

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. X.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

No. 472.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The Trade and Navigation Returns... 1005	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—	
As Thing Were and as They Are... 1006	Paris	1012
The Only Agitation	CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Late Mr Porter	Declinal Coinage	1012
Life Insurance	NEWS OF THE WEEK	
Webster—Guano and Lobos	Metropolis	1013
Cuba Once More	Provinces	1013
New York and Galway	Foreign and Colonial	1014
AGRICULTURE:—	Commercial and Miscellaneous	1015
Feeding and Breeding Cattle	LITERATURE:—	
Leases and Cropping Covenants	The Israel of the Alps	1016
Spirit of the Trade Circulars	Books Received	1016

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market	1016	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current	1018	State of Corn Trade for the Week	1021
Mails	1019	Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets	1021
Weekly Corn Returns	1019	Postscript	1022
Commercial Epitome	1019	Additional Notices	1022
Indigo	1023	Gazette	1023
Cotton	1023	Price Current	1025
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1023	Imports, Exports, &c.	1026
Corn	1024	Trade and Navigation Accounts	1027

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Epitome of Railway News	1023	Railway and Mining Share List	1024
Railway and Mining Share Market	1023	Railway Traffic Returns	1024

The Political Economist.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

DECREASE OF IMPORTS AND THE EFFECT ON THE EXCHANGES.

THE returns of the Board of Trade for the seven months ending the 5th ult., which will be found in another part of our present number, exhibit the same steady progress in consumption and in the general trade of the country, free of any appearance of speculation, as is noticed by practical men, as forming the characteristic of the times. The exports of the month exceed those of the corresponding month of last year by 170,965*l*, and of 1850 by 559,600*l*; while for the seven months the exports of the present year show a slight decline upon the amount of last year (373,496*l*), but an increase upon 1850 of no less than 2,330,488*l*. The slight decline in the present year is more than accounted for by the reduction in the price of cotton goods; for while the quantities exported are about the same as last year, and of yarn considerably greater, the value is 564,048*l* less. The following are the comparative amounts for the month and for the seven months:—

EXPORTS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

	Month ending Aug. 5.	Seven months ending Aug. 5.
	£	£
1850	6,029,568	37,808,072
1851	6,418,203	40,512,056
1852	6,589,168	40,138,560

With the exception of articles of foreign agricultural production, the consumption of imported goods shows a steady increase. As we have on former occasions remarked, the importations of grain, provisions, and potatoes, continue to be much below the quantities introduced last year, owing to the general failure of the crops of 1851 abroad, while they were good in this country, and as a consequence prices were kept moderate. The recent increased importations of wheat, however, which took place as soon as our prices improved, show that the stocks abroad, even of old wheat, were not so much exhausted as at one time they were thought to be; and the large crops of the present year, now generally well secured, render it more than probable that large importations will take place even at present prices.

In articles of colonial produce the consumption continues steadily to increase. It has been a matter of observation that in the month ending the 5th of August the consumption of sugar shows a large reduction upon the same month in 1851 and 1850. This, however, is only apparent and not real, and is capable of an easy explanation. In 1850 and 1851, a considerable reduction of the

duty on colonial as well as foreign sugar took place on the 5th of July. In anticipation of those reductions, much smaller quantities were cleared for consumption in the month immediately preceding—stocks were reduced to the lowest ebb in the hands both of refiners and dealers, and in the month immediately succeeding the 5th of July, the one now under notice, the deliveries at the reduced rates of duty were correspondingly large. In the present year no such disturbing cause has been in operation. The duty on colonial sugars reached the lowest point in 1851, and no reduction has taken place in the present year; and owing to the relative prices of colonial and foreign sugars, the reduction in the latter had no effect on the market. The deliveries in the month prior to the 5th of July in this year, therefore, were of the full average extent, and much in excess of those in the corresponding month of 1851 and 1850. The deliveries, therefore, of the month succeeding the 5th of July, in the present year, are also only the usual average, having no deficiency in the previous month to make good. But even the quantity cleared in the month of this year shows a great increase upon the average of any former year:—it amounted to 31,080 tons, or at the rate of 372,960 tons for the year, while the largest consumption heretofore (in 1851) was under 340,000 tons. For the seven months the consumption of sugar shows an increase upon that of last year of 22,000 tons, or an average monthly increase of 3,143 tons, or at the rate of nearly 38,000 tons for the year; and this, be it remembered, is in comparison with a year of by far the largest consumption on record.

There is, however, a very remarkable feature in the trade of the year as shown by these returns, and which deserves especial notice, as bearing upon some of the more important and graver questions of the day. While the actual consumption of every article seems to be steadily increasing, the quantities of many of the most valuable and most bulky imported show a very considerable decrease, as a reference to the tables will show. Take the following examples:—

IMPORTED in seven months—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.

	1851	1852
Hemp	488,429	377,465
Sugar	4,769,399	4,412,855
Tea	49,851,292	46,116,264
Tobacco	10,574,932	5,939,740
Wines	5,533,602	3,379,364
Wool... ..	47,515,752	39,395,652
Grain, all kinds, qrs	5,414,398	3,239,492

Here, then, we have a list of some of the most important articles of British commerce, of which the importations in the present year show a very large decrease, while of nearly all, the consumption has considerably increased. The first obvious conclusion is, that the stocks on hand must have suffered a great diminution. The next is, that as our exports having been upon the same scale, we have an explanation of the favourable state of the exchanges and of the continued influx of gold. And the third is, that this may be stated as one of several causes which has led at the moment to an unusual amount of disposable capital and the low rate of interest. It is further the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that no undue speculation exists in articles of foreign produce, which invariably and necessarily leads to large importations.

