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The Political Economist.

UNNECESSARY ALARM.

It is not easy to understand the extent of the panic which has existed during the last week in the money market. We are not disposed to underestimate the importance of the intelligence from the East, nor of the state of the corn trade; but if both these questions are calmly looked at, it is impossible to discover any such material change in their condition as to warrant the depression which has pervaded all classes of securities during the week. The only suggestion which can at all explain what has happened is, that a strong impression prevailed that circumstances would induce a further rise in the Bank rate of discount, and money be still more required, which has actually ensued. The consequence of such a state of feeling was no doubt to induce many persons to dispose of *Consols* chiefly, if not solely, with a view of holding larger unemployed cash reserves, in order to meet any demand that may arise. The consequence of this, to a great extent, was no doubt to create the very evil it was intended to avoid. Precaution against a possible depression has had much to do with creating it.

It is no doubt a formidable fact that the minimum rate of discount at the Bank is now 5 per cent., whereas it was but 2½ per cent. a few months back; and if the present high rate of discount is regarded without the discrimination which it deserves, there is no doubt much in it well calculated to excite alarm. The rise has been so sudden and to a point so elevated as compared with past times, that people are very apt to imagine that there must be some extraordinary and remarkable reasons not known to the public to induce the Bank Directors to raise the rate of discount so high. For our own part, we are rather disposed to regard those facts in the light of the most salutary checks, and as the best guarantees against the extreme inconvenience to which we have been exposed on some former occasions. It is the first time that we have seen the Bank Directors act with what we have regarded as a sufficient degree of energy and foresight in the earliest stages of a drain of bullion. But in that lies the security that it will not go on to any inconvenient extent. If the Bank Directors had acted with the same vigour in the end of 1846 and the beginning of 1847, we should never have witnessed the extreme depressions and panics which prevailed in the April and September of the latter of those two years. In place of watching when a turn had actually taken place in the exchanges, it was the fashion to disregard it, and rather to bolster up speculation, with a view of warding off panics, as long as the bullion in the Bank was of such an amount as excited no anxiety as to its own safety, than to

attempt, by an early exercise of caution, to correct the exchanges at the outset, before any real inconvenience had arisen.

If we look at the real state of the bullion in the Bank, there is certainly nothing to suggest any apprehension. The following figures show the amount of bullion held by the Bank in the middle of September in each year since the passing of the last Bank Charter Act:—

BULLION IN THE BANK IN SEPTEMBER.			
	£		£
1844.....	14,582,000	1849.....	14,730,000
1845.....	14,798,000	1850.....	14,797,000
1846.....	15,758,000	1851.....	14,264,000
1847.....	8,305,000	1852.....	21,851,000
1848.....	1,3198,000	1853.....	15,962,000

Thus, then, we see that at the present time the bullion in the Bank exceeds in amount that held in any former year, except 1852, at this period. But strange as it may appear in the face of such a fact that the minimum rate of discount is 5 per cent., yet there can be no doubt that with the strong adverse current which set in with the foreign exchanges a few weeks ago, the Directors of the Bank exercised a wise discretion. Their present precaution is a security against future inconvenience and pain, and is much better than their former, of postponing such a measure till a late period—a sure precursor of greater difficulty and depression. Already the wholesome influence of this policy has begun to show itself in the exchanges; and it is assuredly rather a ground for confidence than for doubt, apprehension, and unnecessary alarm.

LORD PALMERSTON IN SCOTLAND.

For some time past the Protectionist journals have continually complimented Lord Palmerston at the expense of other members of the Cabinet. They have professed to believe, and have endeavoured to make the public believe, that our foreign policy would have been different had the Noble Lord—who is still a Cabinet Minister, and responsible for the combined action of the Cabinet—been at the head of foreign affairs. While they they pretend to admire him—though there is, we believe, only one Minister whom they have more severely abused—they represent him as accepting the responsibility of measures of which he disapproves, and continuing to hold a place in a Cabinet of which he condemns the policy. Their imputations—worthy of them, and wholly foreign to his open, frank, and manly character—were thrown back to their impure source by the Noble Lord at Perth on Monday. He, indeed, had no thought of them: he was only anxious, from the high character he has earned as Foreign Secretary, to convince his especial admirers and the whole public that the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs was worthy to be his successor. "Gentlemen," he said, "it is—it ought to be—satisfactory to every Englishman to know that the conduct of our foreign relations is now in able hands; that my Lord Clarendon—my noble friend Lord Clarendon—who is now at the head of that department, has penetration to see where the interests of the country and the safety of the country are to be sought, that he has sagacity to discover the proper means for preserving and maintaining those interests, and that he has firmness and energy and perseverance to pursue the right course to arrive at a successful and perfect result. If my noble friend receives—as I am sure he will—the cordial, the generous support of the country, you may depend upon it that he will not disappoint the just expectations of his countrymen." That praise is doubly valuable; for it confirms the impressions which Lord Clarendon's conduct has made on the public, and refutes a heap of malignant slanders which the Protectionist journals have made their eulogies on Lord Palmerston the means of casting on the whole Cabinet. Than Lord Palmerston there is no better judge of what is due to the honour of the country, and he would neither continue to sit in the Cabinet, nor eulogise the Foreign Secretary, were he not perfectly convinced that the course pursued with respect to other countries is equally wise and spirited, calculated to preserve peace, which the bulk of society earnestly requires, and raise the national honour. The moderation, in

fact, of the two great Western Powers, though mocked at by revolutionary heroes, will range the public opinion of all Europe on their side, and arm them with irresistible strength.

The Noble Lord gave some excellent advice on the same occasion to the public, and, considering whence it came, the advice is almost as strange as it is excellent. We quote it at length:—

A minister of state, gentlemen, has no better eyes, and can see no further than his neighbour. The probability is, that after a very short time of reading bad hands and pale ink, his physical eyes will be rather worse than those of others. His ears are not like those of Dionysius the Sicilian, and they can hear very little of what comes from a distance from him; but his countrymen have eyes to see, and they have ears to hear, and they have tongues to speak, and they have pens to write; and if those who see and hear things that are going wrong will have the goodness to communicate to that officer whose duty it is, and who may have the power of setting those things right, I can assure you, gentlemen—I can assure my fellow-countrymen at large—that whoever does that will be conferring a great favour on the man in office, and will be doing a great benefit to the country at large. I know that, among a great number of communications, there may be many which are founded in error, in mistake of facts, in misconception of powers to remedy them. There may be a great deal of chaff in that which is sent; but if in a bushel of chaff he shall find a pint of good corn, that bushel of chaff shall be well worth the winnowing, and he can turn the pint of corn to good purpose. Therefore, though many persons may think that communications from individuals give trouble to those who are in office, never mind that—I care not for it—the more trouble that is given, if it is for a good purpose, the better, for it is only by the assistance of the public at large that men in office can adequately and satisfactorily perform their duties.

It is very seldom we find a Minister openly avowing the necessity of obtaining information; for though the right divine to govern is given up, it is still too often tacitly assumed, as by the members of the late Cabinet, that office gives at once knowledge and wisdom, and spares the fortunate holder from any other trouble than that of declaring his will. Than such self-sufficient persons Lord Palmerston is a truer minister of a popular Government. He seeks from the people that knowledge which they alone can give, and by which alone any Minister can rightly direct public affairs.

Lord Palmerston pursued the same theme at Glasgow, and he pointed out a great improvement amongst public men and in society. "There was a time, gentlemen, when it was the fashion for public men to say, 'show me a proved abuse and I will do my best to correct it. Men now say, show me a practical improvement, and that improvement I will do my best to realise. I will venture to say, that so great has been the progress of intellectual improvement among those who are called upon to act as public men, that there is now no party in the country who, if called upon to administer your affairs, would not act upon that maxim more or less, according to their respective notions of improvement, without waiting to be impelled by the impulse of proved and undeniable abuse." It is very satisfactory to be assured of this progress, and to be informed by the Noble Lord that he will be thankful to any one who may enable him to promote improvement. This is, however, a large invitation which should be received with caution. There have been passed in our time a considerable number of Acts of Parliament—such as Factory Acts, a Board of Health Act, &c.—which we have found it our duty to condemn, and which we honestly believe to be injurious to the public. It is generally supposed that those who have local or special knowledge, and therefore promote the enactment of some law to serve local or class purposes, must be the best judges of what such a law should be. But then it is forgotten that no law, however local or special may be its enactments, is limited in its effects to the locality or the class for which it is intended. Those who have local or special knowledge are not, therefore, the best judges of enactments which profess to be confined to local or special subjects. In fact, society is so vast and so complicated, that it is the most difficult of all things to regulate it successfully, and we should apprehend a great deal of injury would ensue were we to have, in consequence of the invitation to assist the Home Office, an avalanche of new laws originating in every district of the country. It is plain, from what the Noble Lord said of the improvement in the character of public men, that the progress of society is far less dependent on positive enactments than is usually supposed; and probably improvement would be retarded rather than promoted, were municipal councils and parochial boards to turn their attention to improving the realm by demanding new laws of the occupant of the Home Office.

Lord Palmerston was sensible that he was speaking, both at Perth and Glasgow, to intelligent and enlightened men. From the general diffusion of education amongst the Scotch, and from their firm and cautious character, they have in proportion to their numbers a great influence in the national councils. Their approbation may not always represent the general opinion; in this case it does; but it is at all times a fair criterion of merit. Perth, following the example of Greenock, has done honour to a Cabinet Minister, and bestowed on him the freedom of the city. Glasgow has since followed Perth—Edinburgh has followed Glasgow, by conferring its freedom on Mr Gladstone; and we have thus in a few days a large part of the enlightened town population of Scotland expressing their approbation of Her Majesty's Ministers. Of that circumstance, as a fair specimen of the general opinion when most carefully formed, the Ministers may justly be proud.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND MR GLADSTONE.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have received the popular approbation as well as Lord Palmerston. At Queenstown, on Wednesday, Sir James Graham, who is there on an official visit, was feted, and gave an explanation of the policy of the Administration which must satisfy both the lovers of peace and the defenders of the national honour. He said:—"Though connected intimately with the naval profession, which is a profession of arms, I am certain I speak the sense of my colleagues when I say that by such preparations it is our earnest desire to preserve the peace of Europe—to take care that the faith of treaties be religiously observed—to see that no meddling interference take place with the domestic concerns of foreign countries; and, above all, to see that the honour, the interests, and the commerce of the United Kingdom be maintained in every part of the world—in the most distant seas to which our commerce and our flag have access. It is in the spirit of peace that these preparations are made; and I am confident that so long as Lord Aberdeen presides over the councils of the Sovereign every effort will be made in the spirit of peace to maintain the honour and character of the country." He could say also that he had "met with an assembly of Irishmen without distinction of party or creed;" and all had joined in doing honour to him as a member of the Government. Mr Gladstone has had bestowed on him the freedom of Edinburgh and the freedom of Inverness and Dingwall. He has not yet addressed his fellow-citizens of Edinburgh, but he has spoken at Dingwall and Inverness, and at both places was received with much approbation. The Right Honourable Gentleman was earnest and eloquent in describing the present Ministry as depending less "on party organisation" than preceding Ministries, as "united by an honourable bond," and as taking office "to defend, complete, and seal that great work of commercial reform, the extension of which has been the main characteristic of the last ten years." Mr Gladstone also describes the Ministers as directing their "most anxious efforts towards the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of those who want strength to protect themselves, and the people as thoughtfully confiding in the Ministers. The time," he said, "is happily past when an ignorant eagerness for war could take possession of masses of the community. The heavy burden which war entails on posterity is the least of its evils; it is the effusion of human blood, the dissolution of domestic ties, the letting loose of a moral scourge over a country, which impose an absolute obligation on Governments and statesmen to avoid it at the cost of any sacrifice short of duty and honour." This is the principle which has guided the Government throughout the negotiation of the last few months; and by this rule they would still act, knowing that it was with individuals as with nations—that a war might be very popular at its commencement, which would be very hateful at its close." In the North, in the West, and in the South of Scotland, and in the South of Ireland, wherever Ministers have had an opportunity of showing themselves, they have been well received; and we can with perfect truth say, that the Coalition Cabinet is popular in every part of the Empire.

MORE COMBINATIONS.—THE SEAMEN.

There are, it is said, 9,583 seamen enrolled in the Seamen's Union of the north-eastern ports, and, without asking the assent of the shipowners, they propose to make regulations for the navigation of ships. The Legislature having abolished one navigation law because it was injurious, they enact another. On the 1st of October the seamen of the north-eastern ports intend asking an advance to 6l per voyage in the coal trade to London, and we presume, if the advance be not conceded, they mean to strike, and freeze London and the Empire into submission by stopping the supply of coals. The Seamen's United Friendly Association propose, on the same day, to put "the following resolutions into force"—(the Emperor Nicholas could not issue an ukase more magisterially, or expect it to be more implicitly obeyed):—

Hamburg and all ports on the Elbe and Weser, to be one voyage and a half, and the wages thereto to be not less than 6l per voyage.

Amsterdam and all ports in Holland to be one voyage and a third, and the wages thereto to be ruled by the rates in the coasting voyages.

Dieppe, in France, to be one voyage and a third, and the wages to be ruled as above.

Any vessel loading a cargo of coals at any of the north-east ports of England, and proceeding to any port in the English Channel, and discharging her cargo, and proceeding thence to a loading port in the Bristol Channel, and there taking in a cargo of coals or iron, and proceeding to any port of the Continent between the river Elbe and Brest, and returning in ballast to a coal-loading port on the north-east coast of England, to be considered three voyages and a half, and the wages to be ruled by the coasting voyages.

That the wages for the American, Baltic, and White Sea trade, be 4l per month and small stores, and 3s 6d per day per man until articles are signed, providing that the employer should request the seamen to perform duty on board such ship, but after the articles are signed such claims shall cease.

That the wages for the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and South American trade be 3l 10s per month and small stores, and to be paid per day as above, if requested to do duty on board of such ship, until the articles are signed by the crew, and then such claims to cease.

We, the members of the Seamen's United Friendly Association, do give,

notice to our employers, that on and after the 1st of October, 1853, the following alterations will take place—namely, after the arrival of a ship at a coal-loading port on the north-east coast of England, and being moored to the satisfaction of the employer, such voyage or voyages will be considered to be duly performed; and providing that a vessel be lying for a freight, or legal turn of coals, and the employer requests the crew to perform any duty on board of such vessel, the said crew shall be paid at the rate of 3s 6d per day until such ship be moved and placed under her loading berth, and the articles be signed, from which period such claim shall cease.

The Association will carefully take all the trouble of dealing with the seamen off the shipowners' hands, and settle for him, without any higgling, what wages he is to give them. The Association prescribes the sum which the owners are to give:—6l per man for a voyage to London, and 9l per man (though he be a mere swabber, and not worth his salt) for a voyage to Hamburg, the Elbe, or the Weser. With great nicety, worthy of the authors of the sliding scale, certain trips are declared to be a voyage and a half, or a voyage and a third. In a similar manner, and with similar gradations, the wages are settled for going to America, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and all other parts. The seamen have no intention of making a bargain with the shipowners—they settle the whole matter by their own will. They merely condescend to give notice, that on a certain day certain alterations, which they specify, will take place. Without, like the Parliament, admitting the public to their deliberations and discussions, they say that on and after the 1st of October next the following regulations will take place, and of course must be obeyed. Universal suffrage has been objected to as giving the lower classes of society as much influence as the higher; this, however, is an example of a class—certainly not the highest—making laws for the rest. The fancy of Shakespeare is outdone:—the servants dictate to the masters, and the employed dispose of the property of the employers.

This, however, is not all. The seamen not only prescribe how much wages the employers are to pay, but the minimum number of men they must employ. The police regulations of Paris, which preclude economy of labour by compelling the master baker to employ journeymen in proportion to the quantity of flour he bakes—the Emperor of the French fixing a maximum price above which the baker must not sell the loaf, whatever he pays for the flour—are the counterparts of the seamen's regulations. The United Friendly Association say:—

That the following manning scale having been uniformly adopted by all ports, the members of this Association strictly adhere thereto:—

54 tons register, and under 112 tons register, master, mate, 1 seaman and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 112 tons register and under 154, master, mate, 2 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 154 tons register, and under 196, master, mate, 3 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 196 tons register, and under 238, master, mate, 4 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 238 tons register, and under 280, master, mate, 5 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 280 tons register, and under 322, master, mate, 6 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 322 tons register, and under 364, master, mate, 7 seamen and 2 boys, or 1 man in lieu of 2 boys; 364 tons register, master, mate, 8 seamen and 2 boys, and an additional man for every 80 register tons over and above the 364 tons.

If this be carried out by the United Friendly Association, we see no reason why the agricultural labourers should not form a similar combination, and prescribe to the landlords and farmers, by an iron rule, how many men, women, and children they must employ per acre, and what must be the rate of wages of each, without any regard to proximity to the market, the nature of the land in cultivation, the possibility or not of getting the work done by machinery, or to any of the circumstances which might make more or fewer hands requisite. Within a very few years, great improvements have been made in the mode of working ships, so that they can be managed by fewer men. In fact, American ships, from having better contrivances than English ships, not long ago employed fewer men in proportion to their tonnage. We may not unreasonably expect further improvements, while it is certain that as ships increase in size, they do not require an additional man for every 80 registered tons over and above 364, whom the seamen say shall be taken. This is the old system of restrictions under a new form, enacted by new hands. It is another mode of giving bounties for the production of seamen. It is dictated by the spirit of Mr George F. Young, or some other irreclaimable Protectionist. It is a direction to capitalists how they are to employ at least a part of their capital. Adam Smith thought that assuming such a power was folly in any statesman, but the "United Friendly Association" regard it as the sum of wisdom. Though society is ever growing and defying in its growth the regulations of Parliament, the seamen in their omnipotence are to regulate a great part of it. Connecting their conduct with the conduct of the weavers and spinners and winders, there is something truly alarming in these combinations of classes and cliques—of trades and mysteries—to give laws to other men. It is intolerance and tyranny of the worst kind. It interferes with no fancy creed, no mere sentiment, no distant expectation, but with the present and every-day business of life, which must be carried on or men will perish. It is the ugly reflection of former navigation laws and sliding scales—the return stroke of the old Protectionist—the continuation, by seamen, of an erroneous system which an enlightened public opinion has for ever banished from our general legislation. These widespread combinations to produce a given result by organisation and enforced regulations, though they cannot long hold together,

and cannot possibly in the end serve the purpose of the combiners or even effect the object proposed, are, nevertheless, for society full of danger. It has not now to learn that it may suffer more from the delusions and combinations of ignorant and not ill-meaning classes, than from the deliberate wickedness of individuals.

How such a combination as that of the United Association of Seamen is to be met is difficult to see. The law can scarcely reach it; for while these men object to the employment of foreigners in English ships, foreign shipping is open to them. They man American ships, and can find employment in the shipping of almost all nations. Just now their services are much needed. Coals and corn are alike dear, and trade requires an immense quantity of tonnage. They may possibly, if coercion be used, do much of the work of English shipmasters under other flags, and inflict a permanent injury on our shipowners. From coercion, too, the public is already suffering. The seamen, long exposed to it, now retort it, using it as it has been applied to them to attain their own ends. The abominable practice of impressment has long vitiated every portion of our marine, and the community cannot avoid paying the penalty of the arbitrary habits it has adopted towards the seamen, and encouraged in them. Their present conduct is the rebound of the conduct of the State; and, as medical men find the after consequences of a fever more difficult to deal with than the active paroxysm, so we are afraid that these results of old injustice will be full of danger, not easily avoided.

From the number of persons who belong to the Association, and from the present great demand for ships, we regard this as an extremely important as well as delicate matter, and feel diffident in expressing an opinion as to what the shipowners should do. Yet they cannot allow the Association to dictate to them in this despotic manner. The mode of proceeding adopted by the Association seems a bar to compromise and even to negotiation. The men dictate the rate of wages to be paid, and the number of them to be employed. The public and the Government will zealously support the shipowners in resisting such inordinate pretensions. It will be open to them to exclude every member of the Association from their service, to offer ample encouragement to foreign seamen, and to all kinds of watermen and land men who may be willing to serve them. At all events, the combination must be resisted and overcome, unless society is now to fall a prey to the struggles of organised trades to extort by force those rewards from others which Nature bestows only on peaceful industry. The old Protectionist laws were aptly illustrated by monkeys quarrelling over a dish of food which should have most, and destroying more than they consumed, and more than would suffice for them all. But combinations of labourers, and contests between them and employers, will be even more destructive than Protectionist laws. The evil, however, will be too sharp to last long.

IRELAND.—FAIRS AND MARKETS.

We thought that all the grievances of Ireland had been so thoroughly explored and recounted that it would be impossible to find a new one. We were mistaken. Fairs and markets are a real practical evil, not now indeed noticed for the first time, but after a long abeyance again stalking forth arrayed in all the right of complaint. About 25 years ago, when the Irish were not so deeply engaged in political agitation as latterly, and when the bulk of the people attending to their own interest rather than to the interest of the State, following the prime wisdom of looking at that which lay before them, there was a general organised resistance to market tolls, and on the east side of the island most of the tolls were abolished by force. In the western part of the island they were not so seriously assailed, and they remained. The agitation which put them down began in Meath and Kildare, but extended not into Connaught, nor far into Munster. The subject since then has been almost forgotten, though, according to statements made in Parliament, there were 2,016 such tolls levied in the country, and yielded their owners 500,000l a year. Committees and Commissioners inquired into the subject, and recommended legislation, but none took place. Latterly the public spirit of Ireland has been otherwise engaged, and the Parliament has left the evils of tolls, markets, and fairs to be redressed in some future season of leisure.

From the time of James I. it was customary to grant by letters patent the privilege of holding fairs and markets, and levying tolls on the articles sold in them; but for the last sixteen years the Crown has very properly, but only within that period, refrained from exercising this noxious privilege, and refused to bestow new powers to levy new tolls. At present, according to the report of two Commissioners appointed by Lord Eglinton last September to inquire into the subject, there are 249 towns and villages in Ireland in which markets are held, and fairs are held at 1,297. In 610 instances no patents can be discovered for authorising the holding of markets or fairs, and in 427 the markets or fairs are held on different days from those specified in the grants. Some half-a-dozen markets are held under special Acts of Parliament. If not in these latter, in the majority of the others some strange abuses still exist. In Galway by Act of Parliament, and in Cork by the authority of prescription, tolls are still collected on all things entering the towns, similar to the practice of our

own good city. The tolls in Galway yield somewhere about 1,700*l* a year, and are described as a tax on the surrounding agriculturists to defray local expenses. In Cork the tax, when levied on cattle not killed in the town, is returned. The tolls yield the Corporation net about 2,800*l* a year, and are collected at an expense of something like 40 per cent. They take from the people about 4,000*l*, and put about 2,800*l* into the pockets of the Corporation. The toll-payers are much complained of if they do not obey the law, but the toll-owners in general wholly disregard it. They are required by Geo. III., 57, cap. 108, to exhibit a table of the tolls demanded, painted legibly on a board; but the provisions of the Act are very imperfectly observed. To fulfil them is the exception—to disregard them is the rule. Let us quote a specimen also of existing tolls:—

In one town we visited (say the Commissioners) the toll on corn was an *ad valorem* charge, being 2 per cent. on the value of the article sold; and in another, the toll on frieze was "3d to the crown value," or five per cent. We also found that a toll in kind was claimed on several toll boards, such as at "Gort," one-sixtieth part of all corn sold, and at Skibbereen, "one-sixteenth part of all meal or potatoes sold;" but although these charges are allowed to remain on the boards, the toll levied is generally a fixed charge in money, which does not vary with the price of the article. In several places custom is charged on fowl, eggs, butter, milk, fish, apples, and small quantities of provisions brought into market, by countrywomen in baskets in their hands, even though such articles be not enumerated in the schedule. For instance, the stockings that girls carry to market for sale are subject to tollage. At Gort, a poor woman carrying a bundle of straw on her back, which she sold for 4d, was charged 1d toll. In Skibbereen, a woman bringing in three fish to sell on a Sunday morning, was stopped, and one of her fish seized by the toll-collector, because she was unable to pay 1d, the toll demanded, although the value of the fish was only about 1s. These exactions, oftentimes wholly unauthorized by law, on small articles of food, are particularly galling, and a most unprofitable wrong, as they rarely do more than cover the expense of collection. In Mallow, the toll collector (an old woman, who could neither read nor write) informed us that the largest amount she ever collected in one day on these small commodities, all of which are sold in the public street, was 5s, and it frequently does not exceed 1s 8d.

The enforcement of these market tolls is not confined to the market days, but they are levied in many places on every day in the week (which is manifestly illegal) and in some places even on Sunday. Toll, moreover, is frequently charged two or three times in one day on the same article—first on entering the market, when sold in a large quantity; and then, again, on being retailed, a fresh toll is charged, when a sale of the separate portions takes place. A cartload of furniture, for example, consisting of common wooden chairs and stools, is charged 6d tollage, and each article after being purchased is compelled to pay an additional toll. The same occurs with fish, apples, and any other articles which are first sold in bulk, and then divided.

Many other illegal charges are imposed. Such extortions are generally practised on the poorest and most ignorant classes, who are peculiarly unprotected, and quite unable to seek redress by legal proceedings; besides, they are collected in a coarse and offensive manner by the toll-gatherers, who are often persons of the lowest class, and of bad character; and who, perhaps, exasperated by the reluctance with which their demands are paid, often enforce them with brutal violence. Women even are not safe from their outrages, but are often roughly handled, and their persons searched in an indecent manner for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have any small articles, such as eggs or butter, concealed under their clothes. It is also a common practice to impound some article of dress belonging to the women in the morning, on their entering the town, as a pledge to secure the payment of the toll when they have sold their goods.

Toll is also frequently levied on articles expressly forbidden by Act of Parliament, such as 1d per load on turf, at Tipperary; and frequently the collectors appear to disregard all Acts of Parliament, and schedules of tolls; and (as has been already observed) without confining themselves to the prescribed days, insist on levying exorbitant toll on every day in the week. An instance was given in evidence at Roscrea, of the collector demanding 4d toll on a goat, which was sold, and only produced 2s 6d. The purchaser refused to pay, on the ground that there was no such charge on the schedule. The collector seized the goat, and insisted on his right to exact the charge of 4d, as he asserted that the goat came under the head of "horned cattle."

Such multiplied and petty vexations would drive a resolute people, accustomed to trust one another, into rebellion: they seem only to have given the poor Irish cunning, and inspired them with a disposition to cheat as they were cheated. For their payments they seem to get little advantage. At most of the "Irish markets" "the filth, the confusion, nay, the actual danger are great." "Women and children thrown down, the passengers obstructed by horses and cows, sheep and pigs, all indiscriminately mixed up together, or by the stall of an apple-woman, or the covered standing of some little vender of calico and ribbands, who has erected his temporary shelter in the thoroughfare, whilst at every outlet, toll-collectors, armed with bludgeons, are clamouring and enforcing their obnoxious claims, are their conspicuous features." They pay heavily without receiving value in return. The whole system has been one of pettifogging extortion, sanctioned or even ordained by the State; and, however bad the Irish may be, they are certainly not worse than the system.

But where there are regulations they seem to be made against the peasant seller. The 25th George II. orders that all grain and flour shall be sold and delivered by weight—the weight avoirdupois, 14 lbs to the stone, standing weight, with an even and equal beam. The Commissioners did not, however, meet with a single instance of corn being weighed by an equal and even beam. It was always down weight, involving a loss to the seller of from 2 lbs to 7 lbs. Again, a small weight is not allowed for, and, though there is no general rule, less than 7 lbs usually goes for nothing, and every 6 lbs over a quarter of a hundred is seized by the buyer. Then there are deductions for beamage, or the use of scales, and other trifles, which are frequently equivalent to a thirtieth part of the commodity sold. In some cases, as to butter, it amounts to one-seventh. A large deduction from the

announced price must always be made to form a correct opinion of what the farmer receives for butter, corn, potatoes, &c. To poor and small farmers, helpless like the Irish peasantry, except when they can have recourse to the shillalah, such vexatious little exactions are extremely irritating.

The merchants, it is admitted and stated, are always trying to cheat the farmer, and generally succeed, and the farmer also try to cheat the merchants. They soak their butter casks in ditch water to make them weigh more. They do not hold to their bargains if they can make anything by breaking them. Two sets of weights are in common use, one for buying and the other for selling. It is customary to call out one weight, and enter another. In some cases the only weights were men and women, who were nominal hundreds or half hundreds. Though the cheating is mutual, the advantages seem to rest on the side of the town dealers; and it may be taken as a proof, we apprehend, of the folly of dishonesty, notwithstanding the sanction given by the Commissioners to the popular notion that dishonesty thrives and can drive honest men out of the market, that the towns of Ireland have not been prosperous. Fraud—petty, vexatious, ruinous fraud—seems there the rule, and it has prevented the towns from becoming opulent and populous. It is one source of contention between the townspeople and the peasants. It often makes the latter idle, and keeps them poor. They are of course bad customers to the townspeople, and mutual frauds strangle the prosperity of both.

