, but the demand was very limited at a reduction of 2s per qr: average, 7s 9d on 1,131 qrs.

There were very limited deliveries of all grain at Ipswich, from the busy occupation of the farmers; full prices were paid by the millers for wheat: average, 7s 4d on 678 qrs. There was no material variation in the value of barley, but a slower sale than of late was experienced: average, 4s 10d on 1,881 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very short, but those of foreign were to a fair extent. Monday's prices were obtained for wheat in the few sales effected: other articles were without any change, but not much business was transacted, the Lord Mayor's show being more attractive than a show of grain.

The Scotch markets have been without any animation this week. At Edinburgh the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were liberal; both old and new declined 1s to 2s per qr, and sales were with difficulty effected; a few parcels were taken for seed at comparatively high prices: average, 7s on 847 qrs. The imports were large at Leith, consisting of 19,256 qrs wheat, 1,502 qrs barley, 295 qrs beans, 779 qrs peas, 23 qrs linseed, and 650 sacks flour. Factors would willingly have conceded 2s per qr on foreign wheat to have made any progress on selling ex ship, but buyers were little disposed to increase their stocks: the large import, combined with more favourable weather for wheat-sowing, and the dull declining advices from the leading markets of the South, all tended to check sales, and the transactions were consequently few. There were liberal imports at Glasgow, both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth, and business was dull. Wheat gave way 1s to 2s per qr; other articles were, however, without any material change.

Birmingham market on Thursday was fairly supplied with wheat, which met a dull sale at 1s to 2s per qr reduction: average, 7s 1d on 1,156 qrs.

There was a limited demand for wheat at Bristol, and prices were about 1s per qr lower: average, 6s 7d on 441 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Newbury were large, and there was a dull sale at an abatement of 2s per qr: average, 7s 5d on 702 qrs.

At Uxbridge the millers bought wheat to a limited extent at 1s per qr under previous rates: average, 7s 8d on 610 qrs.

The averages were 7s 9d on 79,011 qrs wheat; 4s 3d on 87,748 qrs barley; 2s 5d on 15,712 qrs oats; 4s on 154 qrs rye; 4s 10d on 4,591 qrs beans; and 5s 3d on 1,916 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English wheat were limited, but there was a fair supply of barley, with tolerably good imports of foreign grain. The weather has been very favourable for field work this week, and great progress has been made with wheat-sowing on all light soils: clayey lands are yet unfit for the seed in many counties. There was a steady demand for the few parcels of English wheat at full prices, and a moderate sale was experienced for foreign samples at quite as high rates. Flour was steady in value and demand. Barley met a less active inquiry, but good malling qualities were not cheaper. A fair sale was experienced for oats at full prices generally. Russians were the turn higher. There has been a limited business transacted in floating cargoes, for want of arrivals at the ports of Falmouth and Queenstown, eight vessels only having come to hand since our last, and the number on passage now for the United Kingdom is considered to be less than at any period since 1846. Marianopolis wheat is worth 68s to 69s; Taganrog Ghirka, 66s to 67s; Polish Odessa, 59s to 61s; Galatz, 68s to 69s. A few cargoes of hard wheat, Kubanks and other descriptions, have been purchased for France, at prices ranging from 59s to 69s per qr, cost, freight, and insurance included. The large shipments going on at Odessa are mainly for the Mediterranean ports.

The London averages announced this day were—

Wheat.....	2,647 at 75 5
Barley.....	3,682 44 8
Oats.....	87 29 1
Rye.....	37 44 7
Beans.....	492 42 5
Peas.....	203 37 1

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	1,040	1,730	2,660	503	1,380
Irish.....	500	500	1,222	500	---
Foreign.....	22,150	850	---	14,040	---

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.	
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, .....	68 78	White .....	72 84
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do., .....	68 70	Do .....	---
Rye ...Old.....	41s 43s	New .....	40 42
Barley ...Grinding .....	35 36	Distilling .....	38 41
Malt ...Brown .....	58 60	Faleship .....	66 70
Beans ...Newlargeticks .....	40 42	Harrow .....	46 48
Old do .....	44 45	Do .....	50 52
Peas ...Gray .....	46 48	Maple .....	45 50
White, old .....	50 54	Boilers .....	58 60
Oats ...Lincoln & Yorks. feed 24 15 short small .....	24 30	New .....	60 68
Scott. Angus .....	28 30	Potato .....	31 34
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black .....	---	Do .....	25 26
Do, Galway 24s 25s, Dublin & Wexford feed .....	25 27	Potato .....	28 29
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport .....	26 27	Fine .....	28 30
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry .....	26 28	Do .....	29 30
Flour...Irish, persack — a —, Norfolk, &c. ....	58 60	Town .....	70 75
Tares...Spring .....	40 48	Winter .....	64 68

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white .....	76 34
Do do mixed and red .....	75 76
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red .....	76 80
Silesian, red 75s 78s, white .....	76 80
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do .....	68 70
Do do do, red .....	68 70



Polish Odessa	64 60
Russian, hard	59 64
Rhine, red	70 74
Canadian, red	73 72
Italian and Tuscan, do	70 76
Egyptian	46 48
Maize Yellow	37 40
Barley Grinding	30 35
Beans Ticks	40 44
Peas White 50s 56s, fine boilers	68 64
Oats Dutch brew and thick	28 30
Russian feed	25 26
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	25 29
Flour Danish, per barrel —s—s, American	36 42
Taraxacum Large Gore 42s 48s, old 40s 44s, new	44 46

SEEDS.

Linseed Perqr crushing, Baltic 48s 53s, Odessa	57s 54s	Sowing	60 64
Rapeseed Perlast do foreign 28s 29s, English	28s 29s	Fine new	30s 36s
Hempseed Par qr large	40 42	Small	36 36
Canaryseed Per qr new 7s 7s Caraway per cwt	42 48	Refroll Wet	24 28
Mustardseed Per bushel, brown	12 14	White	13 10
Cloveseed Per cwt English white, new	54 68	Red	54 60
Trefoil Foreign do. do.	30 68	Do	30 65
Trefoil Foreign do. do.	32 24	Choice	25 24
Linseed cake, foreign Per ton 10s 10s to 11s 15s	10s 10s to 11s 15s	English, per ton 10s 10s to 10s 10s	10s 10s to 10s 10s
Rape do do do	6s 9s to 6s 10s	Do	6s 6s to 6s 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—An improved demand from the refiners has ruled during the week, while the better descriptions of grocery sugar commanded more attention. Low kinds continue to move off slowly, and the sales in foreign are not extensive, which is partly to be attributed to the moderate quantity offering afloat. 1,500 hhd's W. I. sold in two days (Wednesday being quite a holiday) at extreme rates. 266 hhd's Barbadoes by auction brought 32s 6d to 33s for low to fine yellow. Although deliveries have latterly fallen off, there is an increase of 2,000 tons over last year's. The stock on the 1st inst. was 118,700 tons, showing a diminution of 16,300 tons. Stock at this port on 5th inst. was 67,327 tons, against 79,715 tons. The crop of Bahia sugar for the season just closed was the largest ever known.

Mauritius.—No public sales were held on Tuesday, and the transactions privately are as usual small. The stock consists of 6,618 tons, which, compared with that of last year, shows an increase of 1,650 tons.

Bengal.—The sales have gone off with rather more spirit at full prices, and 3,180 bags in the early part of the week about three-fourths found buyers; Benares was chiefly taken in at 36s to 38s 6d for low to good white; Mauritius kinds brought 32s to 36s 6d for low to fine yellow per cwt.

Madras.—5,826 bags sold at full rates for the better kinds of grocery, but low went rather cheaper: grainy white, good to fine, 40s to 42s 6d; fine grainy yellow, 38s to 39s; low mid to good, 32s to 36s; soft, brown, 29s to 29s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales of duty-paid sugars went off without much spirit, at full rates. 193 hhd's 44 barrels Porto Rico part found buyers at 32s 6d to 39s for low to fine yellow. 430 hhd's 200 barrels Cuba muscovado went from 32s to 35s 6d for good brown to mid soft yellow. Up to yesterday (Thursday) the principal transactions reported were a cargo of 1,900 boxes Havana, No. 13, for Bristol, at 22s 6d; 3,000 bags Manila muscovado, at 30s; 3,000 chests of yellow Havana, at 34s to 37s; and 500 casks Cuba, &c.

Refined.—The market is quiet, and low goods have in some instances been sold at a further decline of 6d, viz., 42s 6d, but 44s is still generally demanded: mid to fair titlers, 44s 6d to 44s. Treacle keeps high, viz., 19s to 22s. The supply of refined goods is moderate. Nothing worth reporting has been done in bonded sugars, and the market is flat. English crushed quoted at 31s to 31s 6d. Leaves are nominal.

MOLASSES.—A small supply of West India offering, and the late advance is fully maintained.

Cocoa.—There has been little inquiry for consumption, and 145 bags Trinidad sold at rather lower rates: good grey to fair greyish red, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. There was a considerable increase in the stock last week, 1,559 barrels and bags being landed.

COFFEE.—There has been a better feeling in the market this week, although the trade have not taken any great quantity. Considerable transactions are reported in native Ceylon at 6d to 1s advance, from 46s to 46s 6d for good ordinary quality of old and new import; superior, 47s; about 12,000 bags changing hands. 309 casks 8 barrels and bags plantation sold with more spirit at extreme rates: good, 60s to 63s 6d; fine ordinary to middling, 54s 6d to 59s; peas, 64s to 67s per cwt. Rather more inquiry has been made by private treaty. Mocha is still inactive, yet holders do not press sales. Little has been done in foreign, as common kinds are scarce. 992 bags Costa Rica brought 48s to 61s for good ordinary to middling quality. The stock of coffee is 15,775 tons, against 17,578 tons at same time last year, and the deliveries for home consumption at this port are nearly 1,700 tons larger.

TEA.—The telegraphic notice from Trieste, in anticipation of the overland mail, caused some excitement in the market, but yesterday there was less business doing, all parties awaiting the delivery of the letters for more detailed accounts. Common congou has sold to some extent at 1s 1d, an advance of 1d on last week's quotations: for fine previous rates refused, although offered for a considerable quantity. Medium to good qualities are held above the present value, a large portion of the stock being now in second hands. Green teas are firm, but do not show any general improvement in prices at present.

RICE.—A very large business has been done in East India this week at 3d advance, speculators having operated freely, and upwards of 40,000 bags changed hands. Yesterday 790 bags Bengal sold at 15s to 16s 6d for good white.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, and STOCK OF RICE up to present period.

	1853.	1852.	1851.	1850.
Imported	28,253	19,029	15,365	10,241
Delivered H.C.	20,263	15,938	10,332	10,196
Export	5,572	8,225	4,089	2,431
Stock	19,223	15,096	21,322	20,328

ARROW ROOT.—1,400 tins G C Jamaica were bought in at 7d.

SPICES.—Very few sales have been made in any kind this week. Nutmegs and mace are steady at last Friday's quotations. Of the former 11 casks inferior small Dutch were bought in at 2s to 2s 1d. Pepper remains quiet. Clean Sumatra, which is rather scarce, maintains its value. White has continued firm. Pimento is almost neglected. Cassia lignea is very scarce and likely to keep so for some time, so that prices are nearly nominal. 91 cases Calicut ginger sold at steady rates, and fine bold qualities at 85s to 111s were very dear; ordinary small to good realised 44s to 81s. 764 bags African in bond brought 22s 6d to 24s for ordinary to good Malabar kind. 166 bris Cayenne cloves were chiefly bought in at 7d to 7 1/2d per lb for mouldy and damaged.

RUSS.—The market is quiet. Proof Leewards held at 2s 7d per gallon. The stock of West India shows a decrease of 7,263 puns 601 hhd's over that of last year at same time. Deliveries have been steady.

SALTPEPER.—The market has not been much influenced by the warlike news from the East, although there is more inquiry. By private treaty 29s to 30s paid for Bengal, low qualities still ruling dear as compared with good and fine. 1,560 bags Bengal, refracting 4 1/2 to 1 1/2, were taken in at 29s 6d to 30s; 7 1/2 at 29s per cwt. The stock consists of 3,054 tons, against 2,371 tons last year, and 2,185 tons in 1851. The week's deliveries reached 191 tons.