These large diminutions in our quantities of imports also accounts for the decrease in the inward entries of shipping, as the accounts are made exclusive of ships entering in ballast; and also reconciles that decrease with a large increase in our outward entries.

While, therefore, we are importing more gold in payment of our exports, let us not overlook the fact that we are importing smaller quantities of other far more necessary commodities, and which must be obtained in larger quantities, if the present rate of consumption is to be maintained, of which there is every probability. The importation of gold, as we have often remarked, is therefore only a more circuitous mode of obtaining the commodities required for consumption, and the raw materials for reproducing manufactured goods.

AS THINGS WERE AND AS THEY ARE.

PROTECTIONIST TESTIMONY.

Few persons in any way connected with commercial or monetary affairs, or who even take a common interest in politics, can have forgotten the gloomy accounts which reached the metropolis from Newcastle-upon-Tyne on a certain Friday and Saturday in the month of October, 1847, just upon five years ago. One bank after another had suspended payment, and it was only the bold and timely interference of the agent of the Bank of England, on his own responsibility, which prevented the stoppage of the largest and almost only surviving establishment of the kind in the town. The whole district was prostrate. Iron mines, collieries, alkali works, and ship-yards, shared nearly the same fate. To such a pass did matters arrive, that the employment of the population became a subject of the gravest political import, in order to avoid riot, confusion, and anarchy. Free Trade was a policy then untried to the extent which its promoters had induced Parliament to adopt. The Act for repealing the Corn Laws had been passed, but it did not take effect until the 1st of Feb. 1849. The country party tenaciously adhered to their views that that measure would ruin the country; and until the month of March in the present year they have kept up an increasing agitation, with a view to restore protection to land, ships, and colonies. In the interval, as if by some charm, every other agitation had disappeared. Chartists, Socialists, and even Temperance Societies, seemed to have lost their occasion. Nothing broke the peaceful monotony of satisfaction and content which pervaded all classes but the incessant displays of Protectionist agitation.

Well, we are now in the fourth year of our experience of perfect Free Trade. We have free trade in corn, and in ships, and almost in timber and sugar. Let us then hear what the newly-elected Protectionist member for South Northumberland says of the district now, and compare it with the condition in which it was placed in 1847 and 1848. Mr Liddell, in addressing his friends at an election dinner a few days ago, said:—"But there were other interests and other duties which became incumbent upon a representative of a constituency such as South Northumberland; and there were local interests connected with the innumerable private bills brought before the Houses of Parliament. When he saw the rapidly increasing importance of this division of the county—when he saw the rapid strides which commerce, shipping, mining, and agriculture were making, it became more important in his mind that those interests should receive the almost exclusive attention of their representatives. When he saw the progress of improvement at Newcastle, Wylington, and North Shields, and last, though not least, Blyth and Cowpen quay—when he witnessed the energy and enterprise of their merchants—when he saw the vast establishments that were rising up through the length and breadth of the district—when he saw the mass of money that was year by year sunk in land, and the steps made in agricultural improvement—when he saw all this, then it was with no small pride and satisfaction that he said to himself, he had been elected the representative of these great interests."

Here is the testimony of a Protectionist, the chosen representative of the Protectionist party:—"the rapid strides of commerce, shipping, mining, and agriculture;" "the mass of money that was year by year sunk in land, and the steps made in agricultural improvement:"—these are the striking features in 1852, after three years of Free Trade, of the same district that presented so gloomy an aspect in 1847. Such is the witness of those very interests which, according to the theory of Lord Derby, Mr Disraeli, and their supporters, including Mr Liddell, were now to be hopelessly prostrate and in a state of irreparable ruin!

THE ONLY AGITATION.

We have of late had to record an almost undeviating tranquillity in the country. It has been so remarkable, that the Derby journals have begun to wonder at it; and what is still more extraordinary, they take credit to Lord Derby's Administration for the continued contentment of the nation. For some years past the Noble Lord and his friends have laboured most assiduously to persuade the people that under the regulations of Free Trade they were hurrying headlong to ruin. Obstinate have the people refused to believe the dismal agitators; obstinate have they persevered in improving agriculture, extending commerce, commencing new and extraordinary enterprises, finding new employments and new wealth for themselves; and obstinate have they pursued in tranquillity and peace their natural occupations. By neither promises nor threats—neither by factitious hopes nor by factitious fears, could the Protectionists succeed in getting up uneasiness or disquiet; and, having failed more lamentably than any agitators with long purses that we remember, they now claim credit for the tranquillity they have been unable to disturb. We accept with much pleasure their testimony to the fact. It is a proof that they are not wholly bereft of the power of observation; but we insist that the main cause of it are those commer-

cial and other reforms which it has been the great business of their political lives to prevent.

