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# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853.

No. 526.

**CHEMICAL BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT** for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Shields, and Sunderland.  
**HENRY SCHOLEFIELD,**  
23 Saville street, South Shields.

**TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.**—**CUTLERY** and **SHEFFIELD PLATE**—An immense stock of these goods, suitable for any market in the world, always ready for immediate shipment, at our **LONDON WAREHOUSE, 37 MOORGATE STREET.**  
**JOSEPH MAPPIN AND BROTHERS,**  
Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**JAMES LAWRIE AND CO.,**  
Cousin lane, Upper Thames street. Contractors for Clyde-built Screw and Paddle Iron Steamers;  
FOR  
Gas and Water Works, and all descriptions of Engines and Castings; for Sugar Mills, Fans, &c.,—all made and shipped at Glasgow.

**TO AUSTRALIAN MERCHANTS.**—A Gentleman in Glasgow, who has had many years' experience in a Colonial business, and has been in the habit of buying and selling all the variety of goods now sent to the Australian markets, will be glad to act for any respectable house as purchaser or examiner of goods put up for consignment, and attending to the shipment of the same. Unexceptionable references will be given.—Address, **EXAMINER, office of the North British Daily Mail, Glasgow.**

**A GENTLEMAN, 45 YEARS** of age, of good address, active habits, and long experience in commercial affairs, having had the superintendance of merchants' and manufacturing concerns (under the principal), is desirous of meeting with similar engagement, and from the references he can produce, hopes to prove an acquisition to any Gentleman requiring such assistance. Any other confidential appointment would suit the Advertiser.—Address, **A. Z., care of Mr H. BLAND, Auctioneer, &c., Queen street, Cheapside.**

**TO SHIPPERS—SODA-WATER APPARATUS.**—SOLE PATENT IN ENGLAND.—**BRIET'S PORTABLE GAZOGENE,** for the immediate production of Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Sparkling Wine, Lemonade, &c.  
Special Powders for generating gas in the same.  
Patent Portable Filter and Cooler, a simple and cheap article, to be used either on board a ship or on land, where its usefulness will be appreciated.  
To be had, wholesale only, 21 Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

**TO CAPITALISTS.—THE** Proprietors of a large and well-established manufacturing concern in Ireland, capable of great extension by additional machinery, &c., and which is now required by the increasing demand, are desirous of augmenting their capital to the extent of £20,000, by the addition of one or more PARTNERS, whose liability—under an Act of Parliament applicable only to Ireland, 21 and 22 George III., cap. 46—is intended to limit to the amount subscribed.—For particulars, apply, with real name and address, to Messrs Ashurst and Son, solicitors, 6 Old Jewry, London.

**MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE LONDON.**—**PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.R.S.,** will commence a COURSE of sixteen LECTURES on **MINERALOGY,** with a view to facilitate the study of **GEOLOGY** and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of specimens, and will begin on **FRIDAY, October 7th,** at nine o'clock, a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding **WEDNESDAY** and **FRIDAY,** at the same hour. **R. W. JELF, D.D.,** Principal. September, 1853.

**CAUTION.—TO TRADESMEN, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.**  
Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing upon the public, by selling to the Trade and others, a spurious article under the name of **BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK.** This is to give Notice, that I am the Original and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said Article, and do not employ any Traveller, or authorise any person, to represent themselves as coming from my Establishment for the purpose of selling the said Ink. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon the public, and serious injury to myself. **E. R. BOND,** sole Executrix and Widow of the late John Bond, 25 Long lane, West Smithfield, London.

### Public Sales.

**AT 33 TITHEBARN STREET,**  
Liverpool, on **TUESDAY, Sept. 27th,** at **TWELVE** o'clock.  
**HIDES..** 1,320 Paraguay Tanned, just arrived per Corolla.  
Apply to  
**ISAAC HADWEN, Jun., and CO.,** Brokers.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, **WEDNESDAY 28th September, 1853,** at **ONE** o'clock.  
**COFFEE . . . .** 6,100 Bags Costa Rica per Paraguay  
**LEWIS and PEAT,** Brokers, 11 Mincing lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **THURSDAY, Sept. 29th,**  
**HIDES..** 700 Dry Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow  
3,000 Salted ditto ditto  
700 Ditto Cape ditto ditto  
200 Ditto West India ditto ditto  
116 Ditto New South Wales ditto  
1,200 Dry River Plate Horse  
1,500 Salted ditto ditto  
25,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I.  
**SKINS** 3,000 Ditto ditto ditto Calf  
688 Dry German Calf  
**A. R. & A. NESBITT,** Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street.

**AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,**  
Threadneedle street, on **FRIDAY, 30th September,** at **ONE** o'clock precisely.  
**TALLOW . . . . .** 150 Casks South American  
100 Ditto Australian  
**W. T. GOAD and RIGG,** Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **FRIDAY, 30th September, 1853,**  
**NUTMEGS . . . . .** 40 Cases  
**MACE . . . . .** 27 ditto } per Caroline,  
**CLOVES . . . . .** 56 ditto } from Penang  
**PEPPER . . . . .** 15 Bags  
**TAPIOCA . . . . .** 109 Barrels  
**GINGER . . . . .** 46 Ditto Jamaica  
**LEWIS and PEAT,** Brokers, 11 Mincing lane.

**AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,**  
Threadneedle street, on **FRIDAY, 30th Sept. 1853,** at **ONE** o'clock precisely.  
**TALLOW . . . . .** 100 Casks Australian  
And other Goods.  
Catalogues will be timely delivered by  
**THOS. and FRAS. GODDARD,** Brokers,  
80 Old Broad street.

**AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,**  
Threadneedle street, on **FRIDAY, 30th Sept.,** at **ONE,**  
**TALLOW..** 100 Pipes } South American  
400 Boxes }  
150 Casks Australian  
**ANNING and COBB,** Brokers, 11 Lime street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **WEDNESDAY, 5th October,** at **TWELVE** o'clock.  
**SKINS....** 18,000 Salted Greenland Seal  
20,000 East India Goat and Sheep  
7,000 Buenos Ayres Sheep  
5,000 Australian ditto  
15,000 Tanned East India Goat and Sheep  
**W. T. GOAD and RIGG,** Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **WEDNESDAY, 5th October,** at **TWELVE,**  
**SKINS..** 25,000 East India Goat and Kid  
5,000 Ditto Tanned Sheep  
Sundry Skins from Natal  
**ANNING and COBB,** Brokers, 11 Lime street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **THURSDAY, October 13th,** at **TWELVE,**  
**HIDES..** 200 Salted West India Ox and Cow  
50,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India  
**ANNING and COBB,** Brokers, 11 Lime street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 13th October,** at **TWELVE** o'clock.  
**HIDES..** 50,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India  
800 Dry Singapore Buffalo  
**W. T. GOAD and RIGG,** Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**FIRST-CLASS ANTHRACITE COLLIERY.**  
To be Sold by private contract, the whole of, or a share in, an Anthracite or Stone Coal Colliery in South Wales, now in full operation, and producing coal of the best quality for iron and steam purposes, and for malt and hop drying.  
Apply to Messrs **BLUNT and SHADWELL,** 13 Austinfriars, London.

**CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL TUITION.**—A Gentleman educated at a public school and at Oxford, who has held a responsible position in a well-known school, but who in view of account of his health engaged in agricultural pursuits, would be glad to meet with a Pupil who would wish to continue his studies in Classics or modern languages, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of the management of land. The highest references will be given and required.—Address, **H. M., Mr Billington's, Market place, Rugby.**

**MINING INVESTMENT.—MR JNO. S. LANE,** Mining Agent, 32 Poultry, London, offers his services to parties wishing to embark in mining enterprise, to aid them in the selection of the soundest, as well as the most promising, undertakings. At the present time, when depreciation has probably gone to the furthest extent, and when so many safe and valuable shares are so much below their intrinsic value, an investment would doubtless be attended by immense profits as soon as a reaction takes place, which may be near at hand. All instructions promptly attended to.

**ELEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING.**—On **SATURDAY, the 8th of October,** at **TWELVE** o'clock, at the offices of the **Conservative Land Society,** 23 Norfolk street, Strand, the **Eleventh Public Drawing** for Right of Choice on Estates in various counties will take place. All uncompleted shares (the first payment being 12s 6d on each share) taken prior to the final number being placed in the wheel, will be included in the advantages of this drawing.  
**CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN,** Secretary.

**FOR AUSTRALIA.—CROSSKILL'S** PATENT WHEELS, Carts, Waggon, Drays, Caravans, Wooden Houses, &c., for the diggings, at **CROSSKILL'S** Manufactory, Beverley, kept in stock, and packed for exportation. Orders promptly supplied by steamers twice a week to London bridge wharf. Parties disposed to speculate will find cart wheels pay well in the colony. A list of prices may be had on application per post. Also, Bell's Prize Reaping Machine, Hussey's ditto, Crosskill's Colonial Threshing Machine, Barnett's Portable Patent Flour Mill, &c.—Address **Mr CROSSKILL,** Patent Wheel Works, Beverley.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE OFFICE,** 127 Cheapside, London.—Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and assured Members, held at the London Tavern, on the 8th inst., a **DIVIDEND,** after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, was **DECLARED** upon the paid-up capital; and notice is hereby further given, that the **Dividend Warrants** may be received at this office daily on and after the 22nd inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.  
Sept. 14, 1853. **EDMUND CLENCH,** Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FIRE OFFICE,** 127 Cheapside, London. Subscribed Capital, £250,000.—The advantage of insuring in this office is, the annual return of one-half the entire profits to the insured, while the same amount of security given by other offices is afforded in a fully subscribed and ample paid-up capital.  
The principle of dividing the profits between the proprietors and the insured is being daily recognised, and has secured for this office a large and rapidly increasing business.  
Claims promptly and liberally met.  
**EDMUND CLENCH,** Secretary.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FIRE OFFICE,** 127 Cheapside, London.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the numerous applications which have been received from many influential and wealthy persons for allotments exceeding the whole of the shares now remaining undisposed of, the Directors will, on the 5th October next, **FINALLY CLOSE** the **SHARE LIST,** after which no further applications can be received. The Directors will, however, proceed to consider any applications which may be made in the meantime, with the view of distributing them in such proportions and among such persons as may be most conducive to the interests of the Company.—By order of the Board,  
**EDMUND CLENCH,** Secretary.  
September 19th, 1853.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,** 28 King street, Cheapside.—Estab-lished 1834.

The entire profits are annually divided amongst the members, in proportion to the premiums paid, accumulated at compound interest.  
No charge for policy stamps.  
Assurances in force 30th June, £  
1853 ..... 257,000  
Income ..... 40,500 per annum  
Invested capital ..... 312,000  
SAMUEL BROWN, Secretary.

**INVESTMENT ON PERFECT SECURITIES. HOUSEHOLDERS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

This Company offers safe and profitable Investment for large or small sums of Money. The funds are lent on the security of Freehold and Leasehold Property, in connection with a Life Assurance, thus superseding Building Societies by providing for the ceasing of the payments in the event of the death of the borrower. Interest is paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum.  
R HODSON, Secretary.  
15 and 16 Adam street, Adelphi.

**RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.  
Trustees:  
Vernon Abbott, Esq. | A. Leslie Melville, Esq.  
John Lodge, Esq. | James Traill, Esq.  
George Whitmore, Esq.  
ADVANTAGES PRESENTED BY THIS SOCIETY.  
Life Assurances may be effected upon Equal, Half Premium, Increasing, or Decreasing Scales; also by Single Payments, or Payments for limited periods. Tables have been specially constructed for the Army, Navy, East India Company, and Merchant Services; also for persons voyaging to, or residing in, any part of the world.  
N.B.—No charge for Policy Stamps.  
E. OSBORNE SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.  
7, King William street, Mansion house.

**MANCHESTER AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,** 77 King street, Manchester; 454 West Strand, London.

The business of this Association is that of—  
1. Life and survivorship risks of every description—Civil, Naval, or Military.  
2. Loans on equitable terms, life assurance being contemporaneously effected, on approved personal or any other sufficient security.  
3. Assurance upon half-credit scale of rates.  
4. Endowments for children, on non-returnable or returnable premiums.  
5. Policies payable to bearer.  
6. Whole world policies, being perfect securities, payable to bearer or otherwise, at moderate additional rates.  
7. Policies without extra rates, to persons in the Militia or others, not forfeited if killed in defending the country from invasion.  
8. Notices of the assignment of policies registered.  
9. Medical Referee paid by this Association.  
10. Age of the life assured admitted on all policies, reasonable proof being given.  
11. Stamp duty on policies paid by the Association.  
Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. divided every five years, amongst all policy holders entitled to profits.  
CHARLES HENRY MINCHIN, Secretary, Manchester.  
WILLIAM JAMES STRICKLAND, Actuary and Secretary, London.

**THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established at York, 1824, and empowered by Act of Parliament.  
CAPITAL £500,000.  
Trustees:  
Ralph Croyke, Esq., Rawcliffe hall.  
John Swann, Esq., Ashham.  
Leonard Thompson, Esq., Sheriff Hutton park.  
Bankers—Messrs Swan, Clough, and Co., York.  
Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York.  
The attention of the public is particularly called to the terms of this Company for LIFE INSURANCES, and to the distinction which is made between MALE and FEMALE Lives.  
Extract from the table of Premiums for Insuring £100

Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.		Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	
	A Male.	A Female.		A Male.	A Female.
10	£ 1 7 6	£ 1 5 4	46	£ 3 11 6	£ 3 3 2
13	1 9 2	1 7 0	50	4 1 9	3 13 3
16	1 11 3	1 8 10	53	4 11 6	4 2 6
20	1 14 4	1 11 6	56	5 4 0	4 14 0
23	1 17 0	1 13 8	60	6 6 0	5 12 6
26	2 0 3	1 16 2	63	7 4 0	6 9 6
30	2 5 0	1 19 9	66	8 4 0	7 10 8
33	2 8 6	2 2 10	70	10 0 4	9 7 6
36	2 13 0	2 6 4	73	11 16 2	11 2 6
40	2 19 9	2 12 0	76		13 1 9
43	3 5 3	2 17 2	80		15 12 10

\* EXAMPLE.—A gentleman whose age does not exceed 20, may insure £1000 payable on his decease, for an annual payment of £22 10s; and a lady of the same age, can secure the same sum for an annual payment of £19 17s 6d.

Prospectuses, with the rates of premium for the intermediate ages, and every information may be had at the head office in York, or of any of the agents.  
FIRE INSURANCES are also effected by this Company, on the most moderate terms.  
Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made. Applications to be made to Mr W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York.  
London Agent:  
Mr WILLIAM PITMAN, Solicitor, 34 Great James street, Bedford row; and  
Mr R. TURNER, Solicitor, 1 Field court, Gray's

**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** Established 1824. Capital, £3,000,000.

President:  
Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.  
The Receipts for the Assurances due at Michaelmas are ready for delivery at the head office and at the several agencies of the Company; and the Assured are requested to observe that Life Policies should be renewed within 30 days, and Fire Policies within 15 days, from the date specified for renewal. F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.  
Bartholomew lane, Sept. 20, 1853.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

(Established by Royal Charter of his Majesty George the First,) A D 1720.  
For SEA, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCES.  
Office, Royal Exchange, London.  
Branch office, 29 Pall Mall.  
Octavius Wigram, Esq., Governor.  
The Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, Sub-Governor.  
George Peckham Barclay, Esq., Deputy-Governor.  
Directors:  
Henry Bainbridge, Esq. | Charles J. Manning, Esq.  
Edmond S. P. Calver, Esq. | Henry Nelson, Esq.  
John Garratt Cattley, Esq. | Edward H. Palmer, Esq.  
Alexander Colvin, Esq. | Sir John H. Pelly, Bart.  
Edward M. Daniell, Esq. | Abraham G. Roberts, Esq.  
William Davidson, Esq. | Charles Robinson, Esq.  
Riverdale W. Grenfell, Esq. | Thomas Smith, Esq.  
Robert Hanbury, Jun., Esq. | William Soutar, Esq.  
Robert A. Heath, Esq. | Joseph Somes, Esq.  
William T. Hibbert, Esq. | Thomas Tooke, Esq.  
Lancelot Holland, Esq. | William Wallace, Esq.  
Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. | Charles B. Young, Esq.  
Medical Referee, Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon, St Helen's place.

NOTICE.—The usual fifteen days allowed for payment of FIRE PREMIUMS falling due at Michaelmas will expire on the 14th of October.  
Life Assurance may be effected to the extent of Ten Thousand Pounds on one Life; with, or, at lower Premiums, without participation in Profits.  
The reversionary BONUS on Participating Life Policies has amounted on an average to 46 per cent. on the amount of Premiums paid.  
Policies effected during the present year on the participating scale will entitle their holders to share in the division of profits at the end of the year 1855, provided the assurances continue in force.  
Further Boususes will be declared at the end of every five years.  
The Corporation bear the cost of Policy Stamps and Medical Fees. The Assured are subject to no charge but the Premium.  
No extra Premium is required for service in the Militia.  
Persons assured with this Chartered Corporation are exempt from the liabilities of partnership.  
Annuities are granted, immediate, Deferred, or Contingent.  
This Corporation has held a high position during upwards of a Century and a Quarter, and affords unquestionable security by its Capital-Stock.  
ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.  
ALEX. GORDON, Secretary.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** No. 11 Lombard street, London.

Directors:  
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., Chairman.  
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Henry Hulse Harens, Esq. | Stewart Majoribanks, Esq.  
John Dixon, Esq. | John Martin, Esq., M.P.  
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart. | Rowland Mitchell, Esq.  
T. Hankey, Jun., Esq., M.P. | James Morris, Esq.  
John Harvey, Esq. | Henry Norman, Esq.  
John G. Hubbard, Esq. | H. R. Reynolds, Jun., Esq.  
George Johnston, Esq. | John Thornton, Esq.  
John Louchere, Esq. | James Tulloch, Esq.  
John Loch, Esq. | Henry Vigne, Esq.  
AUDITORS:  
A. W. Roberts, Esq. | Henry S. Thornton, Esq.  
Lewis Loyd, Jun., Esq. | John Henry Smith, Esq.  
Geo. Keys, Esq., Secretary.  
Griffith Davies, Esq., F.R.S., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers Four-fifths of the Profits with Quinquennial Division, or a Low rate of Premium without participation of Profits.

The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1855, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1854, will be allowed to share in the Profits.  
At the several past Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the Reversionary Boususes added to the Policies from One-Half the Profits amounted, on an average of the different ages, to about One per Cent. per annum on the sums insured, and the total Boususes added at the Four Septennial Divisions exceeded £770,000.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The Extra Premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under £50.

ASSIGNMENT OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.  
Medical fees paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps after the 10th October, 1853.

Notice is hereby given, that Fire Policies which expire at Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days at this office, or with Mr SAMS, No. 1 St James's street, corner of Pall Mall; or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, otherwise they become void.

**THE INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY,** No. 72 Lombard street, London.

Trustees:  
Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.  
J. Campbell Renton, Esq. | James Fuller Madox, Esq.  
Ed. Mallins, Esq., Q.C., M.P. | William Wilberforce, Esq.  
The POLICIES of this Company being INDISPUTABLE (in terms of the Deed of Constitution duly registered) are TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES, their validity not being dependant, as in the case of ordinary Policies, upon the import of past and perhaps forgotten circumstances, and office documents. Used as FAMILY PROVISIONS, they relieve the Assured from all doubt and anxiety as to the future.  
Owing to this important improvement in the practice of Life Assurance, the progress of this Company has been rapid from the commencement of its business, and is steadily advancing.  
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

**THE WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,** at the Westminster Fire Office, 27 King street, Covent Garden, London.

Trustees:  
Georgo Dodd, Esq. | Colonel W. H. Meyrick.  
Joseph Wm. Thrupp, Esq.  
The rates of premium for Assurances, either participating or not participating in the profits of the Association, are as low as is consistent with security.  
The additions made to the sums assured by policies which have participated in the three divisions of profit declared 1842, 1847, and 1852, have averaged one-half of the premiums paid on them.  
Every restrictive condition of Assurance not absolutely necessary for the security of the office has been withdrawn from the policies.  
Every facility offered to persons about to effect Assurances on lives, and any information that may be required on the subject of Life Assurance, can be obtained on application at the office. W. M. BROWNE, Actuary.  
Agents required in the principal country towns.

**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** Established by Act of Parliament in 1824.

No. 8 Waterloo place, Pall mall, London.  
The distinctive features of the Company embrace, amongst others—  
Tables of Premiums formed on the lowest scale compatible with security, and constructed to meet the various wants of assurers, and every risk to which protection by assurance can be extended.  
One-half the Life Premium for the first five years may remain on credit.  
Policy Stamps paid by the Company.  
Loans granted on approved personal security.  
Assured not restricted in their limits of travel, as in most other companies, but may proceed from one part of Europe to another in decked vessels, without license, and to British North America, and many parts of the United States, without extra premium, by merely giving the ordinary notice to the office in London of the intended visit.  
Whole-world policies granted at slightly increased rates of premium, thus rendering a policy in money transactions a real security.  
Prospectuses, and every information may be obtained upon application to the Resident Director.

**NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,** London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. Established 1836 and incorporated by Special Act of Parliament for Fire and Life Insurance at Home and Abroad. Capital One Million Sterling.

Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Chairman of London Board.  
LIFE BRANCH.—No liability of Partnership as in Mutual Societies, although the Insured receive the whole of the profits, which, at the last division, amounted on some of the Policies to 68 per cent. of the Premiums paid.  
The following rates compare favourably with those of other offices:—

Age.	With Profits.		Without Profits.	
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
25	2 1 11	1 17 1	2 2 7	1 17 1
30	2 8 0	2 8 8	2 8 8	2 8 8
35	2 14 11	2 16 8	2 16 8	2 16 8
40	3 3 11	3 5 9	3 5 9	3 5 9
45	3 14 3	3 19 0	3 19 0	3 19 0
50	4 7 4			

FIRE INSURANCES, both ordinary and special, are granted on moderate terms.

FOREIGN INSURANCES.—SPECIAL ADVANTAGES  
FIRE.—Insurances are granted on every description of Property in the Colonies and most Foreign Countries at considerably reduced rates.

LIFE.—Most of the restrictions formerly attaching to foreign residence are removed, and when extra Premiums are charged they are exceedingly moderate.  
The Directors continue to receive first-class applications for Agencies at Home, in the Colonies, and other places Abroad. A. P. FLETCHER, Secretary.  
No. 1 Moorgate street, London.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH**

price 1s 14d. per box.—This excellent family PILL is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head ache, giddiness, sense of fullness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness, and pains in the stomach and bowels; a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity of the bowels causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. PROUT, 229 St. and, London. Price 1s 14d and 2s 9d per box, and by the vendors of medicine generally throughout the Kingdom.

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1853. No. 526.

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## The Political Economist.

### THE UNIFORM PENNY STAMP.

#### THE NEW LAW OF RECEIPT STAMPS AND STAMPED CHEQUES.

The New Stamp Act comes into operation on the 10th of next month, which provides for the use of a uniform penny receipt stamp for all payments amounting to two pounds and upwards; and also for the use of a uniform penny stamp for all drafts or bills upon bankers payable "to order" and "on demand." As there are some points in the new law which it is important that persons connected with trade should have their attention specially called to, we propose shortly to refer to those portions of the Act which affect the two questions adverted to, and especially to the changes which the Act makes in the existing law and practice.

In the first place, in relation to receipt stamps. As the law now stands, receipt stamps are required only for sums of five pounds and upwards, commencing at *threepence*, and increasing by steps as the amount increases. Now, in place of beginning at 5*l*, the sum requiring a stamp receipt will commence at 2*l*, the charge for which, and for any sum whatever the amount, will be *one penny*. This stamp, for the convenience of the public, may either be impressed upon the paper, as stamps usually are, or they can be obtained as adhesive stamps, in the same form as the present postage stamps, and attached at the time of giving the receipt to the document. But, in order to prevent the abuse of using stamps a second time, it is required that in the case of adhesive stamps being used, they must be written over with the signature of the receiver of the money.

It ought to be extensively known that, with the exception of the slight exemption hereafter noted, it will be a breach of the law to give a receipt for any payment, in whatever form it is made, except upon paper duly stamped. A very common impression prevails that a receipt for the settlement of an account by a cheque upon a banker, or by a bill of exchange, because neither can strictly be considered as *money*, does not require to be given on stamped paper. This, however, is a popular error. If a claim be discharged by a cheque upon a banker, or by a bill of exchange, such receipt or discharge as much requires to be made upon stamped paper as if the discharge was given by means of money. Such is the state of the law at the present moment, and the New Act does not alter it in this respect. We are aware that nothing is more common than for debts to be discharged upon the face of the account itself, by acknowledging the receipt of a cheque or a bill of exchange for the amount; and it should be known that all such receipts or acknowledgments are contrary to

law, and subject those who give them to heavy penalties, while they are not valid receipts in courts of law to those who so discharge their debts. The only exemption whatever, which is recognised by law, is in the case of money deposited in any bank, whether to bear interest or not, and which is to be accounted for only to the person so depositing it; so that if money be deposited by one person, to be accounted for by the banker to another person, in that case the receipt for such money should be stamped. In regard to this exemption there are two changes in the New Act upon the present law and practice, which it is essential to notice. First, according to the present state of the law, it is held that when money is deposited with bankers, upon which it is stipulated that interest should be paid, the receipt for such money containing such stipulation should be given upon stamped paper; and that it is only in the case of deposits with bankers, bearing no interest, that receipts can be given upon plain paper. Such is the present law. By the New Act, both of these classes of receipts will be equally exempt, provided the money so deposited has to be accounted for only to the same person who deposits it. The second change to which we refer, has reference to the payment of deposits upon letters of allotment of shares in companies, or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares, in any company or intended company. The receipts or acknowledgments for all such payments are expressly made subject to the stamp, by whomsoever such receipts are given, whether by the officers of the company or by the bankers of the company. Hitherto this stamp has been evaded, by issuing letters of allotment, on making calls, distinguishing each case by a *number*, and the monies have been paid to the bankers of the company, who have given a receipt in a printed form, which form had upon it a duplicate of the *number* to identify it, and which only expressed a receipt for a certain sum on account of a certain company, but without stating from whom received. In future all these payments, to whomsoever made, will require to be acknowledged, whatever form be adopted, upon stamped paper; but at least that requirement will carry with it the convenience of each person possessing a receipt for the money he has paid in the form of a deposit or a call, which will express by whom such payment has been made; and as the stamp is reduced to a uniform rate of *one penny*, whatever the amount of the payment, all will agree that the more perfect form of the receipt will be cheaply purchased at such a price.

The Act makes no change as to the party whose duty it is to furnish the stamp:—the receiver of the money must still bear that cost. It has been suggested, as a practice of the greatest convenience and utility, that all ordinary cheque books should be made up of cheques with the penny receipt stamp impressed upon them, so that whenever a payment is made, the party receiving it may at once write a receipt on the back; and the person paying the money will thus have, in his returned cheques from his banker's, a perfect proof of all his payments, always at hand and ready to answer any claim in a court of law. In that case the cheque would be drawn for one penny less than the amount of the account, and the receipt written on the back for the full amount. We are aware that it is the practice with some bankers not to return their customer's cheques, but to retain them as their vouchers for the payment. But we believe that these cases are so few, that the exception does not apply to more than two houses in London; and if all other bankers—those in the City without exception—find that they can without inconvenience adopt this plan of returning cancelled cheques, there is little doubt but the houses which adopt the exceptional method of retaining the cheques will soon alter their practice when they find it for the convenience of their customers to do so. It will no doubt then become a practice for bankers to furnish their customers with books of stamped cheques, charging them 8*s* 4*d* for a book of 100, and 16*s* 8*d* for a book of 200, and so on; so that in practice the bankers will receive the *penny stamps* in large quantities from Somerset House, will repay themselves by charging them to their customers, who will again be repaid by the persons to whom the cheque is given.

Before dismissing this branch of the subject, there is a point on which we feel called upon to make a remark, by way of timely warning to all persons engaged in trade, in order that they may avoid the chance of becoming subject to heavy penalties. There cannot be a doubt that, practically, the old receipt Stamp Act has been condemned by public opinion; and that like every law so condemned, it has been impossible to give effect to it. The consequence has been that it has been extensively, openly, and systematically evaded and neglected without any serious attempt to sustain it; that penalties have been incurred by every trader day after day, without any consideration and without any attempt to enforce them. Now, however, all this will be changed. The plan of a uniform penny receipt stamp carries with it the warm approval of every one, and the country will feel a deep interest in the success of the experiment. The man who evades it now will, in place of having the support of an opinion adverse to a law, be looked upon as a shabby fellow who is insensible to a wise, generous, and simple fiscal experiment adopted by Parliament, and the success of which may lead to many other ameliorations of our fiscal system of a kindred description; and the public will rather enjoy, than otherwise, the fact, that a man who evades such a penny stamp is made to pay in a single fine as much as would furnish him with penny stamps for a whole year. And if all men keep their cheque-books stamped, there will be no excuse for any tradesman or other person, receiving money, being unprovided with a stamp. By this means, the only objection that could be raised, the inconvenience of procuring a stamp, will be obviated, especially if to that facility we add the further one, of using adhesive stamps, which a man may carry in his pocket as easily as postage stamps. Nor will there now be any question or trouble of referring to the almanack for the proper amount of the stamp to be used. In every case it will be *one penny*—even for a receipt in full of all demands. It is not, then, a matter of surprise that it was distinctly announced in Parliament that measures would be taken rigidly to enforce the use of the stamp, and to prosecute for fines whenever it shall be discovered to be evaded. It is understood that the instructions of the Board of Inland Revenue are extremely urgent upon this point.

It would not be too much to say that at the present moment, taking into account the daily collection of payments by merchants, brokers, wholesale dealers of one class and another, to say nothing of retail dealers, that not in one case out of every hundred is a stamp receipt given. A simple acknowledgment "By cheque on A. B." or "By bill at two months," is almost universally adopted, and just as universally is the law broken and a penalty incurred. In fact, at present, receipt stamps are very much confined to acknowledgments for rents, taxes, a few other similar payments, and to payments through solicitors; but in future every payment must be acknowledged by this small uniform stamp. And if the plan of using stamped cheques is generally adopted in the way we have suggested, there will be no inconvenience whatever in complying with the law; while every one who so acts will have in his cancelled paid cheques legal proofs of every payment he makes, which can be produced in any court. Under such circumstances, it cannot be a matter of doubt that in future receipt stamps will be universally used.

The Act also provides for a uniform penny stamp, for all bills or drafts, payable to bearer or to order, ON DEMAND. It is necessary that we should carefully explain the precise nature of this document, which is entirely new, and differs in essential points from ordinary cheques, and also from bills or drafts at sight. According to the law as it stands at present, a cheque or order drawn upon any bank within the legal limited distance, and payable to bearer, and on demand, may be drawn upon unstamped paper. The law in this respect remains under the New Act precisely the same. Such cheques or orders for payment may still be on unstamped paper. The peculiar requirements of this document are:—1. That the money must be payable on demand;—2. That it must be payable to bearer;—3. That it must be drawn within the legal limit of distance from the bank. An order, bill, or draft at sight, as at present in use, and which can only be drawn upon the stamp, according to its amount, which applies to all bills of exchange not exceeding two months or sixty days' date, differs from a cheque in these respects:—1. It is drawn "to order," and passes by indorsement from hand to hand, the banker who ultimately pays it being responsible for the genuineness of each indorsement;—2. It may be issued at any distance from the bank on which it is drawn;—and, 3. That though drawn "at sight," it is really subject to the "three days of grace" which apply to bills drawn at longer dates; though we believe that many bankers do not in practice avail themselves of that right. Strictly speaking, when a bill "at sight" is presented for payment, the banker has a right to note upon it the day of such presentation, and to accept it payable three days afterwards. The new instrument for which the Act provides, differs in some respects from both the ordinary cheque, and the bill at sight, with regard to which the law will remain as it has been. The characteristics of this new instrument to be drawn upon a penny stamp are:—1. It must be payable "on demand";—2. It may be drawn either "to bearer" or "to order";—3. It may be issued at any distance from the bank on which it is drawn;—4. If drawn

"to order," while it will require the indorsement of the person in whose favour it is drawn, the same as a bill "at sight," the banker paying it will be held responsible, only, that it purports to be so indorsed, but not for the genuineness of the indorsement:—his responsibility will be limited to the genuineness of his own customer's signature—that is, of the drawer—the same as it is in the case of ordinary cheques. This new instrument, then, is the same as the common cheque, inasmuch as it must be payable "on demand";—and it differs, inasmuch as it may be payable "to order" as well as "to bearer," and that it may be issued at any distance from the bank on which it is drawn. It is the same as a bill "at sight," inasmuch as it may be drawn "to order," and at any distance from the bank on which it is drawn;—and it differs from a bill "at sight," inasmuch as it must be payable "on demand," and though requiring the indorsement of the person in whose favour it is drawn, the banker paying it is responsible only for the genuineness of the signature of the drawer.

