

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

No. 785

### CONTENTS.

#### THE ECONOMIST.

De-Centralisation in France.....	1005	Stock Sales and Shows .....	1012
French Colonisation: Algeria .....	1006	Irish Agricultural Improvement	
The Commercial Navies of England		Society .....	1013
and France .....	1006	LITERATURE.—	
What Commercial Treaties may		An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh	
really Effect .....	1008	and of the Siege of the Lucknow	
Resumption of Cash Payments .....	1008	Residency (Second Notice) .....	1013
Middle-Class Education.....	1009	Lives of the Queens of Scotland .....	1014
The Statistics of Female Crime .....	1010	A Journey due North.....	1015
AGRICULTURE.—		Foreign Correspondence.....	1016
Manufactured Foods for Stock.....	1011	Commercial and Miscellaneous.....	1017

#### THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ...	1018	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current.....	1020	State of Corn Trade for the Week	1025
Mails .....	1021	Colonial & Foreign Produce Market	1025
Commercial Epitome.....	1021	Additional Notices .....	1026
Cotton .....	1022	Gazette .....	1027
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1024	Price Current .....	1028
Corn .....	1024	Imports and Exports.....	1029

#### THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market	1029	Share List and Traffic Returns .....	1030
---------------------------------	------	--------------------------------------	------

## The Political Economist.

### DE-CENTRALISATION IN FRANCE.

WE cannot but regard with unmingled satisfaction any symptom that the system of excessive centralisation which the present Emperor of the French has stretched to a tension almost unparalleled even in France, will be relaxed under the present régime. That sooner or later it must have been relaxed in a great country like France, no one has ever doubted, and the only practical alternative in the minds of thinking men, lies between a voluntary loosening of the cord and its violent rupture. Now, whatever may be our personal estimate of the present Ruler of France, it is certainly more for the advantage both of France and of Europe that the present system should soften down into a constitutional government, than that all the uncertainty and terrible moral hazard of a change of dynasty should be again incurred. Nor do we believe that the significant signs which we have lately seen—in the address of Prince Napoleon at Limoges, in the recent speech of Count Morny to the Conseil Général of the Puy-de-Dôme, in the eloquent advice of Count Persigny that France should follow in the free-trade policy, and cultivate the friendship, of England, and, finally, in the accepted report of Prince Napoleon on the necessity of relaxing the "tutelage" exercised over the colonists of Algeria,—will be misinterpreted if we regard them as implying a real intention on the part of the Emperor to retrace in some measure the steps he had so unadvisedly taken in the hope of strengthening his throne. Of this, at least, we are sure, that it is the true policy of Louis Napoleon to develop the municipal institutions, and encourage the spirit of local self-government, which he has unwisely done so much to crush. It is in the country, and not in the great cities, that his chief strength lies. Despite the unjust and irritating deportations which took place in all the departments of France, under the Ministry of Espinasse, the name of Napoleon has still great power in the rural districts of France; and were the Emperor to intrust more constitutional freedom to the Conseils Generaux and the other local institutions, he would, probably, find that he gained far more moral influence and popularity by the purely voluntary adhesions he would thus secure, than he would lose in abandoning the right of physical control. And we are willing to hope that the Emperor's own convic-

tions are at length turning in the same direction. He has never apparently forgotten that he is not, like his uncle, "the child of the revolution,"—but that he owes in great measure to an inherited name, to a tradition of the past, that popular regard, whatever its degree, which his uncle could never have secured had not his rapid elevation served to express the lively hatred entertained by the revolutionary party to all aristocratic and hereditary traditions. The first Emperor was a kind of revolutionary idol—the present Emperor, so far as his power is really acceptable to the French, represents a distinct attachment in the popular mind to the idea of a settled succession,—a monarchy, not certainly *more* distasteful because it first originated with the people, but yet hereditary in a single family. The difference between the two positions is wide. The first Emperor could not so easily have governed under the limitations of a constitutional monarchy,—the limitations imposed by the observance of municipal rights and the principles of local self-government,—because he had his whole reputation to make for himself; and these little distinct centres of force where the old traditions always linger longest, might never have accepted the new government until he had won their admiration by that policy which could not have been worked at all consistently with any respect for their rights. But Louis Napoleon's accession to power was simply an alternative preferred by the French people to the restoration of any of the older dynasties. A return to settled traditions of some kind they did wish for. They were weary of the incompetence and uncertainties of the Republic. They accepted a strong hand and a great name, rather than try new hands, or names associated with régimes which had been neither brilliant nor honest. It was a political compromise which lifted the third Napoleon to power,—a compromise between the general weariness of disorder, and the disgust still entertained for the old Orleanist and Bourbon régimes. It was a return to traditions of authority, though not to the traditions of those monotonous and narrow-hearted royal lines which had fairly worn out the regard of the French people. But seeing that it was a compromise between the revolutionary traditions and the principle of arbitrary authority,—between the popular and the monarchical principles,—municipal institutions and local political action might safely have been trusted by the Emperor instead of distrusted and suppressed. Conservative as these are, they always cherish, no doubt, the last germs of resistance to a perfectly new dynasty; but his was not a new dynasty, but one whose name had sunk deeper into the hearts of the peasantry than that of any of the royal families of France. Local influences,—the change once made,—would have been eminently favourable to his régime, had it been a quiet and constitutional régime. Even the Orleanists still admit that the success of Louis Napoleon depends on his helping the rural districts to make their voice powerfully heard against the cities. It was a revolution that made his uncle's reputation, but his uncle's reputation has placed him in some measure in the position of a legitimate King. The imagination of the common people readily acquiesces in the rule of a Napoleon,—and local or municipal institutions are never active hot-beds of rebellion, unless the *imagination* of the people is insulted, and some fond popular memory of a better rule is cherished there.

We believe, therefore, that Louis Napoleon would have shown great wisdom in trusting and developing the principle

of local self-government in France. We hope and incline to believe that he sees at last the wisdom of this course, that he recognises how powerful an ally he may thus gain against the tumultuous Republicans of Paris. The following words of Count de Morny are, we believe, full of truth, and we trust that they are as true indications of the purpose of the Emperor, as they are true. "On the day when the department, the commune, and the individual, may as it were manage their own affairs, much discontent which is now expressed towards the Central Government will disappear. I think that several reforms will be made in this [the present] state of things, thanks to the initiative and the powerful will of the Emperor, who has long studied all the elements of this question." "Our national unity," said the Prince Napoleon at Limoges, "prepared during a long succession of centuries, and established by the Revolution, has nothing to fear henceforth from the exaggeration of individualism or of a local spirit. The danger does not lie there. It should be found rather in the opposite tendency, if this latter were developed in an excessive degree. In fact, what we ought to fear is the absorption of individual energies by collective power, the substitution of the Government in the place of the citizen in every act of social life, the enfeebling of all personal initiative under the tutelage of an exaggerated administrative centralisation." These are remarkable words, and we see nothing in the antecedents of the present Emperor—except his own recent and unhappy precedents—to induce him to fear the consequences of initiating such a policy. And, in any case, sooner or later such a policy must certainly be initiated, if the present dynasty is to outlive the present Emperor.

#### THE COMMERCIAL NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

If there is one thing which the history of the great conflicts between nations has proved more than another, it is, that large and extensive preparations for war during times of peace, are no guarantee for success when struggles actually ensue. Large standing armies have never proved the most efficient or successful in the field. They exist too much as mere machines—they obey like machines—they fight like machines. They are entirely deficient in that energy and enthusiasm which belong to troops raised for an object which they understand and for which their country has a special sympathy at the moment. Great expenditure in times of peace, beyond a given point, is mere waste of money, and in place of being a source of strength when an exigency actually arises, is too often a source of weakness. The best preparation for war, beyond the point here indicated, is for a nation to develop its industrial resources and to husband its means in times of peace. Extended trade, increased wealth, greater contentment and attachment to institutions, lighter taxation and a well-filled Exchequer, are much better guarantees for the durability of peace and for success in war when it becomes necessary, than arsenals filled with ammunition and docks with ships, which are becoming every day more antiquated and unsuited for service when required. How much have we expended on arms and ships since 1815, which have never seen a day's service? On the other hand, when an emergency has arisen, to what extent have we been indebted for the great development which has taken place in the commerce and shipping of the country? How could the campaign in the Crimea have been conducted without the aid of our mercantile steam fleet? What was it that enabled us for the first time to man our navy without having recourse to the odious and unpopular press-gang? The naval power of a nation must always consist more in the habits and character of the population, than in the mere possession of docks, ships, and ammunition. The continual increase of our shipping should be regarded as the best security for an efficient navy.

Much discussion has recently taken place as to the respective forces of England and France for purposes of aggression or defence,—and it has been properly pointed out that while the genius and the circumstances of France are all in favour of a superiority in military power, everything on the other hand favours the naval power of England, and nothing more than the habits of the people in con-

nection with a seafaring life. This point has been made very clear by the statistics of the trade of the two countries published from time to time. In a recent number we published the navigation returns of France and of the United Kingdom for the first seven months of the present year. A comparison of these returns is most instructive as bearing upon the naval forces of the two countries;—and, in making it, we shall confine ourselves to French ships in the one case, and to British ships in the other, as it is obvious that the portion of the trade of either country carried on in foreign ships cannot affect this question. During the period indicated, the French ships which entered into and cleared from ports in France were as follows:—

FRENCH SHIPS—January 1st to July 31st, 1858.		
Entered French ports .....	5,931—Tonnage.....	901,573
Cleared from French ports.....	5,579—Tonnage.....	847,150

Total Ships ..... 11,510—Tonnage..... 1,748,703

The return for the same period of British ships entered into and cleared from British ports is as follows:—

BRITISH SHIPS—January 1st to July 31st, 1858.		
Entered British ports .....	10,319—Tonnage.....	2,762,883
Cleared from British ports.....	13,873—Tonnage.....	3,486,025

Total Ships ..... 24,192—Tonnage..... 6,248,908

The total number of French ships which entered and cleared during those months was therefore 11,510, against 24,192 of British ships:—but that is not all. The average size of the French ships was only 152 tons, while the average size of the British ships was 258 tons:—the entire tonnage of the French ships being only 1,748,703 tons, while that of the British ships was 6,248,908 tons. While, therefore, the number of British ships was little more than double that of the French ships, the tonnage of the former, which is the true criterion of relative importance, was not much less than *four times* that of the latter. These figures are confined to the foreign trade of the two countries. But as a means of supplying seamen and of inducing to a love of a seafaring life, the coasting trade of a country is of equal importance with the foreign. In France the coasting trade is comparatively unimportant. But what is it in Great Britain? During the same seven months the British ships which entered and cleared in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom were no fewer than 177,471, of an average size of *one hundred and one tons*, and an aggregate amount of 18,045,065 tonnage. Nor is this all. In addition to our coasting trade, we have very extensive deep sea fisheries. At this moment, off the two ports of Wick and Dunbar alone, there are upwards of 2,000 boats employed in the herring fishery. And all these sources of seafaring are increasing every year. The adoption of free trade and the repeal of the navigation laws have done more indirectly to increase our naval superiority than any other single cause which has been in operation of late years.

Still, notwithstanding this enormous and increasing field of supply, the one difficulty the Admiralty chiefly complains of is, that of manning our navy. But if we find a difficulty in this respect, what must the case be in France? We may be told that the French Government keep a standing army of sailors as they do of soldiers—that they derive any number by conscription from the entire population for the one service as they do for the other. But if the efficiency of soldiers be lessened by a listless life that has no employment except daily drill, what must be the case with unemployed sailors obtained by conscription from so narrow a field? There is some excitement in the parade of a soldier's life. In that of an unemployed sailor there is none. A sailor, moreover, without constant practice and exposure in his profession, very soon loses not only taste, but ability for it. This is a difficulty which always has, and always must, beset the manning of any navy; and it can only be successfully surmounted in proportion as the population from which it is to be drawn consists of persons accustomed to the sea. No matter how much France may increase her naval harbours and her ships of war, so long as she continues in a line of commercial policy, the effect of which must be to restrict and hamper her mercantile shipping, she will in vain attempt to create a powerful and efficient navy.

#### FRENCH COLONISATION: ALGERIA.

THERE can be no more instructive application of the principle of excessive centralisation than its application to a distant colony. It is pretty evident that all the evils of

centralisation increase in a proportion far more rapid than that of the increase in the distance from the centre of Government. The first, and perhaps the greatest, evil of the system, indeed, does not depend at all on the magnitude of the distance from the seat of Government, but is equally great for the neighbouring province or for the distant dependency,—we mean the evil of being wholly dependent on any external authority at all, instead of being self-governed as regards all local affairs, and, therefore, self-dependent. But when we come to the physical evils of centralisation,—the complications and hindrances to all social and commercial enterprise which it necessitates,—it is obvious that these will be vastly increased with every step of removal from the centre of authority. The business on which the central authority has to decide will be not only less understood, but less cared for, the further it is from the scene of action and the persons aggrieved by delay. There is clearly far more hope that the Minister of the Interior will understand and attend to the points submitted to him by a merchant of Bordeaux or a manufacturer of Lyons, than that the Foreign or Colonial Minister will understand and attend to the points submitted to him by an energetic capitalist in Algeria. We cannot, therefore, regret that the centralisation which has done so much harm in France, has been extended in even an exaggerated form to Algeria. The radical evil of the system is there seen almost in caricature. There at last it has drawn the attention of the present Government, and, as we have occasion to point out in another article, there is good reason to hope that in attempting to to remedy the evil, they will not stop with Algeria. When the whole breadth of the Mediterranean intervenes between the bureau and every petty local right it controls, the bureaucratic system condemns itself. But then no thinking statesmen can pass the sentence of condemnation without seeing that the principle at least includes cases nearer home.

And, accordingly, we find that the report of the Prince Napoleon on the condition of Algeria and the political prospects of that dependency is summed up in a few remarkable words which have a much wider application than is there given to them. "Much good has been done and immense results have been achieved.....The conquest and security of the country are, thanks to the glorious efforts of our army, complete; crimes are rare; the roads and property are safe, and the taxes are regularly paid. Yet there is scarcely any colonisation; there are barely 200,000 Europeans, of whom half are French; less than 100,000 agriculturists; capital scarce; the spirit of initiation and of enterprise stifled; discouragement among the colonists and capitalists who present themselves to fertilise the soil of Algeria." That this is not in any way too gloomy a picture of the actual state of things in Algeria, a very few facts will show. The French have held Algeria with a more or less certain grasp since 1830, and a great quantity of fertile and unoccupied land has been during that period at the disposal of the French Government, and a great deal more in the hands of colonists who did not use and were anxious to sell it,—yet during all that period Algeria has not received as many emigrants from all Europe as left Great Britain and Ireland for the United States *only*, in any one year between 1849 and 1853. And yet during all this period France has been spending lavishly on her only considerable dependency, and increasing the value of land and capital by every kind of improvement which a Government can undertake. The natives have received inestimable commercial benefits from the French conquest. Before the French conquest the cost of a bull in Algeria was about 16s; a sheep, 2s; a hundred eggs or oranges, 6d; and a quarter of wheat, 26s: now the prices are those of Europe, and the incomes of the inhabitants have risen in proportion. But the colonists and capitalists would probably have gladly exchanged all these benefits of a beneficent Government for a little relaxation in the minute supervision and centralisation to which they have been subjected. "A net of high roads," says the recent historian of Algeria, M. Pulszky, "has been constructed all over the Regency.....It is an every-day occurrence to see wild Hajutes and ragged Kabyles in the stage-coaches which run in every direction from Algiers over the Metija and across the Atlas. Great works of drainage and of irrigation have been commenced, and are carried on with vigour in the plains around Algiers, Bona, Constantine,

"Mascara, and Oran," and yet the colony does not prosper, and a deficit of more than three millions sterling in a single year, on an administration of which the total expenditure is but four millions, is by no means uncommon. In fact, the cost of the army of occupation and of the whole French administration of Algiers appears to be paid by France,—the revenue of the province being barely sufficient to cover the cost of the public works and the plantation of new settlements. France has spent millions—eighty millions sterling was spent within twenty years of the conquest—on the conquest and colonisation of this province, and still its revenue does not defray much more than one-seventh part of its cost. Seven millions sterling were devoted in the same twenty years to public works alone, and though with the great result to the natives of which we have spoken, with no beneficial result to the colony. "In vain," says M. Pulszky, "has the administration sent over the paupers of France, built villages, bought all the necessary agricultural tools and cattle, and even cleared the ground for them by soldiers;" in vain have the soldiers been rewarded with land for their services, and political offenders transported thither: the result is insignificant, and mainly, if not only, because the French authorities leave no freedom of action to the settlers; or, as Prince Napoleon expresses it, because "the spirit of initiative and of enterprise has been stifled." And he recommends to the Emperor the true and only remedy for this condition of things when he says, "in the civil districts it is necessary to put an end to the close tutelage exercised by Government over interests and persons."

The truth is, that the Kabyles or mountain tribes, and the Arabs who inhabit the great plains which are not suitable for colonisation, have gained far more by the French occupation than the Moors and the European colonists who are subjected to the civil rule of France. The former have gained almost all the benefit of the public works, and yet not experienced the pressure of the French bureaucratic system. They are still governed entirely by their native chiefs, who acknowledge the supremacy of France, but are left untroubled by its legislative yoke. The inhabitants of the towns and the civil districts, on the other hand, are trammelled by that paralyzing system of French centralisation to which the Prince Napoleon alludes as the great impediment to all progress. Englishmen are at first scarcely able to credit the accounts which are given upon the best authority, as to the extent and intricacy of this system. M. Pulszky says, indeed, that the French Government meddles *even more* than the English "Colonial Office" in the affairs of the colonists. But the fact is, that any Colonial Minister in England who might propose a scheme of superintendence for an English colony in any way approximating to the common practice in France for regulating the affairs of Algeria, would fall from power amid a storm of scornful indignation. The Algerian colonists can scarcely make any investment of capital at all, without making applications and lodging depositions, which must be submitted to the French officials, and frequently go to Paris for the sanction of the Home Government. "There have been instances," says an able contemporary, "in Algiers, of important manufactories being constructed, and having, after their completion, to wait two years for a Government license before commencing operations. Only the funds of a large company could withstand the drain of such a system. How many small capitalists must have been ruined in similar transactions, or have shunned the attempt!" Again, before the immigrant can acquire a concession of land, he must wait an indefinite period, and has then to satisfy a set of most exacting conditions,—to prove himself in the possession of funds to a given amount, and then to build a house, plant a given number of trees to the acre, and clear all his land within a given time. What Englishman would desire to take land in Canada, or even in Ireland, on such conditions as these? And how can the French wonder that there is "scarcely any colonisation at all," when such a process lies before the colonist? Even the official reports do not assert any increase in the number of French colonists during the last eleven years, but give the numbers pretty nearly as they were estimated in 1847. Prince Napoleon will do more than any former ruler for the Algerian colony, if he only recognises the English principle that Government does infinitely more harm than good by attempting to regulate what lies beyond its sphere of obser-

vation. And, in bringing the working of this colonial principle conspicuously before the Imperial Government, he cannot but confirm the Ministry in their present disposition to apply to the less distant, and perhaps less glaring, provincial grievances the remedy found absolutely urgent in the case of Algeria.

#### WHAT COMMERCIAL TREATIES MAY REALLY EFFECT.

We have been charged by our able contemporary, the *Daily News*, with inconsistency for exposing the dangers to which too great a reliance on the former commercial treaty with China has given rise, and yet, at the same time, encouraging the hopes that the mercantile classes of England are beginning to indulge in connection with the treaty just negotiated with China by Lord Elgin. We are as fully aware as our contemporary can be, that neither a commercial treaty, nor indeed Government action of any kind, can be expected to apply any healthy stimulus to trade. But there is all the difference in the world between the interference of Government to stimulate trade, and its interference to remove artificial restrictions upon trade. If a Government interfere primarily with the natural course of trade, it acts most unwisely; but if it only interfere to *undo* the effects of other interferences, its action is strictly legitimate. And this is all we hope from the new Chinese treaty, just as it was all we ought to have looked for from the treaty of Sir Henry Pottinger. If our merchants at that time speculated blindly and sent out goods to China from mere vague belief in the "new market," without any sufficient knowledge of the character of the Chinese demand, they deserved to lose, as they undoubtedly did lose, by their transactions. But this does not in any way show that the treaty itself, so far as it opened up a new access to China, was not a matter of rejoicing: it only shows that every new commercial enterprise requires study and sagacity, and that though Government may help to get the door open, it cannot ensure that every random speculator who chooses to go in will find a welcome. This is the lesson we strove last week to enforce. But true as it is that free entrance will be of no use to us without an adequate intelligence of the Chinese demand, we are not the less warranted in rejoicing that if we do successfully study the nature of that demand, no artificial restrictions will be allowed to exclude us from the attempt to satisfy it.

Now it is easy to illustrate the really important results effected by the first treaty with China in the way of removing artificial restrictions, so far as that treaty was in fact carried out. By that treaty, all correspondence between the English Consuls at each of the four Chinese ports opened by the treaty and the Chinese officials was to be carried on on equal terms, and the former were to have free access to the latter. By the unanimous evidence of our Chinese Consuls, Shanghai has been the only port at which this provision has been really carried out, and at Shanghai it has been productive of the greatest benefit. The representations of the English Consul have always been listened to with the greatest courtesy, his enlarged views in trade have been in fact adopted, and the result,—though of course advantages of situation have also contributed in a large measure to effect it,—is that the trade to Shanghai has outstripped within a very few years the trade not only to each of the other ports, but to all of them put together. A triumvirate of Western inspectors have been appointed to collect the Customs duties at Shanghai,—an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an American,—and the effect of this arrangement is that the duties of the port of Shanghai are collected in full. "At the other ports," says Mr G. W. Cooke, "the old system of corruption prevails, and the Chinese collectors make their private bargains, usually about one-half of the tariff prices." "Nothing but strong intrinsic vitality has enabled the trade of Shanghai," he adds, "to thrive in spite of this great disadvantage." We suspect that Mr Rutherford Alcock would not speak of this arrangement, at least when taken in connection with the influence exerted by the European Consuls at this port on the tariff of duties to be imposed, as a *disadvantage*. Some enlightenment of view in fixing the duties, and rigid justice in adhering to the duties when fixed, will be found to have been one great reason of the advantage gained by this port over its competitors. Nothing can be more fatal to trade than ignorance and a grasping

ing spirit in those who fix the Customs duties, and a venal spirit in those who exact them.

As we have already said, we do not at all underrate the advantages of situation which Shanghai has over the other ports of China, in its proximity to the mouth of the great Yangtse-Kiang. But we have every reason to believe, that its comparative prosperity is by no means entirely attributable to this circumstance, but must be in great measure regarded as a result of the comparative fidelity to Sir Henry Pottinger's treaty which has prevailed at this port in the relations between the English Consul and the Chinese authorities, and the consequent beneficial effect on the commercial policy pursued there. The following figures show very remarkably the gradual transference of the trade from Canton to Shanghai. We extract them from the parliamentary blue-book on the trade of various places for 1856-57, and it must be remembered that the Canton imports include the imports to Amoy and Foochow, which are transhipped at Canton:—

	British Import trade to		British Export trade from	
	Canton.	Shanghai.	Canton.	Shanghai.
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1844	15,500,000	2,500,000	17,900,000	2,300,000
1845	10,700,000	5,100,000	27,700,000	6,000,000
1846	9,900,000	3,800,000	15,300,000	6,400,000
1847	9,600,000	4,300,000	15,700,000	6,700,000
1848	6,500,000	2,500,000	8,600,000	5,000,000
1849	7,900,000	4,400,000	11,400,000	6,500,000
1850	6,800,000	3,900,000	9,900,000	8,000,000
1851	10,000,000	4,500,000	13,200,000	11,500,000
1852	9,900,000	4,600,000	6,500,000	11,400,000
1853	4,000,000	3,900,000	6,500,000	13,300,000
1854	3,300,000	1,100,000	6,000,000	11,700,000
1855	3,000,000	3,400,000	2,900,000	19,900,000
1856	9,100,000	6,100,000	8,200,000	25,800,000

And yet it cannot be said, even of Shanghai, that it is at all in the position in which Lord Elgin's treaty, if it does indeed remove all restrictions on trade with the interior, will place it. The following statements in the official report of the present Consul at Shanghai, Mr Robertson, will show at once how very far we have hitherto been from the attainment of the ends for which Lord Elgin has striven:—

It is not, however, with tariff duties that the trade at this port has alone to contend; for, heavily as they may press in some instances, still, being collected on the spot, their amount is known, and cannot be exceeded, but it is the imposts levied in the interior which so seriously affect it, and over which there is no control. Besides the principal inland custom-houses, the Lew-kwan at Loochow, the Kwa-kwan at Kwae-chow, the Yang-kwan at Yang-chow, and Kwing-gan at Kwing-gan, recognised by the treaties, although no scale of charges were fixed, at every forty miles on the Grand Canal there are stations for the examination of boats, and small levies are made at each of them, probably not immediately under the orders of the imperial authorities, but still imposed by their servants; and, after they have passed these barriers, we know they are subjected to what are technically called "squeezes," to an amount that places them at such disadvantage in competition with native manufactures as to confine their sale within very small limits. In fact, unwilling as the Chinese merchants are to invest their capital in these uncertain times in foreign merchandise, that unwillingness is increased by the trouble and expenses they are put to in forwarding it into the interior."

When such a system of artificial restriction as this still prevails, it can scarcely be maintained that Government interference, taken only to remove it, is an interference inconsistent with the principles of free trade.

#### RESUMPTION OF CASH PAYMENTS. AUSTRIA.

By the persevering energy of Baron Bruck, it seems now certain that the Austrian Government will shortly be in a condition to place its finances on a satisfactory footing, and to comply with the terms of the Currency Convention between the German States of January, 1857, by which all the parties to it undertook not to issue nor to retain in circulation any paper money that was not redeemable in coin, after the 1st of January, 1859. The Austrian Government, therefore, practically proposes to resume cash payments on the 1st of November, in accordance with an Imperial decree, which we publish in another part of this paper. The bullion in the National Bank of Austria, which in 1843 was as low as 14,000,000fl (1,450,000l), has been gradually increased until it stands now at 108,800,000fl, or 11,333,000l. The nominal value of the notes in circulation is 389,613,459fl, or 40,581,000l. In this state of the accounts of the Bank, and with the prospect of the early

resumption of cash payments, the premium upon silver has fallen to *one per cent.*

The decree provides that after the 1st of November the Austrian National Bank shall issue notes only of the denominations of 1,000 florins, of 100 florins, and of 10 florins, being equal to about 100*l.*, 10*l.*, and 1*l.* sterling respectively; and that the existing conventional paper shall be withdrawn to the same extent to which the new paper is issued. It further provides that all the existing notes of conventional currency of 1,000 florins shall cease to circulate by the 30th of June, 1859; those of 100 florins and 50 florins by the 31st of August, 1859; and those of 10 florins by the 31st of October, 1859. The present notes of a lower denomination, viz., 5 florins, 2 florins, and 1 florin, are to be reduced to a maximum amount of 100,000,000 florins, and are to remain in circulation for a period to be fixed hereafter. It is provided that the new notes so issued, shall be received not only at the public treasuries at their full nominal value, but also that they shall be a legal tender for all payments between one person and another. But the Bank itself has not this privilege, but must pay in full value in coin any amount of notes on demand. This provision is precisely the same as that which attaches to Bank of England notes:—they are a legal tender everywhere in England except at the Bank.

The decree provides, in order to secure the convertibility of the notes to be issued, that the Bank shall always hold an amount of silver, or, under permission of the Minister, of silver and gold, equal to *one-third* of the amount in circulation, and bills of exchange or public stock upon which advances have been made equal to the remaining two-thirds.

These are the leading provisions of the decree;—and if they are carried out, of which there now appears every reasonable certainty, there is no reason to doubt that the Austrian currency will henceforward be maintained in a perfectly sound state. The mere fact that the notes are to be a legal tender, while it may afford much convenience in the provinces, will not in any way endanger their full value, so long as they are received at the public treasuries, and are convertible into coin at the Bank. The retention of the small denominations of the existing notes, from 1 florin to 5 florins, to the amount of 100,000,000 florins for an indefinite period, is complained of as being an infraction of the strict terms of the Convention of January, 1857. These notes are nominally not payable in coin by the issuers; but very little consideration will show that practically they will circulate only at their full value. The present amount of inconvertible notes, exceeding 40,000,000*l.*, will be reduced to about 10,000,000*l.*, and those will be of the smallest denominations in common use for every-day private payments. This amount being much below that which is required for business transactions, will circulate at its full value, and only so much more of the new convertible paper as will be needful to complete the requisite currency will remain out. In every country there is a point below which public convenience must prevent the circulation from falling, and with regard to which, therefore, the principle of convertibility never comes into practice. According to our laws, it is assumed that the Bank of England circulation cannot fall below 14,475,000*l.*, and for the payment of notes up to that amount no legal provision is therefore made. In Austria the amount of 10,000,000*l.* must be so far below the minimum amount of the circulation, that there can be no possible apprehension of these notes becoming depreciated, provided full provision is made in accordance with the decree for the convertibility of all issues above that amount. The retention of these small notes for a time will, moreover, have the effect of economising the coin in circulation, and of keeping up the reserve in the Bank. It is, however, understood that these small denominations of notes will be taken out of circulation before long, and that the notes will be thenceforward confined to the denominations of 10, 100, and 1,000 florins respectively, being nearly the equivalents of 1*l.*, 10*l.*, and 100*l.* sterling. If the arrangement is not within the exact letter of the Convention of January, it is certainly within its spirit.

#### MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.

THE Oxford Examination of volunteers from provincial schools seems to have already fulfilled the main purpose for which it was instituted. It was intended to bring to light

the weakness of these schools, and it has done so. Out of about 1,100 candidates, we believe 700 have been rejected. The gentlemen who started the plan thought that the ordinary cheap schools throughout England were not so efficient, perhaps not so honest, as the old classical schools, and that they stood in need of that practical, though indirect, inspection and censorship which is supplied by the decisions of examiners, whether brought down themselves to see the students, or dealing at a distance with select candidates. It was ascertained that the masters of commercial or middle-class schools would not admit strangers behind the scenes, and must, therefore, forfeit the advantages which a Bromsgrove or an Uppingham, no less than a Rugby or a Harrow, derives from the visit of an independent judge, invited to come and examine the boys; whilst they were, of course, too respectable to be interfered with by the emissaries of the Privy Council or by any commissioners representing Government. It was clear that the test of efficiency, if there was to be any, must be applied by some body of men, of known integrity and capacity, independent, and not tempted to break in upon the independence of others.

This duty was in some measure undertaken by the Society of Arts, a body reanimated by certain metropolitan influences, and in the fervour of its revival streaming out into new channels of enterprise, with no very solid groundwork of tradition, with imperfect unity, and with precarious resources. The Society of Arts invited young people to come up to town for an examination, in the hope of certificates which might help them in getting Government clerkships or private appointments. There is no reason to doubt that this examination was fair and satisfactory. In certain cases the certificates proved really as valuable as they were expected to be. But no sooner was the project fairly launched than misgivings and murmurs arose.

It may have been thought, perhaps with some reason, that the Society of Arts was not wholly independent,—that there was a little fashion, a little court influence, likely to disturb it in its course of voluntary action. Like other kindred and parallel movements in favour of art and science, which have done honour to the Victorian age, these works of the revived Adelphi guild seemed to lack that substratum of nationality which is wanted for permanence. Probably there is a great deal of coarse prejudice afloat, as there certainly is a great deal of professional jealousy, directed against those who, with a highly-enlightened Prince as their patron, have been endeavouring to lift the people of England to the German standard of cultivation. Be this as it may,—and we cannot venture to assert that this actually told against the Society of Arts and its experiments in education,—there was at all events very little zeal shown in preparing and sending up candidates for the examination in London. The literary institutes of the towns through which the central authorities tried to act had not that direct interest in the success of their candidates which schoolmasters must have.

Nor was it to be expected that people would go on subscribing to pay the expenses of youths sent to town from all sorts of distances for this purpose. Even real zealous educationists grumbled at having to send the lads into London lodgings for a week of paper-work. They said they might as well examine them at home, or at local centres. What was the Society of Arts that they should go so far for its verdict?

If, then, there was not enough enthusiasm in the provinces, was the defect made up by Parliamentary or Ministerial patronage? What has been the policy of our rulers in this line? Has there been any hearty encouragement of general education since Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet opened the Civil Service for competition? Has there not been rather a quiet undercurrent of official resistance to that generous democratic movement?

This is a topic, perhaps, too wide for the present occasion; and it may be sufficient to point out that, at all events, the Society of Arts has not been able to offer to humble students those public appointments which might have been, and may yet be, the universal endowment of all the schools in our empire. In default of this most solid attractive mass, it has not had that national and traditionary character which could have made it a fountain of honour, and it has not been able, through its affiliated institutes, to raise the funds or organise the system in detail for metropolitan examinations of

volunteers from cheap schools. But its best working members have, with genuine zeal for the cause, encouraged and aided those who have been trying to substitute local examinations. Now long before this honourable failure, there had been amongst academical people a strong, and, whatever the *Saturday Review* may think, a natural wish "to get hold of the middle classes." This expression, though perhaps damaged by the sneer of our contemporary, we may be pardoned for retaining without shame. It is a colloquial, ordinary, modest way of speaking. It may be "cant," perhaps; but really we cannot afford to give up all the phrases used off-hand by active, well-intentioned men, even though they are tiresome to clever men of fastidious minds. The clergymen and secular philanthropists, who say they wish "to get hold of the middle classes," only mean that they wish, if possible, to be useful to those busy fellow-countrymen who have not had so much leisure for learning as themselves. And this is more than an innocent wish. We shall never be able to take part in anything that requires public spirit or benevolence if we cannot put up with something that in a fastidious mood we resent as "cant."

The people who promoted the scheme for improving cheap schools, which has at present taken the form of academical extension, are, perhaps, some of them such as would bore a journalist of high polish. Indeed, they are such that he may possibly detect in them a certain fussiness. But how can the nation get on without such people? Let the critical mind bear with them, and acknowledge the value of their activity. They really know a good deal of the farmers, shopkeepers, and ushers whom they address. They know enough of them to be aware that the greatest service you can do them is to inspire them with a genuine respect for solid and refined culture, and with a clear standard by which to measure it. This is what the Oxford examiners have done. They have done it, perhaps, somewhat rudely and peremptorily, trampling upon the feelings of unseen boys and parents. They have "taken hold" of them with a rough hand, and shaken them out of their self-complacency. It is a good beginning; but it is only the first step in a long process.

There is one point especially in reference to the recent examination on which we have the best grounds for feeling sincerely grateful to the Oxford examiners. It is well understood that the greater number of the failures were failures in the commonplace elements of an English education. Now we believe that this result cannot but prove the best possible antidote to the only real danger which all wise men felt might attend the scheme,—we mean the risk lest it should operate to concentrate the attention of schoolmasters on their best scholars, to the prejudice of the mass of less promising pupils. There was good reason to fear that, while improving the highest and select classes of these schools, the new scheme might withdraw energy and care from the education of those who seem to hold out no hope of ever becoming distinguished scholars, or attaining the degree bestowed by the Oxford examiners. This fear was not groundless. Such examinations have a tendency to create too wide a distinction between the education of the many who are dull or heedless, and the few who love study. The Oxford examiners have done their very best to turn attention back to the most elementary teaching, in the benefit of which every pupil must share, rather than to set a premium on the successful production of narrow but high scholarship. For thus doing they certainly deserve the best thanks of the middle classes. It is not in school-life that that narrow concentration of boyish powers which is needful for high scholarship ought to begin. Nor is it by laying any artificial stress on this scholarship in school-boys, that the middle classes will be taught to appreciate that higher University culture which the comparative failure of Owens' College, Manchester, shows that they at present too much despise. The special scholarship of a University career should be left to Universities to nurture. The teaching of schools, if it is to be worth anything, should be thorough, but not special or narrow. The edifice of a good education naturally begins with a broad foundation, and tapers off, first into the special scholarship of the University, and then into the professional angularities of practical life. It is neither desirable nor possible to anticipate this process. Elementary teaching at school must be broad as well as thorough, if it is to educate the elastic mind

of children. An elementary classical education is so much better than a scientific, merely because it is far wider in its interests, because the number of faculties it brings into play is far greater. But even a classical education for school-boys is not wide enough, and will not elicit the full powers of average boys. The Oxford examiners have done good service in so shaping their examination as to reach the average teaching of the schools they have attempted to test, rather than the training of those special classes which fit the schoolboy for the University.

#### THE STATISTICS OF FEMALE CRIME.

THE Registrar of Crime has a valuable report, and some still more valuable statistics, on crime in England and Wales during the year 1857, which well deserve careful study. The most interesting class of results to be deduced from it concerns the distribution of crime between the two sexes. It seems that while crime in England is nearly stationary,—a favourable result when we take into account the rapid increase of population,—the proportion of female to male offenders is on the increase. This will be seen from the following return of the number of persons committed or bailed for trial during the last ten years:—

Males.	Females.	
112,825	27,623	Five years from 1848-1852
94,887	27,207	Five years from 1852-1857

In other words, while the male committals have decreased between one-sixth and one-seventh, the female committals have not decreased by so much as one-sixtieth part. The great decrease in the general number of commitments for trial between the two periods is due to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, in consequence of which a large class of offences, which had heretofore been only punishable as felony, and were up to 1853 subject to transportation, were transferred to the adjudication of justices. In consequence of the working of this Act, the number of females committed for trial has since 1855 diminished quite as rapidly in proportion as the number of males. In fact, as the female criminals form a greater proportion (namely, 28 per cent.) of those now convicted summarily by justices, than of those (namely, 21 per cent.) committed for trial by jury,—the Act of 1855 ought to have told very much more proportionately on the female committals than on the males. And no doubt this was the case, and that the result is not apparent can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that there is some counteracting cause tending to keep up the number of female crimes at a higher rate than the number of males. Out of the 52 counties of England and Wales, there are 25 in which the number of females committals have actually increased in the last five years, as compared with the five previous years, while the number of male committals had considerably diminished. In only three counties indeed have the male committals increased between the two periods, and then only by the most trifling numbers. Indeed, on examination of the table, it is quite obvious that, while the diminution in the numbers of committals caused by the increase of summary processes was a temporary cause, affecting female committals quite as much or even more than the male, there has been some more permanent cause at work to keep up the amount of female crime. Nor does it seem that this cause, whatever it may be, acts exclusively in the manufacturing counties, though there certainly its influence is most visible. Thus we find in the counties of York and Lancaster, that the committals of males and females are as follow:—

	Five Years 1848-1852.		Five Years 1852-1857.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
York	8,339	1,870	7,287	2,061
Lancaster	12,642	4,623	11,641	4,708

Or, in the first period, the female committals were in York between one-fourth and one-fifth of the male, in Lancaster rather more than one-third; in the second period, the female committals were in York between one-third and one-fourth, in Lancaster full two-fifths. And even if we compare the first year of the series (1848) with the last (1857), we shall find that the female committals have actually increased in Lancaster despite the effect of the Act of 1855, while in York they are not perceptibly fewer, though in both counties the male committals have diminished largely in the same period. The numbers are as follows:—

	York.		Lancaster.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1848	1,692	344	2,876	902
1857	1,291	336	2,433	1,157

If now we compare with this result the similar statement for the agricultural counties, we shall find that the tendency to a relative increase of the female, as compared with the male committals, or rather to a much less relative decrease, is not nearly so marked; but that it is still observable. For instance:—

	Buckinghamshire.		Norfolk.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1848.....	289	21	611	78
1857.....	138	15	314	57

There can be no doubt whatever that this tendency to a relative increase in female, as compared with male, crime is a result of the rapid growth of large towns. This is proved in many ways. Not only in some of the largest towns is female crime now rapidly approaching a numerical equality with male crime, but also it is remarkable that, in the large towns, a larger proportion of *serious* female crime, as compared with the lighter offences determined summarily, appears to be found. We have said that while female crimes constitute 28 per cent. of those determined summarily, they constitute only 21 per cent. of those committed for trial. But these proportions would by no means hold true of the larger towns. Let us take London, Leeds, Newcastle, Manchester, and Liverpool, and see the result as regards both the summary convictions, and the indictable offences. We shall find the proportion of female offences much greater as regards the graver indictable crimes than as regards the summary convictions.

Total.	Summary Convictions.		London (Metropolitan Police District)	Committals for Trial.			
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
51,924 ...	38,115 ...	13,809 ...	}	2,449 ...	727 ...	3,176	
2,022 ...	1,649 ...	373 ...		Leeds .....	180 ...	69 ...	249
2,683 ...	1,895 ...	788 ...		Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	88 ...	29 ...	117
7,287 ...	5,892 ...	1,395 ...		Manchester .....	552 ...	206 ...	758
23,678 ...	18,263 ...	5,415 ...		Liverpool .....	607 ...	461 ...	1,068

From this we see that, in none of these towns, does the proportion of the female to the total committals for trial fall so low as the average of 21 per cent. In London, it is nearly 23 per cent., while the proportion of summary convictions of women falls somewhat below the average of 28 per cent. In Leeds, the female indictable offences are nearly 28 per cent. of the whole, while the proportion of summary convictions is only about 18 per cent. of the whole. In Newcastle, the committals of women are about 25 per cent. of the whole, while summary convictions are at the same time 29 per cent. In Manchester, women are credited with 27 per cent. of the graver offences, and only 18 or 19 per cent. of the lesser; and in Liverpool, with no less than 43 per cent. of the graver, and with 23 per cent. of the lesser offences. It is obvious, therefore, that the growth of large towns has not only tended to make female crime bear a larger proportion to male, but especially to increase serious female offences more rapidly than the corresponding class of male offences. In other words, such female criminals as there are, are generally of a deeper dye.

Another series of facts illustrates this circumstance still more remarkably. Of the *recommitments* no less than 32 per cent. are females, giving women a higher percentage therefore of the relapses than of either the grave or lighter original offences. Of 42,169 persons imprisoned in 1857, who are known to have been previously committed to prison, no less than 13,767 are females, or very nearly one-third; and the proportion increases rapidly with the number of previous committals. Of those hopeless cases in which the criminal has been more than seven times committed, there are absolutely more amongst females than amongst males; and when we come to the cases known to have been more than ten times previously committed, the number of females is more than double that of the males. And, again, we shall find that the number and proportion of females cases are swelled by the large towns. In Liverpool, there were no less than 2,847 cases of recommitment of women to 2,047 cases of recommitment of men; in other words, an absolutely larger number of women than men recommitted to prison. In Middlesex (including London), there were 4,794 cases of recommitment among women to 6,893 cases among men; in Newcastle-on-Tyne, there were 308 recommitments of women to 317 of men; in Manchester, 359 female to 1,070 male cases. In short, wherever the number of recommitments of women is seen to be proportionately large, there, we may be sure, there is a large town. At the same time it is worthy of notice that though female crime is much more serious and common in the manufacturing districts, where female labour is in high request, than

it is in towns where such labour is not so common, and far more so than in the counties,—yet that it reaches by far its highest point in Liverpool, probably owing to the existence of a very large and miserable Irish population. The birth-place of 2,182 of the female criminals of Liverpool in the past year is assigned to Ireland, while only 1,719 Irishmen are returned.

In connection with the same subject, it is worthy of remark, that, of the 1,349 suicides committed in England in 1857, 389 or about 28 per cent. are female cases, but that here the proportion is pretty equally distributed amongst the counties and towns, so that there is no sufficient reason to suppose, as we should be naturally inclined to do, that the same causes which tend to increase crime tend equally to increase the despair which leads to suicide.

The increase in the proportion of female crime, and especially of serious female crime, in our large towns, is a fact of no small moment. The cause no doubt lies in the inferior strength and greater delicacy of women's natures, which cannot be corrupted at all with as much chance of a pause in the downward career as there is in the case of men. The very measures by which we attempt to check the criminal actions of women have hitherto been found to increase them, and hence the comparatively much greater certainty of the maxim in the case of women, than in that of men, that "once a criminal will be always a criminal." Nothing can prove more remarkably than these statistics that our present system of criminal justice is not as well adapted to the case of women as it is even to that of men.

## Agriculture.

### MANUFACTURED FOODS FOR STOCK.

#### THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

In selecting Mr Lawes' article on the modern foods for stock, which we see so vigorously advertised, to illustrate our remarks on the new number of the Agricultural Society's Journal, we do so because it affords an example of useful combination of science with practice, and serves to indicate the vast improvement which has taken place in this number of the Journal. For some time past the staple of the papers has consisted of long—not to say tedious—essays on experimental chemistry and the like, applicable no doubt to agriculture, but serving rather as scientific treatises, suitable to students of science, bearing on agriculture, than to agriculturists who want applied science. No doubt there are many persons engaged in agriculture who read such treatises with pleasure and profit, but they are very few when compared with those who want the results of scientific investigation applied intelligibly to the arts of husbandry, without being conducted through the various stages of the investigation, which, after all, none save the scientific experimentalist can fully comprehend. For example, Liebig's well-known work, which gave so great an impulse to the scientific investigation of agricultural practices, valuable as it was, would have been quite out of place in the Society's Journal. And the same observation would apply to a vast number of the papers which have of late years appeared in the pages of the Journal. It is impossible that any considerable number of the readers of the Journal can become scientific chemists, or mechanists, or physiologists. Most of them must take scientific deductions, in a great degree, upon trust, and be content with such a general knowledge as will enable them to avoid practices inconsistent with scientific truths. It is the fact, however, that farmers have during the last twenty years been nearly as much misled by so-called science, as they have been instructed by the really scientific explanations of their daily operations afforded by men of science. Guano and other light manures have been new powers given to the farmer by the help of the chemist, but no small amount of imposition has been practised upon him by designing persons under colour of supplying him with economical and light manures. And many expensive plans, recommended to him as taught by science to be profitable, have, on trial and experiment, been abandoned as just the reverse. On the other hand, it is in part due to careful and experimental trials, that much wasteful consumption of expensive stock food has of late years been saved by farmers. That, on the whole, the farmer has profited, and is profiting, by the modern efforts made to apply science to husbandry, is certain, and we would be the last to cast any doubt on the value of such application, or on the merits of the able men who have devoted themselves to subjects of that class; but what we do strenuously contend for is, that the Journal of the

Royal Agricultural Society ought to be so conducted that its contents will afford useful and practical information to the great body of intelligent farmers and landowners, who are not, and cannot be, strictly men of science. It is probable, and indeed desirable, that such use may be made in the Journal, of the results of scientific investigation as applied to agriculture, as will send many of both classes, farmers as well as landowners, to scientific treatises, and lead them to study for themselves all the details of science, but that must be the indirect and incidental effect of an intelligent use of agricultural science. The Journal to be useful must be addressed to practical men—men seeking to grow corn, to raise meat, in short to make money, by the occupation of land—and they will not, and ought not to be satisfied with mere treatises and scientific details.

Mr Lawes' paper "On the Recently-introduced Manufactured Foods for Agricultural Stock," is an excellent specimen of the way in which the man of science can aid the practical farmer. We are told by the manufacturers of such foods that by using them in addition to, or in part substitution of other food—it is not very clearly stated which—we shall feed stock at a cheaper rate than heretofore, and feed them more effectually. We have met with but few people who have used these articles, and those we have spoken to have not found their stock much, if at all improved by the new provender. The matter seems, however, to be quite set at rest by Mr Lawes. He tells us that these foods, costing from 40s to 50s per cwt—tested by analysis—contain no more nutritious matter than would be found in an equal weight of a mixture composed of barleymeal with some of the leguminous seeds—beans, peas, lentils, &c.—and oilcake or linseed, the cost of which would be one-fifth of the cost of the manufactured food. It is true that the manufactured food is slightly coloured with turmeric, and is also slightly flavoured with cummin, anise, or other of the stimulating and carminative seeds used in cattle medicine, and it must be to the effect of such additions that the virtue of the new manufactured foods must be due, if they really have any special virtue in stock-feeding. It is assumed that the digestion of the animals will be so stimulated, that they will extract and assimilate from ordinary food a greater amount of nourishment than they could do without such aids. They are to form, in truth, condiment or sauce; but then animals can only extract nutrition from assimilable constituents in the food; and their "gain in weight of fat, flesh, bone, &c., must all come from constituents *actually contained in the food.*" Experiments made by Mr Lawes show that "the ordinary staple foods, when in proper admixture with one another, supply the several constituents [of food] far more economically, than when mixtures were attempted to be made, in which some of the constituents (starch, sugar, or oil, for instance) were employed in a comparatively pure state; that is, after having undergone an expensive process of manufacture in their preparation." It is obvious that there is very little room for the economical manufacture of food for stock. Indeed oilcake, the result of crushing the seed for oil, is a manufactured article of food, which is made for the sake of the oil, and is in the main produced without extra cost. Its price is determined by the demand of agriculturists: it would be made if there was no such demand. This food contains all that is valuable in the new foods at one-fourth or one-fifth of the price; and if the medicinal and stimulating additions are deemed useful, they may easily be added. Mr Lawes gives an experiment he made in feeding pigs with two parts of the manufactured food mixed with nine parts of barleymeal and one part of bran, against nine parts of barleymeal and one part of bran—the manufactured food being a simple addition—and the amount of increase for a given quantity of food consumed was in both cases good; but "there were 9 lbs more of the mixture eaten when one-sixth of it consisted of the expensive manufactured food; whilst the amount of increase in weight was exactly the same in the two cases." Thus money was lost by using the manufactured food.

#### STOCK SALES AND SHOWS.

At this season, when the chief shows of stock at the meetings of great agricultural societies have nearly passed by, the sales of stock in the more direct and business-like way at fairs and markets and by auction demand the agriculturist's attention. That the larger agricultural shows are promoting considerable improvement of our stock is undoubted, though for the most part a few breeders only divide amongst them the prizes and commendations at the public exhibitions. Not a few breeders dislike to make their animals so fat, technically to "condition" them, as they must do for public competition; for it is certain that if two animals in other respects equally good be shown, the one in best condition will take the prize. Nor are the judges to blame for this, for high condition does add much to the merits of the individual animal, though it may in some instances interfere with fertility. The real influence of the breeders is, however, to be sought in the improvement of the stock of the farmers of their respective districts.

The Yorkshire Agricultural Society's show was this year held at Northallerton. Here the entries of stock were, in many departments, larger and better than at last year's show. The Shorthorns in this district were of course pre-eminent. Nearly every animal of each class was good; Mr Booth, of Yorkshire, and Mr Douglas, of East Lothian, running a sort of neck-and-neck race for the prizes for cows and heifers. The show of blood horses is said to have

been superior to that at Chester, as it is natural it should be in Yorkshire. Two horses, Spencer and Canute, which stood first and second at Chester, changed places at Northallerton; but, according to the *Express* reporter, Spencer was not in so good trim at the latter as at the former place. If the reporter is himself a good judge, what he says of Canute would lead us to doubt whether he ought to have been either first or second as adapted for becoming the sire of hunters. It is said that "his back and limbs are unexceptionable for a hunter sire, but his forehead is very ordinary, and he shows especially badly in his walk." Now, a horse with a very ordinary forehead and a bad walk, may get well across a country, yet he certainly will never be a pleasant horse to ride with hounds or anywhere else. Again, we are told that the three-year-old chesnut hunting gelding of Mr Johnson, which was only commended, was valued by a master of foxhounds, well known for giving high prices for good hunters, at 150*l* more than the prize colt of the same class. Such anomalies are inseparable from prize awarding,—the fair, the field, and the market affording theoretical and practical tests of merit. The agricultural show however affords farmers and breeders the opportunity of seeing many good animals and of comparing them with each other. At the Driffield and East Riding Agricultural show, the horses were considered the finest collection ever brought together at a local show. Mr Hall, the master of the Holderness foxhounds, sent fifteen well-bred hunting colts from two to three years old, which formed a great attraction. The Shorthorns were also numerous and good. Mr Matthews, of Driffield, showed eight breeding cows in milk, "which had been fed on four acres of grass and half a linseed cake [query, of 3 or 7 lbs?] and a mash each per day." They were greatly admired. Perhaps, some such plan of showing collectively a large number of animals would give an interest and impetus to local shows, but, in truth, few farmers would incur the risk and trouble of taking many of their stock some distance away from their farms for the sake of competing for petty prizes. At the Driffield show, however, there were 7,000 people admitted to the show-yard. At the dinner, too, some useful remarks were made. Thus, Mr Harrison, in proposing the landowners of the East Riding, observed, "it would be well if the landlords would do away with the long and unmeaning agreements," which was received by the farmers present with much applause; and Mr Dent, M.P., "thought a lease would give the tenant a guarantee which he did not possess by their system of agreement." Thus it seems that the East Riding farmers are yearly tenants, hampered with "long and unmeaning agreements"; a condition as adverse to improvement and well-doing as it is impossible to conceive. Nevertheless, Lord Hotham declared that he would stick to the system, and prefaced the announcement of that determination by such twaddle as this:—"That he considered the interest of the landlord and tenant identical—that he considered no tenant happy who did not feel confidence in his landlord—and he felt that no landlord could be comfortable who had not the confidence of his tenant. A landlord should give everything that he could to assist him; and, on the other hand, it was the duty of the tenant to make the most and best of his farm. He had always held the opinion that if landlords and tenants would act fairly and honestly together, the result would be altogether satisfactory; but the contract between them ought to be mutual." It is needless to say that canny Yorkshire farmers bestowed no applause on such an oracular exposition of the relations between landlord and tenant.

The meeting of the "Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland" was held last week at Aberdeen, the President and Secretary having postponed the meeting to the middle of the Scotch harvest, with a vague hope of obtaining the presence of the Prince Consort. Some grumbling was the result. The meeting, however, was well attended. In Shorthorn classes many of the same animals which had competed at the Yorkshire show came again into competition. Mr Cruikshank, of Sittyton, near Aberdeen, who has the largest herd of Shorthorns in Scotland, entered only a small number; one of them was commended, but he is said to be averse to "prepare" his animals for public prize-taking. Of course the polled cattle were in great force, as well as the crosses of Shorthorn and black cattle, for which Aberdeenshire is famous. A prize (gold medal), offered by Mr Dutrône, Secretary of the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for polled cattle, created some amusement, the giver of the prize having given it to promote the spread of hornless cattle as being very peaceable, whereas, in fact, there are few more dangerous beasts than a mature Aberdeen polled bull. In sheep, the Leicesters, which are going out of fashion in England, quite sustained their former repute. It is the same in Ireland. But then in Scotland and Ireland they do not come into competition with Cotswolds, which bid fair to effect an improvement amongst the long-woolled sheep analogous to that produced amongst cattle by the Shorthorns. In cart horses, Clydesdales crossed with English cart-horse blood were the most successful. It is said the produce from a Clydesdale mare and an English cart-horse retains all the activity of the dam, and gains size and figure from the sire.

In Norfolk last week, Mr Henry Overman, of Weasenham, who for forty years has been a spirited breeder of Southdown rams, sold off the whole of his stock by auction. His son was about to



leave the paternal farm, and his own state of health and advanced age unfitting him for the wear and tear of keeping up a ram-breeding flock, were the reasons assigned for the dispersion of this flock. The rams brought fair, but not very high prices, the highest selling for 30 guineas. Some of the ram lambs sold for no more than they would have brought in a fair. The ewes sold at from 2 guineas to 7 guineas per head, the greater part going for between 3 and 5 guineas. We remember some years ago, when visiting Mr Overman's farm, thinking, as he indeed partly admitted, that with his large proportion of meadow land he had too many sheep, and that he might have extended his fine dairy of Ayrshire cows by displacing some of the sheep with advantage.

Barnet fair (in Hertfordshire), the great cattle mart for the home counties, commenced on Saturday the 4th of September, and was continued on Monday and Tuesday of the past week. The stock brought was not so numerous as last year, and the condition of cattle of all kinds was decidedly below par, arising from the extreme dryness of the summer in all parts of England. The Scotch cattle were in better condition, more rain having fallen north of Tweed. Prices were lower than last year, there being considerable fears for the turnip crops. For feeding beasts, there was a steady, though not an active demand. In the cow fair, we never saw a better show of milch cows; many of them showed high breeding, and some of them, with the calf, realised 25*l* and upwards. Indeed, bating the want of pedigree, a very fine lot of Shorthorn cows might have been bought at Barnet. There were a great many Shorthorn heifers from Lincolnshire, some of which gave evidence of good blood in form and character. Their condition, however, was low. A new feature in this fair was the presence of numerous herds of Dutch and Danish cattle. These are black and white in colour, somewhat coarse in appearance, and large boned, but seem to be considered useful, rough cattle. Their moderate price has induced many of the smaller farmers to buy them, and all around the metropolis we observe some of these black and white cows and heifers. The steers looked less promising, and certainly will prove very slow feeders.

#### IRISH AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THERE is not much beyond the pastoral industry in Ireland to excite the attention of English agriculturists; but in stock breeding the Irish have made considerable progress. Some of our best hunters are bred in Ireland, and there are now some herds of Shorthorns in that island which can stand a fair comparison with English herds. The predominance of small holders renders the Irish farmers, as a body, only slight contributors to such exhibitions as that of the above Society recently held at Londonderry. But Irish farmers are still breeders of live stock, though usually each man does so on a small scale, and everything which promotes the extension and encourages the breeding of good stock cannot fail to be useful to Ireland. But if the Irish farmer is not, according to English notions, making any rapid progress as an agriculturist, the Irish Squire is doing something for his country's husbandry; and it is to the gentry that the maintenance of the Agricultural Improvement Society is due. It is said that many of them are now rearing Shorthorns and cart-horses in preference to hunters and steeple-chase horses, not without benefit to themselves and the society of their several districts. The first prizes for Shorthorns were taken to Scotland by Mr Tod, and Mr Douglas, but the other prizes were won by Irish breeders, Captain Ball's heifers being particularly admired. There were a few Herefords, Devons, and Scotch cattle, besides some little Kerry cows, but the Irish improvers of cattle rightly adhere to the Shorthorn breed as that best adapted to their purposes. There were two challenge cups, both won by Mr Douglas. The sheep most in request in Ireland are Leicesters, or native sheep crossed with the Leicester. The native or Connaught sheep is a large coarse animal, and such crosses are said to have been the best sheep in the show-yard. There were specimens of both Southdowns and Cotswolds; Mr Beale Brown, from Gloucestershire, taking all the prizes for long-woolled sheep, not being Leicesters. For agricultural horse prizes some good Clydesdales were shown, but the rest consisted of various half-bred animals, such as no cart-horse breeder in England would look at for stock. In fact, the Irish farmers have not yet arrived at that stage in husbandry at which a real cart-horse is appreciated, or perhaps required. The pigs were divided into two classes, the black and the white, a new and perhaps convenient classification. The meeting was very well attended. At the dinner, Lord Eglinton, the Lord Lieutenant, referred to the improvements in Ireland since the access of the potato disease with considerable effect. Mr Torr (of Lincolnshire) said that one great want of Ireland was that of sheep, and that the more sheep they had the better the land would be cultivated. Very true; but to keep sheep with advantage the farms must be enlarged; until that is effected, cattle must be the main live stock of the Irish farmer.