We have from Earl Grey another testimony to the existence of tranquillity, which is valuable, not only for the confirmation of the fact, but for its explanation of the cause. At the dinner given at Newcastle on Thursday to Mr William Ord, on his retiring from the House of Commons after more than fifty years' service, the Noble Earl said:—"There are a good many in this town who are old enough to remember who held the office now unworthily filled by myself, of Lord-Lieutenant of this county, and when that nobleman declared in his place in the House of Lords, that there were 100,000 men between the Tyne and the Wear willing to take up arms in insurrection against the Government. We remember, too, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the dangerous spirit of insubordination which prevailed. We know also in those days how much distress prevailed throughout the country, and how frequently the population was grievously suffering—how much the whole country was oppressed with taxation, and how very different a state of things was that from now. Instead of that, what do we see now? Instead of 100,000 men ready to take up arms in insurrection, I firmly believe that between the Tyne and the Wear, as between every other part of the country, there is not one man, who, if his services are really wanted, is not ready to give them, not to pull down the throne or the institutions of the country, but to maintain them. We see around us in every direction the indications of progress and improvement; so much so, that the only complaint I now hear in the country is, that there are really not hands enough to carry on agricultural operations. Now, to what are we to attribute this great change? No doubt, in the first place, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge, with the deepest gratitude, the debt we owe to Providence in casting our lot in these happy times. But all the purposes of Providence are worked out by secular means, and among those means which have brought this country to its present improved condition we must reckon those great measures which have been referred to. It is because the political grievances of the people have been redressed—that the penal laws against Roman Catholics and Dissenters have been repealed; it is because by that great measure which after so severe a struggle was ultimately carried—I mean the Reform Bill—which, though never professing to be a perfect measure, yet is a measure which no man can deny has placed in the hands of the people of England the real power of deciding on their laws and their own Government. Imperfect it may be called, but no man can doubt that since the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons is now what it never was before—an instrument which answers to the really expressed opinion of the intelligence of the country."

Mr Ord was one of those who, with the Noble Earl, voted many years ago against the sliding scale, and honourable is it to the people of Newcastle that they appreciated his services through so long a period, and continue to send to Parliament two members professing, like him, liberal and progressive opinions.

The only place where there is any agitation is in Ireland—for the efforts of every other class of agitators in England have been almost as unsuccessful as those of the Protectionists—where the admirers of tenant-right have taken the field. The Conference met on Wednesday at Dublin: "forty-one real M.P.s" were present, and the Roman Catholic clergy attended "in battalion." The Presbyterian ministers were not so many as were expected, and the report of the proceedings fills twelve columns of the Irish papers. Members of Parliament pledged to the cause, Roman Catholic priests enforcing it with all their power, and joined by a number of Presbyterian clergy, make this the most formidable agitation of the day. The great object of the whole is to ensure the success of Mr S. Crawford's scheme, and the bill which he introduced into Parliament is now to be confided to the hands of Mr Sergeant Shee. The Conference resolved, amongst other things, that the members of Parliament who have been returned on tenant-right principles should hold themselves perfectly independent of, and in opposition to, all Governments which do not make it a part of their policy, and a Cabinet question, to give to the tenantry of Ireland a measure fully embodying the principles of Sharman Crawford's bill." We shall have, then, in the new Parliament a body of forty-one members pledged to oppose every Ministry but a tenant-right Ministry. What that may lead to we may take another opportunity of pointing out: we only record the fact now. The only agitation which at present exists in the empire is likely to be as injurious to the peace of Ireland as any that ever before existed.

THE LATE MR. PORTER.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

THE public service has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mr Porter. One of the great advantages which we enjoy in this country, and which, perhaps, more than any thing else, gives a free scope to the exercise of that great constitutional principle, which requires a change in the *personelle* of the Executive, whenever public opinion, expressed by Parliamentary majorities, demands it, is, that in every department of the Government there are

high and responsible officers, who hold their appointments permanently, and who are safe guides to the Ministers of the day, so far as the form and routine of business is concerned. And one of the highest and proudest boasts connected with our public offices is, that whatever may be the private political views of these permanent officers, they are far above party considerations in the discharge of their public duties. There is, perhaps, no one point connected with official life, which has from time to time been more frequently alluded to by Ministers of all political parties with pride and satisfaction, than the great advantages which they had derived from the assistance of those permanent high officers, and the honourable manner in which their duties are performed. It is to this element in the constitution of our departments that we are indebted for that uniformity which characterises, in so remarkable a degree, the public business of this country, which gives the stamp of stability to the routine of our offices and the execution of the law, and which saves the public from a great portion of that inconvenience, to which, at first sight, it would naturally be exposed by a change of Government, and to which those countries are exposed, greatly to their loss and inconvenience, where, with every change of Government, it is customary to change the whole official staff.

Few public officers ever fulfilled the important duties applicable to one of the most important appointments more faithfully and more efficiently than Mr Porter did, for a period of about twenty years that he was connected with the Board of Trade. His first appointment was made by Lord Althorp when Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, without any previous knowledge of Mr Porter, and without any interest being used in his behalf, but only on account of the just reputation he had acquired by his writings, appointed him as the head of the Statistical Department, and which office he held until he was promoted to be one of the Joint Secretaries in 1847. It was as head of the Statistical Department that Mr Porter prepared the volume of Revenue, Population, &c., which since 1833 has been annually presented to Parliament, and which forms the most perfect statistical exponent of all matters relating to trade, navigation, revenue, finance, population, and crime, which has ever been published in any country whatever. Extensive information is also contained in those volumes upon the same subjects in reference to the colonies and foreign countries. The original object in collecting and annually publishing in a uniform shape all this information, was to supersede the necessity of printing so many separate Parliamentary returns. In this object, however, notwithstanding the great utility of the work, it has not been successful; partly from the fact, that owing to the great detail and the multiplicity of the matters embraced in it, it has been found impossible to get the accounts of the year published before the conclusion of the following year at soonest; and perhaps still more, from the fact, that although these volumes contain all the information required, it is necessary to refer to several volumes to obtain it for a series of years, and which therefore cannot answer the objects for which the majority of Parliamentary returns are required. The first volume, published in 1833, embraces the statistics upon all the leading subjects from 1820 downward, and which is continued in every succeeding year. The perspicuity with which this important work is arranged, is highly characteristic of the clear and orderly mind of its author. This work promises in all time to come to be one of the most important sources of information to the statesman, the author, and the merchant, that is to be found in our public libraries.