NITRATE SODA is fully 6d higher, owing to the advance in Liverpool. 18s now demanded on the spot.

COCHINEAL.—Yesterday 83 bags found buyers at 1d to 2d above last sale's rates, but not higher than had been paid by private contract since then. Honduras silvers, mid damp to good dry grain, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Teneriffe blacks, low to good, 4s 5d to 5s 3d; silvers, 4s 7d to 4s 8d for good. Mexican silvers are now worth 4s 2d to 4s 3d per lb.

DYES.—There is not much doing in Cutch or Gambler: the former is firmer, a parcel of fair quality being held for 57s. Safflower remains without further alteration. Of turmeric 661 bags Bengal were taken in at 11s 6d to 12s 6d for common to good smooth coated, as there was little disposition shown to buy. The sales in lac dye are limited. 62 chests brought 2s to 2s 1d for good DF; other marks, mid to good, 11d to 1s 6d per lb. There is no change in galls.

DRUGS, &c.—Since the public sales last Thursday transactions have been upon a small scale, and the market is exceedingly quiet. Camphor remains dull, although a good deal is still going forward to the Continent. Cream tartar is steady. Tartaric acid quiet, and there are sellers at 2s 3d per lb. Iodine as last quoted.

GUMS.—95 cases shellac sold cheap: liver, common to mid reddish, 41s to 42s; fine garnet, 56s to 57s 6d. African copal went lower for Fernando Po kind, owing to the recent large imports n.

INDIA RUBBER has been in increased demand at 10 1/2d to 11d for common Java, and nothing offering now under 11d per lb.

GUTTA PERCHA.—63 tons were bought in at 1s to 1s 1d for very low to good reboiled; good, 1s 6d per lb.

SHELLS.—Tortoise sold at high rates for 17 cases: Singapore, in sorts to fine, 22s to 25s per lb. Green small shells taken in at 2d to 4d each; and Panama mother of pearl, 24s per cwt.

HEMP.—Manilla continues firm at the rates of last week. Clean Petersburg, influenced by the continental accounts, is held for rather more money. There has been a steady inquiry for jute at full prices.

METALS still maintain the same steady tone noticed for some time past, and Scotch pig iron has further advanced 6s, the quotation for mixed numbers being 81s to 82s this morning. Copper is 1d higher for sheet, and other kinds in proportion. Tin has been quiet, with scarcely any business to report in East India this week. Banca still held at 120s. Spelter also is inactive at 21 1/2s per ton on the spot. Lead meets with a steady inquiry for export.

PLUMBAGO was taken in at 9s to 12s for low to good Ceylon, and dusty Spanish black lead at 5s per cwt.

OILS.—With a good supply of linseed, and some speculators' oil rather pressing for sale, prices have given way 3d to 6d, the market being quiet at 39s 3d to 29s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is firmer at 41s 6d and 39s 6d for refined and brown respectively. In most kinds of fish transactions are quite devoid of interest. Pale seal and cod are held firmly at the late improvement. Spermin is steady, but not active for the season. Cocoa-nut and palm are unaltered, but the latter is quiet at 41s. There appear to be few buyers of olive even at lower rates.

LINSEED.—Prices are steady as last quoted. Black Sea and East India, 53s to 54s 6d on the spot; the former, for late shipment, 55s to 56s per quarter. Linseed cakes go off well at extreme rates: fine English, 10s 5s to 10s 10s per ton.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is scarce in the absence of further arrivals, and 14s the nearest value. Spirits dull: English, 56s to 57s; American drawn, 58s per cwt.

TALLOW.—Prices have fluctuated but little this week, the large imports checking any further upward movement. This morning 1s sort Petersburg Y.C. was quoted 55s 6d; for arrival to the end of the year, 55s 3d; in the first three months of next year, 56s per cwt. Shipments from St Petersburg continue much larger than in the former last season; but, taking into consideration the certainty of short supplies from all other places, the deficiency of home melted, our increased deliveries, and still moderate stock, the market is in a firm position.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Nov. 7.

	1851	1852	1853
Stock this day	60,834	52,696	20,131
Delivered last week	2,087	2,887	2,361
Do. since 1st June	41,568	39,021	48,231
Arrived last week	7,954	4,812	9,880
Do. since 1st June	74,938	31,092	54,047
Price of Y C on the spot	37s 3d	42s 3d to 43s 6d	55s 9d to 56s
Do, town	39s 6d	43s	58s 6d

POSTSCRIPT FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was firm to-day, and the sales of British amounted to 638 casks, or 2,158 for the week, at the extreme rates of last Friday to 6d advance. Mauritius—2,762 bags found buyers at a rise of 6d, the demand being steady: good brown to good yellow, 31s to 36s; dark low, 26s 6d; crystallised yellow, 34s to 37s. Bengal—1,774 bags were offered, and brought 6d advance for Benares. Foreign—To-day a cargo of 650 cases white Bahia brought 22s 9d, and one of brown at 20s 6d for the Continent, with 500 chests yellow Havana on the spot at 37s 6d.

COFFEE.—No public sales were held, but privately 1,000 bags good ordinary Ceylon changed hands at 46s 6d.

RICE.—2,581 bags good to fine pinky Madras all sold at and after the sale at 13s to 13s 6d, being previous rates. 820 bags Bengal sold from 16s to 16s 6d; one lot 16s, for good white.

SPICES.—26 cases brown nutmegs were chiefly bought in at 2s 3d to 2s 4d, and 10 chests Dutch seconds at 2s 10d for low small to good brown. 32 bales cassia vera went at 65s. 204 bags pimento were held at 6d, and taken in at that price. 170 cases Cochín ginger, were chiefly taken in at 42s to 50s. 270 bags small and ordinary part sold at 37s to 38s, and 70 bags African in bond 23s 6d for sound.

TEA.—13,581 pkgs were offered in public sale to-day, and half sold at full prices. Good to fine congou went from 1s 6d to 1s 9 1/2d; fine hysons, 2s 2d to 2s 2 1/2d. Greens were bought in freely above the former value.

SHELLAC.—114 cases brought 44s to 48s 6d for common livery to fair native orange.

IVORY.—The public sales went off with extreme heaviness, and a portion of the quantity offered only found buyers.

HORNS.—Madras deer sold at 21s 6d to 22s per cwt; Cape ox and saw 74s per 123.



INDIA RUBBER.—The sales of 80 pkgs Para went off at full prices. 11d paid for E.I. by private treaty.

TARRANTS.—Operto grey went at 125s to 135s.

WHALEBONE.—Polar sold at 206s, Southern 175s per ton.

OLDS.—100 tons seal were chiefly taken in: yellow to pale, 36s to 39s; brown, 34s to 36s. 5 tons cod, 36s 5s per ton. 38 hds ground nut, 48s to 50s to 44s 10s per ton. 67 casks palm, 36s to 41s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The public sales went off flatly at 6d to 1s decline. 257 casks Australia barely half sold: beef, 52s 6d to 54s 6d; sheep, 50s 6d to 56s. 208 casks South American, 53s to 55s 2d, part sold. Town tallow 56s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is very dull and lower for middling qualities; brown lumps 43s 6d; treacle 19s to 22s. The bonded remains without any alteration. A few sales have been made in Dutch and Belgian crushed at 37s to 28s 3d.

GREEN FRUIT.—An improved demand exists for all kinds. Madeira oranges have sold freely. A parcel sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale sustained the price obtained last week. Some pine apples sent as specimen of the growth at Madeira afford a proof that the fruit can be cultivated with advantage for consumption in this country. Black Spanish nuts are 2s per bri lower. The shipment of Lisbon grapes has ceased after an unusually short supply.

DRY FRUIT.—The market continues in a state of inaction; all articles seem to be above the ideas of the trade, who, however, have unusually low stocks of every description and must soon come forward to buy. Clearances consequently are small.

SEEDS.—A steady trade in all seeds at unaltered quotations, with a better supply.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is evidently a better feeling in the English wool market than has of late been observable, although prices remain without alteration, and are considerably lower in the trade than the same can be purchased of the growers. Thus every sale made is at a serious loss, without any prospect of replacing. Nothing but firmness on the part of the stapler can obtain this unpleasant state of things.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales are going off at the same dull rate and low prices as stated last week, and no signs of improvement.

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

HEMP.—A few transactions this week, but the price terminates as last week 5s for clean.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been almost confined to home trade descriptions, and to a limited extent. Prices remain very firm.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—During the last week the transactions in leather have still been of a limited character. The supply of all descriptions of goods was abundant at Leadenhall on Tuesday, and although buyers were more numerous the business done was not extensive. Good common hides, East India kips, and heavy calf-skins continue to be the articles most in request. In prices there was scarcely any alteration.

METALS.—Copper has advanced in price 1d per lb, and a good demand continued at the advance. Tin is not so brisk, and prices for foreign have slightly given way. Spelter has been more required for, and large speculative purchases for forward delivery have been made. Iron—Manufactured of all descriptions is in great demand. Scotch pigs have again advanced in price, and there are purchasers still at the extreme rate. Other metals quiet.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Town tallow, Fat by disto, Russian candle, Melted stuff, Rough ditto, Graves, Good drags.

PROVISIONS.

The demand for Irish butter more active, particularly for the finer sorts, which are making a shilling or two more. The supply of Friesland short, demand good. The bacon market dull, 42s obtained with difficulty, and then only for favourite shippers. The supply of Hamburg very small; 59s top price.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with 5 columns: Stock, Ivory, Stock, Bacon, Deliveries. Rows for 1851, 1852, 1853 and Arrivals for the Past Week.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were seasonably good. The total supply was 7,712 head, against 6,117 do. in the corresponding period in 1852, 7,602 in 1851, 6,973 in 1850, 4,412 in 1849, 4,085 in 1848, and 4,950 in 1847.

We were well supplied with foreign stock to-day, but its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were rather on the increase, and in improved condition. The attendance of both town and country butchers being good, the beef trade ruled steady. In some instances the medium breeds were 2d per 8 lbs higher than on this day so might. Otherwise the beef trade was firm, and last week's currency was well supported. The best Scotch sold at 4s 4d per 8 lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 3,090 short-horns. From all other quarters the arrivals were very limited. With sheep we were seasonably well supplied, and their general weight improved to some extent. Prime breeds moved off steadily at very full prices; but most other breeds sold slowly, and last week's currency was barely supported. There was a good inquiry for calves, the supply of which was moderate, at prices fully equal to those of Friday.

SUPPLIES.

Table with 3 columns: Nov. 10, 1851; Nov. 8, 1852; Nov. 7, 1853. Rows for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, for which the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the prices of Monday of 2d per 8 lbs. The supply of sheep was limited. All breeds were in good request, at full currencies. The best old Downs sold readily at 5s per 5 lbs. There was less inquiry for calves. In their quotations, however, no change took place.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scotch, etc., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lambs, Total supply—Beasts, sheep, 460; calves, 350; pigs, 420.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets having fallen off, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices are well supported.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—The trade ruled steady, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, middling, prime, Large pork, Small pork.

HOP MARKETS.

Borough, Monday, Nov. 7.—Our market remains about the same, and all fine samples fully maintain their value at the annexed currency:—Mid and East Kents, 15s to 20s; Weald of Kents, 12s to 13s; Sussex pockets, 10s to 12s.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—Fine hops are in good request, and last week's prices are well supported. Low and inferior kinds are neglected. The old duty has been declared at 152,677. This week's imports are 409 bales from Antwerp, 338 ditto from Hamburg, 175 ditto from Ostend, and 18 ditto from Rotterdam. New Mid and East Kent pockets, 15s to 20s; New Weald of Kents, 11s to 13s 13s; New Sussex, 10s to 12s per cwt.

HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1853, distinguishing the districts, and the old from the new duty:—Barnstable, 19s 0s 6d; Canterbury, 6s 4d 7s 7d; Derby, 5s 11s 8d; Essex, 7s 0d 4s 11d; Gloucester, 4s 6s 8d; Hants, 8s 0s 4s 9d; Hereford, 14s 3s 14s 5d; Isle of Wight, 4s 6s 7s 9d; Leicester, 5s 3s 9d; Lincoln, 10s 1s 7d; Middlesex, 3s 0s 11d; Northampton, 5s 0s 3d; Oxford, 7s 10d; Reading, 7s 13s 8d; Rochester, 11s 15s 19s 3d; Sheffield, 2s 4s 7d; Stourbridge, 2s 8s 14s 7d; Suffolk, 7s 4s 10s 10d; Surrey, 4s 6s 7d; Sussex, 7s 0s 11d 5s 8d; Wales, Middle, 5s 12s 2d; Ware, 4s 1s 2d; Worcester, 3s 2s 4s 1s 3d; total, 278,799 7s 11d. Old duty at 112-20d per lb, 152,677 6s 4d; raw duty at 2-20d, 112,818 4s 7d; additional duty of 5 per cent., per Act 3 Vict., cap 17, 13,974 12s 11d; total, 278,799 17s 11d.—Inland Revenue office, Somerset house, 7th November, 1853.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 7.—This market to-day was well supplied with both home and foreign produce, but particularly the former, as large quantities continue to arrive from Scotland. Trade rather brisk, at the annexed quotations:—Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 160s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Nov. 10.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, and a fair demand at the undermentioned prices:—Shaws, from 120s to 140s; Regents, 160s to 180s; Foreign, 140s to 160s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 110s to 112s; inferior ditto, 85s to 90s; superior clover, 124s to 126s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 35s to 42s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, and a good trade at the annexed quotations:—Old hay, 100s to 115s; new ditto, 70s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 126s; new ditto, 90s to 100s; straw, 35s to 42s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 7.—Bate's West Hartley 19s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 21s—Carr's Hartley 20s 6d—Craikwood Hartley 20s—Davison's West Hartley 20s—Hasting's Hartley 21s—Hedley's Hartley 19s 6d—Holywell 22s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s 6d—North Percy Hartley 19s 6d—South Peareth 20s—Stobart's Tees Hartley 19s—Tanfield Moor 20s—Tanfield Moor Bute 20s 3d—West Hartley 21s—Wylam 21s 6d—Bell's Primrose 19s—Eoen Main 23s 3d—Cwm Garnant Stone 35s—Derwentwater West Hartley 20s 6d—Garforth Steam 18s—Watney's Anthracite 35s. Walls-end—Acorn Close 20s 6d—Clenell 20s—Gosforth 22s 3d—Hedley 22s 6d—Lawsan 21s 9d—Northumberland 20s 9d—Ridell 22s 3d—Bell 23s 6d—Belmont 23s 6d—Braddy 23s—Herton 24s 6d—Haswell 24s 6d—Kepler Grange 23s 9d—Lambton 24s 3d—Lumley 24s 9d—Pensher 32s 9d—Russell's Hutton 23s 6d—Stewart's 24s—Cassop 23s 6d—East Thronley 29s 3d—Hartlepool 22s 6d—Heugh Hall 23s 6d—Kelloe 24s—South Hartlepool 23s 6d—South Kelloe 23s 6d—Tees 24s 6d—Trimdon Hartlepool 23s 6d—South Durham 22s 6d. Ships at market, 97; sold, 85.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.—Cragwo 4 Hartley 19s—Davison's West Hartley 30s—Holywell 23s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s—Ravenworth West Hartley 19s 9d—Walker Primrose 20s—West Tanfield 19s 6d. Walls-end—Clark 23s—Clenell 20s—Hutton 24s 6d—Haswell 24s 6d—Kepler 23s 9d—Cassop 24s—Hartlepool 23s 6d—Richardson's Tees 22s—Coopen 20s—Cwm Garnant Stone 35s—Watney's Anthracite 35s. Ships at market, 29; sold, 23.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

METALS. FRIDAY EVENING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The price of manufactured iron is generally well maintained, and for some descriptions higher prices are demanded, with a large business doing. For Scotch pig iron there has also been a considerable inquiry during the week, and the late advance has been well supported.

The price of copper has this week been advanced 1d per lb for manufactured, 4 10s per ton for tile, with a firm market. Lead is also in good demand at previous rates. Other metals without much change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, Oct. 29, 1853.

CORN continued quiet, till the last few days, during which about 40,000 chest wheat have been taken on the spot and on contract—3 1/4 ro (9 ro 6) being paid for a fine parcel on the spot.

DEALS nominal. FLAX.—Without transactions: there is still something remaining in second hands, but only trifles in first hands.

HEMP.—Only trifles have been doing on the spot at our quotations. Of about 40,000 pods on the spot and expected per rail, the holders are ready sellers, but do not get offers. On contract the purchases are said to amount to 2,000 tons, in all, mostly at 9l to 90 ro for clean, 86, 85, and 89 ro for outshot and half-clean.

LINSEED.—Considerable business is reported in seed on the spot, with granary room for the winter, but particulars are not known.

POTASHES.—The advance has continued, and 56 ro has been paid.

TALLOW.—The purchases during the fortnight have reached 9,000 to 10,000 casks, at prices declining to 146 ro, and again advancing to 154 ro on the spot, paid this morning, and 152 ro for 300 casks expected by rail. The whole of the tallow expected by water has arrived, and the quantity on the wharf in first hands is reduced to about 700 casks, but a few parcels may still come down per rail; and some of the late purchases are not yet shipped off.

WEATHER very mild, with west wind, and no appearance of frost.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.—For deals, 140s per std hd; hemp, 95s to 100s per ton; linseed, 12s 6d per quarter; tallow, 8s per ton; wheat, 13s 6d per quarter.

SHIPPED FROM THE WAREHOUSES UP TO OCT. 16.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1852, 1853, 1852, 1853. Rows include Flax, Seed and Grain, Linseed, Wheat, Rye, Flour, Barley, Oats, Tow and Codilla, Hemp, Clean, Outshot, Half-clean, Total, Codilla.

\* Exclusive of 3,700 cks wintered in ships.



STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 5, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 5 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 Plantations.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	85,723	78,719	83,517	73,115	21,462	17,614
East India	40,361	36,369	44,976	43,701	18,280	14,491
Mauritius	27,229	35,484	24,687	33,426	8,319	6,564
Foreign	...	...	17,294	27,866	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,313</b>	<b>147,402</b>	<b>170,474</b>	<b>178,111</b>	<b>48,061</b>	<b>38,759</b>

  

Foreign Sugar	Imported		Exported		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
America, Siam, & Manila	5,730	4,096	2,322	3,169	7,057	3,961
Havana	13,49	26,885	7,212	4,018	16,281	17,112
Porto Rico	9,583	4,728	1,131	822	2,317	2,530
Brazil	4,806	12,380	6,064	6,067	9,345	7,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,399</b>	<b>47,899</b>	<b>16,729</b>	<b>14,076</b>	<b>35,663</b>	<b>31,496</b>

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
 From the British Possessions in America ..... 22 10 per cent.  
 Mauritius ..... 22 11  
 East India ..... 22 10  
 The average price of the three is ..... 22 10

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	4,832	5,225	6,736   4,915   2,570   1,824

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	2,168,580	1,829,205	1,044,729	1,174,500	226,685	1,019,105	1,539,405	912,240
E. India	201,195	135,945	274,095	161,910	53,505	6,930	116,370	106,335
Foreign	20,790	33,615	31,605	42,325	6,750	2,160	65,680	65,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,389,565</b>	<b>1,998,765</b>	<b>1,349,829</b>	<b>1,378,735</b>	<b>286,940</b>	<b>1,026,295</b>	<b>1,741,455</b>	<b>1,084,375</b>

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	22,571	31,450	2,403	3,382
Foreign	4,806	6,895	3,155	3,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,377</b>	<b>38,345</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>6,972</b>

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	17,784	10,954	4,394	5,002
Ceylon	217,173	192,185	29,415	64,693
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,957</b>	<b>203,139</b>	<b>33,809</b>	<b>69,695</b>

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British E.I.	17,658	29,029	7,232	4,564	14,917	18,935	13,781	16,836
Foreign E.I.	1,971	3,274	993	1,008	1,019	1,928	1,315	2,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,629</b>	<b>32,303</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>15,936</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>15,096</b>	<b>19,723</b>

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	183	253	8	13	181	224	37	120
Black	1,458	1,577	335	1,034	1,069	1,198	1,754	1,550

NUTMEGS.

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	1,210	1,669	225	217	974	1,212	1,000	1,222
CAS. LIG.	5,687	1,849	3,449	1,296	1,813	2,844	1,947	2,19
CINNAMON.	5,299	4,961	4,041	4,688	819	871	3,620	3,001

PIMENTO.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	14,853	12,578	10,004	10,492	4,405	4,212	2,485	2,945

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL	12,753	5,403	...	...	9,183	10,805	12,349	7,324
LAC DYE	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
LOGWOOD	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
FUSTIC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Subjoined are the railway calls for the month of November, so far as they have yet been advertised. They amount to 1,262,264 against 623,537 in the corresponding month of last year, but this increase arises from a payment of 1,000,000 on the Paris and Strasburg shares, of which probably not a twentieth part is held in England. The total called during the first eleven months of 1853 has been 10,930,827 against 7,261,659 in the same period of 1852:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	15	0 5 0	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
*East Indian Extension U. I. allotment	1	Deposit	3 0 0	unknown	unknown
*Maria Antonia	21	29 0 0	3 6 8	8,000	18,666
*Paris and Strasburg new	12	Deposit	4 0 0	250,000	1,000,000
Peoples	23	3 10 0	3 0 0	7,000	14,000
*Sambre and Meuse, Pref.					
4 per cent.	1	4 0 0	3 0 0	6,925	12,850
Shrewsbury and Hereford	1	9 0 0	1 0 0	29,710	29,710
South Wales, Guaranteed 4 per cent.	10	5 0 0	4 0 0	unknown	unknown
South Wales, Guaranteed 4 1/2 per cent.	1	Deposit	5 0 0	...	...
<b>Total called in 1853</b>					<b>1,262,264</b>

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

GREAT NORTHERN.—CHRISTMAS DIVIDEND.—The following estimate of the probable dividend for the current half is by a very competent hand:—  
 Published traffic to 31st Oct., deducting four days, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th of June ..... 297,769  
 Ten weeks to 31st December, at 15,000 a week ..... 150,000  
 Balance per last account ..... 1,065  
**Total** ..... 448,834  
 EXPENSES.  
 Maintenance of way, locomotive power, &c., at 45 per cent., same as last, 212,000; East Lincolnshire rent and interest as in last, 19,451; navigation as in last, 12,156; mortgage interest, 59,495; preference stock, 65,073 ..... 358,119  
 Leaving applicable to dividend ..... 100,715

Now, 107,500 pays 4 1/2 per cent. But 4 1/2 per cent. gives 11s 3d on 251 shares; 8s 9d on B ditto, at the rate of 7 per cent.; and 2s 6d on A ditto. It must be observed that the B shares will have to receive a dividend at this rate of 7 per cent. for this half, having only received at the rate of 5 per cent. for last half. According to this the A shares will begin to receive a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.  
 EAST INDIAN.—We understand the sum actually paid up on the new shares of the Amalgamated East Indian Railway Company is about 150,000 only. As the total amount of the first call would be 800,000, and as the last day allowed for paying up expired more than a week ago, it follows that this company has not succeeded in obtaining one-fifth of the capital requisite for carrying out the important project of the connection of Upper India with Bengal and Calcutta by means of railways. It will be recollected that the entire amount of the new capital of this company is to be 8,000,000, in 400,000 shares of 20l each, upon which the East India Company have given a guarantee of 4 1/2 per cent.