Thus the affixing of a penny stamp to our ordinary cheques will in reality give to them all the convenience which attaches now to bills "at sight," and if we mistake not, the practical effect will be to substitute these new stamped cheques, as they may be termed, both for the ordinary cheque and for bills at sight. The Act expressly includes within the operation of this stamp all letters of credit; and, therefore, it is certain that remittances by bankers and others from one part of the country to another will all be made by such stamped cheques on demand. It will become the universal form in which bankers will draw upon their London correspondents:—it will become the universal plan in which private persons, having accounts in London, will make payments in all parts of the country. A London wholesale dealer having twenty payments to make in Glasgow will remit a stamped cheque payable "to order" and "on demand" to each person, who will indorse it, and pay it to his bankers, who will receive it as London paper "on demand." But more than all this, it is likely to become an almost universal substitute for the present ordinary cheque, because the great majority of persons will prefer drawing their cheques "to order" in place of "to bearer," as affording greater security, and requiring as a matter of necessity the indorsement of the person to whom it is paid; and as possessing the great convenience that wherever he is, at whatever distance from the bank, or wherever he wishes to transmit his cheque to make a payment, being upon such a stamp, will enable him not only to draw it "to order," but also to draw it anywhere, or remit it and use it anywhere. As the law recognises an essential difference between drafts payable "at sight" and "on demand," we would recommend that the stamped cheques should always bear the latter words in their form, although it is not essential if they are really payable "on demand." The words "at sight" would not be accordance with the law. The form then will be thus:—

No. \_\_\_\_\_ 50, Cornhill, London, \_\_\_\_\_ 18—  
MESSRS DIMSDALE, DREWETT, FOWLERS, and BARNARD.

ON DEMAND PAY \_\_\_\_\_, or Order, \_\_\_\_\_  
£ \_\_\_\_\_

Or for country bankers the form of drafts on London will be:—

British Linen Company's Bank,  
Edinburgh, \_\_\_\_\_, 18—

ON DEMAND PAY \_\_\_\_\_, or Order,  
the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

To MESSRS SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, LONDON.

These documents, with a penny stamp affixed, will have all the advantages we have described. In the ordinary collection of money by merchants and brokers, it will be no small addition to their security that their collectors shall receive their payments in such a form of cheques that requires their own indorsements before they are paid.

Of course, if both objects are intended to be combined in the cheques used—if they are to answer the purpose and afford the security of bills "at sight," and also to constitute receipts for payments, they will require two penny stamps—one to denote a cheque payable "to order," and which may be drawn without regard to distance, and one which denotes a legal receipt. A cheque-book furnished with such stamps, at the small cost of 16s 8d for each hundred cheques, will constitute the perfection of commercial convenience and security, so far as receiving and making payments are concerned; and there is no doubt, when we consider how much payments require now to be made at a distance, and that the law will now be strictly enforced as relates to receipt stamps, that such cheques will become of almost universal use.

#### THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

EUROPE has now been lying under sentence of war for six months—respite from time to time, but still left for execution; and this moment the hopes of ultimate escape from that last calamity seem more faint and wavering than ever. The two armies of Russia and Turkey lie opposite one another each anxious for the strife, with only the Danube and a few miles of corn-fields or of swamps between them; and any ambitious commander or any rash and reckless subaltern may fire the signal for a struggle the extent, the issue, and the duration of which

neither diplomatist nor sovereign can foresee. At present war seems more probable than peace; and if war is avoided or postponed, we apprehend that we shall be indebted for that good fortune rather to the approach of a severe and impracticable season, than to the efforts of statesmen or the forbearance of either of the contending parties.

Under these circumstances, and as we somewhat dissent from the views taken of this subject by most of our contemporaries, we are desirous of drawing attention to a few considerations which appear to us in danger of being overlooked.

No one will accuse us of having ever shown ourselves insensible to the evils of war, or inclined to underestimate its horrors and its criminality. As vigilant guardians of the commercial interests of a great country, our tendency and disposition must naturally be to regard all interruptions of universal amity with even an exaggerated alarm and dislike, and to purchase the continuance of peace at too high a price. But we must not forget that a precarious and ill-contrived peace—the uncertainty that must ever attend arrangements which, being unjust in their nature and reluctantly submitted to, can never be otherwise than temporary—is almost as fatal and discouraging to commerce as actual hostilities. If negotiations are protracted so as to allow the Russians to remain in the Principalities till next year; or if a hollow peace be patched up between the disputants on terms which will leave in the breast of one party all the rankling irritation of defeat and injustice, and in the breast of the other all the longings of unsatisfied and checked ambition,—that sense of security so essential to commercial operations will be as effectually destroyed as if a war had actually broken out. No merchants will venture to engage in extensive plans or to count boldly on the future; a chronic uneasiness will hang over their minds; and trade will languish under its paralysing influence. What we need, it cannot be too often repeated, is not a formal and temporary reconciliation, but a permanent settlement of an ever-recurring difficulty—a final solution, once for all, of a problem that has kept Europe in hot water for half a century. To avoid war—considering what war is—is worth every exertion and almost every sacrifice: to postpone war, may often be worth no effort or sacrifice at all.

Now, we confess we have scarcely any hope—we see scarcely any possibility—of the chronic controversy between Russia and Turkey being finally closed without a war. The encroachments of Russia on Turkey are as constant and systematic as those of the ocean on the land. They have been so for nearly a century: they will be so for a century more, unless decisively checked or utterly triumphant. Russia never relaxes her vigilance, never withdraws her pressure, never misses her opportunity. Whenever Turkey shall incur the temporary displeasure or coolness of her present allies, or whenever those allies shall quarrel among themselves, Russia will seize the favourable occasion to make one step more towards the goal of which she never, through years of discouragement or inaction, for one moment loses sight. The demands which have led to the present dilemma would never have been made, if the Czar had not calculated on the presumed impossibility of a cordial and friendly understanding between France and England. If withdrawn or baffled now, they will be resumed again on the first symptoms of coolness or of rupture between these countries; or on the first occasion when internal discords shall again occupy France, or the spirit of peace, languor, and submission shall again place in abeyance the energies of England. Sooner or later, we have not the smallest doubt, Turkey will have to defend herself by force of arms—to fight for her existence and her capitol: the sole question being whether she shall fight when she is well-prepared, vigorous, and unanimous, or when she may be apathetic, unguarded, and torn by those internal dissensions which her unsleeping adversary knows so well how to foment and profit by,—whether she shall fight on the Pruth, on the Danube, on the Balkan, or under the walls of Constantinople. Russia, we are satisfied, will never forego her designs till she is beaten in a war undertaken for their prosecution; or at least till she finds that each step towards them will cost her a sanguinary and expensive struggle. As long as every encroachment is met only by remonstrance on the part of Turkey and by negotiation and compromise on the part of her allies—*negotiations and compromise which end in giving Russia a portion of what she has seized or may demand, on condition of her foregoing the remainder*—so long, we may be quite sure, will she never desist from so profitable and so safe a game. She will proceed, as she has hitherto proceeded, to eat up Turkey piece-meal; and all that will have been gained by long forbearance, criminal endurance, and dishonourable yielding, will have been that she will have to be submitted to altogether, or to be repulsed at last instead of at first, at far greater cost, with far greater difficulty, and in a far more hazardous and critical position.

It is not easy to speculate on the future, and is generally unwise to predict it; but we think there is strong reason for believing that war, were it now to break out between the two hostile armies, would not be unfavourable to Turkey, at all events for the first campaign—probably, also, for the second. Few are aware how much of the military strength of Russia lies in numbers alone—how wretchedly organised her Eastern forces generally are—how infamous, or rather *naïf*, is her commissariat—how vast and shameful is the mortality among her troops, even

when there is no actual fighting. A considerable proportion of her soldiers are always in hospital—such hospitals as she provides. They feed, as the Italians say, *come Dio comanda*—often like pigs—sometimes like Esquimaux. In the last war with Turkey, Russia was said to have lost 150,000 men and 50,000 horses by disease and hunger alone. The Turkish troops, on the contrary, are about the best fed in Europe; their hospitals are clean, well attended, and nearly empty; their artillery is admirable and officered by Europeans; and their ranks abound in refugees from nearly every country, full of spirits, science, and military skill. The disposition of the soldiers is admirable; they are zealous, even to fanaticism; and it is remarkable that even the tribes of the Lebanon who, a short time ago, were in a state of rebellion to resist the conscription, are now sending troops voluntarily and enthusiastically to the seat of the expected war.

Not only, therefore, do we think that a war at present might turn out very favourably to Turkey: we are by no means certain that her interests do not render a war desirable. A war, even if successful only at the outset, would rouse all the latent energies of the nation, would awaken again that warlike spirit through which alone they were ever great and formidable, and would dissipate that indolent effeminacy which for nearly a century has been eating away the vitals of the nation. If the Turks are to subsist in independence—if they are ever to be able to defend themselves and to hold their own—if they are ever to revive and recover—it must be as a military nation. They have not the qualities of a commercial, a colonising, or an industrial race; they have those of a fighting one. A protracted war would therefore, we believe, act as a positive elevator and civiliser of the Ottomans:—that is, of their two alternating qualities and conditions—warlike energy and sensual apathy—it would call into predominance the nobler one; and would diffuse through every department of government, and every artery and fibre of the empire, a life and a vigour to which they have long been strangers. On the other hand, peace now—peace, after insult unavenged and unatoned for—peace, the result of foreign intervention and of unworthy compromise—peace, after all the zeal of religion and the pride of race have been appealed to to prepare for war—would inflict a more fatal wound, a heavier discouragement, a more palsying reaction on the Turkish nation than even a disastrous war. Expense incurred—fanaticism aroused—national jealousies stimulated;—and all to end in smoke:—this termination of so much costly preparation and so much available passion could scarcely fail to cause a degree of disgust which would end either in immediate insurrection, or still more fatally in utter and unexcitable apathy in future hours of need.

But though we thus incline to think that both the moral and political interests of Turkey are on the side of immediate war—it by no means follows that England or any of the Western Powers need to be actively concerned in it. How stands the case? Two Powers have quarrelled: we interposed our mediation to prevent a war, and proposed terms of accommodation to which we thought the injured party might accede, and to which the aggressive party ought to submit. The injured party does not agree in our view (and personally we think she is quite right in withholding her consent);—we have therefore failed in persuading the parties concerned to avoid a recourse to the *ultima ratio regum*; and all we have to do is to draw off to one side, like seconds in a duel whose attempts at reconciliation have proved abortive, and see fair play. We cannot aid in compelling Turkey to submit to that modified aggression which we might properly advise her to submit to as an escape from worse dangers; we cannot very well join in compelling Russia to accede to worse terms than those to which we had already procured her consent. Our business in the transaction is, therefore, at an end—(unless some new *mezzo termine* can be suggested);—and if, after the fortune of war has been tried, it should prove unfavourable to the injured party, we may then again interpose our good offices to save her from destruction, just as standers-by interfere to prevent the beaten party in a pugilistic contest from being trampled to death when on the ground and admitted to be worsted.

It is with considerable reluctance that we give utterance to sentiments that even seem to be warlike: we are not sorry, therefore, to fortify ourselves by the coincidence of feeling evinced by the spirited remarks of Lord John Russell in a speech delivered a few days ago at Greenock.

“This,” he said, “is not the period to abandon any of those duties towards the world, towards the whole of mankind, which Great Britain has hitherto performed. Let us perform them, if possible, by our moral influence; let us perform them, if possible, while we maintain the blessings of peace. But while we endeavour to maintain peace, I certainly should be the last to forget that if a peace cannot be maintained with honour, it is no longer peace. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] It then becomes no longer peace, but a truce—a precarious trace—to be renounced by others whenever they may think fit, whenever they may think that an opportunity has occurred to enforce by arms their unjust demands, either upon us or upon our allies. [Loud cheering.] I trust that so long as I bear any part in the public councils of this great kingdom, such will be my sentiments and such my conduct.”

## REDUCTION OF PAUPERISM.

RETURN of the Total Number of PAUPERS, distinguishing the Able-bodied, but exclusive of Vagrants, in Receipt of Relief (In-door and Out-door) on 1st of July, 1852, and 1st of July, 1853, in 616 Unions in England and Wales, specifying the Increase or Decrease in the latter as compared to the former period:—

Names of Counties.	Population in 1851.	Relieved on 1st July		Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Total number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved In-door and Out-door.		Decrease on 1st July, 1853, compared with 1st July, 1852.	Decrease per cent.
		1852.	1853.			1st July, 1852.	1st July, 1853.		
<b>ENGLAND:</b>									
Bedford	129,731	6,966	6,565	401	5.8	976	861	115	11.8
Berks	199,070	11,533	10,884	649	5.6	1,895	1,672	223	11.8
Buckingham	143,509	10,054	9,736	318	3.2	1,764	1,496	268	15.2
Cambridge	191,800	14,251	13,241	1,010	7.1	2,743	2,474	269	9.8
*Chester	404,691	14,498	12,912	1,586	...	2,063	1,687	376	...
Cornwall	355,392	16,434	14,464	1,970	12.0	2,392	1,936	456	19.1
Cumberland	195,119	8,191	7,769	422	5.2	1,125	944	181	16.1
Derby	260,646	6,279	5,723	556	8.9	679	538	141	20.8
Devon	441,189	29,602	28,219	1,383	4.7	3,109	2,985	124	4.0
Dorset	177,049	14,099	13,331	768	5.4	1,847	1,691	156	8.4
Durham	411,585	16,121	15,740	381	2.4	2,943	2,758	185	6.3
Essex	344,110	24,276	22,589	1,687	6.9	4,546	4,009	537	11.8
Gloucester	353,498	19,861	18,572	1,289	6.5	2,788	2,408	380	11.0
Hereford	110,568	7,826	7,516	310	4.0	1,166	862	304	26.1
Hertford	188,576	10,919	10,342	577	5.3	1,778	1,554	224	12.6
Huntingdon	60,319	3,995	3,568	427	10.7	597	536	61	10.2
Kent	617,239	29,060	27,794	1,266	4.4	4,488	4,137	351	7.8
Lancaster	2,085,654	71,067	61,703	9,364	13.2	12,181	9,089	3,092	25.4
Leicester	233,986	11,491	10,514	977	8.5	1,838	1,563	275	15.0
Lincoln	397,523	19,750	18,101	1,649	8.3	2,693	2,206	487	18.1
Middlesex	1,001,776	38,078	35,571	2,507	6.6	6,852	5,951	901	13.1
Monmouth	177,123	8,662	7,732	930	10.7	1,514	1,164	350	23.1
Norfolk	365,479	26,943	25,447	1,496	5.6	4,135	3,715	420	10.2
Northampton	210,450	12,787	11,775	1,012	7.9	2,080	1,944	136	6.5
Northumberland	303,507	16,839	15,730	1,109	6.6	2,765	2,452	313	11.3
Nottingham	293,359	11,157	10,436	721	6.5	1,457	1,303	154	10.6
Oxford	150,701	10,024	9,064	960	9.6	1,580	1,220	360	22.8
Rutland	24,214	1,194	1,027	167	14.0	191	151	40	20.9
*Salop	203,445	9,297	9,023	274	...	1,441	1,265	176	...
Somerset	462,052	34,210	32,358	1,852	5.4	4,389	4,059	330	7.5
Southampton	349,690	22,276	21,044	1,232	5.5	4,485	3,918	567	12.6
Stafford	523,600	16,288	15,217	1,071	6.6	2,631	2,436	195	7.4
Suffolk	335,750	26,000	23,475	2,525	9.7	4,607	3,859	748	16.2
Surrey	612,081	26,180	24,671	1,509	5.8	4,157	3,673	484	11.6
Sussex	248,690	17,759	16,455	1,304	7.3	2,725	2,340	385	14.1
Warwick	421,616	13,389	12,672	717	5.4	1,618	1,518	100	6.2
Westmorland	58,384	2,707	2,443	264	9.8	522	406	116	22.2
Wilts	231,556	18,879	17,768	1,111	5.9	2,629	2,503	126	4.8
Worcester	384,325	16,164	14,702	1,462	9.0	2,353	1,823	530	22.5
York, East Riding	248,435	9,367	9,004	363	3.9	1,411	1,217	194	13.7
York, North Riding	187,753	8,172	7,938	234	2.9	995	927	68	6.8
York, West Riding	1,099,790	39,655	33,433	6,222	15.7	6,913	5,162	1,751	25.3
<b>Totals of England</b>	<b>15,195,030</b>	<b>732,300</b>	<b>676,268</b>	<b>56,032</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>115,061</b>	<b>98,484</b>	<b>16,577</b>	<b>14.4</b>
<b>WALES:</b>									
*Anglesey	39,633	5,355	5,091	264	...	979	957	22	...
Brecon	59,156	3,542	3,436	106	3.0	349	314	35	10.0
Cardigan	77,444	5,298	5,294	4	0.1	744	725	19	2.6
Carmarthen	114,945	7,215	7,108	107	1.5	945	871	74	7.8
*Carnarvon	98,185	8,126	9,097	...	...	1,375	1,495	...	...
*Denbigh	69,380	4,382	4,205	177	...	445	426	19	...
*Flint	74,832	5,210	5,412	...	...	463	481	...	...
Glamorgan	240,132	11,169	10,520	649	5.8	2,249	1,947	302	13.4
Merioneth	51,306	4,729	4,556	173	3.7	504	553	...	...
Montgomery	56,695	5,432	5,482	...	...	928	798	130	14.0
Pembroke	84,138	5,590	5,383	207	3.7	583	579	4	0.7
Radnor	19,769	1,834	1,787	47	2.6	257	250	7	2.7
<b>Totals of Wales</b>	<b>985,715</b>	<b>67,872</b>	<b>67,371</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9,821</b>	<b>9,396</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Totals of 616 Unions, &amp;c., in England and Wales</b>	<b>16,180,745</b>	<b>800,172</b>	<b>743,639</b>	<b>57,756</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>124,882</b>	<b>107,880</b>	<b>17,189</b>	<b>13.7</b>

There is a slight increase of 1,223 paupers in those counties marked with an asterisk, which the note below explains, and deducting that increase from the decrease the total decrease of paupers of all descriptions is 56,533, and the total decrease of able-bodied paupers is 17,002.

\* Seventeen parishes have been separated from the Great Boughton Union, in the county of Chester, 15 of which now form the Hawarden Union, in the county of Flint and two form part of the Whitechurch Union, Salop; four parishes have also been separated from the Anglesey Union and added to the Carnarvon Union; and 11 from the Wrexham Union, Denbighshire, and added to the Whitechurch Union, Salop; therefore a correct comparison cannot be made as regards those counties.

NOTE.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43d Elizabeth, are not included in the above return, excepting those included under the Accounts Order of the Poor Law Commissioners. Total population of England and Wales, according to the Census of 1851, 17,927,609. Poor Law Board, Whitehall, August 15, 1853.

GRENVILLE C. L. BERKELEY, Secretary.

In copying with some abridgment these Parliamentary returns, we must not fail to express our gratification at the continued reduction of pauperism, especially the reduction of able-bodied pauperism. In our notice on March 5th of the yearly return to the 1st of January, we had then to regret that there was an increase of able-bodied paupers in twelve English and eight Welsh counties, but in the present return there is only one county—Merioneth, in Wales—which shows an increase in able-bodied

paupers, and but one also which shows any increase in general pauperism, and that is the Welsh county of Montgomery. There are one or two counties in which there is an actual increase of paupers, but this arises from other unions having been incorporated in them, so as to make a comparison with the previous year incorrect. The total decrease of able-bodied paupers in the year is 17,002; the numbers relieved were in July, 1852, 124,882, and in July, 1853, 107,880. On turning to the table in

our paper of March 5, it will be seen that, as compared to January 1, the decrease of able-bodied paupers has been in the half-year 18,340, showing that the decrease is going on in an accelerating ratio. The total per centage decrease for the year ending Jan. 1st was 8.1, and ending July 1st, 13.7. At the former period, too, the counties of Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Somerset, Sussex, and Warwick, showed an increase, and they now show a considerable decrease per cent. of able-bodied paupers:—Bedford 11.8, Berks 11.8, Cambridge 9.8, Dorset 8.4, Gloucester 11.0, Hereford 26.1, Hertford 12.6, Huntingdon 10.2, Norfolk 10.2, Somerset 7.5, Sussex 14.1, and Warwick 6.2. Most of these are agricultural counties, and it is pleasant to see them share so largely in the general reduction of pauperism. Hereford, already quoted, shows a larger per centage reduction than any other county; and of agricultural counties Oxford comes next to it, 22.8 per cent. In Westmorland the reduction is 22.2 per cent., and in Rutland 20.9 per cent.

It is doubly pleasant to see pauperism reduced in the agricultural counties, because there the evil, notwithstanding the blessings of guidance and care which the rural population are supposed to enjoy from a resident gentry and a large body of efficient parochial clergy, is still greater than in towns. The proportion of paupers to population, according to these returns, is 1 to 21.8; on the 1st of January, 1849, it was 1 to 16; and the country has scarcely yet forgotten the start it received when Sir James Graham stated in the House of Commons a proportion at an antecedent period still greater. As compared to Jan. 1st, 1849, there is now a reduction of 197,212 paupers, or one-fifth. The number makes a large army, and as it is now customary to make comparisons between the population and the Crystal Palace, the paupers struck off the parish books since 1849 would fill that great building twice over. It must be remembered, too, that the return for 1849 embraced only 590 unions, while the present return embraces 616, and includes, therefore, a larger population. It must be further remembered, that while pauperism is decreasing, population is increasing, making the proportion of paupers smaller than is above expressed.

The conversion of such a large number of persons from pauperism to a condition of independence, supporting themselves, and ceasing to live on the charity, either spontaneous or compulsory, of the State, though gradual and not equal to our impatient wishes, is one of the most important changes that ever occurred in a community. Long did the struggling, independent cottagers, the weavers, and others, resist the combined influence of an extravagant Government, a protective system, the progress of machinery, and the paternal care of their philanthropic friends, and refused to be pauperised when they had a right to something better; but circumstances overpowered their will, and the bulk of the labouring population, particularly in the rural districts, were degraded some twenty years ago into one mass of helpless pauperism. The new Poor Law absolutely failed, however much it might have spared the purses and "saved the estates" of the opulent, to arrest the progress of the degradation. The lowest depth was, in fact, reached after that law was passed in 1848, and we are indebted to Free Trade for the rescue of the nation out of this terrible slough, and for a greater and more unexpected improvement in the moral character of an old civilised community than was ever witnessed.

At the same time the rural districts, notwithstanding the improvement, are still suffering very deeply from the terrible plague. While the population of the manufacturing counties has risen far above the average improvement, the population of the agricultural counties is sunk much below it. Thus, to give a few examples, the proportion of paupers to population, by the present return, is, in Chester, 1 in 31; in Durham, 1 in 26; in Lancashire, 1 in 34; in Middlesex, 1 in 28; in Surrey, 1 in 24; in Warwick, 1 in 33.3; in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 in 32.9. These are all counties distinguished for their manufactures and the comparative greater number of their town population; and those we are now to enumerate are distinguished for being chiefly agricultural and having a population of scattered villages. The proportion of paupers to population is, in Bedford, 1 in 19.8; in Cambridge, 1 in 14.5; in Devonshire, 1 in 15.6; in Dorset, 1 in 13.3; in Essex, 1 in 15.3; in Hereford, 1 in 14.7; in Norfolk, 1 in 14.4; in Oxford, 1 in 16.6; in Somerset, 1 in 14.3; in Suffolk, 1 in 14.3; and in Wilt., 1 in 13.6. It is extremely gratifying, therefore, now to see that in every one of these counties there has been a considerable diminution of pauperism of all descriptions, with a prospect of the diminution becoming larger.

The present year has not on the whole been favourable to agricultural labour. If the wet might have made more weeding and hoeing necessary, it probably made drainage and many other improvements less practicable. Now we have high prices for agricultural produce, and the prices tend upwards. They are not like former high prices,—the consequence of half-starving the people, nor will they be accompanied by the impoverishment and diminished numbers of the other classes. The demand for food, therefore, will continue to increase—the stimulus to employ more labour in agriculture will be greater, and more will be em-

ployed. For many years past there have been continually drafts of hands, carrying with them some capital, from the agricultural to the manufacturing districts. If the present great and increasing demand for agricultural produce continues, these drafts will diminish, if not cease altogether, and the agricultural districts will be able to employ the natural increase in their population. It will only be necessary for landowners and farmers to follow the path which the rising price of agricultural produce and the increasing demands of the manufacturing and town population point out, to improve and extend cultivation. They will then employ more labour and pay it well, giving an improved moral and physical character to the rising generation of labourers, and they will extricate the rural population completely from that bog in which, from the beginning of the century, with a few occasional stoppages, till we obtained Free Trade, they were sinking deeper and deeper.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves that great changes, involving great improvements, are impending. Already Earl Stradbroke and others find it necessary to tempt agricultural labourers to stay in the rural districts. If the present great demand for food, in conjunction with competition amongst producers of different countries, continue, it must lead to the removal of impediments to the full and free cultivation of our soil. In its turn, that will give occasion for the employment of more labour in agriculture, notwithstanding the use of machinery—which, in fact, always multiplies the demand for labour—more hands will be required, and there will be fewer to spare from the rural districts to supply the wants of the towns. The stream of population may not go back from the towns to the country, but it will cease to flow so strongly from the country to the towns. From such a change we might not irrationally look forward to the total extinction of pauperism; but, unfortunately, there is something in the present constitution of society which forbids such a hope, and we must rest content with a great reduction, slowly brought about, as all that is attainable.

#### DISPUTE IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

WE regret to see that disputes between masters and men continue in various places, particularly in the North, and are likely to be attended with very unpleasant consequences. "Since Saturday last," says the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday, "the ten per cent. agitation has been kept up unceasingly in Preston; and since the masters issued their manifesto, giving notice that they would close their mills, the tone of the speakers at the different operative meetings has shown a determination to persevere in their demands." On Sunday a meeting of delegates from the principal manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire was held at Preston, and resolutions passed to pay the winders, weavers, and loomers there who are out on strike 6s a week each. Another meeting was held on Monday morning, at which 2,000 persons of both sexes were present, and another was to have been held in the open air on the evening of the same day, which the magistrates forbade. A meeting was, however, held in the Temperance Hall, and the conduct of the magistrates fiercely denounced. The public peace has not, however, been otherwise disturbed, and the weavers' committee are earnest in their adjurations to the people to be quiet and well-behaved.

Similar meetings have been held at Manchester, where a number of hands, to the amount of 1,500, are out on strike from several mills for the 10 per cent. advance on wages. Persons from Ashton and Stockport took part in the proceedings. Resolutions were passed to justify the demand for an advance of 10 per cent., and to encourage the operatives to stand out for that sum. Many of them are resolved to do so, and all the elements of an extensive dispute are there.

To meet the demands of the men, the chiefs of thirty-five establishments of Preston have given a public notice to the operatives that they will close their mills. The 15th of October is the day fixed, according to the *Guardian*, for carrying this resolution into effect. The masters say that they have made concessions, and agreed to advances of wages suitable to the circumstances of particular cases. Notwithstanding this concession and the wish to settle the question in a liberal manner, they regret "to find that the operatives have put themselves under the guidance of a designing and irresponsible body, who, having no connection with this town, nor settled position anywhere, but living upon the earnings of the industrious operatives, interfere for their own purpose and interest with the relation between master and servant, and in a spirit of assumption arrogate to themselves the right to determine, and dictate to the operatives the means of enforcing, the conditions upon which they shall be permitted to labour. To this spirit of tyranny and dictation they can no longer submit; and are reluctantly compelled to close their mills, until those now on strike are prepared to resume their work, and a better understanding is established between the employer and the employed." Upwards of ninety establishments also, the *Guardian* informs us, at Ashton, Dukinfield, Stalybridge, Hyde, and Glossop, have united in a defensive association, and in all parts of the district around Manchester a disposition to form such

associations is manifested. It is probable that a fresh demand on the part of some of Messrs Birley and Co.'s hands may lead to an entire suspension of work by the Associated Houses in Manchester and Salford, in which case 25,000 persons would be thrown out of employment in the two boroughs.

The turn which affairs now seem likely to take is in favour of the masters. The price of corn is rapidly rising, the probability of a war between Russia and Turkey increases, a partial cessation of the foreign demand for our manufactures is threatened, and the masters may find it necessary to suspend their works for a season. But suspension for a day cannot be advantageous for the men. If necessity should force it on the masters, the men must regret it; they will suffer from it; and wilfully to bring on such a suspension as war and dearth might cause seems the height of folly. Their animosity is, however, said to be so great, that they are ready to run the risk of having to seek a new home for themselves if they can but conquer the masters. Because the latter sometimes find it necessary not to send more supplies to an overstocked market, the men imagine, whether the market be overdone or not, that they can increase the value of their productions by labouring for a shorter time. They forget that they work for a foreign market, which is supplied by others as well as by them, and that the result of their artificially enhancing the price of the goods will be to enable third parties to supply that market. The manufacturer or merchant, unless he mean to retire altogether from such a market from being unable to compete with third parties, will take care not so to withhold his supplies as to allow the productions of the foreigner to take the place of his own goods; but the intention of the operative is to raise the price of the goods on the manufacturer or merchant, and so force him either to sell at a loss, which he will not do, or give way to the foreigner. The attempt of the operatives to give a greater value to goods, by compelling the master manufacturer to pay them more for the articles produced, would substitute Swiss, French, German, or American productions for their own, and ruin themselves while they injured their masters.

The men are much in error. An indiscriminating demand to raise wages 10 per cent. is a proof of this. Why should not the rise be 12 in some businesses, 15 in others, and in others only 7? Ten per cent. is a mere rallying cry, like many other cries, which in all ages, from the Crusades to Church and King mobs, have been used to lead the multitude into evil. A penny all round for post letters, or a uniform 4d or 3d omnibus fare, or a voluntary 6d cab fare, is a convenient arrangement; it is, on the whole, a sufficient reward for the service performed, and is convenient for all parties. But a demand to raise wages 10 per cent. all round, without regard to the previous rates, to present circumstances, and to those diversities which would make it in some cases too much and in others too little, is a palpable error. To unite in a body to force such an error on the observance of other people is, as the Preston masters say, a true tyranny. It is abominable intolerance in secular matters, worthy of the Inquisition;—it is beating down individualities with an iron rod of despotism, somewhat after the fashion of the Emperor Nicholas in drilling his soldiers. No modern sovereign ever carried the system of uniformity so far, and the operatives might as well organise themselves into a body to make all the class ten per cent. stronger or eat ten per cent. less.

Trade—the great business of exchanging one commodity for another—money for food, labour for capital, cattle for cloth—cannot be carried on by the combinations of either masters or men. All individuals must be equally free to buy or sell. Trade is altogether the business of individuals. Whenever States have undertaken to regulate it they have invariably failed, and have inflicted injury on their people. What legislative wisdom, having the whole power of the nation at its command, could not accomplish, cannot be accomplished by combinations of operatives or manufacturers. Exchange springs from division of labour, and combinations only prevent or impede it. So prosperous as the operatives have lately been, owing to trade having been partially set free, it is truly lamentable to see them dashing the cup of prosperity from their lips in imitation of combinations of landlords and of the arbitrary proceedings of foolish emperors and kings. Our trade, especially the cotton trade, which has never been cramped by guilds or apprentice laws, is the child of freedom; and combination, like protection, is its enemy, and would strangle it.

We regret to see the operatives so blind to their own interest. They are led astray by interested advisers, who endeavour to make political capital by kindling discontent. The long contest about corn, carried on as a manufacturer's question, roused against these the old prejudices in favour of the landed aristocracy. They were accused of seeking to upset the landlords that they might step into their shoes. They were nick-named cotton lords. Having to pay wages, their position made them instrumental in levying the landlord's tax on the people's bread. They could not give high wages, because they could not exchange manufactures for cheap corn. They suffered then from the system under which they were compelled to act. Whatever odium they acquired has been carefully nourished since by the advocates and defenders of the landed aristocracy, and those philanthropists who have made it their business to take part with

the operatives against capitalists. The Legislature lent itself by its Factory Laws to the delusion; and, encouraged by it, the operatives expect, by dint of creating a little uneasiness, to make it regulate price as well as time. The Legislature, the philanthropists, and the advocates of the landlords may all now regret that they inflamed passions which they should have appeased, and have left the masters no other alternative but to combine against combining operatives, and stop their mills to the general injury.