The Board of Trade can scarcely be called a department of itself. It is rather an auxiliary to all other departments with reference to the particular objects which it embraces. It is true that with regard to all home questions of trade and navigation, not connected with finance, the Board of Trade may be said to possess an independent action; but these are comparatively few. All questions connected with the Customs and Excise come immediately under the control of the Treasury, and with regard to such the Board of Trade acts as an auxiliary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—all questions connected with trade in the colonies come immediately under the control of the Colonial Office, and with regard to such the Board of Trade acts as auxiliary to that department:—and all questions connected with the trade of foreign countries, including consular returns and reports, and commercial treaties with foreign States, come, in the first place, under the control of the Foreign Office, and with regard to these the Board of Trade acts as an auxiliary to the Foreign Minister. And it is by this arrangement that all information in connection with the domestic, colonial, and foreign trade of the country becomes centred in one department. It is not difficult to see the enormous advantage of such an arrangement, or the importance of the department to those others, which it assists upon those important questions, or of which it relieves them altogether.

Looking, then, to the peculiar constitution of the Board of Trade, its intricate and important connection with the other departments of the State, and considering how closely the great political changes which have characterised the legislation of the last ten years have been connected with commerce, it is not difficult to understand the importance which necessarily attached to the department in which Mr Porter was the highest permanent officer. How ably and admirably he fulfilled the duties of his

honourable position is felt and admitted by public men of all parties; for we will venture to say that no public officer in any department ever made himself so widely and extensively useful. Full of knowledge, and possessing a peculiar faculty of communicating it to others; at all times affable and accessible; and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties,—no public officer was ever more extensively and usefully consulted by members of Parliament and other public men who required his aid. His loss will be severely felt, and his place it will be most difficult to fill.

Mr Porter was well known to the public at large as the author of that most useful work, "The Progress of the Nation," which in fact contains, in a condensed and popular shape, most of the leading facts contained in the annual volumes, to which we have already alluded. He was also known as a warm supporter of, and contributor to, the Statistical Society and the British Association,—at the annual meetings of which he was a constant attendant until the present year, when he was prevented by the illness which has deprived his country of his services. But though absent, his contributions were there, and some most interesting papers from his pen were read at the recent meeting at Belfast.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ACCORDING to the statement of several actuaries—Mr Thompson, manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company, Mr Brown, one of the secretaries of the Institute of Actuaries, &c.—"the amount assured in the life assurance institutions of Great Britain is estimated at upwards of 150,000,000*l.*, yielding annual premiums to the amount of 5,000,000*l.*" In other words, a portion of the population of Great Britain now pay 5,000,000*l.* annually in order that 150,000,000*l.* may be paid to their families at their decease within varying periods, the average of which is upwards of 30 years. What a striking proof is that of habitual confidence in the future, and of a provision being made for the well-being of society through long periods to come. It is not uninteresting to remark, that the means of giving effect to this confidence and ensuring the completion of the provision are now connected with the National Debt, which gives a permanent guarantee for a certain rate of interest on an immense amount of money; but it must not be inferred that other and better means would not have come into existence had there been no Debt. Nor did the confidence originate in the Debt; nor was this remarkable and beneficial consequence foreseen and urged as a recommendation of it by those who contracted it, sometimes for a momentary, and not always for a righteous purpose. Neither can we fail to remind the reader of the obvious conclusion that it is a sacred duty for statesmen to enforce the most rigid observance of the pecuniary obligations of the State, and never to weaken a confidence essential to so much welfare in future.

The vast sum insured, the fact that the practice of insuring has increased year by year, and the certainty that it will increase, or that provident habits and confidence in the future will grow, have latterly called the attention of capitalists and of schemers who are not capitalists to the subject, and we learn from the authorities already referred to that the number of life assurance offices in England has been augmented by no less than 75 in the last eight years. At the end of 1851 there were, according to Mr Thompson, 152 life assurance offices doing business in England. Prior to 1800 there were only 10, and at the end of 1843 only 77. While the wants of society for 43 years called 67 into existence, or 1.34 per annum, the impulse given to the business since then has called 75 into existence, or 9.37 per annum. Of these, 44 are established in London. The companies started and failed, and the companies projected, 241 in eight years, 30 per annum, are still more numerous. Not only the increase of providence in individuals as society has increased has necessarily created more business for assurance offices, but the value of life, particularly the lives of assurers, has improved, and profits have been greater; it is improving, and profits are likely to be still greater. It appears to have increased faster even than the interest of money has fallen, and though premiums have been lowered, and new tables giving a greater average duration of life have been constructed, assurance offices have gained largely, and are continually giving large bonuses to the assurers, or dividing profits with them, which serve to tempt more and more persons to assure. It scarcely required Mr De Morgan's mathematical genius to find out that there is now no better investment for capital than in a life assurance company; but the fact stated on his authority has contributed to the formation of the 75 new companies within the last eight years.

It has latterly been discovered, too, that an assurance office may be established and may succeed with very little capital. Nay, it is asserted in a pamphlet by R. H. Strousberg, Esq., "consulting actuary," "that a capital is quite unnecessary, except at the commencement of an institution, when it is meant to serve two purposes—first and principally, to furnish a fund with which to defray the preliminary expenses in the establishment of the company, and the necessary disproportionate outlay as regards the business done during the first three or four years; and secondly, to form, during the earlier years of a company's existence, a guarantee fund in case the premium fund

"should prove insufficient." This actuary even says that "the immense capitals of old companies have become an incumbrance to them," and that they are losing their business by the indolence occasioned by too much wealth. He declaims with vigour against young companies permitting themselves to be chained to the dead carcasses of old companies, affirms that business is to be got by employing travelling agents, making personal applications, entering into ceaseless correspondence, and adapting energy to the circumstances of the times. He calls his pamphlet "Conspiracy Detected," mentions instances of the old companies subscribing a fund to put down the new companies, and speaks of the old companies as constituting an "unscrupulous monopoly to withhold from the public the advantages which it could properly derive from a well-regulated system of assurance."