EASTERN COUNTIES AND EASTERN UNION.—The amalgamation of the Eastern Counties and Eastern Union line is already completed—the terms being a compromise between the extreme demands hitherto made by either party.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.—The railway market was buoyant in the earlier hours of business, but the highest prices were not supported throughout the day. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies there was not much activity, although in some cases a further tendency to improvement was noticeable. No great alteration took place in mining descriptions, those connected with the West Indies continuing extremely heavy. Metals left off 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Sue River, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, par to 1/2 pm.  
 TUESDAY, NOV. 8.—The railway market presented no material variation, but prices were on the average well supported. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was general steadiness, although the transactions were not extensive. Mining descriptions continue to show heaviness. Metals left off 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Sue River, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/4 to 1/2 pm.  
 WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—The railway market was steady at the commencement of business, but the fall in Consols produced an immediate reaction, and prices at the close were generally lower. In some cases the decline was equal to 1l and 12s per share. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies were not particularly affected, quotations remaining on the average well supported. Mining descriptions presented no remarkable alteration with the exception of Metals, which were rather higher. The latest prices of the West India mines were Metals, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Sue River, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/4 to 1/2 pm.  
 THURSDAY, NOV. 10.—The railway market, considering the fluctuations which occurred in English securities, was well supported to-day, and prices showed increased firmness towards the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the operations were not extensive, and quotations presented little alteration. Mining descriptions were heavy, particularly those connected with West India undertakings. Metals were last quoted 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; Sue River, 1/4 to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/4 to 1/2 pm.  
 FRIDAY, NOV. 11.—The railway share market has been without any material variation, and the business doing is limited. French shares have been dull. The gold mine shares are quieter. Waller mine have improved to 1/2. The Australian joint stock bank shares are rather lower. The land companies' shares have been depressed.



The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London prices (T, F, M, F).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Dividends per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles open in 1853 and 1852.



COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

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

Ashea duty free

First sort Pot. U.S. p cwt 25 0 21 0
Montreal 22 0 31 0
First sort Pearl, U.S. 23 6 23 0
Montreal 23 4 23 0

Cocoa duty 1d p lb.

West India per cwt 30 0 41 0
Guayaquil 28 0 35 0
Brazil 25 0 30 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, good middling
to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0
to fine ord to mid 50 0 55 0

Berice and Demerara 0 0 0 0
Mocha, garbled 60 0 76 0
ugarboid 45 0 55 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd 45 0 47 0
plantation, good mid.
to fine 59 0 75 0

fine ord. to middling 52 0 58 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel. 50 0 53 0
pale and mixed 45 0 49 0

Suatra and Padang 42 0 44 0
Madras and Tellicherry 43 0 60 0
Malabar and Mysore 44 0 51 0
St Domingo 45 0 46 0

Brazil, ord t fine ord 43 0 47 0
fine fine ord to gd mid 48 0 54 0
Costa Rica 47 0 70 0
Havana and Cuba, mid.
to fine 58 0 65 0

fine and fine fine ord 45 0 54 0
ord and good ord 41 0 45 0
Porto Rico & La Guaya 47 0 65 0

Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 0 26 0 48
Bongal 0 24 0 39
Madras 0 24 0 44

Pernam 0 0 0 0
Bowed Georgia 0 55 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

COCHINEAL
Honduras silver p b 3 0 4 0
black 4 6 6 3

Mexican silver 4 1 4 5
black 4 0 5 0

LAC DYE
DT 2 0 2 4
B Mizapore 1 10 1 11

TURMERIC
Bengal per cwt 10 0 12 0
Java and Madras 9 0 12 0

China 0 0 0 0
TERRA JAPONICA
Cutch 50 0 53 6

Gambler 33 0 0 0
DYEWOODS duty free
SABAL WOOD per ton 0 0 0 0

CAMWOOD 20 0 24 0
FUSTIC, Cuba 9 10 10 0
Jamaica 5 10 6 0

Savanna 5 10 6 0
St Domingo 5 0 0 0
Zants 7 10 9 0

Logwood, Campeachy 7 5 7 10
Honduras 5 10 5 15
Jamaica 5 0 5 5

St Domingo 3 15 4 0
NICOTIANA WOOD
Lima 16 10 17 15

solid 1 0 15 0
small and middling 8 0 12 0

REF SAUNDERS 6 10 7 7
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas 14 0 17 0

FRUIT—Almonds

Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, 1 2 2 2
new 0 0 0 0

old 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond 2 8 2 9
bitter 0 0 0 0

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

old 4 15 5 10
Patras, old 4 5 5 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt
Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 18 4 0

Spanish 0 0 0 0
Pears duty 15s per cwt
French 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0
Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 7 1 13

Raisins duty 10s per cwt
Doria, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Valencia, new 2 7 2 10
Smyrna, black 1 16 2 5

red and Eleme 2 6 2 13
Sultana new 4 5 4 16

Muscato 3 10 4 10
Flax duty free
Riga, P T R, per ton 0 0 0 0

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0
2 head 0 0 0 0

Friesland 35 0 52 0
Hemp duty free
St Petersburg, clean.
now 36 0 36 10

outshot 35 0 35 10
half cleaned 34 10 0 0

Riga, Rhine 29 0 0 0
Manilla, free 43 0 46 6

East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0
Jute 30 0 24 0

HIDES—Ox & Cow, per h

B A and M Vid. dry 0 5 0 8
Do. & B Grande, salted 0 4 0 5

Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7
drysalted 0 4 0 4

Rio, dry 0 5 0 7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6

Cape, salted 0 3 0 5
New South Wales 0 3 0 4

New York 0 0 0 0
East India 0 4 0 10

Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 10
S America Horse, p hide 6 0 6 6

German 0 6 0 9
Indigo duty free
Bengal per h 5 0 8 0

Onde 2 6 4 3
Madras 1 6 4 8

Kupah 2 3 5 9
Manilla 0 0 0 0

Spanish 2 3 6 8
Caracca 0 0 0 0
Leather per h
Crop Hides 30 to 45 B 1 1 1 3

do 30 65 1 4 1 6
English Butts 16 14 1 2 1 7

do 28 36 1 3 1 11
Foreign do 16 25 1 3 1 5

do 28 36 1 4 1 7
Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 10

do 40 60 1 4 2 2
do 80 100 1 3 1 7

Dressing Hides 1 1 1 4
Shaved do 1 3 1 6

Horse Hides, English 0 9 1 0
do Spanish, per hide 0 9 15 0

Kips, Petersburg, p h 1 2 1 6
do East India 0 11 1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. h 1 0 0 0
Bottoms 1 2 0 0

Old 0 11 0 0
Tough cake, p ton 116 10 0 0

Tile 0 116 10 0 0
IRON per ton
Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0

Nail rods 9 15 0 0
Hoops 11 5 11 10

Sheets 12 5 12 10
Fig. No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0
Fig. No. 1, Clyde 3 17 0 0

Swedish, in bond 12 0 0 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 23 5 0 0

sheet 23 0 0 0
red lead 23 0 0 0

white do 27 0 0 0
patent shot 25 10 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 21 0 0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kg 16 0 17 0

in faggots 0 0 0 0
SPELTER, for, per ton 21 17 22 2

TIN duty free
English blocks, p ton 122 0 0 0

bars 123 0 0 0
Banca, in bond, nom. 119 0 0 0

Straits do 116 10 0 0
TIN PLATES, per box
Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 32s 6d

Coke, 1 C 28s 0 28s 6
Molasses duty S.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d
Patent 19 6 22 0

B. P. West India 17 6 18 6
Oils—Fish
Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 29 0 39 5

Yellow 35 0 35 0
Sperm 56 10 58 0

Head matter 58 0 58 0
Cod 34 15 35 0

South Sea 42 0 42 10
Olive, Gallipoli, per tun 65 10 65 0

Spanish and Sicily 61 10 62 0
Palm 41 0 41 10

Cocoa Nut 45 0 46 10
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgun) 41 0 41 10

Linseed 39 5 39 10
Black Sea per q 53 0 53 6d

St Petersburg Morskank 11 6 53 0
Do cake (English) p h 10 6 10 10

do Foreign 9 5 11 10
Rape, do 8 10 6 25

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford 94 0 95 0d
Carlow 96 0 100 0

Cork 96 0 0 0
Limerick 90 0 94 0

Friesland, fresh 108 0 0 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine 94 0 0 0

Leer 99 0 0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf 62 0 0 0

Limerick 60 0 0 0
Hams—Westphalia 0 0 0 0

Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 76 0 0 0

Cork and Belfast do 72 0 74 0
Firk and keg Irish 64 0 66 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0
Cask do 60 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 0 0 0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p t 125 0 140 0

Inferior 100 0 0 0
Cheese—Edam 52 0 54 0

Gouda 48 0 54 0
Canter 25 0 32 0

American 36 0 60 0
Rice duty 4d p cwt.
Carolina per cwt 22 0 27 0

Bengal, yellow & white 12 0 16 0
Madras 12 0 14 0

Seeds

Caraway, new p cwt 40 8 44 0
Canary per qr 70 0 75 0

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

Coriander 10 0 14 0
Linseed, foreign per qr 45 0 58 0

English 56 0 58 0
Mustard, br. p bush 8 0 12 0

white 16 0 20 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs 230 0 232 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per h 17 0 19 6
Cossimbuzar 13 0 17 6

Gonates 12 6 16 0
Comercoolly 13 6 50 0

Baulah, &c. 11 0 15 6
China, Taitice 17 6 21 6

RAW—White Novils 21 0 36 0
Fossombrome 27 0 30 6

Bologna 23 0 24 0
Friuli 21 0 25 6

Royal 22 0 23 0
Do superior 24 0 26 6

Bergam 24 0 29 6
Milan 24 0 29 6

GRAPEVINES

Piedmont, 22-24 35 0 37 0
Do 24-28 32 0 33 0

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 35 0 36 0
Do 24-26 29 6 30 6

Do 28-32 28 6 29 6
TRANS—Milan, 22-24 30 6 31 0

Do 24-28 28 0 29 0
BRUTIAS—Shortree! 0 0 0 0

Long do 0 0 0 0
PRUNES 11 9 13 0

SPICES, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar, p lb 0 46 0 5
Eastern 3 42 0 45

white 0 8 1 6
PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid.
and good 0 6 0 6d

CINNAMON duty 2s per lb
Caylon, 1, 2, 3 1 2 4

Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 8
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty
1d per lb, p cwt 35 0 145 0

CLOVES, duty 6d
Amboyna and Ben-
coloon p lb 0 8 1 1

Bourbon and Zanzibar 2 7 0 7 1/2
GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s
East India com. p cwt 19 0 20 6

African 19 6 20 0
MACIS, duty 1s
1 and 2 p lb 2 9 3 6

NUTMEGS, duty 1s
2 4 8 0
Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall,
For. 15s
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,
per gal 3 6 3 10

30 to 35 4 2 4 6
fine marks 4 8 5 8

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 11 3 0
30 to 40 3 7 3 10

Leeward I., P to 5 O P 2 7 2 8
East India, proof 2 6 2 7

Brandy duty 15s p gal
1847, p 8 10 hds 9
Vintage of 1848 8 8 8 10

1st brands 1849 8 6 8 8
1850 8 5 8 7

1851 8 4 8 6
Geneva, common 2 9 3 0
Fine 3 4 3 6

Corn spirits, duty paid 11 0 0 0
Malt spirits, ditto 11 6 13 0

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt,
For. 12s, 13s, or 14s
British plantation, yellow 23 6 28 6

brown 20 0 23 6
Mauritius, yellow 22 6 27 0

brown 16 0 22 2
Bengal, crys., good yellow
and white 28 0 32 0

Benares, grey and white 24 6 30 6
Date, yellow 20 0 26 6

ord to fine brown 15 0 20 0
Penang, grey and white 23 6 26 6

brown and yellow 17 0 23 0
Madras, grainy yellow and
white 24 0 31 0

brown and soft yellow 18 0 23 0
Siam and China, white 22 0 28 2

brown and yellow 17 0 21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey 20 0 21 0

brown 17 0 19 8
Java, grey and white 24 0 27 0

brown and yellow 18 0 23 6
Havana, white 27 0 31 0

brown and yellow 19 0 26 6
Brazil, grey and white 21 0 26 0

brown and yellow 16 0 21 0
Porto Rico, mu-cov. ord.
brown to fine 18 0 25 0

REFINED duty Br. 13s 4d,
For. 17s 4d
Bounty in B-ship, per cent, refined 12s 6d,
basterds 10s
Doloaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 6d 31s 0d

Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 45 6 49 0
Tillers, equal to stand 45 6 47 0

Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 43 6 0 0
Wet lumps 41 0 42 0

Pieces 26 0 40 0
Basterds 27 0 35 0

Treacle 19 0 22 0
In 6d, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0

6 lb loaves 37 0 40 0
10 lb do 36 0 39 0

14 lb do 36 0 0 0
Tillers, 20 to 25 lb 24 0 0 0

Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 23 6 31 0
Crushed 21 6 0 0

SUGAR—REF. cont. pds

Dutch superior 31 0 0 0
No. 1 29 6 0 0

No. 2 and 3 26 0 28 0
Belgian crushed, No. 1 26 0 0 0

No. 2 27 6 0 0
Pices, No. 1 25 6 20 0

Basterds 23 0 0 0
Treacle 18 0 19 0

Tallow

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

St Petersburg, lat Y C 23 0 55 0
N. S. Wales 23 0 55 0

Tar—Stockholm, p bri 19 0 19 8
Archangel 22 0 23 0

Tea duty 1s 10d per lb

Congon, com to but mid, 6d
ra. str. and str. blk. 1s 1 0 1 1

fine 1 0 1 1
Souchong, but mid to 1 0 1 1

Pekoe, flowery 1 4 4 8
orange 0 0 0 0

scented 1 2 2 2
Oolong 1 0 2 0

Hyson Skin 0 10 1 0
Twanay 1 0 1 2

Hyson, common 1 4 1 5
middling to good 1 0 1 1

fine 2 0 2 0
Young Hyson, Canton 1 1 2 4

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

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 6 3 6
Imperial 1 0 2 0

Timber

Duty, foreign to 6d, B.P. 1s per load.
Danizic and Memel fir 50 0 20 90 0

Riga 50 0 95 0
Swedish 75 0 90 0

Canada red pine 75 0 95 0
yellow pine 80 0 90 0

New Brunswick do, large 65 0 95 0
do, small 65 0 70 0

Quebec oak 130 0 140 0
Baltic 95 0 130 0

African—duty free 160 0 200 0
Indian teak duty free 270 0 300 0

Waincocks logs, 18ft. each 83 6 120 0
Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load.
Norway per 120 of 12ft. 232 0 30 0

Swedish 14ft 24 30 0
Russia, Petersburg standard 15 31

Canada lat pine 15 30 0
2nd 15 16 0



ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Nine Months ended October 10, 1853.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Imports into the United Kingdom.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.		Imports into the United Kingdom.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....												
Cows .....	27,932	32,940										
Calves .....	17,540	21,406										
Sheep .....	20,581	20,708										
Lambs .....	144,722	135,634										
Swine and Hogs .....	11,825	6,259										
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	7,890	6,200										
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	50,603	88,379										
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal .....	1,424	1,200										
Brimstone .....	302,342	297,990										
Caoutchouc .....	38,252	30,193										
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	553,016	697,593										
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....	12,409	13,559										
Cocoa .....	62,086	42,680										
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe .....	5,271,395	84,028										
Imported from other Parts .....	33,883,344	5,929,614										
Total of Coffee .....	6,916,179	28,810,225										
Corn:—Wheat .....	40,799,523	42,432,979										
Barley .....	1,994,734	3,770,920										
Oats .....	474,174	722,566										
Rye .....	850,479	778,364										
Peas .....	5,591	73,934										
Indian Corn, or Maize .....	51,504	57,680										
Buckwheat .....	281,840	274,087										
Beer or Biscuits .....	1,006,239	1,408,062										
Malt .....	5,021	7,050										
Total of Grain .....	4,669,582	7,093,453										
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	3,196,231	3,800,747										
Barley Meal .....	179	47										
Oatmeal .....	391	619										
Rye Meal .....	75	11										
Pea Meal .....	14	11										
Indian Corn Meal .....	688	1,291										
Buckwheat Meal .....	9	19										
Total of Flour and Meal .....	3,197,587	3,802,745										
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	5,583,196	8,183,956										
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....												
East India Piece Goods .....	199,255	308,166										
Other Articles .....	90,624	133,138										
Cotton Manufacture, wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853...value £	251,832	326,953										
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.:—Fringe...lbs	20,982	19,548										
Gloves .....	...	11,478										
Stockings and Socks .....	...	6,700										
Other articles .....	...	101,594										
Cotton Yarn .....	...	9,248										
Do .....	512,779	774,932										
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	52,259	77,715										
Indigo .....	14,930	6,700										
Lac-dye .....	69,212	51,098										
Logwood .....	9,749	12,507										
Madder .....	12,931	16,675										
Madder Root .....	55,869	84,092										
Shumac .....	129,618	149,330										
Terra Japonica .....	5,741	7,824										
Cutch .....	2,175	2,784										
Valonia .....	1,515	185										
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....	10,053	11,217										
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.: By weight...lbs	58,052	58,663										
By Value .....	...	9,893										
Flax, Dressed .....	...	13,225										
Undressed .....	...	22,719										
Tow or Codilla of Flax .....	971,738	1,038,126										
Fruits: viz.—Currants .....	184,016	184,539										
Lemons and Oranges: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....	2,037	15,214										
Ditto .....	315,076	218,810										
Ditto: Entered from June 11, 1853 .....	58,978	32,018										
Raisins .....	5,229	2,164										
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders .....	78,078	153,780										
Plate Glass .....	10,661	18,259										
Ditto .....	115,129	53,648										
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	...	76,912										
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass .....	42,055	38,257										
Grand total Glass .....	414,952	466,903										
Total of all Articles .....	324,782	324,782										
Grand total .....	388,364	388,364										

\* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, Free.



Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
Guano.....tons	111,471	80,117	Free	Free	Oil—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti...tuns	13,433	15,175	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed.....cwt	3,454	18,625	—	—	Palm.....cwt	313,273	479,809	—	—
Hemp, undressed.....cwt	798,057	548,362	—	—	Cocoa-nut.....cwt	72,688	112,505	—	—
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp.....cwt	798,057	17,147	—	—	Olive.....tuns	6,424	8,105	—	—
Jute.....cwt	798,057	201,949	—	—	Rapeseed.....tuns	4,299	9,812	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp.....cwt	2,828	2,828	—	—	Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	36,548	41,256	—	—
Hides, untanned:—Dry.....cwt	97,851	159,715	—	—	Opium.....lbs	127,437	118,833	48,671	51,068
Wet.....cwt	278,226	375,840	—	—	Potatoes.....cwt	238,739	820,524	Free	Free
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	1,500,073	5,566,422	—	—	Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	62,506	173,729	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	53,177	43,623	51,939	40,798	Beef, salted, not corned.....cwt	101,531	160,371	—	—
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight.....lbs	...	3,639	...	3,517	Fresh, or slightly salted.....cwt	1,414	974	—	—
By value.....value £	...	1,683	...	562	Pork, salted.....cwt	77,788	130,142	—	—
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	18,184	32,484	16,136	26,870	Fresh.....cwt	6	...	—	—
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	2,227	2,186	1,999	2,060	Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	16,876	11,822	16,876	*6,780
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	65,606	100,766	63,712	89,174	Butter.....cwt	218,846	294,053	226,699	296,309
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	22,344	56,695	13,761	28,468	Cheese.....cwt	205,229	296,342	208,324	290,491
Children's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	1,017	3,517	708	1,992	Eggs.....number	89,433,728	103,074,129	89,450,812	103,225,569
Boot Fronts.....pairs	408,746	496,767	405,074	490,977	Hams.....cwt	14,123	14,123	2,783	11,247
Gloves.....pairs	2,048,994	2,867,496	1,959,106	2,598,033	Lard.....cwt	43,511	102,612	Free	Free
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853.....value £	2,008	1,466	1,840	1,237	Quicksilver.....lbs	13,423	1,683,946	—	—
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs...pairs	...	1,904	...	1,568	Rice.....cwt	633,814	1,027,910	368,113	612,300
Cut into shapes.....cwt	...	83	...	83	In the husk.....cwt	23,670	13,822	24,451	13,562
Unenumerated.....value £	931	1,231	499	*743	Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	356,472	478,697	Free	Free
Linen Manufactures:—Laws, not French.....£	18,745	14,544	18,669	*13,342	Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwt	74,157	147,870	86,784	†143,402
Cambries and French Laws: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....pieces	9,617	40,329	9,723	Free	Flaxseed and Linseed.....cwt	448,175	635,099	Free	Free
Entered from June 11, 1853.....sq. yds.	19,738	29,830	Free	*17,255	Rape.....cwt	80,909	51,676	—	—
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	711	1,186	711	Free	Tares.....cwt	11,371	11,371	—	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	8,423	6,343	7,684	*284	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	3,797,757	4,355,865	—	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....kerchiefs	...	16,704	...	Free	Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	10,320	14,214	—	—
Entered from June 11, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs.....number	...	24,783	...	*641	Thrown.....lbs	267,884	577,884	—	—
Stays.....pairs	...	2,805	...	5,838	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	142,191	188,081	133,121	176,248
Unenumerated.....value £	27,203	19,666	Free	16,848	Ribbons.....lbs	158,342	166,440	158,760	158,806
Mahogany.....cwt	30,482	39,228	30,604	21,317	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....cwt	5,657	5,927	5,294	5,660
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....tons	59,670	64,259	56,803	Free	Ribbons.....cwt	24,911	27,142	25,376	27,051
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	22,563	31,693	Free	Free	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....cwt	30	25	...	25
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	348	1,030	10,228	16,069	Ribbons.....cwt	1,436	6,026	1,433	6,047
Steel, unwrought.....tons	9,797	15,417	Free	16,848	Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	16,069	3,894	14,854	2,466
Lead, pig and sheet.....cwt	11,359	17,583	Free	21,317	from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	12,713	...	12,195
Spelter.....cwt	34,512	33,683	21,487	*3,855	Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	121	...	49
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	...	...	...	Free	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	27,218	21,068	27,367	20,358
...	...	...	...	*11,188	Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	41,786	...	41,140

\* Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st of June, Free.

\* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th of June, Free.

† Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st of June, Free.



Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
<b>Silk (continued):—</b> Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....lbs	...	2,688	...	2,667	Timber (continued):— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	319,270	393,960	322,491	397,208
Plush for making hats.....lbs	101,410	155,817	102,533	155,089	Foreign.....	232,460	289,425	322,368	360,158
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....pieces	343,364	158,164	91,822	99,242	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs	9,007,879	16,060,857	21,312,459	22,296,398
Ditto and Tussock cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	176,410	...	42,870	Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,681,764	2,827,104	153,028	165,557
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	263,909	110,614	60,358	94,409	Turpentine, common.....cwt	333,252	304,461	Free	Free
Cinnamon.....	449,599	274,171	27,311	25,086	Watches: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	111,029	63,177	104,613	57,276
Cloves.....	220,414	79,879	107,513	151,936	Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10l each.....number	...	111	...	75
Mace.....	27,785	54,727	12,368	16,301	Not exceeding the value of 10l each.....	4,631	30,085	Free	25,241
Nutmegs.....	240,120	193,150	150,649	156,520	Whale Fins.....cwt	...	5,887	Free	Free
Pepper.....	3,160,556	3,845,228	2,436,472	2,579,107	Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	111,617	178,855	178,855	178,855
Pimento.....cwt	13,102	8,877	2,551	2,344	French.....	373,613	381,318	381,318	381,318
Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof galls	4,178,532	3,096,182	2,035,808	2,299,307	Canary.....	69,664	12,198	12,198	12,198
Brandy.....	2,458,986	3,544,037	1,413,811	1,383,028	Fayal.....	...	348	348	348
Geneva.....	131,984	244,992	19,194	20,913	Madeira.....	96,368	61,934	61,934	61,934
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	8,628	2,081	7,613	3,756	Portugal.....	1,168,471	1,895,371	1,895,371	1,895,371
Not equal to white clayed.....	2,935,558	2,411,861	2,755,761	2,343,008	Rhenish.....	51,711	47,320	47,320	47,320
Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed.....	959	1,310	1,107	1,567	Spanish.....	2,121,361	2,093,897	2,093,897	2,093,897
Not equal to white clayed.....	970,543	1,059,543	908,300	1,166,524	Other sorts.....	359,563	315,001	315,001	315,001
Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed.....	21,687	70,423	12,699	97,689	Total of Wine.....	4,352,368	4,986,242	4,986,242	4,986,242
Not equal to white clayed.....	875,776	720,374	1,144,731	975,605	Wool, Cotton: From United States.....cwt	5,673,583	5,558,249	Free	Free
Not equal to brown clayed.....	63,998	44,950	72,207	24,544	Brazil.....	164,070	162,418	162,418	162,418
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed.....	747,426	1,369,919	446,241	937,403	Egypt.....	300,110	210,061	210,061	210,061
Not equal to white clayed.....	65,980	182,537	10,508	133,032	British India.....	307,136	1,140,146	1,140,146	1,140,146
Not equal to brown clayed.....	5,690,555	5,862,998	5,358,967	5,683,228	Other parts.....	42,024	21,125	21,125	21,125
Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	2,446	9,648	4,326	7,705	Total of Cotton Wool.....	6,486,873	7,091,999	7,091,999	7,091,999
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. ....	238,272	272,572	221,923	166,016	Wool, Sheep and Lambs: From British possessions out of Europe.....lbs	41,626,990	46,277,276	46,277,276	46,277,276
Foreign.....	441,153	787,410	591,169	617,047	Other parts.....	21,763,966	37,586,199	37,586,199	37,586,199
Melasses.....	466,957	538,182	629,740	772,716	Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool.....	63,390,956	83,863,475	83,863,475	83,863,475
Tallow.....cwt	8,675	6,877	Free	Free	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....value £	1,109,862	880,727	880,727	880,727
Tar.....lasts	53,234,746	55,186,032	42,746,193	45,496,957	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	512,863	745,751	745,751	745,751
Tea.....lbs	...	...	...	...	Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	49,626	41,252	41,252	41,252
Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	360,096	443,273	363,068	451,584	Entered from June 11, 1853.....value £	...	12,712	12,712	12,712
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	338,710	329,520	435,613	431,387	Rugs.....square yards	...	28,140	28,140	28,140
Foreign.....	47,451	66,295	Free	Free	Gloves.....pairs	...	2,664	2,664	2,664
Staves.....	...	...	...	...	Other Articles.....value £	...	4,167	4,167	4,167

\*Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom house.



II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1852	1853		1852	1853		1852	1853
Cheese.....cwt.	3,885	6,955	Metals (con.) :- Steel, unwrought.....tons	446	900	Spirits (continued) :-	98,004	179,206
Cocoa.....lbs	1,703,115	1,596,342	Lead, pig and sheet....." "	2,633	1,167	Geneva.....proof gallons	64	54
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	8,421,731	12,866,094	Spelter....." "	5,739	7,798	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America.....cwt.	657	124
Imported from other parts....." "	3,363,294	8,003,923	Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs.....cwt.	4,257	15,348	Of Mauritius....." "	4,580	1,349
Total of Coffee....." "	11,785,025	20,870,017	Oil: viz.—Palm.....cwt.	54,297	81,377	Of British Possessions in the East Indies....." "	356,460	179,500
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	14,028	52,218	Cocoa-nut....." "	550	941	Foreign....." "	361,761	181,027
Barley....." "	1,524	35	Opium....." "	59,682	60,222	Total of Unrefined Sugar....." "	26,413	43,690
Oats....." "	4,861	12,558	Quicksilver....." "	574,551	848,797	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—	4,134	19,664
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt.	48,873	105,085	Rice, not in the husk....." "	384,357	333,568	Of British Possessions....." "	5,312,390	4,041,054
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods.....pieces	124,761	86,056	Silk: viz.—Raw....." "	534,920	357,467	Melasses....." "	8,004,752	6,978,853
Do....." "	48,664	32,658	Waste, knubs and husks....." "	4	112	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs	1,241,330	1,744,217
Other Articles....." "	70,724	81,475	Thrown....." "	175,981	113,011	Foreign Manufactured, and Snauff.....gallons	3,610	125,628
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853....." "	11,219	8,255	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs....." "	9,322	14,739	French....." "	69,171	75,717
Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	5,547	7,925	Ribbons....." "	2,304	8,429	Canary....." "	285,974	2,009,463
Gloves....." "	191	505	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs....." "	472	956	Fayal....." "	9,592	661,786
Stockings and Socks....." "	361	422	Ribbons mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs....." "	53	388	Portugal....." "	31,160	41,494
Other Articles....." "	484,868	528,364	Ribbons....." "	30	63	Rhenish....." "	948	7,879
Cotton Yarn....." "	50,281	59,118	Velvet Broad Stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853....." "	1,390	1,191	Spanish....." "	257,439	384,079
Do....." "	5,547	7,925	Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	...	652	Other sorts....." "	301	308
Indigo....." "	53,753	48,715	Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	...	71	Total of Wine....." "	1,367,581	686,226
Lac-dye....." "	5,243	4,372	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853....." "	...	425	Wool, Cotton: Imported from United States.....cwt.	588,598	41,494
Logwood....." "	2,134	1,362	Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	723	425	Brazil....." "	31,160	41,494
Terra Japonica....." "	191	505	Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	...	837	Egypt....." "	948	7,879
Cutch....." "	361	422	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853....." "	50	1,011	British India....." "	257,439	384,079
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853....." "	10,834	6,477	Do., and Tussore Cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	266,507	137,898	Other parts....." "	301	308
Entered from June 11, 1853....." "	1,879	1,879	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea....." "	...	144,474	Total of Cotton Wool....." "	878,446	1,119,986
Do....." "	3,544	3,544	Cinnamon....." "	240,606	134,709	Sheep and Lambs: viz.—From British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	5,439,480	4,577,812
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt.	18,128	16,557	Cloves....." "	176,168	85,747	From other parts....." "	2,483,196	2,134,626
Plate Glass....." "	...	5,444	Mace....." "	38,664	53,830	Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool....." "	7,922,676	6,712,438
Do....." "	28,791	10,591	Nutmegs....." "	135,515	76,699	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....." "	19,502	26,872
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs....." "	115,321	109,008	Pepper....." "	1,097,042	3,489,534	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	22,235	68,186
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass....." "	33,910	33,147	Pimento....." "	12,605	12,522	Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853....." "	4,188	2,888
Glass....." "	71,877	47,482	Spirits: viz.—Run....." "	1,469,838	1,746,235	Rugs....." "	...	349
Wet....." "	84,928	5,558	Brandy....." "	879,627	2,038,371	Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	1,653
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides)....." "	149,828	24,102				Gloves....." "	...	600
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves....." "	74,992	266,999				Other Articles....." "	...	1,855
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £....." "	2,746	797						
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought, in bars, unwrought....." "	12,907	17,325						
Iron, in bars, unwrought....." "	4,318	4,595						



III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the nine months ended 10th October, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Alkali: viz.—Soda.....cwt.	791,096	836,589	320,711	369,152	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig.....tons	199,005	258,872	442,689	784,084	
Beer and Ale.....brl.	182,490	329,948	561,641	1,016,635	Bar, bolt and rod.....	450,797	534,701	2,575,568	4,585,443	
Butter.....cwt.	65,306	69,404	229,284	295,110	Wire.....	3,827	7,767	66,896	160,824	
Candles.....lb.	1,846,395	2,581,469	62,441	96,772	Cast.....	46,348	45,159	363,558	428,944	
Cheese.....cwt.	9,951	25,799	32,852	93,709	Wrought of all sorts.....	112,248	139,251	1,199,458	2,016,469	
Coals and Culm.....tons	2,916,053	3,093,971	1,079,509	1,234,588	Steel, unwrought.....	11,316	15,234	388,759	511,837	
Cordage and Cables.....cwt.	71,357	87,846	123,655	176,315	Copper, in bricks and pigs.....cwt.	94,525	62,474	425,088	340,933	
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net).....yards	1,177,770,593	1,232,931,055	16,550,076	18,479,923	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing).....	145,700	150,293	673,892	844,373	
Lace and Patent Net.....yards	89,097,127	86,851,675	451,117	456,876	Wrought of other sorts.....	14,928	13,852	83,487	84,222	
Thread for Sewing.....lb.	3,529,702	3,781,282	378,197	427,262	Brass of all sorts.....	12,470	10,719	67,202	67,570	
Stockings.....doz. pairs	470,261	1,085,663	169,015	359,629	Lead.....	16,886	10,927	291,899	253,846	
Of all other descriptions.....value	...	...	209,544	228,772	Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	15,062	17,200	65,452	90,699	
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	17,757,949	19,952,462	Tin plates.....value	...	...	882,817	947,549	
Cotton Yarn.....lb.	114,590,028	109,130,041	5,127,625	5,038,784	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed.....gals	3,043,936	3,402,307	333,649	393,293	
Earthenware.....pieces	69,169,029	77,506,925	895,870	1,016,078	Painters' colours and materials.....	...	...	199,789	251,091	
Fish: viz.—Herrings.....brl.	172,131	222,304	172,929	230,841	Salt.....	15,690,500	15,805,110	179,122	201,217	
Of other sorts.....value	25,443	35,142	32,059	52,077	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons.....lb.	345,460	592,991	403,772	748,074	
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass.....cwt.	18,805	30,328	27,293	44,649	Stockings.....doz. pairs	10,842	14,414	18,164	19,407	
Bottles, Green or Common.....	290,975	360,963	152,332	193,987	Of all other descriptions.....value	...	...	180,677	230,621	
Plate Glass.....value	...	...	17,676	35,425	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons.....lb.	505,766	541,301	213,593	255,727	
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	292,611	395,407	Stockings.....doz. pairs	2,087	15,976	1,728	10,364	
Haberdashery and Millinery.....value	...	...	1,582,297	3,311,251	Of all other descriptions.....value	...	...	24,383	30,637	
Hardware and Cutlery.....	...	...	2,014,211	2,693,158	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	842,317	1,292,730	
Leather, Unwrought.....cwt.	24,184	17,433	140,925	146,121	Silk, Thrown.....lb.	143,372	198,061	120,807	168,883	
Wrought: viz.—Gloves.....lb.	19,063	28,898	14,821	22,956	Silk Twist and Yarn.....	363,355	294,414	149,929	160,120	
Of other sorts.....value	1,815,921	4,219,840	331,070	814,411	Soap.....cwt.	117,623	144,452	182,242	234,005	
Saddlery and Harness.....value	...	...	124,274	224,205	Stationery.....	...	...	313,045	454,594	
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread).....yards	99,007,627	101,959,955	2,866,974	3,278,268	Sugar, refined.....cwt.	178,143	133,033	243,268	220,643	
Lace of Thread.....	155,446	316,849	3,076	4,194	Wool, Sheep or Lambs.....lb.	11,017,559	4,755,443	622,184	309,496	
Thread for Sewing.....lb.	2,804,131	3,129,238	251,039	280,586	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	2,235,864	2,453,484	4,280,625	4,874,177	
Of all other descriptions.....value	...	...	10,903	14,450	Entered by the Yard.....pieces	60,411,754	60,136,249	2,329,206	2,827,977	
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	3,131,992	3,577,498	Stockings.....doz. pairs	124,088	362,328	75,115	193,777	
Linen Yarn.....lb.	18,213,662	17,533,943	851,997	880,673	Of all other descriptions.....value	...	...	134,304	167,421	
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines.....value	...	...	250,679	368,836	Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	6,819,250	8,063,852	
Of all other sorts.....value	...	...	641,592	1,012,649	Woolen Yarn.....	98,474	94,088	1,086,327	1,101,624	
Total declared value.....	...	...	...	...	Total declared value.....	...	...	54,891,438	66,987,729	

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Nov. 1853.

A. W. FOMBLANQUE.



GRAIN AND WHEAT MEAL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Quantities of Grain and Wheat Meal imported into the United Kingdom from each Country in the NINE Months ended 10th October, 1853.