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT GREENOCK.

ON Monday the Town Council of Greenock, availing themselves of the opportunity of Lord John Russell's presence in the neighbourhood, did themselves the honour of presenting to the Noble Lord, by the hands of Provost Martin, an address to express their deep respect for the character and talents of the noble statesman. They described it "as his eminent distinction to have contributed to the freedom, the prosperity, and the happiness of the empire." They spoke of the purity of the Noble Lord's motives, his enlarged views and high spirit having secured him the lasting gratitude of his country; and they thanked him for the great services he had rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty. To so just and discriminating an eulogy, the Noble Lord replied, expressing a trust that he might, in a more expressive manner than by words—by his public conduct—continue to deserve the approbation and good opinion of cities and communities such as Greenock. He referred gracefully to the fact that he had received part of his education in Scotland under the distinguished men of its metropolis, and reminded the meeting that there was then nothing like real representation in Scotland, nothing like freedom of discussion; and he congratulated the meeting on Scotland now possessing both. The public are aware that the Noble Lord acted a chief part in bringing about the salutary change. He proclaimed of the measures for extending the principle of representation and giving freedom to trade, that they had increased "the prosperity and happiness of the people, were not ill devised, and had not been unsuccessful. With regard to the future, although he might take but for a short time any farther part in the deliberations of Parliament, he trusted that the course of legislation may be still further conducive to the happiness of the people at large." He is aware that though much has been done, much remains to do; and that Parliament, like a traveller in a mountainous country, only finds, after mounting an ascent, that there are many more to climb of which it was not before conscious. This is obviously true: the work of the Legislature accumulates session after session. In conclusion, the Noble Lord spoke of our foreign policy; but as that part of his speech is noticed in another article, we refer our readers to that. We should have published the whole of the speech, but a pressure of other matter compels us to be contented with this meagre abstract and with the one quotation. The Noble Lord was welcomed to Greenock with great enthusiasm, and the large church in which the address was presented was crowded with eager spectators of both sexes.

## Agriculture.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

#### MONEY ABATEMENTS OF RENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable rise which has recently taken place in all kinds of agricultural produce, and the consequent prosperity of our best farmers, we shall not be surprised to find, during the coming winter, much distress amongst large classes of tenant-farmers. This will be especially the case amongst the occupiers of arable clay land. On more favourable soils, also, where capital is deficient, the prospects of the tenants are by no means promising. This arises from the still too prevalent notion that grain is mainly to be relied on for money returns, and the insufficient estimates which are made as to the amount of capital required to work properly a given extent of land. And this is a matter requiring permanent remedy, for of all businesses that of a farmer is the one least tolerant of insufficient capital for carrying it on. His payments must all be made in money down; neither labourers nor landlord can give credit or time, and his stock, seed, and implements must, for the most part, be bought with ready money. Deficiency of the requisite means is soon obvious in the management of his farm. The gathering in of one crop stops all ploughing and other preparations for the crops of the succeeding year, because he cannot conveniently provide all the extra force his harvest requires. Wheat-sowing in autumn is delayed and interrupted by thrashing and carrying out the corn he must sell to meet his rent, and perhaps his harvest wages. His live stock are sold at disadvantage, because he wants the money they will produce, and grudges the food they will consume before they become ripe. His turnip land is imperfectly prepared, and the turnips when grown are hoed too late and too little. He is, in short, always behind-hand, always trying to overtake his work, and unless the season prove unusually favourable he is commonly unsuccessful.



Now landowners, who have tenants in such a position, and they are many, should, for their own interest and that of their tenants, endeavour to apply a remedy to the root of the evil; and this will commonly be best accomplished by diminishing the size of any weak tenant's farm, and improving substantially and durably the remainder. It is of no use to tide over the immediate difficulty by a percentage abatement of rent, trusting that future seasons may prove better, or that "something may turn up." Now is the time for the prudent landowner to put his estate on a permanent footing; and it will be far better to displace a tenant who from want of means or want of intelligence is hopelessly behindhand with his farm management, than to retain him in a farm by the occupation of which he can neither benefit himself, nor pay with regularity his stipulated rent.

A little pamphlet, now before us, called "Ten per Cent., or a Few Words on the Subject of Money Abatements, by a Landlord," offers some suggestive observations on this subject.

The writer is right in saying that the present time is one in which the relations of landlord and tenant ought to be adjusted, to "forestall the recurrence of a state of perplexity, distress, and distrust," and that the "mere fact that both landlord and tenant are satisfied with their existing relations" is not in "itself conclusive proof that those relations are in the highest state of excellence." However, it may be safely said that tenants are by no means satisfied with the existing relations, and landlords who understand their affairs ought not to be so. The writer attributes what he calls "a partial interruption of the feelings of goodwill and amity which ordinarily exist between landlord and tenant in this country" to the interference of public writers and speakers during the movement necessary to effect the repeal of the Corn Laws, and during the period of low prices of the past few years. The true cause of the "interruption," if such it be, must however be sought in the defective state of the relations between English landowners and their agricultural tenants. The writer says that the cultivation of land by tenant-farmers is the necessary consequence of great estates, and thus states his view of the relation between them and their landlords:—

The relation of the tenant to his landlord consists primarily in a compact or agreement, by which the former binds himself to pay a certain sum of money, in consideration of being permitted to occupy and cultivate for his own emolument the land of the latter. So far then the relation is of a commercial character; but there is this important addition—that the landlord is connected with the tenant by ties of a moral and social character, which are wholly foreign to the transactions of commerce. That connection, although originating in and co-existent with the covenant or compact, which for want of a better word I must continue to call commercial, comprises something more than the mere circumstances of payment and receipt. The British proprietor is permitted by the free and elastic nature of the institutions under which he is born, to be "constantly engaged in connections either of mutual interest or of kindly feeling with those who cultivate his lands." It is a happy circumstance for our country, that while to those whom the possession of landed property has placed in exalted stations, is secured the undisturbed enjoyment of, as well as the dignity and influence legitimately due to their wealth, there is also accorded to them the inestimable privilege of being on terms of friendly intercourse with their industrious compatriots of the middle class; it is this circumstance, which by narrowing the interval of separation, and masking the artificial distinctions of society, conduces more than anything else to the solidity and compactness of our social system.

Now, it appears to me, that the existence of this secondary element in the relations of landlord and tenant furnishes the key to all the misunderstanding that has prevailed upon this subject. The fallacy I believe to be this: it is assumed that the addition of the friendly or secondary element tends to invalidate the commercial compact which is the groundwork of those relations.

And he thinks the practice of returning per centages affords the principal ground for ill-will between them. Now, the first part of the writer's proposition, that the contract is a commercial one is right enough, but it fails when he tries to append to the commercial character of the relation what he calls "ties of a moral and social character;" and it is mainly in the attempt made to join two inconsistent, or at all events unconnected relations, that so much confusion has been introduced.

The contract for a farm should be purely and simply commercial; the moral and social ties may or may not, according to circumstances, result from the commercial contract, but they have no necessary connection with it. And such seems, in substance, to be the writer's own opinion, though he cannot quite shake from his mind certain shadowy sentimentalisms about "moral and social ties" between the owners and occupiers of land used for the purposes of husbandry. He contends that returning a per centage on the rent is not justified by expediency, because it never can be equal in reference to all tenants, able and unable, active and negligent, enterprising and the reverse; and that, in truth, the taking of a farm should always be a matter of calculation, into which the occasional occurrence of bad seasons and the other mishaps of agriculture must enter and form an important element. And we entirely agree "that the relations of landlord and tenant, if rightly understood, do not include the notion of liberality"; that is, the sort of pseudo-liberality implied in eleemosynary abatements of rent. No one doubts that such abatements lead to diminished self-reliance on the part of tenant-farmers, and that for their sake, as well as for that of the owner, the system of management of which such abatements form a part cannot be too speedily discontinued. But, after all, the fault rests more with the landlords than any one else. They too commonly accept as tenants the persons who are willing to engage to pay the

highest money rents with little or no outlay on the part of the landlord in durable improvements, and who submit more readily to the imposition of obligations in the form of covenants, game reservations, and the like, than the really substantial men, who could endure a period of adverse seasons without crying out to the landlord for help. Then the practice of not granting leases is very unfavourable to the tenants' system of management, as it always prevents that forecast and reliance on prospective profits from present outlay leaseholders more generally possess. Besides, with really rational leases better classes of tenants would be found in the occupation of farms. The landlords have, in truth, this matter wholly in their own hands, and to them the public have a right to look for the initiative in that better method of managing their estates, which, while it would give an immense impulse to agricultural production, would effectually get rid of the unwholesome practice of per centage abatements of rent when seasons or times go somewhat counter to the farmers' welfare.

#### HAVE OUR HORSES DETERIORATED?

THE anonymous author of a little tract "On the Deteriorated Condition of our Saddle Horses, the Causes and Remedy," somewhat arbitrarily assumes that the existing race of horses in England have fallen back from the vigour and character of their progenitors. His premises do not support his conclusions; and even the premises on which he seems most to rely for that purpose will not bear the test of examination. We should have passed the author with a simple note that he belonged to that now small class of persons who imagine that all the time and skill and cost which have been expended on our thorough-bred horses since the days of Queen Anne have resulted in deterioration; but there lurks under these baseless assumptions sundry suggestions, that for the purpose of mounting our cavalry, Government studs form the appropriate means. Such notions cannot be too promptly or too decidedly put down. Horse-breeding, like other businesses, will be adapted to existing demands, and can only be usefully carried on by private enterprise. The writer seems to suppose that the early training of our race horses, and the short and rapid races in which their speed is tried, are the causes of the alleged deterioration, and he cites the cruel races of the last century, when heavy weights were carried and long courses run by race horses, in support of his views. All this is founded on mistake. Our present race horses could carry even greater weights and run longer courses than their ancestors at the same pace, as may be seen in the numerous hunting studs of the fast countries where most of the hunters are nearly or quite thorough-bred. The early training of the race horse is far from being a disadvantage to the breed, for to enable such training to be accomplished, the colt from its birth is highly fed, and its form and vigour become developed in the greatest possible degree, and in this way we have obtained the magnificent horses to be met with in this country. It is said that our cavalry horses are generally inferior animals, and scarcely fit to carry at any great speed the heavy weights they bear in the shape of their rider and his equipments, but when we consider that the regulation price for the army is about 27*l* per horse, it is very creditable to the persons who purchase them that our cavalry regiments are so well mounted as we find them. Any really good horse will always command double that price, and even then will afford very little remuneration for the cost and care required to rear him to four or five years old. We believe farmers might profitably breed more riding horses than they do, and when they breed at all they should select really good mares for shape, size, and constitution; but young horses are troublesome, they are subject to numerous casualties, and are a long time before they become saleable; unless therefore a farmer takes great personal interest in horses, he will find the same amount of money, food, and time, which he has bestowed on a young horse, would give a far better return if devoted to breeding sheep or cattle. This is probably one cause of the present high price of horses, ordinary farmers do not breed so many as they once did. The slow return in money from horse-breeding disinclines most farmers to the business. Might it not form an appropriate business for combined capitals in a joint stock company? We believe there is one instance of such a company, which has been very successful, and we believe that the breeding of both horses and Shorthorns by joint stock undertakings would give fair returns to the subscribers, and would unquestionably be of public benefit, by creating permanent breeding establishments, not liable to be broken up on the death of an individual.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE result of the effort made by the Agricultural and Highland Society of Scotland to collect and classify the statistics of husbandry in the counties of Roxburgh, Haddington and Sutherland, has been entirely successful. With the exception of only three instances, all the information has been voluntarily given, though it seems chiefly upon the express understanding that the returns of each parish, or the abstracts of such returns, should not be published separately. The Secretary of the Society possesses a complete record, arranged in parishes, of every individual return, from which the abstracts have been prepared, and which will remain for verification or future reference. In this record each return is distinguished by a numeral, not by the names of the parties making it. The acreage returns are subject to this source of inaccuracy; the sheep farmers on hill farms do not know the

number of acres their farms contain, but the areas being known, they estimate the number of sheep such farms will maintain, and make their offers for rent accordingly.

The returns are made on the 20th of May; Roxburghshire is divided into seven, Haddingtonshire into six, and Sutherlandshire into four districts, each district having a separate enumerator. There is also an appendix containing the statistics of 2,680 crofts in the county of Sutherland; and a second appendix containing a list of steam, water, and horse-driven machines applied to agricultural purposes in the county of Haddington. The *North British Agriculturist* points to a discrepancy between the areas of the counties as they appear in the returns and in previously published authorities; for example, "Oliver and Boyd's Almanack." The difference seems to be considerable. "As to Roxburghshire, the statistics give 358,943½ acres, whilst the Almanack gives 457,600; Haddingtonshire, the statistics give 149,173½, the Almanack 160,000; Sutherlandshire the statistics give 810,903½, and the Almanack, 1,122,560 acres. This fact is a strong one, in showing the necessity of completing the trigonometrical survey of Scotland. Sheep grazings are seldom surveyed, and the area is rather guessed at than ascertained. The number of sheep that a farm will keep, and the value of that keep per head, is the usual way in which farmers estimate, in judging of the value of the grazing to rent. Hence, probably, the greater discrepancy betwixt the counties of Roxburgh and Sutherland, compared with the county of Haddington in the two authorities." Is it not also probable that the different persons making returns, having had the actual extent of their various crops in view, may have rather understated the areas? The same writer also says, that there have been considerable variations in the proportions of land in an arable or non-arable state; "that the marks of the plough are frequently visible on the hill side, and that the most of the land now under wood also shows distinctly the ridge and furrow; indeed the greater portion of the land planted in Scotland has been planted within a shorter period than 100 years. When the mountain sides produced corn crops there is no record. At present there is an oscillating power in action, one farmer reclaiming, while on other farms the rule is to lay down a portion, if not the whole, of the cultivated land to pasture." And he adds, "There can be little doubt, that with the aid of guano, &c., much of the land of upland valleys, if not the hill-sides, could be profitably improved either for the production of root crops, or for improved meadows and permanent pasture for stock—grain crops being made subsidiary to the production of the green crops."

To afford our readers the opportunity of judging of the extent of the information afforded by these abstracts, we state two or three as examples. Thus, the first district of Roxburghshire, the enumerator of which is Mr John Dudgeon, of Spylaw, Kelso, consists of the parishes of Kelso, Smailholm, Ednam, Sprouton, and Stitchell. They contain 23,743½ acres, of which 21,706½ are arable, 1,937½ permanent grass inclosures, 26½ irrigated meadows, 458½ sheep walks, 648½ houses, gardens, roads, and fences, 945½ woods, and 31½ waste. Of the arable land 1,024 acres were in wheat, 3,578½ in barley, 3,685½ in oats, 4 in rye, 443½ in beans and peas, 78½ in vetches, 3,855½ in turnips, 254 in potatoes, 2 in mangold, ½ in carrots, ¼ in cabbage, and 12½ in turnip seed. This classification shows the comparatively unimportant quantity of wheat grown in this district. There were 120 acres only of bare fallow.

The live stock in the district consisted of 728 horses, 514 milk cows, 1,409 other cattle, 8,656 ewes, 7,315 tups and wethers, and 645 swine. In some of the larger districts of Roxburghshire, there are as many as 59,997, 53,636, and 35,326 ewes. These are on hill farms, for the quantities of grain, turnips, and horses bear no similar proportion to the sheep stock.

Taking another specimen of the abstract from Haddingtonshire, we find that the District No. 4 contains the parishes of North Berwick, Aberlady, Atherstanford, and Duleton.—Mr George Hope, of Fenton Barns, being the enumerator. The total average of this district is 21,024½ acres, of which 17,796½ are arable, of which 3,349½ were on the 20th of May in wheat, 2,251½ in barley, 2,444 in oats, 2½ in rye, 936½ in beans and peas, 156 in vetches, 2,874½ in turnips, 1,058½ in potatoes, 19 in mangold, 55½ in carrots, 1½ in cabbage, 18½ in turnip seed, 3,497½ in alternate grasses, 900½ in permanent grass enclosures, 7½ irrigated meadows, 153 bare fallow, 1,147 in sheep walk, 471 houses, gardens, roads, fences, &c., 1,280½ in woods, and 400½ in waste. Here we find an increased proportion of wheat grown. The live stock of East Lothian consists of 799 horses, 412 milk cows, 1,144 other cattle, 3,477 ewes, 3,610 tups and wethers, and 1,078 swine.

In Sutherlandshire, in the two first districts, we find the total acres to be 29,360 and 431,687 respectively, with only 3,103 and 2,830 of arable land. No wheat is grown in either of those districts. The turnips are only 76 in the first and 129 in the second district. Sheepwalks occupy nearly all of each district, but the comparative barrenness of the soil is shown that on these large areas there are only 27,332 ewes and 17,654 wethers in the first, and 30,882 ewes and 21,953 wethers in the second district. Of the crofters of Sutherland the returns show that they grow no wheat, most of their land being in barley, oats, and potatoes. In the whole 10,276 acres of arable land comprised in these crofts there are but 366 acres of turnips. They have more horses

and milk cows in proportion to the extent of their land than the larger farmers, but fewer sheep.

The appendix, showing the horse-power applied to agriculture in East Lothian shows that there are 185 steam-engines, giving the power of 1,053 horses; 81 water wheels, giving a power of 436 horses, and 107 horse-machines, giving the power of 499 horses, making a total of 1,988 horses-power applied to husbandry in that county. This return is due to Mr Hope. The writer in the *North British Agriculturist*, to whose analysis we before referred, in reference to the returns, says:—

As to cattle, milk cows—in Roxburghshire, cows are kept principally for rearing calves, these being usually fattened off at two-years-old. There is one cow for every thirty acres arable, taking in the permanent pastures. Thus on a farm of 800 acres, ten cows is the average kept; five of these possibly belong to the farmer—the other five to the servants. In East Lothian, the number is one to 45 acres, but the proportions here, few cattle being bred, are different from Roxburghshire. The farmer's proportion may be taken at one-third to one-fourth, the rest belonging to the servants. Taking the former at one-third, it would leave 1,600 cows for the herds, grieves, and shepherds, but a small proportion of these is kept by burgesses in the three burghs within this county. With this exception, it would give almost a cow for each hind, which, however, is not the case, although the system of allowing a cow to each hind is more general, perhaps, in this county than in any other.

This experiment demonstrates the complete facility with which agricultural statistics might be recorded, and well demonstrates some of the many advantages which might be derived from their collection and publication.

#### REAPING MACHINES.

In most of the competing trials of reaping machines made this season, Bell's reaper, manufactured by Crosskill, has proved successful; and from a published correspondence, it appears that Mr Crosskill has with great tact presented the gold medal awarded to him by the Yorkshire Agricultural Society to the Rev. Patrick Bell, Minister of Carmythe by Arbroath, its original inventor. In the letter accompanying the present, Mr Crosskill gracefully notices the services of the Scotch parochial clergy in supplying Sir John Sinclair with his materials for the "Statistical Account of Scotland," the publication of which in 1791 gave a considerable impulse to improvements in husbandry.

#### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

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

London, Sept. 22, 1853.

Black Teas.—In common congous a large business has been done, principally on shipping account, but the trade have also shown a disposition to replenish their present low stocks. Sales have been made at 11d, but very little of fair quality is now to be obtained under 11½d to 11¾d; for the mixed leaf and on blackish leaf kinds a good inquiry has existed; the sorts from 1s 2d to 1s 3d are scarce and command a ready sale; Ho Hows and second class Monings are in request, and are taken off at full and rather advancing prices; fine and finest are generally held for extreme rates. Souchongs and Oolongs continue as last advised. In flowery pekoes a considerable business has been done at rather better prices. Scented teas continue scarce, orange pekoes particularly are inquired for, the stock being small and deliveries good. Green Teas.—The demand for these has been very partial. Young hysons continue to be wanted, and the true kinds of all descriptions for price, are readily disposed of; in value no change has occurred. Canton gunpowders, in cattles, are generally saleable at former rates.

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

London, Sept. 22, 1853.

Again a quiet month in silk. The deliveries, however, mark undiminished consumption. The only feature has been the arrival and sale of 180 bales new silk from China; the silk was good, and being fresh and bright, was taken at an advance of 6d per lb upon previous prices; old silk is taken rather slowly at previous rates. In Canton silk we have had some arrivals, which have been sold a shade under previous prices, the finest sizes especially—the continued profitable employment of the mills leaving the difficulty of getting these silks worked at least as great as ever. In Bengal silk fair business has been done at previous prices—the higher classes are still in favour, 21s has been made. The same scarcity continues in the supply of coarse good working silk. In Italian silk we are without material increase of arrivals, but the progress of the season naturally sends forward larger quantity, and also renders the market rather less firm. In Brutia silk the arrivals have been only 16 bales: these were new silk, and taken immediately at high prices, favoured by the short supply of coarse Bengal and China silk. In Persia silk we are without arrivals—a fair business has been done during the month at slightly improving rates.

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

Manchester, Sept. 22, 1853.

The demand for 40-inch shirtings during the past month has been most limited, and our quotations show a slight reduction in price; but, as many manufacturers have turned to different makes, and others are at variance with their weavers, the stocks are not so large as would otherwise have been the case. In 9-8 shirtings very little has been done, and they are obtainable at some concession in price. 7-8 printing cloths have partaken of the general stagnation, and been quieter than for many months past; nevertheless, as makers are still largely under contract, but little lower would be taken for them. Long cloths, in comparison with other descriptions of goods, have continued in pretty fair request, and are commanding steady prices. The same applies to domestics, and the lower makes of T cloths, the higher qualities of which article have suffered from the general

depression. Madapollams have been quiet, but, owing to large contracts, few stocks are held. The jaconet manufacturers having in many instances turned to other makes, the stocks of this article are not as large as the comparative absence of inquiry would otherwise have rendered them. In white jaconets, cambries, and fancy muslins, little or nothing has been done. Fustians also continue dull and depressed, in a great measure owing to the continued difficulties among the operative dyers. The trade in yarns has been exceedingly dull throughout the past month, and the aggregate sales will fall very far short of the production. Our quotations will be found lower in every description of this article.

(From Messrs Pottonier and Co.'s Circular.)  
Alexandria, Sept. 10, 1853.

The somewhat protracted interval since the departure of the last mail has terminated with a more established feeling of calmness than the operations in the early part would have indicated. Wheat advanced to 92 piastres per cantar, being 4 piastres beyond our last quotations of 34s 3d f.o.b., whilst at the same time there were strong feelings in favour of tonnage, and some vessels were ceded to arrive at 12s for beans, and in proportion. Within the last few days, however, there has been less display of activity, and we now quote 1st quality wheat f.o.b. 33s 3d, whilst for tonnage also there is less inquiry. Between the rates of prices here and those in London there is still, relatively, a considerable disparity. The actual tendency appears, however, to be more towards an equilibrium. A quiet feeling at present pervades the market and operations are not extensive. In cotton there is little or no activity, and in the prices of flax we have no alteration to note. An active inquiry has existed for vessels to the Mediterranean, and business to Marseilles has been done equivalent to 9s per qr. In rechartering for the United Kingdom, the inquiry, which was limited, has now slackened. Rates, however, are maintained at 12s, and with less demand for vessels actually in port than for those to arrive. Other quotations are for direct port 10s, and for ballast 9s for beans; cotton, 4d; wool, 6/ 10s; flax, 3/ to 3/ 15s. per ton; gum, 2/ 10s;—these rates for mixed cargoes having a tendency to fluctuate. Coals in demand at prices as last advised. Exchange on London, 38½ piastres per £ sterling.

**Foreign Correspondence.**

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1853.

The French Treasury is now at a very low ebb, and the Government must raise the wind either by means of a new law or of an issue of *Bons du Tresor*. Overtures have been made to M. L. de Rothschild, who was invited to St Cloud, but he declined all the propositions which were made to him. The Emperor himself vainly endeavoured to engage him to reconcile himself to M. Emile Pereyre. The banker, when the loan was proposed to him, answered that the Government did not want his services, as the society of the *Credit Mobilier* had been formed for that very purpose, and that he might as well as himself raise a new loan for the account of the Government. But the moment is very unfavourable for such financial affairs. The speculators are alarmed at the Eastern question, the high prices of breadstuffs, and the threatening scarcity of money. It has been declared that no new loan was possible at this moment, even though M. de Rothschild would be ready to undertake such an operation. Accordingly the *Credit Mobilier* has advanced 36 millions of francs on *Bons du Tresor*, and the Government will probably obtain also 100 millions of advances from the Bank of France on *Bons du Tresor*, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per year. The loan would thus be postponed until the present political and financial crisis is over. A scheme of conversion of the 4½ per Cents. into 3 per Cents. at 75 has been proposed to the Minister of Finance, and the loan would be comprehended in that combination. But no such important measure could be effected at this moment.

The Bank of France has not yet increased its rate of interest, which continues to be fixed at 3 per cent., though it has been advanced to 4½ per cent. by the Bank of England. The majority of the Council of the Bank was of opinion to follow at once the example of England, in order to prevent the export of French money; but the measure was forbidden by the Government, though it seems scarcely possible to remain long in such a situation.

The corn question continues to excite serious apprehensions. The prices of wheat and flour are again on the increase, and are now as dear as they were at the end of August. The paper *L'Echo Agricole*, which published freely all the accounts it received about the situation of the French markets, and expressed its fears of still higher prices, has received a first warning. But the efforts of the authorities to prevent truth from getting abroad do not prevent it from being known to the public, and exciting lively apprehensions for the approaching winter.

The Eastern question is always the stumbling block of the diplomatists. It seems that the English and French Ambassadors could not agree at the conference of Vienna with the representatives of Austria and Russia. They proposed to adopt a new note, which would give guarantees to Turkey against the ambitious views of Russia, but the two other Powers refused to accept it, so that the conference was considered as dissolved. However, another dispatch, dated yesterday, says that the conference had a new sitting, and the French and English Ambassadors had agreed to join the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, in order to urge the Turkish Divan to accept the note of Vienna.

P.S.—Amongst the rumours, to-day, is one to the effect that overtures have been made to the Bank of France by the Bank of England for a loan of 4 millions of pounds sterling.

The following are the variations of our securities from September 14th to 21st:—

	f	s	d	f	s	d	f	s	d
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	77	0	—	76	65	—	and left off at	77	0
The 4½ per Cents.....	101	80	—	101	50	—		102	0
Bank Shares.....	2800	0	—	2800	0	—		2800	0
Orleans improved.....	1222	50	—	1250	0	—		1240	0
Rouen.....	1050	0	—	1071	25	—		1065	0
Havre.....	505	0	—	520	0	—		520	0
Bale.....	375	0	—	355	0	—		302	50
Strasbourg.....	915	0	—	937	50	—		948	75
Lyons.....	920	0	—	930	0	—		923	75
Avignon.....	762	50	—	780	0	—		770	0
Western.....	730	0	—	745	0	—		745	0
Southern.....	612	50	—	620	0	—		615	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The securities were again declining at the beginning of the Bourse, but they rallied as it was reported that the Bank of England had not altered its rate of discount.

The Three per Cents. varied from 77½ to 76½ 70s; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 101½ 70f to 101½ 80f; the Northern Shares, from 852½ 50c to 855f; Strasbourg, from 955½ to 962½ 50c; Lyons, from 915f to 920f; Orleans, from 1,230f to 1,232½ 50c; Rouen, from 1,060f to 1,057f; and Havre, from 517½ 50c to 515f.

**Correspondence.**

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF COIN.**

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The ECONOMIST has lately contained several articles and interesting statements respecting the quantities of coin issued from the Royal Mint during recent years. I wish to point its attention to the desirableness of effecting some change in the present mode of distributing the coin, especially the pieces of small value, into those parts of the kingdom distant from London.

For a considerable time there has been a scarcity of silver and copper coin in the provinces, and the present regulations of the Mint are such as to prevent its being obtained thence by distant persons except at considerable expense and inconvenience.

I know not what may be the practice in London banks, but bankers in the country want a commission of sixpence in the pound for supplying silver. It is true that on certain days, within certain specified hours, and in certain inconveniently large quantities, silver coin can be obtained at the Mint in exchange for gold free of any charge or commission; but the regulations are so inconvenient and unaccommodating, especially as regards the coins of small value, that I believe scarcely any others than bankers ever purchase them at that establishment.

For instance, fourpenny-pieces cannot be procured in less quantities than 25l in a lot. What member of the public, let me ask, desires to be cumbered with so much as 25l worth of groats at once? None but a banker; and not he for his own use. The absurd regulation may be effective for saving the Mint clerks some trouble (though one would think it not much trouble or labour to deliver 5l of silver), but it certainly is unaccommodating to the public who are the paymasters, and it must be exceedingly effectual in preventing the diffusion of the said coin, which it is clearly the interest of all parties to have easily distributed when it has been manufactured.

I mention this coin because I use many in my business, have much trouble and difficulty in procuring the pieces, and have made special inquiry direct at the Mint office respecting them; for I could easily have got friends in London to apply in the proper quarter and to bring 5l or so of them to me at once, but they would not be burdened with so much as 25l at one cargo.

The practical suggestions I have to offer in this matter are, first, that the present limit of the amount of silver coin to be obtained at once at the Mint be reduced to 5l, and of copper to 1l. Secondly, that the treasurers of the various savings banks throughout the country be empowered through their Government commissioners to obtain from the cashiers of the next adjacent branch of the Bank of England, on giving, say a week's notice, a certain proportion of silver and copper coin, say one-twentieth, in exchange for gold or Bank of England notes. As these branches have now to furnish sovereigns conveyed from London at their own cost, probably the addition of a quantity of silver, whenever a cargo of gold was being transported, would make no sensible increase in the expense; and if the managers of these banks would take the trouble to supply silver to their customers who require it for payment of wages in the mining or manufacturing districts, that proceeding would attract business to their establishments, for these capitalists would find the accommodation very acceptable, and so both parties would be benefited. Thirdly, whatever alteration may be made with respect to the monies now in use, it is very desirable at least that before the new system—the decimal one—is introduced, there should be some arrangement made whereby the public may be better accommodated than is now the case, and particularly that persons resident in the provinces should be enabled to procure the coin more easily and less expensively than at present they can. Your influence in this is respectfully solicited by

Sept. 7, 1853.

A PROVINCIALIST.

**News of the Week.**

**COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.**

HER MAJESTY and the rest of the Court have been lately present at the Braemar gathering, and have witnessed the encampment of the Forbes Highlanders. Her Majesty and the other branches of the Royal Family continue in enjoyment of good health.

The Town Council of Glasgow has agreed to present Lord Palmerston with the freedom of that city.

The Grand Duchess of Russia left England for Ostend on Monday last.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when Mr Frederick James Halliday was appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

Sir James A. Gordon, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich

Hospital, has been mentioned as the probable successor of the late Governor, Sir Charles Adam.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged to take place between the Lady Elizabeth Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl of Wilton, and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, eldest son of Lord de Ros, and equerry to the Queen.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr George N. Saunders as Consul in London for the United States of America.

### METROPOLIS.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—The whole of the new facade has been newly painted, and is now impervious to the wet.

**POOR RELIEF AND HOUSES.**—From a return just issued, it appears that the rateable value of property assessed to the poor-rate in the year ended Lady-day last was 10,668,032l within the metropolitan police. The amount of rental on which the police rate was assessed in 1852 was 10,546,874l. The population in 1851 was 2,541,419l; the number of houses in 1851 was 372,942; and the number of houses assessed to the relief of the poor in 1839 was 268,295.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—Wednesday being the anniversary of St Matthew's Day, the usual gathering of the friends and supporters of Christ's Hospital, Newgate street, was held in the great hall of that establishment, for the purpose of hearing the senior scholars deliver Latin, Greek, French, and English orations.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains an important notification by the General Board of Health, urging upon all classes the necessity of carrying out strict sanitary regulations.