Other actuaries, Mr Thompson already mentioned, a Mr Christie, the manager of the Scottish Equitable Assurance Society, Mr Brown, &c., have called attention to the rash proceedings of the new societies, and have undertaken to show that "many of them are rotten, and are in effect, though perhaps not in design, fraudulent." It is certainly to be apprehended, when large profits may be made, with very little or no capital, and when such a vast sum as 5,000,000*l* a year, and every year increasing, is subjected to public competition, that at least greedy, dishonest, and fraudulent persons will attempt to get hold of a part of it; and where the temptation is so great and extends to so many persons, too much judicious care cannot be taken to guard against fraud. It is very seldom that a question of greater magnitude than this, involving the interest of the present and of the future, is brought before the public for discussion. It certainly requires the utmost caution before interfering with it. Three of the pamphlets before us are addressed to the President of the Board of Trade, and two of them—written in the interest of the old companies—are intended to put the Government in motion to protect the public against the abuse by individuals of the principle of assurance. It is high time the public looked after the vast interest at stake, to guard on the one hand against fraudulent schemes, and on the other against anything like a monopoly.

There is the more reason to be cautious, because we have good ground to believe, with Mr Strousberg, that little or no capital is required for the business. Of forty-four life assurance institutions mentioned by Mr Christie, the highest amount of capital subscribed to any one is only 46,000*l*, while of the majority the range is from 20,000*l* to 2,000*l*. There is nothing to be done with capital, no advances to be made, except a few hundred pounds for an office and for advertising. Insurance is not like a manufacture for a distant market, which requires machinery, raw materials, and wages, to be provided and paid for months or years before a particle of produce can be sold. The capital which is to pay the sums assured consists entirely of the premiums paid. The very principle is, that these premiums only, without any addition except the ordinary interest of money, shall be sufficient, and even more than sufficient, to pay the sums insured. Mutual insurance, in which no capital whatever is embarked, sets the matter in a perfectly clear light. The only use of a capital is to guarantee the payment of the sums assured, as Mr Strousberg says, in the early years of a company's existence, should the premium fund prove insufficient, but the success and even the existence of a company depend in the long run on the premiums being more than sufficient. Thus, no capital is absolutely necessary, and it becomes therefore of great importance to look to the character of those who start assurance companies.

The advertisements of these projectors mean this: lend us so much money per year, according to your age, and we will repay a certain sum to your devisees at your death. All the capital necessary is subscribed or lent by the assurers. But as the power to pay the promised sum at a distant period depends entirely on the use made in the meantime of the capital subscribed, what is required is a guarantee for the commercial or money-lending skill of the directors, and of their integrity. Depositing a capital of their own in Government stock or in the hands of a Government officer, as is proposed by some persons, to increase, if it is to be a good security in proportion to the premiums paid, may be a guarantee against loss; but it might prevent gain—it might even prevent a company from fulfilling its engagements by compelling it to put out money at comparatively unprofitable use; it is a complete interference with the employment of individual capital, and is not in our opinion to be recommended. It would, in fact, put an end to that skill in employing money which is the genuine source of success. If the whole transaction be reduced to depositing money in the public funds, it will become in many cases disadvantageous to pay premiums annually for life assurance—it will be more advantageous to employ the money otherwise, and a blow will be struck at the growing and useful principle of prudence. To us that does not seem the proper guarantee; and the real problem at issue is to provide for the skill and honesty of directors and managers, who will not necessarily incur loss by misapplying or misappropriating the money they receive, to use it with advantage that they may hereafter be able to pay the sums assured.

No short plan has yet been discovered for preventing blunders and roguery. A pretence of having found such a plan seems rather to encourage a false reliance. Since the new Joint Stock Compa-

nies Act was passed in 1844, which included in its provisions assurance offices, that great multiplication in their number has taken place. That Act gives them an easy legal existence, and has encouraged the formation of them. As we find a check put to their growth by public attention being directed to the subject, it seems probable that no better guarantee for skill and honesty can be found than the vigilant control of the public exercised through the press. What is necessary now is to put the public on their guard. Though the new companies be formed on a correct principle, to canvas for business, to send agents travelling through the country, to engage in ceaseless correspondence, while no capital is risked, is much too strong a resemblance to the ticket and weekly-payment plan of forcing off unsound goods, to merit the public confidence.

Our readers are well aware that there exist in fact three classes of insurance offices—viz., the proprietary, part proprietary, and mutual; and of course our remarks apply to the latter. The proprietary companies, if their pecuniary advantages to the insurers be less, offer them always the guarantee of a large capital, which is also a guarantee for good management.

WEBSTER.—GUANO AND LOBOS.

THERE have been a great number of curious causes for national disputes, but never till now was there a prospect of the interruption of peaceful national relations by wild birds' dung. A substance that, if known at all in Europe some twenty years ago, was known only to excite disgust, has become of great importance. Guano is a security in part, we believe, for a national debt, and newly-discovered deposits of it are as keen objects of contention as mines of the precious metals. Great must have been the want of food, when a substance, of which the sole merit is that it increases the productive power of the soil, should be such an object of desire. Perhaps we are indebted to the Corn Laws for making its virtues known; but now, on account of its food-producing virtues, it has a high value in the markets of England, where almost all the available land is cultivated, and in the United States, where millions of acres yet untenanted are ready for the skill of the husbandman. A great quantity of this valuable manure having been found on one of the Lobos Islands, near the coast of Peru, the Peruvian Government, which had previously been careless of exercising its undisputed rights of sovereignty over it, has signified its intention to use them, and keep the valuable article to itself, though it only employs its power to make other nations pay for the guano.

