

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVI.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858.

No. 788

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

Religious Liberty in France.....	1089	The Treaty with China.....	1094
Insurance Amongst the Working		The Cotton Crop of the United States	1095
Class.....	1090	AGRICULTURE.—	
The Political Aspect of the Boyn		Review of the Harvest.....	1096
Hill Inquiry.....	1091	LITERATURE:—	
The Settlement of the Principalities	1092	History of Friedrich the Second...	1097
Canada by "A Canadian".....	1093	Foreign Correspondence.....	1099
Variations in the Bank Rates of Dis-		Correspondence.....	1100
count and their Duration.....	1094	The Revenue.....	1101

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ...	1102	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current.....	1104	State of Corn Trade for the Week	1107
Mails.....	1105	Colonial & Foreign Produce Market	1108
Commercial Epitome.....	1105	Additional Notices.....	1108
Cotton.....	1106	Gazette.....	1109
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1106	Price Current.....	1110
Corn.....	1107	Imports and Exports.....	1111

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market ...	1111	Share List and Traffic Returns	1112
-------------------------------------	------	--------------------------------------	------

The Political Economist.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

THE ordinary opinion that perfect freedom of conscience and of worship prevails in France has long been known to the initiated to be far from accurate. Dissidents of every sort, it is true—Jews, Protestants, and Sceptics—may hold official positions, but may not hold devotional assemblies. Irreligion is tolerated; but irregular religion is not. You need not believe anything; but if you believe amiss you must keep it to yourself—or at least you must not join in worship with your fellow-misbelievers, unless the Mayor or the Prefect give you a special exemption for doing so. It is difficult to believe this of so advanced, civilised and sceptical a country as France; but nevertheless the fact is so. Sundry indications have from time to time appeared, showing how mere a shadow religious liberty in France was, or might at any moment be made. A few years ago it became known that in many parts of the country and notably in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, every possible obstacle was, by the local authorities, thrown in the way of parties who were desirous of conveying land or buildings to Protestant communities or congregations for religious purposes, and that on appeal to the Central Administration no redress or facilities could be obtained. More recently we have seen the Prefect of La Sarthe prohibit the itinerant sale of Bibles in his district; and though this prohibition has been since rescinded (or rather modified) by order of the Minister of the Interior, M. Delangle, such modification was accompanied by the significant hint that the Administration still objected to the sale of the sacred volume by agents of Protestant and Foreign Bible Societies. Later still we are informed that a Protestant congregation in the North-west has been forbidden to meet for divine worship (if not actually dispersed when met), and their chapel closed by gendarmes acting under orders from the provincial authority. If such things become public even through the medium of a press so gagged and intimidated as that of France, it would be unreasonable not to assume that

still worse things are transacted in secrecy and silence, and never reach the public ear at all.

We are, however, desirous to explain to our readers what is the actual law and practice on this subject among our neighbours,—both that the present close and ominous alliance between the Emperor and the Priests, between Bigotry and Despotism—mischievous and inauspicious as it unquestionably is—may not bear more than its fair share of blame in the matter; and also that we may signalise as distinctly as possible the precise mode in which the most clearly and solemnly guaranteed rights and liberties of every French citizen are overridden, and reduced to a nullity and a mockery, by the baneful predominance of the bureaucratic element in that pernicious system of Government.

The Charter of 1830 by its 5th article proclaims, in the most concise and comprehensive terms, universal religious liberty throughout France. It secures to every one "equal liberty of profession and of worship." This article was re-enacted by the Republic in 1848, when it became the 7th article of the new constitution. It has never been abrogated and still continues in full force, as part and parcel of the statute law of the Empire. One would imagine that so explicit and admittedly extant a declaration would suffice to secure to every one the privilege of worshipping God when, where, how, and with whom he will, so long as he offends neither against order, decency, or morals. Far from it, however. Article 5 of the Charter is entirely neutralised by articles 291 and 294 of the Penal Code. Article 291 renders the previous permission of the local authorities necessary to the periodical re-union for any purposes of more than 20 persons; and article 294 forbids any person to allow such assembly in his house or on his premises, without authorisation previously obtained. That is to say,—no building shall be used for divine worship, and no congregation shall assemble for such worship, without permission from the Mayor or Prefect. In plain words, every Protestant chapel, every Protestant congregation, is utterly at the mercy of the nearest Catholic official. Of course the original design of these clauses was to enable the authorities to prevent seditious meetings being held under the cloak of religious exercises; and if the law had never been wrested to any other purposes, complaints would have been few and ineffectual. Unhappily, however, these clauses have been frequently employed to throw difficulties in the way of the most honest Dissenters, and to deprive sincere religionists of their dearest rights and their most cherished privileges;—and this, not under the present Government alone, but under nearly every Government which has existed for the last 22 years. The Courts of Law have been frequently appealed to by the oppressed sectaries, but in nearly every instance they have decided against the appellants. The injured can obtain no redress in France. The police have by law and custom the right to interfere with every action of every man's life; and as no official can be prosecuted by those he has wronged without official permission, the Courts of Law in such cases are a mere mockery.

In 1836, M. Oster, a Protestant Minister, relying on the 5th article of the Charter, opened a congregation at Metz. The municipal authorities forbade the meeting. After two lawsuits and two contradictory decisions, the case was brought before the Court of Cassation. This supreme authority decided against the clergyman, and confirmed the decision of the Court of Metz.

In 1837, a similar case came on at Sceaux. The Mayor forbade the preaching of a Minister named Doine, who was attended by a considerable congregation. The matter was argued at great length, and the Court of Orleans at length decided that articles 291 and 294 were not intended to apply to, and could not be directed against, *religious* meetings. The Court of Cassation, again appealed to, reversed this wise decision, and declared that the two articles of the penal code must override the right guaranteed by the Charter.

In 1843, the parish of Senneville, whose inhabitants had become converts to Protestantism, wished to worship God in a chapel belonging to themselves. The municipal authorities refused permission, surrounded the building by troops to prevent the congregation from assembling therein, and punished the Pastor, for "being the Head of an unauthorised association." In the following year and in the same parish, the Mayor forcibly interfered at the cemetery to prevent the funeral service being performed by a Protestant clergyman over the corpse of a Protestant. The clergyman submitted; but, feeling convinced that the Mayor's proceeding was wholly illegal, applied to the *Conseil d'Etat* for leave to prosecute that official before a Court of Law. *Leave was peremptorily refused.*

In 1847, the Bishop of Soissons demanded the aid of the secular arm to punish and gag some Baptist preachers who were making converts in a portion of his diocese. The preachers were arrested, and condemned, and their congregations cavalierly sent to the right-about. The Superior Courts were appealed to, but *notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Chamber of Deputies* then existing, they confirmed the decisions of the tribunal of Laon.

The Republic of 1848, for a short period, removed the impediments to the free assembling of French citizens for religious worship, by authorising them to meet *unarmed* for any purposes whatever. In July of that year, however, a decree was passed closing all *clubs*; and bigots and bureaucrats were not long in discovering that assemblies, where men *preached as well as prayed*, might, by a forced interpretation, be brought under the operation of this enactment. Accordingly an Evangelical Minister, M. Pilatte, was in that year silenced under the authority of this decree; and the Court of Cassation again confirmed the sentence.

The advent of the Empire closed the strife—by rendering the law explicit, and thus making all resistance thenceforth futile. The Emperor (then only Prince-President) on 25th March, 1852, while confirming the articles which secured perfect and equal liberty of worship to every Frenchman of whatever creed, declared at the same moment that the articles 291 and 294 of the Penal Code, as well as others of a similar character, applied to *all assemblies, for whatever purposes collected*. Henceforth, and at present, it is the indisputable law of France that no building may be used for worship, and no twenty citizens may meet for prayer and praise, without leave first obtained from the Prefect or the Mayor. What has been recently done, therefore, has been legally done—and the boasted freedom of worship in France is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Protestantism there exists only on sufferance. Prayer to God is only by permission—a permission which any over-zealous or ill-conditioned Jack-in-office may refuse.

Such is the real state of the law, and the law is evidently not intended to remain a dead letter. It will be well for the Emperor to ponder seriously before he commits himself to, or allows foolish bigots to involve him in, a policy which not only can bring him no political strength, but, on the contrary, must most gratuitously raise up countless enemies at home, and call down upon him the indignation and wonder of all intelligent and right-minded men in Europe. Religious enthusiasm is the last force which any wise or prudent Potentate would desire to see arrayed against him. History has often shown that people, who will endure political and civil tyranny, rebel when religious oppression is added to make the cup run over. A Church which will not, and a Ruler who dares not, allow peaceable citizens to meet on Sabbath days to worship God after their own fashion, neither can nor ought to look for a long lease of power. And nothing will so surely alienate all English sympathies from Napoleon III. as anything approaching to the persecution of our co-religionists.

INSURANCE AMONGST THE WORKING CLASSES.

FRIENDLY Societies are, as our readers are aware, the Insurance Companies of the poorer classes. The three Annual Reports which have now been put forth by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Great Britain are full of curious and interesting information, throwing as much light on the state of those great masses on which all English society rests, as any series of authentic political facts to which we have access. Few people probably are aware how deeply-rooted the principle of Insurance is amongst even the poorer classes of Great Britain. The Registrar states in one of his Reports, and not without adducing adequate evidence of so striking a fact, that "there are more Friendly Societies for mutual relief in sickness, &c., in England and Wales, than in the whole of the rest of Europe or elsewhere." Between the years 1795 and 1857 no less than 26,000 Friendly Societies have been registered according to law in England and Wales, and no subsidy from the State has been granted to them as has generally been the case on the Continent; and, though so large a number have never existed at any one time in England and Wales,—many of them having been established on insecure principles,—there seems to be no reason to doubt that from 15,000 to 20,000 must be in active existence at the present time. There are certainly upwards of 9,000 such societies which invest a portion of their funds in English and Welsh Savings Banks alone; and recent inquiries show it to be highly probable that at least as many more have chosen other and some of them much less safe modes of investment. The Registrar estimates the whole funds of such societies at not less than 9,000,000*l.*, the number of the members at 2,000,000, giving an average stock of 4*l.* 10s per member, and he estimates the annual sum expended in relief for sickness alone at 1,000,000*l.* Nor is this in all probability anything but a minimum estimate. It worth while to compare the result with the accounts received from continental countries. In France, whose population is about double that of England and Wales, there were at the end of 1856, 426,453 members of Friendly Societies, with funds to the amount of 661,292*l.*, or 1*l.* 16s per member. In Belgium, with a population of about 4½ millions, there are 211 Mutual Aid Societies, about as many as in Bedfordshire,—there are, however, some special Miners' and other Provident Societies largely assisted by Government, as well. In Austria and in Bavaria, perhaps in Germany generally, the principle of union appears to be more grounded on common trades than common localities. In Bavaria, with a population nearly the same as that of Belgium, there are 119 of such societies, not apparently averaging more than 100 members each. In Spain they exist only in Catalonia. In Poland and Italy there seems to be no general institution of the kind.

It is clear, therefore, that the principle of mutual insurance amongst the lower classes has taken root among the English as it has taken root in no other nation. In England there has been no temptation held out by the Government, and scarcely any by generous people in the richer classes to form such associations. Here, again, the difference is remarkable in France. In France the subscriptions of Government and of honorary members, who subscribe only to increase the profit for the poorer members, appear to be more than 20 per cent. of the whole contributions. Among the English Societies it seems there are about 1½ per cent. honorary members. Thus the number of members of Friendly Societies in England is at least eight times as many in proportion to her population as in France, and this without any temptation beyond the natural advantages of mutual aid. It is not as yet possible to compare the English with the Welsh and Scotch Societies, as the Registrar has not yet been able to form any accurate estimate of the number of societies still in existence, but it is already evident that neither in Scotland nor Ireland has this institution taken a much deeper root than on the Continent, while in Wales, on the other hand, as far as we can yet form any judgment, it is quite as popular as in England. During the 63 years from 1793-1855 inclusive, during which 26,000 Friendly Societies were registered in England and Wales, only 700 had been registered in Scotland. Again, it is some slight test of their prevalence to know the number of these societies which deposit any portion of their funds in Savings Banks, because, though this is a very uncertain index to their actual

numbers, it is probably a fair criterion of their relative numbers in the different sections of the kingdom. It will be seen by the following return that the Welsh Societies have the largest credits of this kind in proportion to population, and the Irish the smallest:—

	England.	Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.
Population in 1851 ...	16,700,000 ...	1,000,000 ...	6,500,000 ...	3,000,000
No. of Friendly Societies depositing with Savings Banks in 1856	8,241 ...	488 ...	220 ...	97
The total deposits of these societies in Savings Banks	£1,287,324 ...	£93,782 ...	£11,006 ...	£16,150
Average amount deposited by each society	£156 ...	£192 ...	£50 ...	£166

This result may only indicate, however, that the Welsh Societies are more cautious *how* they invest their money than the English, and, consequently, invest a larger proportion of it in Savings Banks, the safest and best investments easily accessible for small sums. And this leads us to a branch of the subject of great practical importance.

It would seem from the Registrar's last Report that the small Friendly Societies are exceedingly incautions in the investment of their money, placing it at random in any local firm that seems to offer a good rate of interest with reasonable security. Thus, in the published accounts of a bankrupt estate which passed through the Bankruptcy Court in the present year, it was found that no less than 36 Friendly Societies were creditors of this firm, in which they had invested a total amount of 4,085*l*, at an average of about 14*l* for each society. Another large brewer's firm recently bankrupt had 44 such societies amongst their creditors,—and it is found that these unsafe investments of small sums are extremely common. Now the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies have given them many special privileges, especially the right to take precedence of any other creditor in case of the insolvency of any of their own officers having funds of the society in his hands,—but Parliament grants this special protection only on condition that the investments be limited to a certain small and safe class; and this is necessary, since the most terrible losses of the hard-earned savings of the poor have been incurred in this way. And it is necessary that it should be widely known that any losses incurred through unsafe investments, unauthorised by the recent Act, may be recovered from the trustees so investing them. The authorised investments are in Savings Banks, the Public Funds, with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and such other security specially authorised by the rules of the society, *not being* the purchase of house or land (except only of the building wherein the meetings of the society are held), nor shares in any joint stock or other company, nor personal security, except in the case of members of a full year's standing at least, and then only to an amount not exceeding one-half of that member's life assurance in the society. Unsafe investment has been one great cause of failure in these societies,—the funds being so small and the managers so often ignorant of their duties, that any considerable firm in the locality of the society offering an investment has been eagerly closed with.

The second risk, and one of far greater moment, because a danger of *principle* in the constitution of these societies, has been insufficient provision in the outset for the claims to which they become liable as years go on. The principle of insurance no doubt is, that by collecting men into large masses, the sudden pecuniary calamities and responsibilities which would overwhelm any single man may be subdivided till they weigh very lightly on the mass, so that all may be relieved from the *fear* of ruin, and the few who would actually incur it, may be saved from it. But, then, in proportion as these claims are to weigh *lightly* on the whole society, the society must be so formed as to accumulate in its youth a large reserve fund against the time when the full strain of its liabilities begins. If all who joined it were already middle-aged or old men,—already constantly liable to sickness,—the contribution from each would have to be very considerable indeed in order to cover all the responsibilities incurred, and so far the object of the society,—that of lightening the pressure of calamity,—would not be answered nearly as well as if men began to contribute at an earlier period of life. The losses would be divided amongst many, and so *equalised*, indeed, but it is also needful for the money to be saved during the period of youth and health. This accordingly

is the principle with most Friendly Societies. The age of entrance is usually limited to 35. But then the effect of this is that for some 20 or 30 years the annual strain on the society is constantly on the increase, until the *average* age of the members has reached the highest point to which, in a mixed society of new or younger members and members already grown old, it is likely to attain. It is generally found that this point is not reached for 30 years after the formation of the society. Accordingly, for the first 30 years the funds of the society ought to be regularly accumulating. There is, therefore, nothing more false in principle than the rule adopted by the class of Birmingham, Dividend, or Tontine Societies, to which attention is called by the Registrar in his last Report. These societies divide all the reserve fund every year, leaving a balance often not above 2s 6d per member to add to the annual subscriptions of the next year. The consequence is, that there is no provision for increasing liabilities, and of 50 of such societies established in London during the last 20 years, the Registrar found on inquiry only 12 surviving. The dividend principle, if it commences before the *maximum* liabilities of the society are reached and provided for, is essentially unsound.

On the whole, it is a matter for a really national pride to find the principle of insurance so firmly rooted amongst our lower classes. Societies are instituted all over the country, hundreds in almost every county some of them in a state of high prosperity,—having on an average reserve funds amounting to 4*l* 10s per member, and often reaching above 10*l* per member, by which members are secured against sickness, old age, loss by fire, the expense of militia substitutes, funerals, or like liabilities. It is not easy to overrate the importance of the advantages thus secured. To take a single instance. The following are the *monthly* payments by which a man of 30 years of age can secure provision against sickness up to the age of 65, 8s a week for life after that age, and the payment of 5*l* to his family on his death:—

	Monthly Payments for a Man aged 30.	
	s	d
For 10s a week in sickness until 65	1	2½
For 8s a week for life after	2	10½
For 5 <i>l</i> payable at death	0	2½
Total	4	3½

But if it be difficult to overrate the physical advantages thus secured, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the principle of provident self-restraint thus cherished in the minds of the masses of the English people. When continental thinkers wonder at the peculiar prosperity of England, it is sufficient to point to such habits as these in the families of about 2,000,000 of her working men to explain the secret of that prosperity.

THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE BOYN HILL INQUIRY.

In its mere political and social bearings, apart from polemical divinity, the subject of private or auricular confession, again brought forward into prominence by a recent inquiry, is a legitimate topic for any public journal, whilst the line taken by the counsel for the defence in Mr West's case leads directly to a consideration of the part taken, in the attack upon the confessional, by the local and the metropolitan Press.

It seems to be tolerably well proved that the Bishop of Oxford would have dropped the charge against the Boyn Hill Curate after his own private inquiry, had not the accuser appealed from him to the public. No one can wonder at a Bishop's trying to do without the expense and trouble of a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act. The report of the Maidenhead Commission may seem to justify Bishop Wilberforce in smothering the charge; but on second thoughts, one perceives that the Protestants could hardly have been satisfied without an opportunity of cross-examining the dangerous Curate, nor is it a slight success for them to draw from the defendant's advocate an admission that his questions addressed to the sick woman were, though not criminal or scandalous enough for the Act, decidedly improper. Clergymen themselves no less than laymen are getting to see more clearly (and Bishop Tait's dealings with Mr Poole have accelerated the process of conviction with the High Churchmen who used to clamour against the Privy Council), that Church cases are much better tried by regular legal process than by an

mediæval contrivance for saving the rights of the sacred order. It is remarkable that at Maidenhead what was meant for a preliminary inquiry assumed by common consent the form of a regular trial, with the utmost freedom of counsel, and yet with the strict observance of rules of evidence, with the very important exception that no technical scruples were allowed to spoil the whole affair by keeping the principal person out of the witness-box. It would seem but one step and an easy step from this sort of investigation to an ordinary trial before a judge and jury, which, besides being cheaper for both parties, would enable the accusers of clergymen to carry on their attacks without having first to goad a bishop into the invidious position of a sort of Attorney-General. It will, of course, be urged that a clergyman's delinquencies, though serious in their spiritual aspect, would not be such as a lawyer could treat as public wrongs. But there is no reason in the nature of things why the common law should not take cognisance of "scandals" as a new class of offences. Clerical penalties are correlative with clerical misdoings. The misdoings and the penalties being supposed to remain the same as at present, it is proposed to abolish clerical process, and to give both the accused clergyman and the public the satisfaction of having every charge sifted, as we may say the Boyn Hill case has been, by the best existing method of ascertaining truth. As for any special delicacy or scrupulosity to give a peculiar complexion to clerical trials, and so to constitute a ground for exceptional treatment, Mr Coleridge has made an end of it once for all. No greater liberties are ever taken at assizes with the character of a witness than this spirited advocate took with Mrs Arnold. It was all fair, no doubt: there was nothing to be done but to show that she was unworthy of belief; and if you grant two major premisses,—“Women who commit adultery are liars,” “Those who first affirm, then contradict, and then return to their affirmation, are not to be believed,”—the arguments required for the destruction of the evidence so carefully recorded by Mrs Ellen are no doubt sufficient. In reading the report it must be confessed one is struck with one or two things that might have been urged in reply by the gentleman who conducted the prosecution.

But, as things go, it seems to have been a sound judicial transaction, and we infer that the clergy should insist upon being tried like laymen, and emancipated from the last relics of Laudian Episcopacy. The theory of obedience to Bishops is in a sad state of disrepair. High Churchmen cannot bring themselves to obey Dr Tait. Driven from his diocese, they migrate into the compact and lively territory of Dr Wilberforce. If this last assault upon their freedom had succeeded, we should have been a good deal nearer to the establishment of that Anglo-Catholic Free Church which was thought, after the great Gorham defeat, the only refuge possible, and was then vainly looked for in some remote dependency of the Empire. To save any more migrations, and to put an end to unseemly comparisons of diocese with diocese, the High Church party will do well to ask for the abolition of all jurisdiction exercised by single Bishops.

On the other hand, if, deprecating a schism, we rejoice in seeing High Churchmen saved even by the profanest champions from anything like persecution, we cannot go along with them in claiming any greater exemption from the violence of the Press than is granted to bankers or railway people. The law of libel is the appointed and the sufficient protection for all,—for quiet maiden ladies founding churches or visiting the poor, no less than for bustling adventurers getting up companies and printing reports. No doubt there ought to be another protection beyond what the law gives. There ought to be gentlemanly regard for people's feelings, and the reserve of temperate intellect. With these limits, it is well for all people, including the enthusiasts of a religious party, that the Press should constantly promote the office of the judge. It is well that there should be an appeal from so clever a letter-writer as “S. Oxon” to the still cleverer people who write in the *Times*. Otherwise a plain man, like Mr Shaw, would have no chance; and the homely instincts of the English people would struggle hopelessly against innovation garbed in rhetoric. A master of words can put down with a kind of patronising caress the remonstrances of a rough Protestant. It is much better for truth and peace that the adversaries of Mr Gresley should point out their griefs in the

Windsor Express than upon the platform of Windsor Town Hall. When Mr West was a boy at school, the resistance to clerical innovation at Exeter, at Ware, at East Farleigh, was taking a form much more turbulent and alarming than the most “painful” newspaper correspondence; and, however disgusted he may be with the language applied to himself in the *Times*, he may rely upon it that this personal insult, whether actionable or not, is less dangerous to the Church of England and to the prospects of those who would Catholicise it, than were the parish meetings, and the spoken asperities, and the churchyard riots, of those critical years, which ought to have convinced all High Churchmen once for all of the absolute impossibility of unprotestantising the British nation.

The fact is, that the *Times* in its personal attack on Mr West, changed the issue materially. He was charged with vicious inquisitiveness, as if it could be to any one at all interesting to know the history of such a very common-place person as Mrs Arnold. It was not improper curiosity that the Protestant neighbours were shocked at, but improper love of power. It is hardly necessary in the general way to warn clergymen against being tempted to pry into the secrets of passion; but it is of the utmost importance that they should examine themselves day by day to see whether they are not too fond of power.

The resistance to priestcraft, carried on unceasingly by Englishmen, not for themselves alone, but for the weak ones who, unless protected, would fall into the party of the enemy, is nothing more or less than a determination that ministers of religion shall not, on any pretence of directing, consoling, or reproving, gain any special hold of the imagination and the conscience of their parishioners. What was the circulation of Michelet's “Priests, Women, and Families,” in its English form through this country, but a sign of the implacable wrath that has been burning in the English heart ever since England was a nation against priestly usurpation of power over the conscience? Let Mr West ask his Rector to tell him the history of England for the years 1842-5. If history is to be of any use, the records of that critical period of Anglo-Catholic propagandism, the throes of the conversion that carried off Dr Newman, should convince the student that this nation will not endure a clergyman who, instead of contenting himself with being a minister, strives also to be a priest.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

THE interest taken by England in the Moldo-Wallachian constitution has been naturally enough limited rather to negative than positive aspects of the constitutional question at issue. On the one side, there have been many whose main fear was lest England should appear as a mere obstructive, countenancing Turkey in discouraging all reform. On the other side, there have been still more who, with sincere respect for the “national” party in Moldo-Wallachia, have felt that our first duty was to contract no engagements in so distant a region which we could not faithfully redeem,—and who knew that to secure any real independence to a small State so placed that Russia, Austria, and Turkey all touch its confines, and whose independence would perpetually challenge the jealousy of its former suzerain, the fears of Austria for her many similar dependencies, and the ambition of Russia whetted by many disappointments, would be one of the most difficult tasks any European power could undertake. The two English parties have been substantially agreed in wishing to promote the political interests of the national or patriotic section in the Principalities. Only the former party have thought it should be our first care to throw the weight of England into the scale of constitutional progress,—the latter, to be on our guard that we do not guarantee what we may not be able to carry out.