Though the system be petty in individual instances, it is extensive. At almost every one of the 349 towns, and at almost every one of the 1,297 fairs, such practices prevail. The considerations for which the tolls and the privileges of establishing markets were conceded were originally objectionable, but the duties they carried with them are rarely performed. Remembering the other vexatious restrictions to which the Irish were, and still are to some extent subjected, and adding to them this system of tolls and frauds, they seem to have been more minutely, if not more ingeniously tormented, than Poles or Hungarians. These petty market torments are goods in Irish life which perpetually generate moral fevers. Either the Government should not interfere in such matters, and should in no case hand the people over to be plundered by the most selfish and rudest of themselves, or it should place all the markets entirely under the control of the constabulary, and everywhere provide proper places for buying and selling, and scales and weights, and market officers, &c., &c. As the latter duties seem impossible of due performance, and might place the Government under the necessity of sometimes providing, as in France, corn to be sold as well as a place to sell it in, the Government should as speedily as possible withdraw all these obnoxious privileges, and encourage the people to provide markets for themselves. When all are placed on an equal and fair footing, doing their business with some publicity, mutual interest will soon teach them mutual honesty. The facts collected by the Commissioners are extremely valuable, though there will be differences of opinion as to the remedies they propose.

THE UNIFORM PENNY STAMP.

THE STAMP ACT.

A DOUBT has been expressed by a correspondent whether the same penny stamp which may be used for a draft, cheque, or bill, on demand, and payable "to order," will not also be sufficient to cover a receipt for the money which it represents; and that such a receipt written on the back of such a stamped cheque or bill, will be a legal receipt for the payment of the debt which it is intended to discharge.

This is a point which requires some explanation. In the schedule to the Stamp Act, which we now publish, it will be seen that the two stamps, though of the same amount, are entirely separate and distinct. The first is:—"For any draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order on demand, one penny;" to which there is an exemption in favour of drafts to bearer on demand, now by law exempt from duty:—that is, for cheques drawn to bearer only, and within the prescribed legal distance from the bank. The second is, "For receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money amounting to 2*l* and upwards, one penny;" and by the law as it stands, and which is not in this respect altered, a discharge of a debt by means of a bill of exchange or cheque is deemed a payment in money, and a receipt stamp is equally required for the discharge of a debt in any of these modes.

As the law now stands, if a debt is discharged by a bill of exchange or by a cheque, a stamp according to the old rate is required upon any receipt which will be a legal discharge of such debt. But so far as the payment of the bill of exchange itself is concerned when presented for payment, a receipt upon the back is a sufficient evidence of its payment. But there is here a distinction between the receipt given to the debtor in the first instance, which discharges his debt by means of a bill of exchange, and the acknowledgment of the payment of that bill at maturity:—in the one case a stamp is required, in the other it is not.

This distinction will still exist. If you draw a bill or cheque "to order" on demand on a penny stamp, such stamp will only

be in lieu of the much higher *ad valorem* stamp now chargeable upon bills of two months or under; and any receipt given for the payment of a debt discharged in that manner will require to be upon a *penny receipt stamp*; but on the payment of such order or cheque, the receipt to the banker, if required, may be written on the back, as is at present done in the case of all bills of exchange. Thus, if the same cheques on demand, drawn payable "to order," or "to bearer," beyond the legal distance, were intended also to carry upon the back a receipt for the discharge of a debt, it would require *one penny stamp* in the former capacity, and *another* in its latter quality as a legal receipt. But when cheques are used, which are exempt from stamp, then *one penny stamp* would entitle them to be used as receipts.

There is one point more to be stated. The following copy of a letter from the Board of Inland Revenue to a commercial firm, in reply to a query upon the subject, shows that acknowledgments by the General Post in certain cases are exempt from Stamp duty:—

(COPY.)

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, Sept. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to state, in reply to the question submitted, that the recent Act (16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 59) imposing a duty of one penny on receipts from the 10th October next, continues the exemption from the receipt duty contained in the Act 55 Geo. 3, cap. 134, in favour of "letters by the General Post, acknowledging the safe arrival of any bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other securities for money."—I am, gentlemen, yr obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. KNOLL.

Messrs Maclellan and Sons,

SUBSTANCE OF THE ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN STAMP DUTIES, AND TO GRANT OTHERS IN LIEU THEREOF.

From and after the 10th day of October, 1853, the several stamp duties now payable in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, for or in respect of the several instruments, matters, and things described in the Schedule to this Act annexed, shall respectively cease and determine, and shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu and instead thereof there shall be paid in and throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same respectively in the Schedule.

The duties of one penny by this Act granted on receipts and on drafts or orders for the payment of money respectively may be denoted either by a stamp impressed upon the paper whereon any such instrument is written or by an adhesive stamp affixed thereto, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall provide stamps of both descriptions for the purpose of denoting the said duties.

Where an adhesive stamp shall be used, the person by whom such receipt shall be given shall, before the instrument shall be delivered out of his power, cancel or obliterate the stamp so used, by writing thereon his name or the initial letters of his name, so and in such a manner as to show clearly and distinctly that such stamp has been made use of; any person who shall give any discharge with any adhesive stamp, and shall not *bona fide* in manner aforesaid effectively cancel or obliterate such stamp, shall forfeit the sum of 10*l*.

Fraudulently removing from any paper whereon any receipt or any draft or order shall be written any adhesive stamp, or any fraudulent act, contrivance, or device whatever, not specially provided for by this or some other Act of Parliament, with intent or design to defraud Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, of any duty by this Act, incur a penalty of 20*l*.

Every person who shall agree to make, or shall receive any premium or valuable consideration for making, any assurance upon lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon lives, shall within one calendar month after the payment or giving of any such premium or consideration, make out or sign upon paper, duly stamped, a policy of such assurance or insurance, and have the same ready to be delivered to the party entitled thereto, and shall upon demand deliver the same to him, or in default in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit the sum of 50*l*.

Every person who at the time of the payment or giving of any such premium or consideration shall be a managing director or secretary to or other principal officer of any society or company receiving any such premium or consideration, shall be deemed to be a person making or agreeing to make such assurance or insurance, and shall be subject and liable to this penalty.

Articles of clerkship to attorneys of the County Palatine Courts may be stamped for admission of the clerk into superior courts on payment of the additional duty only.

Additional inventories in Scotland, to be chargeable with additional duty only.

License granted to any spiritual person to perform divine service in any building, approved by the Bishop in lieu of any church or chapel whilst the same is under repair or is rebuilding, or in any building so approved for the convenience of the inhabitants of a parish resident at a distance from the church or consecrated chapel, shall be chargeable with any stamp duty.

Where property is sold subject to any mortgage, the mortgage money to be deemed part of the purchase money, whether agreed to be paid by the purchaser or not.

Where property is sold in consideration of a redeemable annuity, the redemption money to be deemed purchase money.

Counterparts of leases not required to be impressed with a particular stamp for denoting or testifying the payment of the stamp duty chargeable on the original lease.

When any deed or instrument shall be presented to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and the fee of 10*s* shall be paid to them for their opinion as to the stamp duty with which such deed or in-

strument in their judgment is chargeable, the said commissioners are now required to assess and charge the stamp duty on such deed or instrument, and, on the same being duly stamped, to impress thereon a particular stamp to signify and denote that the full amount of stamp duty with which such deed or instrument is by law chargeable has been paid. And whereas the said commissioners are not authorised to impress a particular stamp upon any deed or instrument not chargeable with any stamp duty in order to denote that the same is not so chargeable; the commissioners may now adjudge deeds not liable to stamp duty, and impress thereon a particular stamp, which shall signify and denote that such deed is not chargeable with any stamp duty; and every such deed or instrument upon which the said stamp shall be impressed shall be deemed to be not so chargeable, and shall be receivable in evidence in all courts of law and equity. An appeal from the determination of the commissioners may be had.

Transfers of bonds and mortgages of public companies are exempted from stamp duty on payment of a composition.

Persons authorised by Postmaster-General may sell postage stamps, or carry same about for sale, without being subject to penalty.

No playing cards, except such as shall be *bona fide* spoiled and rendered unfit for use as playing cards in the process of manufacture, and which shall have a corner cut off, nor any cards commonly called or known as picture cards, shall be deemed to be waste cards; and no playing cards except waste cards shall be sold otherwise than in packs each pack containing fifty-two cards of the four usual suits of thirteen cards each, including an ace of spades duly stamped for denoting the duty by the said Act granted on a pack of cards, and tied up together; and any person selling or keeping for sale any playing cards, not being a pack of cards as aforesaid, and the same not being *bona fide* waste cards within the meaning of this Act, shall, for every pack, parcel, or separate quantity of cards so sold or kept for sale, forfeit, if he be not a licensed maker, the sum of 10*l*, and if he shall be a licensed maker the sum of 20*l*.

Officers of Inland Revenue exempted from serving public offices.

Stamps rendered useless by this Act at any time within six calendar months after the commencement of this Act may be cancelled, and allowance made for the same, as in the case of spoiled stamps.

Provided always that any draft or order drawn upon a banker for a sum of money payable to order on demand which shall, when presented for payment, purport to be endorsed by the person to whom the same shall be drawn payable, shall be a sufficient authority to such banker to pay the amount of such draft or order to the bearer thereof; and it shall not be incumbent on such banker to prove that such endorsement, or any subsequent endorsement, was made by or under the direction or authority of the person to whom the said draft or order was or is made payable either by the drawer or any endorser thereof.

All the several sums of money and duties and composition for duties granted and made payable in Ireland by the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-two, and not repealed by any subsequent Act, and also all duties now payable in lieu or instead of any of the said duties which may have been so repealed, shall be and the same are hereby continued and made perpetual.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO BY THIS ACT.

	Duty.
Apprenticeship and Clerkship.—Indenture, or other instrument or writing, containing the covenants, articles, or agreements for or relating to the service of any apprentice, clerk, or servant, who shall be put or placed to or with any master or mistress, or to or with any new master or mistress, either by assignment, transfer, or turn-over, or upon the death, absence, or incapacity of the former master or mistress, or otherwise, to learn any profession, trade, or employment, whatsoever (except articles of clerkship or apprenticeship to any attorney, solicitor, or other person, in order to admission in any court, or in any office in any court), or any writing whatever (except as aforesaid) whereby any such assignment, transfer, or turn-over may be effectuated or ascertained:—Where no sum of money or other matter or thing shall be paid, given, assigned, or conveyed, or be secured to be paid, given, assigned, or conveyed to or for the use or benefit of the master or mistress, with or in respect of any apprentice, clerk, or servant	2 6
Debiture or certificate for entitling any person to receive any drawback of any duty or duties, or part of any duty or duties of customs or excise, or any bounty payable out of the revenue of customs or excise, for or in respect of any goods, wares, or merchandise, exported or shipped to be exported from any part of the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea:—Where the drawback or bounty to be received shall not exceed 10 <i>l</i>	1 0
Where the same shall exceed 10 <i>l</i> and not exceed 50 <i>l</i> ...	2 6
And where the same shall exceed 50 <i>l</i>	5 0
Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearer or to order, on demand	0 1
And the following instruments shall be deemed and taken to be drafts or orders for the payment of money within the intent and meaning of this Act, and of any Act or Acts relating to the stamp duties on bills of exchange, drafts, or orders, and shall be chargeable accordingly with the stamp duties imposed by this Act or any such Act or Acts, viz:—All documents or writings usually termed letters of credit, or whereby any person to whom any such document or writing is or is intended to be delivered or sent shall be entitled, or be intended to be entitled to have credit with, or in account with, or to draw upon any other person for, or to receive from such other person any sum of money therein mentioned.	

EXEMPTIONS FROM THE DUTIES ON DRAFTS OR ORDERS.

All drafts or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, drawn upon any banker or bankers, now by law exempt from stamp duty.

All letters of credit, whether in sets or not, sent by persons in the United Kingdom to persons abroad authorising drafts on the United Kingdom.

Policy of assurance or insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives:—Where the sum insured shall not exceed 500*l*; then for every 50*l*, and any fractional part of 50*l*..... 0 6
And where it shall exceed 500*l*, and shall not exceed 1,000*l*; then for every 100*l*, and any fractional part of 100*l*..... 1 0
And where it shall exceed 1,000*l*; then for every 1,000*l*, and any fractional part of 1,000*l*..... 10 0

Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money amounting to 2*l* or upwards..... 0 1

EXEMPTION.

Receipts given for money deposited in any bank, or in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for, whether with interest or not; provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: provided always that this exemption shall not extend to receipts or acknowledgements for sums paid or deposited for or upon letters of allotment of shares or in respect of calls upon any scrip or shares of or in any joint stock or other company or proposed or intended company, which said last-mentioned receipts or acknowledgements, by whomsoever given, shall be liable to the duty by this Act charged on receipts.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The *New York Shipping and Commercial List* for September 11, publishes the following statement of the Cotton Crop for the year ending August 31, 1853:—

	Bales.	Total.	1852.
NEW ORLEANS.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	1,378,235		
Coastwise.....	263,695		
Burnt at New Orleans.....	70,000		
Stock, 1st September, 1853.....	10,522		
	1,675,505		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1852.....	9,758		
Received from Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama.....	62,319		
Received from Florida.....	7,865		
Received from Texas.....	14,685		
	94,628		
	1,580,875		1,373,464
ALABAMA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	345,930		
Coastwise.....	195,271		
Consumed in Mobile.....	1,239		
Stock, 1st September, 1853.....	7,516		
	549,956		
Deduct—Wrecked Cotton returned.....	2,530		
Received from Texas.....	78		
Stock, 1st September, 1852.....	2,919		
	4,927		
	545,029		549,440
TEXAS.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	16,346		
Coastwise.....	69,333		
Stock, 1st September, 1853.....	498		
	86,167		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1852.....	317		
	85,790		64,052
FLORIDA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	54,397		
Coastwise.....	128,007		
Stock in Apalachicola, 1st September, 1853.....	523		
	179,927		
Deduct—Stock in Apalachicola, 1st September, 1852.....	451		
	179,476		188,492
GEORGIA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports—Uplands.....	133,565		
Sea Islands.....	6,731		
Coastwise—Uplands.....	194,727		
Sea Islands.....	6,140		
Stock in Savannah, 1st September, 1853.....	5,150		
Stock in Augusta, 1st September, 1853.....	7,834		
	356,147		
Deduct—Stock in Savannah and Augusta, 1st September, 1852.....	6,687		
	349,490		335,714
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Export from CHARLESTON—To Foreign Ports—Uplands.....	279,961		
Sea Islands.....	17,848		
Coastwise—Uplands.....	166,649		
Sea Islands.....	2,128		
Burnt at Charleston.....	225		
Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1854.....	15,186		
	482,037		
Export from GEORGETOWN—To Northern Ports, &c.....	5,000		
	487,037		
Deduct—Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1852.....	11,146		
Received from Savannah.....	12,688		
	23,834		
	463,203		476,614
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	none		
Coastwise.....	23,496		
	23,496		16,240
VIRGINIA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	none		
Coastwise, and Manufactured (taken from the Ports).....	25,833		
Stock, 1st September, 1853.....	400		
	26,233		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1852.....	450		
	25,783		20,520
Received at Boston by New York and Erie Canal.....			175
— New York by New York and Erie Railroad.....			640
— At Baltimore and Philadelphia, overland.....			9,100
			9,915
Total Crop of the United States.....	3,262,882		3,015,029
Increase from last year.....	bales 247,853		
Increase from year before.....	907,625		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROWTH.

Crop of—	Bales.	Crop of—	Bales.
1852—3.....	3,262,882	1837—8.....	1,501,497
1851—2.....	2,915,029	1836—7.....	1,422,930
1850—1.....	2,855,257	1835—6.....	1,360,725
1849—50.....	2,096,706	1834—5.....	1,354,320
1848—9.....	2,728,596	1833—4.....	1,306,394
1847—8.....	2,947,634	1832—3.....	1,070,488
1846—7.....	1,778,651	1831—2.....	967,477
1845—6.....	2,100,537	1830—1.....	1,038,848
1844—5.....	2,394,503	1819—30.....	976,846
1843—4.....	2,020,409	1829—9.....	857,744
1842—3.....	2,378,875	1827—8.....	720,803
1841—2.....	1,683,574	1826—7.....	957,281
1840—1.....	1,694,945	1825—6.....	720,027
1839—40.....	2,177,835	1824—5.....	599,249
1838—9.....	1,360,532	1823—4.....	500,158

Exports to Foreign Ports, from September 1, 1852, to August 31, 1853.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	To P'n Ports.	To Other.	Total.
New Orleans..bales	922,086	211,526	95,625	149,038	12,367	1,370,265
Mobile.....	237,292	87,824	6,447	12,367	—	343,930
Texas.....	8,617	6,542	4,387	—	—	19,546
Florida.....	43,768	5,565	5,124	—	—	54,457
Georgia.....	122,492	15,059	3,481	1,864	—	142,896
South Carolina.....	191,306	59,803	19,319	27,682	—	297,809
North Carolina.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltimore.....	175	—	471	—	—	646
Philadelphia.....	3,514	—	—	137	—	3,651
New York.....	207,847	40,910	32,720	2,763	—	284,240
Boston.....	3,023	—	1,992	335	—	5,350
Grand Total.....	1,736,960	426,728	171,176	193,636	184,647	2,528,400
Total last year.....	1,668,749	421,375	168,875	184,647	—	2,443,646
Increase.....	68,111	5,353	2,301	9,989	—	84,754

CONSUMPTION.

Total Crop of the United States, as before stated..... 3,262,882

Add—Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st Sept. 1853:—

In the Southern Ports.....	31,098
In the Northern Ports.....	60,078
	91,176

Makes a supply of..... 3,354,058

Deduct therefrom—The Export to Foreign Ports..... 2,528,400

Less, Foreign included..... 1,855

2,824,753

Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1853:—

In the Southern Ports.....	47,499
In the Northern Ports.....	88,144
	135,643

Burnt at New York, Charleston, and New Orleans..... 20,861

2,603,049

Taken for home use..... 671,009

QUANTITY CONSUMED BY AND IN THE HANDS OF MANUFACTURERS,

	1852—3	1851—2	1850—1	1849—50	1848—9	1847—8	1846—7	1845—6	1844—5	1843—4	1842—3	1841—2	1840—1	1839—40
North of Virginia.....	671,009	603,029	404,108	487,769	515,039	531,772	427,967	422,597	389,006	346,744	320,129	367,680	297,288	236,193
South of Virginia.....	276,018	246,065	222,540	226,733	216,885	196,413	194,412	173,600	162,142	157,512	118,853	120,582	120,582	149,516

We give below our usual table of the amount of cotton consumed in the States South and West of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. We have increased the estimate, as a whole, from the year previous, being satisfied that our figures for the consumption "On the Ohio, &c.," have heretofore been considerably too low, while on the other hand, for some other parts of the country they are slightly reduced, as it is well known that less mills have been in operation the past year than the previous year; but give it only for what it purports to be, an estimate, which we believe approximates correctness. Thus:—

	Quantity Consumed, 1852	Quantity Consumed, 1853
North Carolina.....	20,000	16,000
South Carolina.....	10,000	10,000
Georgia.....	20,000	20,000
Alabama.....	5,000	5,000
Tennessee.....	5,000	5,000
On the Ohio, &c.....	30,000	16,000
Total to Sept. 1.....	90,000	75,000
Total to Sept. 1, 1851.....	60,000	107,500
— 1849.....	110,000	75,000

To which, if we add the stocks in the interior towns, &c., the quantity burnt in the interior, and that lost on its way to market, to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, the aggregate will show very nearly the amount raised in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 3,360,000 bales, against 3,100,000 for the year 1851-2, and 2,450,000 for the year before.

During the year just closed there was received here 640 bales from Louisville by way of the New York and Erie Railroad, and 7,000 at Baltimore, and 2,100 at Philadelphia, overland, from the West, nearly, if not quite all of which, it is believed, came from Tennessee. This last item we have of late years omitted from our annual statement of the cotton crop, owing to its insignificance, but the increased facilities of transportation afforded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having rendered this a favourite route for shipments from Tennessee, &c., the amount coming from that quarter the past year has largely increased, and we have now added it in another place to the crop of the country.

The quantity of new cotton received at the shipping ports up to the 1st inst. amounted to 716 bales, against 5,125 bales last year.

The shipments given in this statement from Texas are those by sea only; a considerable portion of the crop of that State finds its way to market via Red River, and is included in the receipts at New Orleans.

AUSTRALIA TRADE.

At present, when so much interest attaches to the trade of Australia, the following account of the American portion of that trade, taken from the *United States Economist*, will be of interest to many readers:—

Since the discovery of the gold in Australia, the markets there have assumed an importance which has eclipsed many old countries, and which now promises to be lucrative as well to the United States as to the mother country. The arrivals and clearances between the United States and Australia in the years 1851 and 1852 were as follows:—

	Arrived from Australia		Cleared for	
	1851.	1852.	1851.	1852.
American.....	22 .. 6,381 ..	15 .. 4,367 ..	26 .. 7,832 ..	24 .. 9,318 ..
British	88 .. 26,769 ..	27 .. 6,791 ..	93 .. 22,438 ..	67 .. 16,799 ..
French	1 .. 432 ..	.. ..	6 .. 2,392 ..	.. ..
Danish	1 .. 264 ..	.. ..	2 .. 393 ..	.. ..
Peruvian	1 .. 155 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hanoverian	1 .. 57 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total.....	114 .. 33,549 ..	42 .. 11,158 ..	128 .. 33,058 ..	91 .. 26,117 ..

These figures indicate a considerable subsidence in 1852 from the excitement of 1851. The Australia trade did not appear in the official returns until 1852, in which year the exports thither were:—

Domestic goods	dols. 196,554
Foreign goods	11,513
Total exports, 1852.....	208,267

Imports not given.

During the first six months of the present year, however, this trade has received a great development, as well here as in England; and in order to give our readers some idea of its character and extent, we present the following table, from official sources, of the exports from New York since January 1:—

SHIPMENTS FROM NEW YORK TO AUSTRALIA, Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.

	Q'ty.	Value.		Q'ty.	Value.
		dols.			dols.
Woodware	7694	37,744	Beef	556	1562
Pickles	5711	35,466	Musical Instruments ..	96	3060
Preserves	405	2193	Saranparilla	40	386
Dried Fruit	1084	23506	Do.	20	127
Do.	4078	483255	Bricks	727	5755
Flour	90303	1106	Safes	127	12383
Cement	926	1196	Mats	13	931
Ship Bred	8986	37976	Coal	190	435
Do.	1400	91303	Saddlery	59	6921
Pork	3780	3727	Cigars	2874	44795
Coffee	59	673	I. E. Goods	390	16353
Ale	78	142821	Boots and Shoes	1536	61895
Hams	102998	79246	Brooms	3257	7987
Do.	581	19521	Liquors	339	1807
Butter	35062	18556	Pickled Fish	605	33812
Cheese	174403	10521	Do.	3121	17901
Lard	60463	8122	Rum	469	3242
Manuf. Tobacco	310056	72407	Brandy	7901	1898
Do.	7600	67350	Gin .....	..	1359
Furniture	4605	5565	Vinegar	329	13226
Books	45	576	Hats	519	20574
Run	31	16959	Do.	854	3905
Do.	2570	209	Syrups	1587	7936
Do.	78	43969	Carriages	64	19713
Hardware	3352	103464	Do.	126	1016
Clocks	900	37865	Axes	1640	12162
Leather Goods	381	37865	Nails	2444	3355
Gloves	12	37865	Drugs	175	5693
Stoves	2072	37865	Houses	21	3755
Laths	35060	37865	Biscuit	2190	10384
Lumber	3055921	21574	Do.	805	6313
Do.	63	2475	Candies	3790	2910
Duck	449	355	Jewels	9	4397
Do.	157	567	Hops	74	2945
Domestics	2215	488	Rice	227	1529
Herrings	488	488	Tobacco	20	9562
Oars	139	123	Tinware	38	1610
Saleratus	123	1161	Horses	29	3453
Scales	488	2185	Corn	1250	2900
Do.	30	3646	Naval Stores	1322	2309
Cards	20	2186	Ship Chandlery	200	45009
Carpet Bags	12	317	Refined Sugar	28725	..
Matches	2695	..	Sundries .....	..	..
Do.	76	..			
Clothing	79	..			
Percussion Caps	5	..			
Total.....					1932748

The item "sundries," contains an infinite variety of little articles—soap, perfumery, wheelbarrows, &c. The result is an export of nearly 2,000,000 dols in eight and a half months, and the returns from that market will, according to late advices, present a very favourable contrast to the results of adventures to California during that period, although the California market is now improving rapidly and presents better prospects. The quantity of gold received here from Australia as yet is very small. It goes to London, forming there credits on United States account, thus diminishing the quantity of California gold that would otherwise have gone forward.

From all producing countries there has prevailed a similar desire to exchange their staples for the gold of Australia. The Mauritius have sent 15,000,000 lbs of this year's sugar crop, and the imports of Australia will probably not fall short of 60,000,000 dols from all quarters. The exports from the United States for the year may reach 4,000,000 dols. The receipt of gold in London for the seven months of the year were 47,500,000 dols, and at this rate the estimated supply of goods will by no means be a surplus. The demand for, and consumption of, so large a quantity of the products of the exporting nations, by a new market so elastic as that of Australia promises to be, in exchange for an article which does not compete with the production of any other country, except California, is already producing

its legitimate influence upon labour and raw material. The effect thus far has been in England, as here in a lesser degree, to cause a demand for capital. In this port of New York we have seen the demand has been for two millions dollars of property, of which probably but little has yet been returned. Those returns will come in the shape of bills on London later in the season, when the supply of other bills will be large.

To this account of the trade of America with Australia, we must add the latest accounts we are in possession of from Australia itself. The Marlborough (Allen W. Young), from Port Phillip, has brought accounts to the 4th of July, having arrived off the Lizard in 83 days. Her advices are rather unfavourable.

The import market for goods (says the *Times*, from which we extract our information) was overstocked. With respect to provisions, a similar state of affairs seems to have approached. Sales that had been made of malt liquors to arrive had been disowned by the purchasers on various pretexts, while, as regards flour, it is said there were 50,000 barrels in the port, a great portion of which, according to some accounts, would be shipped to England. The *Eagle*, which was to sail about the beginning of July, is said to be bringing over 7,000 barrels, at a freight of about 8s per barrel. It is all sour and only fit for manufacturing purposes. Three hundred ships, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbour, and meanwhile the charge for lighterage was becoming more exorbitant, 35s per ton being demanded for free, and 40s to 45s for bonded goods. An impression seems to have prevailed in the colony that after the present arrivals future supplies might probably be only moderate, and that hence some recovery in prices might be looked for when the roads to the mines, which had for some time been impassable, should again be opened, more especially as the accounts of the gold production were very favourable, and it was understood that goods were wanted there. These hopes of a more satisfactory state of affairs cannot, however, be trusted to the same extent on this side, where the consignments sent out are known to have increased week by week uninterruptedly for more than six months since the sailing of the latest vessels that had yet reached the colony. The revenues of Victoria for the quarter just ended again showed an extraordinary augmentation, and the amount of gold shipped from Port Phillip alone from the 1st of January to the 27th of June, valued at 4l per oz, was 4,400,000l. The price of gold was 77s 6d per oz, and the rate of exchange on London was 2 premium, with an expectation that it might advance to 4 premium. In the latter case it would be more profitable to send sovereigns than bills. At the same time, large quantities of gold dust were in course of transmission.

The subjoined letter by the *Typhoon* furnishes a full and practical description of the general state of business at Port Phillip up to the 13th of June, subsequently to which date the markets continued to give way:—"The importations into this port from England and America during the past few weeks have been unprecedentedly large, and have already begun to tell upon the market. Most of the warehouses are crammed with goods, provisions, &c., and the lack of storage is daily forcing vast quantities of merchandise to hurried disposal—generally by the hammer. By this means, however, the market is being gradually relieved of many trumpery and unsuitable articles. The very large importation of American flour and breadstuffs and the accounts of large quantities yet to arrive, have caused a very considerable decline in the prices of those articles. Almost all the flour from England, and very much of that from America, arrives soured; from what cause it is not easy to determine; but very often it is attributable to bad packing and deficiency of ventilation in the holds of the vessels. Several large parcels have recently arrived in 50 lb tins, and all in beautiful condition. American may be quoted at 18l to 20l (tins), and colonial at 27l to 30l per ton. Provisions are rather lower. Manufactured goods suitable for the season find purchasers at fairly remunerative rates, as also ale, porter, and spirits. Building materials continue in great demand; but the profits of importers are most materially lessened by the heavy expenses to which their goods are subject. Besides the high rates of freight and insurance, they have to submit to the charge of lighterage from the bay, at the rate of 35s to 40s per ton, and it is difficult to obtain lighters even at these rates, and several ship agents have recently publicly intimated that they could not get them, and that consignees must engage them themselves, and be prepared to pay the 10l per day demurrage after the first ten days, of cartage in the town at 7s per one-horse load, and those who have not stores of their own, of storage at 2s 6d per ton per week. In addition to all this, their goods, if not very carefully looked after, are most unceremoniously precipitated into a sea of mud, which is almost the chief constituent part of 'the Queen's wharf.' New houses are springing up every day, and the Americans are establishing themselves here in considerable force. Adams and Co., the great American carriers, have opened a branch here. They 'carry' to every part of the world. Their operations in this quarter are likely to be very large. The wool season is, strictly speaking, 'over' here, but a few lots which have been delayed by the difficulty (still existing) of obtaining 'carriage' keep dribbling in from distant stations, where it is probable parts of some few 'clips' will be detained till after the winter. But, even after all has been brought down and shipped, it is the almost universal opinion that the export of last 'clip' will show an actual decrease as compared with that of the previous one, instead of what the English manufacturers require,—a positive increase. A very large proportion, too, of the wool this year is sent home in the grease."