England, with that deference to the just claims of foreign nations which she generally shows, admits at once the rights of the Peruvian Government, and allows that it is entitled to the sovereignty over Lobos, to appropriate all the guano, and dispose of it on any terms it pleases. Lobos as much belongs to Peru as the rocks about the coast of Australia belong to England, and England respects in others the rights she claims for herself.

The American Government, under the advice of Mr Webster was disposed to take a different course. Some of his countrymen, having a longing desire to carry off the guano from Lobos, applied to him to know whether they might take it without asking the leave or paying the demands of the Peruvian Government. He replied that "the department of State was not aware that any sovereignty vested in Peru." Thereupon some American citizens loudly signified their intention of arming their vessels, and taking the guano from Lobos in spite of the Peruvian Government. The Peruvian Government, on its part, provided for the defence of its rights; the American squadron in the Pacific was, according to report, ordered to defend the American ships; there was a probability of a contest, and a diplomatic correspondence ensued.

Mr Webster, either from seeking popularity on the eve of a Presidential election, when he was likely to be the candidate of his party, or from some preconceived theory of national rights, having in the first instance committed himself to an erroneous statement, has so conducted the correspondence as to revive the earlier and unpleasant impressions made by his moral character, which his transcendent abilities had nearly annihilated. First, he said that he was not aware of any sovereignty vested in Peru in the islands off her coast; and, in an interview with the Peruvian Envoy, he declared that the American Government would protect its subjects in taking guano from Lobos. Then, when the Peruvian Envoy demonstrated very clearly that Peru had long possessed these islands and exercised sovereignty over them, and brought a proof of the United States Government having actually recognised that right, Mr Webster went the length of denying the right of the King of Spain to possess them, and the right of the Peruvian Government to possess them after they had conquered their freedom. He wrote—"The occasional visits of their subjects to these islands and their uses of them, cannot have imparted to the Government of Peru even as good a title to those islands as the habitual resort thither of the vessels of the United States, so long and uninterruptedly continued for the purpose of capturing seals on their shores, and whales in the adjacent ocean, would give to the United States."

So because the Americans were not molested in capturing seals on the shores of these islands, and catching whales in the adjacent ocean, the sovereignty, first of Spain and then of Peru, over them

was denied, and a mere sufferance or permission to use them is assumed to give the Americans a title to claim them as their own. Unfortunately, such logic is so much in accordance with the practices of American statesmen, that it makes their pretensions somewhat alarming. According to Mr Webster's doctrine, the resort of American whalers to the ocean and coasts of Australia give the Americans a right, without submitting to the regulations of the British Government, to carry off its gold.

Mr Webster lays down too, we think, quite a new law of nations. "As to the claim of Peru to those islands," he says, "founded on the law of proximity, the question will appear to be free of doubt. The well-settled rule of modern public law on this point is, that the right of jurisdiction of any nation whose territories may border on the sea extends to the distance of a cannon shot or three marine miles from the shore, this being the supposed limit to which a defence of the coast from the land itself can be extended." This is the first time, we believe, that the rule concerning the right of jurisdiction over the ocean has been extended to the lands in the ocean. His foundation of national sovereignty would strike at the root of many associations of people and unions of countries, such as England and Ireland, and such as the islands of Denmark, which are contiguous and convenient for union, though not within the limits of three miles from each other.

But some of Mr Webster's poor evasions are worse than his new law. He refers to "the Peruvian decrees of the 21st of March and 10th of May, 1842, by the 15th article of the former, and the 3d of the latter, of which the penalty of confiscation is denounced against any national or foreign vessel which shall anchor at or approach the islands or places in which there may be guano without the usual license from the authorities empowered to issue the same," and says, "it may be answered that the very existence of those decrees was not known to this Government until they appeared in the British Parliamentary documents on the subject of the Lobos Islands, presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of May last. There is nothing which the undersigned can find in the despatches of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima to show that the decrees were communicated to or known to him. If these decrees had been known here at an earlier date, they would have received the attention of this Government."

Would he really have the world believe that the American Government and the American press, which is so watchful and jealous of political movements all over the world, were ignorant of the documents of 1842? The Americans have for some years taken away guano from the Peruvian islands on the same conditions as the English, and it was on the discovery of some new beds, which were supposed to be very productive, that the contest began. It seems to us a very shabby proceeding to deny a knowledge of those decrees of March, 1842, that were known to commercial men and public writers both in the United States and in England. According to the present custom, statesmen get knowledge, like other people, from newspapers. Mr Webster gets his knowledge of the Peruvian decrees from our Parliamentary papers; and yet he finds an argument on a presumed ignorance, in his Government, of decrees issued as long ago as 1842, in which the people of the States were interested. A meaner evasion we never remember to have seen in any diplomatist.

The conclusion is more satisfactory for the world, though not for the Secretary, than the progress of the argument. Mr Webster's bark is worse than his bite. He winds up by saying:—"The Government of the United States is prepared to give due consideration to all facts tending to show possession or occupancy of the Lobos Islands by Peru, and is not inclined to stop or preclude discussion until the whole matter shall be thoroughly investigated. The President thinks it most advisable that full instructions on this subject should be despatched to the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, and that proper orders should be given to the naval forces of the United States in that quarter to prevent collision until further examination of the case. No countenance will be given to the authors of such enterprises, claiming to be citizens of the United States, who may undertake to defend themselves or their vessels by force in the prosecution of any commercial enterprise to these islands. Such acts would be acts of private war, and their authors would thereby justly forfeit the protection of their own Government."