COUNTRIES.	GRAIN							WHEAT MEAL. cwt.	
	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Oats. qrs	Rye. qrs	Peas & Beans. qrs	Indian Corn. qrs	Buckwheat. qrs		
Russia, Northern ports ...	69,101	3,254	228,156	4,407	3,049	...	...	307,967	64
Ports within Black Sea..	704,406	50,777	93,261	15,043	2,834	156,847	...	1,029,168	...
Sweden .....	3,386	315	...	...	108	...	...	3,809	13
Norway .....	...	3	510	...	48	...	...	561	1
Denmark .....	220,728	243,661	246,731	337	22,344	...	...	733,801	5,291
Prussia .....	872,170	9,051	3,756	...	14,923	...	...	899,900	3,521
Mecklenburg Schwerin ...	114,200	4,428	900	...	3,494	...	...	123,022	...
Hanover .....	19,187	...	113,691	...	13,723	...	...	146,601	...
Oldenburg .....	2,056	...	9,501	...	7,904	...	...	19,461	...
Hanseatic Towns.....	176,614	35,338	3,924	2	13,558	1,850	1	231,287	53,037
Holland.....	58,034	18	59,382	...	14,814	...	7	132,255	366
Belgium .....	15,155	1,080	...	...	4,594	...	...	20,829	353
Channel Islands (foreign produce) .....	526	...	100	...	1	...	2	629	4,094
France .....	96,652	96,446	11,288	6,517	21,375	230,970	7,033	470,281	857,916
Portugal .....	4,217	...	...	74	40	17,326	...	21,657	4
Azores .....	630	...	...	...	...	13,423	...	14,053	...
Spain .....	13,939	30,451	...	...	829	3,544	...	48,763	177,963
Gibraltar .....	...	...	...	360	3,584	424	...	4,368	9
Italy, viz., Sardinian Territories .....	7,155	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	8,355	2,263
Duchy of Tuscany .....	43,174	...	...	...	...	2,423	...	45,597	67,598
Papal Territories .....	39,988	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	41,488	...
Naples and Sicily.....	8,618	...	...	...	3,359	...	...	11,977	2
Austrian Territories ...	44,164	3,472	...	...	...	59,160	...	106,796	370
Malta .....	28,569	20,129	...	...	1,310	6,273	...	56,281	...
Ionian Islands .....	82	...	...	...	...	16,138	...	16,220	...
Greece .....	1,417	...	...	3,721	...	5,083	...	10,221	...
Wallachia and Moldavia...	209,048	46,268	...	14,164	3	331,998	...	601,481	...
Syria.....	21,043	2,800	...	...	...	843	...	24,686	...
Egypt .....	297,980	32,562	...	...	182,082	31,310	...	543,934	...
Turkish dominions, not particularly designated ...	218,407	123,697	...	29,310	...	318,289	...	689,703	7,370
Algeria .....	...	19,605	...	...	6	2,050	...	21,661	...
Morocco .....	3	...	...	...	2,177	11,271	...	13,451	3
British Territories in E.I. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
British North America ..	45,587	1	1,165	...	15,348	525	...	62,626	232,216
United States of America..	434,684	...	...	...	253	195,380	7	630,324	2,388,056
Brazil.....	...	...	...	...	2	235	...	237	3
Other Parts .....	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	8	148
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,770,921</b>	<b>723,357</b>	<b>778,365</b>	<b>73,935</b>	<b>331,767</b>	<b>1,408,063</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>7,093,458</b>	<b>3,800,746</b>

We have excluded several columns containing the returns of barley meal, and the meal of oats, rye, peas, and beans, Indian corn, and buckwheat, because they occupy a large space, and only inform us that of these articles 1,997 cwt. were imported, which makes a total of meal and flour imported of 3,802,743 cwt.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bottley and Tildesley, West Bromwich, coalmasters—Ogilvy and Strettell, Liverpool, plumbers—May and Kestley, Nottingham, builders—Edge and Son, Burnley, Staffordshire, cheese-factors—J. and J. T. Walker, Princess-street, Leicester square, watch-makers—W. and J. Hudson, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuffmen—Haley and Newson, Dewsbury, woolen manufacturers—H. and J. Lancaster, Walsall, ironmasters—Lid and Taylor, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—F. and E. Potter and E. Barrow, late of Manchester, yarn agents—Plant and Woolf, Sandbach, Cheshire, gunman brewers—Hill and Co., Liverpool, shipbuilders—Davies and Chancellor, Reading, grocers—Corrie and Co., Mining lane, colonial brokers; as far as regards E. Corrie, English's Patent Camphine Company, Kingston-upon-Hull, and elsewhere, rat distillers; as far as regards J. Watson—W. Horsfall and Brothers, Bradford, Yorkshire, woollen staplers, and J. G. Horsfall and Co., manufacturers; as far as regards T. and J. Horsfall—T. and R. Whipp, Bury, Lancashire, carriers—Moos and Newman, Newport, Monmouthshire, cabinet makers—Wall and Troncor, Mount street, Grosvenor square, surgeons—Whitwill and Co., Bristol, shipbrokers—Gueson and Co., Middleton, Lancashire, silk dyers—Blackader and Co., Aldine chambers, Paternoster row, booksellers—Nightingale and Son, Little Bolton and Manchester, quilt manufacturers—Grooms and Huntley, King's Langley, Hertfordshire, brewers—Wilton, Blackman, and Guy, Raymond building, Gray's inn, attorneys; as far as regards J. R. Wilton—Anderson and Co., Glasgow, Belfast, and London, manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Wilkins, Brighton, builder—second div of 2s 6d, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
K. Down, Taunton and Topport, grocer—first div of 3s, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
C. Fletcher, Derby, card board manufacturer—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.  
E. Goldsmith, Nottingham, tailor—first div of 4s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.  
W. Butterworth, Mansfield, grocer—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 5, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Harris's, Nottingham.  
R. M. and R. Nelson, Jun., Darlington, provision merchants—first div of 11s, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
A. Fraser, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant—final div of 19-40d, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Adams, Culverhouse, and Jones, Dudley, Worcestershire, soda water manufacturers—Adams and Culverhouse, Birmingham and Walsall, Staffordshire, soda water manufacturers—Broughon and Akers, Wortley, Yorkshire, smiths—Paey and Sharpley, Manchester, joiners—Sherlock, Byers, and Stag, Langleydale, Durham, smelters of lead ore—Bond and Johnson, Eversholt mews, St Pancras, pianoforte makers—Firth, Ramsden, and Firth, Leeds and Bradford, merchant—J. and W. B. Biraby, Clackheaton, Yorkshire, needle-pointed toy card manufacturers—Davenport and Collier, Liverpool, attorneys-at-law—Hancock and Carter, Ticknall, Derbyshire, fellmongers—Thornton and North, late of Little Horton, Yorkshire, coal miners—Hayward, Weston, and Drayton, Tottenham court road, drapers; so far as regards Henry Weston—Marsden and Parker, Shipley, Yorkshire, iron founders—Knowles and Heaton, Astley bridge, Lancashire, shopkeepers—J. and P. Leigh, Scholes in Eton, Lancashire, nurserymen—A. McCallum, Loseby, and W. R. McCallum, Nottingham and Snelinton, hosiers; as far as regards John Loseby—Hall and Davies, Manchester, smallware manufacturers—Macduff, Smith, and Cummins, Bread street, Cheapside, linen factors;

as far as regards John Henry Cummins—Hornblow and Bacon, Manchester, hosiers—Swift and Jones, Llandloe, Montgomeryshire, drapers—H. P. Tuckey, Stevenson, and E. Tuckey, High Holborn, woollen drapers; as far as regards G. W. Stevenson—Petter, Gaspin, and Duff, Pityhouse yard, Blackfriars, printers; as far as regards C. Duff—Addison and Newman, Soham, Cambridgeshire, surgeons—Springs and Bowers, Herford, nurserymen—Aston and Dutton, Birmingham, maltsters—Hawkes and Stansfeld, Jun., Waltham green, Fatham, brewers—Taylor and Holloway, Cork street, Camberwell, wadding manufacturers—W. O. W. O. J., and J. Tucker, Threadneedle street, attorneys; as far as regards W. O. Tucker—Archdeacon and Poupard, Bush lane, City, and 91 St John street road, auctioneers—B. and J. Wilson, Walbrook, and Great Coggeshall, Essex, plush importers—Hemingway, Tong, and Co., of Earlsheaton, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards T. Tong, W. Tolson, A. Garforth, Paul Garforth, and E. Garforth—J. D. and J. Guterworth, of Norwood green, Yorkshire, card makers; as far as regards S. Washington.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Brotherton and Co., Liverpool, merchants—third div of 10d in the pound, payable at 53 South John street, Liverpool, on any Wednesday.  
C. Bosley, Plymouth, clerk R. N.—a further div of 1s in the pound, payable at Queen street, Exeter, on any Tuesday or Friday.  
J. Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brewer—first div of 5d in the pound, payable at 21 Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.  
T. Matthewson, Hartlepool, Durham, merchant—first and final div of 2s 10d in the pound, payable at 21 Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. Wyburn, Taunton, Somersetshire, cabinet maker.  
BANKRUPTS.  
G. F. L. Serre, 4 Bank chambers, Lothbury, stock broker.  
J. Taylor, Jun., Charlton, Kent, builder.  
W. Cobbett, late of 9 Grosvenor street, Camberwell road, Surrey, plumber.  
J. C. Faucet, York, draper.  
E. Tredinnick, 6 Haymarket, mining broker.  
J. Collins, Beccles, Suffolk, plumber.  
J. Baxter, Birmingham, builder.  
E. Lowy, Stourport, Worcestershire, iron merchant.  
T. Taylor, Derby, innkeeper.  
T. Minitt, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, seed merchant.  
J. Ker, Gloucester, draper.  
A. Brown and R. Glass, Liverpool, ship chandlers.  
Fish, Helmsbore, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Alexander Milne, Edinburgh, spirit merchant.

Succession of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Orphie, Brighton, builder.  
R. Hutchinson, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship builder and timber merchant.  
F. J. Hensley, Montagu place, Russell square, apothecary.  
J. C. Fawcett, Yorkshire, draper and milliner.  
R. Anderson, Wright's lane, Kensington, licensed victualler and brick maker.  
W. Lynam, Birmingham, plumber and glazier.  
J. Hargrave, late of Monkton, Durham, paper manufacturer, now of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker.  
J. Harding, Edgware road, china and glass dealer.  
J. Crampton, A'walton, Bristol, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.  
W. Younger, Jun., King's Arms building, Cornhill, auctioneer.  
J. B. Croker, Southold, draper.  
C. J. Webb, Leadenhall's street, City, silversmith, jeweller, and dealer in pianofortes.



**WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS, EXETER HALL.**

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CHAMPAGNE, equal to Most and Chandon, at £6 9s per three dozen case quarts; and the renowned **CHATEAU RAUSAU MARGEAUX**, or **DE BRAUE CANTENAC**, at 48s per dozen, or £48 per hhd. Imported direct from those celebrated vineyards, both now leased to **T. W. STAPLETON**, 51 King street, Regent street, where the wines can all be tasted free, or had conditionally on approval or return. Every club in London supplied with the Champagne except three. The claret now importing have been for the last 40 years sold only at 84s to 96s per dozen, and are of 1846 and 1848 vintages.

**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.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR**  
is far superior to Eau de Cologne as a tonic and bracing lotion for the toilet, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an absolute requisite.  
Price 7s 6d and 5s. In bond for shipping at a reduced price.

**N.B.**—Rimmel's Vinegar is the only genuine; beware of counterfeits.  
**RIMMEL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE** offers the guarantee of 16 years' constant success to those who are disappointed with other so-called hair dyes. It is easy to apply, and free from trouble or danger. Price 5s 6d and 6s.

**RIMMEL'S FASHIONABLE PERFUMES** for the HANDKERCHIEF, for imparting a delightful and lasting scent to pocket books, card cases, desks, work boxes, &c.  
Sold by **E. Rimmel**, Perfumer to Her Majesty, 26 Gerard street, Soho, London; and by all perfumers and chemists.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE**  
ZINC PAINT,  
THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST,  
Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

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

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.  
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 Dock, London.  
From Captain Wm. Dacey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer *Tonascrine*. "April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."  
"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht *Soomahooky*, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical."  
(Signed) **J. SIMPSON**,  
H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor,  
Kidderpore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853.