**NEW OMNIBUS LICENSES.**—The metropolitan omnibuses are now under official inspection as a preliminary proceeding to the granting of new licenses next month. Several improvements have been ordered.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The mortality in London from all causes for the week ending the 17th September was 949; in the former week 1,015 deaths were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1,053, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,158. The deaths returned for last week are therefore 209 less than the corrected average, and 65 less than those recorded in the previous week. Cholera was fatal to 16 persons, 9 males and 7 females, showing an increase of 9 fatal cases compared with the preceding week. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred on the north, and 4 on the south side of the Thames, 9 in children under 15 years of age, 6 in adults of 15 and under 60, and one at the age of 71 years. The deaths from diarrhoea were 131, being a decrease of 53 on the previous return, and 14 below the corrected average of the corresponding weeks of the past ten years. Last week the births of 816 boys and 690 girls, in all 1,506 children, were registered in London. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.887 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57.6 deg., which is slightly above the average of the same week in 38 years. The highest temperature of the week was 73.0 deg.; the lowest was 40.5 deg. The direction of the wind was variable, at the average rate of 51 miles a day. The electric condition of the atmosphere was positive on every day of the week except Monday.

### PROVINCES.

**PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.**—At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, the Mayor (Samuel Holme, Esq.), stated that William Brown, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, had offered to present the town with a sum of 6,000l for the erection of a building for a public library.

**OPENING OF SALTAIRE WORKS BETWEEN BRADFORD AND LEEDS.**—Titus Salt, Esq., an enterprising merchant and manufacturer of Bradford, has erected a large mill and other works at Shipley, near Bradford, the opening of which was celebrated on Tuesday last. The event excited great interest in the West Riding, the undertaking being one of unusual magnitude—the amount of money embarked in the undertaking being something like a quarter of a million. The works, which consist of a mill, combing and weaving sheds, warehouses, &c., are upon the best construction, and are intended for the carrying on of the manufacture of alpaca and mohair fabrics upon a most extensive scale. The weaving shed will contain 1,200 looms, capable of weaving 30,000 yards of alpaca or mixed cloth fabrics per day, or nearly 18 miles in length.

**CHOLERA.**—This disease is making alarming progress in the coal districts. In Newcastle upwards of 100 persons have died daily from the effects of the epidemic. Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Liverpool amongst the German emigrants.

**LEICESTER GAOL INQUIRY.**—An official inquiry has been instituted this week respecting the mode of treatment of prisoners in this gaol. From the examination, as far as it has gone, it appears that crank labour is required to be performed by all prisoners sentenced to hard labour; that adults are required to perform 14,400 revolutions per day, and boys 9,000.

**THE WAGES MOVEMENT.**—Strikes for a further advance in the rates of wages are now taking place almost daily. In Manchester even the hands at Messrs Birley's, who have already received an advance of ten per cent., have given notice of a strike. It is stated, however, that some of the millowners are about to close their mills for three months. At Preston large numbers of the factory hands are still out. A general movement has been commenced by the journeymen shoemakers of Somerset for obtaining an advanced rate of wages in consequence of the increased prices of provisions.

**DUTY ON CORN BY WEIGHT.**—An influential meeting of the corn trade was held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of Government charging duty on corn by weight.

The export of corn is now prohibited from the Duchy of Modena. Wheat, in size, and oats are allowed a free import.

### IRELAND.

**THE LORD LIEUTENANT.**—A very flattering address has been presented to the Earl St Germans by the Limerick Corporation. His lordship has accepted an invitation to dine with the merchants and citizens of Limerick on Wednesday next.

**STATE OF TRADE.**—In most parts of Ireland the demand for, and value of, most kinds of produce have improved. The revenue returns continue favourable. From the 5th of July they have amounted to 198,182l, against 192,780l to the same period in 1852.

**ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.**—The Queen has given 500l to be distributed amongst the charities of Dublin.

**ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHISKY.**—The Cork distillers have advanced the price of whisky threepence per gallon.

**THE FLEET.**—Admiral Corry's fleet is now at Queenstown.

**LARGE EXPORTS OF POTATOES.**—Notwithstanding that the accounts from some localities are by no means favourable respecting the new crop, the disease having made its appearance, large quantities of potatoes have lately been forwarded to England. This trade is likely to become still more extensive as the winter approaches.

**MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—At a meeting held on Saturday, an order of Council was agreed upon, putting in force throughout all Ireland immediately, and for the next six months, the act 11th and 12th of Victoria, "for the removal of nuisances and prevention of contagious endemic and epidemic diseases."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### FRANCE.

No notable change has taken place in the trade of Paris. Dulness, and even discouragement prevails, the interminable Eastern question still paralyses the manufacturer, and the wholesale as well as the retail dealers. The supply of goods in the provinces is nearly exhausted. The export trade partakes of the general relaxation, and is particularly languid; and the foreign agents who generally pay a business visit to the capital in the beginning of September have not yet made their appearance. Several commission agents of houses in Bucharest and other parts of the Danubian Provinces have already made considerable purchases in Paris wares. Although wheat continues to rise in most of the markets of France, it is still the opinion of some few persons competent to form a judgment, that there is more of the wheat crop of last year yet on hand than was supposed, and besides, that from the immense importation of foreign wheat a fall in prices is more likely, or nearer at hand, than most speculators calculate upon. Flour, which had fallen in Paris to 85f and 83f the sack of 157 kilogrammes, has again risen to 88f and 90f. Freights have risen in all the seaports. 15f the 100 kilogrammes are demanded for freight from Odessa to England. Rye and oats continue to rise in the Paris market, and barley is in brisk demand. The potato crop, which had hitherto escaped the disease, is now seriously menaced in the eastern departments, particularly in the Meurthe and the Meuse; and in some districts it is feared one-half the crop will be lost. A portion of the crop which was brought home in good condition rotted in a few days.

Advices from the manufacturing districts speak of the satisfaction felt at the reduction of the import duty on foreign cattle. There was less business than usual transacted at the silk markets in the Drôme and the Ardèche last week. Silk was abundant at the last market of Romans, but prices were firm. There are not so many complaints heard in the wine-growing districts as to the quantity of the forthcoming vintage, but it is feared that the quality will be inferior, the grapes not having attained maturity. Large purchases continue to be made in the Bordelais. Some samples of Bourg and Blaye of last year's growth are quoted at 400f and 450f the hoghead. The high prices demanded by the brokers at Bercy have put a stop to nearly all business. Brandies are still rising in price. Dealers from Paris purchased the entire stock at Poitiers at 125f and 130f the hectolitre. New brandy is quoted at Rochelle at 142f and 145f the hectolitre, without the cask.

It has been decided to maintain the present price of bread during the ensuing fortnight. According to the average price of flour the loaf of two kilogrammes ought to have been fixed at 92c instead of 80c, so that the bakers, who since September 1st have been compelled to sell at a loss of 10c, must now go on at a loss of 12c.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the receipts of the custom duties and indirect taxes for the month of August, which amount to 12,368,937f, being an increase of 451,545f over the corresponding period of 1852, and of 1,113,937f over that of 1851. The total receipts for the first eight months of the present year amount to 90,613,579f, being a decrease of 1,295,195f as compared with the corresponding period of 1852, and an increase of 14,207,251f over 1851. The import returns for the same period exhibit favourable results. Amongst the articles which have most increased is corn, of which the import duty amounted in August of the present year to 446,934f, whereas in the corresponding month of 1852 it had been only 587f. Cotton shows an increase of 190,513; coals 80,240f, pig iron 106,859f, lead 46,383f, and foreign sugars 660,533f. The articles coming next are oilseeds, cocoa, cochineal, pepper, salt, tin, and zinc. The articles of which the imports have diminished are coffee 176,914f, olive oil 113,079f, wool 600,861f, silk 1,333f; and then for less amounts, mahogany, copper, linen thread, hemp, linen cloths, and colonial sugars. The imports for the first eight months of the year show an augmentation in favour of corn, cotton, coals, mahogany, cochineal, seed oils, lead, castings, zinc, salt, colonial sugar, and linen cloths; and they show a falling off in wool, coffee, copper, tin, silk, olive oil, indigo, pepper, and foreign sugar. There were exported in August 255,374f of machinery, in place of 228,708f in the corresponding month of 1852; 497,391f of millinery, against 303,596f; 4,073 metrical quintals of china, in place of 2,614; 1,123 metrical quintals of cotton stuffs, in place of 775; 1,934 metrical quintals of linen cloths, against 877; 2,241 metrical quintals of silk tissues, in place of 1,592; and 493 metrical quintals of woollen cloths, against 418. Augmentations, though to a less amount, have taken place in alcohol, skins, soap, silk, refined sugar, and lithographic prints. On the other hand, there has been a diminution in the exports of corn, wines, madder, salt, and glass. The duty on the consumption of salt in France during the month of August amounts to 2,376,085f, in place of 2,100,803f in the corresponding period of 1852, and of 1,936,905f in 1851. For the first eight months of 1853, this duty represents 20,007,697f, against 18,374,144f in 1852, and 15,278,311 in 1851.

The Minister of Finance has extended the decree of Sept. 5, freeing from all navigation dues in the interior of France vessels laden altogether with corn or other articles of food, to such vessels as are only partially laden with such articles. The dues will be levied only on the miscellaneous portion of their cargoes.

## SPAIN.

Intelligence has arrived from Madrid to the effect that the Lersundi Ministry is at an end. A telegraphic message, dated the 19th instant, states:—"The Count de San Luis (M. Sartorius) has undertaken the task of forming a new administration, and taken the oath as Minister of State and President of the Council. M. de San Luis has proposed to the Queen the names of the Marquis de Girona (M. Castro), the Marquis de Molins (M. Roca de Togores), M. Domenech, and Lieutenant-General Blazer, as his colleagues, and they have received the approbation of the Queen. M. Stevan Collantes, who held the portfolio of Public Works in the late Ministry, will enter the new Government."

M. Sartorius and M. de Molins were members of the last Ministry of which Marshal Narvaez was president; the first as Minister of the Interior, and the second as Minister of Marine. At that time M. de Castro was President of the Congress, and in that capacity seconded the plans of the Ministry. At the present moment he occupies an elevated judicial post. M. Domenech was Minister of Finance with M. Olozaga. General Blazer is not known as a politician.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the East is of a warlike character. In the first place, we may observe that Austria has abandoned all further mediation in the dispute between Russia and Turkey, and she now intimates that "circumstances no longer admit of collective action," and that "the mediating Power does not fully adhere to the proposition of the two Western Powers, which gives guarantees to the future action of Russia between the Porte and its subjects." Another Russian corps—75,000 strong—has entered the Principalities. As yet, however, no blow has been struck; but at Constantinople the greatest excitement prevails, and a petition has been numerously signed calling upon the Ministers either to make war or conclude peace. Great warlike efforts are being made on the part of the Turks, and a contingent of 12,000 men is on the way from Tunis. The Sultan has issued another manifesto, in which it is stated that "the Sublime Porte will maintain [the footing with respect to its armaments which it occupies at this moment." A body of Persian troops has reached the Turkish frontier to render assistance to the Turks, should it be required. The Emperor of Russia has wholly rejected the modifications contained in the late note from Constantinople.

## UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York show a steady continuance of the recent improvement in the money market. The offer of the Government to purchase United States Sixes at certain specified prices had proved unsuccessful, except for a very small amount. A return of the declared value of the importations at the port of New York for the first eight months of the present year presented an increase over the corresponding period of 1852 equal to 9,700,000, the total having been 27,620,000, against 17,910,000. During the month of August the total number of vessels arrived at New York was 410, representing a tonnage of 160,040 tons, of which 31,068 tons belonged to British vessels.

## WEST INDIES.

The intelligence conveyed by the steamer Orinoco from the West Indies is somewhat more favourable with regard to the progress of the yellow fever. It had assumed a much milder form where it had lately been prevalent, but in the Windward Islands it was very virulent. As regards trade and agricultural affairs, there does not appear to have been much change. The former was, if anything, rather better.

The weather in Jamaica was improving, there having been occasional showers and cooler temperature. The plants had a healthy appearance, but short returns were expected owing to the late drought. In freights, a vessel had been taken up from London at 3s 9d per cwt for sugar, and 5d per gallon for rum. American gold was 3½ to 4 per cent. premium. Pale and strong ales in good demand. Rice sales 400 bags of Bengal of superior quality, at 15s 6d; 100 Aracan, at 11s 6d; rum, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Sugar—holders firm at 17s to 21s, dark to fair. Exchanges on London, 90 days, 1 per cent. premium; 60 days, 1½ per cent.; and 30 days, 2 per cent. premium.

Respecting the consumption of rum in Barbadoes, it is estimated the quantity made and used has amounted to 6,500 puncheons or 770,000 gallons. The sugar crop would, it was thought, be much less than that of 1852. The season was late, and the work on many estates backward. The scarcity of manual labour was severely felt. The quantity of sugar shipped to the 5th August was 3,691 hhds, 799 tierces, and 1,253 barrels.

The following is an account of the produce shipped from Antigua from the 1st January to the 18th of August current year:—Sugar, 9,565 hhds, 840 tres, and 8,427 bbls; molasses, 5,713 puns, 13 hhds, 30 qr-casks, and 106 bbls; rum, 136 puns, 76 hhds, and 1 qr-cask.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The commercial intelligence from India is less unfavourable than for some time past. At Calcutta the business in English manufactures had been extensive, although at low prices, and at Bombay there had been a fair speculative demand at former rates. From China, however, the statements are discouraging, the transactions at Canton being very limited, while at Shanghai all business in imported goods was suspended. The answer of Governor Bonham, refusing the petition of a certain portion of the English importers at Shanghai, requesting him to call upon the Chinese Government to suspend the collection of customs duties until the termination of the rebellion, was obviously the only one that could have been given.

The Singapore letters are to the 2nd of August, and describe an active import trade, the sales of cotton goods having been considerable. Here, however, as elsewhere, there was a general tendency to

pour everything upon the Australian markets. All articles suitable for them were quickly bought up, and a large number of vessels were waiting for cargoes thither.

At Bombay the exchange on England had advanced to 2s 1½d. Freights to Liverpool were 2/ 15s; and to London, 3/ per ton. At Hong Kong, freights to London were 5/ 5s for tea, 6/ 6s for silk, in clipper ships.

The exports of tea from Shanghai to Great Britain from July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853, were as follows:—Black, 33,107,973 lbs; green, 5,556,112 lbs; total, 38,664,085 lbs.

## AUSTRALIA.

We have advices from Australia, dated Sydney, June 19, and Adelaide, July 6. According to a commercial circular goods were being offered freely. "Our importations," it is said, "continue heavy, and at the present rate of consumption far in excess of the demand." The later private letters also describe a tendency to decline, and buyers were apparently every day becoming less willing to operate. The productiveness of the gold-fields of New South Wales had, however, considerably increased. The mines at the Ovens were likewise yielding largely, and new deposits were from time to time discovered. The prices of stocks and shares at Sydney remained steady. Gold was at 75s per ounce; wool, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; oats, 12s per bushel; hay, 24/ per ton; and the rate of exchange on England, 2 premium.

## BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Cheltenham, Lady Thompson, of a son.  
On the 20th inst., at Coston Rectory, Melton Mowbray, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at St Saviour's, Jersey, by the Rev. Samuel S. King, M.A. Charles Thomas Polingdestre, Esq., of Pernambuco, to Frances Maria, fifth daughter of Rear-Admiral Le Geyt, C.B.

On the 22nd inst., at St James's, Paddington, by the Rev. E. H. Braddon, M.A., vicar of St Mary's, and St Clement's, Sandwich, Frank Chaplin, Esq., Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to Marianne, third daughter of W. J. Chaplin, Esq., M.P., of 2 Hyde park gardens, and Ewhurst park, Hants.

## DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Belton house, Lincolnshire, John Cust, Earl Browlow, in his 74th year.

Recently, Sir H. Oslow, Bart.

On the 13th inst., in the 67th year of his age, John Faithful Fortescue Wright, son of Lieutenant John Edworthy Fortunatus Wright, R.N., of Lesoe castle, Cheshire, and grandson of the celebrated Captain Fortunatus Wright, and great-great-grandson of John Evelyn, the well-known accomplished author of "Sylva," &c., of Wotton, Surrey, and nephew of the late Sir John Evelyn, Bart.

On the 24th ult., at Trinidad, of yellow fever, Lieutenant-Colonel Paxton, 69th Regiment, son of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton hall, Carmarthenshire, aged 49.

Mr John S. Brownrigg, Governor of the Australian and Chairman of the Peel River Land and Mineral Companies.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It was stated yesterday, on what may be considered good authority, that Admiral Hotham has obtained, in conjunction with the Ministers of France and the United States, a treaty which opens to the commerce of the world the Parana and Uruguay for ever.

The coal trade in Staffordshire is in a state of unusual prosperity. Numerous orders remain unfulfilled.

Letters from Breslau state that the wool trade there is exceedingly brisk.

From the 10th proximo the Postmaster-General may authorise any person in the employ of the Post-office to carry about and sell postage stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., without a license.

The Government contract of 12,000 tierces of pork has been taken at 7/ 5s to 8/; and 4,000 tierces of beef at 6/ 5s to 7/.

The Bank of Piedmont have raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent. The rate previously was 5 per cent.

A further instalment of 1s 3d in the pound, making altogether 11s 3d, has been announced upon the estate of Messrs Collman and Stotterfoht, who failed on the 9th of January last in consequence of the corn speculations and forgeries of Ferdinand Pries. Their direct liabilities amounted to 153,811, and the realisation of the assets has confirmed the estimate originally put forward. A small portion still remains to be collected for a final dividend.

Mercantile letters of the 1st of August from Guatemala (Central America) state that the cochineal crop have turned out favourably. The rains had set in early and the almacenes had been most propitiously seeded. Seed was very abundant and moderate in price, and a very large crop was expected. Trade generally was improving, and there was a fair demand for manufactured goods.

A decree of the King of Holland, dated the 16th, reduces to a mere nominal figure the import duties on corn, potatoes, shell fruit, and other provisions.

The arrivals of colonial wool for the October and November sales are 42,989 bales; viz., from Sydney, 13,618 bales; Victoria, 15,834 bales; Adelaide, 3,368 bales; Van Diemen's Land, 4,638 bales; Swan River, 81 bales; New Zealand, 1,914 bales; and Cape of Good Hope, 3,536 bales.

The total quantity of colonial copper ore charged with duty in the United Kingdom last year was 10,377 tons, of which 9,570 tons were from Australia. The import of foreign was 27,725 tons.

The projectors of the Bank of Constantinople have failed in their attempt to establish it. The bank had counted, for the commencement of operations, on a firm at London, which was, it is said, to have taken bills for 1,000,000. Information had been received that these bills had been formally refused.

COMMAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AT GIBRALTAR.—Col. H. W. Gordon, formerly in command of the Royal Artillery at Corfu and the Ionian Islands, has been appointed to the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar.

Literature.

THEISM, ATHEISM, AND THE POPULAR THEOLOGY. Sermons by THEODORE PARKER.

A HISTORY OF THE HEBREW MONARCHY FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAMUEL TO THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY. By FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN. Second Edition. Nos. 1 and 2 of Chapman's Quarterly Series. John Chapman, Strand.

MR CHAPMAN proposes to publish by subscription a quarterly series of works, by learned and profound thinkers, on theology, philosophy, Biblical criticism, and the history of opinion; the subscription is one pound, for which the subscribers will receive four volumes in large post 8vo. The present two volumes are handsome, well printed, good library books, containing severally 358 and 349 pages. The works to follow are "The Essence of Christianity," by Ludwig Feuerbach; "An Introduction to the history of the People of Israel," by Heinrich Ewald; "A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Christianity," by R. W. Mackay, A.M.; "The Idea of a Future Life," by the Translator of "Strauss's Life of Jesus." All these are works on the most solemn subjects, and most of them by persons who have already earned considerable reputation. Such a series cannot fail to become a most valuable library of a particular kind of theology and philosophy. The first-named of the two works published has already reached a second edition, and has been subject to much adverse criticism. We have only to say of it that it commences on good ground, that of referring to the nature of the country inhabited by the Hebrews for an explanation in part of their peculiarities; but it is too critical and too minute for a history. It is rather materials and thoughts collected by the author than a well-digested narrative. If separate parts be good, they are not well bound together into a whole. It is, however, a book of much learning, if that be avowedly got at second-hand, and of much acute criticism, calculated rather to attract Biblical students than please the general run of readers. It is a work for philosophers and thinkers, and the author is as much a critic as an historian. The last-named of the two works contains very eloquent sermons in accordance with the author's well-known theological opinions. The introduction—"Some thoughts on the Condition of Christendom"—particularly the part of it in which Mr Parker describes its social condition—is peculiarly eloquent, and ought to be studied by all Christians. In the sermons, and perhaps in his theological system, there are some inconsistencies which we hardly expected to find in the writings of so celebrated a man. He eloquently says—

Not long ago there was a famine in Ireland. It was thought a most hideous famine even in that land where hunger is the constant condition. England kept a day of fasting and prayer, asking God to "interpose, and withdraw his hand!" Ah me! The prayer was sadly unwise and sounded irreverent. Had the father meddled unwisely with his world? The good God had done no wrong; his hand is never out of place. The famine came in mercy to man; England had oppressed Ireland, pushed the Irish to the brink of ruin, and did not seem to care much how soon they went over. The Irish had not planted corn, nothing but the potato. And that would decay; not all at once, but little by little. Long years ago the potato prophesied, rising early and warning men whether they would bear or forbear: "I am not fit to be a nation's bread. If you do not learn the lesson, why I shall rot in the ground, and you will starve above it!" That was the word of the Lord by the mouth of his servant potato. No prophet ever spoke plainer, neither Trojan Cassandra, nor Elias the Tishbite. He spoke to deaf ears. The many were too ignorant, or feeble; the few too idle, or selfish, to heed the word. So after the oracle came the history, and then the lamentation, the fasting and the prayer. In other lands, here in America, the potato also failed, but men died not in consequence; they had bread to eat and lived on. What did the famine mean? It spoke plainly as tongue could tell, "grow more and better food, eat and live, oh ye Irishmen! for why will ye die?"

In that passage the idea is clear that famine and all its attendant miseries were warnings to men and punishments for not having done as they ought. It is plainly implied that pain and suffering to nations and to individuals are intended to guide men to better conduct, and improve the condition of the race of man on the earth. But in his sermons on "Atheism" he represents the sufferings of individuals, not as lessons for guidance on earth, but as proofs of the existence of God and of man's immortality. In this last view he takes the popular side; in the former he takes the secular and philosophic side. The two are in opposition to each other. The world will probably approve more of the sermons on "Atheism," than of the sermons on the "Economy of Pain and Misery under the Universal Providence of God." Mr Parker is undoubtedly a bold, if not a correct and consistent teacher. He has already obtained a high station amongst theological philosophers; and as there are more readers than thinkers even amongst philosophers, his contradictory theories, eloquently expressed and elucidated, may render him popular with different classes. Both works are of a masculine order, and if the series succeed, it will prove fully that the love of philosophy is not yet dead in the land.

LETTERS FROM EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, AND THE PENINSULA OF SINAI. By Dr RICHARD LEPSIUS. With Extracts from his Chronology of the Egyptians with Reference to the Exodus of the Israelites. Revised by the Author. Translated by LEONORA and JOANNA B. HOERNER. A Volume of Bohn's Antiquarian Library. Henry G. Bohn, York street.

Dr Lepsius has acquired great reputation for his researches both in Europe and on the spot into the antiquities of the most anciently renowned portions of Africa and of the world. His labours, in conjunction with those of the Chevalier Bunsen, now ambassador from the King of Prussia to Queen Victoria, and of other inquirers, have established, by a new chronology, a higher antiquity for Egypt than was before assigned to it. They have reconciled the Mosaic history with the Egyptian annals, if, as was natural, the two histories, being derived from different sources, should be somewhat different, one being more, the other less, favourable to the Israelites. Upon the geology of Egypt, as well as its history, much light has been thrown, by the researches of Dr Lepsius. Having been sent to

Egypt by the King of Prussia, his chief discoveries have already been published in a "Preliminary Account of the Expedition, its Results, and their Publication," issued in 1849, at the same time with the publication of the first portion of a magnificent work on the monuments of Egypt. Besides these official and scientific accounts of his journeys and labours, Dr Lepsius, in a series of letters written at the time to the King and the most eminent men of Prussia, gave a popular account of his proceedings, calculated to interest and come within the means of a wider circle of readers than his scientific and splendidly illustrated work. These letters are now exceedingly well translated by two daughters of Mr Leonard Horner, the Factory Inspector, but better known as the founder of the School of Arts in Edinburgh, and for his assiduous exertions to promote the education of the people. With his assistance and the revision of Dr Lepsius, the volume is extended, and a very complete account is given of all that is interesting in the discoveries of Dr Lepsius, with a critical account of the revised chronology of Egypt, and of his views and those of some other authors concerning the Exodus; with tables also of Egyptian dynasties, geological and geographical descriptions of Egypt, &c. Thus the book is of great utility, and will be of great use to all persons interested in ancient history, which, since the interpretation of the hieroglyphics and the wonderful discoveries in Assyria, may be said to embrace the entire reading world. The price of the work is 5s.

THE IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XI. September. W. B. Kelly, Grafton street, Dublin.

There is patriotism, but no politics in this "Review;" a desire to promote the artistic, industrial, and literary eminence of the country, but no marked deference to the opinions of either sects or cliques. The useful series of papers on the "Light Literature of France," and the excellent articles on the "Streets of Dublin," are continued. "Fashion in Poetry and the Poets of Fashion" is the title of a descriptive and critical article on the minor poets of the last hundred years, and is sensible and clever rather than sprightly. A paper on the Rev. Samuel Madden, a celebrated divine of the early part of last century, an author and a promoter of the national literature and industry, is a biography of that gentleman. Another article treats of the development of Irish industry, taking for its text Mr Maguire's book on the same subject. It describes both the past and the present, and is written in a laudable spirit and with a laudable aim. We may extend this commendation to the last article on Art in Dublin, which describes what the Irish have done in this respect, and encourages them to do more. The writer advocates a National Gallery for Ireland. We know not why Ireland should not have one, nor why every town in the empire, as the people get wealthy enough and appreciate the arts, should not have a picture and a sculpture gallery. It is not necessary to have the presence and patronage of Royalty to establish such galleries. The taste and the wealth of the people can effect it. Ireland is, we believe, now in a fair way to become rich. Her people begin to understand that they must help themselves; and as industry is the single source of all wealth, now that they are sensible of the necessity of being industrious, and are generally resolved to help themselves, they cannot fail to become opulent, and they will have galleries, museums, and everything else they desire. The "Irish Quarterly Review" is a good pioneer for them by its excellent literary articles. We must add that the price, only half-a-crown, is not half the price of most of the other Quarterly Reviews which do not publish a greater quantity of matter.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Adams's Parliamentary Handbook.
- Notion de la Monnaie. Par M. W. Lipke. Paris.
- Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company.
- Isaak Lakadam. Vizetelly, Fleet street.
- An Essay on the Resources of Portugal. Ridgway.
- Storia della Guerra di Federico primo contro i comuni di Lombardia.
- The Seven Seals broke open; or, The Bible of the Reformation Reformed. Rigby.
- The Family Friend. Houlston and Stoneman.
- Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature. Sampson and Co.
- The Illustrated Record of the Industry of all Nations at New York. Sampson and Co.
- The Russian Question; or, The Crisis in the East. By G. H. Urquhart. Clarke and Co.
- On the Transverse or Diagonal Principle of Planking Ships together. Wilsoa.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The observations of MERCATOR, Liverpool, and of F. S. London, will be noticed next week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday the 17th day of September, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued .....	29,399,075	Government debt .....	11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	2,984,906
		Gold coin and bullion .....	15,399,075
		Silver bullion .....	...
	29,399,075		29,399,075

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital .....	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	12,527,893
Reserve .....	3,688,265	Other Securities .....	15,740,682
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	6,007,833	Notes .....	6,977,155
Other Deposits .....	11,055,973	Gold and Silver Coin .....	463,523
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,485,982		
	36,709,053		36,709,053

Dated the 22nd September, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

THE OLD FORM.		THE NEW FORM.	
Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	2,817,902	Securities	28,715,575
Public Deposits	6,007,833	Bullion	15,862,298
Other or private Deposits	11,053,973		
	40,919,708		44,577,973

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,658,265, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

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

	FRIDAY NIGHT.
An increase of Circulation of	£239,434
An increase of Public Deposits of	756,823
An increase of Other Deposits of	191,915
An increase of Securities of	1,543,683
A decrease of Bullion of	338,954
An increase of Rest of	16,557
A decrease of Reserve of	563,194

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 239,434; an increase of public deposits, 756,823; an increase of private deposits, 191,915; an increase of securities, 1,543,683; a decrease of bullion, 338,954; an increase of rest, 16,557; and a decrease of reserve, 563,194. In the Government securities there is a diminution to the extent of 239,125, and consequently the increase of private securities was 1,782,808, or last week the Bank advanced more than 1,780,000, a large sum, the bulk of which was probably taken before the rate of interest was raised, as a statement was made on the first day of the week that the Bank meant to raise the interest to 5 per cent. The Bank has now 16,740,682 private securities, a larger sum than we recollect since the beginning of 1848, and a striking exemplification of the demand for money for commercial purposes. This account confirms the statement that the broker who generally acts for the Bank had been selling its public securities last week. He has continued, according to report, to do the same in the present week. If so, we shall probably next week see a further diminution of public, and a further augmentation of private, securities.

The money market is in an unsettled condition; and dealers in money do not see their way from day to day. Yesterday the market was easy, and it was supposed would continue easy, but the reverse is the case. The banks which usually discount most freely have to-day no money to spare, or their confidence is shaken, and the money market is unpleasant. First-rate discount houses, however, decline to give more than 3½ for money on call, others give 4; but no bills are done under 4½, and for most paper 5 is demanded. All those who have money begin to think it is time to take great care of it; they wish to be provided against contingencies, and prefer having large deposits at their command to lending money. To-day, for the first time since the rise in the market began, we have heard of confidence being lessened, of doubts whether the returns from Australia will not be delayed for an indefinite period, and whether they will in the end suffice to pay for the enormous shipments. We do not enter into such doubts, but they are entertained and conjoined with the continual rise in the price of corn, make people uneasy, and the money market uncertain.

The exchanges to-day are all slightly improved; fewer bills are offered, and for the moment gold is not going out of the country. Silver is proportionally dearer than gold at St Petersburg, and the export of half imperials which was going on is now stopped, as it would be attended with a loss. It no longer pays to export gold to Paris, and none is now going. Shipments of bullion, chiefly of silver, to the amount of 395,000, for the East continue, and arrivals to the extent of 245,000, chiefly of gold, have come to hand.

The Bank has begun to make advances on Consols and other securities for short periods at the rate of 4 per cent., which is a pretty sure indication that its rate of interest will not be further raised till after the payment of the dividends, unless something very extraordinary occurs. Then it is considered likely that the rate may go higher, and may reach a very unusual figure.