That conclusion, after such an argument, is worthy of Lord Malmesbury. The great Secretary argues through nearly two columns of very small print against the claims of the Peruvians, takes it on himself to decide that they are all unfounded, gives a promise of protection to the citizens of the United States who shall violate them, and ends by promising patiently to inquire into them, and by telling his own countrymen they will lose the protection of the State if they follow what is understood to have been his previous advice. If Lord Malmesbury has not come off with flying colours in the fishery dispute, Mr Webster's flag trails in the dirt as he recedes from the Peruvian Eavoy. Diplomacy in both hemispheres seems getting into discredit, and the administration of foreign offices in the United States and in England is sharing in degree the disfavour into which all the Governments of Europe are falling.

By this controversy the principle of States appropriating unin-

habited territory may possibly be called in question. As a part of the international right of Europe, it dates from the period when the Pope conferred kingdoms on his vassals, and, sanctioning the love of aggrandisement by religion, assumed the power of bestowing the continent of America, and any other unknown countries, on the States the subjects of which discovered them. Prior to that period, migratory hordes of men, kings and subjects together, invaded and seized on territories to settle on them or appropriate them and their inhabitants; but then only began the practice of States assuming a right of sovereignty over lands which none of their subjects cultivated or used. It may be asked, too, as there is now much question about the duties of Government and the protection it gives the people, whether it be the duty of the Peruvian Government, and whether it be any protection to the Peruvians, that its Government should now exercise its sovereign rights over Lobos, merely to levy a tax on the industry of the English and Americans? Its right to hold the islands in sovereignty, to do according to the customs of nations, cannot be questioned; but the expediency and even the justice of its doings in this particular manner and at this time, can be and are called in question. The dispute, it may be anticipated, will lead to an investigation of the international law on the subject, and into the old practice of States setting up their flag-staffs and assuming a sovereignty over territories none of their subjects are immediately able to occupy. They can only have a right of assuming such a sovereignty as long as it does not interfere with men who would actually occupy and cultivate or use the soil. Under this aspect the Lobos and guano question assumes additional importance. It is a part of that greater question concerning the duties and powers of Governments, which, both practically and theoretically, is now everywhere engaging the attention of men.

CUBA ONCE MORE.

THE late arrivals from the United States have brought accounts that another conspiracy in Cuba has been discovered and completely frustrated. Some of the conspirators were arrested, and some escaped to the United States. One of them got out of the town of Havana disguised as a friar following a corpse to the burial ground. The cortage was minutely inspected at the gates and then allowed to pass. Clothed as a priest, he managed to smuggle himself on board the American steamer, and remained concealed in her baggage-room till she got clear of the coast, when he made his appearance, paid his passage, and was carried safely to New York. We presume from such tales, which cannot be wholly destitute of foundation, that some, if not considerable, discontent with the Spanish Government exists amongst the inhabitants of Cuba.

There are not wanting persons in the United States who encourage a desire in the Cubans to separate from Spain and unite the fortunes of the island to those of the United States. We learn from the *New York Courier and Enquirer* that there exists in the United States a wide-spread and secret political association called the "Order of the Lone Star." It appears to have been founded soon after the defeat and execution of Lopez, and originally by his followers and countrymen, to take measures for the redemption of his promises. It is to complete what he attempted. At the death of Lopez it is said "the whole island was shaken, and the light of a Lone Star rose above the horizon upon the Queen of the Antilles, penetrating the shades of despotism, and lighting the way of union, courage, and valour, which only can conduce to the triumph of liberty." Hence the name of the society. It has for its basis "the extension of the area of liberty." The first division of the "Order" was instituted in New Orleans: now it exists in fifty divisions, in eight or ten States of the Union; the Cuban division, "La Union," is in the city of New York. The society numbers more than fifteen thousand members, "sworn to help and contribute to whatever enterprise the Order may undertake, obliged to assist in their own persons, or to fill their places with others, when the moment of action arrives." Many distinguished men, military and civil, barristers, editors, and even divines, belong to the society. It has collected and possesses a considerable sum of money. "Many Cubans are incorporated with the Order and co-operate with its plans." But its exertions are not limited to Cuba. To other oppressed people it offers the benefit of beneficent assistance, if with faith and courage they rise in revolution. It is therefore a general society, such as has existed in France, for the propagation of its own peculiar principles, which it is to establish in other nations.

To oppose them, the Spanish Government, it is said, is to bring forward a very dangerous power. The Spaniards mean to give Cuba up to the negroes rather than that the creoles or the Americans should have it. A treaty, it is affirmed, is in progress of negotiation between Spain and the Emperor Solouque, by which it is provided that the Spanish navy now on the Cuban station shall be employed to transport the army of the black Emperor to Cuba, when the negro slaves on the island will be emancipated, and Cuba given up to them on the condition of certain tribute to be paid to the Spanish Government yearly. This negotiation, however, is only to be consummated if Spain cannot induce France and England to co-operate with her in vigorous measures to defend Cuba against American pirates. We copy both statements, not

relying on either. Both indicate ignorance and agitation, and are not to be taken as an indication of what either the community of the United States, or of Cuba, or the Government of each, is likely to do. Indeed, it is not improbable that the story of handing Cuba over to the negroes is invented by the gentlemen of the "Lone Star," and not improbable that the accounts of their numbers and organisation have their origin rather in their hopes or their wishes than in facts.