With the constitution now announced we think both par-

ties may well be satisfied. There is no separation of the provinces from Turkey. Turkey will still feel it her interest and pride to secure them from Russian encroachment; indeed, her immediate pecuniary interest in them is doubled. Moldavia, which paid till now a tribute of 750,000 piastres, is to pay 1,500,000 piastres. Wallachia, which paid, we believe, 1,250,000 piastres, is now to pay 2,500,000 piastres. The joint tribute will, therefore, be four million piastres annually, which, if calculated at the present rate of about 150 piastres to the pound sterling, will be equivalent to 26,600*l.*—a small tribute enough, but not one which, in the present state of Turkish finances, the Porte would be disposed to despise. Again, it is expressly stipulated that international treaties negotiated by the Porte will be applicable to the Principalities so far as they do not infringe on their right of legislating for themselves on all matters of internal policy, so that the Sultan is clearly justified in regarding the Principalities as a constituent part of the Ottoman Empire,—and the pride as well as the pecuniary interests of his Government will be enlisted in defence of the Principalities against any attempt of a foreign power to interfere in their affairs. All, therefore, who feared, with ourselves, that England and France could not from this distance exert any influence sufficient to make up not only for the loss of Turkish protection, but for the new impulse that would be given both to Turkish jealousy and Russian ambition, and who, therefore, deprecated any engagement likely to end in pure disappointment to the Principalities as well, perhaps, as in real discredit to the English national faith, have reason to be well satisfied with the present arrangement.

On the other hand, we conceive that those whose main object it was that England should openly encourage the patriotic party in Moldavia and Wallachia have equal cause for satisfaction. England proposed through her Commissioner, Sir Henry Bulwer, a far more liberal electoral scheme than the Congress of Paris has finally sanctioned. But even in what has been actually sanctioned the liberal influence of English diplomacy is visible enough. We see a question raised by one of our contemporaries as to whether the Principalities are to regulate absolutely their own commercial policy,—the doubt arising on the article with reference to including the Principalities in all international treaties negotiated by the Porte “in every point which does not infringe on their immunities.” Is the right of commercial legislation to be reckoned absolutely among those immunities, or may Turkey include the Principalities in her commercial treaties? This is a question of much importance. We believe that both in conformity with the spirit of the old treaties expressly referred to, and confirmed, in the first article of this convention, and in conformity with other articles in the present convention, that right is secured to the Principalities; but certainly it ought to have been secured in more express terms. In the “immunities” accorded by the treaties of Bajazet, Mahmoud II., Selim I., and Soliman II., to the Principalities, the power of absolutely legislating for themselves is very distinctly and unconditionally granted. Perhaps one odd old article of the Moldavian treaty of 1529 might raise a quibbling point as to whether commercial legislation was intended to be included. It lays down that “the commerce of Moldavia shall be open to all the commercial nations. Nevertheless, the Turks shall have the preference over all other nations in the purchase of the produce of the country, which they will negotiate by common consent in the ports of Galatz, Ismail, or Kelia; but they cannot penetrate further into the country without an express authority from the Prince.” However, the unconditional power which is secured to the legislative assemblies of the Principalities by the new convention of “amending” the budget, and the provision that “the budget can only pass when voted by them,” must be taken to imply that they do possess (and unconditionally as no condition is referred to), the power of commercial legislation. If no item in the budget can take effect till voted by the Assembly, it is obvious that no commercial treaty made by Turkey could affect Moldo-Wallachia except by their own consent.

But the point which will be most satisfactory to the Liberal party in England, is the stimulus given to the joint action of the two Principalities by the institution of the Central Commission, and of a Common High Court of Justice, at Fokschani, a town stationed on the high road between

Bucharest (the capital of Wallachia) and Jassy (the capital of Moldavia), about equidistant from each, and exactly on the frontier of both Principalities. This Central Commission is to prepare and introduce laws into the Assembly of each Principality bearing on their common interests, telegraphic communications, postal reforms, Customs, and of course, too, such legislation as can affect the Central Court of Justice, which is to be the highest judicial tribunal for both Principalities alike. These provisions ensure to Wallachia and Moldavia the power of drawing closer and closer to each other, if they so please; they give many constitutional means of consolidating the Rouman nation, by assimilating their organisation, increasing the freedom of communication, and, above all, securing an equal administration of the law in both countries. It will be impossible for a Wallachian Hospodar, for instance, to violate personal rights, or the freedom of the press, or to corrupt the administration, while purer principles are firmly maintained in Moldavia,—because the High Court of Justice common to both may be kept pure by the efforts of either province. It will be impossible wholly to corrupt it without a corrupt combination between the legislative or administrative functionaries of both provinces. This will be a great guarantee for liberal principles, if fairly acted on. And impossible as it is to feel any enthusiasm for the mere potentiality of a paper constitution, we cannot but think that Moldo-Wallachia has secured as good a chance of steady political progress as she had any right to expect.

CANADA BY “A CANADIAN.”

“A CANADIAN,” in a long letter to which we give insertion in another part of this paper, comes forward as the apologist of the recent singular transactions in relation to the Government of Canada. It is certainly a work of supererogation to inform us, as he does towards the close of his letter, that he is “politically opposed to Mr Brown.” He might have gone further and have told us that he is a warm partisan, if not something more, of the Macdonald Ministry. So far as Sir Edmund Head is concerned and the part he took, we trust he will have some better defence than can be inferred from the statement of “A CANADIAN.” For what does it amount to? An admission of every charge which has been brought against the Governor-General. He urges the argument that it was notorious that Mr Brown, when requested to assume office by Sir Edmund Head, was in a minority;—that Mr Brown knew it;—that Sir Edmund Head knew it. What, then, was to be inferred? Either that a dissolution would be accorded to Mr Brown, if required, or that the whole proceeding was a hollow farce. We see no escape from one or other of these conclusions, upon the showing of his own apologist. But, however much interested in the present administration “A CANADIAN” may be, he prudently declines to discuss “the exchange of offices by which a majority of the present administration returned to office without submitting to a re-election;”—and he is constrained to admit “that their warmest friends regret the course pursued most deeply, and that it has damaged them much in public estimation.” Nevertheless, he contends that “the spirit of the constitution was really not infringed.” And why? “The Ministry of to-day is, almost in all respects, identical with the Ministry which preceded Mr Brown’s abortive attempt to govern the country.” And then he argues because that Ministry had had “the sanction of the constituencies,” there was no reason to doubt they still had it. But, according to this convenient theory, a Minister or a whole Government having been once elected while in office, may take it for granted that ever after they have the confidence of their constituents. Now, we would ask, for what purpose is re-election required? Simply in order to afford the electors an opportunity of expressing their views when any change takes place either in the apportionment of offices, or still more in the change of Ministers. Could a stronger case ever occur, when, upon these constitutional principles, an appeal to the constituencies was due to them? The Macdonald Ministry had been defeated and had resigned. Their opponents had been installed in office, and, before their re-elections could be completed, were defeated, and,

being denied a dissolution, also resigned. The Macdonald Ministry were again called into office. How many questions arose in all these transactions upon which, according to every constitutional principle, an appeal was due to the constituencies? And yet we are now seriously told that, in accepting office afresh without vacating their seats, "the spirit of the constitution was not infringed."

"A CANADIAN" will have searched in vain in the English press, from the highest Conservative to the most advanced Liberal organ, for any expression of approval of, or even excuse or mitigation such as he suggests for, the course pursued by the members of the Macdonald Ministry. By that course they have done more to injure themselves both in Canada and in this country, and to promote the cause of their political opponents, than by any other steps they could have taken:—and we can assure him that his strictures upon Mr Brown will be received with some hesitation when they are accompanied by a defence of conduct, which, on the part of men placed in the high and responsible position of Ministers of a great and flourishing British colony, the public will regard as a trick alike unworthy and undignified. If they had no doubt that they still possessed the confidence of their constituents, why did they resort to this more than doubtful practice to avoid it? To this there is no answer.

The way in which "A CANADIAN" handles the subject of protection and the tariff lately passed, is exactly what might be expected from a partisan of the Government which proposed it. But there is no arguing with such politicians. If after all the discussion which has taken place on the subject of free trade and reciprocity, the principles of political economy have made no more progress in the world than these arguments would imply, it would appear to be a useless task to go over the same ground again. As an excuse for a high protective tariff against the Canadian consumer, he tells us that "Canada is admirably adapted in many parts for manufactures—much better than the United States. They can produce more cheaply." If so, what need have they of protection? But, he adds, as if by way of a reason for protection, "they cannot make use of a neighbouring market with 30 or 40 per cent. duty against them." But how will a duty of a like amount imposed upon goods coming into Canada, enable them better to pay the duty imposed upon their goods going into the States? Their tariff affects the Canadian consumer, not the American, nor does it enable the Canadian producer in the slightest degree to find a market in the neighbouring country. But it is by such delusive arguments as these that communities are reconciled to acts, the simple effect of which is, as we have before said, to sacrifice the MANY to the FEW.

VARIATIONS IN THE BANK RATES OF DISCOUNT AND THEIR DURATION.

We publish below a carefully-prepared table, showing the variations in the Bank rate of discount during the fourteen years that have elapsed since the passing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844. It will be seen that the different rates of interest charged during that period have been as follows:—

For 27 weeks.....	2	per cent.
For 144 weeks.....	2½	per cent.
For 178 weeks.....	3	per cent.
For 90 weeks.....	3½	per cent.
For 42 weeks.....	4	per cent.
For 21 weeks.....	4½	per cent.
For 97 weeks.....	5	per cent.
For 37 weeks.....	5½	per cent.
For 24½ weeks.....	6	per cent.
For 13 weeks.....	6½	per cent.
For 36 weeks.....	6 and 7	per cent.
For 6 weeks.....	7	per cent.
For 8½ weeks.....	8	per cent.
For 1½ week.....	9	per cent.
For 6½ weeks.....	10	per cent.

By this table it will be seen that the rates of discount which prevailed for the largest number of weeks were 2½ and 3 per cent. But it will also be observed that there has been a very marked difference in the rates since 1853, compared with those before that year,—the rates having been much higher during the last five years. In our next number we propose to give a careful analysis of this table, and to refer

in detail to the principles which seem to govern these variations in the price paid for the use of capital.

Variations in the Bank Rate of Discount from September 7, 1844, to September 30, 1858, showing the number of weeks each rate continued.

Rate per cent.....	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	6&7	7	8	9	10
Date of change.	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS	WKS
1844—Sept. pr cent. 7	4														
— 14	23	59													
1845—Nov. 1	3½														
1846—Aug. 29	3		20												
1847—Jan. 16	3½				1										
— 23	4					11									
April 3	5						17								
Aug. 7	5½							11							
Oct. 23	8														
Nov. 20	7												2	4	
Dec. 4	6														
— 25	5							4							
1848—Jan. 22	4				20										
June 10	3½			20											
Oct. 28	3		55												
1849—Nov. 17	2½	57													
1850—Dec. 21	3		52												
1851—Dec. 27	2½	26													
1852—June 26	2	27													
1853—Jan. 8	2½	2													
— 22	3		18												
June 4	3½		13												
Sept. 3	4		2												
— 17	4½		2												
Oct. 1	5		31												
1854—May 6	5½							12							
July 29	5		36												
1855—April 7	4½		4												
May 5	4		6												
June 23	3½		12												
Sept. 8	4		1												
— 15	4½		2												
— 29	5		1												
Oct. 6	5½		2												
— 20	6&7										31				
1856—May 24	6									1					
— 31	5							4							
June 28	4½		13												
Sept. 27	5		2												
Oct. 11	6&7										5				
Nov. 15	7											3			
Dec. 6	6½										2				
— 20	6									15					
1857—April 2	6½										11				
June 18	6										4				
July 16	5½														
Oct. 8	6													1	
— 12	7														
— 19	8														2½
Nov. 5	9														½
— 9	10														½
Dec 24	8														2
1858—Jan. 7	6										1				
— 14	5										2				
— 28	4														
Feb. 4	3½				1										
— 11	3		33												
Total weeks.....	27	144	178	90	42	21	97	37	24½	13	36	6	8½	½	6½
Discount rate p. cent.	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	6&7	7	8	9	10

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The following is a summary of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed at Tien-sin on the 26th June:—

Art. 1. Confirms the Treaty of Nankin of 1842, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade.—Art. 2. Provides for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents on the part of either country at the Courts of Peking and St James's.—Art. 3. Contains provisions for the permanent establishment of a British Minister, his family, and suite, at Peking and the forms to be observed in his communications with the Imperial Government.—Art. 4. Makes arrangements for the travelling and the transmission of the correspondence of the Minister and the employment by him of special couriers.—Art. 5. The Emperor of China consents to nominate one of the Secretaries of State or some high officer to transact business with the British Minister either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.—Art. 6. The same privileges are to be granted to the Chinese Minister in London.—Art. 7. Consuls may be appointed in China, and may reside in any of the open ports, and their official rank and position as regards the Chinese local authorities is determined.—Art. 8. The Christian religion as professed by Protestants and Roman Catholics to be tolerated, and its professors protected.—Art. 9. British subjects to travel for pleasure or trade into all parts of the interior, with passports from their Consuls, countersigned by the local authorities. The regulations as regards these passports are determined. The provisions of the article not to be applied to ships' crews, for the due restraint of whom regulations are to be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities. No pass to be given to Nankin, or cities in the hands of rebels.—Art. 10. British merchant ships are to be allowed to trade up the great river (Yang-tse), but in the present disturbed state of the Upper and Lower Valley no port is to be opened for trade with the exception of Chin Kiang, which is to be opened in a year from the signature of the treaty. When peace is restored, British vessels are to be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consulting with the Chinese Secretary of State, shall determine.—Art. 11. In addition to the present ports, New Chwang, Tanc Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chow Chow (Swatow), and Kiung Chow (Hainan), are to be opened, and the right of residence and holding landed property

is conceded.—Art. 12. British subjects are to make agreements for landed property at the rates prevailing among the people.—Art. 13. No restrictions to be placed on the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.—Art. 14. The hire of boats for transport of goods or passengers to be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of the boats not to be limited, and no monopoly allowed. If any smuggling takes place, the offender to be punished according to law.—Art. 15. All questions in regard to rights of property or person between British subjects to be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.—Art. 16. Chinese subjects guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects to be arrested, and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the law of China; British subjects committing any crime in China to be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary according to the laws of Great Britain.—Art. 17. Determines the mode of procedure in the matter of complaints on the side either of British or Chinese subjects.—Art. 18. Provides for the protection of the persons and property of British subjects.—Art. 19. If any British merchant vessel in Chinese waters is plundered by robbers or pirates, the Chinese authorities are to use every endeavour to capture and punish the offenders and to recover the stolen property.—Art. 20. Wrecked or stranded vessels, or vessels under stress of weather, are to be afforded relief and security in any Chinese port, and the crews are to be furnished by the Chinese, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest consular station.—Art. 21. Chinese criminals taking refuge in Hongkong or on board of British ships shall, upon the requisition of the Chinese authorities, be given up; the same also if taking refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports.—Art. 22. The Chinese authorities to do their utmost to arrest Chinese subjects failing to discharge their debts to British subjects or fraudulently absconding, and to enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities to do likewise as regards British subjects indebted to Chinese.—Art. 23. Debts incurred by Chinese at Hongkong must be recovered in the courts of justice on the spot. If the debtor should abscond, and should possess real or personal property in the Chinese territory, the Chinese authorities, in concert with the British Consul, are to see justice done between the parties.—Art. 24. British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported the duties prescribed by the tariff, but in no case shall they pay other or higher duties than the subjects of other foreign nations pay.—Art. 25. Import duties to be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.—Art. 26. The tariff fixed by article 10 of the Treaty of Nankin to be revised by a commission of British and Chinese officers, to meet at Shanghai, so that the revised tariff may come into operation immediately after the ratification of the treaty.—Art. 27. Either contracting party may demand a further revision of the tariff and of the commercial articles of the treaty at the end of 10 years; but six months' notice must be given, or the tariff is to remain in force for 10 years more, and so at the end of each successive 10 years.—Art. 28. It is agreed that, within four months of the signature of the treaty, the Chinese Collector of Duties at ports already opened and hereafter to be opened to British trade shall be obliged, on application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the consular port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese. British subjects may, however, clear their goods of all transit duties by payment of a single charge; the amount of the charge to be calculated as near as possible at the rate of 2½ per cent. ad valorem duty, and it is to be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai. The payment of transit dues by commutation is in no way to affect the tariff duties on imports or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.—Art. 29. Regulates the amount of tonnage dues. British merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden to pay at the rate of four mace per ton; if of 150 tons and under, at the rate of one mace per ton. Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, or clearing for Hongkong from any of the open ports, shall be entitled to a special certificate, exempting them from all further payment of tonnage dues in any open port of China for a period of four months from the date of her port clearance.—Art. 30. The master of any British merchant vessel may, within 48 hours after his arrival, but not later, depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.—Art. 31. No tonnage dues to be paid on passenger boats, or boats conveying baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.—Art. 32. The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs to consult together respecting the erection of buoys and lightships as occasion may demand.—Art. 33. Duties to be paid to the authorised Chinese bankers, either in Syce or in money, according to the assay made at Canton, July 13, 1843.—Art. 34. Sets of standard weights and measures to be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity.—Art. 35. British merchant vessels to be at liberty to engage pilots to take them into any of the open ports, and to convey them out after they have discharged all legal dues and duties.—Art. 36. The Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs officers to guard a British merchant ship on arriving off one of the open ports. They shall stay either in a boat of their own or on board ship; their food and expenses shall be supplied from the Custom-house, and they shall be entitled to no fees from the master or consignee.—Art. 37. Ships' papers, bills of lading, &c., to be lodged in the hands of the Consul 24 hours after arrival, and full particulars of the vessel to be reported to the Superintendent of Customs within a further period of 24 hours; omission to comply with this rule within 48 hours punishable by a fine of 50 taels for each day's delay. The total amount of penalty not to exceed 200 taels. The master responsible for the correctness of the manifest; a false manifest subjects the master to a fine of 500 taels; but he will be allowed to correct any mistake within 24 hours, without incurring a penalty.

—Art. 38. If the master shall begin to discharge any goods without the permit from the Superintendent of Customs he shall be fined 500 taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.—Art. 39. British merchants must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit to land or ship cargo. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit will be liable to confiscation.—Art. 40. No trans-shipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods trans-shipped.—Art. 41. The Superintendent of Customs shall give a port clearance when all dues and duties have been paid, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers.—Art. 42. If the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value on goods subject to an ad valorem duty, each party shall call in two or three merchants, and the highest price at which any of the merchants would purchase them shall be assumed to be the value of the goods.—Art. 43. Provides that duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c., and regulates the manner in which the tare on any article such as tea shall be fixed. The British merchant may appeal to the Consul within 24 hours.—Art. 44. Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duties shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty ad valorem.—Art. 45. British merchants who have imported merchandise into an open port and paid duty may re-import their goods under certain regulations, without payment of any additional duty. British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country to be entitled, under similar regulations, to a drawback certificate, which is to be a valid tender in payment of Customs duties. Foreign grain brought into a Chinese port in a British ship, if no part has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.—Art. 46. The Chinese authorities at the ports to adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.—Art. 47. British merchant vessels not to resort to other than the ports declared open; not unlawfully to enter ports, or to carry on clandestine trade along the coasts. Vessels violating this provision to be, with their cargoes, subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.—Art. 48. If a British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods to be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted.—Art. 49. All penalties or confiscations under the treaty to belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Chinese Government.—Art. 50. All official communications addressed by British diplomatic or consular agents to the Chinese authorities are henceforth to be written in English. For the present they will be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that in case of their being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the present treaty, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.—Art. 51. The character 'I' ('barbarian') not to be applied to the British Government, or to British subjects, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities.—Art. 52. British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, to be at liberty to visit all the Chinese ports, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries, or, if required, for making repairs. The commanders of such ships to hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy.—Art. 53. The contracting parties agree to concert measures for the suppression of piracy.—Art. 54. Confirms all advantages secured to the British Government by previous treaties, and stipulates that the British Government shall participate in any advantages which may be granted by the Emperor of China to any other nation.—Art. 55. The conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred, and loss sustained, in the matter of the Canton question, to be included in a separate article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with other articles of the treaty.—Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year after the day of signature.—Separate article provides that a sum of 2,000,000 taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of 2,000,000 taels on account of the expenses of the war, shall be paid to the British representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province. The arrangements for effecting these payments to be determined by the British representative in concert with the Chinese authorities at Kwang Tung. The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until the above amounts are discharged in full.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The *New York Shipping List*, of the 15th ult., publishes the following statement of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending August 31, 1858:—

	NEW ORLEANS.	bales.	bales.	1858	Total.	1857.	1856.
Export—To Foreign Ports	1495070						
Coastwise	164637						
Stock, 1st September, 1858	30230						
					1689637		
Deduct—Received from Mobile	67451						
Received from Montgomery, &c.	...						
Received from Florida	9169						
Received from Texas	29596						
Stock, 1st September, 1857	7321						
					113528		
					1576469	1435999	1661433
MOBILE.							
Export—To Foreign Ports	387662						
Coastwise	128013						
Manufactured in Mobile, &c.	1807						
Stock, 1st September, 1858	10455						
					527947		
Deduct—Received from New Orleans	479						
Stock, 1st September, 1857	4504						
					4983		
					522964	503177	659798

TEXAS.	bales.	Total.		1856.
		1858.	1857.	
Export—To Foreign Ports.....	50338			
Coastwise (and burnt, 70 bales) ...	94011			
Stock, 1st September, 1858	1839			
		146248		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1857	362			
		45286	86882	116078

FLORIDA.				
Export—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	25737			
— Sea Islands	34			
Coastwise—Uplands	70365			
— Sea Islands	25651			
Burnt at Apalachicola	690			
Stock, 1st September, 1858	80			
		122407		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1857	56			
		122351	136544	144404

GEORGIA.				
Export—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	159141			
— Sea Islands	8561			
Coastwise—Uplands	117680			
— Sea Islands	7447			
Stock in Savannah, 1st Sept., 1858	684			
Stock in Augusta, &c. 1st Sept., 1858	1901			
		295411		
Deduct—Received from Florida—Sea Islands	7768			
Stock in Savannah, 1st Sept., 1857	1326			
Stock in Augusta, &c., 1st Sept., 1857	2747			
		12441	282973	322111
				389445

SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Export from Charleston—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	276547			
— Sea Islands	22857			
Coastwise—Uplands	115158			
— Sea Islands	2806			
Burnt and manufactured at Charleston	771			
Stock in Charleston, 1st Sept., 1858	11715			
		429854		
Export from Georgetown, S. C.—To Coastwise Ports—Uplands	1918			
		431772		
Deduct—Received from Florida—Sea Islands	7519			
Received from Savannah—Sea Islands	1575			
Uplands	10783			
Stock in Charleston, 1st Sept., 1857	5644			
		25521	406251	397331
				495976

NORTH CAROLINA.				
Export—To Coastwise Ports	23999			
			23999	27147
				26098

VIRGINIA.				
Export—To Foreign Ports	495			
Coastwise	8342			
Manufactured (taken from the Ports)	15088			
Stock, 1st September, 1857	699			
		25125		
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1857	420			
		24705	29773	29458
Received at New York, Overland, from Tennessee, &c.		3365	2022	2086
— at Philadelphia,		3275	1236	7938
— at Baltimore		2986	1436	4191
				3527845

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS, from September 1, 1857, to August 31, 1858.					
From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	Other Fn Ports.	Total.
New Orleans	1016716	236596	146304	125454	1495070
Mobile	265444	89887	21462	10219	387032
Texas	33933	1689	14716		50338
Florida	25771				25771
Savannah	149446	7376	7680	3300	167702
Charleston	192251	35593	33126	38524	299044
North Carolina					
Virginia	495				495
Baltimore	164				164
Philadelphia	995				995
New York	110721	12951	20308	3841	147821
Boston	14110		1549	4	15663
Grand total	1809906	384002	215145	181342	2509455
Total last year	1428870	413357	245798	164652	2252677
Increase	381036		30653	16710	397778
Decrease		29555			

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

Year	bales	Year	bales
1857-8	3113962	1839-40	217835
1856-7	2939519	1838-9	1306532
1855-6	3527845	1837-8	1801497
1854-5	2847339	1836-7	1422930
1853-4	2939927	1835-6	1306725
1852-3	3262882	1834-5	1254328
1851-2	3015929	1833-4	1295394
1850-1	2353257	1832-3	1070438
1849-50	2396706	1831-2	987477
1848-9	2728506	1830-1	1028848
1847-8	2447634	1829-30	976845
1846-7	1778651	1828-9	870415
1845-6	2100537	1827-8	727593
1844-5	2394503	1826-7	957281
1843-4	2390409	1825-6	729027
1842-3	2178875	1824-5	569249
1841-2	1683574	1823-4	509138
1840-1	1634945		

Crop of Sea Island Cotton.—The crop of this staple the past year (included in the general statement) was as follows:—Florida, 25,685 bales; Georgia, 8,240; and South Carolina, 16,569—total, 50,494 bales, against 45,314 in 1856-7; 44,512 in 1855-6; 40,841 in 1854-5; and 39,686 in 1853-4.