The stock market has declined considerably in the week, and Consols were done yesterday at 94½. To-day the market opened firmer, and though there were a variety of strange rumours put into circulation, such as "the Queen was summoned to town"—"the Cabinet is to be remodelled"—"Lord Aberdeen is to retire"—they closed firmly after some little fluctuations. The prices from Paris come firm, which increased the confidence here. Besides the great demand for money for business, the increasing apprehensions of war between Russia and Turkey is the principal cause for the decline. Money was not so much in demand on the Stock Exchange as out of doors. Consols closed at 94½ for money. The following is our list of the highest and lowest price every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	CONSOLS.		ACCOUNT	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	95½	95½	95½	95½
Monday	95½	95½	95½	95½
Tuesday	95½	95½	95½	95½
Wednesday	95½	95½	95½	95½
Thursday	94½	94½	94½	94½
Friday	94½	94½	94½	94½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 percent consols, account	95½	94½
— money	95½	94½
4 percents	shut	shut
2 per cent reduced do.	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large March	7s 2s dis	16s to 5s dis
— June	7s 2s dis	16s to 5s dis
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	208 2	248 5
Spanish 3 per cents	46½ 7	46½ 7
— 3 per cents now def.	22½ 7	22½ 7
Portuguese 4 per cents	42½ 3	43 6
Mexican 3 per cents	24½ 1	24½ 1
Dutch 2½ per cents	63½ 4	63 4
— 4 per cents	97½ 8	97 8
Russian, 4½ stock	100 1	99 100
Sardinian stock	93 4	92 3
Peruvian 4½	75 8	71 3
— deferred	85 8	80 2
Venezuela	36 9	34 6
Spanish Cortes	54½ 1	54½ 1

The railway market has been very dull through the week, but recovered a little to-day. The prices are tempting the public to make investments in the railways, as the property cannot be otherwise than safe, and at present prices with the usual dividends will yield 5 per cent. There has been considerable business done in the week, and several orders from the country have come to make purchases. Persons engaged in business, however, who have invested some of their spare cash in railways, and now requiring it in their trade, are amongst the principal sellers, must lose considerably. Since April, taking the North-Western as the example, the price of shares has fallen 16 per cent., or from 121 to 101. The following is our usual list of the closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices.
	Closing prices last Friday.	This day.
Bristol and Exeter	...	...
Caledonians	55 6	51½ 2
Eastern Counties	124 ½	111 12½
East Lancashire	75 7	64 6
Great Northern	74 5	72 3
Great Western	80½ 1	80 1
Lancashire and Yorkshire	66½ x d	64½ 5 x d
London and Blackwall	74 ½	72 ½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	95½ 6½	96 8
London & North Western	101 2	100½ 1½
London and South Western	77 9	76 7
Midlands	58 ½	57½ 8
North British	216 7½	216 7
North Staffordshire	52½ 4 dis	62½ 5½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	39 40	37 9
South Eastern	61 2	60½ 1½
South Wales	34 5	34 5
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	63 4	61 3
York and North Midland	46 7	44 6
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	34½ 1	33½ 4½
Do. 201 3 ½ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	132 14½	132 14½
Paris and Rouen	41 2	40 2
Paris and Strasbourg	36½ 1	36 1
Rouen and Havre	19 20	19½ 20½
Dutch & Rhineish	22 24 dis	22 24 dis
Paris and Lyons	162 ½ pm	16 ½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	1½ dis	...
East Indian	3½ 4½ pm	3½ 4½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	1 2 pm	1 2 pm
Madras	1 1 pm	1 1 pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	2 4 pm	3½ 4½ pm
Paris and Orleans	46 8	47 9
Western of France	8 9 pm	8½ 9½ pm
India Peninsular	1 2 pm	1 1 pm
Grand Junction of France	1½ 2½ pm	2 2 pm
Central of France	1 1 pm	1 1 pm

There have been a great variety of rumours in circulation to-day, but they were all of a political character. Such rumours, wholly destitute of foundation, bespeak some uneasiness in the public mind. It is not desirable to conceal the fact that the short harvest here and abroad, with the continual rise of the price of corn, begins to excite considerable alarm. The news from Paris, as well as that from Constantinople, is not assuring. The authorities at the former place have "warned" the *Echo*, a commercial paper, for publishing some common commercial reports; and they are otherwise taking measures to conceal from the French the real state of the harvest, thereby provoking a continual and great consumption when circumstances call on all classes to be as sparing as possible. To prevent a journal from conveying to the community such necessary information as the condition of the harvest, seems to us as unwarrantable an interference with knowledge indispensable to the public welfare as any Pope or any Inquisitor ever dared to practise. We are all, it is now plain, so far as food is concerned, closely connected together, and men may well feel uneasy when political authorities dare so openly to step between the lessons of nature and the acts of men, and by encouraging an undue consumption of food now, expose society to a famine hereafter.

Papers from New York to September 7 state that the money market was without alteration. There was a good demand, but it was freely met at the previous week's rates. The condition of the New York banks in the two last weeks was as follows:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Aug. 27, 1853	92,346,954	11,412,049	9,447,191	57,131,806
Sept. 3, 1853	91,741,334	11,408,499	9,351,494	57,507,970
Decrease	605,620	51,000	...	...
Increase	...	...	127,103	71,164

"The statement," says the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, "shows great uniformity in the several items for the last three weeks."

"The coin on hand in the banks and in the Sub-Treasury, at different periods of the present year, was as follows:—

1853.	Sub-Treasury.	Banks.	Total.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Feb. 26.....	5,279,000	8,991,000	14,270,000
June 11.....	7,546,000	12,174,000	19,720,000
Aug. 6.....	8,406,000	9,746,000	18,152,000
Aug. 13.....	8,850,000	10,650,000	19,500,000
Aug. 20.....	8,401,000	11,092,000	19,493,000
Aug. 27.....	8,951,000	11,319,000	20,270,000
Sept. 3.....	9,079,000	11,268,000	20,347,000

"The accumulations at the Sub-Treasury are greater at this port than ever before known. The General Government holds at this time in New York 9,079,000 dols, and at other points about 17,600,000 dols, making an aggregate of 26,679,000 dols. The duties paid in at the New York Custom-house during the month of August were 4,834,000 dols, and during the past week were upwards of 957,000 dols. The reduced line of accommodations at the banks will have a tendency to restrict the importations from abroad."

According to an official statement published at Washington, by a late act of the Venezuelan Congress the export duty of four per cent. on hides has been abolished. The law went into effect immediately on the receipt of the act from the Government at Caracas.

The King of Holland, by a decree dated the 15th inst., to take effect from the 20th inst., and remain in force to July 1st, 1854, or till the law otherwise provides, has reduced the Customs duties on potatoes to 5 cents the 10 hectolitres, on millet to 1 cent the 100 kilogrammes, on all kinds of cereals and pulse to 10 cents the last, and on pearl barley to 10 cents the 100 kilogrammes.

We may mention as another proof of the full employment of shipping everywhere, that the exports of ice from Boston in the last month were very small, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels and the high rates of freight.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 22	1.24 97½	3 days' sight
		24 67½	3 months' date
Antwerp	— 23	1.25 5 to 1.25 3½	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 20	811 77½	3 days' sight
		11 67½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 20	m13 2½	3 days' sight
		13 0½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 13	39½d to 39d	3
Madrid	— 17	51 10-100d	3
Lisbon	— 17	54½d	3
Gibraltar	— 17	51½d to 51½d	3
New York	— 7	9 to 9¼ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	Aug. 26	2 per cent pm	30
		1½	60
		1	90
Havana	— 27	1½ per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro	— 15	28d to 27½d	90
Bahia	— 20	28½d to 28½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 23	28d	60
Buenos Ayres	— 2	2½d	60
Singapore	July 31	4s 10½d to 4s 11½d	60 days' sight
			6 months' sight
Ceylon	Aug 16	3 per cent. dis	6
			1
Bombay	— 5	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	6
		2s 1d to 2s 1½d	3
Calcutta	— 7		1
California	— 6	47½ to 47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	July 23	5s 6d to 5s 7d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	— 9	2 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	June 14	1 per cent. pm.	50 days' sight
Valparaiso	Aug. 6	48d	60 to 90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 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 25-09½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.00, it follows that gold is about 0-38 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427 per mark, which, at the English mint price of \$1 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 18-6; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3½, it follows that gold is 1-18 percent. 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 0-08 per cent. against England. The present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold between the two countries.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....	per ounce 3 17 9
Mexican dollars.....	0 5 9½
Silver in bars (standard).....	0 8 1½

DECIMAL COINAGE.—We are authorised to state that a paragraph which has been going the round of some of the papers, to the effect that a decimal silver coinage, to be issued at the commencement of next year, and bearing the date 1854, is in progress at the Mint, is entirely without foundation.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—It is generally thought Alderman Sidney will be chosen Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr Thomas Chapman Harvey is appointed engineer and surveyor of public works at Honduras. Mr Charles Girdlestone, is appointed a member of the council of the Virgin Islands. Mr Rosser is appointed assistant-surveyor and engineer for Sierra Leone.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

	PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS					
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	95½ ½	95½ ½	95½ ½	95 ½	94½ ½	94½ ½
3 per Cent Anns., 1736	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Anns.	96½ 7	97½	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	5 9-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	250	250 53	...	251	...	250
Do. Bonds, 2½ per Cent 1000,	...	5s p	...	...	3s p	3s 5s d
Ditto under 500l	...	...	...	par 5s p	2s d 3s p	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	114½	...	114½	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opn. Oct 19	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Cons. for acct. Oct 13	95½	95½ ½	95½ ½	95½	94½ ½	94½ ½
India Stock for acct Oct 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000l	3s 2s d	7s 3s d	7s 3s d	8s 3s d	7s 8s d	5s 10s d
Ditto 500l	6s d	7s 3s d	7s 3s d	...	3s d	3s d
Ditto Small	...	7s 3s d	7s 3s d	7s 3s d	3s d	3s 5s d
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 16	11 16½	11 16½	11 16½
Ditto	3 ms	11 18	...	11 18	11 18½
Rotterdam	...	11 18	11 18½	11 18	11 18½
Antwerp	...	25 15	25 25	25 20	25 25
Brussels	...	25 15	25 25	25 20	25 25
Hamburg	...	13 5½	13 6½	13 6½	13 7
Paris	short	24 97½	25 0	25 0	25 5
Ditto	3 ms	25 20	25 25	25 27½	25 27½
Marseilles	...	25 25	25 25	25 25	25 30
Frankfort on the Main	...	119½	119½	119½	119½
Vienna	...	10 57	11 0	11 0	11 2
Trieste	...	11 0	11 5	11 1	11 5
Petersburg	...	37½	38	37½	38
Madrid	...	50	...	50	...
Cadiz	...	50½	50½	...	...
Leghorn	...	29 90	30 0	29 95	30 5
Genoa	...	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 45
Naples	...	42	42½	41½	42
Palermo	...	124½	126	124½	125
Messina	...	124½	...	125	125½
Lisbon	...	53½	53½	53½	53½
Oporto	...	53½	64½	53½	...
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Sept. 19	London Sept. 21	Paris Sept. 20	London Sept. 22	Paris Sept. 21	London Sept. 23
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	101 75	...	101 80	...	102 0	...
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	77 35	...	77 30	...	77 0	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2800 0	...	2800 0	...	2515 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	24 97½	...	24 97½	...	24 97½	...
Ditto 3 months	24 67½	...	24 67½	...	24 67½	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	F
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	100½	102 1	102	...	100½	100½ 1
Ditto 4½ per cent, 1852	98 7½	...	98 7½	...	97½ ½	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	101½	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	65	...	...	68½	...	63½
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	...	...	85½	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	6½ ½	...	...	...	4½ ½	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	9	9	9	...	8½ 9
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	24½ 5	25 ½	25½ ½	25½ 5	24½ ½	24½ ½
Peruvian, 4½ per cent	77½ 8	...	...	78 4	...	73½ 2
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	43	43½	...	44	46	46
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	43 ½
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1823, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	113½	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	96½	100½ ½	100½	100	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	93	94	92½ ½	92½ ½	92	92
Spanish 3 per cent	46½ ½	46½ ½	46½ ½	46½ ½	46½ ½	46½ 6
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Ditto Passive converted	5	5	...	5½	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	5½ pc	...	...	...	5½ pc
Swedish Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	37 6½	37 6½	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	15	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	67
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	98	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	63½ 4½ 6½	63½	63½	63½	63½ ½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	97½ 7	97½ ½	...	97½ ½	57	97½
Ditto 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...



LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount n Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices Sept. 23	Amer. Prices. Sept. 6
United States Bonds	5 cent	1858	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110 1/2
--- Certificates	5	1862	---	---	122 1/2
Alabama	Sterling 5	1858	5,000,000	---	117 1/2
Illinois	5	1867-8	10,000,000	---	116 1/2
Kentucky	5	1870	4,250,000	---	107 1/2
Maryland	Sterling 6	1868	3,000,000	---	---
Massachusetts	Sterling 5	1868	2,000,000	April and Oct.	---
Mississippi	5	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	---
---	5	1866	---	---	---
---	5	1871	---	---	---
New York	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	---
Ohio	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	117
Pennsylvania	5	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	118
---	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	94
---	---	1882	---	---	---
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	---
Virginia	5	1886	7,000,000	---	---
United States Bank Shares	---	1856	35,000,000	---	16s
New York City	5	1860	9,600,000	Quarterly	---
---	---	1856	---	---	---

Exchange at New York 108 1/2 9 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3 1/2 s	Albion	500	50 0 0	98
50,000	7 1/2 s & 6 s	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	---
10,000	6 1/2 p c & 6 s	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
24,000	13 s 6 d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	21 1/2
3,000	4 1/2 p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23 1/2
12,000	7 s 6 d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
20,000	6 1/2 p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3 1/2
---	8 1/2 p c	City of London	5	2 0 0	2 1/2
5,000	5 1/2 p c & 6 s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20 1/2
---	4 1/2	County	100	10 0 0	12 1/2
---	15 s	Crown	50	5 0 0	22
20,000	5 s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
---	4 1/2 p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	3 1/2
20,000	5 1/2 p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 5	4 1/2
4,651	20 s	European Life	20	All	20 1/2
---	4 1/2 p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
---	---	General	5	---	5 1/2
100,000	6 1/2 p cent	Globe	Stk.	---	148
20,000	5 1/2 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	60 xd
2,400	12 1/2 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	375
7,500	12 s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20
13,453	1 1/2 s & 6 s	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	---
50,000	2 s & 2 s 6 s	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4 1/2
10,000	---	Law Life	100	10 0 0	55
20,000	---	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	---
31,000	10 s & 6 s	London	25	12 10 0	31
10,000	15 s sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	---
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	20	2 0 0	3 1/2
7,848	5 1/2 p c & 6 s	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6 1/2
---	---	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
25,000	5 1/2 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	---	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
10,000	5 1/2 p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1 1/2 xd
30,000	5 1/2 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	3 1/2 xd
---	---	Pelican	---	---	45
---	---	Phoenix	---	---	185
40,000	5 1/2 p cent	Professional Life	6 1/2	0 10 0	1 1/2
2,500	1 1/2 s & 6 s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	---
200,000	5 s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	5 1/2
689,220	6 1/2 p c & 6 s	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	242
---	---	Sun Fire	---	---	---
4,000	1 1/2 s	Do. Life	---	---	65
25,000	4 1/2 p c & 6 s	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5 1/2 xd
8,000	2 1/2 s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45 1/2
---	5 1/2 p cent	Victoria Life	---	---	5 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	6 1/2 p c & 12 s 6 d	Australasia	40	40 0 0	75
20,000	6 1/2 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	59
40,000	---	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	4 1/2
50,000	---	Chrt'd Bnk, India Austral. & China	20	2 0 0	1 1/2
20,000	3 1/2 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	---
---	6 1/2 p c & 16 s 6 d	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	---
---	---	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrt'd.	---	10 0 0	5 1/2
---	---	London Chrt'd. Bank of Austral.	20	15 0 0	15 1/2
15,000	6 1/2 p c & 2 p c 6 s	London and County	50	20 0 0	---
5,000	---	Ditto, Scrip	---	10 0 0	---
60,000	6 1/2 p c & 6 s	London Joint Stock	59	10 0 0	23 1/2
80,000	6 1/2 p c	London and Westminster	140	20 0 0	35
10,000	6 1/2 p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	50 1/2
10,000	5 1/2 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	---
20,000	4 1/2 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	---
24,000	10 1/2 p c & 6 s	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	47
20,000	8 1/2 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	50 1/2
4,000	8 1/2 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	---
12,000	6 1/2 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	---
50,000	---	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	---
8,000	6 1/2 p c & 6 s	South Australia	25	25 0 0	38 1/2
35,000	20 1/2 per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	66
8,000	20 1/2 per ct	Ditto Ditto	---	2 10 0	7
60,000	8 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	18 1/2
18,000	---	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	---

DOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
813,400	4 p cent	Commercial	L.	L.	---
2,065,668	6 1/2 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	---	---
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	---	---
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	---	97
7,000	1 1/2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	---
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	6 0 0	7 1/2

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Sept. 1853.—BOOKS TO THE GOLD COAST.—On and from the 1st October next, printed books, magazines, reviews, and pamphlets (whether British, colonial, or foreign), may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the colony of the Gold Coast by packet, via Plymouth, at the following reduced rates of postage, &c. 1.—For each packet not exceeding 1 lb in weight, 6d; exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 1 lb 1s; exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; exceeding 2 lbs and not exceeding 3 lbs, 3s; and so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound; provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts whereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet, or its cover, the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post-office may delay the transmission of any such packet, for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours, from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. These instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of printed papers allowed to pass by the post, under the newspaper privilege, all of which will continue subject to the existing regulations.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 19th September, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, July 10; Hong Kong, 23; Manila, 11; Batavia, 23; Singapore, 31; Penang, August 2; Bombay, 5; Calcutta, 7; Madras, 12; Ceylon, 16; Aden, 26; Alexandria, Sept. 10; Malta, 14; Sydney, June 14; Melbourne, 19; Adelaide, July 6.  
On 19th September, AMERICA, per Arabia steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Sept. 5; New York, 7.  
On 19th September, HAVANA, Aug. 27 via United States.  
On 19th September, WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per Orinoco steamer, via Southampton—Grey Town, Aug. 19; Carthagena, 25; Chagres, 22; Honduras, 19; Berbice, 23; Demarara, 25; Trinidad, 25; Hayti, 25; Jamaica, 26; Granada, 26; Barbadoes, 27; Antigua, 28; Martinique, 29; St Thomas, Sept. 1; Valparaiso, Aug. 6; Callao, 12; Panama, 20.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On the 24th September (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.  
On 27th September (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
On 28th September (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, via Cowes.  
On 30th September (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool.  
On 3rd October (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILLI, PERU, &c. (Honduras and Nassau excepted)—mails to these places on the 17th of each month only, per Solent steamer, via Southampton.  
On 4th October (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per steamer, via Southampton.  
On 4th October (morning), for AUSTRALIA, per Neleus ship, via Liverpool.  
On 4th October (evening), for PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY, per Harbinger steamer, via Southampton.  
\* If addressed "Via United States."  
† Letters must be specially addressed per Harbinger steamer.

Mails Due.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
SEPTEMBER 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.  
SEPTEMBER 27.—America.  
SEPTEMBER 28.—West Coast of Africa.  
OCTOBER 1.—West Indies.  
OCTOBER 1.—Mexico and Havana.  
OCTOBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chilli, Peru, &c.)  
OCTOBER 4.—Australia.  
OCTOBER 14.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
OCTOBER 14.—China, Singapore, and Straits.  
OCTOBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.  
OCTOBER 16.—West Indies.  
OCTOBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chilli, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	93,539	3,706	11,086	512	1,448	490
Weekly average, Sept. 17.....	56 7	34 9	20 6	25 7	41 9	29 8
--- 10.....	54 9	31 3	21 11	33 6	41 3	27 8
--- 3.....	50 4	30 4	21 10	32 5	41 1	27 2
--- Aug. 27.....	48 6	29 6	21 6	33 8	41 1	27 6
--- 20.....	51 1	29 7	22 0	34 10	40 11	24 9
--- 13.....	53 3	30 0	22 3	34 9	41 5	26 9
Six weeks' average.....	52 5	30 11	21 8	34 1	41 3	27 1
Same time last year.....	42 0	27 9	19 6	30 3	34 1	30 11
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 September 14, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans and bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Sugar wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign... qrs	177,256	12,082	61,467	1,343	616	13,062	5,716	2
Colonial... qrs	2,772	---	---	---	9	---	---	---
Total... qrs	120,028	12,082	62,467	1,343	625	13,062	5,716	2
Imports of week.....	215,327 qrs.							



East India, owing to the late heavy arrivals, have been much pressed upon the market, and a decline of 1d to 2d per lb has been conceded. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. There is perhaps a rather more extended inquiry, but of a retail character. The reported export amounts to 4,530 bales, consisting of 3,310 American, and 1,220 Surats.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Sept. 13, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852  
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To— pkgs	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	1356	1189	1115	761	939	224	420	341	196	183	55050	47072
Hamburg	24953	21487	4780	3461	5956	5169	2944	2904	2505	4738	22101	26112
Bremen	394	165	37	7	96	35	296	319	43	36	468	324
Antwerp	759	578	310	313	624	1136	321	667	454	878	12180	21459
Rotterdam	19445	10868	1555	1543	1591	1558	2881	2952	1959	1873	8690	13882
Amsterdam	2701	2137	125	82	297	224	2066	2159	836	734	175	...
Zwolle	1775	1550	9	8	114	66	32	31	6	14	...	39
Kampen	...	51	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	2253	2772	13	4	24	24	40	10	57	23	517	814
Denmark	2581	260	31	24	365	259	645	692	530	510	3485	4807
Otr. Bro. Pts	720	734	62	30	84	72	28	24	36	26	2528	1624
Other parts	446	396	...	...	9	...	458	716	27	3	...	...
Total	5090	44237	8048	6221	9599	8769	17131	17855	9842	8977	105594	126170

The Bill of Entry does not contain the full weekly exports as heretofore, but only the manifestos as delivered in to the searchers, according to the requirements of the Customs Consolidated Act now in operation.  
—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22, 1853.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON:—	Price Sept. 1853.		Price Sept. 1852.		Price Sept. 1851.		Price Sept. 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair..... per lb	0	6 1/2	0	6	0	5 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	4 1/2
Ditto good fair .....	0	7 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6	0	4 1/2
Pernambuco fair .....	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6	0	5 1/2
Ditto good fair .....	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	5 1/2
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual. ....	0	9 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	11 1/2	0	9	0	7
No. 30 WATER do do .....	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	11 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	7 1/2
25-in., 66 reed, Printer, 39yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	4	9	4	6	5	3	4	8	3	7
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	1 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	6	6	3	5	7 1/2	4	7 1/2
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8lbs 4oz .....	8	4 1/2	8	4 1/2	7	9	9	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	6	10 1/2
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	4 1/2	9	3	8	7 1/2	10	1 1/2	8	9	7	6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz .....	10	7 1/2	10	4 1/2	9	11	3	9	3	8	1 1/2	1 1/2
39-in., 43 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 yds, 9lbs .....	7	9	7	6	7	7 1/2	8	10 1/2	6	9	6	4 1/2

Our market still continues in the stagnant state we have had to report for some weeks past, and any change there is being for the worse. The little business done in yarn and cloth during the week has been at prices considerably in favour of the buyer. Almost nothing doing for export. Offers are being made for large quantities of both yarn and cloth suitable for India, but there is a difference between buyers and sellers of about 1d per lb and 3d per piece. Printers have bought to a fair extent of 5-4 cloth, but the purchases are very small when compared with their usual requirements at this period of the year. The accounts received from China by the last mail are very unfavourable as regards Manchester goods; from India they show a slight improvement. Strikes are still brisk, and likely for further extension. All the colliers of Wigan, to the number of 5,000, are now out.

BRADFORD, Sept. 22.—Wool.—The inquiries for wool continue very limited with but few sales making, and the difficulty to buy from the growers is not in any way altered to enable it to come to this market. Notts and brakes command full prices. Yarns.—There is nothing new in this department. The accounts from the East induce the shippers to pause. For home consumption the demand is steady. Pieces.—The dull weather a few weeks past had a somewhat flattening tendency, and the market has not since resumed its usual activity.

NOTTINGHAM, Sept. 22.—In the hosiery trade the activity continues unrelaxed in the hand-wrought department, although the manufacturers have now a serious difficulty to struggle with in the advances demanded by the hands. Another difficulty of the hosiery trade consists in the high rates of materials. It is highly desirable that spinners should reconsider their position and that of the hosiery trade, with a view of relaxing the pressure of prices, thus bearing in all directions on the producer.—Notts Guardian.

LEEDS, Sept. 20.—The business in the cloth halls to-day has been of an average character, there being a good demand for reasonable fabrics, though speculation is checked by the unfavourable aspect of the Eastern question. Prices remain firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The increasing tightness of the money market has tended to check the demand for goods, and induces great caution on the part of the buyer. At present, prices are not affected by it, but purchases will be delayed as long as possible, in expectation of lower rates. The hands continue fully employed. The yarn and wool markets are flatter, and but little is doing except for actual want. The stocks of wool are not heavy, and at present the holders are very firm in prices.

HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—There has been a rather better attendance in our piece hall to-day, but the sales of goods have not been extensive. The principal inquiries were for grandrell crapes, lastings and other heavy goods being scarcely looked at. The threatening aspect of the affairs in the East checks the demand for yarns for the Continent, and the transactions are moderate, at late rates. There is no great activity in the wool market, and the quotations have not undergone any alteration.

Huddersfield, Sept. 20.—To-day we have had a quiet market, which is looked upon now as something unusual, considering the very long run of briskness we have had. There have scarcely been the usual number of buyers in attendance this day, the orders of whom have been meagre. This flatness is generally attributed to the very bad aspect of Eastern affairs, and the tightness of the money market in high rate of discounts, which, together, have had a material effect here during this last week, both as regards money transactions and in checking any speculation by the merchants.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 19.—Our markets have been moderately attended to-day. Kerseys, middle qualities of flannels, and strong Yorkshire domestics were in good demand, and the advance obtained on this day week was fully maintained. Dyed flannels and fine goods were more inquired after. There was a good demand for English wool, and prices of all sorts remain firm.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Before the arrival of the Atlantic the flour market continued buoyant, and an advance of about 1 1/2c was obtained; and after her favourable accounts came to hand there was considerable excitement, and a further improvement of about 6 1/2c was realised, the market closing buoyantly, but yesterday there was some reaction, though our notations, as revised, still stand 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per bbl higher than on Friday last. The export demand has been large for England and France, chiefly the latter, and being in excess of the supply, which is not large, prices have rapidly improved. Speculators have also operated to some extent, and there is a large inquiry for future delivery, but the transactions have been restricted by the unwillingness of holders to go on except at a further improvement in rates. The decline yesterday is attributable to the scarcity of flour on the spot, thus preventing inquiries for export for the moment, and the advance in freights, but for delivery a short time ahead, to be taken at the convenience of buyers, the fall rates of Monday are offered—say some 6 1/2c to 1 1/2c over our present quotations. Canada continues very scarce, and wanted at advanced rates: 500 bbls sold on Friday night at 5 dols 75c, in bond, but 8 dols 50c is now perhaps a fair quotation, 6 dols 37 1/2c being offered to arrive. The sales of domestic were:—Saturday, 7,500 bbls; Monday, 9,000; and yesterday, 7,800; in addition to which some 35,000 bbls State were sold at 5 dols 87 1/2c to 6 dols 50c for September, and 6 dols to 6 dols 50c for October delivery. Southern has been in good demand, and with moderate receipts, and in sympathy with Western, prices have advanced 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; the sales are 6,600 bbls, part to arrive, closing at 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 75c for mixed to straight brands new Alexandria, Baltimore, and Georgetown, and 6 dols 75c to 7 dols 25c for fancy brands: included in the sales was a lot of 2,000 bbls old Frederick-burg, at 5 dols 81 1/2c. Rye flour is scarce, and with a good demand is a little higher, with sales of 100 bbls fresh ground, at 3 dols 87 1/2c for fine, and 4 dols 37 1/2c to 4 dols 50c for superfine. Corn meal has been in request, and being scarce, Jersey has advanced 50c, with sales of 775 bbls, at 3 dols 37 1/2c to 3 dols 75c. Brandywine is held at 4 dols and 18 dols, cash, for bbls and puncheons.

GRAIN.—Wheat has continued in active demand, both for milling and export, chiefly the latter, for France, and though the arrivals are pretty large, the market has been somewhat excited, and prices now stand 8 to 10 cents higher than on Friday last; there was a little reaction yesterday, but the closing rates were nearly as high as the extreme prices obtained on Monday. The sales include 24,200 bushels Canada at 1 dol 35c to 1 dol 45c, closing at the latter rate; 700 ditto inferior, yesterday, 1 dol 35c; 65,000 white Genesee, 1 dol 38c to 1 dol 50c, closing at 1 dol 49c to 1 dol 50c; 2,100 ordinary white Ohio, 1 dol 32c; 182,100 white Ohio and Michigan, 1 dol 37 1/2c to 1 dol 47c, closing at 1 dol 42c for inferior Michigan, 1 dol 45c to 1 dol 46c for good to prime, and 1 dol 44c to 1 dol 46c for Ohio; 8,700 red Southern, yesterday, 1 dol 25c; and previous to yesterday, 19,000 good to prime white ditto, 1 dol 30c to 1 dol 35c; and 5,000 ordinary red Ohio, 1 dol 25c. Rye is scarce, and prices are well maintained, with sales of 3,600 bushels River end Pennsylvania at 90 to 91 cents. Oats have been in good demand, and prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents. We notice a good demand for corn, both for home use and export, and a moderate supply and favourable prices abroad have induced a speculative inquiry; prices in consequence are about 1 cent higher. The sales are 95,000 bushels. 100 bbls pea beans brought 87 1/2 cents. Canada peas are held at 1 dol, and black-eyed, 1 dol 50c per bushel.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland from 1st Sept., 1852, to 1st Sept., 1853.

From—	Flour.		Meal.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York	1,034,469	175	4,809,649	848,902				
New Orleans	170,393	107	48,828	693,143				
Philadelphia	29,232	58	684,607	148,178				
Baltimore	133,368	...	138,068	59,084				
Boston	62,818	343	25,919	12,482				
Other ports	18,900	...	3,599	53,298				
Total	1,618,660	643	5,343,460	1,517,087				
Same time last year	1,444,640	1,910	2,712,120	1,576,749				
Increase	173,420	...	2,831,340	59,662				
Decrease	...	1,127	...	...				
Total, year ending Sept. 1, 1851...	1,581,702	5,553	1,523,908	2,364,360				
— " — " 1850...	473,460	6,046	463,015	4,873,446				
— " — " 1849...	1,118,116	81,088	1,091,355	12,729,626				
— " — " 1848...	183,533	106,380	251,622	4,581,367				
— " — " 1847...	3,150,689	847,280	4,015,134	17,298,744				

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

At Mark Lane on Monday there was a good supply of wheat from Essex and Kent, which was taken off steadily; choice samples at 4s to 5s per qr over the rates of the previous Monday, and every other description at an advance of 3s to 4s per qr. There was a fair business transacted in foreign wheat at an advancement of about 4s per qr within the week. The imports consisted of 1,170 qrs from Archangel, 2,880 qrs from Constantinople, 4,265 qrs from Dantzic, 1,600 qrs from Dumarova, 420 qrs from Elbing, 900 qrs from Galatz, 550 qrs from Griefswald, 270 qrs from Hamburg, 1,200 qrs from Ibrail, 1,100 qrs from Ismail, 820 qrs from Konigsberg, 7,002 qrs from Odessa, 355 qrs from Oporto, 1,420 qrs from St Petersburg, 1,345 qrs from Rostock, 2,436 qrs from Stettin, 690 qrs from Stolpennund, 270 qrs from Stralsund, 5 qrs from Struer, 2,150 qrs from Taganrog, 300 qrs from Wismar, and 1,160 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 37,088 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,775 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,882 sacks, from Leghorn 50 sacks, and from New York 5,680 barrels. Town-made was put up 5s per sack, country marks about 4s per sack, and barrels 2s per barrel, with a good sale in every description, and a buoyant market generally. Malt barley was 2s per qr dearer, and grinding samples realised 1s per qr more money, each sort commanding a ready sale. There were only 25 qrs oats from our own coast, 288 qrs from Scotland, 957 qrs from Ireland, and from foreign ports 25,418 qrs: the demand for this article was good, and 1s per qr above previous rates was readily obtained for all useful corn.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were liberal and trade good, at an advance of 4d to 6d per bushel on prime wheat, 2s 6d per barrel and sack on flour, 2s per qr on Indian corn, 2d per bushel on oats, and 3s per load on oatmeal.

There were limited imports of grain at Hull; the best foreign wheat was 3s per qr dearer, and secondary sorts 5s per qr higher, and a fair quantity

was brought forward by the farmers, for which they obtained 62s to 63s for old, and 60 to 65s for new, as in condition: average, 58s 1d on 443 qrs. Spring corn of every sort commanded more money, with a brisk sale.

There was a moderate supply of wheat at Leeds, which realised 2s to 4s per qr higher rates: average, 60s 11d on 325 qrs. The arrivals consisted of 8,480 qrs.

There was an increased quantity of wheat brought forward at Ipswich, and an advance of 5s per qr was established, with a ready sale: average 56s 10d on 1,444 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very short. The imports of foreign were tolerably good. Scarcely any English wheat was offering, and foreign was in fair demand at full prices, with a good trade for oats at rather higher rates.

There has been a good trade in all the markets of Scotland. At Edinburgh the delivery of wheat from the farmers was small, and prices advanced 2s to 2s per qr: average, 53s 8d on 499 qrs. Barley was brought forward freely and improved in value 1s 6d to 2s per qr: average, 38s 2d on 1,599 qrs. The prices of wheat were held too high, and not many sales were in consequence effected. The imports at Leith consisted of 2,552 qrs wheat, 388 qrs barley, and 371 sacks of flour.