It must not be forgotten that other nations and our colonies press their goods on Australia as well as the Americans and ourselves. From the Cape of Good Hope, from the Mauritius, from Singapore, as well as from most of the exporting countries of Europe, we hear of large shipments to the land of gold.

Agriculture.

RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.

With the exception of some beans, and here and there a very late piece of wheat, the harvest may be considered to be concluded; and from all the accounts we receive the results are as far from satisfactory as was anticipated. Every farmer who has thrashed any wheat is disappointed with the yield, even from crops the appearance of which when standing promised well. The sheaves, however, were universally light, betokening an indifferent yield. In one instance, on an extensive farm in Essex, the wheat crop of last year yielded an average of five quarters to the acre; this year, one of the best pieces have been thrashed and the yield has scarcely amounted to two and a half quarters per acre. Early in the week the price of wheat in Mark Lane rose 4s to 5s per quarter; but subsequently the markets have been more quiet, though still advancing. Some of the best samples sold for 80s per quarter and upwards. Other prices, too, are tending upwards. Part of this increase of price must be attributed to the threatening aspect of Eastern politics, from which a stoppage of some of our supplies is apprehended. The French buyers have also again visited our markets. That we have a short crop of wheat is undoubted, and it is neither useful or right to deny or conceal it, for the best remedy in such case is as much and as early economy in consumption as is practicable; but we incline to think that opinion as to the deficient yield may have somewhat outrun the reality, for all comparisons are made with the yield of last year's crop, which, though badly harvested, was unquestionably one of the largest ever grown in this country. It is stated that large purchases of wheat and flour have been made in New York for shipment to this country as well as to France; and as the American crops are extremely good, it is certain that our present prices will draw large supplies from that quarter.

In Canada West, a fertile and rapidly-improving district, the harvest has been bountiful. Many of the Canadian farmers are said by competent observers to be decidedly superior to those of the States.

Though potatoes are much affected by disease, it seems to be more partial than at one time appeared likely, and such is the case in Ireland, where, as the growers say, the crop is "lilgant," consequently some loss may be sustained without so much injury as was anticipated.

At the great Michaelmas cheese fair at Reading the quantity was little more than half that pitched last year, and prices were high.

The demand for wool is rather checked by the uncertainty of trading prospects; but live stock and meat of all kinds continue to sell extremely well.

For the capitalist farmers the present year must prove most profitable, though difficulties will be experienced by those who have more land than their means enable them to manage. When, however, are such occupiers of land not in difficulties? Nothing but a most favourable season gives such farmers any chance of success.

STOCK BREEDING.

There are indications that the breeding of live stock is about to occupy that prominent place in the business of English husbandry it ought always to have done, and which in fact it once did. For instance, it is impossible to go through the Southern counties, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, without being impressed with the belief that the small holdings were once occupied by men who reared considerable numbers of neat stock. Their homesteads are adapted to that purpose, and it is the fact that these small farms formerly produced a great many cattle. In many other districts cattle have been replaced by sheep, but here we find scarcely any sheep, except a few lambs taken in for hire from the neighbouring marshes, and which pick up a scanty subsistence through the winter on the stubbles and pastures. Grain growing is the rock on which our farmers have struck ever since the high prices of the French war period, and the recurrence of a more natural and profitable system was prevented in 1815 by the enactment of the Corn Laws. Not that we would recommend the return of land to mere pasture in those districts which have been brought from that state into arable culture, but that the system of management should be such as will insure reasonably good grain crops, and not render the farmer's returns dependent upon them so exclusively as is usually the case at present. Take the case of our clay-land farmers, who this year will in many cases scarcely reap as much wheat as they sowed, and who, relying mainly on grain, must be in a state of much difficulty. They commonly attempt to cultivate too large a proportion of their land yearly, and consequently have all the cost of ploughing, seeding, and harvesting on large breadths of land, instead of cultivating a smaller breadth, and leaving the remainder in seeds, tares, or some other green crop for stock. It is doubtful whether by any management, however energetic and however well supplied with the necessary capital, any man can successfully cultivate a large extent of arable clay land, for in certain seasons the periods during which the culture can be well performed are so short, that either there

must be such an amount of horse and manual labour available as could scarcely find constant and profitable employment on the farm, or in some years, such as 1848 and 1852-3, much of the land must be very imperfectly prepared, or altogether neglected. But where, as on most clay farms, the appliances and means are not superabundant, the only safe course the occupier can pursue is regularly to cultivate such a portion of his arable land for grain as in the least favourable seasons he can by activity cultivate well. On heavy soils it is nearly useless to attempt to overtake the work; it must be done at the right time or let alone. If instead of half a crop of grain, costing as much at every stage as a good crop, the heavy-land farmer would be content with the comparatively inexpensive return from rearing live stock on artificial grasses or other suitable green crop, he would soon find himself in a far better position than at present. His wheat and other corn crops, though of less extent, would be sure to yield better, and leave him a much greater net profit than the half crops which, except in very good seasons, he at present grows. It was in this sense that Sir James Graham, some short time since, advised his tenants to grow less corn and graze more stock; and very good advice it was, though from being misapprehended was rather carped at when given. The present state of the market will, however, offer a sufficient inducement to farmers to increase their stock; while if anything can teach them—especially the heavy-land occupiers—the imprudence of attempting to cultivate too large breadths of grain, it will be the results of the past season. Accordingly we find that there have been during the summer an active demand for the best kinds of breeding stock.

Amongst the recent instances of successful sales, we may mention the annual Shorthorn sale of Mr Cruickshank, of Sittytton, in Aberdeenshire, where thirty-two young bulls were offered for sale, and the 26 sold averaged 33l each. These were all bought by residents in neighbouring districts, showing the active local demand which exists for the best stock. Now, the distribution in one locality, at one yearly sale, of twenty-six first-class bulls, cannot be without much effect in improving the general stock of the district; and it is certain that as the general stock improves, the greater demand there will be for pure-bred stock, offering encouragement to the breeders whose efforts are the main sources of stock improvement. There seems every reason to believe, also, that the American demand for pure-bred stock, considerable as it is, is only commencing. Our readers will, perhaps, recollect a notice of some considerable exports of Shorthorns which took place from Liverpool in June last, in the ship "Crown." It appears that ten bulls and fifteen heifers and some sheep were bought for the "Northern Kentucky Importing Association of Breeders," and the profits of the transaction are so remarkable that we give the American report of this auction sale entire. It took place on the 18th of August last, at the farm of Brutus Clay, Esq., of Bourbon County, Kentucky. The purchasers bought under an obligation not to remove the stock from the State for one year. The following table shows the cost-price of each animal in England, and its selling price in Kentucky:—

Name.	Colour.	When Calved.	Cost in England.	Sold for.	Profit.
BULLS.					
Young Chilton	White	May 1850	600	3000	2400
Diamond	Roan	June 1850	550	6001	5451
The Count	Roan	July 1851	525	2515	1990
Orontes	R. and W.	Sept. 1851	530	4825	3295
Fusilier	Roan	Feb. 1853	375	4475	4100
Senator	White	April 1852	630	2000	1370
Belleville	Roan	Jan. 1852	1050	1500	450
Challenger	Roan	Jan. 1852	450	4855	4405
Fortunatus	Roan	Dec. 1852	275	1800	1525
Yorkshire Maynard	D. Roan	March 1852	275	1000	725
Cows and Heifers.					
Lady Stanhope	Roan	In 1847	375	1500	1125
Lady Fairy	Red	June 1848	525	1150	625
Roan Duchess	Roan	July 1850	275	900	625
Goodness	Red	Sept. 1847	525	2025	1500
Gem	Roan	April 1851	775	835	60
Equity	Dp. Red	March 1852	400	1050	650
Necklace	} (wines)	April 1852	260	805	545
Bracelet			260	750	490
Mazurka	D. Roan	Aug. 1851	600	3550	2950
Lady Caroline	L. Roan	July 1851	400	1825	1425
Duchess of Strathland	Red	Dec. 1850	375	590	215
Maid of Melrose	Rd. Roan	Oct. 1851	775	2200	1425
Muffin	Rd. Roan	June 1852	225	535	310
Orphan Nell	Roan	Nov. 1852	325	1000	675
Flattery	White	Nov. 1851	325	805	480

Some Cotswold sheep imported at the same time also sold well, the rams at 1,010 and 710 dollars, and the ewes at sums ranging from 150 to 270 dollars.

In England the ram sales of all breeds have gone off this season remarkably well, for not only have very high prices been given for the best sheep, but more male sheep have been sold at good prices than formerly.

In Scotland the breeders of Cheviots have also done well. In Dumfriesshire Mr Brydon, of Moodlaw, sold by auction a numerous lot of Cheviot tups at the following prices:—

The sale commenced with the four-year-old tups; these, twenty in number, realised 228l 12s, giving an average of 11l 5s 6d; the highest figure being 54l 12s.

The three-year-old rams numbered forty-eight, and they realised 337l 7s, giving an average of 17l 7s 3d; one reaching the enormous figure of 74l; another, 74l; and others upward of 50l and 40l each.

There were twenty-three two-year-olds, which produced 281l 5s, averaging 12l 4s 6d; one of which made 45l, one 40l, and another 38l.

The shearing, or one-year-old rams, numbered forty-eight, and the produce of their sale was 418l 7s, giving an average of 8l 14s 4d; one reached 28l 7s, and another 25l.

At Hawick lamb market, also, good prices were realised. Many Irish breeders, both of cattle and sheep, are giving good prices for

breeding stock. It is impossible to overrate the importance to the breeder of using none but good male animals, and we hope that the great mass of farmers, who have hitherto been too careless on this point, are beginning to act upon more intelligent views on the subject.

BREEDING SADDLE HORSES.

The author of the work on "The Deterioration of our Saddle Horses" we lately noticed, has addressed to us the following note, protesting against some of our remarks on his tract:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—I have read with surprise the following passage in a criticism upon my work on the horse in your paper of Saturday last:—"But there lurks under these baseless assumptions sundry suggestions, that for the purpose of mounting our cavalry, Government studs form the appropriate means."

Now, Sir, to satisfy you that the above passage misrepresents my work, I beg to trouble you with the following extract from it:—"I formerly wished Government to create a great haras, making it directly influence the quality of our saddle horses; but, besides the certainty of improper persons being too often placed at the head of such an establishment, it would labour under the disadvantage of being unattended by competition, thus losing the mainspring on which great productive excellence depends."

Then your article goes on to state that the sum of 271 only is given for each of our troop horses. I beg to say that the sum of 401 is given for those of our household cavalry, and I think 301 or 351 for the rest. But we must bear in mind that our cavalry horses are usually only two years old, and rarely more than three, when purchased, so that their real price to the nation is a high one.

Trusting you will correct the misstatements I have pointed out in your journal, by inserting these few lines in it, I am your obedient servant,
Sept. 29, 1853.

THE AUTHOR OF THE WORK ON HORSES, &c.

We did not overlook the passage last quoted, in which the writer admits that he once was desirous of establishing Government haras; and though we are glad to find that he is now convinced of the inexpediency of any such plan, we still think the general tenor of his work pointed in that direction. With regard to the prices he states to be given for two and three-year-old horses for mounting our cavalry, we apprehend there must be some error; but assuming the writer to be correctly informed on the subject, the fact that such young animals are used for the cavalry will fully account for much of the failure he alleges to take place amongst the cavalry horses when they are suddenly called into active service. No horse under five years old could be expected to stand the rough work and sometimes hard fare of a campaign; and certainly if a two or three-year-old colt is put to carry the overburden of a soldier and his accoutrements, it is far more than an even chance that he will be injured before he attains that age. In training young race horses, great care is taken not to overweight them.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Mr Mongradien's Circular.)

Mark lane, Sept. 23, 1853.

An important branch of the question is as to the extent of supply of corn we may expect from Southern Russia, supposing commercial intercourse to remain uninterrupted by political events:—To arrive even approximately at a solution, several data have to be considered, of which the following three are the most important. 1. The stock of wheat in Odessa and the surrounding districts.—On this head the reports are favourable. The crops have been abundant, and the quantity that can be spared for exportation is large. 2. The proportion of the exports from Odessa which may be allotted respectively to England and to other competing countries.—In confirmation of the remarks on this head which I submitted to you on the 9th inst., I beg to state that subsequent shipping advices up to the 12th inst. from Odessa show that Marseilles, Leghorn, and other Mediterranean ports continue to absorb by far the largest portion of the supplies. Of 112 cargoes shipped there, only 8 were destined for England. To sum up the general result of the shipments of wheat effected at Odessa between the 29th July and the 12th Sept. (about six weeks), it appears that, during that period, 239 vessels had loaded outwards from Odessa with wheat, constituting a total export of about 500,000 qrs, of which the destination was as follows:—For Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa, 390,000 qrs; for Trieste and other ports of the Mediterranean, 75,000 qrs; for England, 35,000 qrs; total, 500,000 qrs. It remains to be seen whether the recent advance in price here may not somewhat alter the distribution of the Black Sea supply, and attract a larger flow thereof towards England. This result would, however, be counteracted by a corresponding rise on the part of our competitors, which would secure to them a continuance of that preference which they have this season enjoyed. 3. The means available for conveying the required supplies from the Black Sea to the various places of consumptive demand.—From all the information I have been able to collect on a subject, no statistics on which exist or can be expected to exist, I estimate that the number of vessels at present fixed for the conveyance of grain from Odessa will prove to be somewhat under those of last year at the same season, but the deficiency will by no means be to the extent which many believe, and indeed it is fortunate that such is the case, for with our own increased wants superadded to those of other countries, an amount of tonnage will be required far beyond the demand of previous years. The number of ships that have entered the port of Odessa (mostly for reloading with grain), for the 16 days commencing 27th August and ending 12th September, amounted to the unusual number of 180, and no doubt the arrivals there will continue to be numerous up to the close of the shipping season.

	At present.		Same period last year.	
	s	d	s	d
Freights to England from Odessa.....	130	0	110	0
— Sea of Azoff.....	120	0	65	0
— Danube.....	21	0	22	0
— Constantinople.....	11	6	12	6
— Alexandria.....	11	0	11	3

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Sept. 24, 1853.

At the public sales held here from the 21st to the 24th instant, about 16,000 bales wool of various kinds were brought forward, consisting almost entirely of low wools. Notwithstanding there was a numerous attendance of buyers, including some from the Continent, the competition was far from being animated, and very little was done, except in East India: these have brought prices about equal to those obtained at the last London public sales in August, but the better-bred parcels have gone rather higher. These rates, although somewhat below those obtained here lately by private contract, are still as favourable as could be expected under the circumstances, considering that the arrivals of this description have been unusually large of late, and anxiety shown to include the wools at these sales, besides the imperfect opportunity afforded the buyers of examining some of them, part being not yet landed. The various other kinds which were offered were chiefly withdrawn from want of competition and holders not being willing to submit to the low prices offered; some of the lots have, however, been since sold at higher prices than were offered at the sale. This month has been characterised by quietness in our market, the present position of political and monetary affairs inducing buyers to limit their purchases to their immediate requirements, and rather to hold off for the public sales. The state of the wool trade continues very healthy, and there is a very large rate of consumption still going forward. In English and Irish combing wools there has not been much doing, and there is little change in prices. Scotch wools have been in moderate demand, and prices are well maintained.

(From Messrs Agassis Miles and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Messrs Crokat and Co.)

Galatz, Sept. 15, 1853.

	Free on board per imp. qr. in cash.	Amount of sales since July 14.		Stock on hand.	
		kilos.	kilos.	kilos.	kilos.
GALATZ.					
Wheat—Old, soft, 1st quality.....	24 10/100	2	45700	2	25000
2nd ditto and 3rd ditto.....	20 9 23	3	..	..	..
New, 1st and 2nd quality by contract	23 3 27 4	..	..	..	..
Hard.....	21 7 22 11	..	5100	..	9000
Indian Corn—Galatz, ready.....	14 0 14 4	..	43000	..	40000
for delivery.....	14 6 14 10	..	..	..	..
Bessarabian, free on board.....	15 0	..	2600	..	..
Rye—Old.....	12 5 12 9	..	..	..	..
New.....	13 5 13 9	..	6000	..	5000
IBRAILA.					
Wheat—Old, soft, 1st quality.....	22 8 23 7	..	3800	..	15000
2nd ditto and 3rd ditto.....	16 8 26 6	..	..	..	..
New, 1st and 2nd quality, by contract	23 0 24 11	..	..	..	..
Indian Corn—Ibraila, ready.....	12 3 12 9	..	40000	..	40000
for delivery.....	12 9 13 1	..	..	..	..
Barley.....	9 2 6 8	..	1200	..	1000

The quantity of grain that has been bought for exportation is very large; so much so, indeed, that a thousand vessels of moderate tonnage would not suffice to take off the stuff that is lying in warehouse, and that contracted for for autumn delivery. One is, therefore, led to believe that freights will not give way, in spite of the many shipments that have been made up the Danube, chiefly from ports in Upper Wallachia; but even this way of shipping off is momentarily put a stop to, by the low state of the water at the passage called "the iron gates." Wheats are held in good opinion, and will continue so, the more so as the first cost prices are moderate in comparison to the rates ruling abroad, and are not higher than in former years; the want of store room, and the large quantity of old stuff that is still on hand, will prove an impediment to large supplies from the interior. The quality of the new wheats of Moldavia is, generally speaking, fine, whilst the quality of those of Wallachia is inferior to that of last year. As to the yield, it proves to be under what it has been at one time calculated, and will not be above an average one. Maize.—This article, after having felt the influence of the fluctuations experienced in the Adriatic markets, is now very calm and in decline, and may be had at prices under those that ruled in previous years. The crop will be a deficient one. Rye is supported, owing to the yield having proved shorter than expected; whilst on the other hand the local consumption is larger than usual. Barley.—The crop has proved a poor one as to quantity; the quality however is good, and the stuff in excellent condition. Freights still keep up; for the United Kingdom 24s 6d has been paid, and they are now asking 25s. It is rumoured that the exportation of grain from the Turkish side of the Danube has been prohibited.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN FROM JANUARY TO FEBRUARY (Q. S.), BOTH INCLUSIVE.

	From Galatz.			From Ibraila.		
	Wheat. kilos	Rye. kilos	Maize. kilos	Wheat. kilos	Rye. kilos	Maize. Barley. kilos
January.....	2262	1136	160	2695	491	1192
February.....	7226	3128	4285	19874	1695	6220 16389
March.....	30229	11188	16249	22845	4844	18878 11125
April.....	31795	2296	24014	20400	5197	18162 8260
May.....	20903	7970	26679	14770	1616	59360 12661
June.....	12812	1078	24334	4169	1118	31601 792
July.....	24497	823	10834	1627	240	5806 547
Total.....	130385	27736	110588	83021	15151	144764 82277

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

Alexandria, Sept. 20, 1853.

Cotton—The arrivals have latterly been few, yet prices have not been sustained, and may be quoted $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar lower than last month. The sales amount to 7,500 cantars. Middling quality may be quoted about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; fair, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols or 5 8-10d; and better quality 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols or 6 4-10d to 7 6-10 per lb free on board. In really fine quality nothing has been done. The Government and Abbas Pasha have large stocks here, together upwards of, perhaps, 20,000 cantars. The quantity of private trade on hand is not great; the whole of last crop has not yet come forward from the interior. A few bales of the new crop may be expected next month, but it will not come in freely until the end of November or during December. Flax has been in good request and rather higher rates have been paid. The month's sales have been 1,400 cantars, dressed, at 291 to 331 17s for hand dressed, and 341 15s for a few cantars; rough, at 151 to 211 10s

per ton on board. Linseed—The new crop is coming in, and brings extreme rates; clean sifted Pashas' quality is worth 39s 6d to 41s 3d, private trade 38s to 39s 6d per qr f. o. b. Coals are saleable at 19s to 20s per ton for Cardiff and Tyne qualities, and at 15s 6d to 17s for Liverpool, Troon, &c., per ton alongside. Exchange on London, 98½ per £ sterling, at usance.

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

Alexandria, Sept. 18, 1853.

We have to direct attention to an announcement which has been issued by the Egyptian Government on the evening of the 16th, to the effect that the exportation of grain was to be prohibited after the 28th inst. The effect which such a notification occasioned was to produce universal alarm and indignation, and meetings of the several consuls and commercial community took place to remonstrate against such an unexpected and arbitrary proceeding. The result of this universal expression of feeling was a general meeting of the consular corps, to hold a conference with the Minister of Commerce, and after a protracted interview H. E. promised to meet their wishes so far as to despatch a courier to H. H. Abbas Pasha, requesting that the limitation might be extended to the 30th November.

No idea has existed of any apprehension of scarcity; the Government themselves have let out their own boats to hire for conveyance of produce, and at the present moment it is notorious that the Nile is teeming with craft loaded with produce. The feeling universally is, that the Government wish to contend, not against scarcity, but against competition. The crops of this country are generally gathered in as early as April, so that they must have been aware long since if the crops were deficient, and they might have taken measures previously, and avoided compromising the interests of commerce and threatening its ruin. Besides this, they have in their own stores, either from the taxes collected in kind or from the produce of the Daira, quite sufficient to supply the necessities of the country. It must be remembered, also, that the farinaceous food consumed by the natives is chiefly Indian corn, and a scarcity of wheat would only affect the inhabitants of Cairo, Alexandria, Rosetta, and Damietta, and not the whole of Egypt.

Those parties who have made considerable purchases of grain in the interior will find themselves with heavy stocks on hand, which they will only be able to dispose of at a ruinous loss. Others who have chartered vessels to load cargoes of grain, in full reliance on the good faith of the Government, will see them arrive without the possibility of fulfilling their engagements towards the owners. We need not multiply examples of the disastrous effects which must ensue from the acts of the rulers of this country. We more especially desire to direct the attention of the commercial world to this subject, for it must be seen that if our commercial affairs are to be subjected to the caprice and arbitrary rule of a huge monopoly, enterprise must be crushed.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 29, 1853.

Eastern affairs are nearly the sole question which excites public attention, as war, which was considerable as impossible a few months ago, seems now almost unavoidable. The Government has now officially announced in the *Moniteur* the passage of the Dardanelles by two English and two French frigates; but it has added no details to, nor reflections upon, that important piece of news.

It is confidently stated, that in the official communication by which M. Drouyn de Lhuys has announced the entrance of the frigates into the Bosphorus to the Ambassador of Russia, the measure was represented as having been adopted for general security; that diplomatic etiquette being intended to insinuate that the presence of the English and French frigates had been decided on, in order to protect the Sultan against his own subjects, and at the same time to protect his dominions against the encroachments of Russia. Though the *A. miteur* only announced the entrance of two frigates of each nation, it is now certain that the whole fleets have followed them, and it is said that they passed the Straits on the 19th inst.

Now, it is not probable that their presence before Constantinople is only intended to force the Sultan to acquiesce to the note of Vienna. The memorandum of the Cabinet of St Petersburg explaining the motives of its rejection of the amendments proposed by the Porte has shown the secret views of Russia, and proved that the Sultan was right when he desired to obtain guarantees before accepting such a note. Accordingly, the Cabinets of England and France are ready to support the demands of the Sultan.

There are, therefore, numerous motives for general anxiety, which have a very unfavourable influence over the public securities.

Will the Czar consent to modify the last note of Vienna, or at least give such guarantees as are required by the Porte? Will he not be incensed at the entrance of the allied fleets into the Bosphorus, and take it as a pretext for pushing forward his troops over the Danube? Will he not prohibit the export of corn from the ports of the Black Sea? Will not the Sultan be obliged by his own people to commence hostilities; and, in that case, is it possible for France and England to remain neutral? What will be the line of policy adopted by Austria and Prussia? Will not Austria send immediately her troops into Servia, and declare itself in favour of Russia? And then will not the Hungarian and Italian refugees make a new attempt at an insurrection, which might involve Europe *volens volens* in a general war?

All these questions are very momentous, and threaten to disturb the industrial and commercial prosperity of the world; and the political situation is still aggravated by the scarcity of corn throughout Europe. It is now quite certain that the deficiency of the last crop amounts to more than fifteen millions of hectolitres of wheat, and the prices are rising again in all our markets. The French Government

has adopted a very bad system, which forced down the prices during a fortnight, but has prevented many speculators continuing their purchases abroad, so that flour and wheat will be dearer than would have been the case if the Government had remained completely neutral, and had left a complete liberty to trade. The present price of flour in Paris is 90f per 197 kilogrammes, which corresponds to a price of 47c per kilogramme of bread; and as the bakers are obliged to sell their bread at the rate of 40c per kilogramme, the municipality of Paris must make up the difference of 7c. If such prices are maintained for the whole winter, it will be a sacrifice of many millions.

The Minister of Finance has again endeavoured to negotiate a new loan. But none of our bankers were ready to undertake such an operation during a political, financial, and economical crisis, so that he will be obliged to issue new *Bons du Tresor* at a higher rate of interest.

Louis Napoleon is returning to-day from his tour through the northern provinces. The Ministerial papers are full of particulars about the enthusiastic reception he obtained at Lille, Valenciennes, Calais, Boulogne, &c.; but the private accounts state that he was received with much coolness. The dearth of bread and the bad condition of trade did not allow the populations to welcome him as they would perhaps have done a year ago.

The following are the variations of our securities from September 22nd to 28th:—

The Three per Cents, declined from 76f 70c to 74f 70c for money, and to 74f 10c for the account.

The Four-and-a-Half per Cents, declined from 101f 80c to 100f 50c for money, and to 100f 10c for the account.

	f	c	to	f	c
Bank Shares declined from.....	2815	0	to	2900	0
Northern Shares.....	855	0	—	822	50
Strasbourg.....	962	50	—	915	0
Lyons.....	920	0	—	880	0
Orleans.....	1232	50	—	1195	0
Rouen.....	1057	50	—	1020	0
Havre.....	515	0	—	500	0
Avignon.....	763	0	—	730	0
Western.....	730	0	—	700	0
Charbourg.....	690	0	—	595	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The market was to-day in a more healthy condition; all the securities rallied from their low prices of yesterday's Bourse, as it was announced that the English Consols had begun to improve. It was also hoped that the conference of Olmutz would lead to a renewal of negotiations.

The Three per Cents, varied from 74f 50c to 75f; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, from 100f to 100f 30c; the Bank Shares were at 2,800f; the Northern Shares from 825f to 835f; Strasbourg from 925f to 940f; Orleans from 1,197f 50c to 1,220f; Lyons from 887f 50c to 897f 50c; Avignon from 725f to 730f; Rouen from 1,007f 50c to 1,012f 50c; Havre at 500f and 505f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

WE are happy to announce that the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family continue in the enjoyment of good health. Her Majesty has, within the last few days, visited some interesting spots in the neighbourhood of Balmoral. The Court will leave Balmoral on the 12th October, for Windsor Castle, via Edinburgh, Carlisle, and London.

On Monday last, Lord Palmerston was presented with the freedom of the city of Perth. On the following day, the same honour was conferred upon his lordship at Glasgow.

The Earl of Aberdeen has conferred the appointment of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, upon Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B., the present Lieutenant-Governor of that establishment.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Lousada, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Riga.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint William Joseph Emerson to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of Saint Thomas.

Viscount Palmerston has arrived in London.

The Town Council of Edinburgh, at a special meeting held on Tuesday, unanimously agreed to confer the freedom of the city on Mr Gladstone. On the same day, the Right Hon. Gentleman was presented with the freedom of Dingwall burgh; and, on Wednesday, an address was publicly presented to him at Inverness. Mr Gladstone is expected on a visit about the 10th inst. to Manchester, and will be the guest of Mr J. C. Harter.

On Saturday last, the ex-Queen of the French, with her suite, left Southampton in the City of London steamer for Portugal; but, owing to the unfavourable weather, a landing took place at Plymouth on the following day. The ex-Queen is about to pay a visit to Belgium.

We understand that Sir James Matheson, M.P., is to be raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Stornoway, and is to be succeeded in the representation by Mr Matheson, of Ardross, who is to be created a baronet.

METROPOLIS.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Thursday, Alderman Sidney was unanimously chosen to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Wednesday, Mr Alderman Wire and Mr G. A. Wallis were sworn in Sheriff for the city of London.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—The Lords of the Treasury have approved of a new and separate establishment of customs' clerks for the warehousing department at the London Docks.

WHOLESALE DISFRANCHISEMENT.—Nearly 5,000 electors have been disfranchised in the parishes of Marylebone and St Pancras for non-payment of assessed taxes on or before the 20th of July last.