Fowler's steam plough and Boydell's steam traction engine were tried, but a heavy fall of rain caused the traction engine to be deeply embedded in the soil; and the work of Fowler's plough—possibly from the rain—is said not to have been equal to its former performances.

## Literature.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINIES IN OUDH AND OF THE SIEGE OF THE LUCKNOW RESIDENCY; with some Observations on the Condition of the Province of Oudh and on the Causes of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army. By MARTIN RICHARD GUBBINS, of the Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner for Oudh. London: Bentley. 1858.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

WE have already commented on the most important portion of this able writer's book,—the political discussions it contains. We cannot, however, leave it without some notice of its very interesting narrative. Mr Gubbins writes what we may, for distinction's sake, call a first-rate State-paper style,—clear, strong, terse, dispassionate. He always seems to wish to state facts as they are, set free from any atmosphere of feeling that may hang around them. This does, no doubt, to some extent strip such a narrative as that of the siege of Lucknow of some of its natural interest, but it inspires the reader with a confidence that almost compensates for the absence of anything like eloquence. And though the Financial Commissioner of Oude certainly does not write what can be called, on the whole, a graphic narrative, he is not by any means completely insensible to pictorial effects. His eye was too habitually practical to seize the pictures presenting themselves at any critical moment which called for the concentration of all his faculties on the measures to be taken to ward off impending danger. But at other times he could catch and retain vividly the impression of a striking scene. In the following passage he describes the nocturnal visit of a native scout, Ungud, the only habitually successful messenger who was at once faithful to the British and skilful enough to outwit the besiegers:—

Nor could any picture more characteristic of the siege be presented than one which should represent Ungud, just after one of his midnight entrances, recounting to our eagerly listening ears the events which he had witnessed. The low room on the ground floor, with a single light carefully screened on the outer side, lest it should attract the bullets of the enemy; the anxious faces of the men who crowded round and listened with breathless attention to question and answer; the exclamations of joy as pieces of good tidings were given out, and laughter at some of Ungud's jeers upon the enemy. More retired would be shown the indistinct forms of the women in their night attire, who had been attracted from their rooms in hopes of catching early some part of the good news which had come in. The animated and intelligent face of our messenger as he assured us of the near approach of help occupies the foreground. All these together form a scene which must live, as long as life remains, in the memory of us all.

The part taken by Mr Gubbins himself in the defence appears not to have been inconsiderable. He was a good rifle-shot, and his house was at one of the exposed corners of the line of defences. It was due to his energy on the day when first the Residency was invested that his own house remained tenable at all throughout the protracted siege, and he describes the subsequent attacks made upon it and their failure with some natural pride, and not without that marked prominence which he invariably gives to all that very nearly affects himself in the history of the defence. It was in an attack on his house that Major Banks, who was appointed by Sir Henry Lawrence before his death to take his place in the conduct of civil affairs (while in military affairs the command devolved on Brigadier Inglis), was killed. The calm and somewhat business-like account given of the event by Mr Gubbins is not a little remarkable:—

They [the enemy] proceeded to dig a hole in the wall of this latter enclosure, and entered the narrow lane which skirted our compound on that side. A screen of canvas now only separated them from our position, for the enclosing wall was so low that an easy jump would have cleared it. I was on the roof of the outhouses at the south-west angle when Lieutenant Hardinge summoned me to the defence of the lane. I at once comprehended the danger, and hurried to the single loophole by which the lane was commanded. Fortunately the fire from it completely enfiladed the lane, except where two projecting pillars which supported a portico underneath Grant's bastion interrupted its line. No sooner did the enemy see me at this post than some ran back, while a number took shelter behind the portico pillars from which their muskets protruded. The projecting muzzle of my rifle prevented their leaving their cover, and without doing so they could not reach me, but discharged their muskets at an angle harmlessly. At my right hand was a large loophole which it was necessary to close. A private of the 32nd who joined me, creeping on hands and knees along the roof, brought some boards with which the opening was quickly barricaded. And only just in time; for the enemy outside fired heavily upon the spot, and more than one bullet fell at our feet, hot and flattened from the screen which we had put up. The enemy outside now began to throw over pickaxes and shovels to those beneath the portico, and our position became critical. Had they made a hole into Grant's bastion and poured through it, our post must have been taken. At this moment I heard the voice of a European behind me, and, addressing the party, without turning, begged that the wall in rear of the mutineers might be loopholed and musketry opened upon them. The person was Major Banks. He approached my post to get a sight of the enemy, and, while looking out incautiously, received a bullet through the temple. I heard the heavy fall and turned for a second. He was dead; he never moved, and I resumed my guard over the enemy. Long was I kept there firing on every one who showed himself, from two double rifles, which were loaded for me by a faithful chuprassie at my side. After the lapse of two hours assistance came. A mortar was brought down and

opened on the enemy. The shells, passing close over our heads, burst among the crowds below, while we threw ourselves flat along the parapet. The enemy soon fled, those detained beneath the porch springing across the lane with the speed of lamplighters. As they made off a heavy fire was opened upon them from the top of the brigade mess. I did not get down from my post till late in the afternoon; and then Major Banks's body was removed. It was buried, as was usual with us, the same night, sown up in a white sheet.

In the addenda, Mr Gubbins adds a eulogium on Major Banks, and states that he had often remonstrated with him on never stooping to avoid bullet shots when he walked behind the parapets of the defended houses. The whole narrative is, however, written in this calm, cold, equable tone. When Sir Colin Campbell, on the final relief, to the mortification of the garrison, decided on abandoning Lucknow, the Financial Commissioner, though evidently sharing the feeling, does not permit himself to express it with any warmth. His clear judgment was with Sir Colin Campbell, and the regret he felt scarcely gains a momentary expression.

On one point the perusal of this book will give universal pleasure. It puts it beyond a doubt that Sir Henry Havelock's and Sir James Outram's relieving force really saved the garrison. Latterly it has been often said in England that those noble exploits were fruitless, and worse than fruitless, by increasing the numbers of the garrison without adding to their store of provision. This is entirely erroneous. The relieving forces took into the defences a number of gun bullocks, which added largely to the store of animal food, — and, though they took no grain, the garrison was in fact so well supplied with food, that though 500 camels were in the end required to remove surplus stores, yet a large store of grain was abandoned when the city was finally deserted by the European troops. In fact the garrison seem to have been too early put on short rations without any sufficient reason in the state of the commissariat. On the other hand, the entrance of the relieving force of 2,700 men enabled the English to occupy a much more extended and advantageous position than before,—brought fresh vigour and new guns to the defence of the city,—stopped the rapid and increasing tide of desertion on the part of the native soldiers, and revived the fainting courage of the Europeans. In short, the evidence is ample that, with thoroughly disabled defences, a garrison daily losing heart and losing also native aid, Europeans enfeebled by their great exertions and reduced to one-half of their original effective strength by death and disease, the seven long weeks that intervened between the entrance of General Havelock and that of Sir Colin Campbell would not have left Lucknow in possession of the English.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLISH PRINCESSES CONNECTED WITH THE REGAL SUCCESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of "Lives of the Queens of England." Vol. VII. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. 1858.

THIS volume completes Miss Strickland's new biography of Mary Stuart, which may be regarded as the best-informed and most ingenious defence of the Queen of Scots which has yet appeared. Whatever may be our opinion of the qualifications of the author as a judge of the comparative value of evidence, and however little we may be disposed to acquiesce in her unhesitating conclusions on the question of the guilt or innocence of her heroine, it is impossible not to admire the enthusiastic devotion of the biographer to the work of vindicating what she considers to be an outraged reputation, or to entertain anything but respect for the diligence with which she has toiled among MSS. archives with unwavering faith in their favourable verdict. When the national history during this period comes to be re-written with the aid of modern researches, this devoted advocate of the Stuarts will have a fair right to be heard on her behalf, and we shall have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the injury done to Mary Stuart in her trial at Fotheringay, of which her biographer complains, will not be repeated, and that the absence of the personal fascinations of the Queen will be compensated for as far as possible by the warm sympathies and lively imagination of the present volume. At present, and considered in itself, we can only regard this contribution to history as the opening speech of Mary's counsel, or at most the examination in chief of her own witnesses. For the result which may accrue from their cross-examination by the tests of searching hostile criticism, and from the counter-statements and counter-testing of the other side, we cannot, of course, look to Miss Strickland; nor, until this process has been thoroughly gone through, can we fairly call on the public to pronounce their final judgment. Even now—since Miss Strickland's book has gone to press—important additional evidence is announced as on the point of publication, which would appear decidedly to contravene a portion at least of her conclusions. We will not attempt, then, a task which must necessarily be restricted by our limitations of space to meagre and imperfect dimensions, and will content ourselves with drawing attention to one or two salient points in the author's narrative.

The volume commences with the secret contract between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk, which brought the latter nobleman to the block. This "was drawn up and executed without the knowledge of the English peers and privy councillors who had solicited her to become his wife." The measure is, therefore, characterised by Miss Strickland as rash and premature. "Tokens and messages" follow, ex-

changed between the Queen of Scots and the great northern earls, who are represented as "devoted to Mary." With these facts before us, we are quite prepared for the chapter headings, "Her apartments and coffers searched—her indignant complaints—her servants reduced to half their numbers—her letter of remonstrance to Elizabeth." Most of the succeeding chapters contain alternations of the same sort of proceedings, which will be judged of as to their necessary or unnecessary connection with one another. Mary, according to Miss Strickland's conception of her, is throughout a naturally gentle, generous, open-hearted woman, who never departs from any of these characteristics except under the momentary influence of some strong and unparalleled provocation. Such a position is necessarily attended by some difficulty; for the evidence on which the opposite view of the Queen is based, and which brings into stronger relief more masculine and less amiable traits, cannot be entirely ignored. It is difficult, indeed, to harmonise the character for gentle and impartial toleration which our author attributes to Mary, with her dying bequest of the Crown of Scotland to the King of Spain, in case the Pope should be unable to bring her son back to the fold of the Catholic Church. Miss Strickland lays much stress on the reconciliation of Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, to Mary, and on the confidential terms on which they appear to have subsequently stood, as a proof of the conviction of the Countess that her former denunciations of Mary as the murderer of her husband were unfounded. Of course such a change is not without its weight as a corroborative piece of evidence, but is too *presumptive* in its character to be relied upon implicitly, unless we have clearly before us at the same time the character of Lady Lennox, and are satisfied that she was not likely to allow hatred and jealousy of Morton or others of the leading opponents of Mary to sway her excitable mind in an opposite direction to its first suspicions, and to forego her former opinion as to the complicity of the Queen of Scots in Darnley's death, on a fair show of specious arguments urged by Mary's adherents. The evidence of "French Paris," and the Bothwell love-letters, Miss Strickland regards as artful fabrications and forgeries; and she draws attention on the other side to an alleged declaration of Bothwell's on his death-bed of the innocence of the Queen. This only exists, however, at present by report and in general terms; and unless the exact terms, and the circumstances under which it was made by the Earl are also ascertained, we cannot allow it much independent weight. Elizabeth is treated throughout by Miss Strickland as a wilful and unprovoked persecutor of her sister-Queen; but we cannot but think that her own pages supply some palliation for proceedings, which undoubtedly are characterised by much of the Tudor imperiousness and harshness. The spirit which dictated such expressions as the following in one of Mary's letters, that she was afraid "if her son were sent to England, Queen Elizabeth would marry him to his infant cousin, Arabella Stuart, or, perhaps, to some illegitimate daughter of her own," was not exactly calculated to secure the best treatment or the kindest construction of her actions from any woman, least of all from one with the peculiar disposition of Elizabeth. Miss Strickland, indeed, herself recedes from her former opinion of the hypocrisy of the English Queen in her professions of innocence respecting the actual execution of Mary, on the strength of an alleged deposition, after the death of Elizabeth, made by the confidential secretary of Sir Francis Walsingham, which has been recently discovered, that he had been employed to forge the signature of that Queen to the death-warrant, "which none of her ministers could ever induce her to sign." But there is this great attendant temptation for so warm a partisan's assumption of the genuineness and truth of this deposition, that it also states that, by the direction of Sir Francis Walsingham, he added to the letters of Mary those passages that were afterwards brought against her. Such a serious imputation as this last against the memory of Walsingham—which would brand him as a deliberate assassin—cannot be received as conclusive evidence without further corroborative proof, and must be left to weigh against Secretary Davison's direct testimony to the fact of Elizabeth having really herself signed the warrant. The forgery of Elizabeth's name—though a very bold step to take with a Tudor—might have been a possible thing as matters stood, and a less heinous act of self-defence on the part of Walsingham, when we remember the well-known unforgiving spirit of Mary towards those who had acted against her; but the deliberate forging of inculpatory passages in the Royal prisoner's letters implies a much deeper amount of criminality, and such as is not lightly to be received in the case of any one, much less of one who, like Walsingham, deserved so well of his country in many respects. The possibility, however, thus shown that Miss Strickland was entirely mistaken, even according to her own belief, in her first estimate of the conduct of Elizabeth on this occasion, ought surely to have led to some modification, and a little reserve, in her strong condemnatory interpretations of other actions of that Queen. As it is, we are left wholly at a loss to reconcile the rancorous and vengeful persecution of Mary attributed to the English Queen up to this period, and the sudden vacillation and delay, if not the obstinate refusal to proceed to extremities, which characterised her conduct in the last stage.

A juster view, and a more impartial estimate, would, we think, give to the contest between the rival sovereigns more of a *personal* character, both as respects female jealousy and spite,

and female compassionate relenting, than of State policy or a settled and a continuous estimate of each other's disposition and intentions. With all their talents and conversance with State intrigues, they were both essentially women—very different women no doubt—and, in our opinion, with an essential moral superiority in the English Queen; but moral considerations were not the only ones with either, nor did they, either of them, ever forget the rival pretensions of the *Ladies Mary and Elizabeth*.

A JOURNEY DUE NORTH; being Notes of a Residence in Russia in the Summer of 1856. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Richard Bentley, New Burlington street.

WE are inclined from internal evidence to believe that these spirited, but somewhat wordy and discursive, "Notes" upon Russia are not altogether new to the English public, but have already appeared in some magazine or weekly journal, and are here simply reprinted in a collected form. The rambling and diffuse style; the too minute dwelling upon minor topics (such as a disagreeable fellow-passenger, or custom-house annoyances), and light amusing incidents of travel, and upon those broad national peculiarities which strike the eye of a stranger at first sight, and form ready material for a telling paper; the long digressions to all imaginable subjects; the sometimes overstrained determination to be good company for the reader; and a partiality for facetious quotations, whether appropriate or inappropriate, only to be equalled by Dick Swiveller himself,—all point to the lighter origin we have ventured to assign to this volume, and incline us to judge it less as a serious work of travel, than as some pages of rattling, entertaining, and shrewd gossip about Russia and the Russians.

"Street Life in St Petersburg" would, perhaps, be a more correct second title to Mr Sala's book than the one he has chosen, since he has told us little or nothing of his "Residence in Russia," but a great deal of what he saw in the streets of its metropolis. He describes himself in one place truly enough as "of the streets, streety." We feel when we close his "Notes" that we are, as it were, personally acquainted with the external aspect of the houses, theatres, bazaars (as the markets are called in true Eastern fashion), squares, bridges, perspectives (or principal streets), equipages of the nobility, droschkeys or cabs, "Ischvostchiks" or "cabbies," Moujiks or workmen (chiefly, if not entirely, serfs); and last, but not in Russia least, the police; but we do not feel that we have ever been carried far beneath the surface, or have made any real acquaintance with Russian society or Russian nature. With the exception of one excursion into the country between St Petersburg and Moscow, in which a far from inviting picture is drawn of Russian rural felicity, and the description of a curious kind of saturnalia, held by all the German population of the city on the eve of St John, upon the island of Christofsky in the Neva—a saturnalia which our author christens by the name of High Jinks, and declares to be very high indeed, as they would in truth appear to be if the force of his imagination has not made them a little higher than in reality they are,—Mr Sala's written experiences lie among the hotels and thoroughfares of the metropolis. To them he gives all his time and attention, and the result is a lively and apparently life-like picture of a city which, beyond all others, hides a depth of squalor, ignorance, and thorough barbarism beneath a splendid and highly French-polished exterior; like the handsome granite pavement of its wonderful Nevskoi-Perspective, which for three miles stretches out in one vast "corridor" of palaces, churches, and shops, "gorged with the outward and visible riches of nobles and priests and merchants," but under which, when a stone is raised for the repairs that are continually needed, may be seen the sullen waters of the Neva and the decaying foundation of all the upper splendour. "It has often been," says Mr Sala, "with feelings akin to horror that I have peeped into a hole in the magnificent Nevskoi. At a distance of, perhaps, ten feet from the granite slabs of the footpath, or the hexagonal wooden blocks of the roadway, you see the ominous rotting of wooden logs and piles on which the whole city is built, and at a dreadfully short distance from them you see the water—not so muddy, not so slimy, but the real water of the Neva. St Petersburg has been robbed from the river. Its palaces float rather than stand."

The chief impression Mr Sala's three months' residence seems to have produced on his mind, and which he in time conveys to that of his reader, is the extreme thinness of this external crust of civilisation, and the depths of gross ignorance, superstition, and wretchedness below. The misery, poverty, and slavery of the Tchorni Narod, or black-people, as the masses are contemptuously called; the luxury, self-indulgence, and duplicity of the nobility—whose position, as at once despotic masters and themselves scarcely more free than their own serfs, is peculiarly unfavourable for the growth of their character; and the working of the all-pervading and detestable system of police tyranny and espionage, are the moral burden of his tale,—a burden too weighty and sad to suit well with the lively manner and superabundant jests of the narrator. The following picture of police rule is not a pleasant one to British feelings; the Ischvostchiks are, as we have before observed, the cabmen of St Petersburg:—  
The way in which these wretched men were beaten, both openly and

privately, is revolting and abominable. I have seen a gigantic police-soldier walk coolly down the Nevskoi, from the Pont-du-Police to the Kasan church, beating, cuffing across the face, pulling by the hair, and kicking every single one of the file of Ischvostchiks, who, with their vehicles, line the kerb. To the right and left, sometimes on the pavement, sometimes into the kennel and under their horses' feet, went the poor bearded brutes under the brawny fists of this ruffianly Goliath in a gray gaberdine. I saw him remount the Nevskoi to his standing place, exactly repeating his pugilistic recreation—saw it from a balcony overhanging this same Nevskoi where I was standing with ladies, and with officials in clanking spurs. We had a large dog, too, in the balcony, and in the saloon inside an Italian music-master was capering with his nimble fingers on a grand piano-forte; while down below the man in gray was felling the Ischvostchiks. What their offence had been—whether standing an inch too close to, or an inch too far from, the pavement, I do not know; but I know that they were, and that I saw them, thus beaten; and I know that they took their hats off, and meekly wiped the blood from their mouths and noses, and gave way to not a word or gesture of resistance or remonstrance; but I know that, in the wake of that bad ship Graycoat, there were left such a trail of white vengeful faces, of such gleaming eyes, of such compressed lips, that were I Graycoat, I would as soon pass through the nethermost pit as down that line of outraged men alone at night, and without my police helmet and my police sword.

The country peasantry are not more free from blows, or happier in their condition, than their brethren in the towns; poverty, dirt, and the stick are their lot in all places: their two resources for consolation are "vodki," a strong coarse spirit, and sleep. A curious superstition, and one that speaks sadly of the hardness of his waking life, is, says our author, deeply rooted into the mind of the Moujik, namely, that "while he is in dream-land, he really walks and talks, and eats and drinks, and loves, and is free, and enjoys himself; and that his waking life—the life in which he is kicked, and pinched, and flogged, and not paid—is only an ugly nightmare, which God, in his mercy, will dispel some day." The Russian peasant is, according to Mr Sala, incorrigibly addicted to thieving, lying, and dirt—qualities which are largely shared with him by many in the upper ranks of society; but he is mild and kindly in his nature, patient in suffering, religious, after his ignorant fashion, in the worship of the images and pictures of his saints, and of wonderful skill in all imitative arts, especially in the use of the hatchet, his favourite tool; he is kind and forbearing to his wife and children; singularly merciful to his cattle, driving them more by kind words than blows; and drinking, instead of rendering him ferocious, softens him into a maudlin tenderness. Wife-beating would seem to be an amusement little practised in Russian homes.

At the conclusion of his present volume, Mr Sala alludes to the possibility of his giving us at some future time a pendant picture of Russia in Winter. We trust, if he does so, that he will prune the redundancy of his style, and be more sparing in the use of slang terms, as well as more careful in the selection of his subjects with regard to their intrinsic interest and importance. We shall then have more unalloyed pleasure in the perusal of his future work than we have had in the one now before us, clever and readable as it certainly is.

*Encyclopedia Britannica.* Eighth Edition. Vols. XV. and XVI.

THESE new volumes of this very valuable Cyclopædia contain numerous articles of careful research. The old articles are brought up to the latest date, and many completely new ones are added. Among the latter we may mention a very able and interesting essay on the Credit Mobilier by Walter Bagehot, E. q., in the XVth volume, which has special interest for our readers; and a paper by E. B. Eastwick, Esq., formerly a professor at Haileybury, on the revolt in the North-Western Provinces of India, in the XVIth volume, which gives a full history of the recent mutiny up to the final capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell.

*The Art Journal.* September. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THE pictures engraved in this number of the Art-Journal are particularly interesting. Rubens' "Farm at Lacken" is a very good specimen of his landscape painting, and Van Dyck's "Marriage of St Catherine" is a beautiful composition. The third steel-engraving gives us a statue of the late Lord Fitzgibbon as "The Young Hussar" by MacDowell; and a few of Le Jeune's graceful, but somewhat weak, compositions are copied in wood-engravings in the biographical chapter.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Short Essays on a Gold Note Currency. New York: Brinkerhoff.  
The London University Magazine. Hall and Virtue  
Eva Desmond; or Mutation. Three vols. Smith and Elder.  
Early Ancient History. Chapman and Hall.  
Topics for Indian Statesmen. Richardson.  
Jean Law. Leipsic: Hubner.  
Das Ereditwefen in Frankreich. Leipsic: Hubner.  
Universal Currency. Effingham Wilson.  
On the Origin and Progress of the Oceanic Electric Telegraph. Johnson  
The True Alliance. Liverpool.  
Report of the Registrar-General on the Progress and Statistics of Victoria from 1851 to 1858. Melbourne: Ferres.  
A Hand-book of the Principal Families in Russia. Ridgway.  
Statistics of New Zealand for 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, Compiled from Official records Auckland: Wilson.

## Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Most of the Councils General of the departments have, as was foreseen, dealt with questions of economic interest; but with the exception of the Council General of the Hérault, of whose resolutions I sent you a summary last week, I find, thus far, none that have done so in a manner calculated to gladden the hearts of those who are anxious to see liberal commercial policy developed in this country. On the contrary, manifestations against that policy have not been wanting. This fact is painful to admit, but there is no use in shutting one's eyes to the truth. A hard fight must be fought yet, before the incubus of prohibition and protection which cripples the commercial energies of France can be shaken off.

You will remember that the Government, a long time back, presented a bill to the Legislative Body for abolishing prohibitions in the French Customs tariff, and replacing them by high protective duties; but that even this moderate and perfectly ineffective reform encountered such fierce hostility from the manufacturing fraternity, that the Government considered it expedient to postpone it to the year 1861. This postponement, however, has not satisfied the manufacturers, and they are clamouring for the complete abandonment of the measure. Influential in their respective districts, these men have made the Councils General pass resolutions in accordance with their views. The Council General of the Seine Inférieure, for example, complains that "nothing has yet been done to calm the apprehensions which the approach of the date, 1861, for abolishing prohibitions occasions." It declares sentimentally that "manufactures, agriculture, and commerce cannot prosper without having a long future assured to them," and it therefore "calls on the Government by a public declaration to put an end to the disquietudes which exist." In the spirit of these resolutions, the disinterested manufacturers of the department du Nord of course most heartily sympathise, and denounce the fatal date of 1861 with even greater vehemence. Those of the Somme, the chief town of which is Amiens, summon the Government not to make changes in the Customs without consulting Chambers of Commerce, to "reassure manufacturers with respect to 1861," and to ascertain by serious investigation "whether certain branches of manufactures can exist without prohibition." The Council General of the Drôme, on its part, also pronounces strongly against the repeal of prohibitions.

Some of the Councils General have specially occupied themselves with the iron question. That of the Moselle states that within the last year, eighteen furnaces have been extinguished, and that steam engines of 1,500 horse power have become inactive in that department, and it ascribes this state of things "to low prices, and the want of orders;" also to the fact "that the date of 1861, fixed as the epoch of changes in the Customs duties, weighs on metallurgic industry, and profoundly modifies the future prospects and the security which are indispensable to manufacturing and commercial enterprises." It consequently summons the Government to put an end to the uncertainty which prevails by announcing without delay the modifications it proposes to make in the Customs, and at the same time it expresses the desire that duties "largely protective" of national manufactures shall be imposed. It afterwards, at some length, complains that under cover of the decree of the 17th October, 1855, which allowed for three years the free import of iron for ship-building, extensive frauds have been committed,—and it demands that that decree shall not be renewed. The Councils General of the Loire (St. Etienne) and of the Loire Inférieure (Nantes) have also pronounced against the renewal of the said decree.

To complete what is necessary to say about the Councils General, it may be mentioned that various others have occupied themselves with different questions of more or less importance. Thus the Council General of the Hérault has denounced the sliding scale, and demanded that the public teaching of political economy shall be authorised; the Councils of the Nord, Aisne, and Seine Inférieure have declared against the famous project of General Espinasse for selling the Hospital property; those of the Bouches du Rhone (Marseilles), Hérault (Montpellier), and Loire Inférieure (Nantes), recommend the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez; and others have "expressed wishes" about the revision of railway tariffs, the improvement of canal and river navigation, the employment of children in manufactories, the planting of trees on mountains, the exhibition of horses as well as oxen and sheep in agricultural shows, and about a number of other matters, even including the making and employment of lucifer matches.

Touching the iron question above mentioned, unreflecting people are much struck by statements put forward by the ironmasters, at one of the Councils General, to the effect that whereas a ton of Scotch cast-iron costs at Paris, duty and carriage paid, 148*s*, and at Lyons 165*s*, one of La Franche-Comte costs at the former place 210*s* 7*s* 5*c*, and at the latter 205*s* 87*c*,—and they jump to the conclusion of the ironmasters that a heavy duty on imports ought to reverse the relative position of these figures. But they entirely overlook the fact that the ironmasters continue to employ clumsy and expensive systems of working, incur needless expense in pro-

curing fuel and ore, establish their works in positions difficult of access,—in a word, by a gross want of tact, common sense, and commercial enterprise, produce iron much dearer than they might do,—a system, of course, they will never think of altering, if the import duties continue to "protect" them. People would also do well to think of the consumer as well as the producer. If they did so, they would, perhaps, be startled to learn that competent authorities have calculated that the exorbitant iron duties which ironmasters insist on having impose an annual burden of 4,000,000*l* sterling on agriculture, and of 8,000,000*l* on other branches of industry; added to which they have caused 12,000,000*l* to be spent in the formation of railways, which might have been saved.

I have a piece of bad news to communicate:—it is positively asserted by the prohibitionists and protectionist party that the Emperor has intimated to M. Schnieder, well known in the iron trade, that, in consequence of the depression which has lately prevailed in that trade, the decrees of 1855 and 1857, modifying the import duties on iron, shall be altered or repealed. This, at least, is what the prohibitionist party is giving out with high glee; but I am unwilling to believe that the Emperor, who is as well aware as any man can be of the evil effects of the monstrous Customs system which so long prevailed in this country, especially as regards iron, can ever think of taking such a retrograde step. If, however, His Majesty should unfortunately be entertaining any such notion, he would do well to bethink him that if it be the interest of ironmasters to have iron dear, it is the interest of almost every other branch of trade, and consequently of the bulk of the nation, to have it cheap. He would also do well to reflect, that he cannot undo what he has done in this matter without lowering his character as a statesman, and stultifying himself as a ruler.

You may remember that some time ago it was reported that the Credit Mobilier was about to amalgamate with the Discount Bank (Comptoir d'Escompte), but that the rumour turned out to be unfounded. Negotiations are now going on between the Bank and Messrs Calley Saint Paul, bankers of considerable influence, for an amalgamation of their respective establishments, and it appears likely that they will be successful. In that case the capital of the Comptoir d'Escompte will be increased by at least 2,000,000*l* sterling. It greatly needs an increase, as it is at present only 800,000*l*; and yet in the course of last year the discounts and advances of the bank amounted to 31,000,000*l*,—a huge and even dangerous disproportion.