The imports for Glasgow were very short up the Clyde, and quite moderate at Grangemouth. Wheat advanced 4s to 6s per qr; barley and oats were 1s dearer; flour was 2s per brl up, and 3s to 4s per sack. The trade for all articles very buoyant.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham was short, and it was taken off by the millers at 2s to 3s per qr advance; average, 57s on 1,316 qrs.

There was a fair delivery of wheat at Bristol, which met a good sale at 4s to 5s per qr more money: average, 52s 10d on 296 qrs.

At Newbury the farmers brought forward a liberal quantity of wheat, which realised 2s to 3s per qr over previous rates: average 52s 11d on 1,891 qrs.

Uxbridge market was shortly supplied with wheat, and 3s per qr more money was obtained: average, 63s 6d on 515 qrs.

The weekly averages were 56s 7d on 93,539 qrs wheat, 34s 9d on 8,706 qrs barley, 20s 6d on 11,086 qrs oats, 35s 7d on 512 qrs rye, 41s 9d on 1,448 qrs beans, and 29s 8d on 490 qrs peas.

For this day's market there was a short supply of English grain, but a fair quantity of foreign, as well as of American flour. Wheat met a moderate sale at the full prices of Monday for all descriptions. In some instances 1s to 2s per qr more money was established. Flour was quite as dear and in good demand. Barley of all sorts realised previous prices. Oats have been taken off to a large extent at quite as high rates. The transactions in "floating cargoes" have been moderate, from a few arrivals on the coast, six cargoes only having arrived at the ports of call, but more distant vessels have been sold, and prices of every article have advanced 2s per qr; in instances a still greater advance has been established. Galatz wheat sold at 50s 6d to 51s per qr; rye at 32s 6d; Odesa Ghrka at 54s to 55s, and now held at 56s for U. K., and 1s per qr more for the Continent; Taganrog wheat, 59s; Mariannople, 62s; Dari, 29s. The sales of rye were made principally for Belgium and Holland. Indian corn has sold at 37s per qr on passage from Ismail. Barley has been placed at 2s per qr higher rates, and there is a scarcity of every article, and apparently likely to be for some time to come. The French markets are all on the *qui vive* again, and prices of wheat and flour advancing in all the departments. At Paris the mark D has commanded 90 francs per 150 kilos, equal to nearly 60s per sack.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Includes sub-section 'Arrivals this Week' with columns: Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table with columns: Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Flour. Includes sub-section 'FOREIGN' with various international grain types.

SEEDS.

Table listing prices for Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, and Canaryseed.

Table listing prices for Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Foreign do., Trefoil, Linseed cake, and Rape do.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has not been any improvement in the demand this week, and prices are again rather lower than last quoted. The sales in West India to yesterday reach only 1,200 hhds and tres, at easier rates, including the public sale of 250 hhds Barbadoes, which partly found buyers at 33s 6d to 38s 6d for low to good yellow.

Mauritius.—Only 578 bags were submitted on Tuesday, which sold, and prices were generally 6d easier: low to mid yellow, 32s to 34s 6d; good brown, 32s 6d. The stock is 6,223 tons, against 11,024 tons in 1852; it is also much below the average of the four years preceding.

Bengal.—3,257 bags were chiefly bought in, as there did not appear to be any disposition to pay former rates. Mauritius kinds, good to fine yellow, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; good grainy yellow, 38s to 38s 3d; fine ditto, small grain, 39s 6d. The sales in Khar by private treaty have been to some extent at or about 27s per cwt.

Madras.—954 bags brought extreme rates: mid to good yellow, 34s to 36s superior ditto, 38s 6d to 39s; fine grainy white, 43s to 48s 6d. The lower qualities are more inquired for.

Foreign.—There has been a further slight decline established upon duty-paid sugars in the public sales this week. 550 hhds 280 bris and 1,660 bags Porto Rico partly sold as follows: fine yellow, 38s 6d to 40s; low to good, 34s 6d to 38s. 660 hhds Cuba muscovado brought 31s to 35s 6d for brown to mid soft yellow. The sound portion of 1,750 boxes Havana was taken in: low to fine yellow, 34s 6d to 40s 6d. Three cargoes of yellow Havana, containing 4,500 boxes have been sold: Nos 12 to 16 1/2, at 22s 6d to 25s 9d; three cargoes brown Bahis, at 20s to 20s 3d for export; also one of 400 cases white, for the Medeterranean, at 25s 6d.

Refined.—Although prices are not generally lower this week, the market has been very dull, and in some instances sales are reported at 6d under our last quotations. Brown goods 44s 6d. Wet lumps are steady. No change has transpired in bonded sugars since the close of last week, and sales are very limited. Fine crushed has sold at 31s 6d: 10 lb loaves held at 39s. Dutch is firm without sales of importance.

MOLASSES.—Considerable sales have been made at 6d advance: Antigua, 17s to 17s 6d; Berbice, 16s; and a cargo of clayed Cuba, at 15s 6d.

COCOA.—In the absence of further public sales the market is quiet this week, and prices remain without further change to notice.

COFFEE.—The market has ruled inactive throughout the week. The better qualities of Jamaica are in steady demand at high prices, 75s having been paid in the public sales: ordinary to low middling, 48s to 58s. The sales of plantation Ceylon to yesterday were smaller than usual, containing only 328 casks 355 bris and bags, of which about two-thirds sold at rather lower rates: from 58s 6d to 65s for fine ordinary to middling. Transactions in native are exceedingly limited. Good ordinary quality is still quoted 47s 6d to 49s. No change in Mocha. Privately 3,695 bags Costa Rica were only partly disposed of at 46s 6d to 58s 6d for ordinary to low mid. 702 bags Rio sold from 42s to 45s 6d for low to good ordinary. Yesterday a cargo of 4,000 bags St Domingo sold for a near port at 45s, insured free of particular average.

TEA.—Since last week there has been a considerable increase in the demand, particularly for most grades of congou, and there are now few sellers under 114d: good to fine meet with more attention from the dealers, as the new teas arriving at Canton are stated to be much inferior in quality to the former season's. Some kinds of green have been taken to a moderate extent, but generally speaking the trade do not extend their operations much beyond immediate requirements, although they hold small stocks.

RICE.—The demand has been active since last Friday, a large quantity having changed hands at 3d to 6d advance. 941 bags 688 pockets Bengal sea-damaged sold at 10s 6d to 13s for white. Privately fine white has brought 14s 6d to 15s. The stock of East India rice is 18,860 tons, against 17,900 tons last year, and 21,500 tons in 1851 at corresponding dates. The sales this week are estimated at 70,000 to 80,000 bags, Piny Madras is worth 11s 6d to 11s 9d; higher rates have been refused for Arracan.

SAGO.—964 cases were only partly sold at 20s to 21s 6d for mid to good small grain.

PIMENTO.—By private contract business has been done at 7d to 7 1/2d for good quality, which is 1d to 1 1/2d higher than last quoted, and the market is very firm.

PEPPER.—There has not been any further alteration in prices of black this week, and the sales are confined to small parcels at the recent improvement.

OTHER SPICES.—Cassia lignea has become scarce, and 135s paid for second pile. Some large public sales of nutmegs and mace declared for next week have prevented much business being done by private treaty. Cloves are firm, and common kinds getting rather scarce.

RUM.—The market remains firm, but is rather quiet.

SALTPETRE.—The market is firmer this week, holders being unwilling to sell at present rates. 972 bags Bengal were chiefly taken in: refrae 7, 28s; 2 1/2 sold at 29s. Privately a moderate amount of business is reported at stiffer prices.

NITRATE SODA is steady, with more inquiry at 17s.

COCHINEAL.—Prices gave way 1d to 2d, and upon party kinds 2d to 4d, in the public sales at commencement of the week, holders evincing more desire to realise than for some time past. 377 bags nearly all sold: Honduras silver, dry, low to good, 4s 7d to 5s; pea grain, 5s 3d to 5s 5d; party silver, very low to good, 3s 1d to 4s 8d; blacks, low to good, 4s 7d to 5s 10d; Tenerife grain, 4s 7d to 4s 10d; fine blacks, 5s 4d to 5s 7d; fair Mexican silver, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; the bulk of the latter taken in at 4s 9d per lb. Since then rather more inquiry has been made by private treaty.

LAC DYE.—183 chests partly sold: ordinary CAV, 6 1/2d to 6 3/4d; other marks, very low to good ordinary, 3d to 6d.

GAMBER is firm at 88s.

CUTCH remains quiet, 60s paid for trifling lots. A parcel has been lost at sea.

DRUGS.—There is little change of interest in the markets. Yesterday some parcels of castor oil submitted, chiefly sold at previous rates, to a slight decline: good to fine pale quality, 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d. Camphor has been sold at 100s, which is now the market price. East India star aniseed advanced, selling at 81s to 83s 6d. Oil aniseed was bought in at 6s. Large arrivals of gamboge.

have the effect of keeping prices very low, and 100 chests offered were chiefly taken in: a portion sold at 61 5s to 61 17s 6d for fair to good. New Zealand copal was taken in at 90s. East India gum arabic sold upon easier terms, except the fine qualities adapted for druggists' use.

**TURMERIC** is in steady demand, good Bengal selling at 13s per cwt. **SUNDRIES**.—Cream tartar has further advanced, 120s being demanded. Iodine is not so active as last noticed.

**SHELLS**.—A parcel good Bombay mother-o'-pearl sold at 60s 6d to 62s, being rather higher rates. Live cowries partly sold at 63s to 65s; blue, 10s. **INDIA RUBBER**.—Sales to some extent have been made in Java at 10jd per lb.

**METALS** have experienced very little change, the market being quiet. Scotch pig iron has recovered the last decline: mixed numbers are now quoted 64s to 64s 6d cash. Spelter is dull at 21 15s. British tin keeps scarce, and an advance upon the smelters' prices is paid. There has not been much done in East India, yet the market is very firm: Banca, 121s to 122s. Lead is looking up: Spanish sold at 21 10s.

**HEMP**.—The price of clean Petersburg is so unsettled that it is difficult to give a correct quotation. 2,928 bales Manilla about three-fourths sold at 42 1/2 to 45 1/2 15s for mid to fair current quality, being lower rates. 500 bales jute brought extreme rates: mid to good and fine, 22 1/2 10s to 24 1/2 per ton.

**OIL**.—The market for common fish is in much the same position as last week. Pale seal does not move off. Cod is selling at 34 1/2 10s. Sperm meets with more inquiry. Linseed has advanced to 29s 3d, the consumptive demand having improved. Rape is steady, Palm is rather dearer: fine quality 39s 6d to 40s. Cocoa-nut has brought a further advance of 1s 6d to 2s: Cochin, 44s 6d to 45s per cwt.

**TURPENTINE**.—British spirits have been scarce and advanced to 60s. Rough, 15s per cwt.

**LINSEED** is 1s dearer this week: Black Sea, 49s; East India, 49s to 51s. Imports continue large. Cakes are in great demand: English 9 1/2 5s; finest American, 10 1/2 15s to 11 1/2 per ton.

**TALLOW**.—Prices have, during the last few days, further advanced nearly 2s, the prospects of a settlement of the Russian question being considered more obscure. This morning 1st sort Petersburg yellow candle on the spot, was quoted at 56s to 56s 6d; to arrive in the first three months of the year, 57s per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Sept. 19.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	30,141	35,243	21,125
Delivered last week .....	2,493	2,297	3,471
Do. since 1st June .....	24,745	20,884	16,566
Arrived last week .....	3,244	377	2,524
Do. since 1st June .....	18,395	16,499	24,376
Prices of Y C on the spot .....	39s 6d	39s 9d to 40s	54s to 55s 6d
Ditto, 30w .....	41s 0d	41s 9d	58s 5d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR**.—The business transacted was upon a very limited scale to-day. About 240 hhds and tierces West India sold by private treaty, which makes the week's sales 1,450, and prices of the low qualities are easier than on Friday last. Mauritius—No public sales were held. Bengal—630 bags white Benares sold from 37s 6d to 38s 6d for mid to good mid yellow. Refined continued dull.

**COFFEE**.—113 casks 48 bags plantation were partly disposed of at rather lower rates. 728 half-bales Mocha were chiefly bought in at 67s to 67s 6d for clean garbled greenish yellow.

**RICE**.—Large sales were effected in East India at a further advance upon yesterday's prices.

**ARROW ROOT** part sold at 3jd to 5d for St Vincent's. **SALTPETRE**.—1,343 bags Bengal were mostly taken in: refrac, 10 to 10 1/2, 27s 6d; 5 1/2 sold at 28s 6d per cwt.

**COCHINEAL**.—392 bags were about one-fourth part sold at a further reduction of 2d upon former quotations: Honduras silvers, pasty, 4s 3d to 4s 6d, up to 5s 3d for fine bold clear grain; blacks, 5s 3d to 6s 9d; other kinds chiefly taken in.

**CUTCH** was taken in at 57s 6d for fair quality. **OIL**.—20 tons coloured partly sold at 83 1/2 5s to 85 1/2.

**TALLOW** was quiet, but firm. At the public sales prices were from 1s to 2s higher than on Friday last. 534 casks Australian chiefly found buyers: b eef, 47s to 54s; sheep, 47s 6d to 56s; 506 casks South American all sold at 45s 6d to 54s 9d per cwt. Town tallow was advanced 1s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

**SUGAR**.—The home market remains without alteration to note. Bonded quiet. Prices remain firm for Dutch and Belgian loaves and crushed.

**GREEN FRUIT**.—The market is steady for all kinds. Some grapes, per Iberia and Great Western steamers, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, sustained the prices obtained for previous shipment. Lemons have improved in price, the stock being diminished. Barcelona nuts 4s per bag; black Spanish shortly expected. The fruit shipments from Malaga have been retarded by heavy rains.

**DRY FRUIT**.—This market has been dull for almost every article this week, in some cases rather in favour of buyers. New fruit generally has hitherto met with little favour.

**ENGLISH WOOL**.—A fair demand still continues, and prices continue the same as last week's report, with very few exceptions.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL**.—The market is firm with a fair demand. The attention of the trade is directed to the Liverpool sales for the moment. They commenced on the 21st inst., attendance of buyers was larger than usual, prices were not higher than the last low wool sales here.

**FLAX**.—An attempt to sell Egyptian flax was without success.

**HEMP**.—The various reports of affairs in Turkey cause perpetual changes of opinion as to what may happen, but prices have not been realised of higher rates.

**COTTON**.—The market continues very dull, and there is great difficulty to effect sales; prices again easier, particularly the lower qualities, which have declined about 4d per lb. Sales of cotton wool from 16th inst. to the 22nd inst. inclusive:—400 bales Surat, at 3d to 4 1/2d, ordinary to good fair; 600 Madras, at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d, middling to fair Western, and at 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d, middling to good fair Tinnevely; 200 Bengal, at 3d to 3 1/2d, ordinary to middling fair.

**TOBACCO**.—The market has remained in nearly the same position as reported in our last. A very limited business in all descriptions; prices unchanged.

**LEATHER AND HIDES**.—During the past week there has been a fair average amount of business in leather, at prices not at all differing from our recent quotations. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the supply of leather was more abundant than the attendance of buyers, so that the transactions were on a smaller scale than for some time past. We have not any alterations to make in our price current. The supply of crop hides was an exception to

other goods, being very small; these, of 45 lbs to 50 lbs, were much wanted, as also were East India kips of the lower qualities.

**METALS**.—The markets continue steady, and a good demand exists for all descriptions. Copper is much inquired after for consumption, and prices are firm. Tin is held for higher prices: 12 1/2 10s has been paid for Banca. Lead and spelter are in good demand. Iron—Manufacturers are fully employed at full rates. Scotch pigs are, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, held very firm at our quotations.

**TALLOW**.—Official market letter published this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow.....	58	0
Fat by ditto.....	57	1
Russian candle.....	54	6
Melted stuff.....	43	0
Rough ditto.....	28	6
Grates.....	17	0
Good drags.....	8	0

PROVISIONS

The butter market rather quiet, the turn in favour of the buyers. In bacon also the buyers can get supplied at a shilling less than last week.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851.....	21,712	10,604	901	965
1852.....	36,310	14,923	700	1,444
1853.....	24,897	13,217	3,143	1,003

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter.....	10,020
Foreign do.....	11,061
Bale Bacon.....	864

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

**MONDAY, Sept. 19.**—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were good, the total arrival having amounted to 10,517 head. During the corresponding period in 1852 we received 12,167; in 1851, 7,853; in 1850, 7,000; in 1849, 6,200; in 1848, 5,500; and in 1847, 7,520 head.

To-day's market was very heavily supplied with all kinds of foreign stock. The quality of the beasts and sheep was very inferior; but there were some good Dutch calves on offer.

The arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably large as to number. The condition of most breeds was, however, by no means first-rate; hence the prime breeds were in steady request, at fully last Monday's prices—indeed, in some instances, the best Scots were worth 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Shorthorns, Devons, Rants, &c., were in fair request, at full quotations.

From the northern grazing districts we received 2,200 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were tolerably well, but not so heavily supplied, the time of year considered. Prime old Downs, from their comparative scarcity, moved off steadily, at full quotations; but all other breeds met a dull inquiry, at a decline in the currencies obtained on this day on night of 2d per 8 lbs.

Calves, the supply of which was moderate, were rather dull at Friday's prices.

We had a decided improvement in the sale for pig, the value of which had an upward tendency.

SUPPLIES.

	Sept. 22, 1851.	Sept. 20, 1852.	Sept. 19, 1853.
Beasts.....	5,270	5,513	6,224
Sheep.....	22,120	28,900	27,410
Calves.....	269	333	275
Pigs.....	862	340	440

**FRIDAY, Sept. 23.**—The supply of beasts on offer was but moderate. The few prime breeds brought forward sold steadily, at full prices. There was only a limited inquiry for sheep, at unaltered quotations. We had a very dull inquiry for calves, at barely stationary prices. Pigs moved off steadily, at the late advance.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offan.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d		
Inferior beasts.....	2	10	3	2	Inferior sheep.....	3	2	0	3	6
Second quality do.....	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep.....	3	8	4	0	0
Prime large oxen.....	3	8	4	0	Prime Coarse-wooled do.....	4	2	4	6	0
Prime Scots, &c.....	4	2	4	4	Southdowns.....	4	10	5	2	0
Large coarse calves.....	3	6	4	6	Ditto out of the wool.....	0	0	0	0	0
Prime small do.....	4	2	4	8	Large hogs.....	3	4	4	2	0
Sucking Calves.....	22	0	27	0	Small porkers.....	4	4	3	0	0
Lambs.....	0	0	0	0	Quarter old Pigs.....	21	0	26	0	0

Total supply—Beasts, 964; sheep and lambs, 12,210; calves, 440; pigs, 450. Foreign supply—Beasts, 389; sheep, 2,000; calves, 320.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

**MONDAY, Sept. 19.**—Since our last report the supplies of beef, mutton, and veal on sale here have been on the increase, and the demand for them has ruled rather inactive. Pork, the supply of which has been seasonably small, has moved off readily at our quotations.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 23.**—The general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

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

HOP MARKETS.

**BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 19.**—A few pockets of new Kent and Sussex hops have arrived at market, the quality for the most part good, and have realised prices ranging from 8 1/2s to 12 1/2s per cwt. Picking is expected to commence generally in the course of this week; yearlings being now reduced to a close compass, are gradually being disposed of at advancing rates.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 23.**—Several parcels of new hops have come to hand this week. World of Kent have sold at from 7 1/2 10s to 9 1/2; and Sussex, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cwt. The duty is called 155,000l to 160,000l. Yearlings are in request, at full quotations.

**HOP DUTY.**—At the East Kent Annual Hop Dinner, the duty was laid at 150,000l.

POTATO MARKETS.

**WATERSIDE, Monday, Sept. 19.**—There was a plentiful supply at this market to-day of home produce, but little of foreign. The trade was rather brisk at the following quotations:—Shaws, from 110s to 115s; Regents, 120s to 140s; Foreign, 110s per ton.

**SOUTHWARK, Thursday, Sept. 22.**—There was a plentiful supply to-day of both home and foreign produce, but the greater portion came to market in a diseased state. Trade was dull at about former quotations. Shaws from 110s to 115s; Regents, 120s to 140s; Foreign, 110s per ton.

**HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.**

**SMITHFIELD.**—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 103s to 105s; inferior ditto, 80s to 85s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 28s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

**WHITECHAPEL.**—The supply at this market was ample, with a dull trade at the following quotations:—Old hay, from 100s to 110s; new ditto, 65s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 120s; new ditto, 90s to 105s; straw, 20s to 30s per load.

**COAL MARKET.**

**MONDAY, Sept. 19.**—Buddle's West Hartley 22s—Burnhope 20s—Hasting's Hartley 22s 6d—Holywell 24s—Longridge's West Hartley 22s 6d—North Percy Hartley 21s—Ravensworth Hartley 21s—Tanfield Moor Butes 20s—Walker Primrose 19s 9d—West Hartley 22s—West Wylam Trader 22s—Wylam 24s—Wall's-end 22s—Bell's Primrose 20s—Birchgrove Graigola 20s—Derwentwater West Hartley 22s—Grey's West Hartley 22s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 30s—Watney's Anthracite 32s—Wayne's Morthyr 30s. Wall's-end:—Pearth (unscreened) 20s—Riddell 24s 6d—Belmont 24s 6d—Framwellgate 25s—Lambton 25s 6d—Plummer 25s—Russell's Hetton 25s 6d—Stewart 25s 6d—West Edmondley 21s 6d—Cassop 25s—Heugh Hall 24s 9d—South Killoe 24s 9d—Trimdon Thornley 25s—Adelaide Tecs 25s—Pease's West 21s. Ships at market, 11½; sold, 57; unsold, 57.

**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.**—Carr's Hartley 21s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 21s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 21s—Longridge's West Hartley 21s 6d—Portland West Hartley 21s—Smith's West Hartley 21s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 20s—Walker Primrose 19s 9d—Wylam 24s—Bell's Primrose 19s 6d—Eden Main 24s 6d. Wall's-end:—Belmont 24s—Framwellgate 25s 6d—Hetton 25s 6d—Stewart's 25s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 21s—Sidney's Hartley 21s 6d—Watney's Anthracite 32s. Ships at market, 89; sold, 36; unsold, 53

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**ST PETERSBURG, Sept. 10, 1853.**

**BRISTLES** have latterly been quiet, though with a slight advance in the quotations of some descriptions.

**CORN.**—Both wheat and rye continue in request, checked only by the want and uncertainty of ship-room—the former without alteration in price. For rye 5.85 co (204 ro beo) paid both for delivery this and next month, and on contract for May next.

**DEALS.**—Quite nominal.

**FLAX.**—Nothing done: but a minor dealer's parcel of flax, and some codilla in second hands, are both withdrawn from the market; and there seems more firmness.

**HEMP.**—A few hundred tons have been done at 95 to 94 ro for clean; 87 to 86 ro for outshot; and 84 to 82 ro for half-clean. Several sellers from second hand are appearing, and as parcels are daily arriving by rail, and the estimates of the quantity coming this way are increasing, buyers have withdrawn.

**LINSEED.**—The purchase of Gjatok, mentioned in our last, was extended to 4,000 chets at 23½ ro: since then little done, except by Russians to cover their contracts for the month, or carry them forward in consequence of their goods being delayed.

**POTASHES.**—Dull at 56 ro.

**TALLOW.**—Little doing, except in purchases on Russian account, 145 ro to complete contracts for the month, or prolongations to the 15th September, at 1 to 2 ro, in consequence of the non-arrival of the goods. 500 casks taken at 144 ro. For September it may be had at 143 ro; and sellers talk of 135 ro, 10 down, for August next.

**FREIGHTS** continue very firm at our quotations, and room scarcely to be had.

SHIPPED FROM THE WAREHOUSES UP TO AUGUST 29th.		SEED AND GRAIN.	
FLAX.	1852.	1853.	1853.
12-head .....	88,364	216,868	85,467
9-head .....	244,985	391,174	16,893
6-head .....	89,507	93,352	13,425
Total .....	412,856	701,394	115,785
Tow and Codilla	80,958	77,655	16,701
<b>Hemp.</b>			
Clean .....	978,659	1,346,485	54,421
Outshot .....	164,605	203,387	23,924
Half-clean .....	207,907	274,742	43,709
Total .....	1,351,171	1,824,614	122,054

**The Gazette.**

Friday, Sept. 16.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Coleman and Pinkney, Long acre, ink makers—Hopkinson and Grime, Manchester, machine makers—A. Casartelli and A. Casartelli, jun., Liverpool, opticians—Cohen and Orr, St James's street, Havana cigar merchants—Daglish and Fairclough, Liverpool, common brewers—I. Argent and J. Argent, Fleet street, City, tavern keeper—Roberts and Dartnall, Brunswick place, Old Kent road, silk mercers—R. C. Wilson and H. J. Wilson, Drury lane—Keynburg and Hopkins, Mark lane, City, commission merchants—Atkinson and Spence, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchants—Ernst and Veltman, Manchester, lithographers—Gribbell and Ross, Edgware road, St Marylebone, linen drapers—Gray and Rankine, Birkenhead, Cheshire, drapers—C. O. Gruner, R. T. Gruner, and Schmidt, Manchester, and Leipzig, Germany, merchants; so far as regards R. T. Gruner—Turner and McKellar, Greenock and London, writers.

**DIVIDENDS.**

Oct. 13, T. Holland, Langham, near Godalming, manufacturer—Oct. 13, W. Colman, Chelmsford, Essex, horse dealer—Oct. 8, K. Down, Taunton and Torpoint, grocer and gas manufacturer—Oct. 8, J. Volter, Portsea, builder—Oct. 8, J. W. Havers, Judd street, Brunswick square, draper—Oct. 11, W. Arting-stall, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiner—Oct. 10, E. Wilkinson and T. Bentley, Liverpool, tailors—Oct. 10, J. Ellison, Liverpool, ironmonger—Oct. 11, W. Bradshaw, Birmingham, victualler—Nov. 9, J. Ireland, Kingston-upon-Hull draper—Nov. 16, F. Sutton, Kingston-upon-Hull, furnishing ironmonger.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**

Donald Munro, Nursery place, Tain, draper.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Wilson, Nicholson, and Harling, Mere, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers (so far as regards T. Wilson)—A. J. Hertz and S. J. Hertz, 5 Angel

court, City—Asquith, Blackmore, and Ford, Whitwood, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers—Mort and Stanforth, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturers—Dowling and Hamshaw, 2 Little Queen street, Holborn, scale manufacturers—Lees and Hepworth, Thornhill, Yorkshire, corn millers—Davis and Steane, Oxford, mustard manufacturers—Daniel, Viokers, and Southall, Middlessex—Thornton, Curtis, Homan, Kendal, W. Firth, J. Firth, and Ramsden, Bradford and Leeds, and Ward and Thornton, Manchester, commission merchants (so far as regards W. Curtis, J. E. Kendall, J. Firth, and D. Ramsden)—Turnbull and Cowan, ship and insurance agents—T. Vyse, R. Vyse, H. Vyse, and J. Reynolds, Wood street, City, Prato, Florence, New York, and Luton, Bedfordshire, merchants—W. Bottomley and J. S. Bottomley, Stalybridge, Lancashire, grocers—Talbot and Leatherbarrow, Wigan, Lancashire, bolt and screw makers—P. Bothamley, Boston, and T. Bothamley, Billingham, Lincolnshire, drapers—Eostern, Sandford, and Mather, Pittington, Lancashire, engineers (so far as regards J. Mather)—Smith and Billinghurst, Canonbury, and 42 Downham road, Islington, surgeons—E. Davis, Perry, and H. Davis, 1 Surrey place, Newington Butts, printers (so far as regards, R. Davis)—Ashworth and Smith, Hollinwood, Lancashire, ironfounders—Barker and Hanson, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchants—Turton and Gregg, Snelton, Staffordshire, china figure manufacturers—J. Cross and F. Cross, Ely, Cambridgehire, merchants—Douglas, Moir, and Mille, Bahia (as far as regards W. Moir)—N. Hall and W. Hall, Godstone, Surrey, linendrapers.

**DIV DENDS.**

Oct. 13, G. Godsell, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, tailor—Oct. 11, P. Hayes, Widnes, Lancashire, oil manufacturer—Oct. 13, J. Power and J. Wallace, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 14, S. Sherlock, Liverpool, wine merchant—Oct. 14, J. M'Monies, Liverpool, commission merchant—Oct. 13, T. Casson, Liverpool, coach builder—Oct. 13, J. Fleetwood, Liverpool, grocer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Mary Ann Thomas and William Thomas, 14 Upper King street, Bloomsbury, and 12 Green street, Theobald's road, builders.  
Isaac Shorman, late of Spalding, Lincolnshire, upholsterer.  
Joseph Okell, Union court, Old Broad street, City, and Stettin, Prussia, merchant.

William Morris, Tonbridge, Kent, cabinet maker.  
Walter Soammell, late of Old Brentford, Middlesex, boot maker.  
Henry Kirk, late of 14 Portland terrace, St John's wood, hay dealer.  
Francis William South, Maidstone, beer seller.  
William Watson, Talk-o'-the-hill, Staffordshire, saddler.  
Edward Bullock Watts, Yeovil, Somersetshire, land surveyor.  
Elizabeth Agar, York, grocer.  
Henry Fairbank, Richmond, Yorkshire, jeweller.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

David John Thomson, Summerville, Kirkcubright, farmer.  
Robert Bruce Neill, Edinburgh, merchant.

**Gazette of last night.**

**BANKRUPTS.**

Nestor Ryland, wheelwright, Gowar's walk, Whitechapel.  
Charles Moss Salmon, general dealer, Birmingham.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**THE POOR LAWS.**—From a return to Parliament, issued on Saturday, it appears that the number of paupers in receipt of relief in 616 unions in England and Wales, on the 1st of July, 1852, was 800,172, and on the 1st of July last, 743,639. Allowing for the increase, the decrease was 56,533, or 7.1 per cent. On the 1st of July last year there were, in-door and out, of able-bodied paupers relieved, 124,882; and on the 1st of July last, 107,880, being a decrease of 17,002, or 13.7 per cent.

**BRITISH CLAIMS UPON THE UNITED STATES.**—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the outstanding claims made by British subjects upon the Government of the United States, have issued a notification, in which it is observed that "every claim which may not be presented to the commissioners before the 15th of March, 1854, will be inadmissible, unless reasons for delay be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire; and that every claim which shall not be presented to the commissioners before the 15th of June, 1854, will, in conformity with the fifth article of the convention, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible."

**INCOME TAX.—CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION.**—It is very desirable that persons having claims for repayment of income tax on the ground of exemption, by reason of their incomes being less than 150l a year, should be made aware that they must send in such claims so far as regards the years ended 5th April, 1852, and 5th April, 1853, to the surveyors for the districts in which they reside, or to the head office in London or Edinburgh, as the case may be, on or before the 10th October next, and that no such claims can be received after that period. This rule applies as much to cases where claims have been established in former years as to those where claims may now be made for the first time.

**INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.**—We have been favoured with a copy of a most interesting letter recently read at the Congress holding its sitting at Brussels. From it we extract the following resolutions in reference to a general postal convention:—"First—That each country becoming a party to the convention shall charge, collect, and retain the entire postage of all foreign letters sent outwards, and that it shall deliver all letters received from foreign post offices, included in the convention, free of all charge whatever. Secondly—That each country shall make what charge it pleases on all letters proceeding to foreign countries, but that charge shall be uniform in all things in all countries parties to the convention."

**FIRE AT BALMORAL.**—On Friday, one of the cottages occupied by the masons engaged at the new Palace at Balmoral was destroyed by fire, when a line of men was formed to convey water to the burning pile from the river. Prince Albert at once took a position, and continued working steadily throughout shoulder to shoulder with a sturdy Highlandman. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were also actively engaged, while Her Majesty stood by the whole time and gave such directions as she thought would tend to assuage the fire.

**WEATHER AND CROPS IN SCOTLAND.**—Very favourable accounts have reached us from Scotland respecting the progress of harvest work, and the general yield of the crops.