STRIKE OF THE CLOAK AND MANTLE-MAKERS AGAINST THE LANCASHIRE SEWING MACHINE.—During the last few days a strike has taken place among that class of needlewomen who work at cloak and mantle-making, owing to the introduction of the Lancashire sewing machine into the manufacturing process of the above garments by some of the leading City houses.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of bread in the metropolis are now—best wheaten, 10d to 10½d; households, 8d to 9½d per 4lb loaf.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS AT THE STAMP OFFICE.—THE NEW PENNY RECEIPT STAMP.—During the last few weeks the employes in what is called the "Dry Stamping Department" of the Stamp office (or Inland Revenue), Somerset House, have been busily engaged to a late hour in the evening, on an extra pay, in getting ready for the New Penny Receipt Stamp Act. The new stamp is similar to the old receipt stamps (dry stamped), with the only difference of its being marked "one penny," instead of 8d, 1s, and upwards.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—969 deaths from all causes were registered in London during the week ending the 24th September. In the corresponding week of 10 previous years, 1843-52, the average corrected for increase of population is 1,163. The deaths range from 868 in 1846, to 1,611 in 1849, at which latter period the mortality was much increased by cholera, then on the decline. The deaths in the present return are, therefore, less than the average by 194. Cholera was fatal to 29 persons, 15 males and 14 females, an increase of 13 deaths from this disease compared with the previous week. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred on the north (the same number as was recorded in the previous week) and 17 on the south side of the Thames, where the number registered in the former week was only 4. Of the 29 fatal cases of cholera, 16 are described as "Asiatic," an increase of 12 cases so designated, compared with the week preceding. Six children fell victims to this disease under the age of 15 years, and 23 adults at 15 years of age and upwards. The deaths registered from cholera in the last six weeks have been 10, 18, 16, 7, 16, and 25. Diarrhoea was fatal to 89 persons, an increase of 11 on the previous return; during the last six weeks the deaths from this disease have been 126, 197, 152, 131, 78, and 89. The present return of deaths from diarrhoea is 12 above the corrected average of the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years. Last week the births of 824 boys and 795 girls, in all 1,619 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,396. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.826 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.8 deg., which is slightly below the average of the same week in 33 years. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 12.0 deg. on Monday and Tuesday; the least, 0.0 deg. on Sunday and Wednesday. The wind blew from the west and south-west on an average of 39 miles a day. The electric condition of the atmosphere was positive on each day of the week.

PROVINCES.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR IN WALES.—Labour at the present moment in Wales is scarce, and not for years past has the supply of good labourers and artisans been so small, being barely able, and in many places not able, to meet the demands. This is particularly the case as regards South Wales, where the great public works at present in progress have absorbed a large amount of labour.

DEMONSTRATION OF SEAMEN AND PITMEN.—On Monday last, a very large demonstration of seamen and pitmen belonging to the Tyne and Wear was held in South Shields, for the purpose of enforcing upon the owners of vessels trading from the above ports certain new scales of wages. After the 1st of October sailors' wages to London are to be of a voyage, and certain regulations are to be put into effect by the Sailors' Friendly Societies.

MORE STRIKES.—The pitmen of Cramlington, West Cramlington, Nickyock, Garesfield, and Ludlow are on strike. The men want an advance of 1d per ton at Cramlington. At West Cramlington they have got an advance, but alleging that the masters have set on more men than they can furnish with reasonable employment, and that they have discharged some of the leading union men, the miners have turned out.

HOWDEN GREAT HORSE FAIR.—This fair has been well attended, and very high prices have been realised by the breeders. Some of the hunters sold at 2000 each.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY IN CORNWALL.—A large number of these fish continue to be caught on various parts of the coast. At Portloe the boats have been taking from 800 to 3,000 per boat per night, which have sold for 1s 6d per score. At St Ives there has not been much doing in the pilchard fishery, but mackerel have been plentiful, and have sold at 13s per hundred for the home and Bristol markets.

IRELAND.

GRAND CIVIC BANQUET.—A grand dinner was given to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the naval and military officers, by the Corporation of Cork, on Tuesday last. The proceedings passed off extremely well.

THE CROPS.—The reports respecting the yield of the crops are very favourable. Wheat is everywhere good, but the acreable extent is unusually limited. Barley is an excellent crop; and oats, although very deficient in bulk of straw, yield very well in the grain. The potato blight continues, but to a less extent, and it is calculated that there will still be a fair average supply for consumption.

STATE OF TRADE.—Throughout Ireland, trade appears to be very flourishing. The total Customs receipts in Dublin, since the 5th of July last, have been 214,800l, against 215,800l do. in 1852.

SCARCITY OF HARVEST LABOURERS.—All the grain to the westward of Galway has been reaped this year principally by women, in consequence of the great scarcity of farm labourers.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND.—The total amount of payments on account of the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland from the commencement of commissioners' proceedings to the present time is estimated at 6,500,000l.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCK IN LIMERICK.—On Wednesday a new floating dock was opened with great ceremony before the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess St Germans.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

Up to the present time, very few orders have been received by the Parisian shopkeepers from the provinces. Money, however, is still abundant in the trading circles, but the repeated alarms produced by the Eastern question induce them to limit their transactions and to confine their purchases to what is strictly necessary for present purposes. All trades connected with building are in a state of more than ordinary prosperity. The contractors find some difficulty in procuring sufficient hands, and they have been compelled to submit to a considerable rise in the price of all descriptions of building materials, such as timber, stone, and iron. The ironmasters have such extensive orders on hand that they refuse to accept any new ones, and their prices are generally from 25 to 30 per cent. higher than last year. Fears are consequently entertained

that the new lines of railway lately conceded cannot be completed within a reasonable time, unless the Government authorise the companies to import rails and locomotives from England to France on the payment of a moderate duty. Flour has again risen to the highest price of the month of August. The prevailing opinion at the corn market is, that we have reached the highest prices. The following are the prices of wheat in the principal markets of France:—Paris, 40f to 42f the 100 kilogrammes; Chartres, 38f to 41f; Etampes, Melun, and Rouen, 38f to 41f; Soissons, 40f to 42f; Noyon, 38f to 41f; Lille, 39f to 45f; Arras, 38f to 41f; Cambrai, 38f to 41f; Amiens, 37f to 40f; Charleville, 37f to 41f; Troyes, 36f to 38f; Nancy, 37f to 39f; Strasbourg, 37f to 40f; Mulhouse, 37f to 40f; Dijon, 35f to 37f; Lyons, 34f to 35f; Marseilles, French wheat, 37f, Polish, 28f; Toulouse, 33f to 34f; Bordeaux, 36f to 37f; Nantes, 35f; Orleans, 37f to 41f. The lowest prices prevail on the coast of Brittany, from Brest to St Malo. The wheat crop in that district will afford a considerable quantity for exportation, a portion of which has already arrived at Havre. The prices of rye, oats, and barley are well maintained, with a slight advance. The price of butchers' meat in Paris has not been so well supported since the publication of the Imperial decree, reducing the duty payable on the importation of cattle in France. There has not been much business transacted at the wine market of Bercy during the last week; dealers are waiting the results of the approaching vintage, of which the accounts vary. It is said that the produce in Burgundy will exceed that of an ordinary year. The warm weather for about twelve or fifteen days has improved the grapes wonderfully, and hastened their maturity. The vineyards in the vicinity of Paris wear a fine appearance, particularly on the hills of Argenteuil. Complaints are heard of the unhealthy state of the vines in the neighbourhood of Saumur, and of the exorbitant prices demanded for wine there. Wines are unusually high throughout the south. A considerable fall has taken place in the price of spirits of wine both in Paris and Bordeaux. A greater fall is announced at Beziers, where the article has declined from 190 to 140 francs the hectolitre.

The Municipal Council of Paris has now, it is said, under examination several propositions which have been approved of by the Government, and which are intended to procure the resources necessary to cover the outlay occasioned to the city of Paris by the price of bread. Iron employed in buildings will, it is said, pay a tax of 3f per ton; cast iron, 2f; coal, instead of the duty of 28c per hectolitre, will pay 60c per 100 kilogrammes; faggots of hard wood will pay 1f 50c per 100.

Up to the 16th ult. the Octroi receipts of Paris amounted to 28,838,500 francs. Should they continue at that rate to the end of the year, they would exceed by upwards of four and a half millions the produce estimated in the Budget. The general commerce of France with her colonies and foreign Powers, amounted in 1852, in exports and imports together, to an official value of 3,120 millions, being an increase of 333 millions, or 12 per cent., on the results of the previous year, and of 583 millions, or 23 per cent., as compared with the average of the five preceding years.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The news from the East continues of the same unsatisfactory and, we may add, warlike character, as that detailed in our last impression. Much excitement had been produced at Constantinople by the appearance there of three English and three French war steamers, the whole of which have been placed under the immediate orders of the French Admiral, and which had formed a portion of the fleet in the Bay of Besica. These ships, it would appear, had been sent for, under the impression that the procession of the Bairam would have led to some serious demonstration against the Christians, but which, however, passed off with great tranquillity. It is stated that the English Government has forwarded instructions to the Ambassador at Constantinople to act more energetically in support of the Turks; and we may observe that, although efforts have been made to draw up the Vienna note in the form of a protocol, the Emperor of Russia has refused the modifications forwarded from Constantinople. Additional bodies of Russian troops still continue to pour into the Principalities, where there are not less than 250,000 men under arms.

The Sublime Porte has issued another declaration in reference to the dispute with Russia, in which it is observed that "the Porte's assent to the new project is impossible, and that the Porte will maintain her armed attitude."

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz on the 24th ult.

AMERICA.

We have letters from New York, dated the 17th ult. A marked improvement had taken place in the money market, and business was decidedly active. Freight rates were:—Flour to Liverpool, 3s to 3s 3d per barrel; grain, 9d to 9½d per bushel. The yellow fever at New Orleans had greatly abated.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND MAURITIUS.

Advices from the Mauritius to the 7th ult., state that trade was brisk, in consequence of the news from England; the sugar market had just commenced. Very little had arrived in town, and only one or two mills were at work. Most of the sugar had been bought up for the Australian market. Governor Higginson was desirous of reducing the export duty—a proposition highly popular among the colonists. The current price of sugar was five dollars for 100 lbs. Rice was in great request; Bengal ruled, 3 dol 25c to 3 dol 35c; coast, 2 dol 90c to 3 dol. Treasury Bills 30 days' sight were at par; private bills on England, three months, ¼ to 3 discount; sovereigns, par to ½ per cent. premium.

The intelligence from the Cape, if not important, is, at least, of a very favourable description. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the peace on the frontier; the whole of the native tribes along or within the border are stated to be quiet and submissive. Commercial affairs

had greatly improved, owing to the great demand for Australia. Prices of all articles had advanced 50 per cent. A very abundant harvest had been secured. The clip of wool at Natal had exceeded 4,000 bales.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The political news from India is of but trifling importance. The intelligence from our new territory states that scarcity had been much diminished in the lower provinces; but that in the upper country a great want of grain was experienced.

In China everything was in a state of great disorder. The Imperialists had made another unsuccessful attempt to re-capture Amoy. It is now evident that there is an end of the Manchoo dynasty. The insurgent troops had marched northward, and captured a large city on the Yellow River. At Pekin the Government was in the greatest distress for money. On its having announced that a paper circulation was to be issued and forced into currency, all the bankers shut their shops. The Emperor had ordered that all should pay the next month's rent into his Treasury instead of to their landlords. A scarcity of grain was beginning to be felt in Pekin, owing to the districts by which the capital was principally supplied being now in possession of the rebels. Canton was quiet; but the market for import goods was exceedingly dull. The exchange on England for six months' bills was 4s 7½d to 4s 7d per dollar. Freights, 3/ 10s to 3/ 3s. Spiced silver was quoted 5 per cent. premium. A considerable business had been done in tea. The export showed an increase of 4,000,000 lbs compared with last year.

The reports of the indigo crop, we are informed, are not satisfactory, the general impression being that it will not come up to last year. The total quantity shipped is 26,289 chests. Rice has been in request at very full prices. The exports have been:—Great Britain, 44,000; France, 5,020; Mauritius, 43,510; Bourbon, 6,000 mds. The shipments of sugar during the month of July amounted to 36,084 mds against the corresponding month in 1852, 186,112 mds, thus showing a falling off in one month alone of 153,028 mds, or 5,611 tons. It is calculated that the total shipments will be 10,000 tons less than in 1852.

Advices from Colombo to the 11th ult. state that the crops were looking very promising. The following are the shipments of coffee, and their destination:—

	Plantation.	Native.
For London	180,357	64,361
— France	5,860	23,447
— Mauritius	331	2,561
— America .....	..	1,941
— Cape .....	..	232
— Australia	2,493	2,400
— Falmouth	41	..
	189,082	100,142
Total of both kinds	289,224	
Same period 1852	366,297	

The prices of native were from 33s 6d to 34s per cwt. Cinnamon had been shipped in large quantities, and the price had declined to 10d per lb. Cocoa-nut oil was brisk at 10/ 2s 6d to 10s 5s, without casks. Freights:—Coffee, 4/ to 4/ 10s; cocoa-nut oil, 4/ 10s; cinnamon, 5/ per ton.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Bordeaux, the wife of Victor Amédée, Comte de Malet, of a daughter.
 On the 25th ult., at 1 Cambridge terrace, Regent's park, the lady of Sir Charles Isham, Bart., of a daughter.
 On the 26th ult., at St Andrew's, Lady Acland Hood, of a son.
 On the 16th ult., at the Piræus, the lady of W. B. Neale, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece and Negropont, of a daughter.
 On the 14th ult., at Washington, United States of America, the wife of Edwin Corbett, Esq., Attaché to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at St Paul's, Charlotte town, Prince Edward Island, E. N. America, by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D.C.L., rector, assisted by the Rev. T. Herbert Read, B.D., rector of St Eleanora's, the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, to Frances Ann Dwyer, only daughter of the Hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.
 On the 27th ult., at Danbury, John Jolliffe Taffnell, jun., Esq., of Langley park, Essex, to Eleanor Margaret, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 On the 26th ult., at St Mary's, Peckham, by the Rev. J. G. Stories, A. M., Thomas Atherton, Esq., of Northampton, to Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Maurice Jones, Custos Rotulorum of Portland, Jamaica, and member of the House of Assembly in that island.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at his residence, at Windsor, Edward Meyrick, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and a deputy-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.
 On the 19th ult., at her residence, in the Crescent, Bath, Sarah Maria, relict of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart., in the 79th year of her age.
 On the 22nd ult., the Countess of Carnarvon, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. H. Grattan.
 On the 20th ult., at Brighton, the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay, in his 37th year.
 On the 24th July last, at Benares, Major William Murray Stewart, 22nd Bengal N. I., Political Agent at Benares, and younger son of the late William Stewart, Esq., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a dispatch, stating that all vessels laden with full cargoes of coal are now admitted into the port of Acapulco at the reduced duty of four reals, or 2s per ton.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Linares Lead Mining Company, held on Wednesday, it was stated that the profit and loss account showed a profit of 16,002/ during the year, which was upwards of 47 per cent. on the capital. The dividend declared for the half year was at the rate of 37 per cent. per annum.

The African Steam Company have resolved to establish a steam line between London and Morocco. The vessels will touch at Gibraltar, Tangiers, Mazagan, and Mogador.

A Chamber of Commerce has lately been established at Bengal.

The objects sought by the promoters are "to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce; to collect information on all matters of interest to the mercantile community, and to use every means within its power, for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and individual parties thereupon; to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; to receive references and to arbitrate between disputants."

The returns of circulation of the Irish and Scotch banks for the four weeks ending the 3rd September, 1853, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz:—

Average circulation of the Irish banks	£ 5,230,387
Average circulation of the Scotch banks	2,728,990
Average circulation during the past month	8,959,377

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following appears to be the state of the circulation:—

The Irish banks are below their fixed issue	£ 1,124,107
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue	641,681
Total below the fixed issue	482,426

The amounts of gold and silver held at the head offices of the several banks during the past month have been as follows:—

Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	£ 1,447,670
Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	1,174,058
Total of gold and silver held	2,621,728

These returns, combined with the average circulation of the Bank of England for the same period, will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom, when compared with the previous month:—

	Aug. 6, 1853	Sept. 3, 1853	Increase	Decrease
Bank of England	£ 23,597,569	22,836,269	...	761,290
Private banks	3,712,522	3,676,104	...	36,418
Joint stock banks	2,593,906	2,984,560	...	9,546
Total in England	29,904,997	29,496,933	...	807,064
Scotland	3,746,785	3,728,990	...	17,695
Ireland	5,159,433	5,930,387	70,954	...
United Kingdom	39,216,205	39,456,310	...	753,995

Showing a decrease of 807,064/ in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 753,995/ in the circulation of the United Kingdom when compared with the month ending the 6th of August; and as compared with the month ending the 4th of September, 1852, the above returns show an increase of 539,759/ in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 1,656,137/ in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 3rd of September was 16,986,088/ being a decrease of 770,486/ as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 4,905,517/ when compared with the same period last year. The stock of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 3rd of September was 2,621,888/ being a decrease of 34,613/ as compared with the previous return, and an increase of 567,077/ when compared with the corresponding period last year.

Letters from Constantinople state that owing to the scarcity of shipping, grain was accumulating, and there was in store at least 200,000 kilos (about 300,000 qrs).

The portion of the silver Austrian loan—30,000,000—left open to foreign countries, has been undertaken by Messrs Rothschild.

An arrangement has been made that on every British vessel arriving at Hamburg an English physician there shall visit and examine the crew and the passengers, and dispense both advice and medicine at once and gratuitously. The Prussian Government has appointed a medical man to each of their steamers plying between Stettin and Stockholm and Stettin and St Petersburg, so as to counteract as much as possible the symptoms of incipient cholera.

A memorial has been just forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from Glasgow, in reference to the duty on all corn being levied by weight instead of measure. "A more natural and effective remedy for the grievance complained of," it is observed, "might be applied by arranging special terms of charter. For instance, a certain rate of freight might be named for all corn delivered in good condition, but arbiters, mutually chosen, might decide in every port how much of each cargo had been materially damaged or deteriorated, and on this portion a reduction of one-third from the terms for the sound might be stipulated."

The Lords of the Treasury have approved of amended rules with respect to persons nominated to offices in the Customs. Out-door officers must have completed 21 years, and clerks have completed 16 years of age, and no person will be admitted who has attained 30 years, except messengers and door-keepers, who will be admitted up to the age of 35 years.

Owing to the great deficiency of coin in Sydney, the tradespeople have been compelled to adopt a somewhat novel system of currency. Pieces of paper called I O U's are substituted by a great many shopkeepers for pennies and fourpenny pieces, and, instead of lawful money, are given to their customers as change.

In consequence of the recent advance in the rates of discount, the Australian trade has suddenly become much less active, if not, indeed, most decidedly dull. The shipment of goods has been checked, and as the demand for tonnage is now inactive, the rates of freight are much lower than they have lately been, and it is to be expected that they will go still lower. Goods can now be shipped at 75s to 80s per ton.

The usual meeting of ironmasters was held at Dudley on Thursday. The present position and future prospects of the iron trade were fully discussed; but although it was considered that the present de-

mand, and the high prices of ironstone, would justify an advance of 20s per ton, it was unanimously resolved to abide by the prices fixed at the July meeting.

Intelligence has been received from Naples that the period for the admission of wheat, flour, oats, barley, and maize, duty-free, into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, has been extended by a decree, dated the 22d ult. from the end of December, the time originally named, until the end of May next.

From Quebec, under date the 17th ult., we learn that the arrivals of all kinds of timber had been small in comparison with the same date last year, and prices had in consequence risen very high. Freight for timber ruled uncommonly high at Quebec, viz., to Liverpool, 47s 6d; to the Clyde, 50s; and 8l for deals to London has been given. Tonnage has been eagerly sought after.

Our advices from Singapore to the 15th of August state that the markets for cotton manufactures were very dull, owing to the large stocks on hand.

From Odessa, under date the 12th ult., we learn that the news of the rejection by the Czar of the Turkish modifications of the Vienna Note caused a fall of six roubles banco in the price of corn.

In consequence of the existence of cholera at Odessa, a quarantine of five days has been established at that city, and a sanitary cordon has been drawn from Widdin to Sulina.

The commercial accounts from New Zealand are favourable. The exports of wool had amounted to 4,000 bales. The total value of the shipments were estimated at 25,000l per annum.

The advices from the Mauritius reach to the 7th of August. The banks had reduced their rates for drawing bills, and the arrangements contemplated for an amalgamation of the Commercial with the branch of the Oriental Bank could not be carried out. The new crop of sugar was not yet very forward. The annexed mercantile intelligence is extracted from the *Mauritius Price Current* of the 6th:—"The Oriental Bank has been giving draughts on India at lower rates, and a large amount has been taken at 50½ per Company's rupee, principally on Calcutta. This bank, and also the Commercial Bank, have lowered their rates on England as follows:—At 30 days' sight, 4 per cent. discount; 60 days, 1½ per cent. discount; 90 days, 2 per cent. discount. Document and credit bills have been naturally affected by this decline, and 2½ to 3 are the rates of late transactions; Treasury-bills we quote at par; sovereigns, par to ½ per cent. premium. The quotations of rice are—Moonhy, 3 dols 55c to 3 dols 60c; Ballam, 3 dols 45c to 3 dols 50c; and coast, 3 dols 10c to 3 dols 15c."

The scarcity of ships is much complained of just now, which appears an extraordinary circumstance in this maritime country, especially as shipbuilding has been extensively carried on at all the English ports for the last two or three years, while at the same time the North American colonies have not been idle. One firm alone in Liverpool has sold, within the last month or two, upwards of 90 colonial-built ships; and at Sunderland and elsewhere shipbuilding has been going on as extensively as usual for some time past.

Literature.

STRANGERS' HOMES; or The Model Lodging-Houses of London, &c. By AN EMIGRANT AND A MODEL LODGER. Saunders and Stanford, Charing cross.

We own, with some regret, that we have been tardy in recommending this work both to those who wish to know, by impartial testimony, how the model lodging-house system actually works, and those who, either in their own persons or for the sake of others, wish to have correct knowledge as to the manner in which emigrants are ill-treated both at the ports of embarkation in England and at the ports of landing in America, for on both these interesting subjects this small and cheap tract gives most important information. We owe the author, too, an apology as well as our readers for our tardiness. He is a working shoemaker; he has been an emigrant; he has been glad to find for the time a comfortable home in model lodging-houses; and his praiseworthy exertions ought before to have met from us their just commendation. Mr Devlin, however, is skilful with the pen as well as with the awl, and his book will be as useful as his shoes. The main purpose of the little book is to depict the hardships to which the humbler class of emigrants are exposed. Describing the evils he actually witnessed as an emigrant, and borrowing the descriptions of others which he vouches for by his own experience, he sets before us a vivid picture of the many frauds to which emigrants are exposed, and the hardships they have to encounter. Of all the heartless and scoundrel frauds practised on them, none are more hideous and detestable than those practised by provision dealers, who, not content with charging high for their goods, supply them of a deteriorated description, so that when the packages are opened, the biscuit and the meat cannot be eaten; and the poor emigrant at sea, beyond the possibility of replacing his stock or obtaining redress, is liable to be starved, while his maledictions cannot reach the fraudulent tradesman. Not only the sailors of the Queen's ships, but poor emigrants are liable to have something like Goldney's preserved meats for their only nutriment at sea. Mr Devlin is justly very indignant against these and all the connected frauds which numerous persons waylay emigrants to perpetrate. They seem to be of a nature the law cannot reach, and the only security against them must be sought in the improved morality of dealers. All are liable, in some way or other, to be defrauded; and there will be no avoiding that till better principles pervade all classes. Our successors may think that this and former generations have been the victims of frauds that may be called gigantic compared to those suffered by emigrants. Mr Devlin, having been a sufferer, takes a limited view. He sees very clearly the hardships of emigrants; but he does not see the advantages conferred on a poor labourer, who can just scrape enough together to pay for his passage, by having a saving ship prepared for him, and being

thus put in the way of reaching a new home, where he may enjoy at once all the blessings of freedom and security, and be sure of attaining comfort and prosperity, if not great wealth. Without summoning philanthropy to his aid, the emigrant finds a multitude of persons who, on good commercial principles, prepare his path for him, and speed him honestly and carefully on his way to independence and to fortune. All these circumstances Mr Devlin overlooks, and only warns the reader against some of their accompanying evils. He shares too, with some intensity, the opinions that have latterly been inculcated, and which represent the labourer—though his industry feed and clothe and lodge society, and prepare and work the wonderful instruments we have for locomotion both by land and water—as a poor helpless animal, quite incapable of taking care of himself, and who must piteously beg philanthropists and legislators to have mercy on him, and come to his help, or he perish. We believe such opinions to be as injurious to all classes as they are erroneous. When the labourer could barely subsist he needed some help. He received poor rate, and out of compassion was pauperised. The opinions that were injurious to him then are doubly injurious now, when he is well able to subsist, and to save something from his earnings. Where he ought to save, however, he now frequently squanders from the pernicious habit, and the erroneous opinions inculcated of reliance on the philanthropy of the rich, and the care of the legislator. He now has a golden opportunity, such as he never had before, of obtaining the high place in society which honest industry deserves; and, if he miss reaching it, he will have to thank those erring friends who continue to treat him as an infant, and continually instruct him to cry to others piteously for help. They commit on him a worse fraud than the "watchers" who delude him to a house to plunder him, or than the tradesman who supplies him with putrid horse-flesh for meat, and aloe leaves for tea. The defective part of Mr Devlin's useful publication is, we think, his overlooking all the preparations that are made to convey the emigrant to a soil that needs his labour without any exertion on his part; and the erroneous part of Devlin's book is his adoption of the helpless and pauperising theories, and continually writing as if the labouring classes were not now just as well able to take care of themselves as other men. That has long been the doctrine of their oppressor, and when they embrace it, they are treacherous to themselves. Mr Devlin's practices, however, are better than his theories; and, disregarding Emigration Commissioners, when he arrives at New York, he seeks out the Strangers' Home and acts for himself. We must quote his description of this careful provision for the emigrant as well as other working men at New York. It is another example of how much has been done for those who are able to help themselves, in whose behalf, nevertheless, he complains too much:—

THE STRANGER'S HOME AT NEW YORK.

I get whatever little property I may yet be in possession of, put on shoes—boxes, bed-tick, blankets, and even such of the ship's outfit as I had not been able to consume—the ship tea or coffee, oatmeal, molasses, or any other article of food which may remain, either of the ship's, or of my own providing—pieces of ham, bacon, cheese, potatoes—no matter what, I bring them all.

I lodged in one of the "models" of London, and now hope to find in this somewhat kindred erection of New York, the like facilities as I had there—the same means to cook for myself—and the same liberty to do so, just when I might choose, or whenever the peculiarity of my condition might permit. I go there, then; and on my doing so, am immediately admitted, paying in advance, as is demanded, three quarters of a dollar, or should I only want to take the lodging by the night, I may then be charged at the rate of expense, English money, per night, and to leave when I please. The house, as I learn, has a general store-room, and there the bulk of my luggage is safely deposited under the care of a strictly accountable party who has this appointment, though, perhaps, in conjunction with some other duty. As I feel rather uneasy in my person, as resulting from so long a confinement in the dark dirty hold of a vessel, I am further much pleased to find, that it is the rule of the house for all just-arrived emigrants to have a warm bath before proceeding to bed, and then I am forthwith conducted to where I may get one. The bath over, the bed is now sought; and, next, after the ineffable comfort of such a sweet sound sleep, as leaves not a single dreamy recollection on the mind, another day breaks, as preparatory to the somewhat generally unwelcome obligation of getting up.

The corridor, as it happened, in which I found my vacant sleeping closet on the preceding night, is placed at the top of the building, on the left-hand side, and thus as there are two main ranges of dormitories on each storey or floor, and as each of these galleries has two sides of sleeping closets, and they all are consecutively numbered, so I find by looking at the key of my closet (which had been given me along with another key at the time I paid my rent) that this key has stamped upon it the letter "F" and the figures "39"—this number being the last one in such particular ward or gallery, and thus, through there being three floors and six wards, the entire number of sleeping closets becomes as many as two hundred and thirty-four. The other and smaller key displays the same markings, and which key will both open the "locker," or deep square box (a fixture) which is placed at my use in the closet, and the "safe," below, in which I am to secure my valuables. The lavatory for "F" ward (and it is the same in all the other) is situated on the near side of the commencement of the avenue of entrance, and is separated into two divisions being which communicate by a door with each other, the outer division fitted up with a back and front row of wash basins, three of these basins being at the back and four in front, or close to the window. In the other and inner department, there are four basins, all being at the front, while each basin has its own apparatus for supplying an unstinted quantity of water, letting the steam on or off just as one pleases. The other accommodations of these lavatories consist of soap, towels, and the use of a stationary looking-glass; while, in a boxed-up corner of each of the outer departments, a water-closet, with powerfully siphoning pipe, is left open every night for the use of the inmates in any case of urgency.

I cannot but feel pleased to see the remarkably clean appearance which the whole scene presents—the outsides of the "wooden-walls" of each dormitory, and even those cold stone steps over which I am rapidly making my way.

Coming to the kitchen, the first peculiarity which attracts my attention, in its style of floor, being neither boards, nor tiles, nor stone, but a cake-floor, consisting of one continuous mass of commixed gravel and some dark bituminous substance, the whole apparently as hard as granite itself, and as level—as we often hear the phrase—as a book-leaf. The kitchen has a large open fire, an enclosed one equally as large, for stewing, baking, &c., and is well

supplied with the usual cooking pots and pans. The seats are forms, placed on each side of as many as six uniform tables, which fill up the greater part of right-hand side of the apartment; two other tables being in the place, one at the bottom, near the open fire, and the other inflanking, in like manner, one side of the stewing convenience. A sort of low dresser, with the platform part placed inward, has its station on the left or opposite side to the table range just noticed, the front portion of this dresser being made to support an iron rod, from which depends the drying towels, while at its back, against the wall, is a considerable sized stone trough for washing such plates, &c., as may have been in use, two brass spigots, which are placed immediately above this trough, supplying the needful issue of water.