CONSUMPTION.		bales
Total crop of the United States, as before stated		3113962
Add—Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st Sept., 1857:—		
In the Southern Ports	23580	
In the Northern Ports	25678	
		49258
Makes a supply of		3163220
Deduct therefrom—The Export to Foreign Ports	2590455	
Less, Foreign included	725	
		2589792
Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1858:—		
In the Southern Ports	57604	
In the Northern Ports	45322	
		102926
Burnt at New York, Apalachicola and Galveston	711	
Burnt and manufactured at Mobile and Charleston	2578	
Manufactured in Virginia	15088	
		18377
		2711095

Taken for home use North of Virginia

Total consumed in the United States (including burnt), 1857-8			
North of Virginia.		Elsewhere.	Total.
Year	bales	bales	bales
1856-7	665718	154218	819936
1855-6	633027	137712	770739
1854-5	571117	135295	706412
1853-4	592284	144952	737236
1852-3	650983	153332	804315
1851-2	588323	111281	699604
1850-1	386429	99185	485614
1849-50	476486	137012	613498
1848-9	504143	138342	642485
1847-8	523892	92152	616044

TAKEN FOR HOME USE NORTH OF VIRGINIA.			
bales.		bales.	
Year	bales	Year	bales
1846-7	427967	1835-6	236733
1845-6	422597	1834-5	216888
1844-5	389006	1833-4	196413
1843-4	346744	1832-3	194412
1842-3	325129	1831-2	173800
1841-2	267850	1830-1	182142
1840-1	297288	1829-30	126512
1839-40	295193	1828-9	104853
1838-9	276018	1827-8	120593
1837-8	246063	1826-7	193483
1836-7	222540		

We give below our usual estimate of the amount of cotton consumed the past year in the States South and West of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus:—

Year	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
North Carolina	13000	15000	20000	20000	18500	22000	25000	26000
South Carolina	10000	10000	10000	12000	10500	15000	17000	18000
Georgia	13000	22000	20000	23000	20500	25000	23000	24000
Alabama	4000	5000	5000	6000	5500	6500	5000	8000
Tennessee	8000	7000	5000	6000	4000	7000	9000	10000
On the Ohio, &c.	12000	16000	30000	38000	26000	42000	35000	39000
Total to Sept. 1st	60000	75000	90000	105000	85000	117500	117000	129000

To which, if we add (for the past year) the stocks in the interior towns 1st inst. (say 6,000 bales), the quantity now detained in the interior (say 5,000 bales), and that lost on its way to market, to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, the aggregate will show, as near as may be, the amount raised in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 3,247,000 bales (after deducting 8,000 bales new crop received this year to 1st inst.), against

Year	bales	Year	bales
1857	3014000	1854	3000000
1856	3335000	1853	3360000
1855	3186000	1852	3100000

The quantity of new cotton received at the shipping ports to 1st September was—in

Year	bales	Year	bales
1858	8031	1851	3200
1857	100	1850	255
1856	1800	1849	575
1855	26079	1848	3000
1854	1890	1847	1121
1853	6716	1846	200
1852	5125	1845	7500

Agriculture.

REVIEW OF THE HARVEST.

THE harvest being concluded, we may fairly take stock and endeavour to estimate the results of the year's cultivation. Even the Scotch grain harvest, with the exception of oats, has been completed. Now the market prices of grain tell with much accuracy the actual produce of the different grain crops, or at all events the actual opinion of the dealers in reference to that produce. Throughout Great Britain beans and peas have been bad crops, and the prices accordingly of those pulse are high, relatively with wheat very high. We have lately sold very good red wheat, dry and harvested without a shower, at 43s per quarter, and winter beans also of this year's growth at the same price. Barley also maintains a price relatively high, and it is certain that in England the barley crop has been very unequal. The greater part of the accounts from different localities indicate more deficiency in the quality than in the quantity of barley, and from our own observations we believe that on lands of considerable fertility and on strong lands there will be no reason to complain of short crops of barley. We have seen some barley crops on strong soils, perhaps not properly barley—that is, malting barley—land, which were most abundant. In Norfolk it is estimated that full three-fourths of the barley will be fit for malting.

In other barley-growing districts, though some of the crops are said to be of indifferent quality, nearly all have been well harvested. We shall presently suggest other reasons for the comparatively high price of barley besides deficiency of the crops. The *North British Agriculturist*, in a comprehensive paper on crops and probable prices, says that in Scotland barley, taking it as a whole, may be regarded as "a full average crop." On the rich dry soils the barley crop is "greatly above an average, while on cold clay soils it falls as much below an average."

Of oats, again, in England they are not well spoken of, but they certainly improved considerably after the rains which fell in July. It must be remembered that a small amount of rain when grain crops are approaching maturity will have considerable effect upon the growing grain, though it may be quite insufficient to revive the pastures. We have seen some very good crops of oats, especially where sown early, and we incline to the opinion that oats will yield better than the local reports would lead us to expect. In Scotland the season has been a fine one, with no undue defect of moisture; so that, though "oats were unequal, those on inferior and damp soils were greatly benefited by the beautiful season, and very full crops have been reaped, and in a state of maturity not often experienced." In England oats have been for some years less and less sown by farmers, barley and wheat having offered superior inducements, but we very much doubt whether, with wheat at the present price, or even somewhat higher prices, oats might not be, in many instances, profitably substituted for wheat. We quite look for some change in that direction, if wheat shall continue to sell at its present rate throughout the winter.

The causes of the low price of wheat are obvious. Last year's crop was a good, very good one; and more than the usual proportion of it is now held by farmers. We believe this year's crop of wheat will also turn out to be a good one, and it is certain an unusual breadth of land was sown with wheat. The price of wheat had been high for three years, and the autumn and winter were extremely favourable for the growth of the wheat plant. Everywhere there is a large produce of straw, and as shrewd and experienced farmers often remark, "where there is much straw there is a good deal of corn." Even the wheat that was laid suffered less from that cause than it usually does. Commonly when wheat is beaten down a succession of wet weather follows, and then the injury to the grain is immense; but this year the heavy wheats were knocked about by storms almost tropical in character, but the rain was not continuous, hence the grain of the laid wheat is less damaged than was expected. In many of the Midland counties we are told that the farmers are more than satisfied with their wheat crops, and we hear of numerous cases in which the crop of this year is larger than that of last. One has come under our personal observation. Six acres of wheat grown last year on strong loam, in good condition—four acres following beans, two acres following roots taken up in the middle of October—produced when thrashed in September, 1857, twenty-nine quarters and a half, just short of five quarters to the acre. The crop was beyond the produce of the district, and the four-acre piece—after beans—when growing, attracted general observation; the other was scarcely inferior in appearance. This year, six acres of wheat—after beans—in an adjoining field has yielded thirty-four quarters. There was much more straw than last year, and it was very high, but when in the field the sheaves appeared to be light and the ears were not large. The produce, nearly 46 bushels to the acre, surprised all the men employed. The only differences of treatment were these: last year's wheat was hoed, this year's was not, the land being quite clean; the seed of last year's crop had been grown on the farm but for one year only, this year's wheat was from fresh bought seed grown on a chalk soil,—but these differences we believe to have been immaterial and that the different rates of produce arose entirely from the season. Now we believe that many crops of wheat on strong and good-conditioned land will show similar results. The Gloucestershire reporter of the *Mark Lane Express* comes to the conclusion "that this year's crop of wheat will be found quite as productive as that of last year." The weight, too, in Gloucestershire is very good, in some instances 65 lbs the bushel. In Lincolnshire, on the other hand, the estimate is that this year's crop will be eight bushels to the acre less than last year. The straw, however, is admitted to be in great plenty. Everywhere they talk of using inferior wheat for pig-feeding.

Again, the Scotch wheat crop is said to be very good, though the weather there of late having been unsettled, much of it has been stacked hurriedly and in but indifferent condition. The *Agriculturist*, in the paper we have before referred to, says "the wheat crop is one of the best ever reaped in Scotland—the produce and quality being both excellent.....The extraordinary yield of upwards of 60 bushels of white wheat per imperial acre has been reported." Seeing that in Germany and the Baltic wheat districts there are short crops of wheat, that in America the price is more than equal to that of our market, and that there is no evidence of superabundant produce in France, Spain, Holland, or Belgium, our farmers may later in the season reasonably look for some rise in the wheat market; unless, as we think not improbable, this year's wheat may prove unexpectedly productive. The continual fall in the price of wheat favours this conclusion.

Literature.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. With Maps and Portraits. Vols I. and II. London: Chapman and Hall. 1858.

It is impossible, within the limits of a weekly journal, to attempt any systematic criticism or analysis of this great work. There is only one contemporary author who can dispute with Mr Carlyle the position of the first historical writer of his day. We feel not call whatever to canvas the respective merits of the historian of England since the Accession of James II. and the chronicler of the French Revolution. As Goethe said of similar controversy about his and Schiller's relative rank as poets,—we ought rather to rejoice that we possess them both than to quarrel as to which is the greater. Such discussions are by their very nature endless. The decision depends largely on taste and temperament; and to expect general agreement would therefore be Quixotic. Critics may contrast the characteristics of Macaulay and Carlyle,—but the question as to which set of characteristics implies the higher historic faculty would still remain open. In the meantime, the names which we are obliged to rank in the literary scale below these, in many cases far below them,—of Arnold, Grote, Hallam, Merivale, Milman, Prescott, Bancroft, Froude,—show of what an illustrious company they are the chief. Our own generation has been specially rich in valuable contributions to history. There has been none more valuable than this first instalment of the *Life of Frederick the Great*. If from any cause the work were not to be completed, these two first volumes would be an immortal fragment.

About a third part of Mr Carlyle's two volumes (Books II. and III.) treats of Brandenburg and the Hohenzollerns from the year 928 to the year 1713. Till the year of 1417, the history of Brandenburg and that of the Hohenzollerns are distinct. After that date, they coalesce, the Hohenzollerns then becoming Electors of Brandenburg. This division of his work seems somewhat disproportionate to that which is devoted to Frederick himself. But, no doubt, as other volumes are added, it will assume its proper and subordinate dimensions, and many details which at present seem irrelevant will acquire significance. The practice of publication by instalments, in the case of voluminous works, has its advantages both for authors and readers, but it renders confident criticism very hazardous,—which, perhaps, is an advantage too. It is like admission into an artist's studio, while the picture or statue is yet in progress. We are tempted to censure redundancies here, or defects there, which, if we had in our minds the same design of the completed works which fills the author's, we should see to be neither.

The first of the Hohenzollerns, known to history, who afterwards became Burggraf of Nurnburg, has an interest for us, which makes it desirable to present what little Mr Carlyle has been able to gather for us concerning him:—

It was in those same years [towards the end of the 12th century] that a stout young fellow, Conrad by name, far off in the Southern parts of Germany, set out from the old Castle of Hohenzollern, where he was but junior, and had small outlooks, upon a very grand errand in the world. From Hohenzollern; bound now towards Gelbhausen, Kaiserslautern, or whatever temporary lodging the great Kaiser Barbarossa might be known to have, who was a wandering man, his business lying everywhere over half the world, and needing the master's eye. Conrad's purpose is to find Barbarossa, and seek fortune under him.....Somewhere about the year 1170, likeliest a few years before that, this Conrad, riding down from Hohenzollern, probably with no great stock of luggage about him, little dreams of being connected with Brandenburg on the other side of the world; but is unconsciously more so than any other of the then sons of Adam. He is the lineal ancestor, twentieth in direct ascent, of the little Boy now sleeping in his cradle at Berlin: let him wait till nineteen generations, valiantly like Conrad have done their part, and he will find he is come to this. A Man's destiny is strange always; and never wants for miracles, or will want, though it may for eyes to discern them.—Vol. I. pp. 97-8.

Conrad's known history is comprised in the fact of his having become the Burggraf of Nurnburg, and married the heiress of the Vohburg family. The possessions thus acquired were the nucleus of the future Prussian monarchy. The following passage may enable us to attach more definite ideas to the word Hohenzollern than dynastic names often convey:—

Hohenzollern lies far south in *Schwaben* (Suabia) on the upward slope of the Raube-Alp Country; no great way north from Constance and its Lake; but well aloft, near the springs of the Danube; its back leaning on the Black Forest: it is, perhaps, definable as the southern summit of that same huge old Hercynian Wood, which is still called the *Schwarzwald* (Black Forest), though now comparatively bare of trees. Fanciful Dryasdust, doing a little etymology, will tell you the name *Zollern* is equivalent to *Tollery*, or Place of Tolls. Whereby *Hohenzollern* comes to mean the *High* or *Upper Tollery*; and gives one the notion of antique pedlars climbing painfully, out of Italy and the Swiss valleys, thus far; unstrapping their pack-horses here, and chaffering in unknown dialect about toll.

Mr Carlyle (though he likes to shelter himself behind Dryasdust) is fond of etymologies; and this is only one instance of many given in these volumes of the way in which he makes extinct names, which have become meaningless to most, yield a living picture of past men and things.

The Hohenzollern who first became Elector of Brandenburg,

may be considered (*pace* Sir George Cornwall Lewis, who will not allow that such persons ever were) the Camillus of his house, its second founder,—Conrad being its Romulus. His rule in Brandenburg, dating from 1414 A.D., is typical of that of his successors, who ever waged relentless war against disorder and mutinous anarchy. Kurfürst Friedrich I. came, Mr Carlyle says,

As the representative of law and rule; and there had been many helping themselves by a ruleless life, of late. Industry was at a low ebb, violence was rife; plunder, disorder everywhere; too much the habit of baronial gentlemen to "live by the saddle", as they termed it, that is by highway robbery in modern phrase.....Friedrich was very patient with them; hoped to prevail by gentle methods. He "invited them to dinner"; "had them often at dinner for a year or more"; but could make no progress in that way. "Who is this we have got for a Governor?" said the noble lords privately to each other: "A *Nürnberg Taud* (Nürnberg Plaything, —wooden image such as they make at Nürnberg)," said they, grinning in a thick-skinned way: "If it rained Burggraves all the year round, none of them would come to luck in this country"; and continued their feuds, toll-levyings, plunderings; and other contumacities.

Seeing matters come to this pass after waiting above a year, Burggraf Friedrich gathered his Frankish men-at-arms; quickly made league with the neighbouring Potentates, Thüringer Robbers; got some munitions, some artillery together,—especially one huge gun, the biggest ever seen, "a twenty-four pounder" no less; to which the peasants, dragging her with difficulty through the clayey roads, gave the name of *Faule Grete* (Lazy, or Heavy Peg); a remarkable piece of ordnance. Lazy Peg he had got from the Landgraf of Thüringen, on loan merely; but he turned her to excellent account of his own. I have often inquired after Lazy Peg's fate in subsequent times, but could never learn anything distinct:—the German Dryasdust is a dull dog, and he seldom carries anything human in those big wallets of his!

Equipped in this way, Burggraf Friedrich (he was not yet Kurfürst, only coming to be) marches for the Havel country (early days of 1414); makes his appearance before Quitzow's strong house of Friesack, walls fourteen feet thick: "You, Dietrich von Quitzow, are you prepared to live as a peaceful subject henceforth; to do homage to the Laws and me?" "Never!" answered Quitzow, and pulled up his drawbridge. Whereupon Heavy Peg opened upon him, Heavy Peg and other guns; and, in some eight-and-forty hours, shook Quitzow's impregnable Friesack about his ears. This was in the month of February 1414, day not given; Frie-sack was the name of the impregnable Castle (still discoverable in our time); and it ought to be venerable and memorable to every Prussian man. Burggraf Friedrich VI., not yet become Kurfürst Friedrich I., but in a year's space to become so, he in person was the beneficent operator; Heavy Peg, and steady Human Insight, these were clearly the chief implements.—Vol. I., pp. 195-8.

Friedrich "travelled much over Brandenburg"; looking into everything with his own eyes;—making, I can well fancy, innumerable crooked things straight. Reducing more and more that famishing dogkennel of a Brandenburg into a fruitful arable field. His Portraits represent a square-headed, mild-looking solid gentleman, with a certain twinkle of mirth in the serious eyes of him. Except in those Hussite Wars for Kaiser Sigismund and the Reich, in which no man could prosper, he may be defined as constantly prosperous. To Brandenburg he was, very literally, the blessing of blessings; redemption out of death into life. In the ruins of that old Friesack Castle, battered down by Heavy Peg, Antiquarian Science (if it had any eyes), might look for the taproot of the Prussian Nation, and the beginning of all that Brandenburg has since grown to under the sun.—Vol. I., p. 199.

We can spare no more space to the brave men who lived before Agamemnon,—of whom Conrad and Friedrich the first Kurfürst, must serve us as specimens. Passing over three intervening centuries, we come to the birth of Mr Carlyle's hero in January, 1702. He was the son of Friedrich Wilhelm, then Crown-Prince of Prussia (King in the following year), and of his wife Sophie Dorothee of Hanover, daughter of George I. (our Hanoverian English King) and of his divorced wife, also Sophie Dorothee, by birth Princess of Zelle, whose name is so unhappily and guiltily associated with the crime and death of Count Philip Königsmark. Of Friedrich's education in his father's Gallo-Germanic Court at Berlin, and what he learned from either constituents of it, French and German; and of the gradual growth in him of refined tastes, literary and musical, and of strong distastes to hunting and military drill; of his father's dislike to him, on both accounts, increased by the dissipated courses into which as a young man the son fell,—Mr Carlyle gives a striking narrative and description. He enters at large into the state of European politics, as they affected Prussia, and shows how they more embroiled the domestic misunderstandings in the Royal household. The outrageous treatment of Friedrich by his father is well known,—treatment which, merely as endured by one human being at the hands of another, to look at it in the most general way, it is impossible to read of without indignation. It led to his unsuccessful attempt at flight from Prussia, to his arrest, trial as a deserter, condemnation to death,—which sentence was commuted to imprisonment. Hence there dates a change in his outward conduct, perhaps not wholly, but at least on Mr Carlyle's own showing in part hypocritical,—which, however, secured and confirmed him in his father's favour. He was employed in civil and military duties at Ruppin and Rheinsberg and in the Rhine campaign from the years 1732 to 1740, relieving graver cares of business with literature, music, and philosophy. In May 1740, his father's death made him King of Prussia, at which point Mr Carlyle's narrative leaves him. We shall best consult our reader's tastes by quoting one or two passages, which at once illustrate the style of Mr Carlyle's book and the men and times of which he writes, and which can be conveniently detached

from their context. Here, for example, is a description of Friedrich Wilhelm's *Tabaks-Collegium*, or "Smoking-Parliament, small but powerful, where State-consultations, in a fitful, informal way, took place; and the weightiest affairs might by dexterous management, cunning insinuation, and manœuvring from those that understood the art and the place, be bent this way or that, and ripened towards such issue as was desirable."

A high large Room, as the Engravings, mostly worthless, give it us contented saturnine human figures, a dozen or so of them sitting round a large long Table, furnished for the occasion; long Dutch pipe in the mouth of each man; supplies of knastu easily accessible; small pan of burning peat, in the Dutch fashion (sandy native charcoal which burns slowly without smoke), is at your left hand; at your right a jug, which I find to consist of excellent thin bitter beer; other costlier materials for drinking, if you want such, are not beyond reach. On side-tables stand wholesome cold meats, royal rounds of beef not wanting, with bread thinly sliced and buttered: in a rustic but neat and abundant way, such innocent accommodation's, narcotic or nutritious, gaseous, fluid, and solid, as human nature, bent on contemplation and an evening lounge, can require. Perfect equality is to be the rule; no rising, or notice taken, when any body enters or leaves. Let the entering man take his place and pipe, without obligatory remarks: if he cannot smoke, which is Seckendorf's case, let him at least affect to do so, and not ruffle the established stream of things. And Puff slowly Pff!—and any comfortable speech that is in you; or none, if you authentically have not any.

Old official gentlemen, military for most part, Derschau, Old-Dessauer (when at hand), Seckendorf, old General Flans (rugged Platt-Deutsch specimen, capable of *toedille* or backgammon, capable of rough slashes of sarcasm, when he opens his old beard for speech): these, and the like of these intimate confidants of the King, men who could speak a little or who could be socially silent otherwise,—seem to have been the staple of the Institution. Strangers of mark who happened to be passing were occasional guests.....The Crown-Prince now and afterwards was often present: oftener than he liked in such an atmosphere in such an element. "The little Princes were all wont to come in," doffing their bits of triangular hats, and "bid Papa good night." One of the old Generals would sometimes put them through their exercise; and the little creatures were unwilling to go away to bed.

In such Assemblage, when business of importance was not occupying the royal thoughts, the talk, we can believe, was rambling and multifarious.....

Failing Talk, there were Newspapers in abundance; scraggy Dutch Courants, Journals of the Rhine, *Famas*, Frankfort *Zeitungs*; with which his Majesty exuberantly supplied himself;—being willing to know what was passing in the high places the world, or even what the dark snuffy Editors' thought was passing. This kind of matter, as some picture of the actual hour, his Majesty liked to have read to him even during meal time. Some subordinate character, with a clear windpipe,—all the better too if he be a book-man cognizant of History, Geography, and can explain everything,—usually reads the Newspaper from some high seat behind backs, while his Majesty and household dine. The same subordinate personage may be worth his place in the Tabagie, should his function happen to prove necessary there. Even book-men, though generally pedants and mere bags of wind and folly, are good for something, more especially if rich mines of quizzability turn out to be workable in them.—Vol. I., pp. 613-16.

Of the coarse jokes and brutal horse-play of which "Gündling and the Literary Men in Tobacco-Parliament" were made the butts, Mr Carlyle has a description in his most humorous tragi-comic vein. We must pass it by. The Tobacco-Parliament was silently influential in European politics and on the Crown-Prince's fortunes. Here is a comparatively mild instance of the King's method of dealing with his son, dating in the year 1730, when the latter was about eighteen. "Crown-Prince's Domesticities seen in a flash of lightning," is the heading of the section:—

Fritz's love of music, especially of fluting, is already known to us. Now a certain Quantz was one of his principal instructors in that art, and indeed gave him the last finish of perfection in it.....Illustrious Quantz, we say, gives Fritz lessons on the flute; and here is a scene they underwent; they and a certain brisk young soldier-fellow, Lieutenant von Katte, who was there too; of whom the reader will tragically have more in time.

On such occasions Fritz was wont to pull off the tight Prussian coat or *coatie*, and clap himself into flowing brocade of the due roominess and splendour,—bright scarlet dressing-gown, done in gold, with tags and sashes complete;—and so, in a temporary manner feel that there was such a thing as a gentleman's suitable apparel.....

Fritz and Quantz sat doing music, an unlawful thing, in this pleasant but also unlawful costume; when Lieutenant Katte, who was on watch in the outer room, rushes in, distraction on his aspect: Majesty just here! Quick, double quick! Katte snatches the music-books and flutes, snatches Quantz; hurries with him and them into some wall-press, or closet for fire-wood, and stands sneaking there. Our poor Prince has flung aside his brocade, got on his military coatie, and would fain seem busy with important or indifferent routine matters. But, alas, he cannot undo the French hair-dressing; cannot change the graceful French bag into the strict Prussian queue in a moment. The French bag betrays him, kindles the paternal vigilance,—'a'as, the paternal wrath into a tornado pitch. For his vigilant suspecting Majesty searches about; finds the brocade article behind a screen; crams it, with loud indignation, into the fire;—finds all the illicit French Books; confiscates them on the spot, confiscates all manner of contraband goods;—and there was mere sulphurous vapour in those serene spaces for about an hour! If his Majesty had looked into the wood-closet? His Majesty, by Heaven's express mercy, omitted that. Haude the Bookseller was sent for; ordered to carry-off that poisonous French cabinet-library in mass; sell every Book of it, to an undiscerning public, at what price it will fetch,—which latter part of his order, Haude, in deep secrecy, ventured to disobey,

being influenced thereto. Haude, in deep secrecy, kept the cabinet, library secure; and "lent" the Prince book after book from it, as his Royal Highness required them.

Friedrich, it is whispered in Tobacco-Parliament, has been known in his irreverent impatience, to call the Grenadier uniform his "shroud (Sterbekittel or death-clothes)"; so imprisoning to the young mind and body. Paternal Majesty has heard this blasphemous rumour; hence, doubtless, in part, his fury against the wider brocade garment.—Vol. II., pp. 106-10.

Some of Mr Carlyle's readers have been heard to make of his writings the complaint which he makes of Coleridge's talk: that with all its fervour and eloquence, "what you are to believe or do on any earthly or heavenly thing obstinately refuses to appear from it." We say nothing of the justice or injustice of this complaint. On one point, however, he has in these volumes declared himself in unmistakable terms. A theological heresy of Fritz's is thus stated:—

His Majesty understands, on credible information, that Deserter Fritz entertains very heterodox opinions; opinions on Predestination for one;—which is itself calculated to be the very mother of mischief in a young mind inclined to evil. The heresy about Predestination, or the "Freie Goadenwahl (Election by Free Grace)", as his Majesty terms it, according to which a man is preappointed from all Eternity either to salvation or the opposite (which is Fritz's notion, and indeed is Calvin's and that of many benighted creatures, this Editor among them), appears to his Majesty altogether as shocking; nor would the whole synod of Dort, or Calvin, or St Augustin in person, reconcile his Majesty's practical judgment to such a tenet. What! may not Deserter Fritz say to himself even now, or in whatever other depth of sin he may fall into, "I was foredoomed to it: how could I, or how can I help it?" The mind of his Majesty shudders, as if looking over the edge of an abyss.—Vol. II., p. 278.