**MAYNOOTH.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Hon. David Richard Pigot, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland; Montfort Longfield, LL.D., one of Her Majesty's Council; Travers Twiss, D.C.L.; and James O'Ferrall, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the management and government of the College of Maynooth.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The railway calls for the present month have lately been increased, as is shown in the following list:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.			Total.
		Already paid.	Called.	Number of shares.	
*East Indian Extension B ... 15	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
Great Northern, New 4 1/2 per cent 10 1/2 scrip. .... 30	...	7 10 0	2 10 0	31,000	202,500
Lancashire & Yorkshire Fifths 30	...	16 0 0	1 10 0	126,819	190,229
*Luca and Pistoja, Prof. .... 19	...	3 0 0	1 0 0	30,000	30,000
*Madras ..... 28	...	7 10 0	3 0 0	25,000	75,000
Middlesbrough & Redcar, New 2 1/2 1	...	8 0 0	3 0 0	18,000	51,000
Peabes ..... 16	...	1 10 0	2 0 0	7,000	11,000
*St. Andrew's and Quebec, Class A. .... 30	...	4 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
*Western of Switzerland. .... 15	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	32,500	65,000
Wimbledon and Croydon. .... 28	...	1 1 0	1 10 0	4,500	6,825
					767,554

Total called in 1853. .... 7,982,836

\* The proportion called by foreign companies is 300,000, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—The statement of revenue received in the half-year ending the 4th July, 1853, is as follows, viz.:—From the Eastern Counties line proper: passengers, parcels, mails, &c. 184,273*l.*, against 169,243*l.* in the corresponding half of 1852; goods and cattle, 167,906*l.*, against 154,800*l.*; sundries, 8,802*l.*, against 10,138*l.*. The revenue from the Norfolk Railway Company was:—for passengers, parcels, mails, &c., 28,204*l.*, against 25,191*l.* in the same half of 1852; goods and cattle 31,633*l.*, against 27,380*l.*; sundries, 4,774*l.*, against 4,423*l.*. This makes the total revenue of the half-year (including the Norfolk line), 425,596*l.*, against 391,175*l.* in the half-year ending the 4th July, 1852. The total disbursements are 343,221*l.* against 337,943*l.* in 1852; and the net profit earned for dividend is consequently 82,375*l.* against 53,232*l.* in the corresponding half of 1852. Adding the surplus from previous accounts, the sum applicable to dividend becomes 86,750*l.*, against 73,007*l.* last year. The dividend of 5s per 20*l.* share in 1853 absorbs 85,411*l.*, whilst that of 4s in 1852 took 68,270*l.*

**OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.**—We have heard that the London and North-Western Company have made a traffic arrangement with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, and that so soon as the Bucks Junction is completed, the whole of the traffic, both passengers and goods, will pass over the London and North-Western, instead of the Great Western, as at present.

**SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM.**—It is understood that this line will be leased to the Great Western Company.

**SCOTTISH CENTRAL.**—At the last meeting a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared.

**SCOTTISH MIDLAND.**—A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. will be payable to the shareholders on and after the 26th inst.

**LONDONDERRY AND COLERAINE.**—A very favourable report of the progress of this line was presented to the shareholders on Tuesday last.

**POWER OF RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.**—We understand the present learned Solicitor-General will introduce a bill next session very much to enlarge the powers of shareholders.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

**MONDAY, Sept. 19.**—The market opened flatly, and, after a rally to the higher quotations of Saturday, subsequently experienced rather marked depression. Later in the afternoon, however, a tendency towards improvement again became observable, and at the close prices, though generally lower than on Saturday, seemed moderately steady. At the close, Lancashire and Yorkshire stock was still 1/2 worse than on Saturday afternoon, the reduction on most of the other leading lines averaging 10s per cent.

**TUESDAY, Sept. 20.**—The railway market has been supported with steadiness to-day, the demand on the part of the public having increased. Mining descriptions were steady at previous quotations. Metcalf left off at 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/2 to 3/4 pm; Sue River, par to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm.

**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.**—The railway market was unsettled to-day, and prices remained heavy to the close of business. The principal operations in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies took place at a decline. Mining descriptions were dull, but there was no important alteration in quotations. Metcalf left off at 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1/2 to 3/4 pm; Sue River, par to 1/2 pm; and Clarendon, 1/2 to 3/4 pm.

**THURSDAY, Sept. 22.**—The railway market to-day again suffered from the continuous decline in Console, and the general depression remained unchecked up to the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies the business was not extensive, quotations showing, in the majority of cases, a tendency to recede. Those connected with mining were heavy, but no important alteration took place.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 23.**—The fall in English railway shares has made further progress, and the Bears for the time rule eminent. Caledonian has dropped 1/2 to 3/4; Great Western, 1s to 1 1/2; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10s to 15s; Midland, 5s; North British, 5s to 10s; York and Berwick, 1 1/2 to 2; and others in proportion. The French lines keep up more firmly, comparatively, than the rest, but Northern are cheaper.

**GRAND FIRE IN FRANCE.**—The immense and magnificent establishment of M. Jourdain-Riboulean, at Louviers, the largest cloth manufactory in France, in which about 1,200 workmen were employed, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last.

**BARNSTAPLE BRIBERY COMMISSION.**—The inquiry into the corrupt practices which have prevailed at the election for the borough of Barnstaple, terminated on Saturday, after a protracted sitting of 16 days. The revelations have been of a very distressing nature. One of the witnesses has attempted suicide.

**STATEMENT**  
Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 17, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 17 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	75,961	61,914	66,546	60,855	29,210	16,081	
East India	35,634	26,743	38,115	39,014	29,101	9,796	
Mauritius	25,950	31,362	21,202	29,791	11,069	6,261	
Foreign	...	...	16,095	20,075	...	...	
	137,565	120,019	140,958	149,735	60,380	32,093	
Foreign Sugar							
Oberlin, Siam, & Manila	4,935	3,800	2,279	2,444	6,269	5,133	
Havana	10,764	18,426	4,361	3,390	16,146	19,976	
Porto Rico	2,502	3,560	1,124	817	2,423	2,316	
Brazil	4,033	10,488	5,023	5,765	10,119	7,613	
	21,234	36,298	14,787	12,406	34,977	28,066	

**PRICE OF SUGARS.**—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
From the British Possessions in America ..... 24 6 1/2 per cwt.  
Mauritius ..... 29 0  
East Indies ..... 25 1 1/2  
The average price of the three is ..... 24 1 1/2

MOLASSES.			
Imported	Exported	Duty paid	Stock
4,129	4,169	5,732	3,782
3,531	1,966		

RUM.								
	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	
W. India.	1,789,546	1,475,575	828,045	1,050,665	761,040	862,515	1,396,355	799,185
E. India.	194,565	91,635	236,161	149,365	50,333	4,615	126,678	76,860
Foreign.	19,680	25,020	27,493	41,355	2,700	2,023	69,109	53,410
	1,970,190	1,592,160	1,091,700	1,280,385	814,275	871,155	1,612,530	934,435

COCOA.—Cwts.							
Br. Plant.	Foreign	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock		
28,441	24,557	1,911	2,805	18,364	23,274		
4,677	6,430	3,152	3,547	1,938	2,185		
33,118	30,987	5,063	6,352	20,302	25,459		
				30,477	30,477		

COFFEE.—Cwts.							
Br. Plant.	Ceylon	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock		
16,026	9,674	2,946	4,332	8,356	7,736		
185,545	154,532	21,958	57,670	116,183	136,350		
201,571	164,506	24,904	62,002	124,539	144,086		
				258,006	200,220		
Mocha	14,671	21,784	1,648	3,649	12,533	13,351	
Foreign E.I.	4,551	4,435	2,305	552	4,673	6,170	
Malabar	1,323	1,324	1	175	352	1,273	
St. Domingo	79	6,946	28	1,336	40	1,646	
Hav. & P. Ric	4,192	8,491	916	912	1,173	2,194	
Brazil	45,818	80,140	21,581	26,534	29,006	38,644	
African	98	154	35	83	448	649	
Total For.	70,972	93,274	26,479	31,973	47,861	68,725	
Grand tot.	272,443	257,480	62,378	93,975	172,400	207,712	

ICE.							
British E.I.	Foreign E.I.	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock		
14,461	18,811	8,901	3,027	11,073	14,660		
1,276	2,469	791	503	763	1,112		
14,677	21,280	6,692	3,530	11,836	15,763		
				17,398	18,861		
PEPPER							
White	146	146	6	6	131	164	
Black	1,194	1,293	237	979	835	1,078	
					1,078	1,483	
NUTMEGS							
Do. Wild.	72	3	3	770	589	1,012	
CAS. LIG.	4,777	1,848	3,134	1,294	1,445	1,761	
CINNAMON.	5,217	3,225	3,855	3,486	650	739	
						4,016	
PIMENTO							
	12,431	11,839	8,178	9,954	3,156	3,334	
						3,473	

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.							
COCHINEAL.							
Serons	8,812	3,960	...	...	6,888	9,198	11,473
							7,488
LAC DYE.							
chests	2,717	5,169	...	...	3,190	3,789	7,505
							11,070
LOGWOOD.							
tons	3,097	2,532	...	...	2,120	2,453	1,114
							335
FUSTIC.							
chests	1,377	1,088	...	...	1,113	2,186	1,771
							406
INDIGO.							
chests	25,331	17,589	...	...	2,473	23,202	30,618
							22,697
Spanish	3,408	3,159	...	...	2,665	2,843	1,392
							1,617
SALTPETRE.							
Nitrate of Potass	tons	6,250	8,313	...	...	6,461	9,057
							2,231
Nitrate of Soda	tons	2,074	3,706	...	...	2,128	1,031
							343

COTTON.							
American	Brazil	East India	Foreign	Home Consump.	Stock		
bags	1,528	1,097	...	...	487		
	157	150	...	...	157		
	17,696	106,381	...	...	36,665		
	1,709,521	1,785,666	189,420	212,640	1,275,820		
					1,347,660		
					568,010		
					804,020		
Total	1,738,892	1,892,294	189,420	212,640	1,413,129		
					1,409,175		
					600,956		
					892,291		

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

Table of market prices for various commodities including LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Iron, Lead, Tin, and various oils and spirits.

Table of market prices for Hides, Leather, Metals (Copper, Iron, Lead, Tin), and various oils and spirits.

Table of market prices for Seeds, Spices, and various oils and spirits.

Table of market prices for SUGAR-REF. cons. and various oils and spirits.



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.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Passengers, Merchandise, Total receipts, Same week 1852, Traffic per mile per week, and Miles open in 1853 and 1852.

**Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.**

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

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

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

	s	d	q
Aden .....	05	10	
— via Southampton .....			1 0
Africa, West Coast of .....			01 0
Alexandria .....	01	5	
— via Southampton .....			1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles .....	01	3	
Algeria .....	00	10	
Ascension .....			01 0
Australia, South or Western .....			01 0
Austrian dominions .....	00	8	0
— via France .....	01	4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg .....	01	7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto .....	01	2	
Bahia .....			01 10
— via Portugal .....			01 2
Baden .....	00	11	
— via Belgium .....			00 5
— via Holland or Hamburg .....	01	3	

**EMPLOYMENTS.—INDIA RUBBER**

PROOFING and Sun Proofing for Zephyr Coats, Leggings, &c.; French Polishing to learn perfect and easy; Manufacturing Perfumery for sale; Dyer and Scourer of everything—including damasks, silks, feathers; making Bakers' Pastry, Sweets, All Sorts, Summer and Winter Beverages; Sealing wax, Inks, and a dozen other easy money-making employments. The entire work sent free by post, price 1s 4d, or sixteen stamps.—Direct to FISHER and SON, publishers, Blomfield street, Kingsland, London. Punctually forwarded the following day.

**OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN INTO**

THE FIRE; wearing Air Tight garments to exclude rain. BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATER-PROOF OVERCOATS resist any amount of rain, without confining perspiration—the fatal objection to all other waterproofs, and being free from vulgar singularity, are adapted not merely for rainy weather, but for general use at all times. Price 45s. One of the largest stocks in London of superior Overcoats of every kind, Capes, Shooting Jackets, Ladies' Cloaks, Mantles, Habits, &c., all thoroughly waterproof.—W. BERDOE, 96 New Bond street, and 69 Cornhill (only).

**ROSS & SONS' INSTANTANEOUS**

HAIR DYE, with oil smell, the best and cheapest extant.—ROSS and SONS have several private apartments devoted entirely to dyeing the hair, and particularly request a visit, especially from the incredulous, as they will undertake to dye a portion of their hair, without charging, of any colour required, from the lightest brown to the darkest black, to convince them of its effect. Sold in cases at 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 10s, 15s, and 20s each case; likewise wholesale to the trade by the pint, quart, or gallon.—Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, six doors from Cornhill, London.

**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.

**52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN**

**TEETH.**

**MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,**

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

**C R E M O R N E.**

The Proprietor, determined to impart to the close of the season a brilliancy worthy of the high reputation of this popular establishment, has the pleasure to announce that he has entered into an engagement with Miss Caroline Kaiser, the acknowledged Cerito of the English stage, who will make her first appearance on Monday, Sept. 26, in the Comic Ballet, the Sculptor of Frankfurt. Daily—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. The unrivalled Ethair Family in their Classical Pieces and Olympic Sports. The renowned Hungarian Band. Dancing to the great Cremorne Band. The Suffolk Prodiges. The elegant Tableau Dramatique entitled The First Fratricide. The Sea Elephants. The Invisible Lady, Syberia, the youthful Queen of the East. And numerous brilliant attractions. Dancing at 9 on the vast Oriental Platform. Brilliant Pyrotechnic displays by Mortran. Admission 1s. On Sundays by refreshment card, 6d. Table d'Hotel at five, 2s 6d each.

**JOZEAU'S COPAHINE MEGE, OR**

SACCHARATED CAPSULES.—A perfect substitute for Copaha will be found in the Copahine Mège, which has been approved by the French Academy of Medicine, and successfully administered in the Paris and London Hospitals (see LANCET of Nov. 6, 1852, an extract of which will be forwarded on application).—Prepared and sold by G. JOZEAU, French chemist, 49 Haymarket, London, and 161 Rue Monmartre, Paris; and the principal chemists of France, England, and the Colonies. The bottle of 100 capsules, 4s 6d; of 50 ditto, 2s 9d; and the name of Gabriel JozEAU printed on the Government stamp.

**A CLEAR COMPLEXION.—**

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

**SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S**

**DISINFECTING FLUID.**

The best Concentrated "Chloride of Zinc."  
Great Reduction of Price!!!

The merits of this Fluid, invented by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, &c.; the prevention of Contagion; the preservation of Animal matter from Putrescence; the purification of Bilgewater, Cesspools, Drains, Water Closets, &c., are now so well known to the Public as to render comment unnecessary.

Sold at the Office, 18 Cannon street, City, London, and by Chemists, Shipping Agents, and others throughout the United Kingdom, in Imperial Quart Bottles at 2s 6d; in Pints at 1s 3d; in half-pints at 9d; and in bulk at 6s per Gallon.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations.—The only genuine Disinfecting Fluid is sealed over the cork with the Inscription, "Sir Wm Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid," and accompanied with numerous Testimonials of the highest order, and instructions for its use.

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 Gladstone, William, Old Broad street  
 Glasse, William Bulkeley, 2 New square  
 Gostley, Jno. Nash, Old Brentford  
 Goddard, Alfred, 24 King street, Chesilide  
 Godrich, Francis, New Brompton  
 Godwin, Frederick Davy, Halkin terrace, Chelsea  
 Goldthorp, Harry, Nyn, Northaw, Herts  
 Gollightly, Thomas Gildart, Esq., British hotel  
 Golliver, Josh., 13 Bedford square  
 Goodale, Ferdinand, 71 High street, Aldgate  
 Goodden, W. J., Esq., Piccadilly  
 Goodman, William, Hampton  
 Goodwin, William J., Hampton  
 Gordon, Cosmo Duff, Esq., 34 Hertford street  
 Gould, John, Broad street  
 Gough, William Henry, Twickenham  
 Govier, George, 6 Astley's row, Islington  
 Govett, Adolphus Frederick, Staines  
 Gowland, Peter, 34 Finsbury square  
 Graham, James Davis, Cranford  
 Graham, Charles James, Middle Temple  
 Granger, B., Pall Mall  
 Grant, Owen Edward, Hillingdon house  
 Grant de Vaux, Augustus R., Esq., 4 Adam street, Adelphi  
 Grant, Henry, Woronzow road  
 Grant, William T., 4 Albert terrace  
 Graves, John, Threadneedle street  
 Gray, James, Hillingdon  
 Gray, James, Old Brompton  
 Gray, James, Portland place, Hackney  
 Greatherd, Wilberforce, Esq., 29A Hill street  
 Greene, Thomas Webb, 2 New square  
 Greenwood, Major Julius, 14 Westbourne terrace  
 Greenwood, John, 51 Hamilton terrace  
 Greenwood William, Regent street, Poplar  
 Gregory, G. Burrow, 6 Upper Bedford place  
 Gregg, Thomas, Esq., Burlington hotel and Bond street  
 Grenfell, Chas. Wm., 27 Upper Thames street  
 Grey, Ralph W., Esq., Chipchase castle, Hexham  
 Griffiths, John Evans, 7 Ossulston street  
 Griffiths, Thomas, Hammersmith  
 Grimdale, William H., Uxbridge  
 Grisewood, George, Finchley  
 Grote, Joseph, 19 Gloucester place  
 Groves, Major, Millbank prison  
 Gunning, Matthew, 28, Gloucester place  
 Gurney, Daniel, jun., Northolt  
 Gurney, Francis, Northolt  
 Hall, Richard, 49 Coleman street  
 Hall, Cheslyn, Wilsdon  
 Hall, Henry, Wilsdon  
 Hall, C. J., 17 Tyndall place, Islington  
 Hale, John Richard Westgarth, 16 Old buildings  
 Hale, John Dawson, Cattle gate, Enfield  
 Halfords, Geo., Coventry street  
 Hamilton, Lord Claude, 19 Eaton square  
 Hamilton, Edward, Esq., Grafton street  
 Hansam, Robert Charles, Laleham  
 Hanbury, Philip, Lombard street  
 Hankey, Thomson, 7 Mincing lane  
 Hankey, Beaumont, 7 Mincing lane  
 Hannam, Edward L., Pratt street  
 Hand, Capt. Geo., R.N., Sherrard street  
 Hands, Frederick Tamas, Hammersmith  
 Hardy, Garthorne, Esq., 35 Eaton square  
 Hardy, Joseph, Esq., Denbigh place  
 Harwood, Josh., Warwick street  
 Harry, Langley Hilton, 12 Farnival's inn  
 Harris, Robert, Feltham  
 Harris, South, Staines  
 Harmer, Major David Jones, 49 Eastbourne terrace  
 Harmer, William, 6 Red Cross street  
 Harrison, Frederick, 10 Beaufoy terrace  
 Harrison, John, Dock street, Whitechapel  
 Harris, Henry, Corn Exchange  
 Harding, Sir John, College of Advocates  
 Harding, John Richard, 4 York place, Portman square  
 Hawtrey William, 42 Bread street  
 Hewatson, John, 1 Catherine court, Tower street  
 Hawkins, John, Esq., South street  
 Hawkins, James, 78A Great Portland street  
 Howard, John, 60 Princess street  
 Hayer, the Honble Wm Goodenough, Hyde park terrace  
 Hay, John Holman, jun., Esq., 7 Upper Seymour street  
 Haydn, Robert, 8 Brunwick place, Islington  
 Heathcote, George, Esq., St James's place  
 Hebeier, Bernard E., 15 York place  
 Hebbert, Charles T., Esq., 1 Chester place  
 Helps, Thos. Wms., Dean's yard  
 Henderson, Henry, Hadley  
 Henderson, George Power, 96 Gloucester place  
 Hennessy, Maurice, Esq., 41 Conduit street  
 Henry, William, 19 Lincoln's inn fields

Herbert, Josh., New Palace yard  
 Hermon, Richard, 65 Welbeck street  
 Hesolite, William Keale, Laleham  
 Howard, Thomas Spencer, Esq., 46 Grosvenor street  
 Hewatson, jun., Henry, 55 Wood street, and Ilford, Essex  
 Hewatson, Henry, 55 Wood street, and Ashdon, Essex  
 Hewatson, Francis Yater, 55 Wood street, and Ashdon, Essex  
 Hickley, Thomas Allen, 6 Sise lane  
 Hickling, Benjamin Wigg, Noble street  
 Hicks, George Allan, 17 Somerset street  
 Hill, Christopher, 47 High street, Aldgate  
 Hill, Charles Hamor, Canonbury tower, Islington  
 Hill, Samuel, 2 Francis villas, Canonbury  
 Hillier, Gustavus Edward, 5 Fenchurch buildings  
 Hilliard, William Edward, Cowley house  
 Hinton, Mr. Thomas Lambert, Oriental Club  
 Hitchcock, Richard C., 14 Westbourne villas  
 Hoare, John Gurney, Hampstead  
 Hoare, Joseph, Hampstead  
 Hoare, Richard, Hampstead  
 Hoare, Francis, Hampstead  
 Hodgson, Christ., Dean's yard  
 Hodgson, Christ. Geo., Dean's yard  
 Hodgson, James Stewart, 8 St Helen's place  
 Hodgkinson, Francis Oatey, 54 Upper Seymour street  
 Hogarth, John Rayer, Kensington  
 Hogarth, Thomas, 60 Bartholomew close  
 Hoghton, Aubrey Alexander, 7 abbey road  
 Holdsworth, John Easterbrooke, 1 Alpha place  
 Holland, William Harris John, King street  
 Holland, John, Fulham  
 Holland, John, Fenchurch street, and Epsom  
 Holden, Benjamin, 10 Old Quebec street  
 Hollis, Thomas, Esq., Oxford street  
 Holt, William, 30 St John's wood road  
 Holt, Henry, John street, East India road, Poplar  
 Holmes, Wainman, 199 High street, Shadwell  
 Hooper Richard, Thavies inn  
 Howitt, Matthew, 229 Holborn  
 Hood, Thomas, 18 Earl street  
 Hooper, Joseph John, Grove, Highgate  
 Hope, Charles, Fenchurch street  
 Hopkinson, Sir Chas., King street  
 Horwood, Matthew, Albion road, Stoke Newington  
 Howell, Frederick, 16 Queenhitch  
 Howes, William Henry, 26 Mincing lane  
 Howell, Thomas, Ruislip  
 Huddleston, John S., Holloway  
 Hue, John William, 9 Bedford square  
 Hully, Peter, 6 Grove terrace  
 Humby, Chas., Pall Mall  
 Hunt, Samuel, Harmondsworth  
 Hurst, Robert Henry, 2 Mitra court, Fleet street  
 Hutchinson, George, 12 Watling street  
 Hyde, Henry, 6 Montagu street upper  
 Irving, George Charles, Windham Club  
 Irwin, James, Esq., 3 Mill street  
 Jack, Charles, Buck hill park, Enfield  
 Jackson, William, 38 Leadschall street  
 Jackson, Robert Edmund, Esq., Brook street, and Wellington, Somersetshire  
 Jaffray, Arthur W., Esq., 28 Eaton square  
 Jaffray, William, 7 Great St Helens  
 James, Edwin, 3 Inner Temple lane  
 Janvyn, Frederick William, 16 Devonshire square  
 Jarro, John, 38 Harley street  
 Jarvis, John, Turberville lane  
 Jarvis, John, 6 Circus road  
 Jeaffreson, Henry, 2 Finsbury square  
 Jeffrey, William, Fouberts place  
 Jervis, John Jervis, 11 New square  
 Jenkiss, Abel, Esq., 9 New inn  
 Jenkinson, Henry Thomas John, 23 Old buildings  
 Johnson, Matthew C., 31 Stanley street  
 Johnson, John James, Esq., 12 Chesham place  
 Johnson, William, Sherrard street  
 Johnson, John Edward, New Bridge street  
 Jones, Henry, Llanerchrugog hall, Denbigh, and Middle Temple  
 Jones, John, Spring field, Upper Clapton  
 Jones, Spencer Evan, 2 Paul's Bakehouse court  
 Jones, Henry Derrich, Esq., 23 Soho square  
 Jones, Harvey Bowen, 49 Montagu square  
 Joy, Thomas Musgrove, Sioane street  
 Joyner, John, Eltham, Kent  
 Judkins, Joseph Richard, 28, Devonshire street  
 Karslake, John Burgess, Middle Temple  
 Keen, Frederick, Hanworth  
 Kemp, John Young, 4 Stone buildings  
 Kennedy, James, 1 Bayham terrace  
 Kenah, Lieutenant-General Thomas, Albemarle street  
 Kenyon, Benjamin, Harefield grove  
 Kettle, John Lucena Rose, 2 New square  
 Key, John, Esq., 14 Chester street  
 Kinloch, Charles, 29 Gracechurch street  
 King, Sir Richard Duckworth, Albany and Bolton street  
 King, James, St James's street  
 King, Charles, New Cottage farm, Enfield  
 Kingdon, Richard, 3 Lawrence lane  
 Kinderley, Richard Coburn, 18 Hyde park square  
 Kinderley, the Vice-Chancellor, 18 Hyde park square  
 Kirkham, Arthur L., Finchley  
 Knapp, Charles, Middle Temple  
 Knaveit, George, Isleworth  
 Knight, George, Chelsea  
 Knox, William Worsley, 21 Old square  
 Kolve, J. H., Tottenham  
 Laing, Samuel, M.P., Abingdon street  
 Lamb, Robert, Harefield  
 Langton, Henry John, 227 Upper Thames street  
 Lane, William, 4 Bedford place  
 Lane, John, Wenlock road, Hoxton  
 Lancaster, Charles William, Esq., 151 New Bond street  
 Lascelles, Colonel Charles F. B., Upper Grosvenor street  
 Lascelles, Claude G. W., Kensington  
 Lascelles, Edward A., Kenington  
 Latham, Edward, 17 Kent terrace  
 Lausell, George, 54 Watling street  
 Law, Philip, 31 High street, Aldgate  
 Lawson, Wilfred, Twickenham  
 Lay, John Goodall, Savage gardens  
 Lay, John Watson, Savage gardens  
 Lazenby, William, Ealing  
 Ledger, Henry, 5 Bedford place  
 Leeming, Henry, Middle Temple  
 Leech, John, Notting hill terrace

Lemon, Edward, Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Lewis, William John, Esq., Royal Mews  
 Lewis, George, Esq., Royal Mews  
 Ley, Robert, 1 Victoria street  
 Lidderdale, Charles H., Clapton terrace  
 Lightfoot, Thomas, Old Burlington street  
 Lightfoot, H. W., 1 Orsett place  
 Lindsay, Alexander, 78 Gloucester terrace  
 Linklater, James Harris, Sise lane  
 Lloyd, William Jones, Lothbury  
 Lock, Joseph, Lowndes square  
 Lockner Christopher Pelly, Warwick road villas  
 Logie, William Daniel, Manor terrace, Bromley  
 Love, James, Hornsey road  
 Love, Martin, High street, Stoke Newington  
 Lowe, Hodgkinson, Esq., 18 Half Moon street  
 Luckyn, Edward, Enfield  
 Lulham, Thomas, 213 Roadside, Whitechapel  
 Lupton, John, 53 Bread street  
 Lyon, George J., 64 Gloucester terrace  
 Maberley, Colonel William Leader, 15 Manchester square  
 M'Intosh, David John, 24 Tavistock square  
 Magenis, Frederick Richard, Esq., 13 Grosvenor place  
 Maitland, Duncan, 7 Red Cross street  
 Maitland, Frederick Charles, Jermyn street  
 Malkin, Arthur Thomas, 21 Wimpole street  
 Mantell, Thomas Augustus, 29 Duke street  
 Mansell, Edward, Old Brompton  
 Mann, Thomas, Woodberry vale, Stoke Newington  
 Manners, Arthur, Rutland gate  
 Manson, Edward, King street  
 Maples, Frederick, 6 Frederick's place  
 Marshall, Thomas, Heston  
 Marshall, George, Cross lane, St Mary-at-hill  
 Marshall, Charles, 63 Church lane, Whitechapel  
 Martyn, Charles Cecil, Esq., Whitehall gardens  
 Martelli, Charles H. A., 35 Eastbourne terrace  
 Martin, Alfred, Road lane  
 Martin, William Henry, 25 Edward street  
 Marchant, William, Regent street  
 Marriott, George, Great Chapel street  
 Masters, Edward, 12 Mark lane  
 Mason, Henry, Esq., 6 Chapel street, Berkeley square  
 Master, George, Esq., 22 Duke street  
 Mathews, Joseph Poole, Esq., 29 Gerrard street, Soho  
 Matthews, Robert Hughes, 37 Upper George street  
 Maxwell, William, 34 Bell yard  
 Mayo, Capt. John Pole, Army and Navy Club  
 May, Thomas, Middle Temple  
 McLeod, John, Reform Club  
 McLeod, Joseph Addison, 16 Old London street  
 McTaggart, Charles, Stanley street  
 Meacher, John, 76 Oakley square  
 Meader, Thomas B. C., Hammersmith  
 Merrick, Thomas Henry, Sunbury  
 Merweather, James, Greenford  
 Merry, William Daniel, Twickenham  
 Meredith, Samuel, 126 Fenchurch street  
 Meredith, Charles, 6 New square  
 Mercer, Robert Wyatt, West Drayton  
 Meryon, Lewis Haddock, 3 St Mary axe  
 Meyerick, Edward S., Esq., Queen street  
 Meyer, James, Forty hill, Enfield  
 Midlane, Maurice Wemyss, Hammersmith  
 Mills, George, Ealing  
 Mills, Francis, Spring gardens  
 Mills, Edward, Lombard street  
 Miller, James Fisher, 82 Basinghall street  
 Miller, John Harrison, Great Ryder street  
 Millar, Samuel Smith, Silver street, Enfield  
 Millar, John, Oak house, Enfield  
 Milner, Dennis, 10 Taviston street  
 Minass, Constantine, 15 Cambridge street  
 Mitchell, William, Erfield highway  
 Mitford, Robert H., Hampstead  
 Molesworth, Bouchier, North hill, Highgate  
 Montgomery, Alfred, Esq., 8 Chesterfield street  
 Monteith, Major-General, 47 Gloucester place  
 Moore, William Pice, 19 Great Knight Rider street  
 Moody, William, 6 King's Bench walk  
 Moore, John, Harrington  
 Morgan, John, Amen corner  
 Morgan, Edward, 8 Trafalgar place  
 Morgan, Edwin, Old Chapel house  
 Morgan, Edward, Harefield grove  
 Morgan, Stephen, Harefield grove  
 Morten, John Garret, Mare street, Hackney  
 Mortimer, Alfred, 1 Fleet street  
 Morris, Charles, Esq., 45 South street  
 Moss, John, 7 Greville place  
 Mostyn, William, Cork street  
 Mostyn, Thomas Piers, 3 Berners street  
 Munro, Sir Thomas, 17 South street  
 Mure, James, 2 Gloucester place  
 Neal, Samuel, Brook street, Clapton  
 Neal, William, Brook street, Clapton  
 Needham, Frederick Manning, 41 Gloucester square  
 Needham, John Manning, 41 Gloucester square  
 Nelson, George, Esq., 10 New inn  
 Nevill, Reginald Henry, Esq., 29 Upper Grosvenor street  
 Newall, William Johnstone, 8 Crown court  
 Newman, John, Chase side, Edmonton  
 Newman, James, Esq., 24 Soho square  
 Newman, Charles, jun., Harrington  
 Newsome, Benjamin, 29 Gloucester road  
 Newport, Daniel Christopher  
 Newington, William, Kensington  
 Nicholes, George, 3 Abchurch lane  
 Nicholson, George Stewart, Goddard street  
 Nicol, Henry Jno., Hyde park gate  
 Nicol, Donald, Albany  
 Nicholls, Joshua James, 32 King William street  
 Nind, Benjamin W., Church court, Clement's lane  
 Norris, James, Isleworth  
 Norris, William, Isleworth  
 Norton, Daniel, Uxbridge  
 Nutman John, Northolt  
 Oakley, William, 72 High street, Whitechapel  
 Oddie, John, 65 Portland place  
 Oldfield, Eluhs, Esq., Motcomb street  
 Otter, Charles, Middle Temple  
 Ovey, Richard, 48 Avenue road  
 Owen, Robert Brisbane, 71 Old Broad street, and Beaumaris, Wales  
 Paget, Rt. Hon. Lord Alfred, Berkeley square  
 Pain, William, Esq., 19 Maddox street  
 Painter, James, 41 Berners street  
 Painter, Richard Budd, Warwick street  
 Parkinson, John, 66 Lincoln's inn fields