But, it seems, I need not take the trouble of doing my own cooking, if not so inclined, for there is a person who has a shop close by—even with its window gazing into this very kitchen—who will be happy to serve me with whatever I please, coffee or tea, bread and butter, hot toast, or cakes, for breakfast—roast or boiled beef or mutton, for dinner and so on.

The coffee room is, I must say, a noble room—so spacious and handsome, as well; superior, in its dimensions, to the body of many a village church, and of a much more interesting character in its visual wholeness! Yes! how ungarret, as well as uncellar-like is its high roof, with those boldly contrived archings of woodwork which span over from corner to corner, and the chaste-tened eaves of the heavens making their free entrance through the different long slabs of thick glass which compose a large portion of the roof. Then there are the various delicate pillars which start up from floor to roof in aisle fashion, and only known to be what they are by the coldness of their touch, for who, otherwise, would suppose them to be metal! Moreover, what perfect snuggeries are those high-sided boxes, with a table and seats in each, there being fourteen of such places in all six, on each side of the room, and two crossways, at the nearer end; while the opposite or lower end is set off with a broad and deep centre window, having two other equally as deep but much narrower in-letters of the light on each of its sides. A barometer is fixed near these windows, and towards which, as I perceive, the inmates occasionally go in verification of the exact state of the weather; while loftily looking from the opposite side, above the inner part of the main door, is a broad-faced clock, and under that clock, the bust of the working man's great friend—Dr Birkbeck. There are chairs, too, placed about this apartment, the over middle portions of the room, and two fine tables to sit at on these chairs, and magazines, newspapers, and other clean looking sheets of printed paper lying enticingly on the tables, or seen carefully folded up in the hands of various seemingly very attentive readers. At night, too, as I further perceive, the room can be lit up with eight burners, each being encased in its globe of glass, so that the young student of knowledge need never have any fear of not being enabled to "finish" his book or periodical, and that without the outlay of a single halfpenny for candle!

But, there is another room still better for study than the one just described—the "reading-room," specially so called; and an excellent room this also is, not so wide indeed, or lofty as the coffee room, but longer, perhaps by twenty feet.

In this room, as may be expected, is the "library"—one, it is true, not very large, but yet embracing many valuable works, such as but few working men can, otherwise, have a chance to peruse, the usual circulating library dealing mainly, if not wholly, with the novel—as if history, biography, travel, poetry, and different other of the higher or more subtle sources of knowledge were of no worth whatever, or could not insure the return of a single penny through the proffer of lending any such book, or sets of books, out to be read.

I am as much delighted with the "larder"—modest and unromantic name as it may bear—as I hitherto had been with any other of the agreeable accommodations to be found in this new Strangers' Home—an institution so wisely adapted to the peculiar wants of the just-arrived emigrant. Here it is that the possible provender of as many as 234 sturdy male eaters and drinkers is not only to find a secure, but a conservative, lodgment. Hence, the place has windows—four in all; these windows drawing in light from an adjoining area, and likewise fresh air through the contrivance of certain wire-worked squares which usurp the places of so many panes of glass. At night the place is lighted by four gas jets—a jet for each of the four diagonal avenues which the chief divisions of the different up-pillings of the safes occasion. It is rather a curious place this, then, withal, six rows of these tiny cupboards, or boxes, being placed back to back, with slight openings between the whole height and breadth of the range, while each safe has its own number painted on the front part, the ground being white, and the letters black; and, again, the top portions of each pile labelled with a combination of figures and a single capital letter, as thus: "A, No. 1 to 30;" and on another narrower bundle of these cupboards placed against the wall, a continuation in this manner:—"A, No. 31 to 39," this number thirty-nine agreeing with the like number of closets in each of the wards. As a means of ventilating these so very precious little boxes, the door-way of each safe is made—as is the usual fashion—of reticulated wirework, as also the back parts, and hence the objects of those openings already noticed; while, further, and to end this account, four buttresses of brick-work, about two feet in height, are placed as supports to each pile, and thus, in some degree, to lift the lower lines of these safes from a more dangerous proximity to the play of the dust, whenever disturbed.

I felt highly pleased at the possession which was given to me of safe "39," letter "F," the unusual quickness of my late voyage having left me rather rich in the remains of my sea store; and as I refused to become the dupe of any of the low and crafty provision purchasers who came on board our ship—immediately we had arrived, I brought all with me, knowing as I did, where I was coming—to the STRANGER'S HOME—that every morsel of food would be useful. And now, already, I begin to feel the benefit of my prudence, for in place of being compelled, as I might otherwise have been, to pay twenty-five cents, at the least, on this first morning after my arrival, for a breakfast, I go up to, and unlock, my own safe, take out my coffee or tea and sugar canisters—cut off a good slice of ham—bring forth the remains of the loaf I purchased yesterday evening, and thus with such materials for a good meal, I get again to the kitchen—prepare my coffee or tea—broil my rasher—carry all into the noble apartment adjacent, and there ensconcing myself in one of the boxes, eat and read away at my ease, passing my eye leisurely along from column to column of what to me is truly a new newspaper, and as I observe anything which I think "may suit," noting down at once in my pocket book the name and residence of the party so advertising, that I may go in quest, as soon as breakfast is over, of some employment.

THE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

MR BURKE traces the family of the Burkes from the Norman family of De Burgh, but it seems to have become, from long residence in Ireland and intermingling probably of blood, quite as Celtic as any Celtic family. He would have better described his hero had he said of him

that he was a man skilled in the art of expressing his thoughts, instead of skilled in the art of speaking; for public oratory was not so much Burke's forte as writing essays and books. That he was a great man—a much greater man than either Pitt or Fox or Sheridan—will undoubtedly be the opinion of posterity, judging of him by his writings; yet even in them he was not without that dash of wildness which spread the taint of infirmity over his passionate judgment. What a terrible error was it, with all history present to his mind, to assert, because a peculiar political phasis had come over society, and Royal life was for the moment not considered of more value than other life, as estimated when State purposes were at variance with preserving it and it was at once destroyed—what a terrible error did Burke commit when he asserted that "the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever." Europe is now, with its gas, its steam-engines, its railroads, its bridges, its teeming intelligence and peace-loving population, more glorious than ever it was in or before Burke's time. Burke, though a great, was a passionate, erring man, and so he will appear to posterity. We are extremely glad, however, to have his life written in a complete, yet concise manner. His domestic history is written by Mr Burke as well as his public history. Notices and anecdotes of all Burke's great contemporaries are necessary parts of his biography, and they are found abundantly in the book. It has, like all the publications of the firm from which it proceeds, numerous illustrations; and, as it is the most complete life of Burke yet written, it will probably be the most popular.

THE PANTROPHEON; or, History of Food from the Earliest Ages of the World. By A. SOYER, &c. Embellished. Simpkin and Marshall.

THOUGH it was not left for M. Soyer to write for the first time a history of food and its preparation, (for almost every sacrifice was a partial history, and scarcely any general history has wholly neglected the subject,) yet is M. Soyer's an original book—a book of considerable research and of very important information. It is got up, too, with good taste and elegance, though the embellishments are rather profuse. M. Soyer's countrymen, both theoretically and practically, are renowned gastronomes, and such a work might be expected from a Frenchman. It is a mingled history of ancient and modern cookery, and of the eatables of ancient and modern people, of anecdotes of ancient and modern epicures, and of the skillful inventions of ancient and modern cooks. M. Soyer has very successfully ennobled his own art. He has thrown around it all the charms of literature, and made it quite worthy of bishops who stew their own carp in silver saucers, and of nobles who condescend to put the last hand—the last little condiment or bread crumb to their favourite dish. M. Soyer has only been known hitherto as a first-rate cook; he will now take his place as the chief historian of gastronomy; and, having shown to mere gourmands how much it may be dignified, will be followed no doubt by a race of noble and Royal writers on the art of cookery. We shall have many and more elevated Dr Kitcheners; and the bishops and nobles who delight in being masters of their own kitchen will be as proud of their achievements there, and narrate them as pleasantly for the advantage of posterity, as of their achievements in the pulpit or the senate. Man must eat, and cookery is the most necessary of all arts. A book that ennobles it is necessarily a good book, and we trust that M. Soyer will have many imitators. The so-called great men of the world would be well employed if they were to follow M. Soyer's lead, and write learned, witty, and entertaining books like his on the preparation of food. To ascertain the price of M. Soyer's book, the reader must refer to his advertisements; though the embellishments are numerous, the price is not engraved on the volume.

THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA: a History of the Rise and Progress of the British Indian Possessions from the Earliest Records to the Present Time, &c. By JOHN CAPPER, F.R.A.S., &c., late Editor of the Ceylon Examiner. Illustrated. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

MR CAPPER seems to have a minute acquaintance with the subject he writes about, and he has taken pains to bring together much information on the history of India, and on the present moral, social, and political condition of the people. For the first time since our connection with that country began, it appears likely to become well known to the bulk of the people by the number of popular works now published concerning it. The political movements have necessarily begotten an immense number of political works, and a general interest being thus excited, other works are produced to gratify it. Mr Capper gives a succinct history of India from the earliest times, which should be read by those who wish to understand the present condition of the country, and have not previously studied the subject. It is sufficient, too, for most practical purposes. The ancient and present Governments of India, Hindoo arts and European improvements, Hindoo morals and customs, and the effects of European intercourse, the modes of administering the law, and the methods of traffic, the productions and trade of the country, a part of its natural history, the literature and the science of the people, are all described; and a book complete for the purpose proposed is the result. It is agreeably written, the illustrations are numerous and appropriate, and it is likely to be popular, while it cannot fail to be useful and instructive.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION; or, The Crisis in the East. Authorised Translation from the French of M. LÉOUZON LE DUC. By T. H. URQUHART. Clarke, Beeton and Co., Fleet street.

THE French author was for some time in Russia as an *attaché*, and his book is far less political than anecdotal and descriptive. A large portion of it is devoted to the family of Menschikoff, the history of which, as well as the character of the present Prince, is given. It is an amusing book, which would be read at any time, but which is now likely to be very popular. It is recommended, too, by being both small and cheap, costing one shilling.

BRADSHAW'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS ON THE RHINE, AND THROUGH PORTIONS OF RHENISH PRUSSIA. With Maps and Illustrations. Bradshaw's Guide Office.

MR. BRADSHAW'S is a very useful Handbook, and tells the traveller all that he can desire to know of hotels, passports, roads, curiosities, &c., &c., and also tells what is worth seeing. He says of innkeepers in Germany—throwing, we think, not a little light on the charges that have lately been made against our hotel-keepers—"they are of a superior class in life, and generally of obliging and kind manners." That is quite true. There is nothing degrading in the occupation of an innkeeper in Germany, and young men of good families of the middle classes, and good fortunes, regularly learn the business and adopt it as a profession. It is not degraded by requiring a license. It is as free, and even more free, than other trades in Germany. There being no sense of degradation, there is no anxiety to get rich to escape from the trade. The want of a license tends to make them more honest than licensed publicans and innkeepers of England. There is a great deal of other curious information in the Handbook, which costs 5s.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Rodwell's Child's First Step to the History of England. Hall and Co.
- Abbotsford and Sir Walter Scott. Mabbott and Co.
- The Young King: a Modern Poem. Tweedie
- The Chase in Brittany. Longman and Co.
- Annual Cotton Statistics for 1852. By Montgomery Neill and Co. Mobile and New Orleans.
- Statistical Tables of Population, &c. By James Edwards. Ireland, Manchester.
- The Family Friend. Orr and Co.
- The Family Tutor. Orr and Co.
- The Home Companion. Orr and Co.
- The Dublin University Magazine. M'Glashan.
- Ainsworth's Magazine. Chapman and Hall.
- Colburn's New Monthly Magazine. Chapman and Hall.
- The Bankers' Magazine. Groombridge.
- The Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology. Churchill.
- The False Hair. Simms and M'Intyre.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer. E. O. J. Gateshead.—We entirely agree with Franklin, and nothing we have written implies the contrary, that "there never was a good war, and there never was a bad peace." But, nevertheless, there may be a "necessary war," as Franklin also obviously thought. Several queries concerning the operations of the New Stamp Act will be answered 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 weekend on Saturday the 24th day of September, 1853.—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	29,065,880	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	15,065,880
		Silver bullion .....	...
	29,065,880		29,065,880

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	12,339,043
Reserve	3,605,581	Other Securities	17,143,225
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,712,265	Notes	7,130,435
Other Deposits	10,830,186	Gold and Silver Coin	614,933
Seven Day and other Bills	1,457,613		
	37,227,644		37,227,644

Dated the 29th September, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills 32,393,058	Securities
Public Deposits	Bullion
Other or private Deposits	
	40,944,508
	44,610,089

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,665,581, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£464,844
An increase of Public Deposits of	704,432
A decrease of Other Deposits of	214,788
An increase of Securities of	213,731
A decrease of Bullion of	181,615
An increase of Rest of	7,316
An increase of Reserves of	304,860

The returns to the end of last week show a decrease of circulation, 464,844l; an increase of public deposits, 704,432l; a decrease of private deposits, 214,788l; an increase of securities, 213,731l; a decrease of bullion, 181,615l; an increase of rest, 7,316l; and an increase of reserve, 304,860l. But it must be noticed that there was a decrease of public securities to the extent of 188,810l, and consequently an increase of private securities to the extent of 402,541l, and the increase of securities mentioned above is the difference between the decrease of Government securities and the increase of private securities. The Bank continued to dispose of the former last week, and continued to lend money on private securities.

These returns being for the previous week, show no particular urgency for the Bank so speedily again to raise the rate of interest. Nevertheless, on Thursday it did raise the rate again to 5 per cent., which took the Stock Exchange very much by surprise. It

had been there assumed, as we stated last week, that the offer of the Bank to lend on public securities at 4 per cent. was a tacit guarantee that the interest would not be further raised till after the payment of the dividends. The Stock Exchange was not aware of anything extraordinary having occurred to induce the Bank to alter its determination, and the members of that body generally acted on a conviction that no further rise would take place till after the payment of the dividends. Had they known with certainty that the Bank was at the same time that it was lending at 4 per cent. selling public securities, they might have adopted a different conclusion. Their operations, founded on their erroneous assumption, tended to keep up the price of the public securities; and an immense sensation, almost amounting to consternation, was excited the instant that it was announced that the Bank had raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent. The Stock Exchange has not for a long period been seen in such a tumultuous condition. The fluctuations in prices, though of short duration, were extreme, and the fall of Consols was nearly 2 per cent. But they recovered before the close of the market. To-day the panic has entirely subsided, Consols have been firm, and after touching 93½ for the account sellers, closed at 93½. This is a considerable fall on the price since last week, and through the whole week till to-day the tendency has been incessantly downwards. We are not surprised at that, Consols being, at the present value of money, at what must be regarded as a very high figure. Looking back to 1851, it will be seen that Consols were tolerably steady throughout that year at 96 to 97, while the Bank rate of discount was never above 3 per cent., and that was below the market rate. In 1852, with the Bank rate of discount at 2½ and at 2, and that so much below the market rate that the Bank got very few bills, Consols were generally between 99—100, and never rose above 100½. Now, with the rate of discount at 5 per cent., they are 93½. For some time after the rate of discount had been raised to 3½, Consols stood at 98 ex div., and 97½ and 98. So that they were higher when the rate of discount was a full half per cent. more than in 1851, and they have not latterly fallen in proportion to the successive rises in the rates of discount. We cannot attribute this to any doubt in the mercantile securities, for they have been unexceptionable. We are disposed rather to attribute the discrepancy between the rate of interest on money vested in Consols, and on money employed in discount—for a discrepancy we must call it—to the absence of a conviction amongst stockholders, that the price of Consols and all other stocks must in the end be determined by the profits of business, and that the influence of every other cause, such as political changes or political disturbances, is comparatively trifling and temporary. Even now we presume there is not a conviction that the present great profits of business, and the high rates of discount which men of business can afford to pay, are warranted and likely to last, otherwise the discrepancy we have adverted to could not possibly exist. We give no opinion as to the probable rate of profits in all kinds of industrial enterprise hereafter, but it is perfectly clear, if they be from 15 to 20 or 25 per cent., those who carry it on can afford to pay 10 per cent. for discount as in the United States; and at a rate of 10 per cent. discount, with a probability of its being permanent, whatever might be the political state of the world, Consols must ere long fall far below their present price. We are inclined to say, therefore, looking at the late rise in the rate of discount, and its present rate, that the fluctuations in the funds are as likely to be the consequences of ill-founded attempts to keep them from sinking to their proper level as of any other cause.

The money market is to-day in a very unsettled state. Discount brokers will give four per cent. for money on call, but they do not like to take it on those terms, and sometimes reject it when offered. They want it to be assured to them for a longer period. No bills are discounted below the Bank rate, and generally above it. There is still a great demand for money above the supply, and the bankers and others are extremely averse from lending money at all. They wish to keep their money under their own command; the market accordingly is in a difficult position. It is expected, however, immediately to improve and to become more settled. The exchanges have already become less unfavourable than they were, though no improvement took place in them to-day. Gold has ceased to go out of the country to the Continent, and it is coming in from Australia. An easier money market, therefore, is shortly expected, but it is not expected to be easy long. Some time must elapse, and much capital must be saved, before the present demand can be fully met.

Having mentioned above the state of the stock market for the day, we now subjoin our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price of Consols and the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	91½	92½	91½	92½
Monday	91½	92½	91½	92½
Tuesday	90½	92	90½	92
Wednesday	90½	92½	90½	92½
Thursday	91½	93½	91½	93½
Friday	92½	93½	92½	93½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 percent consols, account...	94 1/2	93 1/2
— money	94 1/2	93 1/2
3 1/2 percents	shut	shut
2 percent reduced do.	shut	shut
Exchange bills, large March	10s to 5s dis	13s 6s dis
— June	1 1/2 to 5s dis	13s 6s dis
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	248 5/8	240 5/8
Spanish 3 percents	46 1/2	45 1/2
— 3 percents new def.	22 1/2	22 1/2
Portuguese 4 percents	43 1/2	42 3/4
Mexican 3 per cents	24 1/2	23 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 percents	63 1/2	62 1/2
— 4 percents	97 1/2	96 1/2
Russian, 4 1/2 stock	99 100	95 1/2
Sardinian stock	92 1/2	93 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
— deferred	50 1/2	51 1/2
Venezuela	34 1/2	31 1/2
Spanish Certif.	54 1/2	5 1/2

The railway shares, which, considering the goodness of the security and the rate of interest they bear, are much nearer the value of money, as known by the rate of discount, than Consols, have not declined in the week like the public funds. On the contrary, taking as last week the North-Western as the example, railway shares have risen; it was then 101 1/2, it is to-day 105. The public have some capital to invest in railways, and their price accordingly keeps up. This was settlement day, and it passed without any failure. There was not even a great demand for money, though in the course of the week there have been backwardations. The following is our usual railway share list:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	...	88 1/2
Caledonians	51 1/2	50 1/2 x d
Eastern Counties	11 1/2 12 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2
East Lancashire	64 1/2	62 1/2
Great Northern	72 1/2	46 1/2
Great Western	80 1/2	81 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	64 1/2 x d	64 1/2
London and Blackwall	7 1/2	7 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	96 1/2	94 1/2
London & North Western	100 1/2	105 1/2
London and South Western	74 1/2	76 1/2
Midlands	57 1/2	60 1/2
North British	25 1/2	25 1/2
North Staffordshire	6 1/2 5 1/2 dis	6 1/2 5 1/2 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	37 1/2	38 1/2
South Eastern	60 1/2 1 1/2	59 1/2 x d
South Wales	34 1/2	34 1/2
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	61 1/2	60 1/2
York and North Midland	44 1/2	47 1/2
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	32 1/2 1/2	34 1/2
Do. 20/3 et. cts. (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	13 1/2 14 1/2	13 1/2 14 1/2
Paris and Rouen	40 1/2	39 1/2
Paris and Strasbourg	38 1/2	37 1/2 3 1/2
Rouen and Havre	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2
Dutch Rhénan	3 1/2 3 1/2 dis	3 1/2 3 1/2 dis
Paris and Lyons	16 1/2 pm	16 1/2 1/2 pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	3 1/2 4 1/2 pm	3 1/2 4 1/2 pm
DYON and Besancon	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 1/2 pm
Madras	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	3 1/2 4 1/2 pm	3 1/2 4 1/2 pm
Paris and Orleans	47 1/2	47 1/2
Western of France	8 1/2 9 1/2 pm	7 1/2 8 1/2 pm
India Peninsular	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm
Grand Junction of France	2 1/2 pm	1 1/2 2 1/2 pm
Central of France	1 1/2 pm	1 1/2 pm

In the course of the week the Indiana arrived from Melbourne with 41,517 oz. of gold; the Hooghly, from Sydney, with 7,078 oz. making a total of 48,595 oz. valued together at 194,380l; the Renown from Port Phillip, with 10,355 oz. of gold, valued at 41,420l; the Medway, with 17,000 oz. on board, valued at 68,006l; the Typhoon, also from Port Phillip, with 7,373 oz. of gold, valued at 29,400l; the Marlborough, with 72,000 oz., valued at 288,000l; the Essex, with 40,000 oz., valued at 160,000l; the total valued at 781,200l. Moreover, from New York we have received 170,226 dols; and from Malta 2,500l.

Dollars and bar silver sold on Thursday at 60d and 61 1/2d. being a further decline of 1/2d per ounce. They were taken for India and China.

We insert the following as an interesting public document:—

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1853—exclusive of Treasury Notes, Funded and Trust Funds.

Receipts.	Qr. ending Sept. 30, 1852.		Qr. ending Dec. 31, 1852.		Qr. ending March 31, 1853.		Qr. ending June 30, 1853.		Total 1852.		Total 1853.	
	dols	c	dols	c	dols	c	dols	c	dols	c	dols	c
Customs	15723925	71	11307465	45	16306498	82	15691968	54	8693865	52	47339226	52
Lands	415945	21	34387	16	42030	76	86522	14	166704	99	504229	68
Incidental	19100	10	32015	37	170103	50	344299	92	738623	89	345830	69

Expendit'r.	16331081	72	11584070	98	16509855	10	16621786	60	61337674	40	48728336	89
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	4583967	60	4681105	15	4187447	93	3722434	39	17174959	9	17379768	76
Interior:—												
Pensions & Indian Dep'tm't.	2900726	94	1012518	11	987996	66	722353	68	5529535	39	5199828	94
War	288449	27	2294265	39	2174091	76	2632484	45	9947290	87	8225246	92
Navy	268760	51	2899619	76	2571176	47	2642082	86	1891639	59	8928226	5
Public debt	295,653	37	4748533	92	418196	67	3023612	11	8483297	7	6375215	53

	13440587	69	16074443	33	10336819	51	12749568	68	52026818	21	46007896	29

The expenditures on account of the public debt increased for the year, 207,583 dols. The customs increase, including California, is, it appears,

11,502,539 dols, which represents an increase in dutiable imports of 45,000,000 dols only, or a less ratio than the increase of the exports.

The revenue account would not be complete unless we added an account of the Government debt, the total of which is 63,434,697 dols 43c.

	Loans Outstanding Aug. 13, 1853.	Redeemed since.	Outstanding Aug. 20, 1853.
1842	7,950,277 54	22,000	7,928,277 54
1843	548,500 00	15,500	533,000 00
1846	4,904,889 71	28,200	4,876,689 71
1847	23,948,100 00	112,400	23,835,700 00
1848	13,317,400 00	20,450	13,296,950 00
Texas Indem.	5,000,000 00	..	5,000,000 00
Do. not issued	5,000,000 00	..	5,000,000 00
Total	62,684,117 25	199,550	62,484,567 76
Old Funded Debt	..	..	114,118 54
Treasury Notes Outstanding	..	..	115,911 54
Debt of Corporate Cities	..	..	720,000 00
Total	..	..	63,434,697 43

From the above account it will be seen that there is a surplus on the year of 9,300,000 dols, and it is an important and instructive fact that the two free States of America and England have a surplus revenue. Their finances, notwithstanding the prodigious debt of the latter, occasioned by her long and costly wars, are in a sound condition. Can the same be said of any despotic state of the civilised world? The deduction from it is that free Government is both safer and stronger than despotic Government, better able to command respect abroad and at home, and better able to secure the tranquillity of the people and integrity of the State.

The money market of New York is thus described in the *Shipping List* of the 17th:—

With an increased demand for money the stringency previously noticed has slightly increased, though the rates cannot be altered. The news per Niagara, advising an advance in the rates of interest by the Bank of England, and the revival of the complicated and vexed East India question, have also exerted an unfavourable influence upon our financial affairs. We quote:—Loans at call, 7 to 8 per cent; prime 3 to 4 mos. paper, 9 to 10 per cent; prime 4 to 6 mos. paper, 10 to 12 per cent.

The weekly returns of our City Banks continue to show a steady improvement in their condition, by a retrenchment of loans and an increase of specie; the reductions of the loans and discounts in the space of five weeks, since the commencement of the weekly returns, has been 6,791,152 dols. and the increase in the amount of specie 1,634,252 dols. The banks have just adopted a "clearing house" system. This plan provides for a room large enough for the purpose designed; for the appointment of a competent man as manager, who, with his clerks, is to prepare from the daily statements of the banks, a paper showing their relative situations as debtor and creditor; each bank south of Fulton street is to prepare by six p.m., and each one north of that line by seven p.m., a list of the amount to be sent by them against every other bank next morning, at which time the "clearing house" is to advise each institution by eight or nine o'clock of their exact position, with a demand for them to come and settle; the settling clerk of each bank repairs by nine o'clock to the "clearing house" and there makes and receives his exchanges, which are to be sent by the usual porter to their proper destination.

The plan is generally considered a great improvement upon the old system of settlement, which was to send clerks round from every bank to each of the other fifty odd—an exceedingly laborious and uncertain method.

During the week the receipts into the Sub-treasury were 1,635,423 dols 94c; payments from do. 661,355 dols 91c; leaving a balance on hand at the close of business last evening, of 9,828,432 dols 86c, which shows an increase since last week of 978,181 dols 37c.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 29	f. 25 5	3 days' sight
		24 75	3 months' date
Antwerp	— 29	125 10 to 125 15	1 —
		111 80	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 27	11 70	8 days' sight
		113 2	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 23	13 0	3 days' sight
		13 0	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 20	55 15-16d	—
Madrid	— 23	51 20-100d	—
Lisbon	— 19	54 1/2 to 54 1/2	—
Gibraltar	— 19	51 1/2	—
New York	— 17	8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight
		2 per cent pm	30 —
Jamaica	Aug. 26	1 1/2	60 —
		1	90 —
Havana	— 27	1 1/2 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 15	28d to 27 1/2d	90 —
Bahia	— 20	28d to 28 1/2d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 23	28d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 2	27d	60 —
Singapore	— 16	5s 1d to 5s 3d	60 days' sight
		..	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 16	..	1 —
		3 per cent. dis	6 —
Bombay	— 30	..	1 —
		2s 1 1/2-16d to 2s 1 1/2d	6 —
		2s 1/2d to 2s 1d	6 —
Calcutta	— 19	..	1 —
		47 1/2 to 47 1/2d	60 days' sight
California	— 15	..	6 months' sight
Hong Kong	— 5	4s 7 1/2d to 4s 7d	60 days' sight
Mauritius	— 6	2 1/2 to 3 per cent. dis.	50 days' sight
Sydney	June 20	1 1/2 to 2 per cent. pm.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Aug. 6	48d	60 to 90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce 3 17 5
Mexican dollars	0 5 0
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1 1/2

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 9/16	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns.	...	93 1/2	...	...	...	92 1/2
New 5 per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 20 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	17	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	245	240	238 40	...	243	240 5
Do. Bonds, 2 1/2 per Cent 1000,	...	...	4a d	10s d	10s 3s d	...
Ditto under 5000	...	...	...	4a d	4a d	...
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for open, Oct 19...	...	...	...	215	215	216
3 per Cent Cons. for acct, Oct 13	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 9/16	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
India Stock for acct Oct 13	240	...	...	...	...	...
Escheq. Bills, 10000	15s 6d	13s 12d	16s 10d	17s 1 1/2d	18s 13d	13s 6d
Ditto 5000	12s 18d	13s 12d	...	17s 13d	18s 13d	13s 6d
Ditto Small	7s 16s d	13s 12s d	15s 10s d	17s 13s d	18s 13s d	13s 6s d
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 18	11 17	11 17	11 18 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 18 1/2	11 19	11 18 1/2	11 19
Rotterdam	...	11 18 1/2	11 19	11 18 1/2	11 19 1/2
Antwerp	...	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 35	25 40
Brussels	...	25 38	25 37 1/2	25 35	25 40
Hamburg	...	13 9 1/2	13 7 1/2	13 6 1/2	13 7 1/2
Paris	short	25 5	25 15	25 7 1/2	25 15
Ditto	3 ms	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 35	25 40
Marseilles	...	25 22 1/2	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort on the Main	...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Vienna	...	11 10	11 20	11 7	11 10
Trieste	...	11 15	11 20	11 10	12 15
Petersburg	...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	...
Madrid	...	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Cadix	...	50 1/2	...	50 1/2	...
Lisbon	...	30 0	30 5	...	...
Genoa	...	25 37 1/2	25 45	25 45	25 50
Naples	...	43	42 1/2	42	...
Palermo	...	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	124 1/2
Messina	...	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125
Lisbon	...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	...
Oporto	...	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	...
Rio Janeiro	60 ds acct	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris		London		Paris		London	
	Sept. 26	Sept. 25	Sept. 27	Sept. 29	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 28	Sept. 30
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	101 50	99 50	101 0	...	101 0	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	75 65	...	77 10	...	75 10	...	...	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2815 0	...	2810 0	...	2810 0	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 5	...	25 5	...	25 5	...	...	...
Ditto 3 months	24 7 1/2	...	24 7 1/2	...	24 7 1/2	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Brassian, 3 per cent	100 1/2	...	...	...	100	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852	95 1/2	95 1/2	...	93 4	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	58 60	...	60
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	101	...	101	102	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	102	101	100	100 2 1/2	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	...	4 1/2	...
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent	72 1/2	70 1/2	...	69 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Ditto Scrip	...	50 1/2	...	...	...	52
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	44 1/2	45	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	43 1/2	42 1/2	...	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	97	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	...	90 1/2	90 1/2	...	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	...	45 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Passive converted	...	48	48	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	52 1/2	...	...	...	...
Swedish Loan	...	...	92	...	...	...
Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	85 1/2
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent	...	97 8	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	36 1/2	96 5 1/2	...	95 1/2	96 7 1/2	96 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends	London Prices Sept. 30	Amer. Prices Sept. 16
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110 1/2
...	6	1869	...	...	117 1/2
... Certificates	6	1867-8	...	...	110 1/2
Alabama	5	1858	8,000,000	...	85
Illinois	6	1870	16,000,000	...	...
Kentucky	6	1869-72	4,250,000	...	107
Maryland	6	1868	3,000,000	...	97
Massachusetts	6	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	...
Mississippi	6	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	...
...	5	1850-5	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	...
New York	5	1862	15,124,270	Quarterly	117
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	118
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	41,800,000	Feb. and Aug.	94
...	5	1861	...	...	...
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	...
Virginia	6	1866	7,000,000	...	...
United States Bank Shares	...	1866	35,000,000	...	15s
New York City	5	1850	9,600,000	Quarterly	...