Amongst the many absurdities of the French tariff is the treatment of Algeria. Although the dearest object of the Government, after the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure which that colony has cost it, ought to be the development of its agricultural, mineral, and other resources, most of its productions on being brought into France are treated as those of a foreign country and taxed accordingly! I have heard, however, that Prince Napoleon, in his capacity of "Minister of Algeria and the Colonies," has turned his attention to this matter, and that important reforms may shortly be expected.

There is a talk of forming a company with a large capital for bringing into operation the warrant system recently authorised by law.

The Company of the "Mines d'entre Sambre et Meuse," has declared itself dissolved; so also has the "Société des Forges et Fonderies Maritimes de Nantes."

The "Banque Generale Suisse de Credit International" (General Swiss Bank of International Credit), in a meeting of its shareholders held at Geneva last week, declared that the profits for the year ending 30th June last were, after deducting upwards of 4,000*l* for presumed losses and 16,200*l* for the reserve fund, sufficient to allow a dividend of 23*s* per share, which is very nearly 5½ per cent., to be declared.

An Algiers newspaper asserts (on what authority it does not state) that some English capitalists have offered to co-operate in executing railways in Algeria.

Some other Customs modifications appear to be on the tapis, and amongst them is one relative to oleaginous seeds. In a communication to the Chambers of Commerce of some of the seaports, the Government proposes that in place of the reduction in the import duties effected in 1854, the following on linseed shall be adopted:—10 times the 100 kilogrammes (the 100 kilos are very nearly 2 cwt) on imports from India, 25 centimes the 100 kilos from countries out of Europe, from the Levant, Russia, and the Baltic, 2*f* from all other places by French vessels; 4*f* 50*c* by foreign vessels, 2*f* 50*c* by land. As to sesamum, the Government proposes that the duties shall be double the preceding.

The Omnibus Company of London advertises a general meeting of shareholders in this city for the 21st, "to deliberate on the opportuneness of transforming the existing French Company into an English Company of limited liability, and of the means which, either by way of liquidation or dissolution, may be necessary to attain that object."

The Southern Austrian Railway having come into the hands of a company in which Messrs Rothschild are largely interested, it is expected that a union between it and the Lombard railways, another of their enterprises, will shortly be effected. A union would make the two railways one of the most important concerns in

Europe, and would cause Vienna, Trieste, and Milan to be placed in communication. In expectation of the amalgamation, the quotations of Lombard shares on the Bourse have increased.

The week's quotations on the Bourse stands thus:—

	Thursday, Sept. 2		Thursday, Sept. 9.	
	f	c	f	c
Threes .....	71	75	72	45
Bank of France .....	3,175	0	3,150	0
Credit Mobilier .....	880	0	890	0
Orleans Railway .....	1,375	0	1,392	50
Northern .....	966	25	966	25
Ditto, new .....	816	25	817	50
Western .....	640	0	637	50
Eastern .....	730	0	745	0
Mediterranean .....	835	0	842	50
Southern .....	580	0	592	50
Geneva .....	620	0	640	0
Russian .....	512	50	512	50

It will be seen that the *rente* has made a new and not inconsiderable advance; and the *haussiers*, who are now both numerous and influential, declare that it shall go still higher. On Monday and Tuesday they succeeded in obtaining what are called "explosions of a rise" (a phrase *par parenthese* which describes accurately enough the wild speculation that sometimes takes place here): but some great bankers took advantage of the "explosions" to realise, and yesterday and to-day a certain degree of heaviness has, in consequence, prevailed. You will observe that railways have not improved in the same degree as the *rente*, but it is probable that they will soon be made to take an ascensional movement.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Moniteur* has published the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday. The corresponding figures of last month are added:—

	DEBTOR.		September.		August.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Capital of the Bank .....	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Ditto, New .....	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0	91,250,000	0
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, Law of June 9, 1857) .....	1,513,467	77	1,573,467	77	1,573,467	77
Reserve of the Bank .....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
New Reserve .....	9,125,000	0	9,125,000	0	9,125,000	0
Ditto in landed property .....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation .....	645,329,125	0	636,640,075	0	636,640,075	0
Banks notes to order .....	6,041,667	94	5,714,790	40	5,714,790	40
Receipts payable at sight .....	6,376,365	0	6,426,004	0	6,426,004	0
Treasury account current creditor .....	133,723,831	76	126,369,003	97	126,369,003	97
Sundry accounts current .....	156,658,262	21	150,279,600	21	150,279,600	21
Ditto with branch banks .....	31,441,166	0	34,535,894	0	34,535,894	0
Dividends payable .....	1,007,143	25	1,617,325	25	1,617,325	25
Discounts, sundry interests .....	1,607,255	53	1,758,457	45	1,758,457	45
Commission on deposits .....	3,991,701	21	2,776,236	19	2,776,236	19
Re-discounted the last six months .....	1,066,532	18	1,066,532	18	1,066,532	18
Surplus of paid-up bills .....	19,397	80	15,739	0	15,739	0
Sundries .....	2,542,721	58	6,708,097	94	6,708,097	94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,199,924,587</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,183,996,993</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,183,996,993</b>	<b>93</b>
	CREDITOR.		September.		August.	
	f.	c.	f.	c.	f.	c.
Cash in hand .....	287,284,694	51	264,932,480	17	264,932,480	17
Cash in the branch banks .....	306,469,295	0	296,576,123	0	296,576,123	0
Commercial bills overdue .....	309,178	38	398,299	18	398,299	18
Commercial bills discounted, not yet due .....	170,592,694	39	181,801,992	66	181,801,992	66
Ditto in the branch banks .....	199,020,922	0	212,651,458	0	212,651,458	0
Advanced on deposit of bullion .....	1,037,300	0	1,007,300	0	1,007,300	0
Ditto by the branch banks .....	1,654,800	0	1,504,400	0	1,504,400	0
Ditto on French public securities .....	34,819,700	0	31,763,300	0	31,763,300	0
Ditto by the branch banks .....	8,984,950	0	9,202,650	0	9,202,650	0
Ditto on railway securities .....	40,890,300	0	39,823,100	0	39,823,100	0
Ditto by the branch banks .....	20,204,204	0	20,155,004	0	20,155,004	0
Ditto on Credit Foncier scrip .....	470,000	0	369,800	0	369,800	0
Ditto on branch banks scrip .....	138,100	0	133,200	0	133,200	0
Ditto to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848 .....	45,000,000	0	45,000,000	0	45,000,000	0
Government stock reserved .....	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14	12,980,750	14
Ditto-disposable .....	52,188,103	58	52,188,103	58	52,188,103	58
New shares, not settled .....	337,975	0	477,675	0	477,675	0
Hotel and furniture of Bank .....	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Landed property of branch banks .....	6,377,922	0	6,276,595	0	6,276,595	0
Expenses of management .....	840,415	23	533,935	66	533,935	66
Sundries .....	6,323,283	16	2,219,827	54	2,219,827	54
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,199,924,587</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,183,996,993</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,183,996,993</b>	<b>93</b>

A commercial report from France says:—The Paris flour market was firm last week, with little business doing. The best marks are quoted at 51f 50c and 52f the sack of 157 kilogrammes; flour from the Sarthe, 49f to 50f; and inferior, 46f. The Paris corn market was dull. Buyers are few, and they demand a reduction, which the farmers are not willing to make. The following are the quotations:—Wheat, best quality, 26f 50c to 27f the sack of 120 kilogrammes; ordinary, 24f to 25f. There was less demand for rye from abroad, and the price declined to 17f the 115 kilogrammes. Accounts from the provincial markets state that the price of wheat is firm, farmers holding over their stock. The price of butchers' meat has declined one halfpenny the pound in the Paris market. There is

now a greater competition among the butchers since the trade has been thrown open. Accounts from the silk-growing departments announce that a tolerable share of business has been transacted in raw silks. First quality is quoted at Valence 62f the kilogramme. The last market at Aubenas was well supplied, but there were few buyers. At Romans the last market was well attended both by sellers and buyers, and prices rose from 62f to 64f the kilogramme. The accounts from Lyons, Marseilles, and Nimes are good. Letters from Roubaix and Tourcoing continue to remark a greater activity in the manufacture of light stuffs. Several foreign orders have been received at Mulhouse and Rouen at remunerating prices. The sugar market in Paris was quiet last week. Good beetroot sugar, fourth quality, is quoted at 142f 50c the 100 kilogrammes, and colonial sugar 131f. Refined sugars are in better demand, and prices are well maintained at from 158f to 170f. Rape oil for delivery has fallen to 93f 50c the hectolitre. Rapeseed has fallen at Caen to 25f. The change experienced in the temperature for the last 15 days has favoured the maturity of the grape and increased its growth, and consequently added to the produce of the vintage. It is calculated that the grapes throughout France will be gathered by the end of the month. The wine brokers at Bercy have already shown a disposition to abate their pretensions. The wine trade is dull at Bordeaux. In the neighbourhood of Cannes the vineyards will produce one-third more than was expected. At Marseilles wines for the colonies have fallen to 65f the hectolitre, for India 85f. The price of brandy at Bercy is looking down; Languedoc is quoted at 77f; and good beetroot spirit, 90 degrees, at 55f the hectolitre for delivery. New brandy is quoted at Cognac, 90f to 95f; at La Rochelle, 65f without the cask. The *Moniteur* says:—"In the district round Paris where vines are cultivated, as well as throughout the whole of France, the preparations for the vintage are being made under the most favourable auspices. The grapes have rarely presented so fine an appearance, and there is every reason to expect that the year 1858 will stand forth among the most favoured ones, both for quantity and quality."

The *Wiener Zeitung* of Vienna thus announces the resumption of cash payments by the Austrian National Bank:—"Imperial decree of August 30, 1858, valid for all the Austrian Crown lands, with the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. As a preparatory measure to the complete realisation of the Currency Convention of January 24, 1857, and particularly of article 22 of the same, I, after having taken the counsel of my Ministers and having heard the opinion of my Council of the Empire, do ordain,—1. That from November 1, 1858, the privileged Austrian National Bank shall only issue notes of 1,000 florins, 100 florins, and 10 florins in (the new) Austrian currency. The Bank, however, is at liberty to make use of such notes before the 1st of November, 1858. 2. The Austrian National Bank is bound, on the demand of possessors, to pay them at all times the full value of notes in the new Austrian currency. 3. At least one-third of the notes in Austrian currency which may be in circulation must be 'covered' (*bedeckt*) by means of lawful silver coin or silver ingots, or, under certain circumstances and with the consent of my Minister of Finance, by gold coin or gold ingots. The remainder (of the notes) must be 'covered' by means of legally discounted bills of exchange or by stock on which advances have been made. 4. The notes in Austrian currency must not only be accepted at all the public treasuries—which privilege is secured to the notes of the National Bank by paragraph 1, of the patent of July, 1841—but every one will be bound to take them at their full nominal value in all cases in which payments are to be made in the Austrian currency. 5. In the same proportion as the Austrian National Bank issues notes in the Austrian currency it will draw in the notes in conventional currency which are now in circulation. In the mean time these latter are to be accepted in payment (are to be legal tenders) agreeably to paragraphs 10 and 13 of my patent of the 27th of April, 1858. 6. It is determined that the 1,000 florins in conventional currency shall be called in and cease to be in circulation by the 30th of June, 1859; the 100 and 50 florin notes (C. C.) by the 31st of August, 1859; and the 10 florin notes (C. C.) by the 31st of October. 7. The 5, 2, and 1 florin notes in conventional currency are to be reduced to 100,000,000 florins as speedily as possible. The time at which they will be called in, and entirely withdrawn from circulation, will be fixed at a future period. 8. A committee of three Bank directors—to be appointed by the direction—and the Imperial Commissary will co-operate, and see that the instructions contained in paragraphs 3, 5, and 7 are strictly observed. 9. At the end of each month the amount of the different notes of the Austrian National Bank which may be in circulation is to be made public, as also the security for them of which mention is made in paragraph 3."

The commercial advices from New York this week show quietness in all the markets. Money was a shade dearer, but still abundant. The accounts from several parts of the north-west were very unfavourable for the harvest, and the surplus grain for Europe will therefore be less than had been anticipated.

Advices from Montevideo announce the ratification of the commercial treaty with Brazil. By this the produce of Brazil will be introduced into the Republic of Montevideo at 3 per cent. below the present rate of duties the first year, 4 per cent. the second, 5 per cent. the third, 6 per cent. the fourth, and 1 per cent. less annually until it is admitted free, unless either of the contracting parties give six months' previous notice at the end of the fourth year, or any subsequent period, of their desire to terminate the treaty. The present rates of duties on Brazilian produce are 30 per cent. on tobacco, 25 per cent. on liquors, and 20 per cent. on comestibles. In return for these advantages Brazil agrees to admit, duty free, jerked beef, and all animal products of the Republic, which now are liable to a duty equivalent to from 5 to 50 per cent. Wheat and other grain, now bearing 5 per cent. duty, are to be reduced to 2 per cent. the first year, and 1 per cent. the second, and are afterwards to be admitted free. Flour, which now pays 15 per cent., is to be reduced 12 per cent. the first, and a further 1 per cent. every subsequent year. The Brazilian lake Merion, which borders the north-eastern frontier of the Republic, is to be open to the navigation of Montevidean vessels as soon as certain Custom-house arrangements shall have been concluded.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

### BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1858.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 31,772,280	Government Debt .....	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion .....	17,297,280
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	31,772,280		31,772,280

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital .....	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....	£ 10,955,269
Rest .....	3,692,610	Other Securities .....	15,362,692
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	7,535,733	Notes .....	11,758,720
Other Deposits .....	12,267,046	Gold and Silver Coin .....	742,185
Seven Day and other Bills .....	770,477		
	38,818,866		38,818,866

Dated the 9th September, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills) .....	20,784,037	Securities .....	26,239,961
Public Deposits .....	7,535,733	Bullion .....	18,039,465
Private Deposits .....	12,267,046		
	40,586,816		44,279,426

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,692,610*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

#### FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A DECREASE of Circulation of .....	£309,249
AN INCREASE of Public Deposits of .....	1,907,878
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of .....	1,407,742
A DECREASE of Securities of .....	48,744
AN INCREASE of Bullion of .....	242,269
AN INCREASE of Rest of .....	2,638
AN INCREASE of Reserve of .....	531,529

The resources of the Bank have experienced a great increase. It will be noticed that the addition of 531,529*l* to the "reserve" is almost solely occasioned by the movement under the head of deposits, which, on balance, have increased almost exactly half a million. A very large sum due to the British Government from the Indian Government has been liquidated; hence the great increase in the Treasury deposits, and decrease in the "other" deposits. The increase in the coin and bullion is nearly a quarter of a million, and it is certain that the aggregate will soon be greatly swelled.

Despite the numerous calls lately made upon it on account of the Indian, Brazilian, and Turkish loans, as well as of some of the Indian railways, the money market remains very easy. Thus far little effect has been produced by the accumulation of the Treasury balances in the Bank. As the October dividend period draws near, an increased amount of business will, probably, be carried to the Bank, but this will be merely temporary. It is understood that the discount houses and other establishments have not yet had occasion to apply to the Bank for the usual quarterly advances on approved bills and Government securities, repayable on the release of the dividends. A number of six months' bills, however, which it is contrary to the practice of the institution to discount, have been presented to the Bank for advances by mercantile firms who do not like to pay the high rates required upon this class of paper in the open market. As we have before pointed out, the decision of the Bank Directors not to rediscount bills for the discount houses, has rendered such of those houses as have not a large capital to fall back upon very cautious in taking in paper having six months to run. As the ordinary limit of the Bank's discounts is 95 days, it follows that the channels for obtaining accommodation on long bills are narrow, and proportionately high rates are accordingly required. In fact, the business of discounting long bills has become a kind of monopoly, except during the few weeks in each quarter preceding the dividend period, when the Bank of England, though not discounting long bills, are willing to make advances upon them. In the shape of the usual quarterly advances upon Government stock, the Bank are believed to have done little or no business, simply owing to the fact that, owing to the abundant supply of money in the Stock Exchange, loans on Government securities are freely obtainable at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent. per annum, whilst the Bank rate is 3 per cent.

The rates of discount for first-class bills in the open market have ranged this week between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. During the last two or three days the market has been, if anything, a trifle easier, and discounters do not refuse really choice paper, having, say, two months to run, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. For good six months' bills the terms vary from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 per cent. per annum.

On Wednesday a payment of 450,000*l*, completing the first instalment of 600,000*l* on the new Turkish loan, was effected, and this day the final instalment on the first Indian loan of 4,421,000*l* was liquidated. It may be useful if we recapitulate the calls for which the market is liable on account of the second Indian loan, and new Turkish loan, viz.:—

Sept. 20—25 per cent., or £797,125, on 2nd Indian loan of £3,188,500.
Oct. 8—15 per cent., or 450,000, on Turkish loan.
Oct. 18—25 per cent., or 797,125, on 2nd Indian loan.
Nov. 8—20 per cent., or 600,000, on Turkish loan.
Nov. 15—25 per cent., or 797,125, completing the 2nd Indian loan.
Dec. 8—15 per cent., or 450,000, on Turkish loan.
Jan. 10—15 per cent., or 450,000, completing the Turkish loan.

Total, say...£4,341,375

The amount of gold known to have been sent into the Bank since the date of the return given above is 56,000*l*, chiefly Russian.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, extending to yesterday, the 9th September, shows the following results taking the exchange at 25*f* to the £. Coin and bullion, 23,750,000*l*—increase during the month, 1,290,000*l*; bills discounted, 14,784,000*l*—decrease, 993,000*l*; notes in circulation, 25,813,000*l*—increase, 347,000*l*; Treasury deposits, 5,349,000*l*—increase, 295,000*l*; private deposits, 7,523,000*l*—increase, 131,000*l*; advances on French Government securities, 1,752,000*l*—increase, 113,000*l*; advances on railway securities, 2,443,000*l*—increase, 44,000*l*. The stock of bullion is now the largest ever known; and, as the falling off in the discount business attests the dulness of French trade, there is a general expectation that the Council of the Bank of France will soon reduce their rate of discount.

Amongst the arrivals of specie announced this week are 134,000*l* from Melbourne; 30,000*l* from the United States; 52,000*l* in Australian gold received via Suez; 90,000*l* in gold from Russia, &c.

News was also received this afternoon that the Avon has arrived off Falmouth, from Melbourne, with no less than 428,000*l* in gold, the whole of which will be sent into the Bank as soon as it comes to hand.

The only important shipment of specie this week has comprised 69,400*l* for the Brazils.

The amount of Australian gold known to be still actually on the way to this country is 672,000*l*.

In the foreign exchanges this week the principal feature has consisted of a considerable rise in the rate for bills on Hamburg. Drafts on Holland, on the other hand, are quoted slightly less favourably for this country. As regards other places, the improved quotations lately established are maintained.

The Republic of Chili is understood to be only waiting for a favourable opportunity to apply to the English market for a loan for railway purposes. A great Algerian railway project, with a guarantee of 5 per cent. from the French Government, will also, it is said, ask for a couple of millions of our surplus capital at no distant date. The promoters of many other foreign and colonial projects are only biding their time. The public may rest assured that there will be no lack of new channels wherein to invest the funds which trade is not sufficiently active at present to absorb, and which the speculator calculates will soon burn for employment. Assured of plenty of choice, the nation, it is to be hoped, will exercise discrimination.

Throughout the week the new Turkish loan has continued to excite considerable discussion. The more recent course of the market tends to prove that the sales which were so freely effected were to a great extent merely speculative, and prompted by a desire to render the whole operation abortive. On Tuesday the quotation of the new scrip fell as low as  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. discount, the depression being aggravated by sales for account of timid allottees, who were discouraged by the indifference or hostility manifested in Stock Exchange and other circles. The fall, however, brought forward numerous buyers; and some important investments were made for account of foreign houses, which, though too

late to apply for an allotment in the first instance, have been glad to pick up a portion of the loan at a discount. A marked rally accordingly set in, and the price to-day closed with a steady appearance, at  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  prem. The scrip is now ready for delivery, and the settlement in the Stock Exchange, though delayed by a desire to have every formality connected with the attaching of signatures strictly complied with, is expected to take place next week.

The difficulties in the Honduras trade, to which we have repeatedly drawn attention, have this week acquired further development. The attempts to enable Mr John Carmichael, of Liverpool, to resume payment, have been fruitless, and his affairs have been placed in a train of liquidation. The liabilities are estimated at about 300,000*l*, and several other parties are known to be compromised. A meeting of Mr Carmichael's creditors will be held early next week. Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving, of Manchester, have also been compelled to call their creditors together.

In the list of failed firms are likewise Messrs A. Montgomery and Co., general merchants, of London, with liabilities to the amount of 60,000*l* or 70,000*l*; Messrs John Plowes and Co., of London, an old and respectable house in the Rio trade, whose embarrassments are stated to have arisen independently of the transactions of the London partners; and Messrs Pardee, Hoomans, and Co., carpet manufacturers, of Kidderminster, with debts estimated at 80,000*l* or 100,000*l*.

It is by no means improbable that a few more cases of embarrassment may arise, partly in connection with those already announced; but there seems no ground whatever to doubt the soundness of our general commercial position, purified as it has been by the ordeal of last autumn.

At Paris to-day (Friday), the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 72.55; ditto, for account (end of September), 72.85; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 96; Bank of France shares, 3,145. Compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, the Three per Cents. exhibit a fresh rise of no less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., making a total advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in a fortnight, and of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in six weeks, during which period the rise has been almost continuous from day to day. The political and financial prospects being alike favourable, and the Bourse being, for the time, relieved from the pressure of new railway and other securities, a very sanguine anticipation of the future course of the market is not unreasonably entertained.

The English funds this week have shown renewed buoyancy. The market closed this afternoon at the best point of the week, which represents an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. since last Friday, the latest quotation of Consols being 97 to  $\frac{1}{8}$  for money, and  $97\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  for the 12th of October. The ease of the money market, the rapid influx of gold, the buoyancy of the French and other leading continental markets, and the absence of disquietude in the political world, all contribute to stimulate confidence. The public, moreover, during the last few days have evinced an increased disposition to invest in good securities. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the high level of prices to which the funds have now attained, the market must be pronounced sound in character. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.					
Money.			Account.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	25s pm
Monday.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	25s pm
Tuesday.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	25s pm
Wednesday.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	25s pm 25s pm
Thursday.....	97	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	25s pm 25s pm
Friday.....	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	25s pm

  

Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent. consols, account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
— money	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
New per cents	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per cent. reduced	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Exchequer bills.....March	31s 34s	31s 34s p	31s 34s p
— June	22s 25s	22s 25s p	22s 25s p
Bank stock	227 9	227 29	227 29
East India stock	213 17	214 17	214 17
India loan	—	—	—
Spanish 3 per cents.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 3 per cents, new def.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	29 4	29 4
Passive	10 4	11 4	11 4
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per cents	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 per cents	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stock	100 1	100 101
— 5 per cent	110 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 11
Sardinian stock	91 2	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peruvian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 1 xd	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 3 per cent.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venezuela	38 9	38 9
Spanish certificates	5 1	5 1
Turkish loan, 6 per cent.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
New ditto, 4 per cent.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$

Numerous investments continue to be effected in the Indian Four per Cent. loans. The scrip of the second loan was quoted this afternoon 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , showing a rise of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. since last week, whilst the debentures of the first issue were dealt in at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

After a somewhat prolonged period of depression, the railway share market this week has exhibited an improved appearance, and signs of a tendency towards recovery are generally observable, notwithstanding the indisposition of the public to operate. Midland and North British stocks have been in especial favour; the former has risen  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and the latter fully 2 per cent. There has also been an advance of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in York and North Midland, 1 per cent. in Eastern Counties, the financial position of which is very favourably regarded,  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in Berwick and Lancashire and Yorkshire (notwithstanding the unsatisfactory position of the latter Company's traffic),  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Great Northern and South-Eastern, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in Caledonian, Great Western, and London and North-Western. It will be seen that the last-mentioned stock still presents little rally from the late unprecedented depression. The serious and continued decline in the traffic, coupled with the active competition to which this company is subjected, checks purchases. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	90 2	90 2
Caledonian	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 1
Eastern Counties	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
East Lancashire	90 2 xn	90 2 xn
Great Northern	98 9 xd	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
Great Western	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 1
Lancashire and Yorkshire	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ xn	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 xn
London and Blackwall	54 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
London and North-Western	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 xd
London and South-Western	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midland	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 xd	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 xd
North British	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 1
North Staffordshire	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 dis	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	27 8	26 7
South-Eastern	70 1	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Wales	76 8 x 25s	76 8 x 25s
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
North-Eastern, York stock	70 1	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2

  

FOREIGN SHARES.		
Northern of France	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
Eastern of France	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch Rhinish	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 dis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
East Indian	104 5	104 5
Madras	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris and Orleans	54 5	54 5
Western & N-Wstrn of France	25 6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great India Peninsular	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 1
Great Western of Canada	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris.....	Sept. 9	25 20	3 days' sight
—	9	25 20	3 months' date
Antwerp.....	9	25 20	3 days' sight
Amsterdam.....	7	11 80	—
—	7	11 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 months' date
Hamburg.....	7	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 days' sight
—	7	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 months' date
St Petersburg...	7	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Lisbon.....	Aug. 29	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Gibraltar.....	Sept. 4	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
New York.....	Aug. 28	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 days' sight
Jamaica.....	10	2 per cent. pm	—
—	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm	—
—	10	1 per cent. pm	—
Havana.....	19	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm	—
Rio de Janeiro.	8	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Bahia.....	12	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Pernambuco.....	15	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Buenos Ayres...	July, 28	64s	—
Singapore.....	15	4s 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 months' sight
Ceylon.....	24	6s	—
Bombay.....	Aug. 4	1s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 1s 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	—
Calcutta.....	July 17	2s 2s 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	—
California.....	—	—	60 days' sight
Hongkong.....	6	4s 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 months' sight
Mauritius.....	June 10	par	60 days' sight
—	10	1 pm	—
Sydney.....	16	—	—
Valparaiso.....	30	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	—

PRICE OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign Gold bars (standard)	—	—	17 9
Mexican dollars.	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 11 per cent...	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2	229	...
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns. ...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Anns. ...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 1/2 per Cent. ...	81	80	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ...	...	1 1/2	...	...	1 1/2	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent. ...	216	214	216	216	214 1/2	216
Do. Loan Debentures ...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	...	98 1/2
Do. Do. Scrip ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l ...	...	...	11s p	15s p	13s 16sp	...
Bank Stock for acct Oct. 12 ...	...	...	...	...	...	229 1/2
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. Oct. 12 ...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
India Stock for account Oct. 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consol Scrip ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Scrip ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1,000l 2d & 14d ...	...	...	25s p	23s 25sp	25s 22sp	...
Do. 500l ...	...	...	...	...	...	23s p
Do. Small ...	25s p	22s p	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds B 1859 .. 3 1/2pc ...	...	...	...	...	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. under 1,000l ...	100 1/2	...	...	...	100 1/2	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent. ...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent, 1852 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. New, 1843 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba 6 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Matanza and Sabantilla 7 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent, 1825 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated ...	...	...	...	...	14 1/2	...
Grenada, New Active 2 1/2 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala 5 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent ...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	...	21 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent ...	80 xd	90 1/2 xd	...	90 xd	...	90 1/2 xd
Do. 3 per cent ...	...	70 1/2	...	...	...	...
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853 ...	45 1/2	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	6	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ...	110 1/2	110 xd	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent ...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	...	100 1/2
Sardinian 5 per cent ...	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	92 1/2	2	...
Spanish 3 per cent ...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 5/8	46 1/2	...
Do. 3 per cent Deferred ...	28 1/2	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Do. Passive ...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 pc
Swedish 4 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent ...	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	5	95 1/2
Do. 4 per cent guaranteed ...	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	...	104 1/2
Venezuela 5 per cent ...	38 1/2	...	...	...	...	39 1/2 8 1/2
Do. Deferred, 2 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dividends on the above payable in London.</i>						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gn. per £ sterling ...	...	...	...	...	...	83 1/2
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ...	...	...	...	65 1/2	6	65 1/2
Do. 4 per cent Certificates ...	...	...	...	...	...	102 1/2 2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam ...	short.	11 16 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17 1/2
Do. ...	3 ms.	11 19	11 19 1/2	11 19	11 19 1/2
Rotterdam ...	...	11 19	11 19 1/2	11 19	11 19 1/2
Antwerp ...	...	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 40	25 45
Brussels ...	...	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 40	25 45
Hamburg ...	...	13 7 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2
Paris ...	short.	25 15	25 25	25 15	25 25
Do. ...	3 ms.	25 37 1/2	25 45	25 40	25 45
Marseilles ...	...	25 40	25 47 1/2	25 40	25 45
Frankfort-on-the-Main ...	...	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Vienna ...	...	10 13	10 17	10 11	10 14
Trieste ...	...	10 14	10 18	10 13	10 16
Petersburg ...	...	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35 1/2
Madrid ...	...	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49
Cadix ...	...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn ...	...	29 95	30 5	29 95	30 5
Genoa ...	...	25 55	25 60	25 57 1/2	25 62 1/2
Naples ...	...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41
Palermo ...	...	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Messina ...	...	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Lisbon ...	...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Oporto ...	...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Rio Janeiro ...	60 ds st.	...	...	...	...
New York ...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris	London	Paris	London	Paris	London
	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 10
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2 March and 22 Sept. ...	97 75	...	95 50	...	96 50	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2 June and 22 Dec. ...	72 0	...	72 50	...	72 35	...
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. and 1 July ...	3150 0	...	3150 0	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month ...	25 17 1/2	...	25 17 1/2	...	25 17	...
Do. 3 months ...	25 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	...