There has been a good deal in all Mr Carlyle's writings about "the fates, the destinies, and such odd phrases, the sister's three, and such branches of learning" (to quote from Launcelot Gobbo); but to most of his readers no doubt such expressions were but "odd phrases," "branches of learning," strong figures of speech. Few understood them probably, as they must now be understood, in the strict Calvinistic sense "that a man's good or ill conduct" (to use Mr Carlyle's own words) "is foredoomed on him by decree of God." (Vol. II., p. 281). We do not comment on this opinion, either by way of approval or the reverse. But the significant parenthesis which asserts it is worth noting, as a matter of fact. To have a distinct opinion from Mr Carlyle on matters on which he has hitherto been studiously vague,—pronouncing it not pleasant always to give an account of them,—is, so far, satisfactory.

The History of Friedrich is, to a considerable degree, free from the extravagances of the author's later style. We cannot precisely say of it,

"Here are no forced expressions, no racked phrase,
No Babel compositions, to amaze
The tortured reader."

Mr Carlyle's language, however, is altogether quieter than has of late been usual with him, and is likely to pique rather than torture any but very fastidious or very dull readers. We have no doubt it faithfully reflects the mind of its author,—which is what we wish to get at. Mere superficial blemishes will be lost sight of by all who can enter into its fullness of meaning. Its vividness and power are exceeded by no writing in our language.

Mr Carlyle's judgment on his own work,—unless we are to attribute to him a mock-modest affectation, which is the offence least likely to be charged upon him,—is implied in the following two sentences:—

On the whole, it is evident the difficulties to a History of Friedrich are great and many: and the sad certainty is at last forced upon me that no good Book, can at this time, especially in this country, be written on the subject. Wherefore let the reader put up with an indifferent or bad one; he little knows how much worse, it could easily have been.

Of the writers, dead and living, to whom he owes his materials, he speaks, individually and collectively, with sovereign contempt; and says, "he has striven to forgive them. Let the reader now forgive me; and think sometimes what probably my raw-material was." That History should be capable of being written, there should be "faithful Genius at the top, and faithful Industry at the bottom." "Bewildered Dryasdust" needs "guidance" from "the man of rhythmic nature," and "to be his servant." "For the present Dryasdust strikes me like a hapless Nigger gone masterless; totally unfit for self-guidance, yet without master good or bad." From all which it seems apparent that Mr Carlyle furnishing "the faithful Genius at the top," and prepared with any amount of guidance and mastery for hapless Dryasdust with their "faithful Industry" at the bottom,—has been defeated by their misdirected labour. The good taste and temper of much of this style of remark, half apologetic, half arrogant, is very questionable. Mr Carlyle's book,—like every realised product,—no doubt falls below the artist's ideal. Hence his discontent. But it is a permanent addition to our literature, and a strong light thrown on characters and a period long misapprehended, but most needful to be thoroughly understood by us. This, after all deductions have been made, must be acknowledged. It is worthy of its subject and the writer's fame.

The volumes are embellished by two fine engravings, the one of Friedrich Wilhelm (the father of Frederick the Great), the other

of the little hero of this biography in his childhood as he is seen playing with a drum. The first development of infantine pleasure in military things gave his father great delight, and the pleasure he expressed gave occasion to the picture of the "little drummer" and his sister, from which this engraving is taken. It is very expressive,—a little face of soft joyous intelligence.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

How we are Governed. Routledge.
The Courtship of Miles Standish, and other Poems. By H. W. Longfellow. Kent.
Dives and Lazarus. Judd and Glass.
Gunnery in 1858. Smith and Elder.
Homely Ballads for the Working Man's Fireside. Smith and Elder.
Paul Ferroll. Smith and Elder.
"Old Gingerbread" and the Schoolboys. Smith and Elder.
Rhymes for Little Ones. Smith and Elder.
The Life of Charlotte Brontë. Smith and Elder.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Part 29. Routledge.
The Court Journal Register. Thomas.
Report of the Proceedings of the Department of Railways for 1857. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
Report on Railway Breaks. Eyre and Spottiswoode.
German in One Volume. Lehahn.
The Local Government Act, 1858, and the Acts incorporated therewith. Knight.
The Life-Beat. Clowes.
My Lady; A Tale of Modern Life. Two Vols. Smith and Elder.
Titan. Hogg and Sons.
Traité Théorique et Pratique d'Economie Politique. Tome I. Paris: Guillaumin.
The Bankers Magazine. Groombridge.
The English Woman's Journal. Piper and Co.
The Journal of Psychological Medicine. Churchill.
The Art-Journal. No. 46. Virtue.
Reply to the Statement of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. By E. Whitehouse. Bradbury and Evans.
The Dublin University Magazine. Thom and Sons.
The National Review. Chapman and Hall.
The London Review. Heylin.
The Westminster Review. Chapman.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Government has taken another retrograde step in commercial policy. Some years back, on account of the scarcity which prevailed, it suspended for a time the operation of the sliding scale on the importation of foreign grain established by the law of 1832, and allowed the import either free or at a moderate duty of all such grain. Renewed from time to time, the decree containing these provisions was fixed to expire this very day; and for some weeks past anxiety has prevailed as to whether it would be renewed or modified. The day before yesterday the semi-official *Constitutionnel* was charged to inform the public that it would be neither renewed nor modified; and yesterday and to-day the *Moniteur* appeared without any decree on the subject. Thus, then, wheat is again placed under the operation of the sliding scale of 1832. What a sliding scale is you know perfectly well in England; and in this country it is every whit as mischievous as that under which you formerly suffered:—it causes embarrassments of all kinds to persons engaged in the corn trade; it does not prevent wheat from falling to prices ruinously low to producers when the crop is abundant; it checks exports when granaries are overflowing; it prevents imports when they would be opportune not only to consumers but even to producers; and in times of scarcity it is of such monstrous absurdity that it has to be suspended. Such is the odious and extravagant law which has once again been allowed to come into operation. What motive the Government could have for restoring it, cannot easily be seen:—for that it is pernicious to consumers is notorious, and that the greater part of the producers, if consulted, would wish it done away with is certain. Perhaps, however, the motive was that love of uniformity and equality which characterises the French;—cotton twist, iron, coal, and many other things being subjected to monstrous laws, uniformity and the "sacred principle of equality" would have been outraged if corn had been treated with common sense.

On the Algerian tariff there is nothing new. The Prince Napoleon went to Biarritz to remonstrate with the Emperor, on the very off-hand manner in which the Ministers had treated it. But His Majesty, instead of going into the matter, despatched his cousin in hot haste to Warsaw to pay court to the Emperor of Russia:—flattering of an Emperor being apparently of greater consequence than modifying tariffs. To Louis Napoleon personally it may be; but to the country?

The small knot of able and patriotic men who are labouring to obtain for France the inestimable benefit of tolerable Customs laws must often, I think, be greatly discouraged. Not only have they to oppose the clamour of the manufacturers who profit by Customs abuses, to try to remove the gross ignorance of the mass of the public who suffer from those abuses,—and foolishly think it patriotic to do so, because it spites *les Anglais*,—but they have the mortification of seeing that even certain classes of the community who are anxious for Customs reforms, have not the enlightenment and the disinterestedness to accept those reforms in all their consequences. Thus, shipbuilders, for example, complained for years with great bitterness that the excessive import duties on iron, copper, and other things, and especially on iron, rendered the building of ships so enormously expensive that the trade was almost destroyed. Some years back these duties were altered, and since then builders have never lacked orders for

ships. But as, with all this activity, it was seen that they could not meet the demand for ships which arose, in order to restore the mercantile navy to something like its old importance, the Government very wisely resolved to allow foreign ships to be purchased and "nationalised" as French. In virtue of this permission, some 179 sailing ships and 50 steamers have been brought into France and counted in the registers of French vessels. But shipbuilders are now beginning to complain that this system is injurious to them. Surely, however, the complaint is unreasonable. Tariffs cannot be so framed as to benefit exclusively one particular class. If it be right to have regard to the interests of builders, by enabling them to procure cheap iron, it is right also to have regard to the interests of shipowners, by enabling them to procure abroad the ships which the builders at home cannot supply in sufficient numbers. Nay, more, if it were necessary in this matter to choose between the interests of builders and those of owners, the latter certainly ought to have the preference,—for the more ships France has employed the more sailors she would have; and she is in woful need of sailors.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the great engine and locomotive building establishment of Messrs Cail and Co. of this city, which was held a few days ago, it was stated that the total profits of the year were very nearly 17½ per cent., and it was resolved to distribute 15 per cent., the remainder being carried to a reserve fund.

Although the imports of foreign and colonial sugar have lately been very considerable, the manufacture of beetroot sugar continues to progress. From the beginning of the present season, up to the end of August last, for example, the quantity manufactured exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by no less than 68,387 tons; and the quantity consumed, sent to the entrepôts, exported or employed in distillation, exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by 57,475 tons. These figures show that the production and consumption of sugar might be made truly prodigious in this country by a reduction of duties,—a measure which has long been pressed on the attention of the Government.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte is about, with the consent of Government, to modify its statutes and increase its resources, so as to increase very largely its operations. It is, it appears, like the Bank of France, to have a governor appointed by the Government.

The week's quotations of the Bourse are as follow:—

	Thursday, Sept. 23.	Thursday, Sept. 30.
	f c	f c
Threes	72 70	73 40
Bank of France	3,100 0	3,100 0
Credit Mobilier	935 0	982 50
Orleans Railway	1,422 50	1,432 50
Northern	985 0	990 0
Ditto, new	830 0	835 0
Mediterranean	880 0	883 75
Eastern	741 25	748 75
Southern	600 0	601 25
Western	646 25	642 50
Geneva	645 0	657 50
Russian	506 25	510 0

You will see that the speculators of the Bourse are still going for a rise.

The accounts of the vintage, which is now nearly completed, are highly satisfactory, and show that this year the country will have abundance of good wine. In the neighbourhood of Orleans the yield is one-third more than had been expected. In the Gironde (Bordeaux district) the vintage is described as "magnificent." In the department of the Isere "general satisfaction" is said to prevail. In that of the Cote d'Or the results "exceed hopes and the quality is superior." In the Jura "the cellars are full and quality exceptional." In the Var the yield is admirable. In most places a decline in price has taken place; in some, good wine is actually selling at five centimes the litre—less than 3d a quart.

Correspondence.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—Your attention having been recently called to Canadian affairs by a Montreal correspondent, I have read with not a little interest your commentary upon the recent Ministerial crisis there. I remark with pleasure that while you do not acquit Sir Edmund Head of all blame, you have not indulged in that coarse abuse of him which has characterised the leading articles of some of your daily contemporaries. You say, however, that his offer of office to Mr Brown was clogged with stipulations, &c. Now these stipulations were simply a statement, at the outset of Mr Brown's ministerial labours, of the business which His Excellency thought it necessary to proceed with forthwith—(surely even a Monarch or a Viceroy should have some voice in council)—and a quiet intimation, couched in official language, that Mr Brown must not consider the message asking him to form a Government to imply a pledge that, if the House of Assembly refused him for Minister, an appeal to the country would be granted as a matter of course. This intimation, it seems, was very necessary, since those who abuse Sir Edmund Head now assert that the sending for Mr Brown did imply a consent to dissolve the house should the exigencies of his position render it necessary for his success as Minister.

In fairness and kindness this intimation was given to him, ere he had by the acceptance of office, vacated his seat, in order that he might assure himself of the good-will and forbearance of Parliament before he put himself to the trouble of re-election. Mr Brown, thus warned, accepted office; was defeated in both Houses by decisive majorities; advised a dissolution, and, his advice being declined, resigned. No man who knows the imperfections of the old election law in Canada and the evils to which it has subjected the country, can hold that the reasons assigned by Sir Edmund Head for refusing to act on the advice of the Brown administration were not sound and just. In justice to an absent statesman, the English press, when attacking him, should have laid his defence before their readers. I shall not discuss what followed in the exchange of offices, by which a majority of the present administration returned to office without submitting to a re-election. The warmest friends of the Ministry regret the course pursued most deeply. It has damaged them in public estimation. The spirit of the constitution was really not infringed, for the Ministry of to-day is in almost all respects identical with the Ministry which preceded Mr Brown's abortive attempt to govern the country. The ministerial arrangements then made had the sanction of the constituencies. There was no reason to doubt that they still had it. But their conduct wears the appearance of unfair advantage taken of a legal quibble, and therefore, for appearance sake, should have been avoided. In common with your daily contemporaries, you censure the vote of want of confidence in the Brown Ministry, passed while its members were absent for re-election. They had English precedent. In the Reform Bill agitation days, the House of Lords forced the resignation of the Grey Cabinet. Ere the new Ministers were re-elected—in their absence—the House of Commons passed a vote condemnatory of their appointment. The House of Assembly had expressly declared it had confidence in the Macdonald Cabinet, though voting against it on the seat of Government question. Its vote of want of confidence in Mr Brown was entirely consistent with its previous conduct—nay, a natural sequence of it. The followers of all Ministries must have some latitude given them. The old immoral party rule, that as thinks the Minister so must think upon all great questions all those who desire to see him retain power, is fast becoming obsolete. The sooner the better. More independent action, with less strictness of party discipline, will produce in Britain and Canada better legislation. The House of Assembly was weary of a too long and unnecessarily protracted session. Members were impatient to perfect necessary legislation, and go to their homes. Mr Brown's Cabinet was by no means such as they thought entitled to their confidence. Mr Brown had never shown courteous forbearance to an adversary. He had no right to expect any in return. He received none.

There is ground to apprehend that your Montreal correspondent has been playing upon your well-known love for free trade and horror of protection for a party purpose. He has endeavoured to represent the recent contest as one between free-traders and protectionists, and so enlist your sympathy for Mr Brown, the fact being that that question was deemed by the masses of secondary importance. The questions really at issue were those arising out of the religious strife which Mr Brown had enkindled and fanned almost into a conflagration, out of sectional and national prejudices, and the various attempts to inflame or subdue them. Mr Dorion, Mr Brown's leading Lower Canada colleague, and Mr Holton, his Chief Commissioner of Public Works, were pledged at the last general election to a tariff which, by admitting raw produce at low duties and manufactures at high, would afford incidental protection, and to all possible reduction of duty on tea and sugar, the poor man's luxuries. Mr Foley and Mr J. S. Macdonald, of his Upper Canada colleagues, were, if I mistake not, similarly pledged. The vast majority of the people of Canada are believers in reciprocal free trade or reciprocally hostile tariffs. The agriculturists for years clamoured for, then obtained, and for years enjoyed protection,—a protection under which they so thrive, that they were only willing to abandon it when the Elgin treaty gave them reciprocal free trade. Under that they thrive still better. Open the United States market for manufactures to the Canadian producer, and the great body of the electors, made up of agriculturists, will consent to no protective duties. Now they are disposed to grant to the manufacturing classes what the manufacturing classes gave to them. Canada is admirably adapted in many parts for manufactures,—much better adapted than the United States. They can produce more cheaply, but they cannot make use of the neighbouring market with a 30 or 40 per cent. duty against them. Eastern Canada, like the Eastern or New England States, is evidently designed by nature for a grazing and manufacturing country. Where you have a grazing country only, there you have a comparatively sparse population, as witness the recent displacement of men for sheep in the Scottish Highlands. So for lack of manufactures, the low-priced labour which exists in abundance in the more densely settled districts of Eastern Canada is drained off to Western grain fields or protected factories in the United States. You have doubtless heard of numbers of people returning to Britain—skilled labour fitted for warehouses, mills, and factories. They might have become farmers in Canada if they would have consented to learn by years of toil how to reclaim and till new lands. Preferring readier employment at more accustomed work, they seek the United States or return to Britain. For these reasons there has arisen a cry for protection to native manufactures, which has found a sympathy even with the agricultural community. You refer to the figures of the census of 1851-2 to show the respective proportions of the manufacturing and other classes. Nothing could be more erroneous. Nor is your correspondent's estimate much more nearly correct. He should have known that the population dependent upon manufacturing industry for support is nearer 12,000 than 7,000 in the city of Montreal alone. I have heard it stated as high as 15,000. And so elsewhere. Manufactures had but begun to exist in 1851-2. Under the influence of a tariff gradually adjusted to their necessities, they have grown prodigiously since then.

I have thus stated, in as few words as possible, the grounds on which the majority (the vast majority I believe) of the people of Canada believe incidental protection necessary and beneficial. The agricultural classes

know perfectly well that they tax themselves in a greater or less degree to maintain a manufacturing class among them, but they choose to do it and believe they derive a natural advantage therefrom. It is their humour; and they believe also, with reason as it seems to me, that nobody has a right to interfere with or dictate to them the manner in which they shall raise the necessary revenue to pay the interest on the debt they have incurred for public improvements, and to maintain with efficiency the several departments of Government. You speak of the "large measure of self-government" conceded to the colony. Since the sanction of the Rebellion Losses Bill in 1849 and the yielding up of the Clergy Reserves, Canadians have come to believe that they are free to govern themselves as they see fit in all things; that the concession of self-government to them has ceased in any sort to be measured or circumscribed.

In your article of the 18th, you ask if the Imperial Government has assented to the Tariff Act? as if they were in duty bound to withhold assent. You say on the 25th, that of course any interference must be for the good of the Canadians alone, not for the British manufacturer. Interference on either plea would be alike offensive to Canadians. If avowedly in the interest of manufacturers in Britain, you can readily understand why:—if on the other pretext, the sincerity of the parties urging it would be doubted, and colonists would feel that their reputation for common sense and capacity to look after their own affairs was at stake. They may be right or wrong in their views: that they alone must decide. It may be very wrong to be a Jew or a Papist, yet Jews or Papists are no longer excluded from seats in Parliament and a voice in legislation. You think a protectionist policy is not likely to attract immigration. It has attracted it to the United States. Cheap bread, cheap tea and sugar, are inducements offered even by this much-abused tariff to settlers in Canada.

You speak of the repeated defeats of the late Macdonald Ministry, as proof that it had lost the confidence of Parliament. What defeats do you allude to? I know of none of such moment as those unheeded by Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby, till that on the seat of Government question. And you neglect to observe that forthwith after that defeat, the house

declared its general confidence in Ministers (though differing from them on this question), by a majority equivalent to 50 or 60 in a full House of Commons. Mr Brown knew he was in a minority. Nay, it is matter of accusation against Sir Edmund Head that he, knowing this also when he sent for him, was, therefore, bound to grant him a dissolution as a remedy for the difficulties under which he necessarily laboured. Be assured further that Mr Brown has won none of his popularity by his advocacy of free trade.

Regretting Mr Brown's discomfiture, you say he was "acknowledged to be an able and an honest politician." His recent colleagues will smile when they read your estimate of his virtue. A man of ability, of immense powers of application and industry, a most successful speaker of the coarser sort, Mr Brown undoubtedly is. But as a journalist, his maxim has been "Exaggerate all things to produce the proper effect on the public mind": as a leader of opposition, "What the Government desire, that I object to; what they do not like, that I fight for." Simple rules these,—which, acted upon unscrupulously and with almost sublime energy, have won Mr Brown his present position in Canada. His successes at the last general election were won by such appeals to Protestant bigotry in the West as I pray God may never again disgrace my native country. He accepted for colleagues Roman Catholic gentlemen whom he had bitterly denounced as priest-ridden, corrupt, and silly; and there is very strong evidence to prove that he made very great concessions of his opinions to induce them to join him, showing his fanaticism even not to be honest, but assumed as a mask for a purpose.

I do not desire to conceal from you or your readers, what you will perhaps readily infer from this portrait, that I am politically opposed to Mr Brown; and therefore you must take what I have said *cum grano*. But of this also you may be assured, this estimate of his character can be proved correct, by the record of events in Canada, and the sayings and writings of those who joined his Cabinet.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

London, Sept. 25.

A CANADIAN.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an Abstract of the Gross Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the undermentioned periods, ended September 30, 1858, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year:—

	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1858	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1857
	Dec. 31, 1857	March 31, 1858	June 30, 1858	Sept. 30, 1858		Dec. 31, 1856	March 31, 1857	June 30, 1857	Sept. 30, 1857	
Customs	£ 5,590,018	£ 5,898,352	£ 5,879,039	£ 6,115,422	£ 23,472,831	£ 6,232,175	£ 5,243,600	£ 6,149,349	£ 5,481,385	£ 23,106,509
Excise	4,769,000	3,251,000	4,626,000	5,085,000	17,731,000	4,816,600	2,898,000	4,507,000	5,298,000	17,519,000
Stamps	1,761,000	2,051,973	2,084,370	1,831,000	7,728,343	1,838,060	1,905,477	1,850,451	1,752,255	7,346,223
Taxes	1,361,000	308,033	1,326,000	141,000	3,136,033	1,356,000	260,020	1,324,600	139,000	3,099,020
Property Tax	808,437	3,390,601	1,199,587	2,454,000	7,852,625	1,423,464	6,942,483	2,455,540	4,981,537	15,753,024
Post-office	810,000	705,000	765,000	745,000	3,025,000	748,000	777,000	615,000	730,000	2,930,000
Crown Lands	82,000	76,000	64,000	60,940	276,940	86,000	67,000	84,000	60,634	277,634
Miscellaneous	725,707	345,360	335,970	531,690	1,938,727	198,842	425,562	256,382	263,438	1,147,231
Totals	13,907,162	16,010,319	16,279,966	16,964,052	65,161,499	16,698,481	18,519,149	17,281,762	18,682,269	71,178,661

II.—Increase and Decrease in the Quarter, Half-year, and Year, ended September 30, 1858, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1858.		Half-year ended Sept. 30, 1858.		Year ended Sept. 30, 1858.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	634,037	...	363,727	...	366,322	...
Excise	...	213,000	...	94,000	...	...
Stamps	78,745	...	312,624	...	382,120	...
Taxes	...	18,000	...	16,000	...	...
Property Tax	...	2,477,537	...	3,733,490	...	7,990,399
Post-office	15,000	...	105,000	...	95,000	...
Crown Lands	286	...	286	...	...	714
Miscellaneous	262,252	...	341,840	...	791,496	...
Totals	990,320	2,708,537	1,123,477	3,843,490	1,883,951	7,901,113
	£1,718,217 Net Decrease.		2,720,013 Net Decrease.		£6,017,162 Net Decrease.	

III.—An Account showing the Revenue and other Receipts of the Quarter ended September 30, 1858, the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended June 30, 1858, viz:—	£	£	Amount applied out of the Income for the quarter ended September 30, 1858, to redemption of Exchequer bills (deficiency) for the quarter ended June 30, 1858	£	1,735,696
Great Britain	...	...	Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, in the quarter ended September 30, 1858	£	3,456,033
Ireland	416,054	416,054	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended September 30, 1858, viz:—	£	...
Income received in the quarter ended September 30, 1858, as shown in account I.	16,964,052	...	Interest of the Permanent Debt	£	5,524,049
Amount received in the quarter ended September 30, 1858, in repayment of advances for public works, &c.	427,042	...	Terminable Debt	£	1,430,325
	17,807,143	...	Interest of Exchequer Bills (deficiency)	£	Nil
Balance, being the deficiency on the 30th September, 1858, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the dividends and other charges payable in the quarter to December 31, 1858, and for which Exchequer bills (deficiency) will be issued in that quarter	1,194,857	...	The Civil List	£	101,250
	19,002,005	...	Other charges on Consolidated Fund	£	372,799
		...	Advances for Public Works, &c.	£	268,813
		...		£	7,697,245
		...	Surplus balance beyond the charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the quarter ended September 30, 1858, viz:—	£	...
		...	Great Britain	£	...
		...	Ireland	£	83,061
		...		£	83,061
		...		£	19,002,005

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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 29th day of September, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 33,101,355	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	18,626,355
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	33,101,355		33,101,355

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 10,980,684
Rest	3,700,995	Other Securities	15,234,491
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,886,870	Notes	12,603,590
Other Deposits	11,543,876	Gold and Silver Coin	664,124
Seven Day and other Bills	798,148		
	39,482,889		39,482,889

Dated the 30th 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)	£ 21,295,913	Securities	£ 26,137,175
Public Deposits	8,886,870	Bullion	19,290,479
Private Deposits	11,543,876		
	41,726,659		45,427,654

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,700,995, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

AN INCREASE of Circulation of	£ 520,549
AN INCREASE of Public Deposits of	146,186
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	505,613
AN INCREASE of Securities of	7,423
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	156,414
AN INCREASE of Rest of	2,715
A DECREASE of Reserve of	325,396

The decrease in the reserve—a feature by no means unusual at this period of the quarter—is primarily attributable to the withdrawals of deposits by bankers and others. It is also evident that a portion of the withdrawals consisted of coin, for the increase in the metallic stock above shown is not equal to the sum known to have been sent into the Bank during the week referred to. A good deal of coin is always required for the payment of official salaries, &c.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 21,174,428	£ 21,151,629	£ 19,931,234	£ 21,295,913
Public deposits	8,144,209	8,409,851	8,464,993	8,886,870
Other deposits	11,437,955	9,956,813	9,190,690	11,543,876
Government securities	12,125,026	11,964,953	10,593,653	10,980,684
Other securities	19,915,763	19,616,384	19,719,700	15,234,491
Reserve of notes and coin	6,766,243	6,020,142	6,608,968	13,267,714
Coin and bullion	12,938,928	11,769,372	11,276,988	19,290,479
Bank rate of discount	5	5	5	3
Price of Consols	87½	92½	90½	98½
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 35	25 15	25 20 25 25	25 15 25 20
Ditto Amsterdam ditto	11 18	11 13 11 13½	11 16	11 15 11 16
Ditto Hamburg (3 months)	13 9½ 13 9½	13 7	13 8½ 13 8½	13 8½ 13 8½

In examining this table, it becomes necessary to refresh one's memory as regards the great events by which the corresponding periods of the three previous years were marked. The comparison affords much ground for satisfaction at the existing tranquillity of the political and financial world. In the corresponding week of September, 1855, although the allied forces had just accomplished the occupation of the south side of Sebastopol, and the destruction of the Russian fleet, the specie drain occasioned by the war and by the deficiency of the harvest in France was pressing severely upon the Western money markets. Enormous contracts for the supply of gold to the Bank of France were in progress in our market. One for 1,600,000*l* had been completed, and another for no less than three millions sterling was in course of execution. The Bank rate of discount, in consequence, had just been raised from 4½ to 5 per cent., with the prospect of an immediate advance to 5½. In 1856 the money market was also violently disturbed: the Bank rate

had just been raised from 4½ to 5 per cent., as a preliminary to an advance to 6 and 7 per cent. In the last week of September, 1857, the siege of Delhi was reported to be still going on; large shipments of silver were being made to the East; the Bank of England had just lent a million sterling to the East India Company, upon deposit of India Bonds; and in all mercantile circles attention was anxiously directed to the panic which had commenced at New York. It will be remarked that, owing to the monetary derangement which, somewhat singularly, set in during the latter part of September, in 1855, 1856, and 1857, the "other" securities in the Bank at the three dates mentioned were almost identical in amount, viz., between 19½ and 20 millions. The present amount of this item exhibits a sufficiently remarkable contrast. The great difference in the "other" deposits, "reserve," and bullion, presses itself upon the attention. The comparative position of the Treasury deposits will also be regarded with satisfaction. The extraordinarily high level of the continental exchanges in 1855 was caused solely by the immense gold operations of the French Bank, already referred to. France found herself involved in engagements beyond her means. To meet them she insisted upon artificially attracting to herself a portion of our capital in hard cash. Under the operation of the fixed laws which govern trade, she thus forced up the exchanges against herself. By drawing from us money which was not due to her, France was enabled to tide over a temporary difficulty which had already brought the National Bank to the verge of a suspension of specie payments, but the exchanges immediately assumed a position which, so to speak, put a constant strain upon her.