**TO LOVERS OF FISH.**—One Hundred REAL YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s. package included. The above forwarded to all parts on receipt of penny postage stamps, or Post-office order (preferred), for the amount.—Address, THOMAS LETTIS, Jun., Fish Curer, Great Yarmouth.

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.** Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

LECTURES to be delivered in the Theatre during the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, 1853-54.

Professor SEMPER, on Architecture, Practical Construction, and Plastic Art Generally (Five Lectures). Friday Evenings, 11th, 18th, 25th Nov., 2nd and 9th Dec., at 9 o'clock.

O. HUDSON, Esq., on Surface Decoration (Two Lectures). Friday Evenings, 16th and 23rd Dec., at 9 o'clock.—On the Varieties of Lace (Two Lectures). Wednesday Afternoons, 4th and 11th Jan., at 3 o'clock.

R. WOODWARD, Esq., on the History of Ornamental Art (a Course of Twelve Lectures). Monday Evenings at 9 o'clock, and repeated on Tuesday Afternoons at 3 o'clock. The Course will begin 14th and 15th Nov., and will be continued each successive Monday and Tuesday at the same hours.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.C.S., &c., &c., on the Human Form (a Course of Eight Lectures). Every Friday Evening at 9 o'clock, commencing 6th Jan., 1854.

JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., on Wood Engraving (Three Lectures). On Wednesday Evenings, commencing 7th Dec.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq., F.S.A., on the Museum of the Department. Wednesday Evening, 30th Nov., 9 o'clock, and repeated on Thursday Afternoon, 1st Dec., at 3 o'clock.

**GREAT NUGGET GOLD VEIN MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.**—The undersigned have received instructions from the Directors to return 20s per share less 2 per cent. premium of exchange on the £1 paid up shares, with a dividend of 2s on these shares; also, of 1s per share on shares of 10s paid up. The remittances are due early in December, and the necessary arrangements are making to call in the scrip in exchange for shares, and for carrying the above into effect. D. DUNBAR and SONS. Limehouse, Nov. 8, 1853.

**EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Board of Directors of the EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, having reason to believe that the advertised notice calling upon the Shareholders to execute the Deed of Settlement, on or before the 31st ultimo, has failed to reach many of the Original Allottees, have come to a resolution to extend the time for REGISTERING the SHARES to the TWENTY-SECOND instant, after which day, all shares in respect of which the Deed shall not then have been executed will be absolutely forfeited.—By order of the Board. G. E. COOPER, Secretary. Dated 1st November, 1853.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.**

CLONING OF THE REGISTER. Notice is hereby given, that the Books in which the Transfer of Shares are registered will be closed from Tuesday the 15th, to Saturday the 19th of November inst. inclusive, in connection with an issue of New Shares. All shareholders who stand upon the Register during the shutting will have the value of the shares then to be issued by a circular letter, which will be addressed to them respectively. (Signed) CORNELIUS NICHOLSON, Superintending Director. 3 New Broad street, London, Nov. 3rd, 1853.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.**

Notice is hereby given, that the INTEREST accruing on the deposit on the shares of this Company from the 3rd of May last to the 3rd inst., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 15th inst. Each holder of scrip certificates will be required to deposit the same with the undersigned, and they will be returned in three days afterwards, with a warrant for the interest on the bankers of the Company. The interest accruing between the 3rd inst. and the 1st of January next will be included in the payment of interest due on the 1st of July, 1854. By order of the Board, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Secretary. Offices of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 2 Lendenhall street, 9th Nov., 1853.

**EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.**

CONTRACTS FOR STORES for the year 1854. The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned 8 ores, viz.:

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No. of Contract.            | No. of Contract.                  |
| 1. Axles—Crank.             | 14. Ironmongery & Lamps.          |
| 2. Brass and Copper.        | 15. Iron Castings.                |
| 3. Brass Castings.          | 16. Iron—Forged.                  |
| 4. Brushes.                 | 17. Iron—Staffordshire.           |
| 5. Coke Skins.              | 18. Leather.                      |
| 6. Canvas Bags and Sails.   | 19. Oils, Tallow, and Turpentine. |
| 7. Twine.                   | 20. Oil—Limeoil.                  |
| 8. Clothing.                | 21. Printing & Stationery.        |
| 9. Cloth for Carriages.     | 22. Rope and Twines.              |
| 10. Coach Trimmings.        | 23. Steel and Files.              |
| 11. Colours and Drysaltery. | 24. Soap and Candles.             |
| 12. Cotton Waste.           | 25. English Timber.               |
| 13. Glass—Sheet & Lenses.   | 26. Varnishes.                    |
| 13. Glass—Plate.            |                                   |

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be had on and after Monday, the 28th inst., on application, in writing only, to the General Manager, Bury.

Forms of Tender for each Contract are printed separately, and persons applying must state the particular Contract, or Contracts, for which they propose to tender.

Samples and Patterns may be inspected on and after the 28th inst., from 9 till 4 o'clock, at the Company's Stores, at Bury.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Monday, the 12th December, addressed to the Directors, and endorsed "Tender for Stores."—By order of the Directors, JAMES SMITHELLS, Secretary.

Secretary's office, Bury, Lancashire, Nov. 8th, 1853.

**INDIA.—GLENNY'S BALBRIGGAN COTTON STOCKINGS and SOCKS** will be found the most delightful article for wear in warm climates. They are very superior to silk, combining great strength with elasticity, lightness, and softness. They obtained the Great Exhibition prize medal, and have since been honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Sold only at Balbriggan house, 33 Lombard street, City.

**CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.**

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, Nov. 8, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY, the 1st December next, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying (under separate contracts) all such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1854, both days included, viz.:

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Chatham,              | Milford and Pembroke,      |
| Cowes,                | Queenstown and Kinsale,    |
| Galway,               | Sheerness,                 |
| Gosport,              | Deptford to London bridge, |
| Greenock,             | inclusive,                 |
| Guernsey and Jersey,  | Woolwich to Gravesend,     |
| Kingstown and Dublin, | both inclusive.            |
| Leith,                |                            |

None of the contracts to be sublet, and the contracts for Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness to be taken by persons residing on the spot, and the cattle for Chatham and Sheerness to be slaughtered on the spot.

All parties about to tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Conditions of the Revised Contracts, which may be seen either at this office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford and Gosport; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dockyards at Woolwich, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Agent for Transports at Leith; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General, Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, and the party, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing, must attend at this office, on Saturday, the 3rd December next, at One o'clock, to learn the result of his tender.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500, for the due performance of each of the contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, and Gosport; and in the sum of £500 for each of the others.

**THE WELLINGTON DOCKS.**

Provisionally registered, to be incorporated by Act of Parliament, with limited liability. Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each. Deposit £10s per share.

**TENDERS.**

Arthur Anderson, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P., Cornhill. Joseph Edimund, Esq., Liverpool street.

**PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.**

- Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Messrs Smith, Scarsfield, and Co.; Deputy Chairman of the General Iron Screw Collier Company. Benjamin Cooke, Esq. (Messrs Wilson and Cooke, Bermuda). Arthur Currie, Esq., Bromley, Middlesex. Thomas Dakin, Esq., 23 Abchurch lane. Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq. (Messrs Griffiths, Tate, and Fisher, White Hart court, Lombard street). Edward Hales, Esq., Chesham lodge, Surrey. Thomas Nesbitt, Esq. (Messrs A. and T. Nesbitt, Duncton court, Mincing lane). Francis William Russell, Esq., M.P., Westbourne street and Cannon street. R. H. Stainbank, Esq. (Messrs Stainbank and Son, 147 Leadenhall street). John James Saunders, Esq. (Messrs Saunders and Harrison, Queenhithe). J. Fulving Currier, Esq. (Messrs Prior, Turner, and Co., Mincing lane). Daniel Watney, Esq., Wandsworth. Gerard Wyner, Esq. (Messrs Wyner & Sons, Mincing lane). With power to add to their number.

**PROVISIONAL MANAGING DIRECTOR.**

Edward Hales, Esq.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs Currie, and Co. Cornhill.

**AUDITORS.**

Robert Grant, Esq. (Messrs Bell and Grant); Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq. (Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt, and Co.); John J. Silva, Esq. (Messrs Bruno, Silva, & Son). ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, and SURVEYORS.

George Legg, Esq.

**STANDING COUNCIL.**—H. Bellenden Ker, Esq.

**JOINT SOLICITORS.**—Messrs M'Leod and Stenning; Messrs Marten, Thomas, and Hollams.

**BROKERS.**—Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell.

**SECRETARY** (pro tem)—Mr Henry Cristall.

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

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.**

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

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

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 185\_\_\_\_  
Name in full.....  
Trade or profession.....  
Address.....  
Name and address of reference.....

**ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PALE ALE.**—The principal firms of Burton having advanced the price of East India Pale Ale 6s per barrel, Messrs TETLEY and SON think it necessary to inform their friends that they do not intend to ALTER the PRICE of their ALES on orders registered before Christmas next. The quality and condition shall be such as to maintain the character it has heretofore sustained.—The Brewery, Leeds; City Stores, 26 Crosby hall chambers, Oct. 24, 1853.

**COLT'S PATENT REVOLVERS.**

The peculiar excellencies of Colt's Weapon are, first quality of material used in manufacture—safety and convenience in loading—the lever ramrod attached to each pistol doing away with the use of cartridge, wadding, or patch, and securing the charge against moisture or loss in hard riding—safety of carriage—simplicity of mechanism and fewness of parts—durability in long and hard usage—accuracy and great length of range in shooting—celerity of fire and force of penetration—position and shape of the nipples—the sights—lightness—compactness—ease, and readiness in shooting.

NOTICE.—Colonel Colt is now prepared to supply the ARMY or NAVY or BALT PISTOL (7½-inch rifle barrel, six shots), British manufacture, of the best material and finish, in any quantity. Government Contractors, Commercial Agents, Dealers in Fire-arms, Merchants, &c., supplied on favourable terms.—Address, Colonel S. Colt, 1 Spring gardens, London.

CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits. Every English-made Colt's Pistol is marked on the barrel, "Address, Colonel COLT, LONDON."

**ECONOMICAL RAILWAYS**

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

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

In many cases, this system of rails may be laid on the ordinary roads, without interfering with other traffic. On levels one horse may draw from 4 to 16 tons, and by additional horses gradients of 70 feet per mile may be economically worked. In cases when the loads are all in a downward direction, as from inland plantations to a seaport, the waggon may descend by gravity, and a very small power of horses will be required, or a light locomotive may be used to take up empty waggons. In favourable situations, where timber is plentiful, private owners may construct such lines for about £1,800 per mile, capable of conveying any amount of traffic. For horse-traffic, bridges may be of light timber structure. Practical railways for new countries and agricultural districts may thus be cheaply and rapidly made, and create, economically, a growing traffic ultimately demanding steam power. The same principle of rail is adapted for heavy locomotive work, with a saving of the total cost of the cast-iron chairs, varying from £256 to £280 per mile, according to locality. BENJN. GRUT and CO. 1 Sambrook court, Basinghall street, Oct. 21, 1853.

**FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE IRONS.**

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 9, Oxford street (corner of Newman street), Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street, and Perry's place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Fire Irons, and General Ironmongery, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, 21 lbs to 51 lbs; ditto with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 21 lbs to 21½ lbs; bronzed fenders complete, with standards, from 7s to 3½; steel fenders, from 2½ to 6½; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 12 lbs to 21½; fire irons, from 1.9d the set to 4½. Sylvester and all other patent stoves, with radiating hearth plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges.

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

**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**

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

Thread or Fiddle Pattern. Thread or Fiddle Pattern. King's Pattern. King's Pattern.

Tea Spoons, per dozen...	18s	20s	22s	24s
Dessert Forks	30s	40s	45s	50s
Dessert Spoons	30s	42s	48s	55s
Table Forks	40s	55s	65s	75s
Table Spoons	40s	55s	65s	75s

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

**CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.**

Table Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.	Thread.	King's.	
full size, per dozen	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	25s
Tea ditto	8s	11s	12s

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

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); Nos. 1 and 2, Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.