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Sept. 10.
United States 6 per cent Stock ...	1862	...
Do. Bonds ...	1862	...
Do. Stock ...	1867-8	...
Do. Bonds ...	1868	...
Do. Bonds 5 per cent ...	1862	...
Alabama 5 per cent ...	Sterling 1858	...
Do. ...	dollars 1866	...
Illinois 6 per cent ...	1870	...
Kentucky 6 per cent ...	1868	...
Maryland 5 per cent ...	Sterling 1889	...
Massachusetts 5 per cent ...	Sterling 1868	105
New York 5 per cent Stock ...	1858-60	...
Do. 6 per cent ...	1860-7	...
Ohio 6 per cent ...	1886	...
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock ...	1854-70	79 1/2
Do. 5 per cent Bonds ...	1877	84 1/2
South Carolina 5 per cent (Palmer's) ...	1866	...
Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds ...	1890	...
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds ...	1886	...
Do. 5 per cent ...	Sterling 1888	...
Pennylvanian 6 per cent Railway Bonds, 1st mortgage ...	...	...

Shares.	CANADIAN SECURITIES.	Paid.	Price.
100	Canada .....	32 1/2	£ 20
Stock ..	Canada Governmt 6 p Cts Jan and July ...	100	115
Stock ..	Do. 6 per Cent, February and August ...	100	114
Stock ..	Do. 6 per Cent, March and September ...	100	114

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
22500	20/ pr cent	Australasia .. .. .	40	40 0 0	89 1/2
10000	7 1/2 per cent	Bank of Egypt .. .. .	25	25 0 0	24
6000	5 1/2 per cent	Bank of London .. .. .	100	50 0 0	...
20000	6 1/2 per cent	British North American ..	50	50 0 0	57 1/2
32200	5 1/2 per cent	Chartrd Bk, India, Austr., & Ch. City ..	20	10 0 0	...
6000	6 1/2 per cent	Colonial .. .. .	100	50 0 0	...
20000	6 1/2 per cent	Commercial of London .. .. .	100	20 0 0	...
25000	6 1/2 per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chartrd. ...	20	20 0 0	18 1/2
35000	6 1/2 per cent	London Chartrd Bank of Austral. ...	20	20 0 0	21 1/2
20000	10 1/2 per cent	London and County .. .. .	50	20 0 0	...
60000	2 1/2 pr ct	London Joint Stock .. .. .	50	10 0 0	32 1/2
50000	16/ pr cent	London and Westminster .. .. .	100	20 0 0	46 1/2
10000	18/ pr cent	National Provincial of England ..	100	10 0 0	...
25000	18/ pr cent	Do. New .. .. .	50	25 0 0	...
20000	6 1/2 per cent	National .. .. .	20	20 0 0	47 1/2
25000	20/ pr cent	New South Wales .. .. .	20	20 0 0	19 1/2
25000	8/ pr cent	Ottoman Bank .. .. .	25	25 0 0	...
50400	14/ pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation .. .. .	100	25 0 0	...
20000	10/ pc & bs	Provincial of Ireland .. .. .	100	25 0 0	...
12000	5 1/2 per cent	Ionian .. .. .	25	25 0 0	34
12000	6 1/2 per cent	South Australia .. .. .	25	25 0 0	...
32000	20/ pr cent	Union of Australia .. .. .	50	10 0 0	24 1/2
60000	15/ pr cent	Western Bank of London .. .. .	100	50 0 0	32
4000	...	Western Bank of London .. .. .	100	50 0 0	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
50000	7 1/4 6d	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11 0 0	...
10000	6 1/2 pc & 1/2 bs	Do. Marine .. .. .	100	25 0 0	50
24000	16s	Atlas .. .. .	50	5 15 0	17 1/2
3000	5 1/2 pc & bs	Argus Life .. .. .	100	25 0 0	...
12000	8/ pr cent	British Commercial .. .. .	50	5 0 0	3 1/2
20000	7 1/2 10s pr ct	Church of England .. .. .	50	2 0 0	...
5000	5s	City of London .. .. .	50	2 3 9	...
5000	5/ pr cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life ..	100	10 0 0	...
4000	4/ pr share	County .. .. .	100	10 0 0	...
5000	5s & bs	Crown .. .. .	50	5 0 0	6 1/2
10000	5/ 10s pr ct	Eagle .. .. .	50	5 0 0	6 1/2
20000	5/ pr cent	Equity and Law .. .. .	100	5 0 0	...
4651	1/2 pr share	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	3 5 0	...
...	4/ pr cent	European Life .. .. .	20	All	...
20000	6/ pr cent	Family Endowment .. .. .	100	4 0 0	...
100000	5/ pr cent	General .. .. .	5	5 0 0	...
20000	5/ pr cent	Globe .. .. .	Stock	...	97
20000	5/ pr cent	Guardian .. .. .	100	47 5 0	51
2400	12/ pc & 15/ b	Imperial Fire .. .. .	500	50 0 0	360
7500	14s	Imperial Life .. .. .	100	20 0 0	...
13453	5/ pc & 6/ bs	Indemnity Marine .. .. .	100	43 0 0	150
50000	2s 6d & 2s 6d bs	Law Life .. .. .	100	2 10 0	4
10000	2/ 10s p sh	Law Life .. .. .	100	10 0 0	63 1/2
100000	5/ pr cent	Lancashire .. .. .	20	2 0 0	...
20000	5s pr share	Legal and General Life .. .. .	50	6 9 0	4 1/2
87504	...	Liverpool and London Fire &			



COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par, and the short exchange on London is 25.17½ per 1l sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is at about the same price in Paris and London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.7 per 1l sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 109¾ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

[SEPTEMBER 9.]

	East India Company's Bills.			Bank and Commercial Bills.			Total.
	£	s	d	£	s	d	
Bengal, 60 day's sight	2	2	0	1	11	1	11½
— 30	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
Madras, 60	2	2	0	1	11	1	11½
— 30	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
Bombay, 60	2	2	0	1	11	1	11½
— 30	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
E. I. Company's bills drawn							
Aug. 25 to Sept. 2	£	s	d	£	s	d	£
Sept. 2 to Sept. 8	4,463	12	7	175	0	0	4,638
Total drafts from Jan. 9 to Sept. 8, 1858							£46,584
— drafts from May 9 to Sept. 8, 1858							18,229
Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India, vary according to the articles drawn against.							

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
<b>SOUTHAMPTON STATION.</b>		
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	(By day mail) 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	Sept. 16
Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, & India	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Sept. 20
Gibraltar, Penang, Singapore, and China	4th & 20th of every month	
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragua)	2nd and 17th of every month	Sept. 16
Mexico and Havana	2nd of every month only	Oct. 1
Honduras, Bahamas, and Blewfields	17th of every month	Sept. 16
Lisbon, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	Oct. 5
Australia	12th of every month	Oct. 5
<b>DEVONPORT STATION.</b>		
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, St. Helena, &c.	Evening of the 5th of every month	Oct. 1
<b>PLYMOUTH STATION.</b>		
Madeira, Teneriffe, and West Coast of Africa	Evening of the 23rd of every month	Oct. 6
<b>LIVERPOOL STATION.</b>		
British North America and United States	Evening of every Friday	Sept. 9

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—The next mail from Calcutta direct, Penang, Singapore, and China, via Marseilles, is due in London on the 13th inst.—The next mail from India, via Bombay and Marseilles, is due in London on the 20th inst.—Mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and Mauritius, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 17th inst.

WEST INDIES, &c.—The Atrato, for the mails of the morning of the 17th inst.  
MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The next mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th inst.—The Cambria, for the mails, via Southampton, of this evening. The Cambria will also convey a mail for India, to be forwarded via Bombay.

AMERICA.—The Nova Scotian, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 21st inst.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On the 4th, PENINSULA, per steam ship Tagus, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 25; Cadiz 26; Lisbon, 29; and Vigo, 31.
- On the 5th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Niagara, via Liverpool—New York, 26th ult.
- On the 7th, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per steam ship Ethiopie, via Plymouth—Fernando Po, July 29; Cameroons, 31; Old Calabar, Aug. 3; Bonny, 6; Lagos, 8; Accra, 10; Cape Coast, 11; Liberia, 15; Sierra Leone, 19; Bathurst, 23; Teneriffe, 29; and Madeira, 31.
- On the 7th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Indus, via Southampton—Alexandria, Aug. 24; Malta, 28; and Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
- On the 9th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steamer Ripon, via Southampton—Alexandria, Aug. 26; Malta, 30; Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
- On the 9th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship City of Washington, via Liverpool—New York, 28th ult.
- On the 10th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Teviot, via Southampton—Alexandria, Aug. 26; Malta, 30.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	101510	4297	9857	949	1878	577
Corresponding week in 1857	105841	6220	5017	633	1859	584
— 1856	80368	4900	7894	967	2091	863
— 1855	79282	3837	8793	417	2014	939
— 1854	59121	3494	10071	436	727	1153
<b>Weekly average, Sept. 4.</b>						
— Aug. 28	45 3	34 0	27 3	34 6	46 7	45 1
— 21	42 6	34 6	27 10	34 0	47 8	43 8
— 14	45 1	33 7	27 9	35 10	46 10	44 3
— 7	45 2	31 3	28 3	35 4	46 7	43 11
— July 31	44 10	31 3	27 6	31 9	45 7	43 9
—	45 8	30 6	28 5	31 2	45 3	43 1
Six weeks' average	44 9	32 6	27 10	33 9	46 5	44 0
Same time last year	59 4	40 5	27 9	39 5	47 1	41 3
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending September 1, 1858.

	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 and buckwheat meal.
Foreign	4764	3131	44932	4	2263	7953	18186	...
Colonial	3880	...	...	...	451	...	...	...
Total	8644	3131	44932	4	2714	7953	18186	...
Imports of week	156,617 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The show of home-grown wheat at Mark lane, this morning, was very moderate, and the whole of the supply changed hands at fully Monday's currency. Barley and all other spring corn realised extreme rates without difficulty. The flour trade was very quiet. The Northern harvest is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding that the weather has been somewhat changeable. The imports of foreign produce, this week, amount to 7,390 quarters of wheat; 6,310 barley; 16,580 oats; 880 sacks and 1,980 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool to-day, most kinds of grain were in fair request, at Tuesday's currency.

In the continental markets held this week wheat has been much less active, at previous quotations. Other articles have sold at very full prices. American advices to the 28th inst. state that both wheat and flour were the turn lower, and that very little was doing for export to England.

The Liverpool cotton market has borne a healthy tone throughout the past week, and the sales have been large, averaging between 10,000 to 12,000 bales daily. The trade have taken 55,000 bales, speculators 4,500 bales, and exporters 8,500 bales, making the total sales of the week 68,000 bales. Quotations are generally ½d per lb above last Friday's rates. The market closes very firmly to-day at the extreme advance of the week—sales, 12,000 bales. The demand has been kept up with much spirit, and only by the liberal choice offering from a still abundant stock, and a pretty fair import, has an advance of importance been prevented; and these same causes may continue for some time longer to check any important upward tendency of prices. The American accounts are altogether rather unfavourable about the position of the young plant; it is, however, premature even to hazard an opinion on the subject at this early period. In this market there has been a fair business transacted at full rates. The sales have been 2,100 bales.

Our Havre letter states that the total sales of cotton, last month, were 44,350 bales. The deliveries amounted to 52,355, and the imports to 12,805 bales. The market has continued in a healthy state.

The public sales of tea held this week, have gone off heavily, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Privately, a full average business is doing, and common sound congou has sold at 10d to 10½d per lb.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, and STOCKS of TEA, in LONDON, from 1st JAN. to 31st AUG., 1858, 1857, and 1856.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Imports.—Black	41,580,000	28,683,885	39,816,000
Green	6,551,000	10,013,965	6,608,000
Total	48,131,000	38,697,850	46,424,000
Delivery.—Black	37,075,000	36,883,447	32,487,000
Green	6,777,000	8,476,724	6,171,000
Total	43,852,000	45,360,171	38,658,000
Stock.—Black	51,156,000	50,362,317	53,002,000
Green	10,115,000	12,136,022	10,028,000
Total	61,271,000	62,498,339	63,030,000
UNITED KINGDOM.			
Total stock, 31st Aug.	72,226,000	78,853,000	82,118,000

From the above return, it will be seen that the stock in London is about one million pounds less than at the corresponding period in 1857. The deficiency in the supply in the United Kingdom is about 6,500,000 lbs.

Good and fine West India sugars have, in some instances, found buyers at full prices; but most other kinds have sold heavily, at a decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods have moved off slowly, at 52s 6d to 54s 6d for lumps.

IMPORTATIONS OF SUGAR at ANTWERP during EIGHT MONTHS.

On August 31—	Havana.		Brazil.		casks.
	bags.	chests.	baskets.	bags & mats.	
1858	49865	.....	2095	21920	479
1857	48189	.....	7558	26154	441
1856	46048	69	2913	59283	92
DELIVERIES to AUGUST 31.					
1858	53415	.....	2095	19670	570
1857	40889	.....	7558	28254	301
1856	42864	.....	2913	55352	74
STOCK, AUGUST 31.					
1858	7250	.....	.....	3000	.....
1857	15300	.....	.....	750	137
1856	9500	69	.....	3931	18

Although the stock of coffee continues heavy, rather an extensive business has been passing in most descriptions, and fine parcels have realised 1s per cwt advance.

IMPORTATIONS OF COFFEE at ANTWERP from JANUARY 1 to the 31st of AUGUST in the following years.

1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
bags	bags	bags	bags
101911	313874	191372	247631

STOCK in first and second hands on the 31st of AUGUST in the following years.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
	bags	bags	bags	bags
Java	5000	5000	5000	17000
St Domingo	5000	20000	7000	7000
Brazil and Bahia	34000	44000	41000	41000
Different sorts	3000	1500	1000	1000
Total	47000	70500	66000	

We have no change to notice in the value of rice—the stock of which continues very large—and the demand has been wholly confined to retail parcels.

IMPORTATIONS AND STOCKS OF PRODUCE at HAMBURG. Importation from January 1 to August 31.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Coffee, British..... tons	30700	34400	28500	30200	21400
Sugar.....	31000	22500	27000	16000	14000
Cotton..... bls and srns	106850	75100	89100	55000	36000
Hides (kips not included).....	217000	116000	130000	222000	154000
Rice..... tierces	2600	350	3800	2000	3700
Ditto..... bags	58400	90500	205800	150500	132000
Stock, August 31.					
Coffee, British..... tons	10750	11750	9500	13500	8750
Sugar.....	13000	2500	2750	2000	2500
Cotton..... bls and srns	18600	8100	13850	8000	4500

Both foreign and colonial wools have been dull in sale, arising from the manufacturers being well in stock; but English qualities have sold steadily, partly for export, at full quotations.

The silk market is somewhat buoyant, and prices generally are well supported. The annexed return shows the

STATE OF THE SILK WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.	
	Sept. 1, 1858.	Sept. 1, 1857.	Sept. 1, 1858.	Sept. 1, 1857.
Bengal	4,295	2,108	5,502	2,501
China	15,475	12,906	5,070	7,820
Canton	1,598	605	2,619	2,056
Chinese thrown	1,443	2,106	812	1,654
Delivered.				
	Aug., 1858.	Aug., 1857.	Sept. 7, 1858.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1857.
Bengal	816	791	4,893	6,933
China	6,726	5,191	45,019	41,685
Canton	421	199	2,836	1,496
Chinese thrown	1,035	218	5,962	2,215

Hemp has continued in fair request, and former quotations have been well supported. Flax has commanded extreme rates.

The market for Scotch pig iron has ruled flat, notwithstanding that the shipments are in excess of last year. In the value of other metals no quotable change has taken place.

MONTHLY REPORT OF BANCA TIN in HOLLAND.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
	slabs.	slabs.	slabs.
Stock on warrants amounted on July 31.....	166437	157944	173165
Delivered in August.....	24284	15608	63343
Stock on warrants, August 31	142153	142336	169822
Stock in the hands of the Trading Society.....	21416	14734	7144
Total stock, August 31.....	163569	157070	116966

Rum has sold on former terms. In brandy and grain spirit very little has been passing.

The produce of the wine crop in the Peninsula, this year, is likely to be nearly an average one. From Oporto, we have the following encouraging statement:—"The accounts of the coming vintage are still favourable, and, as we are just upon the time when the grapes are gathered, we may safely calculate upon the result. There is little doubt that the yield this year will be fully one-half of what it has usually been before the appearance of the

disease. This shows that the oidium is gradually disappearing, and that Portugal will again resume her old position as a wine producing country."

There has been an average business doing in tallow, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold to-day at 50s 6d to 51s per cwt. For January to March the quotation has been 49s 6d. A telegram from St Petersburg reports a reaction in the tallow market, after the speculation for the rise which has lately prevailed. The tendency of prices is now drooping. A large quantity of tallow, stated at 30,000 casks, was on the wharf ready for shipment; but it was expected that about 20,000 casks, on the way down from the interior, will be delayed a week or two, owing to the want of water in the canals. The exchange on London was quoted 36d.

STATEMENT OF TALLOW SHIPPING at ST PETERSBURG.

Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to the	1858.	1857.	1856.
18th Aug., O.S. (estimated at 25 poods casks to the cask)	21512	15066	26514
In ships loading and lighters.....	12717	11155	25283
Total loaded off from St Petersburg, 20th Aug., O.S.	34229	26221	51797
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date	.....	77540	60298
Total at the close of the navigation.....	.....	103761	112095
London	14282	6546	11386
Liverpool	.....	1788	3244
Bristol	1338	592	2245
Other English ports.....	3521	3852	3799
Ireland	.....	253	201
Scotland	301	.....	905
Germany	1392	1886	3152
France	678	149	1582
	21512	15066	26514

We have very few changes to notice in the oil market; the current value of linsed qualities on the spot having been 33s per cwt. Turpentine has sold readily at 36s 6d to 37s 6d.

The hardware trade of Birmingham is somewhat improved. One letter says:—

The report given by the manufacturers and merchants here in reference to the state of trade are to a great extent concurrent with those from the manufacturers and merchants. With few exceptions the men are kept on literally full time, the feature of the present exceptional state of trade being, that orders are got rapidly out of hand, in consequence of that it is only by a continual supply that manufacturers are kept going.—In the iron trade there is undoubtedly more animation than there was at the commencement of the quarter. A few more orders were received from America, and in other respects appearances indicate that the trade is resuming a more healthy condition.

The total quantity of seaborne coal imported into London in August last was 276,243 tons, against 245,759 tons in August, 1857.

	Ships.	Tons.
Imported from January 1 to August 31, 1858.....	6,862	2,099,667
Ditto ditto 1857.....	6,722	2,009,471
Increase in the present year.....	140	90,196
Coals by railway, August 1858.....	.....	85,060 15
Coals by canal, ditto.....	.....	1,441 10
Coals by railway, from January 1 to August 31, 1857.....	780,922	1
Coals by railway, from January 1 to August 31, 1858.....	775,176	18
Increase in the present year by railways.....	5,746	3
Coals by canal, from January 1 to August 31, 1857.....	17,293	0
Coals by canal, from January 1 to August 31, 1858.....	14,173	0
Increase in the present year by canal.....	3,120	0

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favourable. Mr Mandley, of Manchester, thus writes:—

The circle of demand continues to expand, and as the production of all the leading staples is, for the greater part, forestalled, our spinners and manufacturers have the advantage over buyers in fixing the values. The ample stocks of cotton, which tend to keep the raw material at moderate and steady rates, afford an additional advantage to producers. Yarns are in excellent request, more especially water twist, of the counts and qualities suitable for Russia and China. Mule twist, of good second's, and very good second's quality, from No. 30's to 60's, are scarce, and the production to a large extent pre-engaged. Spinners, being heavily under contract, refuse orders except at the fullest rates and for delivery at their own time. Medio twist is in improved request at higher rates. Goods—India shirtings, and especially the medium and finer qualities, are in steady demand at full prices, which tend higher. Jacquets, T cloths, domestics, &c., are all in steady demand at rising values.

Messrs Gibson, Hankey, and Co., of Manchester, likewise report favourably of the trade during the past month. They observe:—

We have to report a very active, and, of late, very unusual state of business in this market, and the manufacturing district by which we are surrounded, during the past month. Operations on a large scale have been carried out, and prices have gradually tended upwards, until an advance has been established on all our staple productions, varying from 5 to 10 per cent. on the rates current only a month ago. The buying has been more general than at any time since the derangement caused by the late crisis—embracing the continent of Europe, China, India, Brazil, River Plate, the United States, West Indies, Australia, and other markets more slow in their recovery, yet steadily advancing towards their wonted activity. Our home-trade demand, too, is making rapid strides, and we doubt not will realise the expectation formerly held out, that the consumption of our manufactures during the last six months of this year will much exceed that of any former corresponding period.

On the whole, the freight market is steady, but the quotations continue low. Messrs Sharer and Lamb report as follows:—

During the past fortnight there have been no very material variations in freights. Ships for grain from Cronstadt are less sought after, but tallow ships are in demand. From Dantzic we have several inquiries for vessels, without any rise in price however. Memel quotations are at present exclusively for Channel and West Coast ports. The few remaining Swedish orders are urgent, and the rates may tempt ships in suitable positions. A pretty large Alexandrian business has been recently transacted. Small forward ships are alone asked for, and 5s 6d may be quoted as the present outside figure. Chartering from Danube, Odessa, and Azof continues impracticable. The advices from the two former places almost preclude the hope of any improvement there this season. From the Azof, however, there is more promise. In some directions coal freights have receded. The New Columbia trade is steadily extending, and before long that with India and China must be great, but it is now only prospective.

“There is scarcely any perceptible improvement in the state of trade generally,” observes the *New York Shipping List*. “Still we have an abundant time for an active fall business during the next sixty or ninety days, but those who base their calculations upon such a contingency we fear will be liable to disappointment.”

The annexed statement, from an official source, will be read with interest by those engaged in our export trade to America:—

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has recently published decisions in relation to the classification of certain articles of foreign manufacture and production, under the Tariff Act of March 3, 1857, which are of some interest to importers. Crude naphtha, or coal oil, instead of being charged 24 per cent., under the classification in schedule C, of “oils volatile, essential or expressed, not otherwise provided for,” is decided to fall within the class of articles not enumerated in the tariff of 1857, and assimilated by force of the 20th section of the Tariff Act of 1842, in view of the uses to which it is applied, to the illuminating and lubricating oils in schedule E, to wit: “oils, neat’s foot and other animal oil; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries,” and subjected to a duty of 15 per cent. Labels are decided to belong to schedule C, under the classification of “manufacture of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for,” and are therefore to be charged at the rate of 24 per cent. duty. Cudbear, being designated by name in schedule G of the tariff of 1846, is decided to remain in that schedule in the tariff of 1857, and is therefore subject to a duty of 8 per cent. Empty chronometer cases are decided to be chargeable with 30 per cent. duty, as coming under schedule B, and not of 8 per cent., which applies to “chronometers, box and ship’s, and parts thereof”—the case not being considered a part of the instrument. Ground or pea nuts are decided to belong to schedule E, as being “vegetables,” and not fruits or nuts; they are therefore charged 15 per cent. Optical disc (cut glass), designed to be used in tele-copes, are decided to belong to schedule B, and chargeable with 30 per cent. duty, instead of being admitted as “unwrought glass,” as contended by the appellant.

We have received the following report of the Albany lumber market, under date the 25th ult.:—

Receipts have been moderate for the week. Business has been active, as there has been a fair attendance of Eastern and Southern buyers, some of whom have bought largely of clear pine and box boards. Shipments have been large, far exceeding the receipts, and the supply of clear pine and box boards has been much reduced. The stock on hand is still heavy of most kinds of lumber, and the assortment good. Prices have been steady, except of clear pine, of which some large sales have been made at reduced rates, so far lessening the supply as to make it probable that the prices will soon advance. Vessels are in good demand, and the tendency of freight is upward. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.		Shingles.		Timber.		Staves.	
	M.	C. ft.	M.	C. ft.	M.	C. ft.	lbs.	C. ft.
1850	9154009	1017	629	3870	9050000	11077100		
1851	10052760	397	315	58231	7173450			
1852	13297419	315	374	7445	10843900			
1853	15211195	1532	1889	10264390				
1854	23451756	1889	2039	11574000				
1855	12257596	936	75	4211447				
1856	8594646							
1857	14281800							
1858	7782984							

The receipts of boards and scantling for the third week in August this season, when compared with the corresponding week last year, show a falling off of nearly one-half, and the decrease in other articles in our table show a much greater diminution. This will continue until the stock in market shall have become somewhat reduced. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to August 23, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.		Shingles.		Timber.		Staves.	
	M.	C. ft.	M.	C. ft.	M.	C. ft.	lbs.	C. ft.
1850	124514370	22738	25072	194830	56355690	21716	88160000	
1851	149637553	22009	146906	51799191				
1852	187953313	21637	13672	6722489				
1853	234924488	14887	14848	64529722				
1854	185273051	37047	5230	83072759				
1855	130977968	22698	8179	53529025				
1856	120368794	37391	25641	105945629				
1857	135047302	17405	80485	70742298				
1858	156567012							

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(FROM MESSRS POWELL AND CO.'S CIRCULAR) London, Sept. 8, 1858.

The past month commenced with an activity in the demand for leather that has seldom been exceeded, and fresh arrivals have sold readily during the greater part of the month, at continually advancing rates. So sudden and extensive a trade confirms the opinion often expressed of the low

state of stocks previously held by dealers; but it is obvious that their wants being to a considerable extent supplied, the urgency of the demand would subside, and during the last fortnight the transactions have considerably diminished. The stocks on hand are, however, still small, and prices are firm, particularly for those articles most required at the present season: there is also every reason to expect a large home and colonial consumption, while the improving market of the Continent and of the United States combine to indicate the maintenance of the present value of leather. In raw goods an advance has been made on all descriptions of goods, equal to that on the manufactured article. The alterations in stock during the month have not been important, but, excepting River Plate hides, which have increased, a reduction in stock of nearly all articles has taken place.

(FROM MESSRS WITHERBY AND SON'S CIRCULAR)

Sept. 7, 1858.

Currants—The new crop, of which very satisfactory accounts and samples continue to be received, may be expected here from 18th to 20th inst. Meanwhile the stock of old fruit at this port has been further worked upon by August deliveries, which were 380 tons for consumption, against 363 tons in 1857. The market is, and has for some time past been, in a stagnant state. Raisins—The first cargo of new Valentias arrived here on 21st ult., or 14 days earlier than last year. The price opened at 45s, which is 20s per cwt below the opening price of 1857, and 11s below that of 1856, but it is about the average of the previous 12 years. In quality and condition the present crop surpasses any Valentias imported since 1851. Three other steam vessels have since arrived, making total imports 23,150 boxes and 14,415 half-boxes, or 700 tons, a great portion of which has been sold at 44s, to which the article receded when the third cargo appeared. Figs—The crop is very abundant, quality said to be excellent, and the average price of the season will necessarily be low, so low indeed as scarcely to leave the grower any remuneration, after deducting our high import duty and charges. Almonds—Extensive arrivals of Mogadores have much increased our stock of sweets, the price of which has gradually given way from 65s per cwt in February last, to 58s in May, and to 45s last month, a price which will greatly stimulate its consumption both here and abroad.

(FROM MESSRS DURANT AND CO.'S CIRCULAR)

London, Sept. 7, 1858.

The silk market continues firm, almost buoyant, occasionally a quiet day or two, but this arising more perhaps from the unsatisfactory character of the stock remaining at this late period of the season than from any more serious cause. China silk meantime fully supports its position in the scale of consumption—the slight advance of 6d, and in some few instances 1s per lb, still leaving it far cheaper than European silk. Chinese thrown silk is realising rather full prices in proportion to the usually accepted notion of relative value, although sharing in the general objection to all China silk of the season—coarseness in size of thread. The deliveries of last month were again very large, nearly equalling those of July: we cannot expect them to continue. In Bengal silk we are without any new feature; occasionally a parcel or two of the commoner quality is sold, but still no currency of demand. In Italian silk we have again rather higher quotations, but it is rarely that any business is done. In Brucia and Persian silk nothing.

(FROM MESSRS C. J. ASTLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, FORWARDED BY MR ENGELHARDT.)

Pernambuco, August 12, 1858.