Exchange at New York 106 1/2 9 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3 1/2	Albion	500	50 0 0	95
60,000	7 1/2	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	...
10,000	6 1/2	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	53 1/2
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	23 1/2
3,000	4 1/2	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23 1/2
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
20,000	6 1/2	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3 1/2
...	5 1/2	City of London	5	2 0 0	2 1/2
5,000	5 1/2	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	30 1/2
...	4 1/2	County	100	10 0 0	127
...	1s	Crown	50	5 0 0	22
20,000	4 1/2	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
...	4 1/2	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	3 1/2
20,000	3 1/2	English and Scottish Law Life	50	2 12 6	4 1/2
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	90 1/2
...	4 1/2	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
...	...	General	5	...	5 1/2
100,000	6 1/2	Globe	50	...	145
20,000	5 1/2	Guardian	100	45 0 0	60 1/2
2,400	12 1/2	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	375
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	20
12,453	1 1/2	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	...
80,000	2s & 3s	Law Life	100	2 10 0	4 1/2
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
30,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	6 1/2
31,000	10s & 11s	London	25	12 10 0	59
10,000	15s	Marine	100	15 0 0	...
10,000	4 1/2	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	3 0 0	2 1/2
7,248	5 1/2	Minerva	20	3 0 0	6 1/2
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1
25,000	5 1/2	National Loan Fund	20	3 10 0	28
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1 1/2
10,000	5 1/2	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1 1/2
30,000	5 1/2	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	3 1/2
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phoenix	...	...	185
40,000	5 1/2	Professional Life	6 1/2	0 10 0	...
2,500	14s & 15s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8 1/2
689,220 1/2	6 1/2	Royal Exchange	50	All	243
...	...	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1 1/2	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4 1/2	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	59 1/2
8,000	3 1/2	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45 1/2
...	5 1/2	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
22,500	6 1/2	Australasia	40	40 0 0	73
20,000	6 1/2	British North American	50	50 0 0	50
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	...
50,000	...	Chrd Bank, India Austral. & China	20	2 0 0	1 1/2
20,000	3 1/2	Colonial	100	25 0 0	17
...	6 1/2				

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 31 17s 10d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.09½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.07½, it follows that gold is about 0.08 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.54; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.3, it follows that gold is 1.12 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109.23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.08 per cent. against England. The present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight		Amount of E. I. Co's bills drawn from Sept. 5 to 22.
	₹ Co's rupee.	₹ Co's rupee.	
Bills on Bengal	2 04 2 04	2 04 0 0	35,616 19 1
Madras	2 04 0 0	2 04 0 0	16,384 5 5
Bombay	2 04 2 04	2 1 0 0	630 16 8
Bi-monthly			52,629 1 2

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Sept. 23, 1853 2,981,250 7 9
 Total drafts from May 7 to Sep. 23, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 2,524,584 8 2
 Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854, 3,500,000.
 N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived. LATEST DATES.

- On 24th September, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Sept. 15; Cadix, 16; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.
- On 25th September, INDIA and CHINA, per Euxine steamer, via Southampton—Dates as received on the 19th inst., via Marseilles.
- On 26th September, WEST INDIES, per Trent steamer, via Southampton—St Thomas, Sept. 7.
- On 26th September, AMERICA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Sept. 8; Frederickton, 12; Prince Edward Island, 13; New York, 13; Boston, 14; Halifax, 15.
- On 26th September, CALIFORNIA, Aug. 16, via United States.
- On 26th September, AUSTRALIA, per Essex, via Deal—Melbourne, July 4.
- On 28th September, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, July 13; Hong Kong, Aug. 5; Sourabaya, July 28; Singapore, Aug. 16; Penang, 17; Calcutta, 19; Madras, 23; Ceylon, 23; Bombay, 30; Aden, Sept. 9; Alexandria, 19.
- On 28th September, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Sept. 15; Boston, 16; New York, 17.
- On 28th September, SYDNEY, N.S.W., June 20, per Overland Mail, via Marseilles.
- On 29th September, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Indiana steamer, via Plymouth—Mauritius, Aug. 6; Natal, 11; Cape of Good Hope, 20; St Helena, 29; Ascension, Sept. 1; St Vincent, 10; Vigo, 25.
- On 30th September, CANADA, per Lady Eglinton steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, September 16; Quebec, Sept. 17.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

- On 3rd October (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, 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 Euxine 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.
 - On 4th October (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 7th October (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 7th October (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 8th October (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
 - On 13th October (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Great Western steamer, via Southampton.
- † Letters must be specially addressed per Harbinger steamer.
 * If addressed "Via United States."

Mails Due.

- OCTOBER 1.—West Indies.
- OCTOBER 1.—Mexico and Havana.
- OCTOBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c)
- OCTOBER 4.—Australia.
- OCTOBER 4.—America.
- OCTOBER 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- OCTOBER 7.—West Coast of Africa.
- OCTOBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
- OCTOBER 16.—West Indies.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Sold.....qrs	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	96,461	12,049	10,666	548	1,661	703
Weekly average, Sept. 24.....	56 7	35 9	21 4	36 9	43 0	41 6
— 17.....	56 7	34 9	20 6	35 7	41 9	39 8
— 10.....	54 9	31 3	21 11	33 6	41 2	37 8
— 3.....	50 4	20 4	21 10	32 2	41 1	37 2
Aug. 27.....	48 6	20 6	21 6	33 8	41 1	36 6
— 20.....	51 1	29 7	22 0	34 10	40 11	34 9
Six weeks' average.....	53 0	31 10	21 4	34 5	41 6	37 10
Same time last year.....	42 0	27 9	19 3	30 4	34 2	30 5
Dates.....	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 21, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign ...	98,712	15,257	28,238	15	173	9,621	12,736	585
Colonial ...	16,298	...	...	...	750	...	...	...
Total ...	115,010	15,257	28,238	15	925	9,621	12,736	585
Imports of week	182,390 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The corn market was in general firm to-day, at Monday's prices. Wheat is even a shade dearer. The holders ask more, but the sellers will not yield, and business is checked. Oats, too, are dearer than on Monday. Flour, fine barrels, fetches 40s. The arrivals in the week are very short—9,320 qrs of wheat in all, and flour only 1,270 sacks and 2,310 barrels. Nevertheless, there is a check to the rise of price, which may be considered as an indication that it has reached the point at which we shall obtain the command of the markets, and a further rise will not be necessary. In fact, purchases of wheat and flour that have been made in the South-east of Europe and in America for France now find a better market in England, and are directed from Marseilles and Havre to London and other English ports. The French merchants, having no great confidence in their own Government, are willing to realise at a small profit, and our markets at present prices offering them such a profit, they have sold some of the cargoes they had bought. Such a fact is quite conclusive that present prices—which are obviously speculative—are high enough, and for the present they will not rise much if any higher. What may be the price ultimately, should consumption not be checked, no person can foresee; but it is now high enough to bring hither the stream of corn that was turning aside.

From Riga, of the 22nd of September, we learn that a great demand for rye had ensued there at rising prices. For oats, too, there had been a brisk market, but in wheat and barley nothing had been done.

From Stettin, of the 24th, it is said, there had been a firm market for wheat in the week at higher prices, but a great deal was not sold.

At Amsterdam, on the 28th, the wheat market was firm, and the price rather above the orders that were in the market to purchase on foreign account. In the previous week the sales were numerous, both for export and for home use. Polish wheat was sold at a rise of 5f.

At Hamburg the market had become quieter but firm on the 27th. Wheat was—Danish, from 148f to 150f; Dantzic from 155f to 158f.

At Antwerp the markets have gone up in consequence of the news from France and England.

The Strasburg market was firm on the 24th. Sellers of wheat at 40f to 41f the 100 kilogrammes.

In general all the neighbouring foreign markets feel the effects of our rising prices, and they are either in consequence very firm or they have risen.

The Mincing lane market has been seriously affected by the rise in the rate of discount. Stocks, however, of most articles are short, and the trade generally in a healthy condition, so that holders are firm; and there has been none of that depression and alarm which, under a different condition of the stocks, would have ensued from such a state of the money market.

Sugar has been firm all the week, and to-day rather, if there be any change, it is a shade dearer.

Coffee has suffered a decline, particularly native Ceylon, for no other reason apparently than the holders are a little alarmed at the prospects of the money market.

The tea market during the past week having been better supplied than recently with the descriptions most wanted by the dealers, a fair amount of business has been done, chiefly in congou from 1s 3d upwards. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 22nd instant on 584,640 lbs, against 618,198 in the same period last year.

Rice is in demand, and 13,000 bags of Madras brought forward to-day at auction were all taken off at a further advance, the price being from 12s 3d to 12s 6d; and large private purchases were effected at the same rates.

The silk market is less buoyant than it was, in consequence of the large previous purchases, and being to some extent affected, like all the markets, by the state of the money market, which in most cases has rather inspired caution and checked business, than as yet caused any decline in price. The healthiness of the silk trade is, however, unimpaired.

The business this week in the Liverpool cotton market has been only moderate, resulting in sales of 34,000 bales, of which spinners have secured 27,000, speculators 3,000, the remaining 4,000 by exporters. The quotations are reduced 1-16d to 3d per pound; and although a great desire to realise has been

manifested, still sales have not been pressed to a completion. The American accounts received this week by two steamers are more unfavourable than hitherto regarding the new crop. Complaints of rain and unsettled weather were very prevalent, and caused prices to rule very high in the American market, notwithstanding the very unfavourable accounts just received from the Liverpool market and of European politics. The subjoined tables show the distribution of cotton for consumption in the different countries:—

DELIVERIES OF COTTON FROM DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FOR CONSUMPTION, from Sept. 1, 1852, till Sept. 1, 1853 (close of the American Cotton season).

American Cotton.	Total all kinds.
Continental ports north of Havre.....	151,000
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	228,000
Havana, Mexico, &c.....	42,000
French ports.....	387,000
Great Britain.....	1,474,000
Export from this country to the Continent	177,000
American consumption.....	671,000
	3,167,000
	3,808,000

The sales in this market have only reached 1,000 bales during the week. Prices are very irregular. In some cases the prices paid are $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d lower. Our largest holders, however, decline to sell at the reduction.

The unfavourable accounts from Australia of the flocks there and the wool have not yet affected the wool market, which is on the contrary rather dull, but those accounts make us look forward to a condition of the market not agreeable to the manufacturers.

The oil and seeds market has been in an excited state in the week, and prices have fluctuated considerably, but they are not depressed. Tallow is quite as high to-day as last Friday.

From Messrs Walton and Bushell's Monthly Price Current, dated Cape Town, August 20, we extract the following paragraphs: "The arrival of the Royal Mail steamer, Indiana, places us in possession of advices from Cape Town to the 20th August, and we are happy to state that the news is even more favourable than we reported in our last. During the last month there has been great activity in trade generally, and large stocks have been cleared out at profitable rates. The shipments to Melbourne had been very large, but had somewhat ceased when the Indiana left. All kinds of Cape produce had risen considerably in price, and the accounts from the interior are highly satisfactory. The peace of the colony had not been disturbed, and the farmers were settling down on their farms with a sense of perfect security. Numerous applications had been made to Government for allotments of land to farm on the frontiers, and a project was set on foot to import Chinese labourers. The Constitution was in high favour all over the colony, and the elections were proceeding vigorously and satisfactorily. A great many vessels have left Table Bay and Algoa Bay, filled with cargo for Melbourne. Money was still tight, owing to the great speculation lately going on in shipments to Australia, and the banks still reluctant to discount any but the best bills. The Royal Mail steamer Propontis arrived on 3rd August, short of coals, having burnt all her coals, jibboom, lower masts, and a large hawser, and was within fifty miles off Table Bay, with nothing more on board available for fuel; fortunately the steamer Sir Robert Peel was sent out to her assistance, and towed her into the Bay."

The New York Shipping List has the following statement about Liverpool, which we copy that the people there may refute it:—"Seamen are a little more plenty, but good men can scarcely be obtained for Liverpool, principally, it is said, on account of the exactions and impositions practised upon them in that port. We quote to Liverpool 18 dols per month, with 20 dols to 25 dols advance; to Havre, 16 dols, and 18 dols to 20 dols advance; Mediterranean, 15 dols, and 18 dols advance; East Indies and California, 12 dols, and two months' advance; West Indies, 16 dols, and 18 dols advance; and coasting (as far South as Georgia), 18 dols to 20 dols per month. To New Orleans the rate is 16 dols, and 12 dols advance—as high as 20 dols advance was paid a short time since.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The arrivals of cotton since the 8th inst. have been 8,573 bales. The total shipments, in the same period, have amounted to 7,065 bales—5,660 being to Great Britain, 741 to France, 639 to the North of Europe, and 25 to other parts—against 3,906 do. in 1852. Freight to Liverpool, square bales, $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 9-32d per lb. Exchange, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market still remains quite dull; prices, however, are nominally without change. The sales for the last three days are 1,400 bales, making a total for the week of 4,400 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior.....	none.	none.	none.
Low to good ordinary.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good middling.....	10 11	10 11	10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair to fair.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 13
Fully fair to good fair.....	0 0	0 0	0 0

[Our usual tables of the total annual shipments, with the stocks on hand, will be found in another page].

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 30. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.			1852 — same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7c	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
New Orleans.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7c	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Pernambuco.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8c	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Egyptian.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8c	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat and Madras.....	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	Computed stock, Sept. 30.
1853	1853	1853	1853
bales	bales	bales	bales
1,827,364	1,759,559	1,394,610	1,453,110
			216,010
			301,640
			795,030
			529,100

The depression noticed last week has been continued through the present one. A slight increase of business has been induced by the decline submitted to, which is generally in American descriptions, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb, and in some instances the lower qualities have been forced off at even a greater reduction. The trade, however, have not purchased a full week's supply. Brazil and Egyptian are rather easier to buy, though we can make little change in quotation. East India have been pressed on the market at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb and some sales have been made at irregular prices. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, the market is very tame. The reported export amounts to 4,420 bales consisting of 3,070 American, 150 Brazil, and 1,200 Surata.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

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

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg.....	1515	1473	1259	838	251	376	446	356	339	180	46329	48429
Hamburg.....	25653	21890	4904	3643	6083	5225	9153	9115	8711	4513	23205	20290
Bremen.....	394	165	37	7	96	35	296	319	42	36	408	324
Antwerp.....	765	604	315	307	651	1190	330	653	475	893	13461	21651
Rotterdam.....	12660	10910	1599	1630	1616	1574	398	4050	2016	1894	8680	13883
Amsterdam.....	2770	2282	137	65	311	232	2125	2195	859	759	175	...
Zwolle.....	1775	1550	9	6	114	68	33	31	6	14	...	39
Kampen.....	...	52	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer.....	2389	2878	13	4	24	25	41	10	57	24	...	448
Denmark &c.....	2414	2518	33	34	384	369	718	796	618	559	3543	4507
Otr. Ero. Pts.....	730	734	62	30	84	72	28	24	30	36	2363	1694
Other parts.....	446	336	...	...	13	...	816	716	34	3	...	...
Total.....	51441	45381	6393	6584	9927	8039	17645	18316	10254	9327	107415	123087

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1853. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 29, 1852.		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
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair.....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco fair.....	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair.....	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	4	9	4	6	5	3	4	5	3	2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	1	5	7	5	6	5	3	5	7	4	2
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	3	8	4	7	9	9	14	8	14	6	10
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 13oz	9	3	9	3	8	7	10	16	9	7	6	6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	6	10	4	9	9	11	3	9	3	8	14
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	7	9	7	6	7	7	8	10	6	9	6	4
36 yds, 9lbs	7	9	7	6	7	7	8	10	6	9	6	4

We have no change for the better to report of our market, the transactions of the week being very limited and at lower prices; but prices of both yarn, cloth are very irregular, which is sure to be the case until business increases and becomes more general in its character. As it is there is no want of orders in the hands of buyers; but in the present uncertain state of things, they are not disposed to execute them, except on terms that producers as yet are not compelled to accept by the pressure of stock, and there is no feeling of alarm or panic. The view of the present crisis generally entertained here is, that it will be a curative for the excessive business of the last two years, and is the only means of bringing about a more healthy state of our foreign markets, by relieving them from the excessive glut of goods they have for some time past been labouring under; and the increasing value of money will be most effectual in reducing shipments to markets where long dated paper is necessary to carry it on. The unfavourable accounts just received from Australia excite no surprise here, it having been the wonder for some time past to hear of prices being maintained in the face of such enormous imports. There is a feature connected with the trade to Australia which we think deserving of notice, and that is the very large number of small tradespeople that have been tempted, by the golden accounts of the profits obtainable, sent them by friends who are courting fortune at the diggings, to become export merchants, and we much fear many of them will have reason to regret they did not stick to their last or goose, as the case may be.

By the letters received to day from Bombay and Calcutta, the accounts are slightly improving, but from China they are still very unfavourable, and we have heard of considerable purchases of shirtings made there for re-shipment to Calcutta having been obtained at rates that will leave a good profit in the latter market, notwithstanding the very low prices ruling at Calcutta for these goods.

The workpeople are now beginning to learn that they cannot have everything their own way, and their tone is becoming very mild.

BRADFORD, Sept. 29.—There is very little doing in the wool market by the spinners in the purchase of wools, and great caution is manifested; on the other hand, the staplers generally are not large holders, and with the difficulty they have to buy, there is no disposition to press sales, consequently prices

are firm. There is more inquiry for yarn suitable for Germany, but for Russia, no doubt from the unsettled position, there is not so much doing; to both countries the exports are very short of the usual average. In spools, somewhat loss has been done, owing to the entire stoppage of some and the partial working of other looms. In Lancashire the demand is irregular from turn-outs and other disputed points regarding wages. In pieces, the merchants are buying only to assort stocks, and the manufacturers are unwilling to make to stock, and the production is daily diminishing, for it is impossible to make cost; and the quantity of goods coming to market is very far short of what it was at this period last year.

LEEDS, Sept. 27.—The markets for cloth, in both the coloured and the white hall, have been very flat this morning, and scarcely any purchases are reported. This change in the market is attributable to the very unsatisfactory state of the Russo-Turkish question, and the continued advance in the price of corn. The corn market here to-day has been very animated, and the price of wheat has gone up fully as much as it did on Monday in the metropolis.

HODDERSFIELD, Sept. 27.—We have again to report a quiet market; the attendance of buyers has been meagre, and very little has been done, either in the cloth hall or warehouses. The only article for which there is a fair demand is black and white woollen twist, of which the supply is scarcely equal to the demand.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 26.—We have had but little change in the market to-day; goods of an inferior quality still meet a ready sale at former prices. Wool is much the same as it was on the previous Monday, both in price and demand.

HALIFAX, Sept. 24.—We have again had a dull market in our piece hall, and but few worsted goods of any sort have changed hands. The yarn trade is by no means brisk, and prices are much the same. Wool is quiet, with the turn in favour of the buyer.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The flour market opened easier on Wednesday, under the Franklin's advice, and since then, with increased receipts and under the influence of later unfavourable accounts by the Niagara, increased heaviness has been manifested. The demand has sensibly diminished, both for export and future delivery—for home use there is a fair inquiry, principally for the better grades. Canada remains scarce, and prices are supported—we have only to notice a sale of 100 bbls, at 6 dol 87½c in bond. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 7,500 bbls; Thursday, 7,000; and yesterday, 8,500. Included in yesterday's sales were 3,000 bbls good State and Ohio, to arrive, deliverable in October, at 6 dol 25c for the former and 6 dol 37½c for the latter. Southern has continued in fair demand, especially the better grades, which were scarce, for shipment, but towards the close, with increased receipts, the common and fancy descriptions declined ½ to 1¼ cents—the sales are 3,000 bbls, the market closing dull at 6 dol 43½c to 6 dol 62½c for mixed and straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown, 6 dol 62½c to 6 dol 75c for favourite, and 6 dol 75c to 7 dol 25c for favourite brands. Rye flour continues scarce and firm—sales 100 bbls at 4 dol 4 to 4 dol 12½c for fine, and 4 dol 37½c to 4 dol 50c for superfine. We notice the first arrival and sale of new buckwheat flour at 6 dol 25c. Corn meal is scarce and firm—sales 350 bbls at 3 dol 75c to 3 dol 87½c for Jersey, and 4 d. is for Brandywine—punchions are nominally 17 dol 50c to 17 dol 62½c, cash. The exports of wheat flour from Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 were 94,646 bbls, against 56,841 bbls same time last year.

GRAIN.—Wheat has continued in active demand, particularly prime Western, which is wanted to complete cargoes, and prices for this description have gradually advanced; the inferior grades have been less active, but steady; the market closes with much firmness at our quoted rates, which now stand 1 to 2 cents higher than on Tuesday, except for Canada and red Western, which are about the same: the sales are 77,500 bushels fair to choice white Canada, part to arrive, at 1 dol 40c to 1 dol 45c, including 12,000 in transit for Liverpool at 8d freight; 700 red ditto, 1 dol 25c in bond; 15,500 good to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 50c to 1 dol 52c; 2,600 inferior ditto, 1 dol 45c in store; 19,600 fair to choice white Michigan, 1 dol 44c to 1 dol 45c; 4,800 fair to prime white Ohio, 1 dol 42c to 1 dol 45c; 3,000 white North Carolina, 1 dol 37c; 1,400 red ditto, 1 dol 32c; 1,400 common red Southern, 1 dol 25c; 2,600 unsound Western, 1 dol; 1,600 inferior Upper Lake, 97c; 4,400 inferior Canada, and 2,600 prime white Southern, on terms not transpired. Rye is steady, with a fair demand: sales 2,300 bushels at 92 cents afloat, and 93 from store; the latter an extreme price. Barley is inactive and nominally 75c to 80c. Oats have continued in good request, but with large receipts, prices have declined 1 cent. Corn has been in active demand, principally for the East, and with moderate supplies, prices have advanced 1 to 2 cents, the market closing firmly at our quoted rates. We notice considerable sales of Canada peas at 22½ cents afloat, in bulk—now held higher. New white beans have been received, and are held at 2 dol; sales old at 87½ cents to 1 dol 25c cash. The exports from Sept. 1 to Sept. 13 were as follows:—Wheat, 300,649 bushels, against 261,913 bushels same time last year; corn, 7,565 bushels, against 6,414 bushels same time last year.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, which was taken off at an advance of 5s per qr, and foreign realised an improvement in value to the same extent, with many country buyers. The imports consisted of 1,900 qrs from Constantinople, 3,827 qrs from Danzig, 176 qrs from Hamburg, 120 qrs from Kiel, 3,800 qrs from Marianopole, 3,403 qrs from New York, 1,790 qrs from Odessa, 1,200 qrs from St Petersburg, 490 qrs from Rostock, 1,781 qrs from Stettin, 700 qrs from Stolpemunde, 1,250 qrs from Volo, and 480 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 23,607 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,462 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 3,303 sacks, from Ireland 15 sacks, from foreign ports 200 sacks and 20,725 brls. Town-made and country marks were 5s per sack dearer, and American realised from 1s to 2s per brl higher rates. Barley brought 1s to 2s per qr more money, with a ready sale. Beans were 2s per qr higher, and the few peas at market realised extravagant prices. There was a brisk sale for oats at 2s per qr above the currency of the previous Monday. The recent large imports of Russians have gone off the market rapidly, and there is a scarcity again of good corn, and prices are now higher than before the Archangel ships commenced to arrive. On the whole, the market was much excited from a combination of causes. The unsettled and threatening position of Turkish affairs,

the prohibition of the export of grain from Egypt, and the very great deficiency in the yield of wheat, all tended to bring forward spirited buyers, and the trade closed with an upward tendency.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large, principally from the United States and Canada. There was a numerous attendance of every description of buyers, including some from Ireland, and a large business was transacted in every article of the trade, at much higher rates. For wheat the advance was 7d per 70 lbs, for oats 3d to 4d per 45 lbs, on Egyptian beans 2s to 3s per 480 lbs, peas 2s to 3s per qr, grinding barley 3d to 6d per 60 lbs, English and Spanish flour 3s to 5s per sack, oatmeal 3s to 4s per 240 lbs, Indian corn 3s to 4s per 480 lbs, malt 2s per qr.

There were limited imports of foreign grain at Hull, but a fair delivery of wheat from the farmers; the high prices demanded alarmed the millers and factors, and they bought cautiously at 4s to 5s per qr advance: old samples brought 89s to 70s, new 68s to 70s for the best qualities: average, 59s on 1,058 qrs.

At Leeds the arrivals of wheat were short, and the demand being extensive, an enhancement of 5s to 6s per qr was obtained for all qualities: average, 59s 2d on 1,626 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat were short at Ipswich, and a quick sale was experienced at 7s per qr advance: fine red brought 70s, and fine white 80s per qr: average, 56s 10d on 1,079 qrs. Barley was 2s per qr dearer. Beans and peas advanced 4s, and oats 3s per qr.

On Wednesday at Mark lane the fresh arrivals of English grain were short, and the imports of foreign moderate. Wheat was held with increasing firmness, and the few sales effected were at 1s per qr over the full rates of Monday. There was a good trade in oats at 6d to 1s per qr more money. All other articles were quite as dear.

The Scotch markets are all animated and active. There was a liberal supply of wheat at Edinburgh which was taken off at an advance of 5s to 6s per qr: average 71s 3d on 746 qrs. Barley was 1s, and oats were 3s to 3s per qr dearer. The imports at Leith were very trifling, consisting of 960 qrs wheat, 91 qrs peas, and 250 sacks flour. There were moderate imports of grain at Glasgow, but a liberal quantity of flour, consisting of 12,081 brls. Wheat was 6s per qr dearer, barley about 1s 6d, oats 2s to 3s, beans and peas 2s, flour 4s to 5s per brl, and oatmeal 3s to 4s per load.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a liberal supply of wheat, which was taken off readily at 4s per qr over the rates of the previous week: average, 59s 2d on 1,397 qrs.

The quantity of wheat brought forward at Bristol was fair, and prices were 4s to 6s higher, with a good sale: average, 54s 10d on 385 qrs.

Newbury market was well supplied with wheat, and there was a moderate demand at 4s per qr beyond previous prices: average, 54s 1d on 2,030 qrs.

An increased quantity of wheat was brought forward at Uxbridge, which realised 3s to 4s per qr enhancement in value; one choice parcel of new was taken by a miller at 84s per qr: average, 50s 10d on 456 qrs.

The weekly averages were 56s on 96,461 qrs wheat; 85s 9d on 12,042 qrs barley; 21s 4d on 10,666 qrs oats; 36s 2d on 543 qrs rye; 43s on 1,661 qrs beans; 41s 6d on 703 qrs peas.