Some persons had persuaded themselves that the Bank of England would, on Thursday (yesterday), reduce the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. As we pointed out last week, however, the Directors will assuredly take full time for deliberation. From the indications presented on all sides there is ample evidence that a reduction is at hand; but some of the most sober-minded members of the Bank Court are of opinion that it will be better to wait until the distribution of the dividends. The market will then, beyond all doubt, become excessively easy. At the present period of the quarter, stringency is usually experienced; yet, although the floating balances at the disposal of bankers, both in town and the country, have considerably diminished through the influx of the public revenue into the Bank, first-class bills having three months to run are readily discounted in the open market at 2½ per cent.

The mercantile engagements maturing in the first week of October, including those of Monday next (the 4th), occasioned to-day a brisk demand in Lombard street, besides a fair number of applications at the Bank. On Friday next an instalment of 15 per cent., or 450,000*l*, (making 55 per cent. paid, out of the 85 per cent. agreed to be paid), falls due on the Turkish loan. It is very possible, too, that some portion of the second issue of two millions may be taken up. These demands may yet induce a transient tightness in the market. It is important to remember, however, that no portion of the dividend money has yet been "discounted." The dividends will be due on the 10th October, and payable on Wednesday, the 13th.

Since the date of the return given above, 48,000*l* in newly-imported gold is known to have been added to the Bank's stock. This sum was sent in this day.

The principal imports of specie this week have consisted of 120,000*l* in gold coin from Russia, and 174,000*l* from New York. News was also received to-day of the arrival of the Sultana, from Melbourne, with 160,000*l* in gold. There have been scarcely any exports.

The Pera will take out on the 4th only 21,192*l* in specie, all for China. There are no remittances for India by this opportunity.

There is every prospect of a continuance of remittances of gold from the United States and Russia. Meanwhile, a large amount is overdue from Australia. The Suffolk, with 320,000*l*, has been 90 days at sea; and the Ocean Chief, with 190,000*l*, 80 days. These sums make an aggregate of 510,000*l*, and will doubtless be sent into the Bank directly they come to hand. Added to this, the telegram is now daily expected, announcing the arrival at Suez of the Australian mail steamer, with a further amount of gold, and

with news of fresh remittances by sailing vessels. After making allowance for the gold which may be shortly withdrawn on account of the Turkish loan, it is pretty clear that the stock of bullion in the Bank will yet experience a further considerable increase. An unusually large amount of coin, which was withdrawn at the commencement of the harvest season, is still absorbed in the provinces, but will assuredly flow back to the Bank within a few months.

A telegram received to-day mentions the arrival at Lisbon from Brazil of the steamer Tamar, with 43,000*l* in specie. She is expected at Southampton to-morrow (Saturday).

Bar silver is quoted 61*d* per oz standard, and Mexican dollars 59½*d* per oz.

The tendency of the foreign exchanges is rather unfavourable, although the general level of quotations is still decidedly satisfactory. Bills on Amsterdam, Antwerp, Vienna, and three months' paper on Paris, are quoted rather lower than on Friday last.

It is said that the bullion in the Bank of France, which was last officially stated at 23,750,000*l*, is still increasing.

The Bank of England, who, no doubt, would be very glad to increase their stock of Government securities, have taken up the balance (amounting to 100,000*l*, or rather more) of the New Zealand Four per Cent. Loan, guaranteed by Great Britain, which was offered in the market at 107 per cent. by the Union Bank of Australia three months ago, with partial success.

The symptoms of coming animation in the Stock Exchange, to the probability of which we have repeatedly called attention, have this week become much more marked. A great demand has been experienced for nearly all the leading securities, including Consols, the Indian 4 per cent. debentures, English, Indian, Brazilian, and Canadian railway shares, and colonial and foreign State bonds. A considerable number of the purchases have of course been on speculative account, but the proportion of a *bona fide* character is unusually large. Sound securities of all descriptions are eagerly absorbed by permanent investors, who, in face of the expected reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 2½ per cent., foresee that the rate of allowance obtainable for loans and deposits from the great monied establishments will soon be limited to 1½ per cent. It will be surprising if the state of the money market does not ere long lead to a decided revival of speculation in the Stock Exchange. Bankers are absolutely at a loss what to do with their surplus funds, and see even increased difficulty in prospect. They are consequently, in numerous instances, eager lenders upon English and Indian railway shares, and even upon foreign stocks. When we hear of loans being readily obtained upon so uncertain a security as Mexican bonds, it is easy to perceive what is in store at no remote date.

We understand that of the 330,000 shares of 1*l* each forming the capital of the new company into which the Eastern Steam Navigation Company is to be merged, about one-half have already been applied for, although the project has not yet been formally laid before the public.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have met with more inquiry, and have experienced a partial recovery, being last quoted this afternoon 400*l* to 430*l* per 1,000*l* share.

At a meeting, held this day, of the creditors of Messrs George Chambers and Co., pin and needle manufacturers, who stopped payment on the 11th ult., the liabilities were estimated at 22,028*l*, and the assets at 14,969*l*. It was determined to liquidate the estate under inspectorship. The failure was caused by the stoppage of Messrs Plowes and Co., Mr Chambers being liable for bills representing 11,571*l* in connection with that house.

Our usual telegram, with the closing prices of the Paris Bourse of this day, did not reach us this evening; but the opening quotation of the Three per Cent. Rentes this morning was 73.50*f*, which shows a rise of about ¾ per cent. compared with last Friday's rates. Still higher prices are looked for, should politics remain quiet.

A great rise has taken place this week in the English funds, purchases decidedly predominating. This morning Consols attained 98½ to 99 for the 12th of October, showing a rise of fully 1 per cent. since last Friday. In the afternoon a reaction of ¼ per cent. took place, the latest quotation being 98¼ to 99, both for money and the account; but the market retains great intrinsic firmness. 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:—

	Money.		Account.		Exchequer Bills.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Saturday.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	24s pm 27s pm
Monday.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	24s pm 27s pm
Tuesday.....	97½	98½	98½	98½	24s pm 28s pm
Wednesday.....	98	98½	98½	98½	24s pm 28s pm
Thursday.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	24s pm 28s pm
Friday.....	98½	98½	98½	98½	24s pm 28s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent. consols, account	97½	97½	98½	98½
— " — money	97½	97½	98½	98½
New per cents	shut	shut	shut	shut
3 per cent. reduced	shut	shut	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, — March	34s 37s p	34s 37s p	35s 38s	35s 38s
— " — June	24s 27s p	24s 27s p	25s 28s	25s 28s
Bank stock	shut	shut	shut	shut
East India stock	215 18	215 18	218 21	218 21
India loan	shut	shut	shut	shut
Spanish 3 per cents.	46½ 3	46½ 3	46½ 3	46½ 3
— " 3 per cents, new def.	29½ 30½	29½ 30½	29½ 30½	29½ 30½
Passive	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	46 7	46 7	46½ 7½	46½ 7½
Mexican 3 per cents	21½ 2	21½ 2	21½ 2	21½ 2
Dutch 2½ per cents	65½ 6½	65½ 6½	65 7	65 7
— " 4 per cents	101½ 2½	101½ 2½	102 3	102 3
Russian 4½ stock	100 101	100 101	100 1	100 1
— " 5 per cent	110 12	110 12	110 12	110 12
Sardinian stock	92 3	92 3	93 4	93 4
Peruvian 4½	90½ 1½	90½ 1½	90 1	90 1
— " 3 per cent.	71 2	71 2	70 1	70 1
Venezuela	40 1	40 1	40 1	40 1
Spanish certificates	5½ 6½	5½ 6½	5½ 6½	5½ 6½
Turkish loan, 6 per cent.	96 ½	96 ½	97½ 8	97½ 8
New ditto, 4 per cent.	104½ ½	104½ ½	104½ 5	104½ 5

The new Indian four per cent. loans are likewise in great demand for investment, and have experienced an important rise. The debentures of the first loan closed this afternoon at 99½ to 100, and the scrip of the 2nd loan at 99½ to 100. It will be remembered that the East India Company's reserved price in each case was 97 per cent.

The market for British railway stocks has also exhibited extraordinary buoyancy. Throughout the week the demand for stock has been very eager, and prices have advanced rapidly. Some descriptions, including Eastern Counties, North-Eastern, and North British, are taken principally for investment. Others, such as London and North-Western, Great Western, and Caledonian, are purchased chiefly on speculation; large parcels of these stocks have been pledged with parties who have lent the money required to withdraw them from the market. There is a sanguine anticipation in this, as in the other departments of the Stock Exchange, that the force of money will ultimately drive up the price of all classes of securities. The railway companies will also derive a legitimate benefit from the reduced terms upon which debentures may be renewed. Notwithstanding some slight symptoms of reaction, which were observable this afternoon, the rise established during the week amounts to no less than 3½ per cent. in Great Western stock, 3 per cent. in York and North Midland, 2½ per cent. in Caledonian and Great Northern, 2 per cent. in London and North-Western and Berwick, 1½ per cent. in Eastern Counties, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Midland and North British, 1¼ per cent. in South-Eastern, 1 per cent. in London and South-Western, &c. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices	
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
Bristol and Exeter	90 2	90 2	91 3	91 3
Caledonian	85½ ½ xd	85½ ½ xd	87½ 8	87½ 8
Eastern Counties	61 2	61 2	62½ 3	62½ 3
East Lancashire	90 2	90 2	92 4	92 4
Great Northern	101½ 2½	101½ 2½	104 5	104 5
Great Western	106½ 1	106½ 1	110 11	110 11
Lancashire and Yorkshire	94½ ½	94½ ½	96½ ½	96½ ½
London and Blackwall	57½ 6½	57½ 6½	58½ 6½	58½ 6½
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	109½ 10½	109½ 10½	110 11	110 11
London and North-Western	90 1	90 1	92 3	92 3
London and South-Western	94½ ½	94½ ½	96½ ½	96½ ½
Midland	90½ 7½	90½ 7½	92½ 8	92½ 8
North British	56½ ½ xd	56½ ½ xd	57½ 8	57½ 8
North Staffordshire	74½ 3 dis	74½ 3 dis	76½ 4	76½ 4
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	27 3	27 3	28 3	28 3
South-Eastern	72½ xd	72½ xd	73 4	73 4
South Wales	75½ 6½	75½ 6½	77 8	77 8
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
North-Eastern, York stock	74 ½	74 ½	75 8	75 8
FOREIGN SHARES.				
Northern of France	38½ 9½	38½ 9½	39½ 9	39½ 9
Eastern of France	29 1	29 1	29½ 1	29½ 1
Dutch Rhenish	44 ½ dis	44 ½ dis	45½ ½ dis	45½ ½ dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	34½ ½	34½ ½	35½ ½	35½ ½
East Indian	100½ ½	100½ ½	102½ ½	102½ ½
Madras	18½ 9	18½ 9	18½ 9	18½ 9
Paris and Orleans	55 6	55 6	56½ 7½	56½ 7½
Western & N. Westn of France	25 6	25 6	25 6	25 6
Great India Peninsular	21½ 8	21½ 8	21½ 8	21½ 8
Great Western of Canada	17½ 8	17½ 8	18½ 1	18½ 1

No class of securities have been in better demand than the Indian guaranteed railway shares, and the purchases are of a good character. The East Indian Railway Company's stock has risen 1½ per cent.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for various financial instruments like Bank Stock, Annuities, India Stock, and Bonds.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat. to Fri.) and rows for foreign securities including Austrian, Brazilian, Mexican, and Dutch bonds.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table showing exchange rates for various cities (Amsterdam, London, Paris, etc.) with sub-columns for Tuesday and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns for Paris and London dates and rows for Rentes, Bank Shares, and Exchange on London.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Table with columns for Latest Date and Rate of Exchange on London, listing rates for Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par, and the short exchange on London is 25.17 1/2 per 1/ sterling.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427 1/2 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.7 1/2 per 1/ sterling.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 3/4 to 109 1/2 per cent.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing exchange rates for East India Company's bills from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Total drafts from Jan. 9 to Sept. 24, 1858. £47,251 8 1. Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Table listing prices for Foreign Gold bars, Mexican dollars, and Silver in bars.

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Table with columns for Destination, Mails despatched from London, and When expected, listing stations like Southampton, Devonport, and Plymouth.

PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND GIBRALTAR - The Alhambra, for the mails of the morning of the 7th inst. GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.

despatched this evening.—The Pera, for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Ceylon, and China mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 4th inst.
 WEST INDIES, &c.—The Magdalena, for the mails of this morning.
 LISBON, BRAZIL, BUENOS AYRES, &c.—The Tamar, for the mails of the morning of the 9th inst.
 MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The next mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th inst.—The Teviot, for the mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 12th inst. A mail for India, via Bombay, will also be sent by the Teviot.
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.—The Phoebe, for the mails of the evening of the 5th inst.
 AMERICA.—The Anglo-Saxon, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 5th inst.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On the 26th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Africa, via Liverpool—New York, 15th.
 On the 30th, UNITED STATES, per steamer Fulton, via Southampton—New York, 18th.
 On the 30th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steamer Sultan, via Southampton—Alexandria, Sept. 13; Malta, 18; and Gibraltar, 24.
 On the 1st inst., AUSTRALIA, per ship Sultana, via Liverpool—dates anticipated.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS. From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week .....1858...	135381	31182	11050	839	3595	497
Corresponding week in 1857...	127412	43202	8101	504	6052	1531
— " 1856...	123906	37575	11791	961	3002	999
— " 1855...	146137	13959	16427	1230	3156	829
— " 1854...	113557	11680	9639	677	2529	790
Weekly average, Sept. 25.....	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
— " 18.....	44 2	36 6	25 1	32 7	45 9	43 10
— " 11.....	44 11	36 1	25 8	34 6	46 3	45 1
— " 4.....	45 1	35 2	25 7	33 9	45 9	44 7
— " Aug. 28.....	45 3	34 0	27 3	34 6	46 7	45 1
— " 21.....	42 6	44 6	27 10	34 0	47 8	43 8
— " 21.....	45 1	33 7	27 9	35 10	46 10	44 3
Six weeks' average	44 6	35 0	26 6	34 2	46 5	44 5
Same time last year	58 1	42 1	26 8	38 6	46 6	42 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 22, 1858.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and peas-meal.	Beans & bean-meal.	Indian corn and wheat meal.	Buck-wheat meal.
Foreign ...	33582	30005	75681	185	3060	6854	2855	1
Colonial ...	191	...	...	...	185	...	...	...
Total.....	33773	30005	75681	185	3245	6854	2855	1

Imports of week 172,603 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME. FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer at Mark lane to-day. For all kinds, however, the demand ruled heavy at barely Monday's depressed currencies. So little business was transacted in foreign wheat that the quotations were nominal. Barley, oats, beans, and peas, were lower to purchase, and the flour trade was in a most inactive state. The imports from abroad this week have been liberal, viz., 16,250 quarters of wheat, 8,530 barley, 67,910 oats, and 190 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, to-day, produce generally met a dull inquiry, at barely Tuesday's currency. In the purely agricultural districts wheat has given way 1s to 2s per quarter.

The continental corn markets have been somewhat heavy, and prices have had a drooping tendency. In the United States produce has continued dull.

The modification of the French law of 1832, allowing the export of grain and flour from France, at a low duty, expired on Thursday, and we are now officially informed that the old sliding scale has been again renewed. The return to Protectionist principles would seem to imply that the yield of wheat in France this year is barely an average one.

Messrs Pietroni and Draper have favoured us with the following report of the corn trade from Odessa. It is dated the 17th ult.:

The dull accounts received from France and England have produced their effect here, and transactions have been limited with the exception of maize, which has been in favour. A few parcels of new Ghirka wheats have changed hands; the average weight does not exceed 60½ lbs per bushel. From Poland we shall receive no wheat; but the supplies of barley, oats, and rye will be as usual. Linseed of the new crop arrives plentifully; the quality is particularly fine. Wheat, Polish Odessa, 40s to 40s 6d; do., Sandomirka and Ghirka, 39s to 39s 3d; maize, 27s to 28s; rye, 22s to 22s 3d; barley, 17s 6d to 18s; oats, 15s 9d to 16s 3d; linseed, 49s to 51s per quarter f.o.b.

SHIPMENTS from ODESSA, from 1st to 31st AUGUST, 1858.

	United Kingdom.	Conti. Since Jan. 1, 1858.	To all ports.
Wheat	17511	34334	659026
Maize	67782	7564	284017
Rye	9655	1950	99318
Barley	41717	9543	389263
Oats	40973	19925	530299
Flour	303	555	17563
Linseed	5698	3489	75817
Rapeseed	1588	2667	31039
Tallow	3022	3966	197943

Messrs Sheppard and Co., of Rotterdam, state that wheat has fallen in value in that market; but that other produce has ruled firm in price.

The excitement of the last few weeks in the Liverpool cotton market has been succeeded by a pause, and during the past week the transactions have been to a moderate extent only, the total sales of the week amounting to 41,000 bales. Quotations are quite without change since Friday last. Spinners have taken this week 33,000 bales, speculators 1,500, and exporters 6,500 bales. To-day the market closes quiet, but very steady at firm prices. The trade, who have been lately purchasing rather freely, have this week refrained from large operations, in the hope, perhaps, of being able to do better by awaiting more choice from arriva's expected. In the London market there has been a good inquiry: the sales are limited to 2,100 bales at the extreme rates of last week.

Our advices from the United States on the subject of the cotton crop are still unfavourable. Complaints of rust in the plant are numerous; but we have reason to believe that the damage sustained up to this time is by no means serious.

The public sales of tea held this week have gone off steadily, at very full rates to a slight advance in the quotations. Privately, a steady business has been passing, and common sound congou has realised 10d to 10½d per lb. Advices from China are to the effect that the exports of tea to date were 1,020,500 lbs; of silk, 3,434 bales.

The sugar market has been somewhat inactive, and inferior qualities of sugar have changed hands at a decline of 6d per cwt. In the value of refined goods, very little alteration has taken place.

The state of the sugar market at Havana, to the 8th ult., is thus reported by Messrs Schmidt and Stern:—

Since our last report our market has continued active; principally speculators have bought largely at improving prices, and No. 12 DS has been paid in some instances as high as 11½ rs, but the general advance on all descriptions from the 7th to the 23rd ultimo has been fully 1 to 1½ rs. The upward tendency has been checked by the news received on the 23rd ultimo, which, although favourable from Europe, has been dull from the United States, and in spite of later advices from England, showing a further advance in prices of 1s 6d per cwt, our market remains without animation. There are scarcely any buyers at the advanced, and no sellers at the lower rates. Holders are very firm, in the belief of having a better demand during next month. Our quotations to-day are nominally as follows:—No. 7 to 10, 25s 6d to 29s; No. 11 to 12, 29s 7d to 30s 1d; No. 13 to 14, 30s 8d to 31s 4d; No. 15 to 17, 31s 1d to 33s; No. 18 to 20, 33s 10d to 34s 8d; whites, inferior to prime, 34s 8d to 42s, at the exchange of 15 per cent premium per cwt. Stocks here and at Matanzas to-day amount to about 150,000 boxes, against 230,000 boxes last year. Shipments have lately much decreased, particularly to Europe; since the 5th ultimo they are as follows:—20,998 boxes to the United States, 34,928 boxes to the North of Europe, 2,100 boxes to France, 10,529 boxes to Spain, 50 boxes to other ports—78,605 boxes against 9,558 boxes same period last year. The total exports since the 1st January amount to 993,365 boxes, against 781,572 boxes in 1857. The prospects for the next crop are very favourable, which is expected to yield fully as much as last year.

For coffee, the inquiry has been rather heavy, but we have no change to notice in the currencies. Native Ceylon has commanded most attention. The Costa Rica crop will, it is expected, exceed 100,000 qqls.

Rice—the stock of which is decreasing—has continued dull in sale, but we have no quotable change to notice in prices.

The silk, hemp, and flax markets may be called steady, at full quotations. The transactions, however, have not increased, when compared with last week.

The declaration for the indigo sales of 12th Oct. are extended to 15,530 chests, 14,080 of which are in the A catalogue, and comprise an excellent assortment of good and fine Bengal, a moderate quantity of middling and good consumers, a small proportion of low consumers and Oudes, and 3,400 Kurpah and dry-leaf Madras. The trade, awaiting the approaching sales, are engaged in the examination of the indigo, and the market, although firm, is quiet. The deliveries proceed at the rate of about 550 chests per week.

The wool trade is still very firm at fully the late improvement in prices. The stocks in manufacturers' hands are somewhat limited.

For rum there has been a fair demand at full quotations. In brandy, however, very little has been passing. Letters from the Douro state that the crop of grapes is nearly all secured, and that the produce will amount to 25,000 or 30,000 pipes of wine.

Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, and the leading quotation is 55s cash. "The iron trade continues to expand," writes Mr Thornburn, of Glasgow. "The production of pig iron in the quarter just closed is unprecedented, having reached 249,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption amount in the same period to 215,000 tons. The stocks have thus, and partly owing to the continuous cessation of the greatest malleable work in this district, combined with a falling-off in the exports, increased 34,000 tons, and are now 230,000 tons in makers' and warehouse-keepers' stores, against 112,000 tons on the 1st of October, 1857. Yet, in the face of an accumulating stock, extensive purchases were made at from 53s to 55s 6d cash, and 54s 6d to 57s three months open; the price averaging in July 53s, in August 55s, and in September 54s 4d per ton. Although these quotations are fully 15s below the average price of the last five years, and scarcely remunerative to the ironmasters in general, still they have supplied the market freely at the current price of the day, and continue to send considerable quantities into warehouse-keepers' stores. Tin,

tin plates, spelter, and other metals, have undergone very few changes of importance. The deliveries of Banca tin in Holland, last month, were 42,868 slabs, against 45,526 slabs in 1857, and 22,425 slabs in 1856.

Very few alterations have been reported in the value of oils. Turpentine has mostly sold at full rates.

Tallow has continued in fair request. P.Y.C. on the spot has sold at 49s 6d; and for the last three months' delivery, 49s per cwt. About 9,000 casks have been sold at St Petersburg this week for immediate shipment.

STATEMENT OF TALLOW SHIPPING at ST PETERSBURG.			
	1858.	1857.	1856.
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to the 8th Sept., O.S. (estimated at 25 poods casks to the cask).....	44524	33812	53390
In ships loading and lighters.....	11704	19544	19012

Total loaded off from St Petersburg, 10th Sept., O.S.....	56228	53356	78402
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date	50405	50405	33693

Total at the close of the navigation.....	103761	103761	112095
---	--------	--------	--------

London	28499	21617	28511
Liverpool	1484	1788	6902
Bristol.....	2699	592	3367
Other English ports.....	6246	3829	5601
Ireland	506	544	529
Scotland.....	580	5	969
Germany.....	3577	4831	10209
France.....	1533	606	3302
Total	44524	33812	53390

"There is," says the *New York Shipping List*, "a perceptible improvement in business circles, now that the Fall trade is fairly under way, with as large a promise of activity and remunerative results as could be expected under all circumstances. The feeling of distrust arising from the late monetary crisis is gradually giving place to a healthy and legitimate spirit of enterprise. The well-known soundness and solvency of the country must ultimately recuscitate credit, and impart to trade and commerce a healthful expansion. Our merchants are well prepared to meet all the demands of an increasing trade. This, together with the fact that our city is free from contagion, will secure for it its full share in the results accruing from the restoration of confidence and the re-distribution of capital in the channels of legitimate enterprise."