During the month elapsed since our last report of 14th ult., the quietness in business we then had to advise continued, and will do so still for a couple of months to come, as is usually the case at this season of the year, where the old sugar crop is at its end and the new one has not yet begun. Entries have become smaller every day and are now reduced to a mere nothing, in consequence of which, prices for browns are firmer than they were last month, although the news brought us per steamer from Europe are rather of a discouraging nature. The quality is very damp, especially of browns, nevertheless every bag of Channel has been readily bought up at prices equal to 21s 2d to 21s 7d per cwt f.o.b. ex freight, and in the want of these superior qualities have been shipped, costing 2s 4d per cwt f.o.b. ex freight. The entries since the date of our last number were only 28,002 bags, making the total since commencement of crop 886,317 bags. Quotations are:—White sugar, No. 1 and 2, none; ditto, No. 3, 29s 11d to 31s 6d; ditto, No. 4 to 6, 25s to 28s 4d; yellow, best, 24s 6d; ditto, ordinary, 21s 4d to 22s 4d; brown ordinary, 21s 1d to 21s 7d per cwt f.o.b. ex freight, and exchange 25¼ per milreis. Cotton—The entries since commencement of the crop (1st July) amount to 3,180 bags which were purchased on arrival at 8,200 rs to 8,600 rs per arrobe, equal to 7.73d to 8.06d per lb f.o.b. ex freight.

(FROM MESSRS GULTZOW AND CO.'S CIRCULAR)

Bahia, August 12, 1858.

Sugar—Prices are to-day, for regular good lists, 2,500 rs per arrobe the browns, and 2,900 rs per arrobe the whites, say Cotiniqua sugars. More ordinary qualities from the interior, as Nazareths, &c., were sold at 2,350 rs to 2,400 rs, and 2,700 rs to 2,800 rs, most of them in bags, for ballast. Our stock does not exceed 5,000 tons, and little or nothing can be expected of the old crop from the interior, or from the Cotiniqua River, vessels from the latter bringing already salt instead of sugar, but expectations for the new season remain well, and we are sure to have an early and abundant crop, if things go on as until now. Shipments until 1st instant amount to about 21,000 tons, against 36,000 tons last year same period. Stocks were about the same as last year. At 2,300 rs to 2,500 rs, and 2,800 rs to 3,000 rs per arrobe, and exchange at 25¼d, sugars stand in 19s 11d to 21s 7¼d, and 2s 1¼d to 25s 9¼d per English cwt, free on board, freight excluded. Tobacco—Stocks on 1st instant amounted to 12,000 bales, shipments until same date 22,000 bales, together 34,000 bales; against 10,000 bales stocks and 79,000 bales shipments, together 89,000 bales last year at same date. A pretty large business was done during the last week, and there being several

buyers in the market, sellers became more firm in their demands. Coffee without any demand. There are about 6,000 bags of regular quality in the markets, for which 4,000 rs per arroba are asked, but without being able to find purchasers at this rate. Cocoa of best quality was sold at 4,200 rs per arroba, but only a small lot of about 200 bags.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 24.

The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, with the closing prices, f.o.b., with freight in sterling at current exchange:—

	Sales.	Closing.	Middling.	Freight.	F.o.b.
New Orleans...Aug. 21	10000	1/2 higher	11 1/2c	3d equal	6 1/2d
Mobile..... 21	2000	—	11 1/2c	3d	7-16d
Charleston..... 20	2500	nominal	11 1/2c	5-16d	6 1/2d
New York..... 24	7000	1/2 higher	Upl. 12 1/2c	3d	6 1/2d

Total..... 21500 bales Average..... 6 1/2d  
There is now an excess in receipts of 170,000 bales.

**New York Market.**—Our last report closed upon an improving market here, under the "Arabia's" news of an advance in Liverpool. The market immediately recovered from its previous dullness, and a pretty active demand set in, which has since continued, and the week's sales of cotton on the spot sum about 7,000 bales, while prices have gradually improved, middling upland being firmly held at 12 1/2c. Several parcels in transitu have changed hands on the basis of 11 1/2c for middling New Orleans, with 15-32d freight. The demand has been general, and the market has been well supplied, but holders have shown firmness in their demands. Southern Markets.—The improved accounts from Liverpool have also had a stimulating influence in the Southern markets. At New Orleans the week's sale, by telegram, amount to 10,000 bales, at an advance of 1/2c upon previous rates, the market closing very firm. We have before noticed the scarcity of clean desirable working cottons in that market, and the recent activity is, therefore, the more remarkable, as the above sales doubtless include a considerable quantity of low trashy cottons, it being almost impossible to obtain the better grades without purchasing a much larger quantity of the lower ones. The Mobile market has also been moderately active, with an advance of 1/2c to 3/4c during the week.

The following is a statement of the movements of cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:—

Week's Receipts.	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.			
	Since 1st Sept. bales	1st Sept. bales	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other For. Pts.	To other bales
1857-58.....	6000	3076000	16000	.....	.....	2000
1856-57.....	2000	2906000	3000	1000	.....	1000
1855-56.....	4000	3489000	6000	.....	.....	.....
1854-55.....	13000	2785000	13000	.....	.....	2000
1853-54.....	13000	2887000	14000	13000	.....	2000
1852-53.....	7000	3222000	5000	5000	.....	5000

  

To Great Britain.	EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER.		Total.	Stock.	
	bales	To France.			
1857-58.....	1786000	383000	395000	2564000	90000
1856-57.....	1410000	413000	411000	2240000	72000
1855-56.....	1945000	478000	520000	2943000	51000
1854-55.....	1528000	409000	283000	2220000	112000
1853-54.....	1587000	362000	341000	2290000	108000
1852-53.....	1737000	427000	364000	2528000	83000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 170,000 over those of last year, and a decrease of 409,000 from 1855-6, and the exports exhibit the following results:—

Compared with last year.....	To G. Britain.	To France.	To other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Inc.370000	Dec.50000	Dec.16000	Inc.324000	Inc.18000	
Compared with 1855-6.....	Dec.150000	Dec.95000	Dec.125000	Dec.370000	Inc.39000

**Receipts.**—The receipts at all points this week amount to 6,000 bales, against 2,000 same week last year, and 4,000 the year previous. The total figures by to-day's tables are 3,076,000 bales, which include some slight corrections at New Orleans, and which leave 24,000 bales to be received from this to the end of the season for the total crop to reach 3,100,000 bales. There is little doubt about this being reached, and even slightly exceeded, when the annual corrections at all ports are made. The new crop, however, is now the chief object of attention, and for so far it has come to market rather tardily, causing some disappointment. But it has been known that the lands which generally supply the earliest cottons in the season have for a long time been overflowed, and all hope of growing cotton on them long since abandoned. It is, therefore, only reasonable to expect that comparatively little new cotton will find its way to market for some time yet, and that the season will consequently open rather late. **Exports.**—There is little change to note in the exports. For the week they amount to 18,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales to Great Britain; none to France, and 2,000 to other foreign ports; while American spinners have taken 7,000 bales, raising their total to 474,000 bales against 669,000 to same date last year. The total figures to the various ports, according to the latest dates, now stands as follows:—To Great Britain, 1,786,000 bales against 1,416,000 last year, and 1,945,000 the year previous; to France, 383,000 bales against 413,000 last year, and 478,000 the year previous; and to other foreign ports, 395,000 bales against 411,000 last year, and 520,000 the year previous. **New Crop.**—Our advices this week from the cotton-growing States are not so favourable as they have lately been. The deliveries of new cotton are on a very limited scale, and the quantity available for export during next month will be very small; and present stocks of all kinds in the American ports show but a trifling excess on last year at same time.—From Messrs Neill Bros. and Co's Circular, forwarded by Mr Ollerenshaw, of Manchester.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 28.**—Our market is firm, and middling uplands are selling at 12 1/2 cents. The arrivals have been from South Carolina, 351 bales; North Carolina, 1; Virginia, 2—total, 354 Total import

since 1st inst., 11,322 bales. Total import since 1st September, 351,354 bales. Export from 1st to 24th August, 7,203 bales, against 8,318 bales in 1857.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Sept. 10. PRICES CURRENT.

	PRICES CURRENT.						Same period 1857.		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland.....	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
New Orleans.....	6 3-16	7	7 5-16	7 3/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8	9	9 1/4
Pernambuco.....	8	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 3/4	9	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/4	9 3/4
Egyptian.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
Surat and Madras.....	4 1/2	5 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	6	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/4	6 3/4

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole import.		Consumption.		Exports.		Computed Stock.	
Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Sept. 10.	
1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1884170	1768568	1505120	1524010	175580	216500	622570	309740

There has been a good demand for cotton throughout the week from the trade and for export. A fair business has also been done on speculation. Holders of the current qualities of American have obtained an advance of 1/2d per lb upon last week's rates, but there is little improvement in other grades, save that they are more saleable. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy of sale, and perhaps slightly lower. East India have been steady during the week, and are to-day firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The supply is a little more free than yesterday. The reported export amounts to 8,760 bales, consisting of 5,430 American, 370 Brazil, and 2,960 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 9, 1858.		Price Sept. 1857.		Price Sept. 1856.		Price Sept. 1855.		Price Sept. 1854.		Price Sept. 1853.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair.....	0	7 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0	8 1/2	0	11 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2
No. 40 MULE YARN fair, 2nd quality.....	0	11 1/2	1	1 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	10 1/2
No. 30 WATER ditto.....	0	11 1/2	1	1 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	10 1/2
26-in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz.....	5	4 1/2	5	6	4	9	4	6	4	7	5	11
27-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5 lbs 2oz.....	6	3	6	4 1/2	5	10 1/2	5	6	5	6	6	11
39-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 3 1/2 yards, 8 lbs 4oz.....	9	6	9	9	7	10 1/2	7	6	7	10	8	6
40-in. 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz.....	10	3	10	9	8	9	8	6	8	10	9	6
40-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz.....	11	1 1/2	11	7 1/2	9	10 1/2	9	6	10	11	10	9
39-in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs.....	8	10 1/2	9	6	7	4	7	3	7	8	7	10 1/2

The market has been active at rising prices, especially in the departments of yarns and cloths for the East. India qualities of mule have advanced 1/2d per lb, and have been under a demand which has now left few spinners without contracts for a month or six weeks to come. Shirtings have been bought again freely, and those qualities which had formerly partaken of the China demand have now realised for India an additional 3d per piece. Jaconets have been taken both for Calcutta and Bombay so very extensively as to have caused quite a run on cop yarns of about the numbers 40's and 50's twist, and 50's and 60's welf. In these counts spinners having been, as in others, well engaged, extreme prices have been paid for immediate delivery. Water twist, both in warp and bundle, has been taken liberally for the Continent, inclusively of the better qualities for Russia. The finer numbers, both single and double, have been 1/2d to 3/4d per lb higher, with a ready demand, owing to considerable anticipations being formed in respect of the ensuing American season, joined to the existing improvement in general trade. The articles which this week, as well as for a few weeks past, have least improved are the better classes of heavy domestics and a few sorts of longcloths; but this exception has not been great, and the current prospects for the bulk of the cotton trade have been this week not less satisfactory and encouraging, even with the partial advance which has begun to accrue in material.

**BRADFORD, Sept. 9.**—The operations in wool during the week have been only on a limited scale. The high prices are such that spinners and manufacturers begin to manifest caution, fearing that the trade may be again approaching a dangerous precipice. There is still a fair amount of business doing in worsted yarns, both for home use and for export, manufacturers being obliged to yield the higher rates consequent upon the stiffer rates current for the raw material. There is a good demand for cotton yarns, especially the lower and middling counts. There is continued animation in the piece market. The enhanced rates of labour and raw material, however, require great firmness on both the part of the spinner and manufacturer to maintain rates which will realise for him a profitable business. As stocks are diminished, they are generally able to command prices which will leave a profit, though their position at present is rather adverse.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 26.**—**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The market for flour was less active, the sales being restricted by the firmness of holders. Prices, however, were, in the main, firmly maintained, and for desirable trade brands of Ohio the market was firmer. The sales footed up about 10,000 to 11,000 barrels, closing within about the following range of prices, both for old and new:—Rejected superfine, 4.10 dols to 4.30 dols; standard superfine State, 4.85 dols to 5 dols; ditto extra State, 5.20 dols to 5.35 dols; common to good Western, 5.25 dols to 6.15 dols; extra Iowa

Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, 5.25 dols to 6.15 dols; extra round hoop Ohio (shipping brands), 5.95 dols to 6.50 dols; extra Genesee, 6.50 dols to 7.50 dols; Canadian superfine and extra, 5.30 dols to 6.10 dols; mixed to straight Southern, 5.60 dols to 5.80 dols; Southern fancy and extra, 7.20 dols to 8.25 dols; choice extra family and bakers' brands, 7.20 dols to 8.25 dols; rye flour, 3.50 dols to 4.40 dols; corn meal, 4.25 dols to 4.75 dols. Canadian flour continued firm, with sales of about 600 barrels at the above figures. Meal was dull, and small sales were made at our figures. Wheat closed with increased firmness and at an advance of about 2c to 3c per bushel for certain descriptions. The sales embraced about 60,000 bushels, including winter red, partly mixed, at 1.15 dol to 1.25 dol; Michigan white, 1.20 dol to 1.35 dol; Milwaukee Club, 1.05 dol; Southern white, 1.35 dols to 1.60 dol, the latter figure for prime; and white Kentucky at 1.60 dol. Corn was firmer, but in moderate request. The sales embraced about 25,000 bushels, including Western mixed, unsound to good and sound, at 76c to 86c, mixed Southern at 88c, white ditto 88c to 90c; white yellow was nominal at 92c to 93c.

New York, Aug. 28.—Wheat and flour dull. Indian corn more freely offered, and prices favoured buyers.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Most of the leading markets of consumption held in the provinces have been but moderately supplied with wheat, the general quality of which has been by no means first-rate. Good and fine parcels have changed hands steadily, at very full prices; but other kinds have moved off slowly, on former terms. Barley and all other spring corn have supported previous rates without difficulty, and the quantities brought forward have continued very limited for the time of year.

The advices which have reached us from the Continent, within the last few days, are not of that assuring character to which we have previously alluded—some authorities stating that the growth of wheat in France and some parts of Germany is fully one-third short of 1857. If this statement be correct, we must look forward to decreased shipments from the Continent in the early part of 1859. Again, our American letters continue to speak of extensive deficiencies in some of the Western States, and which have had the effect of enhancing the quotations at the various shipping ports to a point which admits of no profit on sales in this country; indeed, everything appears opposed to heavy shipments to the United Kingdom in 1859; still, the reports do not warrant us in stating that we shall have excited markets, though they tend to show that prices here are more likely to advance than decline during the first six months of that year. Another feature demands especial attention, viz., the potato crop. Hitherto, it has gone on remarkably well, scarcely any traces of disease have been discovered; but the late low temperature, and the damp state of the weather have, it would seem, caused the disease to present itself in some of the Northern counties. As far, however, as we are yet informed, the mischief done is not extensive; but, undoubtedly, a short or middling crop of potatoes will exercise the usual influence upon the value of the better kinds of food.

The value of wheat and other produce has undergone very little change in the continental markets—which, for the most part, have been well supplied with grain—but the demand has certainly improved, and millers have shown more disposition to get into stock. In Scotland, harvest work has made rapid progress, notwithstanding the variability of the weather, and a fair average business has been transacted in most kinds of grain, at very full prices.

The Irish markets have exhibited more firmness than for some time past; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

At our market, both on Monday and Wednesday, there was a moderate inquiry for wheat, and all other articles were in fair request, at full currencies.

A very moderate supply of home-grown wheat was on sale here to-day, and most kinds sold steadily at fully Monday's prices. In foreign wheat, very little was doing, on former terms. All spring corn realised full quotations, with a fair demand; but the transactions in flour were limited.

Mr E.J. Rainford furnishes the following information on the subject of the floating trade:—The arrivals off coast of grain-laden vessels calling for orders, reported since this day week, are 29, viz:—Of wheat, 6 cargoes from Galatz and 1 from Odessa; of maize, 7 cargoes from Ibrailla, 4 G Iatz, 1 Odessa, 1 Ismail, 1 Constantinople, and 1 Venice; of barley, 1 cargo from Orfano, 1 Reni, and 2 Ismail; of beans, 1 cargo from Mazagan—altogether, 7 cargoes of wheat, 15 of maize, 4 barley, and 1 beans. Of these a few were disposed of previously. There is a good demand for maize at improving prices, and nearly all the arrived cargoes have changed owners. Danube and Black Sea wheat also bring good prices with an upward tendency. The following transactions have taken place since this day week:—Wheat, arrived, Polish Odessa (fine quality), at 45s per imperial quarter; Galatz, per 480 lbs, at 40s, 40s 3d, 42s (very good), and 41s 6d, the last-named not in perfect condition, damaged for seller's account; Galatz and Roumelia mixed (condition not perfect), at 34s per imperial quarter; Egyptian at 28s; Saide about 29s or 29s 3d; on passage, Saide at 30s per imperial quarter. Maize, arrived, Galatz, several cargoes at 33s per imperial quarter, a cargo at 32s 9d per 480 lbs (condition not perfect); Ismail at 33s per imperial quarter; Ibrailla at 32s 1½d per 480 lbs; 2 or 3 cargoes at 31s 6d per imperial quarter; and a heated cargo at 30s 4½d per 480 lbs; on passage, a cargo of Galatz at 33s 1½d; 2 Odessa at 33s; 1 Foxonian at 32s per 480 lbs; Ibrailla at 30s 9d and 30s 6d per imperial quarter, and 31s 9d per 480 lbs. Barley, arrived, Orfano at 21s 3d; on passage, Odessa, guaranteed to weigh 49 lbs per bushel, at 24s. Dari, on passage, at 25s 10½d.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Wheat	4,223	at	48	7
Barley	459		36	5
Oats	330		28	9
Rye	27		36	3
Beans	150		41	4
Peas	70		46	3

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1,930	470	660	130	1,210
Irish				1,800	
Foreign	7,390	6,310		16,520	880 sacks } 1,990 bria

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, New white	48 to 52	PEAS—Foreign, white boilers	44	46
red	44	feeding	38	40
Danzig and Königsberg, high mixed	52	OATS—English, Poland & potato	28	31
mixed	48	white, feed	24	26
Rostock and Wismar	49	black	22	25
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	49	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28	32
Marks and Mecklenburg	48	Angus and Sandy	27	29
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	45	common	26	28
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	42	Irish, potato	26	30
hard	44	White, feed	24	27
American and Canadian, white	46	Black	23	24
red	42	Light Galway	21	22
Se of Azoff, soft...per 496 lbs	44	Danish	24	26
Black Sea	42	Swedish	24	26
Egyptian, Saidi...per 480 lbs	34	Russian	22	26
Behira	30	Dutch and Hanoverian	23	28
Syrian, hard and soft	30	RYE—English	30	32
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	36	TARES—English, winter	80	100
English and Scotch distilling	30	Foreign feeding	40	44
grinding	28	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
Saale malting	30	American, white		
Danish distilling	31	yellow	34	36
grinding, old	30	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrailla, yellow	34	36
Odessa and Danube	25	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	40	43
Barbary and Egyptian	22	Country marks	31	35
BEANS—English	42	American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	26
Dutch and Hanoverian	38	American superfine and extra superfine	23	25
Egyptian and Sicilian	36	American common to fine	21	23
PEAS—English, white boilers	46	heated and sour		
grey, dun, and maple	44			
blue	38			

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS, SEE "POSTSCRIPT.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been exceedingly dull, partly influenced by the large arrivals, and rather lower rates have ruled where importers showed a disposition to realise. Unusually limited supplies of colonial were submitted on Tuesday, but the quantity of foreign exceeds the demand. Only 1,180 hhd West India found buyers, including 396 casks Barbadoes by auction at 37s 6d to 45s 6d. Crystallised Demerara, 42s 6d to 47s 6d; brown and soft, 38s 6d to 41s 6d; Grenada, 38s to 41s per cwt. The week's deliveries at this port were 5,021 tons, and the landings 7,282 tons; consequently, the stock has increased to 73,410 tons, against 62,600 tons in 1856. The stock in Great Britain shows an excess of 12,000 tons.

Mauritius.—No public sales of importance were held on Tuesday. Some small parcels, partly out of condition, sold yesterday at full rates. 500 bags changed hands privately.

Bengal.—700 bags about half sold at the former value: soft brown to middling Gurrpattah date yellow, 33s 6d to 38s 6d; fine, 47s; good soft dingy yellow, 40s per cwt.

Madras.—A few lots low yellow native of last years import sold at 35s 6d, and 500 bags privately at 32s to 33s per cwt.

Manilla.—8,000 bags unclayed have changed hands by private contract at 33s 3d per cwt.

Foreign.—A cargo of Havana, No. 11, has sold for this Kingdom at 30s and 700 boxes white for Russia at 35s. On the spot, no transactions of importance reported. 1,176 boxes Havana, by auction, partly sold at 38s to 43s 6d for brown to good strong grey. Of 1,026 casks 300 barrels Cuba, a small proportion sold, brown and low yellow, 39s to 40s; middling to fine, 41s to 44s. 220 hhd 135 barrels Porto Rico were taken in above the value. 3,890 bags soft brown Paraiba sold at 36s 6d to 37s per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been inactive, and business occasionally reported under present quotations, which remain at 53s for common and 52s 6d for low goods. There is a steady inquiry for crushed lumps and pieces at previous rates. English crushed in bond has sold at 37s to 37s 6d. Dutch continues firm.

MOLASSES.—The inquiry which sprung up last week appears to have subsided, under 100 puns being sold.

MELADO.—71 casks good Porto Rico were bought in at 32s 6d per cwt.

RUM.—A steady demand has continued to prevail: Demerara proof. 2s 1d to 2s 2d, hhd 2s 3d; proof Leewards, 1s 8d; Jamaica, 3s 10d per gallon.

COCOA.—A small parcel Trinidad by auction went several shillings cheaper, grey and greyish red selling at 47s 6d to 53s; but 180 bags Grenada realised extreme rates: grey to fine red, 45s 6d to 52s. Guayquil sells steadily at 50s to 51s per cwt.

TEA.—Since the mail arrived last week the market has been firm, but not active. The small public sales this week did not establish any change in prices. By private contract common congou has sold at 10d per lb. Other kinds are almost stationary in price. The stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st instant was 72,226,000 lbs, against 79,204,000 lbs in 1857. For London 61,271,000 lbs and 62,501,000 lbs respectively.

**COFFEE.**—The various parcels brought forward by auction went off steadily at full rates, and as the Dutch Trading Company's sale held last week went even better than anticipated, the market is likely to keep firm. The stock in the kingdom now amounts to 12,000 tons, against 8,400 and 11,200 tons in 1857 and 1856 respectively. 687 casks 429 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon all sold at 63s to 75s for fine fine ordinary to good. 1,600 bags native were partially disposed of: clean, 47s 6d to 50s 6d; unclean and doubtful quality, 41s to 45s. 78 casks 811 bags and barrels Jamaica ranged from 43s to 64s for ordinary to middling quality. 500 bags Costa Rica sold steadily: fine ordinary to good colour, 62s 6d to 74s; low and ordinary, 52s to 56s. 105 cases Naidoobatom: fine, 87s 6d to 90s. 270 half-bales Mocha brought 78s to 80s 6d for fair to good short berry. 35 bales ungarbled, 60s per cwt, 1,000 to 1,200 bags Rio have sold by private contract.

**RICE.**—There has been a limited inquiry for most kinds, excepting good cargo, which commands a ready sale. 2,774 bags 709 pockets by auction were principally disposed of: fine Ballam, 8s 6d to 9s; heated cargo, 6s 6d to 7s; good middling white Bengal rather broken, 9s per cwt. Transactions by private treaty have been of very moderate extent without change in prices.

**IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to September 4, with Stocks on hand.**

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	69950	46813	70438	25640
Deliveries for home use	24730	21685	20990	13435
Exported	15380	32550	15745	7515
Stock	93000	47300	45370	10515

**SAGO.**—270 cases pearl went at 17s 6d to 18s for good small grain. 279 bags sea-damaged sago flour were sold at 17s to 17s 6d per cwt.

**SPICES.**—33 boxes cassia lignea chiefly sold at 90s to 91s for pile 3. 300 barrels Jamaica ginger, ordinary to good, 2 1/2 11s to 5 1/2 18s per cwt. Cloves are in steady demand, and 305 bags sold at stiffer rates, viz., 3d to 3 1/2 d for Zanzibar of good quality. 620 bags Malabar pepper went at easier rates, and only partly sold at 4 1/2 d for greyish half-heavy; shot kind taken in at 4 3/4 d to 4 1/2 d per lb. A few cases nutmegs and mace realised the former value.

**SALTPETRE.**—This article still remains firm, and former prices have been paid for all qualities by private treaty, including Bengal, refraction 2 1/2, 47s; 5 1/2 to 4 1/2, 45s to 45s 6d; 12, 42s. 525 bags in public sale were held above the present market value. 995 bags Bombay, of 65 1/2 to 47 1/2 refraction, realised 33s to 33s 6d. Some contracts have also been made for arrival, at 42s to 42s 6d per cwt.

**IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE to September 5, with Stocks on hand.**

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	7160	12237	12300	7000
Delivered	9840	8300	10900	10270
Stock	3466	5000	5500	7325

**COCHINEAL.**—The public sales held, went at full prices to 1d advance. 330 bags sold as follows:—Honduras, small damp to fine bold silvers, 3s 5d to 4s 2d; blacks, 4s to 4s 11d; Teneriffe silvers and mixed grain, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; blacks, 4s to 4s 2d per lb.

**DRYSALTRY GOODS.**—125 bales Bengal safflower, including some parcels of the new crop, sold with spirit, the latter bringing 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 more than generally expected: fair to very fine, 7 1/2 10s to 13 1/2 per cwt. Gambier is quiet at 15s 6d to 15s 9d. Cutch finds ready buyers at 34s to 34s 6d for good quality; heated and damaged realised 32s to 33s 6d per cwt.

**DYEWOODS.**—Red Saunders is steady at 4 1/2 7s 6d to 4 1/2 10s per ton.

**LAC DYE.**—42 chests of the mark AC were bought in at 1s 5d per lb. Yesterday, 175 chests were taken in at high rates.

**DRUGS.**—A parcel of camphor by auction yesterday sold at 64s 6d to 66s per cwt. Nothing of importance has been done privately. Gum animi was taken in yesterday at high rates.

**RUBBER.**—Para is still advancing, good rough bottle selling at 1s 6d. Some few transactions have taken place in East India at 7 3/4 d to 8d per lb.

**HIDES.**—172,130 East India by auction yesterday went fully 1/2 d per lb cheaper, the demand being less active than of late. The best qualities maintained their former value. About 90,000 hides out of the above quantity sold.

**METALS.**—Rather more steadiness has pervaded the markets. Several contracts have been made in spelter at 24 1/2, an advance of about 5s per ton. East India tin has not experienced any change. Banca is now firm at 115s 6d to 116s; Straits, 114s to 115s per cwt. The iron trade exhibits very slight improvement as regards British manufactured. Scotch pig closes at 54s 3d to 54s 6d per ton for mixed Nos. this morning. Lead is not at all active. Copper steady at the recent decline.

**HEMP.**—The market has been steady. Manila may be quoted firmer, with few parcels offering for sale. Clean Petersburg is firm at 29 1/2 to 30 1/2 per ton. The inquiry for jute continues active, and 5,411 bales by auction all sold at an average advance of 10s, from 16 1/2 12s 6d to 20 1/2 for low middling mixed to very good quality. Some business has also been done by private contract.

**LINSEED** has been steady, although the imports from the East Indies amount to 10,500 qrs. Bombay sells at 60s to 60s 6d; Calcutta, good, 58s, and 1s 6d less to arrive. Several cargoes of Black Sea have sold at 58s per quarter.

**TURPENTINE.**—6,500 barrels rough have sold at 9s 6d to 10s; and a large business has also been done in spirits at 37s 3d to 38s per cwt for American drawn.

**OILS.**—Olive sells readily for consumption at the quotations. Fish oils generally are quiet and prices unaltered. A better feeling prevails towards lins-eed oil, which is now in steady demand at 33s 3d, and 33s 3d to 33s 6d to the end of the year. Rape dull. Cocoa-nut commands higher rates: Ceylon, 37s to 37s 6d; Cochin, 38s 6d to 39s. A better feeling exists towards palm: fine, 38s 6d to 39s per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—The market has fluctuated to some extent. On Monday, first sort Petersburg sold at 51s 6d on the spot. Since then a reaction ensued, and yesterday the closing quotations were 50s 6d on the spot; 50s for the month, 49s October to December, and 49s 6d per cwt spring.

**PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, September 6.**

	1855	1856	1857	1858
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day	34,153	8,881	11,266	10,287
Delivered last week	3,193	1,798	1,775	2,311
Ditto since 1st June	29,339	29,487	21,455	23,275
Arrived last week	1,778	2,958	1,342	1,081
Ditto since 1st June	15,777	21,388	19,507	20,985
Price of YC on the spot	57s 6d 58s	52s 0d	63s 0d	51s 6d
Ditto Town last Friday	60s 3d	55s 9d	64s 0d	53s 6d

**POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.**

**SUGAR.**—The market was flat, but nearly 1,500 casks West India sold occasionally at easier rates, making 2,660 casks for the week. Beugal—3,204 bags partly sold at previous quotations, including some fine yellow Cossipore at 49s 6d to 50s. Privately 3,000 bags Manila sold at 33s to 37s per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—210 casks 171 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at full rates. 100 bales Manutinary, 56s to 59s.

**COCOA.**—206 bags Surinam partly sold at 60s to 62s, and 58 bags Trinidad at 53s per cwt.

**RICE.**—3,345 bags Bengal chiefly sold: middling to fine white, 9s to 11s 6d. 1,045 bags barley grain Madras, sold at 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. SALT PETRE.—1,762 bags low Bombay sold at 32s to 32s 6d per cwt.