At Mark lane, on Friday, the fresh arrivals of English grain were very short, but there was a fair addition of foreign wheat, and a few lots of oats and barley. The extremely brisk advices from all parts of the United Kingdom, and great advance in prices, induced many holders of wheat to demand still higher rates, and the business transacted was at 2s per qr over Monday's currency for both English and foreign. Flour was held for more money, and there was a good demand for American at 2s per barrel above Monday's currency. Barley was quite as dear, with a ready sale for all descriptions. Beans and peas were each higher. Oats have advanced fully 1s per qr since Monday, with a large business in Russians. Thirty-six cargoes of various grain have arrived from the Southward, at Queenstown and Falmouth, for orders, 16 vessels with wheat, 15 with maize, three with barley, and two with beans. There has been a brisk demand for all articles at considerably enhanced rates. Taganrog Ghirka wheat has brought 62s; Egyptian Said, 44s 9d; and another cargo was reported to be held at 50s per qr for the Continent, but at that price did not find buyers; Danube rye, 41s to 42s; Polish Odessa wheat, 56s to 58s; Ghirka Odessa, 60s to 62s; Sandmirec, 61s to 62s; Taganrog, 62s to 63s; Berdianski, 64s to 66s; Galatz, 54s to 56s; Ibraila, 52s to 54s; Danube barley is held at 30s to 32s; Egyptian, 28s to 30s; Egyptian beans, 38s to 40s; Dari, 28s to 30s,—all cost, freight, and insurance included.

The London averages announced this day were—

Wheat.....	3,551 at 64 3
Barley.....	878 at 40 7
Oats.....	2,449 at 39 10
Rye.....	27 at 39 4
Beans.....	255 at 44 9
Peas.....	139 at 44 10

Arrivals this Week.				
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks.
English..... 670	..... 520	..... 1,040	..... 760	..... 1,120
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign..... 8,650	..... 650	.....	..... 470	..... 150
				2,310 brs

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.		
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	64 72	White	68 78	
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do.	64 72	Do	.....
Rye...Old.....	41s 43s	New	34 35	
Barley...Grinding.....	29 32	Distilling	33 37	
Malt...Brown.....	58 66	Faleship	61 68	
Beans...Newlargeticks.....	40 43	Harrow	44 46	
Old do.....	42 44	Do	47 50	
Peas...Gray.....	44 46	Maple	48 50	
Waits, old.....	48 50	Boilers	52 54	
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks. feed 21 22	Short small	24 25	Poland	25 26
Scotch, Angus.....	26 28	Potato.....	28 30	
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	.....	Do	22 24
Do, Galway 21s 22s, Dublin & Wexford feed	23 24	Potato.....	24 25	
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	23 24	Fine	25 26	
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	23 24	Do	25 26	
Flour...Irish, per sack —s, Norfolk, &c.	53 55	Town	60 70	
Faros...Spring.....	40 48	Winter	64 72	
FOREIGN.				
Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	.....	.....	74 80
Do do mixed and red	.....	.....	70 72
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	.....	.....	71 75
Danish, red 68s 71s, white	.....	.....	70 72
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	.....	.....	60 68
Do do do, red	.....	.....	66 68

Polish Odessa	61	63	
Russian, hard	56s 6s	Soft	40 64
Rhine, red	68 72	Old	69 72
Canadian, red	66 70	White	70 72
Italian and Tuscan, do	65 73	Do	74 76
Egyptian	41 42	Fine	43 44
Malze .. Yellow	35 39	White	35 38
Barley .. Grinding	26 31	Malting	36 40
Beans .. Ticks	40 42	Small	44 45
Fava .. White 4s 4s, fine bolton	50	Maple	34 40
Oats .. Dutch brew and thick			31 26
Russian feed			23 24
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Frisland feed			22 27
Flour .. Danzig, per barrel	—	—	33 40
Tarus .. Large Gore 4s 4s, old 3s 3s, new			36 39

SEEDS.

Linseed .. Per qr crushing, Baltic 4s 6s, Odessa	50s 51s	Sowing	56 58
Repseed .. For last do foreign 27/ 28/	27/ 28/	Fine new	28/ 29
Hempseed .. For qr large	40 42	Small	36 38
Canaryseed .. For qr new 5s 6s	40 45	Trefall	29 22
Mustard .. For bushel, brown	11 12	White	14 16
Cloverseed .. For cwt English white, new	48 55	Red	45 50
— Foreign do. do.	48 60	Do	44 50
Trefoil .. Foreign do. do.	20 21	Choice	22 23
Linseed cake, foreign	—	—	51 10s
— For 30s 31 0s to 111 0s, English, per ton	—	—	51 10s
— Do do do	—	—	51 7s to 51 10s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—At the opening of the market on Tuesday, there was the same inactive demand as last week, but subsequently the trade bought with more freedom, their supplies being lighter than usual, while the stock in first hands shows a large deficiency, and consumption is steadily increasing. The reduced quantity of West India on show has enabled the importers to obtain extreme rates, sales to yesterday reaching about 1,732 hhd and tierces. 255 hhd 160 bris Barbadoes by auction brought 31s 6d to 33s 6d for good brown to fine yellow, and some lots Nevis 30s 6d to 35s 6d. Since the 24th ultimo considerable arrivals of East India, &c., have taken place. The week's deliveries were 4,178 tons, leaving the stock at this port 65,529 tons, against nearly 90,000 tons at same date in 1852.

Mauritius.—Some inquiry has been made by private treaty, but there were no public sales held on Tuesday.

Bengal.—The lower qualities still meet with attention. 603 bags in the early part of the week sold at previous rates: Benares, mid white, 37s to 37s 6d; Mauritius kinds, good, 36s to 36s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—On Wednesday 2,046 bags were about half disposed of, and went at easier rates: low to good grocery, 31s 6d to 36s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—Few floating cargoes are now offering, owing to the extensive sales effected for some time past. Of 408 hhd 80 bris 391 boxes Cuba in public sale, a small portion only sold at 36s to 38s 6d for mid to fine yellow; remainder chiefly bought in: good brown to fine soft yellow, 32s to 35s 6d. The only transactions reported this week are 1,000 boxes yellow Havana at 36s, and a cargo of white Bahia for Gottenburgh (350 cases) rather over 24s.

Refined.—In some instances prices have yielded 6d, but the market is now firmer, and brown goods after selling at 44s cannot be bought under 44s 6d: mid to good descriptions are much the same as last quoted. Wet lumps at 42s to 43s 6d go off steadily. Treacle is selling at 17s to 21s 6d. The foreign market is quiet, but prices have not experienced any material alteration since last week. English crushed, fine, 31s 6d. The sales in Dutch crushed are generally unimportant.

MOLASSES.—About 250 puns West India have sold: Trinidad and Antigua, 17s to 17s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Importers having evinced more disposition to press sales, the result has been a partial decline in prices, but the demand for consumption continues good. No public sales of Jamaica have taken place. 3,907 bags native Ceylon were chiefly disposed of at 1s 6d reduction, from 45s 6d to 46s 6d for ordinary to good ordinary; about 600 bags being taken in at 47s. 176 casks, 50 bris plantation went at prices which did not alter previous quotations: good, 63s to 67s, fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 53s 6d to 57s; peas, 64s to 66s. There have not been any public sales of Mocha. The large quantity of Costa Rica brought forward (18,107 bags) went off much better than the present state of the market led many to expect, the whole finding buyers at 1s to 2s decline: mid to good brought 55s to 75s; good ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 48s to 54s. Of 2,800 bags Rio, 200 bags good ordinary only sold at 47s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—The market is quiet. 466 bags Trinidad were chiefly bought in at 31s 6d to 37s for grey to good red. Foreign is also inactive, and prices partly nominal. Guayaquil, 33s to 34s.

TEA.—Since last Friday the market has been steady, the trade having bought to a moderate extent, and prices are without any alteration. Nearly all grades of congou, as before noticed, go off at present quotations: common is firm at 11½d. In green teas sales are still confined to qualities most needed, the demand not being general, and full prices are obtained. Intelligence received by the overland mail from China has not at present had much effect upon the market. The stock at this port on 16th inst. was 42,333,000 lbs, against 39,197,000 lbs last year. Total deliveries to same date were 35,562,000 lbs, or 1,591,000 lbs larger than last year to same date.

RICE.—Prices have further improved 3d to 6d, at which a large business has been transacted by private treaty. Fine white Bengal has sold as high as 15s to 15s 3d; Arracan, 11s 6d to 11s 9d per cwt. Deliveries are remarkably large, and the stock moderate. Cleaned rice continues firm: Carolins, 1st, 35s to 37s; 2nd quality, 28s per cwt.

PEPPER.—The market is hardly so firm as a short time since. On Tuesday 2,546 bags Aleppy about half sold at 4½d per lb for good greyish. Nothing of importance has been done by private treaty. White is firmer.

PIMENTO has become dull, and 300 bags good quality were bought in at the late advanced price of 7½d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—The public sales of nutmegs and mace declared are postponed until this day. The transactions during the week are too limited to notice. 100 boxes cassia buds were taken in at 9s for the sound portion. Cassia lignea is bringing high rates for trifling parcels. Of Jamaica ginger 96 barrels were sold at 42s to 109s for ordinary to good quality.

RUM is quiet. Proof Lecwards 2s 8d per gallon.

SALPETER.—The unfavourable aspect of continental affairs has caused this article to meet with increased attention, and prices are about 1s higher. A large business has been done by private treaty, at 30s for 4½ to 1½ refrac; 10s

brought 28s 6d. 2,683 bags Bengal in the beginning of the week were only partly sold at 29s for 1½ per cent. refraction.

COCHINEAL.—Holders having pressed sales, prices show a further reduction of 3d to 4d per lb, chiefly upon Mexicans. 489 bags in public sale nearly all sold: Mexican silvers, 4s 1d to 4s 5d; Honduras ditto, 4s to 4s 2½; good taken in at 5s to 5s 2d. Tenerife blacks held at 4s 10d to 5s 5d per lb. There are no further sellers at the above extreme low prices.

LAC DYE.—301 chests were nearly all taken in: fine, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; B Mirzapore, 3s 1d; other marks, 5½d to 1s 1d; very low, 2d to 4½d per lb.

OTHER GOODS.—Cutch is dull, and offering at 57s, being a reduction of 3s from the late highest point. In Gambier sales are limited at 30s. Bengal turmeric has sold at 12s to 13s per cwt.

DRUGS have been generally inactive, and there is no new feature in the markets to report this week. Cream tartar held for 120s; 115s paid. Argols continue scarce, and are likely to be higher. 334 chests 600 bags shells were bought in at high rates: garnet, 56s; other kinds above the value.

METALS.—Notwithstanding the further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank, nearly all descriptions maintain their former value, although speculation has received a check, which may cause some reaction. Scotch pig iron is offering at 63s 6d cash. Tin remains without alteration, and holders appear firm: Banca sold at 121s, for cash 120s. British is scarce. Copper steady. Lead has been inactive. In spelter few transactions have occurred this week, and the nearest quotation on the spot is 21½ 15s; 22½ paid for arrival.

SUNDRIES.—Gutta percha and Java rubber are without alteration.

HEMP.—The price of clean Petersburg has recovered about 1½ 10s from the lowest, 38½ 10s being paid. Manila is firm. Of jute 331 bales sold at 20½ 11s to 22½ 15s for mid to good quality, being the previous value.

OILS.—There has been a further rise of 1s paid for cocoa-nut, Cochin bringing 45s to 45s 6d. Palm is also higher: fine, 40s 6d to 41s. At public sale about 130 tons seal part sold: tinged and pale, 34l to 35½; straw, 33l to 33½ 10s. 40 tons sperm: American and colonial, 85½ 10s to 86½ 15s; head matter, 86½ 10s per tun. Other kinds of fish oil are steady. Lined has been in active demand, closing yesterday at 81s 6d on the spot. There is a moderate supply offering. Rape continues firm, and prices are fully 6d dearer than last quoted, viz., 41s 6d to 42s per cwt for foreign refined.

TURPENTINE.—Sprits have been in good demand at 69s, and the supply is small. American sold to some extent at 63s, casks included.

LINSEED.—Prices have been run up fully 2s: Black Sea and East India, 57s to 59s; Black Sea for future arrival, 58s to 55s per quarter. Cakes are influenced by this advance, and sales making at a rise of 10s to 15s.

TALLOW.—At the close of last and commencement of this week the market was very excited, and prices have fluctuated considerably. On Tuesday first sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot was quoted 58s 6d to 59s; yesterday 58s, the latter showing an advance of 1s 6d to 2s on the previous quotation; for arrival in the first three months of the year 58s 3d to 55s 6d demanded. Other kinds have sold higher. The market is now more quiet, in the absence of further political intelligence of an unfavourable character.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Sept. 26.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	23,143	34,470	22,159
Delivered last week	2,188	2,715	2,460
Do. since 1st June	26,955	23,599	29,226
Arrived last week	1,145	932	3,574
Do. since 1st June	19,543	17,421	28,950
Price of Y C on the spot	38s 9d to 39s 3d	40s 9d to 41s	58s 6d
Ditto, town	41s 0d	43s 0d	58s 0d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was not any change in the market to-day. West India met a steady demand at full rates, and 640 hhd sold, which makes the week's business nearly 2,400. Jamaica in public sale brought 31s to 36s 6d for brown to fair yellow; and crystallised Demerara, 32s 6d to 42s 6d. Mauritius—4,341 bags sold without material alteration in prices: yellow, low to fair, 32s 6d to 37s 6d; brown 26s 6d to 32s. Bengal—1,604 bags chiefly sold: Cassipora, fine, 41s 6d to 42s; Mauritius kinds, 34s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—132 casks 462 bris plantation Ceylon were nearly all taken in at high prices. 351 bags Mysore (Cannon's) sold at 72s to 80s 6d, and 85 cases Tellicherry, 61s to 62s.

RICE.—13,085 bags Madras nearly two-thirds sold at stiff rates: plucky, good, 12s to 12s 6d.

SPICES.—40 cases mace sold rather dearer: ordinary to fine, 2s 9d to 3s 7d. 90 cases nutmegs realised 2d advance, prices varying from 2s 8d to 4s 10d for low to fine brown. 60 cases fine Penang cloves sold at 1s 1d to 1s 1d. 173 bags common white Singapore pepper at 8½d, went slightly dearer; 393 bags black Sumatra brought 4½d to 4½d per lb. 261 bris Jamaica ginger 42s to 92s for low to fair quality.

JUTE.—100 bales sold at 20l to 22½ ss.

OIL.—370 casks Cochin sold at 44s to 45s, being lower than previously quoted.

TALLOW was flat at 57s 3d to 57s 6d. Prices were fully 1s higher in the sales, 448 casks Australian about one-third sold at 48s 9d to 57s. Of 150 casks South American 40 casks realised 51s 3d to 58s 9d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is rather firmer, but no alteration in prices. Nothing under 44s for lumps. The bonded remains steady. No alteration to note in Dutch or Belgians.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues brisk. The mild weather assists the sale of grapes. Several parcels Lisbon, per Madrid and Iberia steamers, sold by Kesting and Hunt at public sale, sustained the prices obtained at previous sales. Lemons have advanced 2s per package. Barcelona nuts 5s per bag. Nuts will be scarce and dear from all quarters next season. The accounts from the orange-growing countries are favourable for the forthcoming crop.

DRY FRUIT.—There has been a heaviness in the market this week, which will probably continue until the trade are impelled by genuine demands to buy. The holders of currants are firm: if there were sellers there would be some business done. Figs are being withdrawn, owing to advices from Turkey. Valentia still 54s: very few sales.

SEEDS supported the extreme rates of last week, and the demand was fairly moderate.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not any alteration in the English wool market; prices continue the same; only a small business doing.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—During the last week the wool market generally has been very quiet in every kind and quality, foreign and colonial; the increased value of money and the unsettled state of the Turkish and

Russian affairs, casting a gloom over speculative operations, and suspending the usual demands of the manufacturers even for ordinary consumption.

FLAX.—Not anything passing this week.

HEMP.—Some trifling fluctuations, but the market closed quieter; sellers at 3s 10s for Petersburgh clean.

COTTON.—The dullness which has prevailed for the last few weeks continues, and there is an increased difficulty experienced in effecting sales; prices are very irregular, and Surats have again declined 1/4d to 3/4d per lb. 1,050 bales Surat are advertised for public sale on Thursday, Oct. 6. Sales of cotton wool from Sept. 23rd to Sept. 29th inclusive;—700 bales Surat, at 2 3/4d to 3 1/4d for ordinary to fair; 800 bales Bengal, at 3d to 3 1/4d for middling to middling fair.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The supply of leather at Leadenhall this week was again abundant, but the extent of business transacted was unusually small. There appears to be a great disinclination on the part of the buyers of leather to take more than their immediate wants require. We have not, however, any alterations to report in prices. At last week's public sales of foreign goods 18,343 River Plate hides were put up, of which about 5,000 were sold—chiefly Entre Rios hides, 654 lbs; the two first lots of them at 4 1/2d, the remainder at 4 1/4d and 4 1/8d, with 6 lbs tan. The best of the Buenos Ayres hides were withdrawn at former quotations. Of the salted Buenos Ayres horse hides 4,836 were sold: 22 lbs to 25 lbs, at 6s 3d to 6s 6d; 25 lbs, at 6s 11d. About two-thirds of the East India kips found buyers at former rates. The few Cape hides brought former prices; the New South Wales were a shade lower, and many of them were withdrawn.

TOBACCO.—The market has not exhibited any new feature. Prices remain firm, with limited sales for all descriptions.

METALS.—The metal market is throughout firm, and prices would be even susceptible of a higher range had not the high rate for money exercised a somewhat depressing influence. The trade is, however, quite sound, and the demand for all descriptions large.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

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

PROVISIONS

No alteration in the prices of butters. The shippers very firm and not offering any quantity for sale. The bacon market very quiet and a shilling lower. Prime Ham-burgh bacon 62s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Stock, Delivery, and Bacon. Rows for 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Irish butter, Foreign do., and Bale Bacon.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were large, viz. 13,238 head. During the corresponding week in 1852, we received 12,039; in 1851, 10,404; in 1850, 7,572; in 1849, 5,716; in 1848, 4,969; and in 1847, 6,460 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, but its general quality was very inferior. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported. The arrivals of home-fed beasts were but moderate, the time of year considered. The attendance of buyers being good, and the weather rather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, at an advance on the prices of Monday last of 3d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The best Scots sold at 4s 6d per 8 lbs. From the northern grazing districts, we received 1,500 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 90 horned and polled Scots. There was a decided falling off in the supply of home-fed sheep, the general weight of which was by no means good. Although the demand for all breeds was somewhat firmer than on this day se'night, no improvement took place in the quotations. The best old Down sold at 5s 2d per 8 lbs. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with calves. On the whole, the veal trade was very firm, at extreme currencies. The primest calves readily produced 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Sept. 25, 1851, Sept. 27, 1852, Sept. 26, 1853. Items include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30.—The supply of beasts on offer to-day was very moderate, both as to number and quality. All breeds were in sluggish request, at Monday's prices. The primest Scots were selling at 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Sheep, the arrivals of which were comparatively small, moved off slowly, but we have no change to notice in their value. The best old Down were worth 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Owing to the non-arrival of several steamers from Holland, very few calves were brought forward. The veal trade was therefore brisk, at an advance of from 6d to 8d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the scales.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Items include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, and Lambs.

Total supply—Beasts, 532; sheep and lambs, 9,800; calves, 290; pigs, 380. Foreign supply—Beasts, 303; sheep, 929; calves, 181.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—These markets are seasonably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with each kind of meat. Generally speaking, the demand is steady.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30.—The general demand ruled steady, as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Items include Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, and Veal.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Monday, Sept. 26.—The trade was very dull, with a good supply of both home and foreign produce, but it is nearly all waste, arising from the extent of the disease. Shaws from 110s to 115s; Regents, 150s to 140s; foreign, 110s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 28.—There was a fair supply at this market to-day, with a middling demand at the following quotations:—Shaws, from 110s to 115s; Regents, 120s to 140s; Foreign, 100s to 110s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—During the last week picking was partially commenced, and the market has been supplied with the new growth to the extent of about 1,000 pockets. The quality, as is usual with the earliest arrivals, but indifferent, and the complaint very general of their coming down extremely light; nevertheless the weather down to Saturday last having been favourable, the estimate of the duty was kept up to about 150,000. Subsequently we have again been visited with a gale of wind, the effect of which, though as yet not accurately ascertained, must have been very injurious to the plantations. The duty this morning has declined to about 140,000, and the planters are reluctant even to put a price upon their new growths. The few which were sold during the week realised from about 8s to 11s, but they comprehended, of course, nothing of choice quality. Yearlings and older hops are in demand, at an advance of 5s to 10s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30.—Nearly 2,000 pockets of hops of this year's growth have come to hand up to this time. It is stated that the growth is coming down very light; and the duty has consequently receded to 140,000. The demand is active. New Weald of Kent, 9s to 10s 5s; Sussex, 8s to 9s, per cwt. Yearlings have advanced fully 10s per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 108s to 110s; inferior ditto, 90s to 95s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 25s to 35s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a fair average supply to-day at this market. Trade was rather dull, at the annexed prices:—Old hay, 100s to 110s; new ditto, 65s to 90s; old clover, 110s to 120s; new ditto, 90s to 105s; straw, 30s to 35s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—Carr's Hartley 20s—Chester Main 20s—Hasting's Hartley 20s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 19s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 19s 6d—Portland West Hartley 19s—Tanfield Moor Butes 19s 6d—Willington Hartley 19s 6d. Wall's-end: Braddyl 22s—Framwellgate 21s 6d—Russell's Hetton 22s 6d—Hartlepool 23s—Hough Hall 22s—Kelloe 22s 6d—South Kelloe 22s—Cowpen 20s—Grey's West Hartley 19s. Ships at market, 143; sold, 72; unsold, 71.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.—Bate's West Hartley 20s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 21s—Burnhope 19s—Carr's Hartley 21s 6d—Chester Main 20s—Cookson's Hartley Tracer 19s—Hastings' Hartley 21s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s 6d—North Percy West Hartley 20s 6d—Tanfield Moor 19s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 19s 6d—Townley 21s—West Hartley 21s 6d—Willington Hartley 20s 6d. Wall's-end: Gosforth 21s 9d—Horton 21s 9d—Hedley 21s 9d—Johnson 21s—Killingworth East 21s—Lawson 21s 6d—Riddell 21s 6d—Eden Main 22s 3d—Bell 22s—Belmont 22s—Braddyl 22s 6d—Framwellgate 21s 9d—Hetton 23s—Haswell 23s 6d—Kepler 22s—Lambton 22s 9d—Lumley 21s 9d—Pembur 21s 9d—Plummer 22s 6d—Russell's Hetton 22s 9d—Stewart's 23s—Cassop 22s 6d—Heugh Hall 21s 3d—Kelloe 22s 6d—South Hartlepool 22s 6d—South Kelloe 22s 3d—Tees 22s—Cowpen 21s 6d—Derwentwater West Hartley 21s 6d. Ships at market, 114; sold, 83; unsold, 31.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, Sept. 17, 1853.

CORN.—Both wheat and rye are quiet, more from want of ship-room than of inclination to buy.

FLAX.—Nothing doing, with the exception of a re-sale of 40 tons best dealers' 9-10 at 111 ro.

HEMP.—Only trifles doing at 96, 87, and 84 ro.

HIDES.—70 co paid for 10-lb kips.

LINSEED.—Very quiet; sellers of Morshansk at 28 ro.

TALLOW.—About 5,000 to 6,000 casks have been taken at 139 1/2 to 140 ro for soap; 145 to 148 ro for Y. C. on the spot; and 146 to 147 ro for the month. Little done the last day or two, sellers asking 1 to 2 ro advance on the last prices paid.

FRIGHTS continue firm, and room scarce.

SHIPPED from the WAREHOUSES up to Sept. 4th.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1852, 1853, 1852, 1853. Items include 12-head, 9-head, 6-head, Total, Tow and Codilla, HEMP, Clean, Outshot, Half-clean, Total.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sage and Roughton, Bridge street, Greenwich, mechanical engineers—Parsons and Brown, St Alban's terrace, Vauxhall bridge road, general smiths—Bennett and Featherstone, Manchester, tailors—W. and T. Piper and W. Stephenson, Paternoster row, booksellers—Tardrew and Smith, Carmarthen, chymists—Anstey and Walton, Birmingham, drapers; as far as regards J. Anstey—Crossley and Sons, Hebbden bridge, Yorkshire, and Manchester, cotton spinners; as far as regards H. Crossley—Goodall and Co., Wolstanton, Staffordshire, coalmasters—Fraser, Grove street, Camden town, and Amos, Cedar villas, Middle lane, Hornsey, contractors for the manufacture of pianoforte keys—L. and M. Delsunay, Crumpsall and Blackley, Lancashire, Turkey-red dyers—Misses Hooper, New Sarum; as far as regards M. B. Hooper and D. Lampen—Standing, Pilling, and Co., Rochdale, cotton manufacturers—Myers and Phillips, Whitecross street, St Luke's, coal dealers—Terry and Moss, Leeds, corset manufacturers—Simms and Dinham, Manchester, booksellers—G. and J. Bean, Smith, Yorkshire, linen-drapers—Whitaker and Smith, Keighley, Yorkshire, brickmakers—Lee, Hardy, and Co., Manchester, cornfactors—J. and S. Drake, Bradford, Yorkshire, blacksmiths, Lavender and Moody, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, booksellers—Bradbury and Gordon, Manchester, plasterers—Sir S. Scott and Co., Cavendish square, bankers; as far as regards Sir C. E. Scott—Peacock and Hickson, Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico, builders—E. and E. Lewis, Cardigan, milliners—Ratcliffe and Ellis, Manchester, patent thread manufacturers—Haswell and Kovan, Liverpool, general printers—C

De Costa and Co., Island of St Thomas, West Indies, merchants—Criswick and Downing, Andover, grocers—Barker and Barnes, Norwich, shoe manufacturers—Carlaw and Henderson, Glasgow, muslin manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Frederick Rameson Waite, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, brassfounder, a first and final dividend of 1s 2d in the pound, payable at Queen street, Huddersfield, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Daniel Ward, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, beer-shop keeper, a first and final dividend of 2s 3d in the pound, payable at Queen street, Huddersfield, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Phillip Dowden, Cossington, Somersetshire, tailor, a dividend of 4s 2d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr H. Lovibond, Bridgwater, on any day after Sept. 24.

John Short Vickory, Pig cross, Somersetshire, beer-house keeper, a dividend of 7d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr H. Lovibond, Bridgwater, on any day after Sept. 24.

James Tooth, a dividend of 1s 3d in the pound, payable at the County Court office, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, on any day after Sept. 26.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. M'Intosh, Glasgow, wine merchant.
J. Dallas and Son, Wick, saddlers.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Stead and E. Stead, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, card setting and general machine makers—Dunn and Dutton, Stone, Staffordshire, licensed victuallers—H. Trapnell and C. Trapnell, Bristol, cabinet makers—G. Booth and G. Booth, Mytholm bridge, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—Newton and Payne, New Park street, Southwark, gas engineers—M. Murray, J. Murray, and J. Murray, Tarnrigg moor, Cumberland, farmers; so far as regards J. Murray—Garbutt, Clemons, and Lewis, Dawley, Shropshire, iron masters—Walker and Dodd, Heston-le-Hole, Durham, brewers—J. Parker and T. Parker, Preston and Dundak, corn merchants—T. Elkin, Fletcher, Pallister, Purdlow, and J. Elkin, Gravesend, coal merchants; so far as regards T. Elkin—J. Wilkinson, Jun., and Pritt, Liverpool, oil brokers—J. Howe, Adhaston hall, Staffordshire, and H. Jones, Liverpool, and Newport, Shropshire, general contractors—Fowler and Gibbison, Illington, advertising agents—France and Howorth, Bacup, Lancashire, stone dealers—M. Bosomworth and J. Bosomworth, Counter street, Southwark, potato salesmen—Ainge and Aldred, 116 Oxford street, umbrella manufacturers—Hill (deceased) and Smith, Dudley, Worcesterhire, iron manufacturers—Cottle and Tyler, Bristol, brush makers—A. C. Rippon and J. A. Rippon, Bartholomew close, City, tobacco manufacturers—Compagnie and Cadet, 12 and 13 Pump row, Old street road, machine mending makers—J. Wright, F. Wright, and M. Wright, Manchester, packers; so far as regards M. Wright—Corbett and Bissell, Kingawinford, Staffordshire, brick makers—Withall and Watkins, 4 Featherstone street, City road, dress trimming manufacturers—Hall and Nicholls, 43 Noble street, City, and of Manchester, silk agents—Thallon and Lyon, Liverpool, commission merchants—T. Banks and K. Banks, Liverpool, hide and skin salesmen.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Chappel, Lincoln, coal porter, a dividend of 3s in the pound, payable at the office of Mr F. Uppley, Silver street, Lincoln.

C. Corthorn, Lincoln, carrier, a second dividend of 1s 2d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr F. Uppley, Silver street, Lincoln.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. Kelly, 6 Baker's row, Walworth, tailor.
H. Cannings, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Westbrook, Deptford, hay dealer.
J. Deacon, Oxford, builder.
T. Sherratt, Washerswell, Staffordshire, grocer.
T. M. Carter, Bristol, builder.
J. Hopkinson, Barborough, Derbyshire, brick maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. Burns, Falkirk, Jeweller.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

George Harrison, coal merchant, Maidstone.
Charles John Kelson, apothecary, Bristol.

BANKRUPTS.

Philip Wesley Hardwick, dealer in ribbons, Regent street.
John Clifford Cullin, chemist and druggist, Brom yard, Hereford.
William Jolly, carrier, Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire.
William Gooden Edghill, chinaman, High street, Southwark.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—The revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th of June last showed that the receipts amounted to 51,393l, including 18,326l for passengers and parcels, and 32,102l for goods, minerals, and live stock; and the expenses amounted to 28,239l, including 1,312l Chester and Holyhead toll, 825l rates and taxes, and 646l passenger duty, leaving a balance of 23,154l, which, added to 1,300l, the balance from the last account, amounted to 24,454l. Out of this sum is deducted 9,037l interest on mortgage debt, 725l bankers' interest and commission, and 1,064l interest to Messrs Brassy and Co. on balance of account, leaving 13,626l applicable to dividend.