COTTON.

New York, September 15.

A fair demand prevails both for home use and export, and with a scarcity of grades above ordinary, a further slight improvement in prices has taken place. The sales in our market since last Friday are estimated at about 3,500 bales, including parcels in transitu at 10 1/2 cents for strict middling Orleans, one line barely middling 12 1/2, with 15-32d freight to Liverpool, and a parcel Mobile, old crop, strict middling, 12 1/2, with 1/2d freight, the market closing firm.

New York Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans, and Texas
Ordinary.....	11	11	11	11
Middling.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Middling fair.....	13 3/4	13 3/4	14	14
Fair.....				

The arrivals have been from Mobile, 529; Georgia, 605; South Carolina, 125; Virginia, 66—total, 1,325 bales. Total import, since 1st September, 5,432 bales. Export from 1st to 14th September, 2,674 bales, against 3,069 bales in 1857.

New York, Sept. 18.—The market opened a shade firmer for this staple, but the demand has partaken of a retail character, and with large receipts at the port, there was less buoyancy at the close. 2,000 bales will probably cover the sales for the three days.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Oct. 1. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland.....	6 3/8	7 3/16	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	9	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	10 3/4	11 1/4	12	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4
New Orleans.....	6 7/16	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 3/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	9	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	10 3/4	11 1/4	12	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4
Pernambuco.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/4	12	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4
Egyptian.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/4	12	12 1/2	13 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4
Surat and Madras	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.	Computed Stock, Oct. 1.
1858 bales 1927628	1858 bales 1638280	1858 bales 295800	1858 bales 502640
1857 bales 1891487	1857 bales 1606570	1857 bales 226290	1857 bales 343310

The cotton market has been without excitement during the past week. A moderate amount of business only has been transacted by the trade and by speculators; but exporters have operated to a fair extent. Prices of all kinds of cotton have been well sustained, and very few of our quotations require alteration. Egyptians are perhaps slightly dearer. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. The market is not well supplied, and closes firmly. The reported export amounts to 6,600 bales, consisting of 4,050 American, 130 Brazil, and 2,420 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

In a comparative sense, there has been less activity in trade, this week, throughout the manufacturing districts, arising, in some measure, from the enhanced rates demanded for staple articles, and from many of the large houses being now fairly, perhaps we may say fully, in stock. The woollen trade has continued firm as to price; but the transactions have not been equal to some previous weeks; nevertheless, many holders of wool are looking forward to higher rates, as most of the new clip of English has already been disposed of. The silk trade has shown signs of animation, and very full prices have been obtained for all descriptions. As regards the iron trade, we may observe that it has become somewhat heavy, and that forced sales of old stocks are still taking place. Until they are disposed of, there is very little prospect of any important reaction in the quotations. The orders received from abroad have become less numerous.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 30.—The tone of our market has been quiet but firm. However, since the receipt of telegraphic advices from Bombay on Tuesday afternoon, and from Calcutta yesterday, buyers have rather begun to expect, and sellers to expect, some renewal of business. In 30's and 40's mule considerable operations have already been undertaken, consequent on the very paying prices advised from Calcutta. Several purchases of shirtings have also been made for the same market, but so far only in few hands. Other departments are in general unchanged. In yarns there has been little opportunity of selling for Germany, reports from the Leipzig fair, which has just commenced, being still too meagre to influence transactions, domestic manufactures selling there only to an average extent, if so much, excepting printing cloths, which have gone off well, and which consume no small share of our 24's warp and 30's weft. In yarns for the Blackburn market there has been a slight concession, which has been attended with very little business. In twofold yarns there continues to be a disposition to advance, and in the finer numbers of single, adapted for the better classes of our manufactures, there is some improvement. By last mail from the States, accounts for our more valuable fabrics were of a more promising character, and numerous purchasers from thence are expected to be in this market in little more than a week.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 30 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
RAW COTTON.												
Upland fair.....per lb	0 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 6 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 9 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	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 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0 9	0 11 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 7 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.....	1 0 1/2	1 1 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto.....	0 11 1/2	1 0 1/2	0 10 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	0 9 1/2
26-in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz.....	5 3	5 6	4 9	4 6	4 7 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2	5 1 1/2
27-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz.....	6 1 1/2	6 4 1/2	5 10 1/2	5 6	5 4 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2	6 1 1/2
39-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8 lbs 4oz.....	9 6	9 9	7 10 1/2	7 6	7 10 1/2	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
40-in. 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz.....	10 3	10 9	8 9	8 6	8 10 1/2	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
40-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz.....	11 0	11 7 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 6	10 1 1/2	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	10 9
39-in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yds, 9 lbs.....	8 10 1/2	9 6	7 4	7 3	7 3	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10	7 10

BRADFORD.—In this market the wool trade has been very quiet, yet the value of all kinds of wool has been well supported. Noils and brokes have moved off steadily at previous currencies. In the value of yarns very little change has taken place; but spinners are still well engaged. In pieces, a fair business has been done, and the manufacturers are chiefly working to order. The principal purchases have been in fancies and winter goods.—LEEDS.—Most kinds of seasonal goods have continued in steady request, at fully last week's quotations. In the warehouses some large transactions have been reported.—Huddersfield.—This market has been quiet, very few buyers have made their appearance; nevertheless, prospects are still brightening. Wools have continued in somewhat active request at extreme rates.—HALIFAX.—The worsted trade has presented no new feature. The manufacturers are, upon the whole, well employed, and they experience a regular and steady demand for their products. Spinners, like manufacturers, are in most cases busy, and they are not very willing to engage in any very extensive orders except at the present top prices or at some advance, for the price of wools keeps so high that the margin of profits is very small. Great caution is used by spinners as to making purchases of wools, and a comparatively small amount of business has been done in the raw material, yet it can scarcely be said that the holders of wool are disposed to lower their terms in the least.—ROCHDALE.—The wool trade has shown signs of less animation; still there is a disposition on the part of staplers to make advances in every quality of the raw material. The flannel manufacturers are still fully employed on orders; but the demand for the United States is somewhat heavy. For some weeks to come there is a prospect of great activity, as some of the manufacturers are unable to meet the demands now made on their powers of production. In some cases, buyers have shown more disposition to give an advance, but as yet those advances are by no means commensurate with the rise in wool. Yorkshire goods are in very fair request, especially kerseys, and in some instances at slightly better prices. For goods of good quality advances must now be given, or manufacturers refuse to sell.—LEICESTER.—Wools and yarns have been very firm in price, at the late improvement. Useful goods have continued steady.—MACCLESFIELD.—There has been an improved inquiry for silk goods, but the manufacturers have not succeeded in obtaining higher prices.—NORWICH.—The trade here remains unusually quiet, considering the activity in other quarters; but more business is generally anticipated.—BELFAST.—Only limited supplies of linen have been on sale in this market, and prices have ruled in favour of sellers. Although the demand has fallen off, yarns continue very firm at the late advance. The supply of flax is increasing, yet higher prices have been obtained by the growers.—DUNDEE.—The flax market has shown signs of buoyancy, and prices have had an upward tendency. Linen manufactures have continued in steady

Demand.—BIRMINGHAM.—There has been no new feature in the iron trade in this district. The transactions are fully equal to last year, but old stocks still press upon the market.—GLASGOW.—The iron trade is healthy, even though the make is still very large. Notwithstanding the great slackness still felt by the iron shipbuilders on the Clyde, a growing improvement is to be noted among the local malleable works and foundries, coincident with the decidedly reviving trade of the country. The following are now the prices:—Bars, 7/5s to 8/1; rails, 7/5s to 7/10s; railway chairs, 4/2s 6d to 4/7s 6d; cast-iron pipes, 4/17s 6d to 5/10s. No. 1 Gartsherrie, 60s; No. 1 Calder and Coltness, 55s 6d; No. 1 Glengarnock, 55s; No. 1 G. M. B., 53s 6d to 54s 6d; No. 3, 52s 9d to 53s 6d; East Coast brands, 53s 6d to 55s; Ayrshire brands, 53s to 55s for mixed number.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The receipts of State and Western flour have been quite heavy, consisting mainly of rejected qualities, which are difficult to move, and prices of these may be quoted 10 to 15 cents lower. Good shipping brands, particularly of round hoop and medium extra Ohio, are scarce and wanted at full prices current at the date of our last issue. Family brands are also in good request, and command comparatively high prices, because of the limited supply on sale. The sales reach 27,000 bbls, the market closing very weak, especially for those descriptions which fail to pass inspection, of which the stock mainly consists. Canada flour continues dull, with a downward tendency of prices—sales 1,200 bbls, within the range of 5.40 dol. to 6.40 dol., as in quality. Southern flour continues very much depressed, and the demand is restricted to the most urgent wants of the trade. Export from 1st to 14th September: wheat flour, 33,816 bbls, against 29,581 bbls in 1857.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat continues very light, mostly for home use, and with large receipts, prices of the low grades of red have receded 2 to 5 cents. Most of the Western wheat arriving is in an unsound condition, and difficult to realise upon, except at prices too low to suit the views of purchasers. Some parties are storing their supplies in the hope of obtaining better prices. Prime samples being comparatively scarce, prices are sustained. The market for corn opened buoyant, but subsequently broke down under large receipts, and prices have fallen off 2 to 3 cents principally on mixed Southern and Western. Export from 1st to 14th September: wheat, 28,214 bushels, against 175,081 bushels in 1857; corn, 9,969 bushels, against 58,501 bushels in 1857.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Flour was better for the lower and medium grades, while the higher grades were steady, with fair sales to the home trade and for export. Wheat was firm, with sales of about 30,000 bushels. Corn was firm, with free sales, at 68c to 74c for Western mixed heated to sound and good, 92c to 95c for round yellow, 94c to 96c for Southern ditto, and 85c to 88c for white ditto.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding that only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on offer in the various markets of consumption held this week, the demand for that description of produce has ruled very inactive at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and at which clearances have not been effected. Millers generally have shown no disposition to get into stock, under the impression that we shall have a continuous importation of somewhat heavy supplies of wheat both from the Northern and Southern European ports, as well as from the United States, during the next two months. No doubt a large supply is still on passage; but, when we compare the value of wheat with spring corn, especially fine barley and oats, we see no reason to anticipate much reduction in present rates. The supplies of foreign grain at present in warehouse in the United Kingdom are not in excess of many former corresponding seasons, and a very little care on the part of our farmers in not over-supplying the markets will have the effect of checking the present downward movement; but we understand that the quantity of English wheat lately thrashed out is large, and that the growers have shown much anxiety to sell, even though the markets have exhibited great heaviness and depression.

There has been much less activity in the demand for spring corn. Inferior barley has fallen 1s to 2s per qr; but the value of fine Chevalier parcel has been supported. Oats, beans, and peas have given way quite 1s. In the value of flour, however, scarcely any change has taken place. The town millers, although wheat has declined in price from 4s to 5s per qr since the late advance of 3s per 290 lbs, still refuse to submit to any abatement in the value of their produce, and the country millers are equally firm; hence the want of foreign competition in London is now much required to equalise the value of wheat with the manufactured article. At present, however, there is no prospect of any increase in the supply of foreign flour in the metropolis, as the continental millers, for the most part, have declined to ship, and there is no speculation in any kind in this country.

In Ireland, the grain trade generally has been very inactive, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. The shipments of produce to England have been very moderate.

The Scotch markets have continued very flat, and prices of both wheat and spring corn have shown a tendency to give way.

Both on Monday and Wednesday the trade here was heavy in the extreme. On the former day wheat fell 1s to 2s, and other articles fully 1s per qr.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with English wheat, which met a heavy sale, at barely Monday's prices. In foreign wheat—the show of which was large—next to nothing was doing. Barley sold heavily, on rather easier terms; but the value of malt was supported. Oats, beans, and peas were rather drooping. No change in flour.

Mr Ed. Rainford states that 121 vessels, laden with grain, have arrived off the coast, since this day se'nnight, and that a moderate business has been transacted in floating cargoes, at about previous quotations.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN

(Per Quarter, Imperial Measure)
In England and Wales for the Quarter ending Michaelmas, 1858

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
44 7	32 6	26 10	33 2	45 3	44 1

The London averages announced this day were:—

Wheat	4,405	at 45	9
Barley	1,169	56	9
Oats	1,522	28	4
Rye	445	41	0
Beans	197	46	11

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
English	2,010	1,780	1,690	90
Irish	400	400	2,570	2,070
Foreign	16,250	8,500	67,910	190
				sacks
				bbls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c

WHEAT—English, New white	45 to 50	PEAS—Foreign, white boilers	44	46
— red	42	— feeding	38	40
Danzig and Königsberg, high	52	OATS—English, Poland & potato	28	31
mixed	48	— white, feed	24	26
— mixed	48	— black	22	25
Rostock and Wismar	48	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28	32
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	48	— Angus and Sandy	27	29
Marks and Mecklenburg	47	— common	26	28
Danish, Holstein & Brunswick	44	Irish, potato	26	30
St Petersburg, soft, per 496 lbs	44	— White, feed	24	27
American and Canadian, white	46	— Black	23	24
— red	42	— Light Galway	21	22
Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	44	Danish	24	25
Black Sea	40	Swedish	24	25
Black Sea	40	Russian	21	25
Egyptian, Saida, per 480 lbs	34	Dutch and Hanoverian	22	28
— Behira	30	RYE—English	30	32
Syria, hard and soft	30	TARES—English, winter	80	100
BARLEY—English and Scotch,	36	— Foreign feeding	40	44
— malted, new	36	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
English and Scotch distilling	30	— American, white	34	36
— hard	28	— yellow	34	36
Saale	30	Galatz, Odessa, and Braila,		
Danish	31	— yellow	34	36
— grinding, old	30	FLOUR, per 290 lbs—Town made		
Odessa and Danube	25	— delivered to the baker	40	43
Barbary and Egyptian	22	Country marks	30	34
Black Sea	42	American and Canadian fancy		
Dutch and Hanoverian	38	— brands per 196 lbs	24	26
Egyptian and Sicilian	36	American superfine and extra	23	25
PEAS—English, white boilers	46	— superfine	23	25
— grey, dun, and	44	American common to fine	21	25
— maple	44	— heated and sour	...	...
— blue	38			

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Rather large supplies being brought forward by importers, prices have in several instances given way 6d and even 1s for some descriptions, the trade manifesting no desire to extend their operations beyond actual requirements, while speculators still keep out of the market. Arrivals have been light and as the deliveries are steady the stock experienced some reduction last week. 2,510 hhds West India changed hands to yesterday, including 960 casks by auction: Barbadoes, low to fine, 38s to 46s 6d; Jamaica, heavy brown to good yellow, 37s to 38s 6d; Grenada, Tobago, and Antigua, 36s 6d to 42s for similar qualities. The clearances of sugar in London last week amounted to 4,400 tons, and the increase for home use from 1st January to this date is now 24,640 tons. The stock exhibits a slight decrease since the previous returns were made up, being now 76,950 tons, against 64,440 tons in 1857.

Mauritius.—The public sales went off without spirit; 5,571 bags above two-thirds selling as follows: grey and yellow, 37s to 41s; black to good strong brown, 31s to 37s; grainy and crystallised grey and yellow, 39s to 49s per cwt.

Bengal.—On Tuesday 4,099 bags barely half met with buyers: Gurrattah date kinds went at 6d to 1s cheaper. Other kinds without material change: middling white Benares, 48s 6d to 49s; soft date kinds, brown and yellow, 32s 6d to 38s 6d; Gurrattah date, good to fine yellow, 43s 6d to 45s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—1,351 bags native sold at 34s to 35s 6d per cwt for brown and low soft yellow.

Foreign.—Privately the transactions have been rather limited. By auction 392 casks 244 barrels Porto Rico were chiefly bought in, a few lots grocery selling from 43s to 45s. 720 casks 100 barrels Cuba muscovado went at 39s to 45s 6d for low soft to very fine yellow. Of 3,060 boxes Havana, about 1,000 sold: sound brown, 37s to 39s 6d; washed florettes, 48s to 49s; brown to fine yellow, 36s to 46s 6d. Privately, 490 hhds Cuba have changed hands at 40s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—A moderate inquiry exists by the home trade, and the market may be quoted steady. Brown grocery goods, 53s; crushed lumps, 50s 6d to 51s 6d per cwt. For export a few transactions have occurred in bonded sugars: English crushed, 37s 6d to 38s. Dutch is very firm, the price of current qualities being 36s 3d to 36s 6d per cwt on board at Amsterdam.

MOLASSES.—200 puns West India are reported at 12s 6d to 15s 6d, and a parcel of Mauritius bought in last Friday at 11s per cwt.

MELADO.—172 hog-heads Cuba were taken in at 28s to 35s per cwt.

Rum continues very firm, with a good demand, and business to a fair extent has been done. Leeward Island proof, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; fair to good Demerara, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per gallon. The aggregate stock is

28,504 puncheons 5,345 hogsheads, against 23,349 puncheons 5,152 hogsheads at corresponding date last year. The deliveries proceed steadily.

COFFEE.—Scarcely any change in prices has taken place, but the market is not very active. All the parcels of plantation Ceylon brought forward found buyers: middling to good, 67s to 76s 6d; fine ordinary pale to low middling, 61s 6d to 66s 6d. 658 bags native went at 50s to 52s 6d for good to fine ordinary; unclean and low, 45s 6d to 46s. 1,800 bags also sold privately at 45s to 50s. A few lots Jamaica, 45s to 55s 6d. 167 bales 344 half-bales Mocha, of indirect import, sold at 85s to 85s 6d for good clean garbled small berry. A floating cargo of Rio sold for the Baltic at 45s 6d, and one of 2,600 bags St. Domingo at 49s 3d per cwt for a near port.

COCOA.—West India is firm, with a steady demand at previous rates. 154 bags Grenada by auction were partly disposed of at 50s to 51s 6d. Of 901 bags Trinidad, 550 bags found buyers: low to fine red, 54s to 63s; grey, 48s to 53s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—Rather more inquiry has existed since the receipt of the telegraphic notice anticipating the overland mail; but prices have not shown any improvement, excepting for some of the blackish leaf congous, which went about 3d per lb dearer in the public sales yesterday. 12,514 packages were then submitted, and 5,000 sold. Common congou is firm at 10½d per lb, with the usual prompt.

RICE continues dull. Fine white kinds, however, sell steadily. Few transactions have taken place by private contract, but good Ballam still commands 8s 6d. Some new Arracan realised 7s 6d for Necrancia. 4,885 bags Bengal in public sale were partially disposed of: fine white, 11s 6d to 12s; good middling, 9s 9d. 100 bags Arracan from Hambro, 6s 3d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to September 25th, with Stocks on hand.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	72098	50120	75606	28172
Deliveries for home use	27000	25510	23315	15130
Exported	17380	33500	18260	8562
Stock	90930	47871	46125	10905

SAGO.—163 bags rather discoloured went at 16s per cwt for small grain.

SALTPETRE.—No alteration in prices is perceptible, the demand being chiefly for refining qualities, and these continue firm. A moderate amount of business has taken place: Bengal, refraction 5 to 3½, 46s to 46s 6d; 9 to 6, 43s to 45s; low, 42s to 42s 3d. One or two small parcels afloat are reported at 41s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE to September 25, with Stocks on hand.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	7439	13459	13035	7031
Delivered	10640	8915	12248	11256
Stock	2950	6580	4923	6567

SPICES.—534 bags rough Bengal ginger were taken in at 16s 6d. 594 bags African, more or less mouldy, sold at 21s 6d to 23s. 36 barrels Jamaica, 70s to 95s. 75 cases cassia lignea from Bombay, 44s to 50s 6d per cwt for coarse and mixed. A large quantity of nutmegs, &c. will be brought forward next Wednesday. 295 bags black pepper partly sold at 4d for dull Penang kind. Pimento is dearer, business having been done privately at 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales on Tuesday went off flatly, but subsequently a better demand prevailed, and 328 bags sold at barely previous rates. Honduras silvers, low small to superior bold, 3s 2d to 4s 1d; a few blacks, 4s to 4s 4d; and 4s to 4s 2d per lb for Tenerife.

LAC DYE.—Good marks sell at former prices, while low and native are still without any demand.

OTHER DYESTUFFS.—Gambier is quiet at 15s 9d to 16s. Cutch dull at 32s. Middling Bengal turmeric was taken in at 23s. Farther parcels new Bengal safflower brought forward on Wednesday, comprising 258 bales, went 1½ to 2½ under previous high rates, quality considered: ordinary to good, 6l 2s 6d to 11l. A small parcel of Bombay brought 46s 6d to 72s per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—820 tons Lima partly sold as follows: pile 2, 15l to 15l 5s; billet, 14l to 14l 7s 6d; splinters, 11l to 11l 2s 6d. Pile 1 held at 18l per ton. Logwood is steady.

DRUGS.—No business of importance has been done by private contract. At the fortnightly sales yesterday prices exhibited little change. A parcel of camphor realised 65s per cwt. Cape aloes brought stiffer rates. Castor oil sold at a slight advance. China rhubarb was rather dearer. Gums unaltered.

RUBBER.—Small sales of East India have been made at 8½d. Fine Para was bought in above the value, viz., 1s 10d per lb.

METALS.—The iron trade keeps steady, otherwise this market has been without improvement. Scotch pig showed a further slight rise in value, but a reaction afterwards ensued. Mixed Nos. last sold at 55s per ton. 75 tons spelter have sold at 23l 12s 6d, being about the former value. Nothing of interest has transpired in foreign tin: Banca quoted 116s; Straits, 114s 6d per cwt. Lead keeps steady. British copper is not active at the recent decline in prices.

HEMP remains firm, both as regards East India and Russian. By auction 1,066 bales Manila partly sold; current roping quality, 27l to 27l 15s; superior, 32l. The demand for jute continues brisk. 1,390 bales went at 17l 15s to 23l 17s 6d per ton for middling to fine quality, being occasionally rather dearer.

LINSEED.—Numerous cargoes of Black Sea and Azoff off the coast have been sold at 55s to 56s delivered. Parcels on the spot sell slowly at 57s for good Calcutta, and 59s per qr for Bombay.

OILS.—Olive remains neglected. Common fish oils sell slowly to the trade at previous quotations. The market for cocoa-nut is inactive: Ceylon, 37s to 37s 6d; Cochin, 38s to 40s; extra fine, 41s. Holders are asking 40s 6d to 41s for fine palm, and there appear to be buyers at 40s. A partial revival of inquiry for America has not had much effect upon the market for linseed, which is inactive at 32s 6d in all positions. Rape sells steadily for consumption: foreign refined, 47s; ditto, brown, 43s to 43s 6d.

TURPENTINE.—2,500 barrels rough have been sold at 10s 6d. Spirits rule dull: American, 39s; English, 38s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market opened steadily, and since became firmer, but again assumed a quiet appearance yesterday, arrivals being somewhat heavy. This morning 1st sort Petersburg Y. C. closes at 49s 3d; for delivery to the end of the year, 49s; and the first three months of next, 49s 3d to 49s 6d per cwt. The unusually warm weather has influenced the deliveries unfavourably.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, September 27.

	1856	1856	1857	1858
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day	28,429	7,934	16,680	12,694
Delivered last week	2,916	3,289	2,328	2,183
Ditto since 1st June	58,388	37,927	27,710	28,606
Arrived last week	2,011	2,058	2,285	3,836
Ditto since 1st June	19,102	28,881	31,266	29,733
Price of YC on the spot	58s 9d	51s 6d	59s 0d	49s 6d
Ditto Town last Friday	61s 9d	54s 3d	61s 0d	52s 9d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—No further change occurred in the market to-day, and the public sales were small. The week's business in West India reaches 3,710 hhds, including 570 casks various kinds by auction to-day. 1,868 bags Mauritius were bought in, and 550 bags Gurpatta date at 44s to 45s per cwt.

COFFEE.—64 casks 62 barrels 124 bags plantation Ceylon sold at full rates. Another cargo of Rio was reported for the Baltic, at 44s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—Of 1,715 bags Guayaquil by auction, a few lots only sold at 56s per cwt.

RICE.—2,258 bags Bengal by auction, were part sold at 7s 6d to 8s for low white, and 8s for cargo.

SALTPETRE.—1,360 bags Bengal were taken in above the value. **TALLOW** firmer at yesterday's rates. Town was unaltered.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar remains very steady; a moderate business doing; no alteration in prices worth noting; nothing to report for export. Several parcels of Dutch crushed have been sold for next month and November, at previous rates.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market without alteration. Lemons of good colour and quality wanted; a parcel of Naples, offered by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, were withdrawn at limits. Foreign nuts quiet; the quantity of fresh walnuts and filberts amply supplying the demand.