**COCHINEAL.**—Of 400 bags, a large proportion realised steady prices: Honduras silver, 3s 5d to 4s 4d; black, 4s to 5s; Teneriffe silver, 3s 7d to 3s 10d; blacks, 3s 11d to 4s 7d; Mexican blacks, 3s 11d to 4s per lb.

**OIL.**—396 casks palm by auction partly sold at 37s to 40s. 169 pipen 42 casks cocoa-nut: Cochin, 39s 6d to 40s; Ceylon, 38s 3d; Sydney, 31s to 34s 6d per cwt. 33 tuns sperm sold at 88 1/2 to 88 1/2 5s; 40 tuns southern 34 1/2 15s to 36s 15s. 100 tuns seal: straw pale 36 1/2 to 38 1/2 per tun.

**TALLOW.**—Foreign unaltered, also town melted. The market is steady. By auction 285 casks Australian sold at 45s 9d to 51s; 202 casks South American, 49s 6d to 49s 9d; 760 casks Taganrog, 49s 6d to 51s; 222 cases East India, 45s 3d to 53s 3d per cwt.

**ADDITIONAL NOTICES.**

**REFINED SUGAR.**—The home market for refined sugar has been very quiet this week, in some instances rather lower. For export, nothing worth noting. The Dutch and Belgian markets remain very firm.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—Market dull. Lemons lower. Several parcels grapes received by Lisbon steamer; quality and condition show an improvement to those of last year. Some green and black sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, went at prices in character with quality. No inquiry for nuts.

**DRY FRUIT.**—Currants have been neglected during the week. Valentias continue to attract attention of buyers; price has fallen to 43s; the market is not well supplied, but further arrivals may be looked for next week. New muscatels have been received, and sell slowly at from 65s to 100s.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.**—The market continues quite firm, with full average amount of business.

FLAX very firm.

HEMP.—Market firm; buyers at the quotations.

**COTTON.**—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 3rd September, to Thursday, 9th, inclusive:—1,800 bales Surat at 4 1/2 d to 5 1/2 d for ordinary seedy to good fair; 300 bales Madras at 5 1/2 d for good fair Tinnevely. The market continues very firm, and a fair business has been done at fully last week's prices.

**TOBACCO.**—Demand has slightly improved for good and fine sorts, but purchases nevertheless have been confined to small lots for immediate consumption. An average amount of business is not anticipated, until sampling of the late importations has made some progress.

**METALS.**—The general metal market has rather an improved appearance. Copper—The demand for manufactured, even at the reduced price, is only moderate, but a better demand has existed for foreign. Iron—There is a decided improvement in the demand for this metal, and Welsh makers are obtaining rather more money. Scotch pig has been flat, and mixed numbers worth 54s. Tin—A fair business has been doing in tin at 114 for Straits, and 115 1/2 10s for Banca, cash prices. Spelter has been more active, and 24 1/2 has been paid in several cases the last few days. Lead is steady. Tin plates flat.

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

	s	d
Town tallow	53	6
Fat by ditto	2	9 1/2
Melted Russian	52	0
Melted stuff	35	6
Rough ditto	21	0
Greaves	15	0
Good dregs	7	0

**PROVISIONS.**

A good demand for all descriptions of Irish butter at full rates. The supply of Friesland smaller to-day, market dull, 118s to 120s. Bacon a shilling or two cheaper; a fair amount of business doing. Lard inquired for; stock very small; 74s f.o.b. made for Waterford.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.**

	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1856	14448	11330	985	712
1857	21641	11029	1682	724
1858	36770	11399	2072	1521

**ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK**

Irish butter	15509
Foreign ditto	8908
Bale bacon	1150

**METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.**

**MONDAY, Sept. 6.**—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,673 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 11,404; in 1856, 7,805; in 1855, 7,873; in 1854, 10,105; in 1853, 10,787; and in 1852, 10,612 head.

From our own grazing districts a fair supply of beasts came fresh to hand but the condition of the stock was by no means first-rate. The primest Scots, Shorthorns, &c., were in moderate request, at barely stationary prices, the highest quotation being 4s 10d per 8 lbs; otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in value compared with Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The show of English sheep was moderate, of foreign extensive, and nearly 1,500 head came to hand from Ireland. The condition of most breeds were inferior. Prime Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at full quotations; but the heavy sheep were 2d per 8 lbs lower than on this day se'night. There was scarcely any inquiry for lambs, and our quotations must be considered almost nominal. The lamb season is now just closing. For calves—the supply of which was good—we had a heavy demand, at 4d per 8 lbs less money compared with Thursday last.

	Sept. 8, 1858.	Sept. 7, 1857.	Sept. 6, 1858.
Beasts .....	4650	5912	6523
Sheep and Lambs ..	23050	24040	26900
Calves .....	230	215	280
Pigs .....	280	310	740

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—A fair average time-of-year supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, but the general quality of the stock was inferior. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. Prime sheep were scarce, and in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. Lambs are now nearly out of season, consequently their prices were very uncertain. Although the show of calves was only moderate, the veal trade was rather heavy, on former terms; the top price was 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	
Inferior beasts .....	3	0	3	4	Southdown wethers ...	4	8	4	10
Second quality .....	3	6	3	10	Large coarse calves ...	3	8	4	2
Prime large oxen .....	4	0	4	6	Prime small ditto .....	4	4	4	8
Prime Scots, &c. ....	4	8	4	10	Large hogs .....	3	2	4	0
Inferior sheep .....	3	2	3	4	Small porkers .....	4	2	4	4
Second quality .....	3	6	3	10	Suckling calves .....	15	0	23	0
Prime coarse-wooled do.	4	0	4	6	Quarter old pigs .....	19	0	25	0

Lamb, 4s 0d to 3s 0d.  
Total supply—Beasts, 1,200; sheep and lambs, 9,500; calves, 400; pigs, 500.  
Foreign supply—Beasts, 310; sheep and lambs, 1,500; calves, 250.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—We continue to have a steady demand for prime beef, mutton, and veal, at very full prices. In other kinds of meat only a moderate business is doing at barely late rates.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The supplies of meat on sale to-day were on the increase, and the trade generally ruled less active, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

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

Lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 8d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 6.—The reports of the new growth continue in every respect satisfactory. In some of the districts picking has partially commenced, and will be general during the present week. About 500 pockets of the new growth have arrived at market, a portion of which have been sold at prices ranging from 60s to 63s for Sussex, and from 66s to 75s for Kents, but the currency is not sufficiently settled to give any extent to the trade. Duty, 260,000l to 270,000l.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—Fully 2,000 pockets of new hops have arrived. As yet prices are unsettled in yearlings, and in old hops very little doing.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 6.—These markets continue to be extensively supplied with potatoes, in excellent condition. Although a large business is doing in them, prices rule low. Regents are selling at 75s to 95s; Shaws, 55s to 75s; and inferior qualities, 44s to 55s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 9.—The supplies of home produce continue liberal at this market, but of foreign the imports are still trifling. The accounts from the country respecting the crops are good, and there is a fair prospect of good samples generally, if the disease does not make further progress. There is fair demand, at steady rates as follows:—York Regents, 50s to 80s; Shaws, 50s to 65s; middlings, 35s to 45s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3l to 4l 10s; clover ditto, 4l to 5l 10s; and straw, 1l 10s to 1l 14s per load. A moderate supply and a fair demand.  
CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 3l 3s to 4l 10s; clover ditto, 4l to 5l 8s; and straw, 1l 10s to 1l 15s per load. Trade steady.  
WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 3l to 4l 10s; clover do., 4l to 5l 10s; and straw, 1l 10s to 1l 14s per load. Trade firm.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Earsdon Hartley 15s 3d—Hasting's Hartley 15s 9d—Walker Primrose 12s 6d—Wylam 14s. Wall's-end:—Bell 15s 3d—Belmont 15s 3d—Haswell 18s—Kepier Grange 16s 9d—Russell's Hetton 16s 6d—Shincliffe 16s—Cassop 17s—Heugh Hall 16s 6d—South Kelloe 17s—Nixon's Merthyr 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 31; sold, 23.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—Davison's West Hartley 16s—Holywell 14s 3d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Tanfield Moor Bures 13s 3d—Wylam 14s. Wall's-end:—Riddell 15s 9d—Eden Main 16s—Bell 15s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 16s 9s—Haswell 18s—Hetton 18s—Kepier Grange 17s—Lambton 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 16s 6d—South Hetton 17s 9d—Shincliffe 16s 3d—Cassop 16s 9d—Heugh Hall 16s 3d—Tees 18s. Nixon's Merthyr 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 57; sold, 49.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—Holywell 14s—Byas's Bebside Hartley 16s—Eden Main 16s—Davison's Hartley 16s—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Lambert's West Hartley 16s. Wall's-end:—Riddell 15s 9d—Gosforth 15s 9d—Hetton 18s—Kepier Grange 17s—South Hetton 17s 9d—Tees 18s—Walker Primrose 12s 6d. Ships at market, 91.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—Market steady, but inactive. Fair demand for flour at last quotations. Fine qualities scarce. Wheat quiet. Egyptian beans realising 38s. Indian corn in moderate inquiry. Egyptian, 32s 6d; Ibraila, 32s 9d. Oatmeal neglected, and rather cheaper. Barley without buyers.

METALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The demand for manufactured iron is by no means active, but prices continue with little or no alteration. The business in Scotch pig iron during the past week has been limited, but prices have been fairly maintained. The reduction in the price of copper, noted last week, has, so far, had little effect in creating demand. For lead there has been more inquiry, and the market has somewhat advanced. Tin plates are very quiet.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Sidden, Millbank street, Westminster, contractor for public works.  
W. Jackson, Worcester and Great Malvern, fishmonger.  
J. Brown, Alcester, Warwick, seed merchant.  
J. W. Hedley, South Shields, plumber.  
D. Syme and R. Middlemas, Glasgow, fruiterers.  
W. Maitland, Aberdeen, merchant tailor.  
A. Allan, Glasgow, cabinet maker.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

A. A. Nevins, merchant, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Collinson, builder, South Molton lane, Brook street, Oxford street.  
T. Moore, innkeeper, South Shore, Blackpool, Lancashire.  
J. Hundy, timber merchant, Birmingham.  
G. W. Gray, builder, Nottingham.  
J. F. Harper, ironmonger, Dudley, Worcestershire.  
H. Spencer and H. B. Clay, shoe makers, Birmingham.  
G. N. Coulson, butcher, Lincoln.  
J. Sheard, corn factor, Huddersfield.  
G. H. Mitchelmore, builder and licensed victualler.  
W. Griffin, manufacturing stationer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. McDougall, leather factor, Glasgow.  
W. Forbes, Kingsburgh, Isle of Skye, and now of Glasgow.  
A. Hay, grocer, Overgate, Dundee.  
J. Steel, hosier, Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst, at Chancellor house, Tunbridge wells, the Marchioness of Abercorn, of a son.  
On the 1st inst, at Wentworth Woodhouse, the Countess Fitzwilliam, of a daughter.  
On the 3d inst, at 8 South Audley street, Lady Burghersh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d inst, at St Peter's, Pimlico, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Hon. Gustavus R. Hamilton Russell, only son of Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, to Lady Katharine Frances Scott, third daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Eldon.  
On the 1st inst, at Cotton lodge, near Aberdeen, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, Old Aberdeen, Paul Gerhard Oncken, Esq., merchant, Hamburg, son of the Rev. J. G. Oncken, Hamburg, to Julia, eldest daughter of John Stewart, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 26th Aug., at his residence, on the Lake of Buttermere, Cumberland, Major-General Richard Benson, C.B., in the 74th year of his age.  
On the 1st inst, at Maisons Lafitte, near Paris, Marie Josephine Auger, widow of the late Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, M.P., of Craigdarroch and Orroland.  
On the 1st inst, at Edinburgh, Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the late Francis, Earl of Seaford.  
On the 4th inst, at No. 9 Seamore place, Mayfair, Lady Isabel Anne Dashwood, widow of the late Francis Dashwood Esq., of Hall place, Bexley, Kent.  
On the 8th inst, at Brighton, Joshua J. Whitting, Esq., of Pilton and Haldon, Moreton Bay, Australia, and late of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, son of the late Captain William Whitting, of the 74th Highlanders.  
On the 9th inst., at Greenwich, Lissie Jane, third daughter of George Brockelbank, Esq.

Commercial letters to the 15th of July from Melbourne state that the total shipments of gold for the year had amounted to 1,277,568 ounces. The arrivals from the interior were 1,177,500 ounces, against 1,193,763 ounces in the previous year.

A Royal Portuguese decree has been issued, prolonging for three years the import duty upon honey, treacle, and molasses of foreign production and entered at the custom-house of Funchal in the island of Madeira.

Letters from Quebec to the 28th ult., state that the timber trade remained in about the same state as previously noted. The current rates for freights were 24s to 24s 6d for large vessels and 26s for small vessels to Liverpool; 22s 6d for the Clyde; and 85s to 87s for London. At Montreal a slight improvement was perceptible in the timber market.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deals, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Ashes duty free table with columns s, d, s, d and items like First sort Pot, U.S. p.cwt, Montreal, First sort Pearl, U.S., Montreal.

Cocoa duty 1d per lb table with columns s, d, s, d and items like West India, Guayaquil, Brazil.

Coffee duty 3d per lb table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Jamaica, good middling, to fine, fine ord to mid.

Java, Sumatra and Padang, Malabar and Mysore, St Domingo, Brazil, washed, good and fine ord, common to real ord, Costa Rica, Havana and Cuba, Porto Rico & La Guayra.

Cotton duty free table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Surat, Bengal, Madras, Pernam, Bowed Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, St Domingo.

Drugs and Dyes duty free table with columns s, d, s, d and items like COCHINEAL, Tenerrife, Mexican, Lac Dye, TURMERIC, Bengal, Madras, China, TERRA JAPONICA, Gambier, Dyewoods duty free, BRAZIL WOOD, FRUSTIC, Cuba, Jamaica, Savanilla, LOGWOOD, Campeachy, Jamaica, NICARAGUA WOOD, RED SAUNDERS, SPAN WOOD.

Fruit—Almonds table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, new, old, Barbary sweet, in bond, Bitter, Currants, duty 10s per cwt, Zante and Cephal, new, old, Patras, new, Figs, duty 15s per cwt, Turkey, new, p.cwt d p, Spanish, Plums, duty 15s per cwt, French, in p.cwt d p, Imperial carton, new, Prunes, duty 7s new d p, Raisins, duty 10s per cwt, Denia, new, p.cwt d p, Valentia, new, Smyrna, black, red and Eleme, new, Sultana, new, Muscatel, Oranges, duty paid, St Michael, Fayal, Lisbon & St Ues, Madeira, Seville sour.

Lemons table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Messina, Lisbon, Malaga, Naples, W I Pine apples, Dutch Melons, Denia, Flax duty free, Riga, S F W C M per ton, St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head, Friesland, Hemp duty free, St P'tsburg, clean, per ton, outshot, half-clean, Riga, Rhine, Manila, East Indian Sann, Java, Coir rope, nnk, fibre.

Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb table with columns s, d, s, d and items like B. A. and M. Vid. dry, Do & R. Grande, salted, Brazil, dry, drysalted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, Australian, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, S America Horse, p hide, German.

Indigo duty free table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Bengal, Oude, Madras, Kurpah, Manila, Leather per lb, Crop hides, do, English Butts, do, Foreign Butts, do, Calf Skins, do, Dressing Hides, Shared, do, Horse Hides, English, do Spanish, per hide, Kips, Petersburg, per lb, do East India.

Metals—Copper table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Sheeting, bolts, &c. lb, Rottens, Old, Tough cake, p ton, Tile, Iron, per ton, Bars, &c., British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig, No. 1, Wales, Bars, &c., Rails, Fig, No 1, Clyde, Swedish, Lead, per ton—Eng. pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, STEEL, Swedish in kegs, in faggots, SPELTEN, for, per ton, Tin, duty free, English blocks, p ton, bars in barrels, Refined, Banca, in bond, Straits, do, Tin Plates, per box, Charcoal, I C., Coke, I C., Molasses duty British and For, s, d, British best, d. p. p.cwt, Patent, B. P. West Indies, Oils—Fish, Seal pale, p 252 gal d.p, yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Gallipoli, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, Cocoa-nut, Rapeseed, pale (foreign), Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morshank, Do cake (English) p ton, Do Foreign, Rape do, Provisions—All articles duty paid, Butter—Waterford p.cwt, Carlow, Cork 3-5s, Limerick, Friesland fresh, Kiel and Holstein, Leer, Bacon, singed—Waterf, Limerick, Hams—Westphalia, Land—Waterford & Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b, Beef—Amer. & Can. p.c, Cheese—Edam, Gouda, Cantef, American, Rice duty 4 1/2 per cwt, Carolina, Bengal, yellow & white, Madras, Java and Manila, Sago duty 4 1/2 per cwt, Pearl, Saltpetre, Bengal, p.cwt, English, redden, Nitrate of Soda.

Seeds table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Caraway, new, per cwt, Canary, per cwt, Clover, red, per cwt, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign, per cwt, English, Mustard, br, p bush, white, Rape, per last of 10 qrs, Silk duty free, Surdiah, Cossimbuzar, Gonatea, Comercolly, Bealch, &c., China, Taisam, Captan, Thrown, Raws—White Novi, Fossombroz, Bologna, Royals, Trento, Milan, ORGANIZES, Piedmont, 22-24, Do 24-28, Milan & Bergam, 18-22, Do, Do, 22-26, Do, 28-32, TRAMS—Milan, 22-24, Do, 24-28, Do, 28-36, BRITISH—Short reel, Long do, Demirdach, Patent do, PERSIANS, in bond—PEPPER, duty 6d, Malabar, Eastern, White, PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt, mid and good, CINNAMON, duty 2d p lb, Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, Malabar & Tellichery, CASIA LIGNEA, duty 9s 4d, Cloves, duty 2d, Amboyna and Ben-coulen, Bourbon and Zanzibar, GINGER, duty B.P. 5s per cwt, East India com. p.cwt, Calcutt., African, MACE, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb, NUTMEGS, duty 1s. per b, Spirits Rum dy B.P. 8-23 gal. For 15s, Jamaica, per gal., bond, 15 to 25 O.P., 30 to 35, fine marks, Demerara, proof, Leeward Island, East India, Foreign, Brandy, duty 15s p gal, 1850, 1851, 1855, 1856, Geneva, common, Fine, Corn spirits, pt duty paid, Do. f.o.b. Exportation, Malt spirits, duty paid, Sugar—duty, Refined, 18s 4d, white, clayed, 16s; brown clayed, 13-14d; not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, 5s 0d per cwt., Britis-plantation, yellow, brown, Mauritius, yellow, brown, Bengal, crys. good yellow, and white, Renares, grey & white, Date, yellow and grey, ord to fine brown, Penang, grey and white, brown and yellow, Madras, grey yelk & white, brown and soft yellow, Siam and China white, brown and yellow, Manila, clayed, muscovado, Java, grey and white, brown and yellow, Havana, white, brown and yellow, Bahia, grey and white, brown, Pernam & Paraiba, white, brown and yellow, For. Mus. lowtine grey, brown, REFINED—For consumption, 8 to 10 lb loaves, 12 to 14 lb loaves, Tilters, 22 to 24 lb, Lumps, 45 lb, Wet crushed, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, For export, free on board, Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do.

SUGAR—Ref. continued table with columns s, d, s, d and items like Tilters, 22 to 28 lb, Lumps, 40 to 45 lb, Crushed, Bastards, Treacle, Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, Superfine crushed, No. 1, crushed, No. 2 and 3, Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp, 8 to 10 lb loaves, Crushed, 1, Tallow—Duty B. P. 1d, For 1s 6d p.cwt, N. Amer. melted, p.cwt, St Petersburg, 1st Y C, N. S. Wales, Tar—Stockholm, p brl., Archangel, Tea duty 1s 5d per lb, Congou, ord. to low, bd, good ord. to mid, ra. str. a. d str. bk. lf, fine and Pekoe kinds, Souchong, Pekoe, flowery, Orange, Scented, Scented Caper, Oolong, Hyson, mid to fine, Young Hyson, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Gunpowder, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Imperial, Timber, Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load, Dantzic and Memel fir, Riga fir, Swedish fir, Canada red pine, yellow pine, large, small, N. Brunswick do, large, Quebec oak, Baltic oak, African oak duty free, Indian teake duty free, Wainscot logs 18ft each, Deals, duty foreign 10, B. P. 2s per load, Norway, Petersbg stand 8, Swedish, Russian, Finland, Canada lat pine, 2nd, Dantzic deck, each, Staves duty free, Baltic, per mile, Quebec, Tobacco duty 3s per lb, Maryland, per lb, bond, Virginia leaf, strip, Kentucky leaf, strip, Negrohead, duty 9s, Columbian leaf, Havana, cigars, bd duty 9s, Turpentine, Rough, per cwt, Eng. Spirits, without cks, Foreign do, with casks 37d lb, Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb, Fleeces So. Down logs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S Down ewes & wthrs, Leicester do, Sorts—Clothing, picklock, Prime and picklock, Choice, Super, Combing—Wettr mat, Picklock, Common, Hog matching, Picklock matching, Super, FOREIGN—Duty free—Per lb, German, 1st & 2d Elect, Saxon, prima, secunda, and, Prussian, tertiary, COLONIAL—Sydney—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Slite and skin, Port Phillip—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, S. Australian—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, V. D. Land—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Cape G. Hope—Fleeces, Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Wine duty 5s 6d and 5 per cent. per gal, Port, Claret, Sherry, buttr, Madeira.



**STATEMENT**

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the first 36 weeks of 1857-8, showing the Stock on Sept. 4 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.  
Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

**East and West Indian Produce, &c.**

	SUGAR.					
	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stocks.	
	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
British Plantation.	63047	86294	45249	77104	24391	26650
West India.....	32547	15400	34845	19037	7193	10164
East India.....	31261	24265	28304	22553	8556	7120
Mauritius.....	...	...	28516	40252	...	...
Foreign.....	126855	125869	136914	158946	49140	43944
	Exported.					
	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
Cheriton, Siam, and Manilla	6726	6176	2563	1490	1327	4386
Cuba or Havana.....	23845	33920	1181	2964	17132	17842
Porto Rico.....	4338	12145	13	35	2533	5243
Brazil.....	5020	4752	152	676	3378	4057
	39929	56983	3909	5165	24370	31528

**PRICE OF SUGARS.**

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.  
From British Possessions in America..... 28 3/4 per cwt  
" " Mauritius..... 26 5/8  
" " East Indies.....  
The average price of the above is..... 28 1/4

**MOLASSES AND MELADO.**

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock
West India.....	8955   9690	2795   6216	6478   9960

**RUM.**

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consumpt.		Stock.	
	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals
West India...	2199735	2712000	1174455	1131390	342795	1069515	1836386	2061225
East India...	318195	206415	207270	224190	22005	12193	229230	212760
Foreign.....	132210	184685	152055	125055	2970	1125	106785	163845
Vatted.....	1298970	1332585	1020690	1046115	50895	68760	138240	204795
	3949110	4435745	2554470	2526750	1018665	1151595	2321640	2642625

**COCOA-CWTS.**

	1857 cwt	1858 cwt	1857 cwt	1858 cwt	1857 cwt	1858 cwt
B. Plantation	28893	34016	3640	4894	21103	15699
Foreign.....	3296	15746	3478	7261	4492	2678
	38189	49762	7118	12155	25595	18377

**COFFEE-CWTS.**

	1857 cwt	1858 cwt	1857 cwt	1858 cwt	1857 cwt	1858 cwt
B. Plantation	21248	21190	3026	2804	10652	10134
Ceylon.....	120978	221615	33188	67158	112677	120816
Total B.P.	142226	242805	36214	69692	123229	130950
Mocha.....	21891	24060	2681	2177	18207	14443
Foreign E. I.	18366	20046	1388	1455	14935	13314
Malabar.....	22	...	...	...	187	...
St. Domingo	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hav. & P. Rico	1003	511	91	61	1983	1089
Br. & C. Rica	51255	51589	12948	33175	30831	32101
African.....	1308	614	160	429	95	652
Total Frgn	93945	96720	17268	37277	66341	60738
Grand Total	236071	339525	53482	107239	139670	191688

**PEPPER.**

	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
White.....	170	129	5	8	164	178
Black.....	1033	2048	783	572	985	1016
NUTMEGS.	1522	1797	859	943	971	985
Do. Wild	63	45	42	52	25	48
CAS. LIG.	3706	2150	8484	711	1358	800
CINNAMON	5986	6151	3929	4077	1533	1199
PIMENTO...	17653	27825	8771	13912	2610	4525

**Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.**

	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
COCHINEAL	serons 9207	serons 6361	...	...	serons 11441	serons 10419
LAC DYE...	chests 2829	chests 4153	...	...	chests 4241	chests 3374
LOGWOOD	tons 4485	tons 5072	...	...	tons 2825	tons 3929
FUSTIC....	tons 1323	tons 1593	...	...	tons 1588	tons 1567
INDIGO.	chests 20818	chests 19655	...	...	chests 18729	chests 15124
Spanish....	serons 3431	serons 6033	...	...	serons 2746	serons 3534

**SALTPETRE.**

	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
Nitrate of Potass..	11237	7159	...	...	8282	9838
Nitrate of Soda....	2785	3817	...	...	3696	4164

**COTTON**

	1857 bales	1858 bales	1857 bales	1858 bales	1857 bales	1858 bales
American..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil..	112	314	...	...	...	...
East India..	76310	48720	...	...	85468	63277
Liverpool, all kinds....	1745117	1842515	213380	170330	1467060	1450550
Total.....	1821739	1891530	213380	170330	1552529	1514150

**The Railway Monitor.**

**RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.**

	Date due.	Already paid.	Call.	Number of Shares.	Total.
Copiapu Extension.....	15	5	1 0 0	...	Not known
East Lancashire, Blackburn Purchase, £5.....	27	dep.	1 0 0	53,805	53,805
Grand Trunk of Canada, 7 per cent. deb., 1862, issued at 20 discount....	20	20	20 0 0	...	Not known
Killarney Junction.....	1	10	1 0 0	15,000	15,000
Lancashire and Yorkshire, Blackburn Purchase, £5.....	30	dep.	1 0 0	53,805	53,805
London, Brighton, and South Coast, £5, 4 1/2 p. c. pref.....	1	dep.	1 0 0	130,000	130,000
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Redeem., £100 pref.....	8	dep.	1 0 0	63,830	63,830
Monkland, New.....	1	5	2 10 0	6,800	17,000
Scinde, 1st issue.....	27	15	5 0 0	25,000	125,000
South Devon, additional shares, £10	2	7	2 0 0	10,000	20,000
Taff Vale, £10.....	1	7	1 0 0	5,000	5,000
Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway.....	6	1	2 10 0	22,500	55,250
Lombardo-Venetian.....	1 to 15	6	2 0 0	312,500	625,000
Danube and Black Sea.....	1	5	5 0 0	2,000	10,000
Ceylon.....	28	2	1 0 0	40,000	40,000
Total.....					1,196,630

**EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.**

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBAN.—The first sod of the Melbourne and Suburban Railway was turned on the 1st of July, by the Governor.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—The report of the directors of this company states that the total capital expenditure amounted to 4,741,641l. The revenue for passengers in the past half-year amounted to 48,100l. and for the corresponding half of 1857 to 50,575l., showing a decrease of 2,465l. The receipts for goods and minerals amounted to 114,902l., against 116,543l. at the corresponding period of 1857, showing a decrease of 1,641l. The working expenses amount to 67,710l., being fully 2,000l. less than those of the corresponding period of 1857, while the per centage of the receipts is 39 1/2 as contrasted with 40.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—The receipts of this company, including the Stourbridge Extension and Stratford-upon-Avon Canals, for the fortnight ending August 29, were 8,968l., while those for the corresponding fortnight of 1857 amounted to 9,856l., and the expenditure to 3,404l., being at the rate of 37.96 per cent., while that for the corresponding fortnight of 1857 amounted to 4,174l., or 42.35 per cent.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The directors of this company intend to propose a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st of July last at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock. The dividend for the corresponding period of 1857 was at the same rate.

RAILWAY FARES AND COMPETITION.—A meeting of directors and other representatives of railway companies was held on Thursday at the Euston Hotel, Mr H. S. Thompson, chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company, in the chair. The Chairman stated that he had received assents to the resolutions passed at the last meeting, from 18 companies, representing an amount of capital exceeding 150,000,000l. The following resolutions were then moved:—"1. That the rates and fares on the several railways of the kingdom should be so fixed as to realise the largest amount of net profits, due regard being had to the interests of the public." Carried (one company dissenting). "2. That where any two or more companies interested in any particular traffic fail to agree among themselves as to the rates and fares to be charged, the points in dispute shall be referred to arbitration." Carried (four companies dissenting). "3. That where two or more routes exist between any two points, the rates, fares, and charges between such points shall be equal." Carried (nine companies not voting). "4. That this meeting strongly recommends the settlement of all differences between railway companies by arbitration, instead of by recourse to law or to excessive and ruinous competition, and that powers be sought for from Parliament in the ensuing session to enable any two or more railway companies to settle all disputes by arbitration." This resolution was carried unanimously.

**RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.**

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—The railway market was rather buoyant in the earlier part of the day, and most of the principal stocks experienced a slight advance. Towards the close, however, there was a relapse, and the final quotations were in some cases below those of Saturday. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada declined, the traffic return again proving unfavourable; Grand Trunk, and some of the smaller Indian guaranteed lines, were likewise heavy. French shares were firmer. Mines were in better demand, and in some cases higher.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.—The railway market has shown increased buoyancy, especially towards the close, and most of the leading descriptions left off at an advance. At 4 o'clock London and North-Western, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire had improved 1/2 per cent., and Great Western, South Eastern, and York and North Midland 1/4 to 1/2. Sheffield relapsed about 1/2 per cent. lower than yesterday. In colonial descriptions, Grand Trunk of Canada were firmer. French shares generally improved. Mines were dull, and show no change of importance.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—The railway market has been inactive but firm. The closing quotations at 4 o'clock show an advance of about 1/4 per cent. in Midland and North-Eastern stocks, Caledonian, and Eastern Counties, and of 1/4 to 1/2 in North British and South-Eastern. London and North-Western and Great Western were, on the other hand, heavy. Lancashire and Yorkshire receded about a 1/4 lower than yesterday. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada and East Indian were firmer. French shares were steady. Mines and joint stock banks were dull, and show little change.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—The transactions in railway shares during the day have been limited, but the general tendency was favourable. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada advanced; most of the Indian guaranteed lines were likewise higher. French shares were steady. Mines were in greater demand, but show no change of importance.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—In the railway share market the transactions have been very limited, but prices generally show a slight decline, most of the leading lines being about 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. lower. The foreign and colonial lines are at steady rates.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.				Name of Company.				Name of Company.			
No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	London.	No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	London.	No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	London.
			T. F.				T. F.				T. F.
64543	124	10	Ambergate, &c.	6	6			Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.
85500	274	274	Birmingham & Stour Valley	8				60872	25	10	— York, H. and S. purcha
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire and					58500	20	20	North Staffordshire
			Cheshire Junction	66				Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvern,
			Blackburn	12							6 per cent.
25	25		Blith and Tyne	33				17819	8	8	Scottish Central, New Pref
25	25		Bristol and Exeter	92				Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	83							guaranteed 6 per cent.
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	35	34						— 7 per cent. Pref. Stock.
3801	50	50	Cork and Brandon					Stock	100	100	— 3 per cent. Pref. Stock.
15300	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction					20000	10	10	South Devon, Annuities 10s
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	16	15			Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4 per cent. pref.
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	59	60			20654	20	20	S. Yorkshire, 4 pr et guar.
Stock	100	100	— class B	30							
3554	25	8	— New Atlantic E. U. Third								
28000	25	25	East Kent	15							
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	92				60000	10	10	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	65	65			42500	5	5	Antwerp and Rotterdam
Stock	100	100	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	26	26			100000	20	15	Belgian Eastern Junction
Stock	100	100	— Great Northern					500000	200	200	Dutch Rhienish
			— A stock	79				Stock	100	100	Eastern of France
			— B stock	130				75000	20	10	East Indian
Stock	100	100	— C stock	130				100000	20	20	— E shares.
Stock	100	100	— D stock	130				100000	20	20	Gt Indian Peninsula, guar
Stock	100	100	— E stock	130				Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada
Stock	100	100	— F stock	130				100000	20	20	Gt Luxembourg Constituted
Stock	100	100	— G stock	130							Shares
Stock	100	100	— H stock	130				113312	4	4	— Obligations
Stock	100	100	— I stock	130				25000	20	20	Madras, guar. 4 per cent.
Stock	100	100	— J stock	130				26595	20	20	Namur & Liege
Stock	100	100	— K stock	130				40000	16	16	Northern of France
Stock	100	100	— L stock	130				577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, and Mediterr.
Stock	100	100	— M stock	130				300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans
Stock	100	100	— N stock	130				40000	20	20	Royal Danish
Stock	100	100	— O stock	130				83334	5	5	Royal Swedish
Stock	100	100	— P stock	130				31000	10	10	Sambre and Meuse
Stock	100	100	— Q stock	130				26787	8	8	— 5 per cent. Pref.
Stock	100	100	— R stock	130				300000	20	20	West Flanders
Stock	100	100	— S stock	130							Western & N.-W. of France
Stock	100	100	— T stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— U stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— V stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— W stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— X stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— Y stock	130							
Stock	100	100	— Z stock	130							

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per half-year.		Name of Railways.	Week ending.	RECEIPTS				Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in	
			per half-year.				Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1857		1858	1857
			Second half 1857.	First half 1858.									
£ 800,000	767,018	11,860	2 10 0	1 5 0	Belfast and Ballymena	Sept. 4	862 6 11	495 0 3	1357 7 2	1295	21	65	65
3,150,000	2,504,996	75,879	1 15 0	1 0 0	Birkenhd, Lancash., and Cheshire	Aug. 22	1653 0 0	1324 0 0	2977 0 0	3241	90	33	33
4,297,600	3,687,359	31,249	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bristol and Exeter	Sept. 5	5683 0 1	1941 18 9	7614 18 10	7584	64	118	117
8,859,400	8,410,962	42,479	2 10 0	1 15 0	Caledonian	Sept. 5	6622 16 6	7247 4 10	13870 0 4	14678	69	199	191
4,339,332	4,343,962	46,212			Chester and Holyhead	Sept. 5	5252 0 0	2317 0 0	7569 0 0	7453	81	94	94
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	2 5 0	2 5 0	Dublin and Drogheda	Aug. 28	1272 2 5	455 8 5	1727 10 10	1683	27	63	63
670,000	495,265	82,544	4 5 0		Dublin and Kingstown	Aug. 28			1443 0 7	1481	58	40	40
530,000	912,172	26,829	1 0 0	1 0 0	Dublin and Wicklow	Sept. 5	489 7 8	189 17 7	679 5 3	686	42	16	16
855,600	807,981	18,388	2 15 0		Dundee and Arbroath	Sept. 5	473 9 2	669 4 9	1142 13 11	1081	37	31	31
866,599	790,400	25,500	0 10 0		Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	Aug. 29	479 0 0	498 0 0	977 0 0	778	14	68	68
1,706,000	1,643,419	24,169			East Anglian	Sept. 5	1938 9 9	1582 6 2	3520 15 11	3584	45	78	78
3,350,000	3,310,566	42,413	0 5 0		Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	Sept. 5							
20,436,299	17,828,855	35,801	1 12 6	1 3 9	Eastern Counties	Sept. 5	16741 3 0	9496 17 5	26238 0 5	25115	53	489	489
4,237,833	4,029,977	40,701	2 2 6	1 17 6	Do. Eastern Union	Sept. 5							
12,000,000	11,988,692	42,363	2 15 3	3 7 6	Do. Norfolk	Sept. 5							
1,407,440	846,348	15,828	2 5 0		East Lancashire	Aug. 29	3029 0 0	4028 0 0	7057 0 0	7535	63	111	105
4,922,910	4,402,644	21,688	2 10 0	2 10 0	Gt Northern & East Lincolnshire	Sept. 5	4723 2 6	1585 9 10	6308 12 4	6822	31	203	203
23,500,000	23,223,779	49,836	1 0 0		Great North of Scotland	Sept. 5							
14,777,022	13,620,127	47,376	2 2 6	1 17 6	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	Sept. 5							
2,500,000	2,337,773	25,931	4 10 0		Great Western	Sept. 5							
27,354,620	33,449,879	51,700	2 10 0	1 17 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire	Sept. 5							
1,900,933	1,749,771	3,374	1 8 8	1 3 0	Lancaster and Carlisle	Aug. 31							
800,000	592,816	13,094	3 0 0		London & North-Western, &c.	Sept. 5	55583 0 0	28983 0 0	64566 0 0	71808	99	658	647
7,800,000	7,798,931	42,386	3 10 0	2 10 0	London and Blackwall	Sept. 5	1843 2 8	95 14 2	1638 16 10	1575	273	5	5
9,952,742	9,603,406	23,115	2 12 6	2 2 6	London, Tilbury, and South Ex.	Sept. 5	2315 0 0	195 0 0	2510 0 0	2510	83	30	27
9,309,532	8,883,806	51,148	0 10 0		London, Brighton, & South Coast	Sept. 5	16425 0 0	3463 0 0	19887 0 0	18360	103	121	121
20,600,000	20,561,151	36,263	2 10 0	2 2 6	London and South-Western	Sept. 5							
2,996,666	2,420,032	13,672	2 10 0		Manches., Sheff., & Lincolnshire	Sept. 5	4417 16 11	5759 19 9	10177 16 8	11339	59	173	173
854,960	671,902	12,921	4 0 0	3 10 0	Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	Sept. 5							
			2 10 0	2 2 6	Midland Gt Western (Irish)	Sept. 5							
			2 0 0	1 10 0	Monklands	Sept. 5							
			1 5 0	0 16 3	North-Eastern (Berwick)	Sept. 5							
			2 5 0	2 10 0	York	Sept. 5							
					Leeds	Sept. 5							
1,800,000	1,329,027	147,668			North London	Sept. 5							
4,150,000	2,967,552	42,208			Oxford, Worcester and Wolvertn,	Sept. 5							
2,900,000	2,899,256	25,211			Scottish North Eastern	Aug. 28							
1,700,000	1,710,907	34,902	1 15 0	1 15 0	Shrewsbury and Chester	Sept. 5							
1,500,000	1,327,820	44,279	2 6 8	1 8 0	South-Eastern	Aug. 28							
2,983,166	2,181,944	37,821	0 16 6	0 10 0	South Devon	Sept. 5	2958 15 10	635 4 7	3494 0 5	3324	60	58	58
4,964,429	4,443,642	25,777		3 0 0	South Wales	Sept. 5							
2,300,000	2,164,879	20,045	1 15 0	1 5 0	South Yorkshire, Don, & Goole	Sept. 22							
4,500,000	1,184,101	29,602	4 0 0	3 15 0	Taff Vale	Aug. 22							

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

	oz	oz
	s d	s d
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
Africa, West Coast, by packet.....	80	6
Alexandria, via Marseilles, Br. P.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
— French packet, via Marseilles.....	80	6
Algeria, via France (paid).....	80	4
Antigua.....	80	6
Archipelago, E. I., via Marseilles.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
Ascension.....	80	6
Australia, S and W., via Southampton.....	80	9
— via Marseilles.....	80	6
Austria, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Azores, via Portugal.....	80	1
— by Brazil packet.....	80	10
Baden, via France.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	6
Barbadoes.....	80	6
Bavaria, via France.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	6
Belgium (paid).....	80	4
— (unpaid).....	80	6
— via France.....	80	6
Belgrade, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Beyrout, via Belgium.....	80	6
Bombay.....	80	6
Borneo, via Marseilles and India.....	80	9
— via Southampton and India.....	80	6
Brazil.....	80	8
Bremen, via Belgium (closed mail).....	80	6
— via France.....	80	6
Bucharest, via Belgium.....	80	11
— via France.....	80	11
Buenos Ayres.....	80	1
Cadix, via Southampton.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
California and Oregon.....	80	2
— via United States.....	80	2
Cape of Good Hope.....	80	6
Canada, via closed mail.....	80	6
— via Halifax.....	80	6
— United States packet.....	80	1
Candia, via Belgium.....	80	1
Ceylon, via Marseilles.....	80	3
— via Southampton.....	80	6
Chili.....	80	9
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong exp).....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
Constantinople, via Belgium.....	80	1
— via France.....	80	2
— via Marseilles by French packet.....	80	6
— ditto by British packet.....	80	2
Costa Rica.....	80	2
— via United States.....	80	2
Cuba.....	80	6
Curaçoa.....	80	6
Dardanelles, via Belgium.....	80	1
Demerara.....	80	6
Denmark, via Belgium.....	80	10
— via France.....	80	9
Dominica.....	80	6
Ecuador.....	80	6
Egypt, via Marseilles.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	6
France (prepaid).....	80	4
— (unpaid).....	80	8
Gaiatz, via Belgium.....	80	1
— via France.....	80	3
Gibraltar.....	80	6
Greece, by French Mediterranean packet.....	80	11
— or paid to Trieste.....	80	11
— via Belgium.....	80	11
Hamburg, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	6
Hanover, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Havana.....	80	2
— via United States.....	80	2
Heligoland, via Cuxhaven.....	80	6
Holland, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	6
Honduras.....	80	6
King Kong, via Marseilles.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
Ibrazil, via Belgium.....	80	3
— via France.....	80	3
India, via Marseilles, U.S.....	80	9
Ionian Islands, via Ostend.....	80	1
— via France and Austria.....	80	2
— via Liverpool.....	80	6
Jamaica.....	80	6
— via Savanna.....	80	6
Java, via Marseilles and India.....	80	9
— via Southampton and India.....	80	6
Lagos.....	80	8
Lombardy, via France.....	80	9
— via Belgium.....	80	10
Lubeck, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	6
Luxemburg, via France.....	80	6
Madeira.....	80	10
Malta, via Marseilles.....	80	9
— via Southampton.....	80	6
— via Marseilles, by French packet.....	80	9
Mauritius, far as Ceylon, via Marseilles.....	80	9
— ditto, via Southampton.....	80	6
Mexico.....	80	3
Moldavia, via Belgium.....	80	1
— via France and Austria.....	80	2
Monte Video.....	80	1
Naples, via France.....	80	11
New Brunswick, via Halifax.....	80	6
New South Wales.....	80	6
Newfoundland.....	80	6
New Granada.....	80	1

	oz	oz
	s d	s d
Norway, via Belgium.....	80	11
Nova Scotia, via Halifax.....	80	6
— United States packet.....	80	11
Papal States, via France.....	80	11
Peru.....	80	11
Poland, via Belgium.....	80	11
— via France.....	80	11
Portugal, via Southampton.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Prussia, via Belgium.....	80	8
— By Brazil packet.....	80	8
Russia, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Salonica, by French packet, via Marseilles.....	80	6
Sardinia, via France.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	6
St Thomas.....	80	6
St Vincent.....	80	6
Saxony, via Belgium.....	80	8
— via France.....	80	8
Sicily, via France.....	80	11
— via Belgium.....	80	8
Sierra Leone.....	80	6
Silesia.....	80	8
Spain (Cadix and Vigo excepted).....	80	8
— via Southampton.....	80	2
Sweden, via Belgium.....	80	2
— via France.....	80	2
Switzerland, via France.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	10
Tunis, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	80	6
Turkey (Europe), by French packet.....	80	6
— by British packet, via Marseilles.....	80	2
Turk's Island.....	80	6
Tuscany, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	80	9
— via Belgium.....	80	10
United States.....	80	10
Yarna, via Belgium.....	80	1
Venezuela.....	80	1
Vigo, via Southampton.....	80	2
— via France.....	80	8
Wallachia, via Belgium.....	80	6
West Indies, British.....	80	6
West Indies, foreign (Cuba, Havana, and St Thomas excepted).....	80	1
Wartemburg, via France.....	80	6
— via Belgium.....	80	8

IMPORTANT STANDARD BOTANICAL WORK,  
 WITH NATURE-PRINTED PLATES.  
 Complete, price 6s, half-bound, in Imperial Folio,  
 with 51 plates.

THE FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
 AND IRELAND. Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. With full descriptions of the Species and Varieties, by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.; Edited by Dr LINDLEY.

"In the magnificent work written by Mr MOORE, edited by Dr LINDLEY, and illustrated by Mr HENRY BRADBURY, we find the solution to the problem how to make Nature herself paint her own portraits with the most scrupulous fidelity. We have here, on fifty-one large plates, pictures of all our British kinds of Ferns, with their principal variations of form presented to us with precisely the same appearance as would be exhibited if the living species were placed flat upon sheets of white paper. The more tyro may identify in a few minutes any species by simply placing the living leaf side by side with its portrait, which reproduces it in the minutest detail and in its natural dimensions. In turning over the beautiful plates, it is hard to say which is most to be admired—the elegance and delicacy of the objects represented, the almost miraculous fidelity with which they have been produced, or the ingenuity and patience by which such results have been obtained. Not merely the forms, but the delicate veining of the foliage, and the fruit-heaps on the fertile leaves are brought clearly out; the veins, indeed, appear more distinctly than in the real objects, and in this respect are an assistance to the botanist in deciphering, as it were, the Fern itself. Though the Volume on the British Ferns is what the French term an ouvrage de luxe, and, as such, deserves a place in the drawing-room wherever a love of Nature exists, it is not alone valuable for its pictorial merits. The text which accompanies the plates is written by one whose knowledge of the British Ferns is surpassed by none, and whose views on their classification are just and sensible. QUARTERLY REVIEW.

"This magnificent folio is the first-fruits of the Nature-printing process in this country. Those who have made the study of Ferns the recreation of their leisure hours will be delighted with this volume, not only as representing their old favourites in a truly living form, but on account of the great attention given to the representation of varieties, and the appearance of the plants in every stage of their development. Nothing is more puzzling to the young botanist than the varieties of form which the same species of Fern assumes according to locality and other circumstances. These cannot be made evident by descriptions alone; and certainly in no instance has any author ever attempted to illustrate so large a number of varieties of Ferns as are found here. Of the way in which they are Nature-printed in this book, we can safely say they are better done than anything of the kind we have seen before. Such beautiful representations of natural objects deserved good illustrative letter-press, and in the services of Mr Moore and Dr Lindley, Mr Henry Bradbury has enjoyed the aids of competent science. The description of the species, the synonyms, and the general remarks, are more extended than in any work hitherto devoted to the British Ferns. —ATHENÆUM, April 27, 1857.

Bradbury and Evans, 11 Bouverie street.

DR ROWE ON INDIGESTION.  
 Just published, price 2s 6d, the fourteenth edition.  
**ON NERVOUS DISEASES,**  
 Liver and Stomach Complaints, Low Spirits, General Debility, and Diseases of Warm Climates; the Result of Thirty Years' Practice.  
 By G. ROBERT ROWE, M.D.  
 Also, preparing for publication, by the same Author, the second edition,  
**ON DISEASES OF FEMALES,** with Important Notes.  
 London: John Churchill, New Burlington street.

**EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S**  
 DENTIFRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces the gums, sweetens the breath, prevents toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth in a fresh and healthy state. Price 2s and 3s per bottle. Sold by all perfumers and chemists. Wholesale agents, Rimmel, 96 Strand; and Sanger, 150 Oxford street. Manufactory, 125 rue St Martin, Paris.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.  
**CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.**

**CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT** has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.  
 1st. It is a non-conductor.  
 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.  
 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.  
 4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.  
 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.  
**INODOROUS FELT**, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.  
 Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.  
**CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING** for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and **DRY HAIR FELT**, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.  
 Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to **CROGGON and CO**, 2 Dowgate hill, London, and at 2 Goree Piazza, Liverpool.

ON SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES.  
**PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS**  
 OF THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF CURVATURES OF THE SPINE. Third edition, price 8s.

Just published, second edition, price 1s 6d.  
 CASES and OBSERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance, in some of the most unpromising instances of Spinal Deformity; with numerous Engravings.  
 By **SAMUEL HARE, F.R.C.S., &c.**  
 "We unhesitatingly commend this work as a truthful and trustworthy statement of the power of scientific surgery and medicine over some of the most grievous hindrances to human activity and industry."—MEDICAL GAZETTE.  
 "The author has had much success in his plan of treatment, and we are of opinion that the principles on which he acts, in the treatment of these affections, are correct."—LANCET.  
 "Mr Hare may take credit to himself for having effected much good in the treatment of the cases described."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.  
 "Mr Hare is, we think, a sound and successful practitioner."—MEDICAL CIRCULAR.  
 London: John Churchill; and may be had of all booksellers.

**DEAFNESS, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.**

—Dr Watters, 32 Spring garden, Charing cross, London, guarantees to cure deafness in one examination, by a safe and painless treatment, unknown in this country. One thousand cures can be referred to. Hours of consultation 11 till 4 daily. A book this day published, for country patients to cure themselves, sent to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing 6 postage stamps.

**SPECTACLES.—SIGHT AND HEARING.—DEAFNESS.**

—A newly-invented instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the **SOUND MAGNIFIER**, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. Messrs **SOLOMONS** have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from their invention is, that vision becomes preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation, can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance.—39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.**

Price 1s 1/2d and 2s 9d per box.  
 This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tryed efficacy for purifying the blood, and correcting all Disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.  
 Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and in consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 22 Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp, affixed to each box. Sold by all venders of medicine.

## PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

New and Improved Edition, enlarged to 126 pages. Illustrated by 100 Anatomical Coloured Engravings on Steel, just published, price, free by post, One Shilling.

**A MEDICAL WORK ON THE** physical exhaustion and decay of the frame, from the effects of indiscriminate excesses, and the injurious consequences from the use of mercury, with observations on the obligations of marriage, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, who may be consulted as usual (see page 179). Sold by J. Allen, 20 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150 Oxford Street; and Gordon, 146 Leadenhall Street, London.

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum is employed in both sexes to renovate the impaired powers of life. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, impotency, and barrenness, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. Price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one for 38s, which saves 11s. The Concentrated Detergent Essence, for purifying the System from contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula, &c. Its action is purely detergent, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s, and 38s per bottle, also a saving of 11s. Perry's Purifying Specific Pills constitute an effectual remedy in either sex for all cases of gonorrhoea, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box. Sold by Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch Street; Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William Street; Watts, 17 Strand; Sutton, 10 Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Churchyard; J. Sanger, 150 Oxford Street; Hannay, 63 Oxford Street; Butler, 4 Cheap Side; Prout, 229 Strand; and all medicine venders throughout the Kingdom.

**CURTIS ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.—SHILLING EDITION.** Just published, the 77th Thousand, with numerous plates, in a sealed envelope, price 1s, or sent, post-paid, by the Author, for 14 stamps.

**A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE** Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour; being a Medical Review of the various forms and modern treatment of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infections, &c., with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea, and other urethral discharges, by microscopic examination; to which are added, curious and interesting cases, with the Author's recipe of a preventive lotion.

By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London. At home for consultation daily from 10 to 3, and 6 to 8. Sundays, from 10 to 1.

**REVIEWS OF THE WORK.**  
"CURTIS ON MASHOOD.—Shilling Edition.—77th thousand.—This is a truly valuable work, and should be in the hands of young and old. The professional reputation of the author, combined with his twenty years' experience as medical referee in the treatment of nervous debility, &c., fully accounts for the immense circulation which this popular and ably written medical treatise has obtained."—SUNDAY TIMES, 23rd March, 1856.

"CURTIS ON MASHOOD.—It is the duty of all men to study the laws of their body, no less than those of their mind. In the pages of this work will be found golden rules for regulating the one and preserving the other."—MARK LANE EXPRESS, March 31, 1856.

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

Sold, in sealed envelopes, by the author; also by Gilbert, 49 Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63 Oxford Street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Guest, Bull Street, Birmingham; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church Street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle Street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Green Side Street, Edinburgh; Powell, Westmoreland Street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

## A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Patent Office Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie Pharmacien de Paris. Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

**TRIESEMAR,** No. 1, 2, and 3, a Lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, adapted or both sexes.

**TRIESEMAR, No. 1,** is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates. It has restored bodily and sexual strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals, who are now enjoying health and the functions of manhood; disqualifications for marriage are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.

**TRIESEMAR, No. 2,** effectually, in the short space of Three Days, eradicates all traces of Gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, non-retention of the Urine, pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those Disorders which Copalvi and Cubebæ have so long been thought an antidote for.

**TRIESEMAR, No. 3,** is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and secondary symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes; it constitutes a certain cure for Scurvy, Scrofula, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and is a never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

Price 11s, free by post is 8d extra, forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 38s, a saving of 11s; from Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch Street, City; and to be had wholesale and retail in London of Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William Street; and Watts, 17 Strand; Prout, 249 Strand; Hannay, 63 Oxford Street; and Sanger, 150 Oxford Street.

## SISAL CIGARS AT GODERICH'S

CIGAR STORES, 407 Oxford Street, London, near Soho Square. Boxes containing 14 for 1s 9d, post free six stamps extra; 15 boxes containing 103, 12s 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved brands. Orders amounting to 1 sovereign, sent carriage free within the London Farcels Delivery Circuit; amounting to 2 sovereigns, carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom.—The trade supplied.

## PROFESSOR WILALBA FRIKELL.

—Polygraphic Hall, King William Street, Charing Cross.—Two Hours of Illusions.—For One Month only, previous to Professor Frikel's departure on a Provincial Tour. Every Evening, at Eight. Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s; Orchestra Stalls, 3s; Area, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall, and at Mr Mitchell's Royal Library, 31 Old Bond Street.

## QUITE NEW.

## THE HAVELock SAUCE.—THIS

delicious preparation, patronised at all the Clubs and by all the leading gastronomic connoisseurs, is confidently recommended as a condiment superior to any others hitherto in use. As a savoury and wholesome zest for game, fish, poultry, chops, steaks, and cold meat, it is unrivalled, and its flavouring properties for hashes, stews, and made dishes, is pronounced to be the most universally acceptable of any sauce yet manufactured, suitable to all tastes and all climates. A case containing a dozen forwarded on receipt of a post-office order for Ten Shillings, payable to the sole proprietor, EDWARD PALLINER, 17 Catherine Street, Strand, London.

## KNOW THYSELF.—THE SECRET

of discovering the true CHARACTER of INDIVIDUALS from the peculiarities of their HAND-WRITING has long been practised by MARIE COUPELLE with astonishing success. Her startling delineations are both full and detailed, differing from anything hitherto attempted. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, including thirteen penny stamps, to Miss Coupele, 69 Castle Street, Oxford Street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the Mental and Moral Qualities, Talents, Tastes, Affections, Virtues, &c., of the Writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.—"I am pleased with the accurate description you have given of myself."—MISS JONES.

## DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR. WHISKERS, &c. &c.—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CRINOTRIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in Baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in after life. Sold by all chemists price 2s, or will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Coupele, 69 Castle Street, Oxford Street, London.—Testimonials:—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success." DR WALSH.—"I have sold it for eleven years and have never heard a complaint of it." MR SANGER, Chemist.—"My hair is quite restored." E. JAMES, Esq.—"After nine years baldness, its effects are miraculous." W. MAHON.

## AN ACT OF SINCERE GRATITUDE.

—5,000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!!—A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, having been cured of severe Nervousness, Pains in the Head, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Debility, Prostration, and other fearful symptoms, not the least of which was the great mental anguish resulting from the errors occasioned by the fronds of wicked pretenders, adopts this unusual mode of testifying his deep gratitude, by publishing for the benefit of others the means employed for his own marvellous restoration to health and happiness, to which he had long been a stranger. He will therefore send a copy of the remarkable book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps, to prepay postage. Address: Rev. H. R. Travers, M.A., 1 North Cumberland Place, Baywater, Middlesex.

CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted his plan of puffing off their deceptive books.

## AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—

—5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.—George Thomas, Esq., having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of a medical work, containing every information required. Address, G. Thomas, Esq., Craven House, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND

PILLS.—"I, William Cole, of 12 Wood Street, Cheap Side, hereby declare that I have used Holloway's Ointment and Pills, for about a month, for most violent pains in the chest and stomach. These pains were supposed by the medical men of Liverpool to indicate consumption. I was told that nothing could be done for me, and that my case was hopeless. And at last I was obliged to quit the police force at Liverpool, and come to London, when I was admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Even there I obtained no relief whatever, and was ultimately persuaded to try Holloway's medicines. These effected a perfect cure in four weeks. London, 31st July, 1858." Such testimony as this needs no comment. Sold by all medicine venders throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244 Strand, London.

## DINNEFORD'S

## PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

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

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

## A CLEAR COMPLEXION!!!

## GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER

FLOWERS is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance. It will completely remove Tan, Sunburn, Redness, &c., and by its Balsamic and Healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption, and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful.

Sold in bottles, 2s 9d, by all medicine venders and perfumers.

## FLEET STREET.

## A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

## MR HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST.

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

## DR KAHN'S ANATOMICAL

MUSEUM, 3 Tichborne Street, opposite the Haymarket.—Open daily (for gentlemen only). Lectures by Dr Sexton at 4 and 8 o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connection with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide programmes). Admission, 1s.

Dr Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free, direct from the Author, on the receipt of 12 stamps.

## VALUABLE INFORMATION!

GRATIS! A neatly printed book, 100 pages, TEN THOUSAND COPIES of which are being issued GRATUITOUSLY, by the "ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN." The Society presents this important work to the public gratuitously, for the benefit of those who are suffering from any secret disease, debility, nervousness, loss of memory, dimness of sight, drowsiness, indigestion, irritability and general prostration of the system, incapacity for study, business or society, and ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDS IT TO YOUNG MEN.—"Most valuable to those who feel an interest in the subjects treated of, showing sufferers the most certain means of recovering perfect health." MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Enclose two stamps to pre-pay postage, and address Dr W. B. Marston, Anatomical Museum, 47 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London.

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC

PILLS.—Price 1s 14d and 2s 9d per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unselected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

Sold by all medicine venders. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

## WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

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

Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London. Price of a single Truss 16s, 21s, 26s 6d and 31s 6d; Postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; Postage, 1s 8d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

## ELASTIC STOCKINGS KNEE

CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light of texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s each; postage, 6d. WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228 Piccadilly, London.