SHROPSHIRE UNION.—The statement of account submitted to the shareholders on Thursday showed that the canal revenue account for the half-year has been 58,459l 17s 9d, and the expenditure 44,188l 13s 1d, leaving a balance of 14,271l 4s 8d to be carried to dividend and interest account: The railway revenue account showed that the receipts were 16,464l 14s 5d, and the working expenses 14,708l 13s 2d, leaving a balance of 1,756l 1s 2d. The half-year's interest on the debentures amounts to 16,482l 19s; and the sum required to pay the current dividend, 17,503l 9s 5d, so that the loss to the London and North-Western Company on the half-year has been 17,959l 0s 7d.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.—We understand that a general arrangement is in a forward state between the various narrow-gauge companies interested in the traffic of the districts "mid-west" of London—that is to say, between the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, the Worcester and Hereford, the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford, and the South Staffordshire companies. We believe the managers of these various companies are prepared to consider their own lines and those of the other companies as if they belonged to one common undertaking—neither taking advantage of or competing with the other, but all giving to and receiving from the others such traffic as, consistently with the economical working of a great system, would naturally flow from one to the other.

NORTH METROPOLITAN.—At the adjourned meeting of the North Metropolitan Railway Company, held on Thursday, it was stated that negotiations had been entered into with the Great Western Company, to the effect that the latter company are to use all legitimate means to increase the traffic of the North Metropolitan line, and to promote the joint interest as co-partners.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR OCTOBER.—The total amount of railway calls at present announced for this month is 816,665l, as against 809,380l at the corresponding period of last year.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The report presented at the annual meeting of this company states that after discharging all interests on loans and fixed charges upon the year's revenue, there remained 38,692l, which satisfied all preferential dividends, and admitted of a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary consolidated stock of the company, leaving a surplus of 582l for the next account.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—The inter-traffic arrangement between these companies is completed, and it is understood to be the intention of the London and North-Western to promote a renewed application to Parliament for a mid-western line.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—It is rumoured that a movement is about to be made for a change in the direction and official staff of this undertaking.

CALEDONIAN.—The debenture debt of this company of 2,000,000l is to be funded at 3½ per cent.

GREAT CENTRAL OF FRANCE.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Central Railway of France is called for the 15th of October, at Paris, to discuss "the conditions of the proposed amalgamation of the junction of the Rhone to the Loire Railway with the Great Central of France Railway," and the modifications to be made in the statutes should the proposition be adopted.

RAILWAYS UNMADE.—It appears by a parliamentary return of the several railway companies who obtained powers from parliament, by acts passed since 1844, to make lines of railway, and to have either not made the same or have not carried the same fully into effect, that the aggregate length of railway authorised to be made by them was 6,238 miles; the estimate of capital to complete the same 105,663,905l, or at the rate of 16,939l per mile; the length of line open for traffic, 1,793; leaving 4,445 miles not made. The return is dated the 7th July, 1853, and includes 150 companies, of which 89 are stated as new companies, including 20 in connection with existing or old companies. The Great Northern Company is represented as having power to make 349 miles of railway, of which 236½ are completed, leaving 112½ miles not made; the Great Western as having had power to make 303 miles, of which only 59½ miles are completed, leaving 243½ miles not made; the Lancashire and Yorkshire but 14½ miles not made; the London and North-Western, authorised to make 157½ miles, of which 57½ are completed, leaving 100½ miles not made; the London and South-Western, 114 miles authorised, but not made; the London and Brighton, 18½ miles authorised, but not made; the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 100½ miles authorised, of which 32½ miles are open, and 67½ miles not made; the Midland, 241 miles authorised, 43½ open, and 197½ not made; the South Wales, 217 miles authorised, and 124 open, leaving 93 miles not made; the York and North Midland, 97 miles authorised, and 36½ open, leaving 60½ miles not made; the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 195 miles authorised, and 107 completed, leaving 81 not made. Since the return was ordered, 130 miles of the railways in question were opened for traffic.

RAILWAYS IN PIEDMONT.—The *Parlamento* of Turin calculates that 528 kilometres (about 330 English miles) of railway will be open to circulation in Piedmont by next year. This result is the more extraordinary as the works have not been in progress for more than three years. The names of the lines are: Turin and Genoa, 165 kil.; Alessandria and Novara, 100 kil.; Turin and Tossano, 65 kil.; Turin and Susa, 53 kil.; Turin and Pignerol, 38 kil.; Mortara and Vigevano, 15 kil.; Turin and Novara, 93 kil.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 26.—The railway market was again considerably affected by the fluctuations in English stocks, but prices eventually closed rather better than on Saturday. The operations in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies were limited, and quotations generally exhibited a heavy appearance. Mining descriptions were flat, business having been inactive. Metcalf left off 1½ to 2½ pm; Sue River, par to ½ pm; Jamaica, 1 to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ½ pm; and Clarendon, par to ½ pm.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.—The railway market again suffered from extensive sales, and prices, sympathising with the decline in Consols, showed a general fall. A slight reaction, however, took place after business hours, quotations then exhibiting less unsteadiness. The transactions in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies were more numerous, and prices, in some cases, were rather firmer. Mining descriptions presented no important change. Metcalf left off 1½ to 2½ pm; Jamaica, 1 to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ½ pm; Sue River, par to ½ pm; and Clarendon, par to ½ pm.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.—The railway market opened with heaviness, and remained in that condition until towards the afternoon, when business assumed an animated appearance. The advance in some cases ranged from 2d to 3d per share, but it was not fully supported after the usual hours. In the arrangement of the account a scarcity was experienced of London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland, and other leading stocks. An Italian land and banking shares were firmer, although the transactions were not extensive. Mining descriptions continued steady. Metcalf left off 2 to ½ pm; Jamaica, 1 to ½ pm; Sue River, par to ½ pm; and Clarendon, par to ½ pm.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29.—The railway market exhibited severe changes to-day, prices, which had in the first instance rapidly improved, having, after the measure adopted by the Bank, experienced a heavy decline. There was subsequently a recovery, and as the close quotations again showed a tendency to improvement. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies no particular activity was apparent, but prices were supported. Mining descriptions presented little alteration. Metcalf left off 2 to ½ pm; Jamaica, ½ to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ½ pm; Sue River, par to ½ pm; and Clarendon, par to ½ pm.

FRIDAY, Sept. 30.—The railway share market has been very buoyant, and larger transactions have been entered into, partly in connection with the half monthly settlements. Caledonian have got up about 2l; Midland, 1l to 2l; North-Western, York and North Midland, and South-Eastern, have likewise been in request. French shares have been in demand, and realise more for money than account, notwithstanding the fall at Paris. The gold mine shares are quiet, and the land companies firm. The banks are about the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMEN'S REGISTER TICKETS.—A notice appears in the Gazette of last night, in which it is intimated that from and after the first day of October inst., the system of registering seamen by means of tickets will be discontinued, and that after that date neither masters of British ships nor British seamen will be required to observe any of the provisions of the said Act, 7 and 6 Vict., chap. 113, requiring such tickets to be procured, kept, or produced, or otherwise relating thereto; but that the special tickets issued for the purpose of recording voluntary contributions to the Merchant Seamen's Fund will still continue to be issued by shipping masters, and to be used as heretofore.

THE LATE FIRE AT BALMORAL.—We are gratified to learn that the Queen and Prince Albert have given orders for the erection of new cottages in lieu of those recently burnt down at Balmoral, at their own expense. The whole of the losses of the cottagers have been generously paid from Her Majesty's privy purse.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr Henry Maxwell Lefroy is appointed deputy overseer of the convicts at Western Australia; Mr John Work is appointed a member of council, Vancouver's Island.

WHISKY.—Owing to a continued large demand for British spirits in the London market, the price has further risen 3d per proof gallon, say to 10s 9d, which is equivalent to 3s 7½d per gallon 95 O.P. in bond; and the Scotch distillers have made a corresponding advance, both for malt and grain whisky.—Northern Whig.

THE HERRING FISHERY IN THE NORTH.—The herring fishery is now over for the season, and the average returns show that the take has been good. It is calculated that the total number of barrels cured on the whole of the coast of Scotland, from Dunbar to John O'Groat's, is 500,000, which, at an average price of 1½ each, give a total of 500,000l as the product of two months' fishing of the deep.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN SCOTLAND.—Farmers are now busy taking up their potatoes, and although the disease has appeared in a few places where the soil is marshy, the crop is generally sound and most abundant. The quality is of the finest description, and the price likely to become very low, in comparison with the prices of the last seven years.

ARREST OF A PROTESTANT LADY IN FLORENCE.—A Miss Cunningham has been arrested in Florence for having circulated Protestant tracts.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN TURKEY.—Messrs Leaby, the engineers of the contemplated railway, have returned to Constantinople, bringing with them large quantities of almost every sort of metalliferous ore, viz., gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, antimony, arsenic, and iron; and also coal, alum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur. The gold has been found near Adrianople, in the rivers formed by the earthy deposits, and in the ferruginous sands of the river Arda, and also on the slopes of Mount Pelion and Mount Ossa in Thessaly, intermixed with extensive deposits of lignite. The silver and lead mines appear to be of most value, and of immense extent, particularly those of Mount Pelion, where more than 200 different galleries have been already opened, showing an amount of richness in mineral deposits almost fabulous.

REVENUE OF DENMARK.—The Finance Minister has just published an outline of the budget for the Danish Monarchy for the finance year April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854. According to this statement, the total income is 21,507,296 rbd, and the total expenses 20,905,744 rbd, making an overplus of 681,552 rbd.

COUNTY RATES.—According to a return to the House of Commons, there was in England and Wales 4,533,234l 12s 11½d expended since 1820 out of the county rates on gaols, houses of correction, and prisons, and on lunatic asylums. On lunatic asylums the expenditure alone was 1,932,375l 16s 9½d.

THE CHOLERA.—The latest accounts from the provinces state that the cholera has considerably abated in virulence. In Newcastle, the total number of deaths from that disease has amounted to upwards of 1,300.

PLATE LICENSES.—The Stamp-office has commenced the issue of licenses to deal in plate to remain in force until the 31st July, 1854. Tobaccoists, walking stick and umbrella manufacturers, whip makers, and all other trades, making or selling wares mounted with the precious metals, are considered dealers in plate, and, as the new stamp duties are to be rigorously enforced, such parties vending articles into which silver and gold are worked, unless licensed, will be liable to a penalty.

NEW AMERICAN POSTAL TARIFF.—A new foreign postal tariff has recently been issued by the American Postmaster-General. According to this document, correspondence mailed in the United States, pass to or through Europe, via England, Prussia, and France. The postage to Great Britain from America is 1s, and 1s 2½d if from California or Oregon. The highest postal rate on the tariff is 3s 5½d. The Atlantic ocean rate is 8d.

EQUINOCTIAL GALES.—These gales have been productive of serious damage to the shipping, especially on the west coast. The underwriters at Lloyd's will be heavy sufferers.

A LIVERPOOL BANQUET.—The Mayor of Liverpool, Mr S. Holme, will entertain the Earl of Derby and a distinguished party at a grand (private) banquet, in the Town Hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday next.

SOUTH SEA COMPANY.—There was a great meeting of the South Sea Company on Thursday, at which a committee of by-laws was chosen. The balance of the company's fund debt remained at 4,500l. A long discussion took place in respect to the payment due to the proprietors for the conversion of their stock. The chairman (Mr Franks) alluded to the power the Chancellor of the Exchequer now had of making a fresh proposal, but none had yet been made to the company.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The successful experiment made in some of the Scotch counties is about to be repeated in Norfolk, under the auspices of the Poor Law Board. Sir John Walsham having been charged with the superintendence of this important task, has addressed a circular to the chairmen of the several Unions, inviting them to form Statistical Committees for their respective Unions, to facilitate the collection of the required information by the relieving officers or enumerators, who will be remunerated by a fixed scale of payment according to the number of schedules returned. The form of the schedule to be filled up by each occupier simply embraces these heads:—The number of acres under each description of crop or pasturage, and the quantity of live stock of each description on the farm.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.—The account of the receipt and expenditure of the fund from the 8th of August, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1852, shows the assets from all sources, including the voluntary contributions of seamen, to amount at the latter date to 161,821l 13s 1d in stock and bonds, and 73,134l 1s 8d in cash. From the last item, however, must be deducted 26,114l 7s 8d, being the purchase money of 26,774l 11s 2d stock, part of the above-mentioned balance of 161,821l 13s 1d, leaving the amount of cash 47,019l 14s. If to the latter amount there be added 1,614l 15s 8d, received from the trustees of the fund since the 31st of December last, the total receipt to the present time will be—stock and bonds, 161,821l 13s 1d; and cash, 48,634l 9s 8d.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 31, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 24th 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.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	77,429 tons	65,966 tons	68,881 tons	62,642 tons	27,551 tons	17,127 tons
East India	26,045	27,509	39,193	39,482	19,554	10,447
Mauritius	26,336	31,689	21,563	30,311	16,731	6,058
Foreign	---	---	15,464	21,381	---	---
	139,810	124,666	145,041	153,716	58,146	33,262
Foreign Sugar						
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	4,935	3,858	2,279	2,621	6,198	4,961
Havana	11,478	19,678	6,380	3,461	16,301	19,913
Porto Rico	2,326	3,506	1,125	817	2,531	3,174
Brazil	4,324	10,948	5,144	5,810	10,153	7,639
	23,063	37,990	14,928	12,709	35,184	34,687

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

From the British Possessions in America	24 4	per cwt.
Mauritius	29 6	—
East Indies	23 5	—
The average price of the three	24 4	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	4,326	4,275	5,807	4,025	3,419	1,793

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	1,852,476 gal	1,543,950 gal	855,855 gal	1,107,855 gal	780,120 gal	878,445 gal	1,560,195 gal	234,480 gal
E. India	156,725	110,565	237,061	148,545	51,255	6,616	122,850	94,596
Foreign	19,080	25,920	28,125	41,805	4,500	2,025	88,650	58,860
	2,038,275	1,680,435	1,121,040	1,298,205	835,875	887,065	1,771,695	387,936

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	29,464	24,779	1,936	3,321	18,593	23,826	54,419	21,077
Foreign	4,705	6,456	3,152	2,572	1,941	2,188	4,276	4,397
	34,169	31,235	5,088	6,893	20,534	26,014	58,695	25,474

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	16,055	9,684	4,002	4,470	8,738	7,928	13,468	8,172
Ceylon	196,053	167,001	33,156	59,103	119,131	139,576	259,471	189,437
Total BP	212,108	166,885	37,158	63,573	127,869	147,504	262,939	197,609
Mocha	14,571	21,784	1,735	2,761	19,847	13,731	15,778	23,143
Foreign EI	4,637	4,940	2,365	532	4,770	6,320	10,778	10,257
Malabar	1,323	1,324	1	175	414	1,314	1,473	1,687
St Domingo	79	6,949	28	1,482	46	1,719	2,868	6,597
Hav. & P. Ric	4,482	8,491	918	112	1,372	2,207	7,000	13,239
Brazil	45,818	63,887	22,060	28,697	30,150	40,181	44,917	46,818
African	98	154	---	35	83	454	616	197
Total For	70,959	107,509	27,107	34,614	49,714	66,034	80,430	101,538
Grand tot.	283,067	274,394	64,265	98,187	177,583	213,538	343,369	299,147

RICE.	Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
British EI	14,721	19,573	6,055	3,315	11,789	15,086	15,948	16,446
Foreign EI	1,276	3,469	791	524	791	1,134	1,583	2,410
Total	15,997	23,042	6,846	3,839	12,580	16,220	17,531	18,856

PEPPER	tons		tons		tons		tons	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
White	146	148	6	6	137	173	109	73
Black	1,256	1,308	257	992	870	1,069	1,840	1,461

NUTMEGS	Pkgs		Pkgs		Pkgs		Pkgs	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Do. Wild.	1,010	1,210	205	160	792	1,015	969	1,110
CAB. LIG.	4,577	1,848	3,153	1,294	1,466	1,792	1,075	472
CINNAMON	5,219	3,225	3,892	3,501	667	746	3,982	2,567
	10,806	6,283	7,050	6,155	2,925	3,553	6,036	4,149

PIMENTO	bags		bags		bags		bags	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	12,432	11,860	8,288	10,146	3,964	3,482	3,908	3,303

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons		Serons		Serons		Serons	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	9,530	4,197	---	---	7,082	9,305	11,298	7,664
LAC DYE	3,356	5,640	---	---	3,256	3,558	8,047	11,472
LOGWOOD	3,186	2,632	---	---	8,323	2,475	968	413
FUSTIC	1,444	1,106	---	---	1,153	2,287	1,755	333

INDIGO.

East India	cheats		cheats		cheats		cheats	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	26,834	18,238	---	---	26,072	23,708	30,558	22,995
Spanish	3,498	3,159	---	---	2,632	2,925	1,279	1,831

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potash	tons		tons		tons		tons	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	6,470	8,403	---	---	6,564	9,312	3,490	2,873
Nitrate of Soda	2,074	3,766	---	---	3,142	1,096	285	2,732

COTTON.

American	bags		bags		bags		bags	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	1,518	1,097	---	---	487	1,454	1,095	319
Brazil	167	150	---	---	157	228	82	4
East India	17,898	107,148	---	---	37,730	63,023	30,469	87,120
Liverpl., all kinds	1,736,431	1,869,249	194,790	214,350	1,404,566	1,367,900	560,900	805,140
Total	1,786,004	1,917,644	194,790	214,350	1,443,943	1,439,585	592,556	892,586

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

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

Ashes duty free. First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 27s 0d 37s 6d Montreal 27 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 0 28 6 Montreal 28 0 28 6

Cocoa duty 1d p lb. West India per cwt 30 0 42 0 Guayaquil 34 0 35 0 Brazil 35 0 30 0

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

Leather, per lb. Bengal 5 3 8 2 Oude 2 9 4 3 Madras 1 9 3 9

Metals—COPPER. Sheathing, bolts, &c. h 1 0 0 0 Bottoms 1 1 0 0 Old 1 0 10 0

IRON per ton. Bars, &c. British 2 0 0 0 Nail rods 9 15 0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 21 10 22 20 sheet 30 10 0 0 red lead 33 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free. COCHINEAL. Honduras silver, p lb 0 0 0 0 black 0 0 0 0

LAC DYE. D T 2 0 2 4 B Mirapore 1 10 1 11

TURMERIC. Bengal 10 0 12 0 Java and Madras 9 0 11 6

TERRA JAPONICA. Cutch 50 0 55 6 Gambier 35 0 0 0

Dyed woods duty free. BRAZIL WOOD, p ton 0 0 0 0 CAMWOOD 18 0 25 10

SAFAN WOOD, Bimas 11 0 15 0

Fruit—Almonds. Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, s 2 2 2 new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0

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

Gourants, duty 15s per cwt and 5p cent. Zante & Cephal, new 2 5 3 10 old 4 15 5 10

Patras, old 4 5 5 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt. Turkey, new, p cwt & p 2 18 4 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 15s per cwt. French, per cwt & p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7s, new & p Raisins duty 10s per cwt. Denis, new, p cwt & p 0 0 0 0

Valencia, new 2 14 0 0 Smyrna, black 2 4 2 6 red and Eleme 2 6 2 13

Sultana new 4 10 0 0 Muscatel 0 0 0 0

Flax duty 1s. Riga, P.T.R., per ton 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free. St Petersburg, clean, new, per ton 35 0 36 10

outshot 0 0 0 0 half cleaned 34 0 0 0

Riga, Rhine 0 0 0 0 Manila, free 42 0 46 6

East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0 J 20 0 24 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per h. B A and M Vid, dry 0 5 0 8

Do. & B Grande, salted 0 4 0 5h Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7

dry salted 0 4 0 6h salted 0 4 0 4h

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

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

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

Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 10f B America Horse, p hide 0 6 0 8

German 0 6 0 9

Indigo duty free. Bengal 5 3 8 2 Oude 2 9 4 3

Madras 1 9 3 9 Knap 3 0 7 0

Manilla 0 0 0 0 Spanish 2 8 0 8

Caraca 0 0 0 0

Leather, per lb. Crop Hides 30 to 45 h 1 1 1 3

do. 30 65 1 4 1 5 do. 16 24 1 3 1 7

English Butts 28 26 1 4 1 11 do 16 25 1 3 1 7

Foreign do 16 25 1 3 1 7 do 28 36 1 4 1 7

Calf Skins 29 35 1 2 1 11 do 40 60 1 4 1 4

do 80 100 1 3 1 7 Dressing Hides 1 2 1 4

Shaved do 1 3 1 6 Horse Hides, English 0 9 1 0

do Spanish, per hide 0 13 0 8 Kips, Petersburg, p h 1 2 1 6

do East India 0 11 1 6

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

Bottoms 1 1 0 0 Old 1 0 10 0

Touch cake, p ton 107 16 0 0

Tin 107 16 0 0

IRON per ton. Bars, &c. British 2 0 0 0

Nail rods 9 15 0 0 Hoops 10 10 0 0

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

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

Swedish, in bond 12 0 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 21 10 22 20

Seeds. Caraway, new, p cwt 40 0 44 0

Canary 0 45 0 0 Clover, red 0 25 0 0

white 0 25 0 0 Coriander 10 0 14 0

Linseed, foreign, per qr 45 0 50 0 English 56 0 66 0

Mustard, br., p bush 8 0 12 0 white 16 0 20 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs 26 0 28 0

Silk duty free. Surdah 17 0 19 6

Cossimbuzar 13 0 17 6 Gonates 12 6 16 0

Comercially 13 6 10 0 Banlah, &c. 11 0 15 6

China, Teatse 17 6 21 6 Kaws—White Nov 31 0 36 0

Fossombrone 37 0 29 6 Bologna 31 0 25 0

Triuli 21 0 25 6 Royals 23 0 25 0

Do superior 24 0 25 6 Bergam 24 0 29 6

Milan 24 0 29 6

OGANISERS. Piedmont, 22-24 35 0 37 0

Do 24-26 32 0 33 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 35 0 36 0

Do 24-26 29 6 30 0 Do 28-32 28 6 29 0

TRAMS—Milan, 20-24 36 6 32 0 Do 24-28 38 0 29 0

BRUTIAS—Short rec 0 0 0 0 Long do 0 0 0 0

PARSIANS 11 9 13 0

Spices, in bond. PEPPER, Malabar, pr lb 0 41 0 5

Eastern 3 48 0 45 white 0 82 1 6

PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid. and good 0 74 0 74

CINNAMON duty 2d per lb. Caylon, 1, 2, 3 1 4 2 5

Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9

CASIA LIGNA, duty 1d per lb., p cwt 130 0 140 0

CLOVES, duty 6d. Amboyna and Ben-coolen 0 8 1 2

Bourbon and Zanzibar 2 7 0 7

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s East India com. p cwt 19 0 21 0

African 19 6 21 0 MACR, duty 1s 1 and 2 2 9 3 7

SUGAR—REF. cont. p d 0 Dutch superior 31 0 0 0

No. 1 29 0 0 0 No. 1 and 2 27 0 28 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 28 0 0 0 No. 2 27 0 0 0

Pieces, &c. 25 6 29 0 Bastards 33 0 0 0

Treacle 17 0 0 0

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

St Petersburg, lat Y C 28 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 53 0 68 0

Tar—Stockholm, p bri 10 9 19 2 Archangel 22 0 22 6

Tea duty 1s 10d per lb. Congou, com to but mid, 0 11 0 11

ra. ar. and etc. bit. 1f. 1 0 1 1

fine and Pekoe kinds 1 4 1 9

Souchong, but mid to fine 1 0 2 0

Pekoe, flowery 1 4 4 0 orange 0 9 0 0

scented 1 2 2 2 Oolong 1 1 2 0

Hyson Skin 0 10 1 0 Twankay 1 0 1 1

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

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

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

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

Timber. Duty, foreign to 6d., B.P. 1s per load. Danatic and Memel fir 50 0 0 0

Riga 90 0 0 0 Swedish 75 0 0 0

Canada red pine 85 0 0 0 yellow pine 75 0 0 0

New Brunswick do. large 85 0 0 0 do. small 60 0 0 0

Quebec oak 150 0 130 0 Baltic 90 0 120 0

African—duty free 180 0 200 0 Indian teak duty free 260 0 290 0

Waincoat logs, 18ft. each 80 0 120 0 Deals, duty foreign 10s., B.P. 2s per load.

Norway per 120 of 12ft. 22 0 20 0 Swedish 14ft 24 0 20 0

Russian, Petersburg standard 12 0 21 0 Canada 1st pine 18 0 20 0

2nd 15 0 16 0 spruce, per 120 12ft 20 0 23 0

Danatic deck, each 120 0 200 0 Staves duty free Baltic per mille 2160 0 220 0

Quebec 72 75

Tobacco duty 3s per lb. Maryland, per lb. bond 0 24 0 8

Virginia leaf 0 24 0 7h

stript 0 7 0 11

Kentucky leaf 0 22 0 0

stript 0 8 0 0

Negrohead 0 6 2 0

Columbian leaf 0 11 1 6

Havana 1 0 5 0

Havana cigars, 6d duty 5 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirit 5s Rough, per cwt & p 14 6 15 0

Eng. Spirit, without cks 60 0 5 0

Foreign do., with casks 61 0 0 0

Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb. Fleeces, So. Down hogs 171 0 171 10s

Half-bred hogs 16 10 17 0

Kent fleeces 16 0 16 10

S. Down ewes & wethers 16 19 17 8

Leicester do 15 18 18 0

sorts.—Clothing, picklock 19 0 20 0

Prime and picklock 18 0 18 10

Choice 17 0 17 10

Super 6 0 16 10

Combing—Wether mat 19 0 19 10

Picklock 17 0 17 10

Common 16 0 16 10

Hog matching 21 10 22 0

Picklock matching 15 0 18 10

Super do 16 0 16 10

FOXGLOVE—duty free.—Per lb. Spanish 1 5 1 6

Leonesa, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6

Segovia 1 2 1 4

Caceres 1 2 1 5

Soria 1 2 1 5

Seville 1 0 1 2

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

Saxon, prima 3 6 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 4

Prussian, tertia 1 8 1 11

Moravian, Electoral 3 6 6 0

Bohemian, prima 2 9 2 8

and secunda 2 2 2 8

and tertia 1 9 2 6

Hungarian, Lamb's 1 2 4 0

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

Lambs 1 3 2 9

Locks and Pieces 0 7 1 24

Grease 0 9 1 9

Skin and Slips 1 0 1 4

S. Australian & Swan River. Combing and Clothing 0 5 0 0

Lambs 1 5 1 5

Locks and Pieces 0 0 0 6

Grease 0 9 0 11

Skin and Slips 0 0 0 0

ape—Average Flocks 0 10 2 1

Combing and Clothing 0 8 1 11

Lambs 1 8 2 2

Locks and Pieces 0 10 1 6

Grease 2 7 1 0

Wine duty 6d per gal. Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 24 0 0 0

Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 23 6 31 0

Crushed No. 2 0 0 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table with multiple columns: Capital and Loan, Amount expended per last Report, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent. per annum, Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1882, Traffic per mile per week, Miles open in 1883 and 1882.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.) Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet. Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined. In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable under not exc.

Table with columns for destination (Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austrian dominions) and postage rates (under not exc, 1/2 oz, 1 oz, 1 lb).

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The Westminster Pale Ale and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers.

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Adelaide street, West Strand.—The Renowned HUNGARIAN BAND, whose unrivalled performances have been listened to by crowded audiences in all the capitals of Europe, and have been everywhere received with enthusiastic applause, will make their first Appearance in London on Monday, October 3, and perform their admired Musical Selections, in their elegant national costumes, every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. Conductor, Herr Kalozdy.—Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Promenade and Lower Balcony, 1s; Upper Balcony, 6d.—On Monday, October 10, will be produced a New and Original Entertainment of a most attractive character, particulars of which will be duly announced.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT MAJOR'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

The best and most effectual ever discovered, superseding the "burning-iron" and the torture of the "cautery." MAJOR'S BRITISH REMEDY for the cure of ring-bones, sprains, splints, &c. A single bottle sufficient to cure from four to six spavins, price £1 15s. MAJOR'S SYNOVIAL LOTION (the Remedy No. 2), for grogginess, weak joints, sprains of the back sinews, ruptures of the sheaths of tendons, suspensory ligaments, shoulder lameness, and inflammation; also for the cure and prevention of breaking down, &c. In bottles, large size, £1 1s; small, 10s 6d each. The above invaluable remedies can now be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom; prepayment by cheque or Post-office order, made payable to Joseph Major, at the Post-office, Piccadilly, addressed to JOSEPH MAJOR, Horse Infirmary, 28 Shepherd street, Mayfair, Piccadilly; and to ensure prompt attention, a stamped envelope must be enclosed.

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TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S

Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61 Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at 61 Grosvenor street, London. 22 Gay street, Bath. 24 Grainger street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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W. L. HARVEY, Secretary.

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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. Dacey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenasserine. "April, 1853.

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

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht 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. SIMPSON,

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