DRY FRUIT.—The only arrival during the week is 800 tons of Corinthian. During the week some large purchases have been made at full prices for middling fruit. Finest sorts are inquired for, but are scarce. In Valentias several parcels afloat were sold at 36s to 37s early in the week. The market now assumes a firmer appearance, 37s having been declined for fruit on the spot, and a fair trade done at 38s. Valentias are now considerably below the average price for October. Reports from Turkey speak of the lateness of the season, and short supplies of red fruit. New Turkey figs are in the market. Price opened nominally at 5s to 70s. Sultanas, middling quality, sell slowly at 60s to 65s.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not so much doing in the English wool trade. Prices are very firm, and it is fully expected they will go higher.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market is without change.

FLAX.—Still very high prices paid.

HEMP.—Market steady at the quotations.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton wool from Friday, September 4, to Thursday, September 30, inclusive, are 2,100 bales Surat at 5d to 6½d for very ordinary to good. The market continues very steady, and a fair amount of business has been transacted at the full prices of last week.

SILK.—The silk market during the week has continued active, and nearly the whole of the arrivals of new silk have been taken at extreme rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—There has not been any improvement in the leather trade during the past week. The demand has been chiefly for good dressing hides of all weights, and for prime heavy English butts. At Leadenhall on Tuesday the additional supplies were not large, and beside the articles above-named, horse hides and good calf skins, particularly those of heavy weights, were scarce and in request. The only alteration in prices is a little reduction in the value of light English butts. Not any public sale has occurred this week. By private contract the only sales of South American hides reported are 100 Buenos Ayres heavy ox at 7½d, and 136 cow at 7½d.

METALS.—There has been a small steady business done in metals this week. Copper experiences little change from the late reduction, the demand for English being still limited, but fine foreign is in demand, and holders are firm. Iron is dearer, and the Welsh makers are very full of orders, whilst the Staffordshire manufacturers are improving their ground somewhat. Lead is fairly supported. Spelter dull. Tin—A little continues to be done in foreign. Tin plates find buyers at very low rates.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	52	9
Fat by ditto	2	9
Yellow Russian	51	0
Melted stuff	37	0
Rough ditto	22	0
Greaves	15	0
Good dregs	7	0

PROVISIONS.

The stock of Irish unusually large; the finer sorts in fair demand; inferior descriptions offering at some shillings reduction in price. A fair demand for fine Friesland at 118s; scarcely anything left in hand. The bacon market, after touching 58s landed, has advanced to 61s, with a bare market, and with this improvement shippers have altered their prices for forward sales; they have sold pretty freely for this month at from 54s to 56s, but beyond that very little done.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
	Butter.	Bacon.	Butter.	Bacon.
1856	28235	11668	1263	845
1857	19703	11858	1104	677
1858	38174	8403	1864	1759

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK

Irish butter	9763
Foreign ditto	5988
Bale bacon	1480

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,503 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 6,323; in 1856, 7,877; in 1855, 7,378; in 1854, 7,740; in 1853, 8,859; and in 1852, 10,548 head.

To-day's market was fairly supplied with foreign stock as to number, but its general quality was inferior. Sales progressed slowly, and prices were not supported. The supply of beasts derived from our own grazing districts was seasonably good, and there was a decided improvement in the weight and condition of most breeds, compared with many previous market days. The beef trade was in a sluggish state, and, in some instances, prices gave way 2d per 8 lbs.—the extreme value of the best Scots being 4s 10d per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,220 Shortborns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 54 Scots; and from Ireland, 800 oxen, &c. Although the total supply of sheep was by no means extensive, there was only a limited inquiry for all breeds. However, a fair clearance was effected at last Monday's currency—the best old Downs having sold at 5s per 8 lbs. About 450 sheep came to hand from Ireland. Calves—the show of which was moderate—were in fair request, and last week's prices were well supported.

SUPPLIES.

	Sept. 29, 1856.	Sept. 28, 1857.	Sept. 27, 1858.
Beasts	5902	4924	5764
Sheep and Lambs	25270	21469	24500
Calves	520	134	190
Pigs	299	205	540

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.—Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts, and all breeds moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday of 2d per 8 lbs, the top figure being 4s 8d. Prime Down sheep were in fair request at full prices; but other breeds were very dull, and 2d per 8 lbs lower. English calves—the supply of which was limited—sold at full currencies; but foreign veal gave way 2d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	10	5	2	Southdown wethers	4	8	5	0
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Large coarse calves	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	4	Prime small ditto	4	6	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	Large hogs	3	4	4	0
Inferior sheep	3	0	3	2	Small porkers	4	2	4	6
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Suckling calves	19	0	23	0
Prime coarse-wooled do.	4	0	4	6	Quarter old pigs	19	0	25	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,194; sheep and lambs, 9,110; calves, 300; pigs, 400.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 220; sheep and lambs, 1,541; calves, 210.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—There is a steady business doing in prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork, the supplies of which are very moderate, at fully last week's quotations. Otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—The supply of meat here to-day was seasonably good, and about an average business was transacted, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

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

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 27.—A very good demand has existed during the past week for Weald of Kent and Sussex hops, and an advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt has been firmly maintained. In the first class of Mid and East Kents there has not been much doing, and in yearlings and samples of earlier date the demand is very limited. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s, 84s, to 112s; Weald of Kents, 54s, 62s, to 68s; Sussex, 48s, 54s, to 60s. Duty, 270,000.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—The demand for fine Sussex and Weald of Kents continues unabated at rather improved prices.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 27.—The supplies of potatoes are less extensive; nevertheless, they are quite equal to the demand, which rules steady, as follows:—York Regents, 70s to 95s; Shaws, 65s to 80s; inferior, 40s to 60s per ton. The imports last week were only 30 bags from Hamburg. The accounts respecting the potato disease are rather more favourable.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 30.—The supplies of home produce continue good, but of foreign limited. The accounts from the country respecting the crops are upon the whole favourable. There is a fair demand at steady rates, as follows:—York Regents, 50s to 80s; Shaws, 50s to 65s; middling, 35s to 45s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 60s to 84s; clover ditto, 70s to 100s; and straw, 27s to 29s per load. Trade dull.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 60s to 85s; clover ditto, 70s to 100s; and straw, 26s to 30s per load. A slow trade.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 60s to 84s; clover ditto, 70s to 105s; and straw, 26s to 30s per load. Supply good, and trade rather dull.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Grey's West Hartley 15s—Hartlepool West Hartley 15s 6d—Lambert's West Hartley 15s 9d—Tyne Main 13s—North Percy Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 3d—Walker Primrose 13s—Ward's West Hartley 15s—Wylan 14s 6d. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 15s 6d—Riddle 15s 6d—Eden Main 16s—Lambton Primrose 16s 6d—Bell 15s 6d—Belmont 15s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 16s 9d—Haswell 18s—Hetton 18s—Kepier Grange 17s—Lambton 17s 6d—South Hetton 17s 9d—Stewart's 17s 9d—Shincliffe 16s 3d—Cassop 16s 9d—Heugh Hall 16s 6d—South Kelloe 17s—Tees 18s—Whitworth 14s 6d. Birchgrove Graigola 20s—Nixon's Merthyr 21s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 122; sold 103.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Grey's West Hartley 15s—Haswell Gas 13s—Howard's West Hartley 15s 6d—Lambert's West Hartley 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Ward's West Hartley 14s 6d—Wylan 14s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 16s 3d—Benson 15s 9d—Byron 16s 6d—Eden 16s 3d—Eden Main 16s—Bell 15s 6d—Belmont 15s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 16s 9d—Framwellgate

16s—Haswell 18s—Hetton 18s—Kepier Grange 17s—Lambton 17s 6d—South Hetton 17s 9d—Stewart's 17s 9d—Cassop 17s 9d—Heugh Hall 16s 3d—Hunwick 14s 6d—South Kelloe 17s—Tees 18s—West Hetton 16s 9d—Whitworth 14s 6d. Birchgrove Graigola 21s—Gawber-hall Hartley 14s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr 21s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 139; sold 101.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—Wallsend, Hetton, Stewarts 17s 6d—Haswell 18s—other Wallsend 15s to 16s 9d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Hartley 16s. Ships at market, 69; sold, 56.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—There is a fair amount of business doing, and prices are hardening. The next public sales to be held here will commence on the 6th October, and close on the 15th, when upwards of 21,000 bales are to be brought forward, the bulk of which will consist of East Indian.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—Grain market dull, with a limited attendance. Wheat and flour neglected, at nominal quotations of last market. Oats and oatmeal unsaleable. Galatz and Ibrail maize, a further decline of 6d. American unchanged. Beans 6d cheaper. Egyptian sold at 36s. Many arrived grain cargoes offering, but none sold as yet.

METALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—There has been a fair demand during the past week for manufactured iron, and for Welsh iron there is a somewhat firmer market. The improved feeling last noted in Scotch pig iron has continued, and prices are well maintained. Copper has again been reduced in price 1/4 per lb, which makes the present quotation for manufactured copper 11d per lb, and tile copper 98 1/2 per ton. For lead there has been rather more inquiry. Tin plates are very quiet.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. Smith, Greyhound yard, Smithfield, gas meter manufacturer.
- W. Lawson, Howland street, Fitzroy square, surgeon.
- C. Garton, Bristol, brewer.
- T. G. Biles, Bath, linendraper.
- R. H. Hamlen, Cardiff, tanner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- W. Allardyce, Aberdeen, merchant.
- J. Low, sen., Clatt, Aberdeenshire, farmer.
- H. Lawrie, Edinburgh, clothier.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

- H. M. Addey, Henrietta street, Covent garden, and Gloucester terrace, Hyde park, bookseller and publisher.

BANKRUPTS.

- W. Doncaster, Love lane, Wandsworth, statuary mason and builder.
- S. S. Wilson, Burton street, Eaton square, builder.
- G. Dawson, Grantham, Lincolnshire, gun maker.
- J. Elworthy, Crediton, Devonshire, dealer in coal, lime, and manures.
- R. Jukes, Liversedge ironworks, Yorkshire, ironmaster.
- J. Edwards, Bath, linen draper.
- T. Ellis, Tynawr, Glamorganshire, brickmaker and contractor.
- G. Moyle, W. Hunter, and A. Hunter, glove manufacturers, Nottingham.
- W. Darby, late of Harrogate, York, and Bradford, travelling comedian and dealer in horses.
- D. Widdowson and H. E. Clarke, Nottingham, lace manufacturers.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

- Gillies and Macpherson, leather merchants, Glasgow.
- D. Blair, grocer and provision merchant, Glasgow.
- T. McCreath, farmer, Bellesleyhill, Ayrshire.

BIRTHS.

- On the 26th ult., at Wrotham park, the Viscountess Enfield, of a son.
- On the 25th ult., at Leamington, the Hon. Mrs George Browne, of a son.
- On Monday, the 20th ult., at the Hotel de l'Écu, Geneva, Lady Mordaunt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- On Saturday last, the 25th ult., William Gunton, Esq., to Lady Maria Louisa Hume Turton.
- On the 20th ult., at the British Legation, Stockholm, the Hon. William George Grey, H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, to Theresa Catherine, only daughter of Major-General Count Stedingk, Inspector-General of Calvalry in Sweden.

DEATHS.

- On the 24th ult., at Brussels, Mr Simon Salter, banker, aged 70.
- On the 20th ult., at Taynult, Argyleshire, Elizabeth, Countess of Clanwilliam, aged 49.
- On the 20th ult., at his residence, Marlborough buildings, Bath, Vice-Admiral Mainwaring.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—A concert, chiefly of Italian vocal music, was given on Tuesday in the central transept of the Crystal Palace, the principal singers being Mademoiselle Piccolomini, Signors Giughini, Aldignieri, Rossi, and Castelli, from Her Majesty's Theatre. The occasion derived peculiar interest from the fact that it was Mademoiselle Piccolomini's last appearance previous to her departure for America, towards which hospitable and music-loving country she directs her steps this day. Every reserved place had been secured in advance, the total number present being not far short of 10,000.

STRAND THEATRE.—A very comical and exceedingly well-acted farce, entitled "My Aunt's Husband," performed on Tuesday, bears additional witness to the unwearied productiveness of Mr Charles Seiby. The piece was extremely well received by a crowded house.

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.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs and Dyes, Fruit, Hemp, and others with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Iron, Lead, Molasses, Oils, and Provisions with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Spices, Cloves, Brandy, and Spirits with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities such as Sugar, Tallow, Tea, and Tobacco with their respective prices.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the first 39 weeks of 1857-8, showing the Stock on Sept. 25 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.	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
West India.....	7174	96943	52669	85726	25624	28773
East India.....	34492	17323	36367	19952	7448	11068
Mauritius.....	31810	25198	29377	23570	7739	6831
Foreign.....	...	...	30981	42738	...	...
Foreign Sugar.	138016	159464	149394	171986	40811	46672
			Exported.			
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	7710	6242	2637	1490	2190	4352
Cuba or Havana.....	23981	36404	1630	3165	16765	18902
Porto Rico.....	5151	12651	15	37	3010	4798
Brazil.....	5760	5367	722	763	3516	4441
	44602	60665	5004	5395	25481	32493

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	From British Possessions in America.....	From Mauritius.....	From East Indies.....	per cwt
	27 11	28 9 1/2	32 11	—
	The average price of the above is 29 9 1/2			

MOLASSES AND MELADO.

West India.....	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	10045	16534	3107	6807	7203	9553

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vats.		Home Consumpt.		Stock.	
	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals
West India..	2436255	3119085	1350900	1271520	1020150	1162350	1848165	2235195
East India..	334080	228330	213750	258705	23290	12195	221895	200160
Foreign....	142155	213930	179190	157185	3330	1215	94815	160875
Vatted....	1496565	1527840	1167480	1206450	56475	77535	168435	209655
	4409655	5089185	2911320	2893860	1102275	1253295	2363250	2805885

COCOA—Cwts.

B. Plantation	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	29984	38170	4107	5974	22247	17969
Foreign....	3367	16496	3578	8330	4835	3661
	33351	54666	7685	14303	27082	21600

COFFEE—Cwts.

B. Plantation	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vats.		Home Consumpt.		Stock.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
Ceylon....	144213	238864	37112	80822	120930	131012	75459	117468
Total B.P.	166639	260484	40358	83838	132780	142226	85019	126500
Mocha.....	23636	24550	2798	2641	19483	15997	16179	20663
Foreign E. I.	20457	20962	1446	2194	15756	14578	10266	11710
Malabar....	22	...	...	...	187	...	3	...
St. Domingo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hav. & P. Rico	1102	513	91	61	1986	518	1191	1327
Brz. & C. Rica	71198	52110	13503	36514	36688	34538	45293	38868
African....	1308	514	160	470	110	652	1221	471
Total Frgn	117713	98649	17998	41880	74210	66083	74153	73039
Grand Total	284352	359133	58356	125718	206990	208309	159172	199539

RICE.....	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	50120	72098	33481	17380	23510	26999	47871	90939

PEPPER.

White.....	tons		pkgs		tons		pkgs	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	191	146	5	9	182	202	206	149
Black....	1033	2384	819	843	1074	1171	1666	2347
NUTMEGS..	1813	1851	888	1000	1065	1103	1648	1897
Do., Wild	63	45	42	52	29	49	660	565
CAS. LIG..	3812	5012	8504	1114	1539	9 9	5148	8924
CINNAMON	6948	6269	3996	4205	1659	1250	3833	4792
PIMENTO..	17613	28655	9103	14467	2879	5217	12168	22290

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons		serons		serons		serons	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	9988	7075	...	...	12228	11454	4626	3661
LAC DYE...	3171	4241	...	...	4411	3723	12534	13281
LOGWOOD	4737	5391	...	...	3995	4456	3836	5555
FUSTIC...	1379	1680	...	...	1661	1693	372	478

INDIGO.

East India..	cheats		cheats		cheats		cheats	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	21441	20949	...	...	29105	16781	21708	23810
Spanish....	3585	6038	...	...	3069	3759	2335	3918

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass ..	tons		tons		tons		tons	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	13459	7439	...	...	8915	10640	6570	2942
Nitrate of Soda....	3169	3942	...	...	3849	4324	1398	1510

COTTON

American ..	bales		bales		bales		bales	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858

Brazil ..	112	314	...	...	108	313	8	5
East India	87306	49673	...	...	94770	69189	36323	19034
Liverpool, all kinds...	1829416	1906042	221530	198680	1589160	1605500	300400	520 69
Total.....	1916834	1956042	221530	198680	1684038	1675012	837389	540 52

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

The following are the railway calls for October, so far as they have yet been advertised:—

	Date due.	Already paid.	Call.	Number of Shares.	Total.	
					£	s d
Cape Town Rail and Dock.....	23	1-10	1 18 0	25,000	47,500	
Danube and Black Sea.....	1	10	5 0 0	2,000	10,000	
Dublin and Drogheda 5 per Cent. Pref. 1857.....	1	10	2 10 0	6,831	17,077	
East Kent Pref., Dover Extension....	15	124	2 10 0	20,000	50,000	
Exeter and Exmouth.....	1	3	2 0 0	5,000	10,000	
Great Western of Canada New Pre-payment.....	1	18	2 10 0	Optional		
Italian Junction.....	1 to 20	6	2 0 0	100,000	200,000	
Knighthon.....	8	...	2 0 0	6,600	13,200	
London and Blackwall New.....	1	41	1 0 0	29,090	29,090	
New Brunswick and Canada.....	1	10	2 0 0	11,000	22,000	
Newry and Armagh Extension.....	1	3	1 0 0	18,000	18,000	
Schinde, 2d issue.....	11	5	5 0 0	25,000	125,000	
South Devon and Tavistock pref. on allot. dep.....	...	...	5 0 0	800	4,000	
Whitehaven and Furness Junction new pref. £10.....	1	8	2 0 0	5,000	10,000	
Total.....					555,867	

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom published for the week ending September 18 amounted to 512,490, and for the corresponding week of last year to 520,940, showing a decrease of 8,450. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to 214,833, and for the corresponding period of 1857 to 214,641, showing an increase of 192.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Perth on Friday. The chairman moved a resolution approving the report, and declaring a dividend at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

DUTCH RHENISH.—The receipts for the fortnight ending September 15 amounted to 7,000, and for the corresponding period of last year to 6,875, showing an increase of 825 in favour of the present year. The receipts since the commencement of the present book year, on the 1st of May, including the above, amounted to 67,737, showing an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 4,889.

RIGA AND DUNABURG.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Riga on the 13th ult. The report stated that the earthworks on the first section, 50 versts in length, would be completed before the winter. In the course of next year it was expected that the earthworks and masonry upon a further section of 100 versts would be executed. The land for the station and line at Riga had been purchased. The interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, would in future be paid on the 13th of April and 13th of October of each year. Resolutions were passed adopting the report, authorising the directors to apply to the authorities in order that the provisional shares of the company, upon which a payment of 50 rubles had been made, may be applicable as caution money for the Crown; also authorising the directors to apply for an extension of the railway to Vitebsk, under certain specified conditions; and electing two auditors and their substitutes, in accordance with the statutes, for the ensuing year.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—In the railway market attention has been chiefly directed to the approaching settlement, of which the preliminary arrangements were commenced to-day. The rates for carrying over transactions to the next account were in most cases light. During the past fortnight the public appear to have increased their investments, especially in the Midland and North British, and there has generally been a disposition to purchase, both speculatively and otherwise. The market is also strengthened by the limited supply of floating stock. The opening quotations this morning were about the same as on Saturday, but an advance subsequently took place, and nearly all the leading railways left off higher.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28.—In the share markets there has again been an active demand for English and colonial railway shares, and a further advance has taken place, prices closing firmly at the highest point of the day. Great Northern and Caledonian left off about 2 per cent. higher; Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, South-Western, and North-Eastern, 3/4 to 1 1/4; and the other leading stocks about 3/4. In East Indian the improvement was 1/2 per cent. Most of the small Indian guaranteed lines were also firmer. French shares were steady at yesterday's advances. The transactions in mines were rather above the average, but in several cases there was a decline.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.—The advance in the railway market has been fully sustained. In English descriptions the principal demand to-day was for Great Western, which closed at 5 1/4 to 1/2, or about 2 per cent. higher, and North Staffordshire; but an improvement of 1/2 per cent. also took place in London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Caledonian. An important feature in the operations of the day was the strong inquiry for guaranteed shares, chiefly for investment, both the Indian and Brazilian lines leaving off at a good advance. East Indian was last quoted 10 3/4 to 10 1/2, and Pernambuco and Bahia 1/2 to 3/4 premium. Grand Trunk of Canada stock was also 1 per cent. higher, and Great Western of Canada 5 per share. French railways were dull, and in some cases lower. Dutch Rhenish were firm. Mines again showed a tendency to decline.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.—In the railway market there has been less animation, but the late advance has been generally maintained. The increasing ease in the money market continues to stimulate purchases, both speculative and bona fide, and the same influence prevents sales to any important extent. The principal movement to-day has been in London and North-Western, which closed at 3 1/4 to 3/4, or about 1/4 per cent. higher. French and other foreign shares show no material change. The transactions in mines were on an average scale.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—In the railway share market the transactions have been rather numerous, and several of the principal lines show a further improvement. The foreign and colonial lines have also been rather buoyant.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week, and Miles open.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

Table listing postage rates for various destinations including Aken and Arabia, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Antigua, Archipelago, Ascension, Australia, Azores, Baden, Barbados, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Beyrout, Berberce, Bermuda, Borneo, Brazil, Bremen, Bucharest, Buenos Ayres, Cadiz, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Candia, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Curacao, Dardanelles, Demerara, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Galatz, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Havana, Heligoland, Holland, Honduras, Kong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Java, Lagos, Lombardy, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, New South Wales, Newfoundland, and New Granada.

Table listing postage rates for various destinations including Norway, Nova Scotia, Papal States, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, St Thomas, St Vincent, Saxony, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, Turk's Island, Tuscany, Varua, Venezuela, Vigo, Wallachia, West Indies, West Indies foreign, and Wartemburg.

ON SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF CURVATURES OF THE SPINE.

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."

"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."

"Mr Hare may take credit to himself for having effected much good in the treatment of the cases described."

"Mr Hare is, we think, a sound and successful practitioner."

DR DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the World as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DISEASE OF THE SKIN, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR DE JONGH'S Oil is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds.

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s, capsuled, and labelled with DR DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS, ANSAR, HARTFORD, AND CO., 77 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

* * * Purchasers are earnestly cautioned against proposed substitutions.

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."

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

CARLYLE'S FREDERICK THE GREAT. A GRATIS SUPPLEMENT OF 12 pages is given with the STATESMAN, of this day, October 2 (Price 5d unstamped), containing a Biographical Memoir of Thomas Carlyle, and a Review of his new Work, "Frederick the Great." Publishing office, 294 Strand, W.C.

MR LEWIS, 113 STRAND.—The Royal Lewinian Systems of Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand, as taught for upwards of fifty years by Mr LEWIS and SON, the former the real inventor and first teacher of these nature displayed, world renowned, and consequently only infallible systems,—ensures perfection in any of the above branches in a few easy and interesting lessons.

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; 1b boxes containing 103, 12s 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING, CARPETS, DAMASKS, FLOOR CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, stuffed, all hair, 12s 6d each; Walnut or Rosewood Drawing-room Chairs, 18s 6d; Settees to match from 70s; a large stock of Iron Bedsteads from 14s 6d; Washstands, with marble tops, carved trusses, 21s.

HOBBSS'S NEW MORTISE LOCK possesses the following advantages:—The plates are made of Number "Twelve Gauge" Iron, and being so thick, the pins cannot be loosened by the constant jarring of the door.

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

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.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—On Monday (and every evening during Mr Albert Smith's absence), Mr and Mrs HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical Drawing-room Entertainment, PATCHWORK, which is crowded to the doors every evening, and which embodies fourteen Impersonations of Character: Scotch, English and Irish Ballads, Operatic selections; Whims and Oddities; Cries from "Punch," &c. Stalls, 3s; Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

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 H. 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 Bath 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 Deterative 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 33s 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 st; Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William st; Watts, 17 Strand; Sutton, 10 Bow churchyard; W. Edwards, 67 St Paul's churchyard; J. Sanger, 150 Oxford st; Hannay, 63 Oxford st; Butler, 4 Cheapside; Prout, 229 Strand; and all medicine venders throughout the Kingdom.

CURTIS ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.—SHILLING EDITION.

Just published, the 7th 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 MANKHOOD.—Shilling Edition—7th 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 MANKHOOD.—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."—SUN, 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 Greenside 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 Pharmacie 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 Vaupeau, 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 Copavi and Cubebs 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 Scum, 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 1s 8d extra, forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 38s, by post 3s 2d extra, which saves 11s; and in 5l cases, a saving of 11 12s; 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

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

It 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.

KNOW THYSELF.—THE SECRET

Art 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, inclosing 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.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAL, 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 terrors occasioned by the frauds 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. H. Travers, M.A., 1 North Cumberland place, Bayswater, 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.

COUGHS—COLDS.—DR LOCOCK'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.—From J. D. Marshall, M. D. Lecturer to the Royal Institution, and Chemist in Ireland to Her Majesty the Queen.—"High street, Belfast, Gentlemen,—I have the gratification of stating that, from all I have been enabled to observe of DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, they have been of eminent service in the alleviation of severe Asthmatic Coughs, Pains in the Chest, &c. J. D. MARSHALL, M. D." DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1/4, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Sent by all medicine venders. Observe the words "DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in white letters on a red ground, in the Government stamp.