Farrell, Walter, 5 Harrington square  
 Parkinson, James, King street, St James's square  
 Farnther Robert George, Esq., 5 Grafton street  
 Park, Rt Hon. Baron, Park street  
 Paris, Charles, Esq., 17 Bolton street  
 Parry, George, 2 Great St Helen's  
 Patten, William, 270 High Holborn  
 Paul, Aubrey J. D., Esq., 217 Strand  
 Pearson, Michael, 7 Red Cross street  
 Pearson, John Michael, 5 Old Jewry chambers  
 Peacock, M. B., Southwood lane, Highgate  
 Peacock, Robert William, 3 Stanhope street  
 Peacock, Francis, Esq., 18 Craven street, Strand  
 Peel, Lieut. Col., M.P., Twickenham  
 Papier, Joseph, Bathurst street  
 Pepin, Henry, H. Berners street  
 Percival, Charles Spencer, Esq., 16 Wilton street  
 Percival, Spencer, York street  
 Peto, James, Heston  
 Phelps, William Edward, Sherrard street  
 Phelps, Samuel, 8 Canonbury square  
 Phipps, Samuel, Esq., Lower Belgrave street  
 Phillips, Frederick Charles, 44 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Phillips, Daniel, Bedford  
 Pickersgill, John, 31 Tavistock square  
 Pierce, George, 15 Twyford street, Islington  
 Pinckard, George Henry, 59 Great Russell street  
 Pitcher, Robert Samuel, St James's street  
 Pitman, William, Kirby street, Hatton garden  
 Pollock, Junius, Bedford  
 Ponsonby, the Hon. Frederick, 3 Mount street  
 Poole, Richard, 5 Laburnum terrace, Kingsland  
 Porthouse, Thomas, 10 Northampton square  
 Porter, Richard, Syddal villa, Tollington park  
 Pott, John, Stanwell  
 Potter, Samuel, 35 King street  
 Pouncey, Gilbert, Finchley  
 Pouncey, Rothwell, North place, Cumberland market  
 Powell, George, Esq., 8 Beaufort buildings, Strand  
 Powell, Frederick, Fenchurch street  
 Powell, Henry, Fenchurch street  
 Pownall, Charles, Kensington  
 Poynder, William Henry, 5 Wigmore street  
 Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, 189 Fleet street  
 Praed, Bulkeley John Mackworth, 189 Fleet street  
 Pratt, Richard, Twickenham  
 Prast, Thomas, 2 Gloucester crescent  
 Preedy, John, 16 Brockton crescent  
 Price, George William, 57 Mark lane  
 Price, John, Weybeards' Harefield  
 Prime, Richard, Enfield wash, Enfield  
 Pritchard, Moses, Queen's road, Walworth  
 Propert, John, 6 New Cavendish street  
 Pryor, Robert, 7 Old buildings  
 Pryor, Arthur, Brick lane, Spitalfields  
 Puckle, Thomas Broadhurst, 5 Goddard street  
 Randell, William, 16 Queenhithe  
 Rashleigh, Charles E., 11 Chester place  
 Ravenshaw, Henry T., 45 Harley street  
 Ravenshaw, Edward C., Esq., 39 Conduit street  
 Raw, David B., 6 King Edward terrace, Islington  
 Read, John, Duedale hill, South Mims  
 Rees, George, Feltham  
 Rees, George Owen, Cork street  
 Reeve, Capt. John, Mount street  
 Reeve, Phillip, 4 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Reeves, John Russell, 11 King's Arms yard  
 Redmond, Francis, Hampstead  
 Reid, Robert, Esq., 13 Eaton place  
 Reynolds, Joseph James, 23 Threadneedle street  
 Rhodes, James, 21 Lombard street  
 Rhodes, Thomas W. M., Esq., Muswell hill  
 Richards, S., Acton  
 Richardson, Edward, Glitspur street  
 Rice, Edmund, 74 George street, Portman square  
 Richards, Oliver, Warwick street  
 Richmond, Phillip, 44 Guildford street  
 Richards, John Edmund, 15 Warwick road villas  
 Riddell, Thomas A., Albion road, Stoke Newington  
 Riddell, Francis Henry, 33 Old buildings  
 Ridley, George Samuel, 14 Mincing lane  
 Ridley, Oliver Matthew, 57 Wimpole street  
 Ridley, George, Esq., Charles street, Berkeley square  
 Rigg, Jonathan, 17 Mark lane  
 Rigg, Richard, 77 Wood street  
 Roake, Henry, No. 1 Mile-end road, Stepney  
 Roby, Jno. Henry, Brook green  
 Robinson, Anthony George, 64 Mark lane  
 Robinson, John Wightwick, 3 Muscovy court  
 Robinson, Lieut. Col. John George, 21 Montagu square  
 Robertson, Edward Lovett, Esq., 11 Pall Mall east  
 Roberts, Sir Thos Howard, Bart., Conservative Club  
 Robertson, William, Old Swan wharf  
 Robson, G. Y., 16 Eastbourne terrace  
 Robson, John, 7 Clarence terrace  
 Rochford, J. D., Esq., 56 Eaton place  
 Rogers, William, Old Burlington street  
 Roit, Thomas Francis, 5 Great Cumberland place  
 Romaine, William Govett, 4 Harcourt buildings  
 Romilly, Charles, Esq., 29 Wilton crescent  
 Root, George, 1 Fanfield court  
 Rose, John, 143 Roadside, Whitechapel  
 Rothschild, Sir Anthony, New court  
 Rosemont, John Francis, Stock Exchange  
 Rudd, Henry, sen., Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Rudd, Henry, jun., Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Russell, Cecil Henry, 77 Harley street  
 Russell, Lord Francis, 1 Lyall street  
 Russell, Lord John, Chesham place  
 Rusbrook, Charles, 9 King street, Holborn  
 Rutter, Charles, Hillingdon  
 Ryder, William Dudley, Esq., 5A Davies street  
 Salkeld, Joseph, 14 Upper Woburn place  
 Salmon, Robert Green, Hayes  
 Sanderman, Albert George, 15 Hyde park gardens  
 Sandham, Capt. Henry, Pall Mall  
 Sandland, Robert, Regent street  
 Saunders, Edward, Cannon street west  
 Sawyer, James Mansell, Hampton  
 Saxby, John, 19A Spencer street, Islington  
 Scott, the Hon. Colonel, 79 Eaton square  
 Scott, Charles, 24 Ely place  
 Seaton, George, Esq., 34 Grosvenor place  
 Seaton, George, 18 Park street  
 Sedgwick, the Rev. Leonard, 14 Westbourne place  
 Sellwood, Mr Henry, 49 Upper Grosvenor street  
 Sells, William John, 45 Berners street  
 Sewell, Isaac, Stamford hill  
 Sewell, Isaac William, Stamford hill

Sharp, Edward, 1 Verulam buildings  
 Shaw, Richard, 10 Cliford's inn  
 Shackle, Thomas, jun., Hayes  
 Sharland, Robert, 39 Bishopsgate street within  
 Sherborn, William, Bedford  
 Sherborn, Francis, jun., Bedford  
 Sherbourne, John S., Finchley  
 Shore, Abraham, 11 Adde street  
 Sharman, Robert, 13 Cottage grove, Mild-end Old Town  
 Shuttleworth, Falconberg, 13 Old Jewry chambers  
 Sibthorpe, Capt. Richard, Chester street  
 Sibthorpe, G. T. W., 3 Lower Berkeley street  
 Silva, John Joseph, 35 Crutchedfriars  
 Simpson, George, Hayes  
 Simpson, Major Frederick John, 43 York street, Portman square  
 Simpson, John, 19 Henrietta street, Cavendish square  
 Simpson, Weifrid Huddleston, 21 Gloucester place  
 Skeggs, J. F., Edmonton  
 Skingley, George Docker, St James's square  
 Skirrow, Walker, jun., Middle Temple  
 Sladon, St Brbe, Park street  
 Smart, Newton Reginald, 55 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Smar, Robert William Hunt, 56 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Smith, Henry, Weybeards, Harefield  
 Smith, Charles G., Spring street  
 Smith, James, 24 Westbourne grove  
 Smith, William Gregory, Fenchurch street  
 Smith, Arthur, 165 Upper Thames street  
 Smith, George, Esq., Conduit street  
 Smith, Edward, Piccadilly  
 Smith, Charles Manley, 1 Hare court  
 Smith, William John Bernard, Middle Temple  
 Smith, Charles, 153 Holborn  
 Smith, Richard Booth, Huxley farm, Edmonton  
 Smith, T. Masdell, Hamm-rsmith  
 Smithers, Henry, 19 Gracechurch street  
 Snowing, Charles, 3 Alpha place  
 Snook, Thomas Edward, Millwall, Poplar  
 Snow, George, 107 Kingsland road  
 Soams, Edward K., 13 St John street  
 Soames, Joseph, 53 Corahill  
 Soherby, Capt. Edward S., Portugal street  
 Soherby, Charles W. H., Esq., Lowndes street  
 South, Thomas, jun., Sunbury  
 Southby, Philip, 33 Cambridge terrace  
 Spenceley, James, 24 E. adale, Whitechapel  
 Spenceley, William, Sloane street  
 Spofforth, Markham, Park street  
 Squire, Peter, Hampstead  
 Stagg, George, 3 Leicester square  
 Stapleton, Wm. H., 8 Brougham villas, Canonbury  
 Stallard, William Henry, 15 Great St Helen's  
 Stanley, Edward, E. q., 14 Grosvenor square  
 Stanley, Edward James, Esq., 14 Grosvenor square  
 Stanley, John, jun., Fore street, Edmonton  
 Stent, George, Stanwell  
 Stevens, Henry, Jun., Uxbridge  
 Stevens, Robert Andrew, Harmondsworth  
 Stephenson, Sussex Vane, 6 St George's place  
 Stewart, Robert, Esq., 13 Chester terrace  
 Stephenson, Henry Frederick, Esq., 6 St George's place  
 Stewart, John, Burwood place, H. P.  
 Stewart, Duncan, Burwood place, H. P.  
 Stead, Francis, 25 Upper Montagu street  
 Stephens, Saml. Josiah, 5 Charlotte street Portland place  
 Stephenson, A. K., Paper buildings, Inner Temple  
 Steele, Adam Revers, Wiltson  
 Stephens, William, Old Brompton  
 Stibbard, George Davey, 35 Leadenhall street  
 Stoa, George, Heston  
 Stone, George J., 26 Cambridge street  
 Street, William Jesse, 69 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Strosten, Friend Edward, Hampstead  
 Stuart, Hon. Vice Chancellor, Lincoln's inn  
 Stuart, Dugald, Lincoln's inn  
 Stuart, John, jun., Lincoln's inn  
 Swann, William, Queen square  
 Sweetland, Charles Flint Bright, 2 Alderman's walk  
 Tait, Thomas, 8 Catherine court  
 Talbot, Arthur, Esq., 22 Dow street  
 Tay, William, 33 Great Chart street, Hoxton  
 Taylor, Richard, Heston  
 Taylor Charles, Esq., Club chambers, and Bond street  
 Taylor, William Henry, Esq., 5 Brook street  
 Taylor, J. Hockley, 10 Old square  
 Teesdale, John Marmaduke, Fenchurch street  
 Terriere, William L., Windm. in Club  
 Thistlethayte, Alfred T., 109 Westbourne terrace  
 Thistlethayte, Arthur Henry, Chelsea  
 Thompson, George H., Cooney hatch  
 Thompson, James, Cooney hatch  
 Thomas, Stephen, 15 Upper Seymour street  
 Thompson, Berke William, Esq., 254 Oxford street  
 Thowton, Capt. Thomas, 6 Dover street  
 Thomas, Charles Evan, Park street  
 Thorne, Charles, Besborough street  
 Thorogood, William, 22 Suss x street  
 Thrupp, Henry J., Esq., George street  
 Tilyard, William, Highgate  
 Tilyer, Richard Blount, Harmondsworth  
 Tindall, Charles James, 4 Clement's lane  
 Toby, Henry, Chelsea  
 Tomes, John, 37 Cavendish square  
 Took, Alfred, Inveross terrace, Bayswater  
 Torrens, Capt. F., 14 Norfolk street  
 Towgood, Henry, 35 Woburn place  
 Townsend, Charles Henry, Esq., 3 Orchard street  
 Tracey, John Merton, Hampstead  
 Trew, John W., 41 Southampton street  
 Trevelyan, H. Brereton, Esq., 30 Hertford street  
 Trevelyan, Wal. Blackett, 5 King's Bench walk  
 Trilleo, Thomas, Hammer-smith  
 Trist, George, Old Broad street  
 Tucker, William, Ealing  
 Tudor, Henry, 45 Westbourne terrace  
 Tudor, Samuel, High street, Bromley  
 Tunaley, Charles, 1 Milbrooke place  
 Turner, Sir Edward Page, 22 Westbourne street  
 Twynan, Frederick, 3 Charlotte row  
 Urwick, Richard, Foster lane, Cheapside  
 Usher, Thomas D., Esq., Suffolk street  
 Valid, Frederick, Esq., 21 Haymarket  
 Vallance, Henry, Esq., 29 Essex street, Strand  
 Vansittart, Capt. N., 170 New Bond street  
 Vardon, Frederick Charles, 15 Dorset square  
 Vardon, Arthur, Hanger lane, Tottenham  
 Venables, Joseph Henry, Cambridge square  
 Venables, John, 34 High street, Aldgate

Vernour, Stephen Charles, 5 Gray's inn square  
 Vicar, Edward, Hadley High Stone, South Mims  
 Vigers, James, Saffron hill, Holborn  
 Wagstaff, William, 45 Westbourne terrace  
 Waghorn, Samuel, White Webb, Enfield  
 Wadilove, Edward, 17 Gloucester place  
 Wakley, James Goodchild, Harefield park  
 Wakley, Thomas, Harefield park  
 Wakley, Richard, Harmondsworth  
 Waldegrave, Hon. Granville, 21 Portland place  
 Walker, George, Alfred, St James's place  
 Walker, Nicholas, Pitfield street, Hoxton  
 Walker Charles, Chase lodge, Enfield  
 Walker, R. O., 21 Bedford square  
 Walker, Edwin C., 3 Alderman's walk  
 Walker John, Southgate house, Edmonton  
 Wall, James C., 103 St John street, Smithfield  
 Wallford, Robert Crook, Hillingdon  
 Walmsley, Sir Joshua, 101 Westbourne terrace  
 Walmsley, Philip, Parliament street  
 Walmsley, Richard, Brompton  
 Walford, Arthur Carr, Park field, Potter's bar  
 Walford, Herbert Henry, Park field, Potter's bar  
 Waller, Horace, Warrford court  
 Walsh, Sir John, 28 Berkeley square  
 Warner, Robert, 8 Javin crescent  
 Watkins, William, Esq., 13 Wilton crescent  
 Watson, Horace, Esq., Whitehall place  
 Watson, Captain, 14 Great Cumberland place  
 Watson, Abraham, Kensington  
 Watts, William, Esq., 28 Davies street  
 Wavell, Gen. Arthur Goodall, Kensington  
 Webb, Henry, 13 Clement's inn  
 Webb, Thomas, Mile-end road, Stepney  
 Webb, Charles, King William street  
 Webb, Frank, Parliament street  
 Webber, Alexander, Esq., 47 Upper Baker street, and Davies street  
 Webster, Benjamin, Old Brompton  
 Wells, William, Brook green  
 Welsh, John Towry, 1 Mornington place  
 Wellam, Henry, Kingsbury  
 Westbrook, Edward, Heston  
 Wetherell, Nathan, 3 Old buildings  
 Whaley, John, Holly hill, Enfield  
 Whately, George, 34 Bryanston square  
 Wheeler, John, St George street, St George east  
 Wheeler, John Baldwin, 23 Poultry  
 Whitehead, Thomas Miller, Duke street  
 Whitnall, William Burgess, Whitehall  
 Whitmore, William, 34 Great Castle street  
 Whittington, George Thomas, 2 New Broad street  
 Whincope, Wellington, Highgate  
 Whitson, Nathaniel, 22 Judd place  
 Whitehouse, Josh., 46 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Wigan, Edward, 17 Highbury terrace, Islington  
 Wigram, William, Esq., Grosvenor square  
 Wild, John, 7 Martin's lane  
 Wild William, 7 Martin's lane  
 Williams, George Lloyd, 16 Lombard street  
 Williams, Jun., John, Broad street  
 Williams, Samuel, 10 Seymour place  
 Williams, Edward Jones, Enfield  
 Williams, William, Kensal New Town  
 Williams, Thomas, Laleham  
 Williams, Alfred, New Brentford  
 Williamson, James, 3 Hunter street  
 Willan, L., The Hale, Tottenham  
 Willis, Frederick, St James's street  
 Willoughby, Thomas, 11A Canningham place  
 Wilson, Joshua, Cuckoo hall farm, Edmonton  
 Wilson, Charles, 157 Leadenhall street  
 Wilson, Richard, 74 Old Broad street  
 Wimbush, Henry, Esq., 2 Halkin street  
 Wing, Thomas W. Esq., Piccadilly  
 Witham, Henry, 78 Gower street  
 Withall, William Henry, Parliament street  
 Wood, Edward, Ealing  
 Wood, George, Ealing  
 Wood, James, Fulham  
 Wood, James Temp'eton, 6 New square  
 Wood, John, 24 Oxford square  
 Wood, Henry, Esq., 13 Craven street, Strand  
 Wood, Thomas, Esq., 16 Craven street, Strand  
 Wood, Joseph Carter, Victoria street  
 Wood, J., jun., Victoria street  
 Wood, James, Esq., 31 Half Moon street  
 Wood, Frederick, West Smithfield  
 Woodhams, James, Jamaica Coffee house  
 Woodfull, Henry, City Repository, Barbican  
 Woodhouse, Wm Henry, Esq., Bedford hotel piazza  
 Woolbert, Frederick Thomas, 12 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Wright, George Andrew, 27 Southampton buildings  
 Wright, Thomas, 13 Russell place  
 Wright, Robert J. Fuller, Clapton square  
 Wrottesley, Hon. E. B., 5 Pall Mall east  
 Wyman, Edward James, Enfield wash, Enfield  
 Wyman, Henry, 122 Fore street  
 Wynne, Llewlyn, 10 Canningham place  
 Wyville, Marmaduke, E. q., 13 Chester street  
 Yates, E., jun., 30 Campton terrace, Islington  
 Yorke, the Hon. Eliot Thomas, 124 Park street  
 Younge, Edward, 7 Stone buildings  
 Younge, James Arthur, 5 Inner Temple lane  
 Young, Alexander Joseph, 3 Bartholomew lane  
 Ysace, Manuel G. de, Club chambers

LIST OF PERSONS being ASSESSED SERVANTS for whom GAME CERTIFICATES are taken out at £1 7s 6d each, including the additional duty of 10 per cent. under the Act of 3 Vic., cap. 17 (Schedules A and B).

Carter, George, Gosfield, Essex—by John Graves, Threadneedle street, for Gosfield manor, Essex  
 Cumming, Robert Barr hill, Givan—by Thomas Thorpe  
 Fowke, Esq., for Barr hill, Givan, Ayrshire  
 Donald, James, 13 Eaton place—by Robert Reid, Esq., 13 Eaton place, for the manor of Cony, Kinloch, and Garvatt  
 Land, Charles, Wrotham, Kent—by Jonathan Rigg, 1 Mark lane, for Wrotham hill, and Stan-tead, Kent  
 Mackenzie, Alexander, 13 Eaton place—by Robert Reid, Esq., 13 Eaton place, for the manor of Cony, Kinloch, and Garvatt  
 Milam, William, Twickenham—by Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., for Twickenham and Teddington  
 Nichol, Adam, Laleham—by the Earl of Lucan, for the manor of Laleham.

Raymond, George, Abington manor, Cambridgeshire—  
by John Forster, Esq., for Abington manor  
Sax, Henry, Beech cottage, St Peter's, St Alban's—by  
Edward J. Williams, of Enfield, for the manor of  
Beech hill, and Great Nash Hyde farm.  
Wright, Joseph—Assessed servant to Charles Bovey,  
for manor of Little Thurlow, Suffolk

**LIST OF PERSONS LICENSED TO DEAL IN GAME.**

Adams, Lewis, 30 Elizabeth street  
Allwright, William, 51 Rathbone place  
Ame, George, 2 Bisham terrace  
Artis, Charles Dillon, 16 Motcomb street  
Ayley William, Kensington  
Bainbridge, Mary, Uxbridge  
Bailey, John, Jun., 113 Mount street  
Baker, Samuel and Charles, Half-moon passage, Grace-  
church street  
Beavan, Thomas, 1 White Rose court, Coleman street  
Bazeley, John, 5 Portadown terrace  
Bedford, John, 61 Newgate market  
Bedford, James, 3 Tan passage, Newgate market  
Bellef, John, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall market  
Bolton, Thomas, Paved alley, Newgate market  
Bowron, John, 3 Newcastle place  
Bowen, Henry, 66 George street, Portman square  
Brooke, Henry Dyson, Leadenhall market  
Brooks, Richard, Berkeley street  
Broome, Francis, 10 Newgate street  
Burgess, Stephen William, 30 Upper George street  
Burrough, John, Kensington  
Burton, Caroline, 37 Paddington street  
Byrne, James, Chelsea  
Byrne, Henry, 14 Rufford's row, Islington  
Calster, Francis, Chelsea  
Carr, Benjamin, Bull head passage, Newgate street  
Clarke, Michael Robert, 7 Spring street  
Clark, Pamela, 74 High street, Marylebone  
Clark, George, 50 Albany street  
Clayworth, Joseph, 75 Gracechurch street  
Clayby John, 1 Brecknock place  
Cocks, James, Kensington  
Cook, James Herbert, 78 Holborn bridge  
Cowper, Frederick, 16 Portman place  
Croton, William, Little Sussex place  
Croton, Sophia, 21 Westbourne place  
Cummings, Samuel, Clapton  
Davis, James, 5 Poultry market, Leadenhall  
Davis, Notting hill  
Dean, Frederick, 33 Newgate street  
Donavan, George, 292 Oxford street  
Edmonds, Mary, Leadenhall market  
Edwards, John, 15 Newgate street  
Eustace, Edwin Farmer, 21 Newgate street  
Evans, Notting hill  
Fenn, Charles, 27 Frith street, Soho  
Fisher, James, 303 Oxford street  
Fisher, John, Duke street, St James's  
Foot, William, Twickenham  
Frank, John, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall market  
Frewin, Edward, 39 High Holborn  
Fricke, Thomas, Leadenhall market  
Fuller, Mary Ann, 64 Poultry market, Newgate market  
Fug, Eliza, Chelsea  
Gamer, Thomas Betts, Little Chelsea  
Gill, William, Poultry market, Leadenhall  
Godson, Francis, Brompton, Middlesex  
Gress, Robert, 1 Portman street  
Gunston, Daniel, 43 Connaught terrace  
Hale, Charles, Hampton wick  
Hall, Charles, 52 Albemarle street  
Homes, Richard, 61 New Bond street  
Harris, Henry, 49 Duke street, Manchester square  
Hill, John, 51 Charles street, St Margaret  
Hill, John, Hungerford market  
Hill, James, 4 Lower Grosvenor street  
Hird, William, 60 Fore street  
Horne, Christopher, 7 Poultry market, Leadenhall  
Howard, Ebenezer, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall  
market  
Hull, Charles, Notting hill  
Hunt, Thomas, 2 Grafton street  
Hunter, Marie, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall market  
Jackson, Edward, 60 Newgate market  
Jackson, Thomas, 5 Albion place  
Jennings, James, 33 Newgate street  
Jennings, John William, 23 Newgate street  
Johns, John, 13 Copthall court  
Keene, James, 44 Cleishill street  
Kemp, Godfrey, 14 Moreton terrace  
Kine, Henry, Church street, Hackney  
Knight, Samuel, 35 Fore street  
Lambell, John, 119 Fore street  
Leck, William, Leadenhall market  
Lueke, Henry, 84 Great Portland street  
Marsh, John, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall market  
Marun, Arthur, Lower Eaton street  
Mason, Elizabeth, 5 Chapel street west, Mayfair  
Mortimer, Samuel, Brompton, Middlesex  
Mould, Charles, 5 Store street  
Newton, Jeremiah, 136 Tottenham court road  
Norman, James, 33 Bishopsgate street without  
Ofer, Thomas, 44 Lamb's Conduit street  
O'Leary, John, 7A Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall  
market  
Parsons, William, 49 South Audley street  
Payne, John, 1 Oxford market  
Phillip, George, 8 Red Lion passage  
Pigot, Ann, 58 Newgate street  
Priest, Henry, 11 Great Marylebone street  
Putnam, Frederick, 3 Market street  
Pybus, Henry, 21 Newgate street  
Raggett, Robert, 1 Upper King street  
Richardson, Frederick, 24 Threadneedle street  
Rice, Messrs, Brothwell, 51 Goswell road  
Ridge, Josh., 1 Holloway terrace  
Robinson, Richard, Kensington  
Rudd, Charles Henry 1 Clarence place, Regent's park  
Russell, Charles, 38 Haddington street  
Seaton, John, 41 Haymarket  
Seed, James, 18 New street, Covent garden  
Spriggen, George Thomas, Leadenhall market  
Stapleton, William, Swiss  
Stadley, Benjamin, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall  
market  
Subbings, Thomas, 7 Arabella row  
Taylor, John, 1 Tyler's court

Taylor, William, 55 Little Pultney street  
Todd, John, High street, Kensington  
Todd, William and James, 16 Lamb's Conduit street  
Todd, J., and Co., 10 Queen's row  
Townsend, Harriet, 16 Charles street, St James's  
Tucker, William, 287 Strand  
Vaughan, William, Poultry market, Leadenhall  
Walls, Mary, Swallow place  
Walters, John Thomas, 15 Melville terrace  
Weatherley, Edward, 30 Newgate street  
Welch, Edward, 5 Camden Broadway  
Whitehouse, John, Church street, Hackney  
Whitfield, John, 737 Lamb's Conduit street  
Willard, George, Triangular, Hackney  
Woolcut, Isaac, 30 Little Newport street, Soho  
Made up to September 12, 1853.

By order of the Board,  
T. KEOGH, Secretary.  
Inland Revenue office, Somerset house.

**PENALTIES.**

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue hereby give Notice, that every person taking, killing, or pursuing game, without first obtaining a certificate, incurs a penalty of 20l, and is also liable to be sequestrated in double the amount of the certificate duty.  
Any person in pursuit of game refusing, on being duly required, to produce his certificate, or to permit the same to be read, or a copy thereof to be taken, or refusing to declare his true name and place of residence, also incurs a penalty of 20l.  
Gamekeepers are desired to take notice that a certificate at the rate of 12s 6d will not authorise any person to kill game beyond the limits of the manor for which he is deputed, and, in order that a certificate at such a rate of duty may protect a gamekeeper, it is requisite, not only that he should be deputed by some lord or lady of a manor or reputed manor, but also that such deputation should be registered with the Clerk of the Peace, or the gamekeeper will be liable to be sequestrated in double the duty of 40s 10d, and also to be prosecuted by any common informer for the penalty of 20l.

N.B.—It is the intention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to publish in a separate list the names and residences of all persons sequestrated in double duty for sporting without certificates.

Inland Revenue, Somerset house, Sept. 16, 1853.

**STAMPS FOR RECEIPTS AND DRAFTS ON DEMAND.**

As it is found that Forms for Receipts and Drafts sent in for stamping, so as to be ready for use immediately after the 10th October next, are in any many instances bound in books, so that the stamp cannot be impressed on the left side of the form as the parties desire, and the operation of stamping is necessarily very slow, the Board think it right to recommend that all persons wishing to have such Forms stamped at an early period, and in the place where the stamp ought properly to be placed, should send them in parcels unbound, in which case no delay will occur in their being stamped and delivered to the owners.

By order of the Board,  
THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary.

**ANTWERP, BELGIUM. — INSTITUT SUPERIEUR DE COMMERCE.**

This Institution has been erected at the joint expense and under the immediate patronage of the Belgian Government and of the Municipal Council of the city of Antwerp, for the acquirement of the higher branches of Commercial Knowledge, in virtue of a Royal Decree of the 29th October, 1852.

The Courses to open on or about the 31st of October, 1853, Special offices and counting-houses, representing commercial establishments of the most diversified nature, afford the pupils an opportunity of acquiring the routine of every description of business, together with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and accounting, besides corresponding in six different languages.

Extensive collections of samples comprise the natural and manufactured productions of almost every country in the world, which are thus surveyed and studied under the tuition of practical men.

The higher courses include political economy, commercial and maritime law, the rudiments of international law, the general history of trade and industry, statistics, commercial geography, custom-house regulations, and arith in force in all countries of importance, an account of natural and manufactured products everything, in fact, which may combine in giving young men a thorough knowledge of the higher branches connected with commerce.

The Courses are complete in two years. Pupils wishing to obtain diplomas must, on entering the Institution, pass a probatory examination, in order to show their ability to attend all the lectures.

The regular examinations take place once a year, immediately after the termination of the courses. The price of inscription is 125 francs for the first and 155 for the second year, comprising all the branches.

Special inscriptions for certain courses of lectures may be taken at the rate of 40 francs for each separate course. The Institution is placed under the control of a commission specially appointed by the Belgian Government, and corresponding with the Governor of the Province of Antwerp.

The Commission is composed as follows:— Monsieur Loos, Burgomaster of the City of Antwerp, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, President of the Commission.

Monsieur Chas. Agie, President of the Tribunal of Commerce and Russian Consul.

Monsieur Catiaux Wattle, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Municipal Council.

Monsieur J. Fuchs, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Consul-General for Oldenburg.

Monsieur Joosten, Member of the Municipal Council.

Monsieur Matthyssens, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Consul-General.

Monsieur Oostendorp, Barrister, Member of the Municipal and Provincial Councils.

For all information, as well as for the inscriptions, apply by letter, post-paid, before the 17th of October next, to Monsieur Leon Vercken, Secrétaire de l'Institut Supérieur de Commerce, Antwerp, Belgium.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 19, 1853.

**THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF**

Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that a quantity of RUGS, BLANKETS, HOSPITAL and ARMY CLOTHING, HARNESSES, LEATHER CUTTINGS, JUNK, METAL, BELLOWS, ZINC, TIN, TOOLS, PLANK, SLAB, and FIREWOOD, BALE HOOPS, &c., will be sold by Public Auction, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten till Four o'clock on the three days previous to the sale.  
Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.  
By order of the Board,  
J. WOOD, for the Secretary.

**BOARD OF TRADE.— DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.**

The Autumn Session will commence on the 1st Oct., when courses of lectures and practical demonstrations in Science will be given in the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn street, and in Art at Marlborough house.

The scientific course includes Chemistry, Natural History, Physical Science, Applied Mechanics, Metallurgy, Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, and practical instruction in the laboratories. The Art course embraces Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Perspective, Colouring, Practical Construction, and various technical applications of Art.

The courses are intended to impart a knowledge of the principles of Science and Art involved in Manufacturing and Mining processes, to those who may desire to carry them into practical and industrial pursuits.

Special attention is also devoted to the training of teachers in a knowledge of Science and Art.

Prospectuses and further information may be obtained at Marlborough house, Pall Mall, or at the Metropolitan School of Science, Jermyn street.

**BOARD OF TRADE.— DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.**

INSTRUCTION IN ART, as afforded at the Central School, Marlborough house, London. The School consists of 1. A Model School. 2. Special Classes for Technical Instruction. 3. A Training School for Teachers.

ART SUPERINTENDENT—Richard Redgrave, R.A.  
The courses of instruction are intended to impart systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles involved in Art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life. A limited technical application of those principles is demonstrated with the view of preparing Students to enter upon the future practice of Decorative Art in Manufactories and Workshops, either as Masters, Overseers, or skilled Workmen.

At the same time instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue scientific study without reference to a preparation for any special branch of Industry. Special courses are arranged in order to train persons to become Masters of Schools of Art, and to enable Schoolmasters of Parochial and other Schools to teach Elementary Drawing as a part of general Education concurrently with writing.

For prospectuses, and further information, apply at the offices, Marlborough house, Pall Mall, London.  
HENRY COLE, } Joint  
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Secretaries.

**PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT.**

4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; Scotch Ale, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints.  
WOOD and WATSON continue to supply merchants at the lowest prices, for exportation, with their PALE ALE and PORTER, which has been tested in all climates.  
16 CLEMENT'S LANE, CITY.

**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 Docks, London.

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

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

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soanamooky, 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. SMYTH,  
H.E.L. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor,  
Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."