TEETH.—MESSRS GABRIEL

the old established Dentists.—Our patented system of fixing artificial teeth and flexib'e gums, without springs or wires of any description, having stood the test of three years with the greatest satisfaction to all wearers, as is evinced by the testimonials of patients and first medical men of the day, entirely supercedes the ordinary methods. All sharp edges are avoided, there is no extraction of roots, or any painful operation; an amount of elasticity unattainable by any other method is acquired, whilst the fit is of the most unerring accuracy; such, indeed, as is by any other means unattainable. The success which our system has attained has induced many imitators. We therefore beg to say that the above, perfected, together with the white enamel for front teeth (of which we are sole proprietors) can only be obtained at our establishments, 35 Ludgate hill (35—observe the number particularly), and at 134 Duke street, Liverpool. Established 1804. At charges in proportion to quality, lower than any advertised. "Gabriel's Treatise on the Teeth" fully explains the system and may be had gratis. Country patients are informed that one visit of half an hour is only required for the completion of a single tooth or a complete set; and, unless the utmost satisfaction is given, no fee required.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine articles, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vender. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped

"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND

OINTMENT.—For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are a sovereign remedy. While the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, as water saturates the soil, or as salt penetrates meat, the Pills act upon the blood, which they correct and purify. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular, and vigorous. The cure thus effected is not partial and temporary; the disease is entirely and for ever driven from the system, and the patient need not be apprehensive of its return. As these medicines have no violent action, they do not necessitate any interruption of ordinary avocations. Sold at Professor Holloway's, 144 Strand, London, and by all medicine venders throughout the civilised world.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s 1/4d and 2s 9d per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried 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 head, should never from too great a flow of blood to the head, 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, annexed to each box. Sold by all venders of medicine.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—

CHARLES WATSON, M.D., Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Rouen and Peru, National Academy of Sciences, Paris, &c., and late Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27 Alfred place, Bedford square, London, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE." "The first man of the day in these complaints."—MEDICAL REVIEW, July, 1856. "The true guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. "The 'NEW AMERICAN DISCOVERY' demonstrates the absurdity of the English Mode of treating such complaints, will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—EVENING SUN.

For qualifications, vide Diplomas and the London Medical Directory.

DR KAHN'S ANATOMICAL

MUSEUM, 3 Titchborne street, opposite the Haymarket.—Open daily (for gentlemen only). Lectures by Dr Saxon at 3, half-past 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.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 20 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 fail 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 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

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

Many Painters and Decorators have never seen really good Zinc Paint. The adulterations so generally sold to them as Zinc Paint bear no comparison with the genuine article. But still greater prejudice is excited by their having been supplied with the paint manufactured in France and in America. Both are made by the French process, which in Paris they mix with an equal quantity of White Lead for outside work; otherwise, it does not resist the water, but ultimately washes off. Hubbuck's Patent Process is completely impervious to every Atmosphere, Bilge Water, and Gas under every form.

CAUTION.—The Officers of the H. E. I Company are requested to observe that HUBBUCK'S Zinc Paint supplied them for years, is totally different from what has lately been sent out for the Company's Service in India, that being obtained by public competition among the Paint Grinders at a less price than the raw metal could be bought for.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."
THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, PAINT and VARNISH WORKS, 157 FENCHURCH STREET.



OVERLAND ROUTE TO

CEYLON and AUSTRALIA, via Egypt.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY book passengers for Malta, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, and Australia by their steamers (conveying Her Majesty's mails), leaving Southampton on the 12th and Marseilles on the 18th of every month. A reduction is made in favour of families. For any details and for the Company's handbook, giving the rates of passage and information respecting the conveyance of specie, cargo, and parcels, application should be made at the Company's office, 55 Moorgate street, London; or to Captain Vincent, the Company's Superintendent at Southampton.



STEAM NAVIGATION

in the BLACK SEA.—The Steam Vessels belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company run regularly during the summer season between Odessa and Constantinople, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Taita, Theodosia, Kertch, Nicolaieff, Kherson, Otchakoff, and vice versa. Also between Kertch and Berdianski, Marioupol, Yeisk, Taganrog, and vice versa. And between Kertch and Poti, Redout Kaleh, and Soukhoum Kaleh, and vice versa. For scales of freight and passage money, see "Bradshaw's Continental Guide," pages 170 and 171; and may be had on application to the London agents of the Company, Messrs Somes, Mullens, and Co, 55 Old Broad street, City, E.C.



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool:—
EUROPA, for BOSTON, Saturday, October 9.
PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, October 16.
AMERICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, October 23.
Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, 3l per ton and 5 per cent, primeage. Small parcels, 5s each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers.
For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E. C. and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Yer, Water street, Liverpool.

Passengers can be booked, via the Belgian Railroad, to Cologne direct from London, via Ostend or Antwerp.



STEAM SHIPS.

The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for:—
HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 2l; fore, 1l 5s.
ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 1l 10s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologne, 19s 9d.
ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Rhine and Dolphin every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 1l 7s; fore, 20s. Brussels, 22s 3d. Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 12 noon.
OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning, 6 at 12 noon. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 34s.
HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf, October 5, 10, 15, and 20, 5 at 9; 10 at 11 a.m. Chief cabin 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 1l.
PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, Oct. 6 at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.
BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning, Oct. 3 at 10; 5 at 11. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.
EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, re-joining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which include all pier dues at London and Granton.
HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight morning. Chief cabin, 6s 6d; return, 9s 9d; fore cabin, 2s.
NEWCASTLE—From Hore's Steam Wharf, Wapping, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 7s 6d.
YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Four afternoon. Saloon, 8s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 5s; return 7s 6d.
MARGATE and RAMSGATE—The Little Western and Eagle from London Bridge Wharf, daily (Sundays excepted), at 10 morning, calling at Blackwall and Tilbury. Saloon, 5s 6d; fore, 4s 6d.
MARGATE and BACK—To-morrow, Sunday, an Excursion at One Fare, via Thames Haven, leaving Fenchurch street station at 9.7 a.m., and returning from Margate at Half-past 3 afternoon.
HERNE BAY—Next Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning.
Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus, and 55 Leadenhall street; and St Katharine's Wharf, tenuous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr de Jongh's Oil has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

WELLER AND HUGHES'S SOUTH AFRICAN WINES, classified as PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 20s per dozen.

Pint samples of either for twelve stamps. SOUTH AFRICAN CLARET, 24s per dozen. COLONIAL BRANDY, PALE or BROWN, 15s per gallon.

"We have tasted the Wines imported by Messrs Weller and Hughes, and unhesitatingly recommend them to our constituents."—Vide UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, August 7th, 1858.

"The flavour and quality of Messrs Weller and Co.'s Wines leave nothing to be desired,—indeed, they appear much finer than the ordinary foreign wines."—Vide MORNING POST, August 9th, 1858.

Terms—Cash or reference. WELLER and HUGHES, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, 27 Crutched friars, Mark lane, E.C.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY, 20s a dozen; very superior, 24s a dozen.

"Various houses are becoming famous for Cape Port and Sherry; foremost among these stands the firm of H. R. Williams. The wines we have tasted may be pronounced remarkably full-bodied and entirely free from acidity."—Vide COURT JOURNAL, July 31, 1858.

"We have selected some samples of the wines imported from South Africa, by Mr H. R. Williams. These have been carefully examined, and the result is in a high degree satisfactory. Contrasted with the compounds which are often sold for Port and Sherry, these wines possess a value for wholesomeness far surpassing any that we have seen. The price at which they are sold places excellent wine within reach of all."—Vide MEDICAL CIRCULAR, August 18, 1858.

Printed price lists, and the opinions, among others, of the "Morning Chronicle," "Naval and Military Gazette," "John Bull and Britannia," "Bell's Weekly Messenger," "Birmingham Journal," &c., forwarded on application.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer, 112 Bishopsgate street within, London

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.

Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—
LONDON..... At 61 King William street, City.
LIVERPOOL..... At Cook street.
MANCHESTER..... At Ducie place.
DUDLEY..... At Burnt Tree.
EDINBURGH..... At Union street lane.
GLASGOW..... At 115 St Vincent street.
DUBLIN..... At 1 Crampton quay.
BIRMINGHAM..... At Temple street.
WOLVERHAMPTON..... At Exchange street.
SOUTH WALES..... At 13 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Draught and Bottles genuine from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it upon red and white ground striped.

LONDON LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKETSHIPS.

The following first-class ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers, and will be found desirable opportunities for shippers:—

Ships.	Tons Register.	Tons Burthen.	Destination.
Cateau Wattel	875	1100	Sydney
Henriette Helena	1058	1500	Port Philip
Avon	643	950	Port Philip
Fortitude	608	850	Portland Bay

For terms of freight or passage money, dietary scales, and further information, apply to the undersigned, who is constantly despatching a succession of superior first-class ships (rough traders) to each of the Australasian Colonies.—THOS. R. EDRIDGE, 11 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.

TRELOAR'S is the Best.—Prize Medals awarded at London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues containing prices and every particular post-free.—Warehouse, 42 Ludgate hill, London, E.C.

EPPS'S COCOA.

EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, London.—1 lb and 1/2 lb packets, 1s 6d and 9d. This excellent preparation originally designed for the use of Homoeopathic patients can now be had of the principal grocers. Each packet is labelled, "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF PATENT PORTMANTEAUS,

DESPATCH BOXES, Writing and Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags with square openings, and 530 other articles, forwarded upon receipt of two stamps. Also, their Catalogue of Portable Military Furniture for the barrack room, camp, or field.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22 Strand, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE

is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable condiment, and experience has proved its efficacy in promoting digestion and preserving health. Sold by Barclay and Sons, Cross and Blackwell, and the principal dealers everywhere.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.

Notice of Injunction.—The adherents of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858." 6 Edwards street, Portman square, London.

THE SYDENHAM TOP COAT

is made from the best materials, by workmen of cultivated taste, at the moderate sum of Two Guineas; the appreciation of the fashionable world of genuine and perfect articles of dress renders the success of the Sydenham Top Coat a certainty.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29 Ludgate hill.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29 Ludgate hill, the Inventors of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s 6d; for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful easy, and well-fitting garment.

E. MOSES AND SON'S

New Stock for Autumn and Winter comprises every variety and novelty, fabrics of elegant manufacture and of the greatest utility.

The BESPOKE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT offers the advantage of a splendid stock of material—graceful fit—very superior workmanship—despatch and economy.

The READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains every description of Attire for the present and coming season; including Waterproof Garments of Woollen Materials (insolorous) in various colours; Capes, Wrappers, Overcoats, &c., in every new style, Angola Suits made only by E. MOSES and SON; Sporting and Travelling Dress; Mourning; in short every variety of Dress for Adults and Juveniles.

The HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

contains the best selections of articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, the most fashionable Underclothing, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, &c., and every article usually comprehended under the denomination of Hosiery and Drapery.

HATS and CAPS in Silk, Felt, Straw, &c., in every novel shape,—the lightest and most highly-finished articles at very moderate prices.

BOOTS and SHOES. fashionable, well-made, comfortable, and durable.

In every department E. MOSES and SON offer the latest novelties and articles unparalleled for style, durability, quality, and cheapness.

E. MOSES and SON'S ESTABLISHMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS: London Aldgate and Minories, opposite to Aldgate church.

West-end Branch—New Oxford street and Hart street. Country Branches—Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

The proprietors wish it to be particularly observed that if any article is not approved of, it will be exchanged or the money returned without hesitation.

"The Universal Passport," containing our self-measurement, list of prices, useful information &c., &c., gratis on application or post free.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Courses of instruction in the College and Junior School applicable to the Examinations of Her Majesty's Civil Service, the Civil Service of India, Admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Commissions in the Army, and for Admission to the Staff College at Sandhurst. A special prospectus of these Courses, compared with the requirements for the above-mentioned Examinations, together with Copies of the Regulations for the respective Examinations, may be had on application at the College. The Faculty of Arts of the College will open for the session on Wednesday, the 14th October. The Junior School has just commenced.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. 29th September, 1858.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED.

35 Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, 2,000,000L. Paid up, 385,345L.

DIRECTORS.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
George Burnand, Esq.
Charles R. Fenwick, Esq.
Edward Hales, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
George Nicholas, Esq.
John R. Thomson, Esq.
Henry H. Toulmin, Esq.
Frederick C. Wilkins, Esq.

AUDITORS.
James Morton Bell, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.
MANAGERS.
R. P. Webber, Esq. | W. Shipman, Esq.

BANKERS.
Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs Marten, Thomas, and Hollams.
Approved mercantile bills discounted for parties properly introduced.
Money received at interest on deposit, repayable on call, or at fixed periods.
Notice is hereby given, that on and after Monday the 4th instant, the business of this Company will be carried on in their New Premises, No. 35 Cornhill.—By order of the Board,
RICHARD PRICE, Secretary.
No. 25 Birchin lane, Oct. 1, 1858.

SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—

The Company is open to RECEIVE TENDERS of LOANS on DEBENTURE, for not less than three years, at 4 per cent per annum. Also of Subscriptions to Debenture Stock, bearing 4 per cent per annum in perpetuity. Additional shares (of 10l each), bearing 5 per cent per annum until the 1st of March, 1865, and 4½ per cent per annum thereafter in perpetuity, guaranteed.—By order,
W. CARR, Secretary.
Plymouth, September 15, 1858.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. (18 Vict. Session, 1855.)
First Call of 11/18s per share.
Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company have by a resolution of the Board made a call of 11/18s on each share of 20l, and that the same must be paid to the bankers of the Company, the City Bank, Threadneedle street, London, on or before the 23rd inst.
Shareholders who shall neglect to pay the call now made on or before the 23rd inst., will be charged interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and will incur a loss of interest at the same rate for the period intervening between the 23rd inst. and the date when such call may be paid.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will accrue upon the above call from the date of payment to the Company's bankers.
Payments in full—i. e. 20l per share—will be permitted to be made by shareholders to the extent of one-fourth of their shares on giving notice to the Managing Director on or before the 18th instant.—By order of the Board,
261 Gresham house, Old Broad street, London, Oct. 1st, 1858.

CAPE TOWN RAILWAY AND DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. (18 Vict. Session 1858.)
At the Half-yearly General Meeting, held this day at the Company's office, 261 Gresham house, Old Broad, in the City of London,
Harrison Watson, Esq. in the chair.
After the advertisement, calling the meeting, and the report of the Directors had been read,
It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by the Managing Director, and carried unanimously:—
That the report now read be received, and the recommendations therein contained with respect to the preliminary and management expenses be adopted.
It was proposed by John Robert Thomson, Esq., seconded by Alexander Macdonald, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That the present Directors and Auditors be re-elected.
The resolution of the Board of Directors, held October 27th, 1853, recommending the appropriation of 200 paid-up shares to Captain Raymond, to be issued in such manner as the shareholders may determine, having been put by the Chairman, and seconded by H. Borsdale, Esq. the following amendment was proposed by James Thomson, Esq., seconded by M. Shield, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That in the opinion of the Shareholders the sum of 1000l is an ample remuneration to Captain Walter Raymond as promoter of the Company, as the shareholders consider that the success of the Company is entirely owing to the energy of the present Directors, and that this sum be paid to Captain Raymond by the Directors, at such time and in such manner as they think fit; but all legal proceedings must be withdrawn before any payment can be made.
It was proposed by Captain Nutting, seconded by S. Bryant, Esq., and carried unanimously:—
That this meeting congratulate the Directors on the success that has attended their exertions, and offers them, and especially the Managing Director, its best thanks for the energy and perseverance by which it has been obtained.
HARRISON WATSON, Chairman.
26 Gresham house, Old Broad street, London, Sept. 30, 1858.

SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—

(Indus Steam Flotilla and Punjab Railway.)
At the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company, held at their offices, Gresham house, Old Broad street, on Wednesday, the 29th Sept., 1858,
(W. P. Andrew, Esq., in the chair.)
The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—
1. That this meeting receive and adopt the report of the Directors.
2. That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for the zeal and ability with which they have conducted the business of the Company.
3. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.
W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.
THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.
Gresham house, Old Broad street, Sept. 29, 1858.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Final Calls on Six per Cent. Preference Capital.
Notice is hereby given, that the remaining Instalments on the Preference Debenture Certificates have been called, and will be due and payable as follows:—
Ten per Cent. on Wednesday, the 20th October, 1858.
Ten per Cent. on Monday, the 20th December, 1858.
Twenty per Cent. on Monday, the 21st February, 1859.
The Debenture Certificates must be presented at Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street, London, E. C., when the payment of each instalment is made.
Six per cent. interest will be charged on all Instalments not paid at the above dates, and so long as they remain in arrear, no interest will be payable on the Instalments already paid.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums received in advance of calls.
Holders have the option of paying any amount in advance, and if they pay up in full, of at once receiving Debenture Bonds with Coupons attached.—By order of the board of Directors,
C. P. RONEY, Secretary.
21 Old Broad street, London, E. C., Sept. 27th, 1858.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the PERPETUAL STERLING DEBENTURES of this Company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable in London half-yearly, on the 1st February and 1st August, and convertible into the ordinary shares of the Company at any time prior to August 1, 1863, and at the rate of five 20/10s shares for each 100l bond.
Also for the MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and redeemable in 1878, but without option of conversion, interest payable in London half-yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st October.
Both these securities are authorised by an act of the Canadian Legislature, and in common with the existing bonds of the Company are a first mortgage lien upon the railway, tolls, lands, and other property, and sanctioned by a general meeting of the shareholders held in London on the 7th April last, for the purpose of raising the funds required to repay the balance of the loan made to the Company by the Provincial Government of Canada.
Application for either of the foregoing securities to be made to the undersigned, by whom any further information will be given.—By order,
BRACKSTONE BAKER, Secretary.
126 Gresham house, Old Broad street, Sept. 13, 1858.

IMPERIAL TURKISH SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854.—

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, due on the 10th October next, on the outstanding Bonds of the issue of 3,000,000l of the above Loan, negotiated by Baron J. L. de Goldsmid and J. Horsley Palmer, will be PAID at the office of Messrs Dent, Palmer, and Co., the agents of the Loan, 11 King's Arms yard, London, E. C., or Messrs Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt, and Co., 16 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, on Monday, the 11th October next, or any subsequent day (except Saturday), between the hours of 11 and 3. The coupons, with a list in numerical order, must be left for examination two clear days previously. Coupons are not received on Saturdays. Printed forms of the lists may be had on application.
Notice is also given, that the Bonds drawn in July last for redemption on the 10th of October next, as advertised by the Turkish Ambassador, amounting to 300,000 or 842,500 frs., will be paid off at par on Monday, the 11th of October next, or any subsequent day (except Saturday), between the hours of 11 and 3, on presentation to Messrs Dent, Palmer, and Co., in London; or Messrs Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt, and Co., Paris, as above.
London, September 25, 1858.

PERUVIAN FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBT, 1853.

Notice is hereby given, that the following sums, viz., 91,000l, the amount of the Redemption Fund for the six months ending the first day of September, 1858, and 14,472l, the amount of accumulated interest of previous redemptions, have been employed in the redemption of
8 Bonds Letter A for £1,000 each.
84 " " " B " 500 " "
650 " " " C " 100 " "

LETTER A.					
217	218	237	343		
379	426	451	579		
LETTER B.					
613	614	615	616	645	653
656	687	802	803	834	858
993	995	996	1013	1056	1068
1070	1071	1227	1230	1265	1418
1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447
1448	1478	1491	1528	1529	1555
1572	1573	1581	1647	1702	1711
1716	1843	1869	1870	2028	2081
2032	2033	2034	2069	2070	2071
2086	2087	2089	2090	2092	2097
2098	2099	2237	2238	2239	2252
2284	2407	2419	2525	2426	2444
2498	2499	2500	2524	2525	2529
2561	2562	2563	2564	2579	2592

LETTER C.

2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632
2633	2634	2635	2670	2671	2694
2695	2726	2817	2818	2819	2820
2821	2822	2891	2892	2899	2919
2920	2943	2947	3000	3006	3007
3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3016
3017	3018	3104	3109	3110	3139
3151	3188	3189	3214	3262	3263
3284	3285	3286	3292	3304	3306
3307	3308	3326	3326	3353	3358
3381	3404	3419	3454	3467	3468
3516	3517	3519	3520	3521	3528
3536	3551	3552	3553	3554	3555
3557	3558	3559	3560	3561	3562
3583	3701	3706	3712	3717	3793
3794	3802	3853	3854	3855	3883
3884	3885	3921	3930	3989	3990
4013	4016	4017	4018	4019	4020
4021	4022	4023	4024	4027	4031
4038	4048	4049	4050	4085	4086
4097	4098	4099	4100	4101	4136
4147	4275	4300	4301	4323	4346
4382	4383	4474	4475	4526	4530
4550	4559	4570	4573	4579	4583
4597	4600	4630	4637	4641	4648
4650	4651	4662	4663	4683	4703
4706	4707	4715	4731	4832	4853
4874	4890	4963	4964	4965	4966
4967	4978	4979	4980	4981	4982
5008	5009	5010	5011	5012	5013
5014	5015	5016	5017	5018	5019
5020	5021	5052	5152	5169	5219
5337	5338	5339	5340	5341	5342
5343	5344	5345	5346	5354	5346
5447	5448	5472	5592	5600	5642
5670	5674	5684	5685	5713	5714
5829	5830	5840	5841	5842	5843
5892	5893	5894	5895	5902	5978
5979	5980	5981	5982	5983	5984
5985	5986	5987	5993	6002	6008
6035	6037	6109	6133	6143	6199
6238	6293	6394	6399	6405	6406
6410	6411	6412	6413	6491	6492
6786	6835	6859	6888	6889	6890
6893	6895	6896	6913	6914	6938
6946	7000	7063	7122	7168	7169
7170	7328	7330	7335	7365	7428
7453	7454	7455	7471	7556	7557
7637	7715	7736	7748	7758	7759
7762	7763	7794	7795	7809	7810
7811	7850	7869	7871	7917	7936
7937	7978	7985	7986	7987	7988
7989	7990	7991	7992	7993	7994
7995	7996	8008	8009	8010	8011
8012	8013	8014	8015	8016	8017
8062	8063	8064	8076	8078	8083
8097	8102	8103	8151	8152	8192
8193	8194	8195	8196	8207	8208
8209	8210	8211	8212	8213	8214
8215	8216	8217	8218	8219	8220
8221	8269	8277	8278	8279	8280
8286	8289	8290	8291	8292	8331
8357	8365	8383	8431	8511	8524
8529	8530	8534	8535	8536	8538
8560	8561	8566	8567	8583	8599
8600	8601	8602	8616	8617	8687
8737	8738	8756	8757	8776	8777
8778	8779	8857	8894	8895	9048
9062	9065	9078	9139	9145	9146
9188	9189	9200	9221	9222	9235
9238	9267	9269	9274	9276	9277
9289	9296	9317	9319	9334	9338
9343	9350	9352	9398	9461	9463
9473	9497	9581	9582	9583	9584
9585	9591	9594	9595	9601	9609
9610	9611	9612	9613	9700	9701
9702	9703	9704	9705	9706	9707
9708	9709	9711	9712	9713	9714
9715	9716	9717	9718	9719	9849
9860	9867	9870	9879	9886	9920
9936	9937	10019	10028	10033	10034
10035	10036	10037	10039	10048	10049
10050	10051	10053	10059	10069	10153
10167	10224	10272	10287	10288	10329
10334	10337	10345	10446	10353	10375
10376	10377	10386	10394	10425	10426
10427	10444	10445	10446	10498	10540
10541	10542	10849	10850	10851	10852
10853	10854	10855	10856	10857	10876
10917	10933	10959	10960	10965	10988
10989	10994	10995	11001	11002	11003
11004	11009	11010	11011	11033	11034
11044	11045	11046	11049	11051	11055
11080	11085	11120	11133	11141	11267
11269	11272	11303	11304	11305	11319
11377	11422	11433	11434	11445	11454
11455	11459	11477	11500	11502	11512
11513	11523	11592	11599	11643	11653
11656	11680	11688	11746	11747	11921
11902	11903	11907	11908	11909	11910
11911	11912	11913	11914	11915	11916
11987	11988	11994	11995	11996	11997
11998	12102	12121	12226	12227	12228
12229	12237	12255	12290	12291	12319
12324	12409	12410	12411	12412	12413
12414	12422	12440	12451	12469	12482
12483	12484	12486	12487	12488	12489
12490	12491	12492	12493	12501	12502
12581	12592				

And we hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds, with their accompanying coupons, were this day cancelled.
London, Sept. 30, 1858.

ANTONY GIBBS and SONS,
Agents for the Peruvian Government.
Present, Mr EDWARD NEWTON, Notary Public.

NISSEN AND PARKER,
43 Mark lane, London. Exporting STATIONERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS, PRINTERS, and ENGRAVERS of Foreign Bank Notes, Bank Notes, Cheques, Share Plates, Bills of Exchange, Wedding and Message Cards, Ledgers, journals, cash books, bills payable and receivable, account sales &c., &c.—STATIONERY of all kinds, for EXPORTATION to India, China, and Australia.