When alarming statements of this kind are put into circulation, it is extremely satisfactory to recollect that the conduct of the United States Government on the former attempted invasion of Cuba was perfectly peaceable and proper. It betrayed not the smallest desire or design to trespass on the rights of the Spanish Government, or on those of the Cubans. We may extend the remark to the bulk of the inhabitants of the States, and say of them, notwithstanding the bluster of the 15,000 Lone Stars, that they are averse from trespassing on the rights of the Spanish Crown and of wresting Cuba from under its dominion, though no doubt, if the inhabitants of Cuba were to revolt and drive away the Spanish Government, they would willingly with their Government receive Cuba into the Union. We think, too, that the politicians amongst them who seek power by popularity will not be over anxious to recommend the conquest of Cuba. We will not say that they may not desire that the Cubans should separate from Spain, and may not be willing to aid them; but we can no more judge of the whole American people by the bluster of a few newspapers and organised banditti, than of our own people by the vulgarest of our journals.

In every country and in every age there are agitators and schemers who are much more heard than the silent, working, and, in the long run, much more influential and peaceful multitude. So far as politics are concerned, schemers and agitators are more generally the representatives and organs of past prejudices than of future truths, which are brought forth by the silent workers. The tendencies of society are generally towards peace. Peace is desired by the industrious classes, who are now the bulk of society all over the world. Wherever property is respected, they are the rapidly progressive portion of society; and the inference therefore is, that the future will be even more peaceable than the recent past. We apprehend this will be equally true of the bulk of the people of the United States as of every other industrious people, and we are more entitled, therefore, to look forward with hope of a strengthened attachment to peace both in the people and Government of the States, than to dread from the bluster of the Lone Stars an increasing love of war and conquest. These were the vices of men and of States, of the rabble and of conquerors, in the past ages of the world, and are not likely to be the vices of industrious, opulent men, removed alike from rabble and ambitious emperors, in the future. We do not attribute, therefore, the designs of the Lone Stars to the American Government or people, or fear that any interruption to the peace of the world will be occasioned by an attack on Cuba.

It is to be expected that Cuba will separate from Spain. The island derives no benefit from the European kingdom. Its trade is chiefly with other countries. It needs no protection against any foreign power, and if it stood in need of it, Spain could not afford it. The only relation which exists between them now is that of the master and the tributary, and Cuba is growing too powerful in relation to Spain, is too far removed from it, long to continue its mere tributary. The relation between the two is one that cannot long be maintained, and it is more this peculiarity than the organisation of the Lone Stars that justifies expectations and apprehensions. Whether Cuba form a portion of the United States or not, it is highly improbable that it should long continue united to Spain. The desperate designs attributed to the latter are the fancies of those who perceive the impossibility of her long preserving her dominion.

NEW YORK AND GALWAY.

The *Northern Whig* informs us that a company in New York have succeeded in their first step towards establishing a packet communication with Galway. "They have secured an act of Congress, under which they are to get 2,000*l* a trip for carrying the mails when they start their vessels. They have already in hand 35,000*l*; and a new steamer, the size of the *Baltic*, is about being launched at New York, the cost of which will be 55,000*l*. Captain Thomas, of the *Sarah Sands*, whose great skill and experience are well known in Belfast, is to have the command of this steamer. She is to ply between New York and Galway, landing her mails and passengers at the latter port, and coming round to Belfast for goods and coals, till such time as railway communication between Galway and this town is completed. She will have accommodation for 1,000 steerage passengers, besides cabin passengers, the fare for the former being 6*l*. The tonnage of the new steamer is 3,000 tons. At last, then, a sound *bona fide* effort is made to secure for Ireland a direct packet communication with America—mainly, too, it must be stated, through the exertions of our countryman, Mr Dudley Perse." This is satisfactory intelligence. Ireland requires all the aids

that commerce and manufactures can give her to hasten forward the movement that has commenced towards a better condition. Not only Galway, Belfast, and their immediate neighbourhoods will be benefited by this communication, but the whole country. When the first step is taken a second will soon follow. Not long ago, Galway was much talked of as the point of departure for the mails to the whole continent of America; and it is not improbable, if this enterprise succeed, that it may share the passenger and Post-office traffic with Liverpool. If two days could be gained by adopting the route by Galway to London,—even if one day could be gained, when the rival companies of Cunard and Collins, backed by the Governments of England and the United States, are contending which can gain a few hours on the other,—the advantage would be well worth having. To send the mails and passengers for America, or a portion of them, through Ireland, would help forward other improvements. The merit of the proceeding is, that it is only one of many, all combining to bring about similar results.

The vessel will be capable of carrying 1,000 steerage passengers, and she will facilitate the emigration now in progress and likely to continue. Last year the Irish emigrants amounted to 257,372, though only about a third of them went direct from Ireland; the other two-thirds went from England. In the first part of the present year the number of emigrants from the whole empire was 182,986, and if the number in the last half-year should be as great, and it will probably be greater, the total in the year will exceed considerably the total of last year. We may conclude, from the sums remitted to Ireland, as mentioned in our journal of the 21st ult., from Irish settlers in America, 990,000*l* against 957,000*l* the year before, that the emigration from Ireland will be much increased this year, and those whom the promised steamer may be ready to carry away this autumn will be much benefited by her services. But besides this 990,000*l*, a number of small sums were remitted through other than the ordinary channels, making probably more than 1,000,000*l* on the whole. The Irish on the continent of America are increasing year by year, and establishing more and more ties between it and Ireland. We may expect, therefore, that all kinds of communication will increase, and that the first steam ship between Galway and New York will be the precursor of a great fleet of steamers to ply continually between those points.

Nationally we feel some regret that the enterprise is to begin on the other side of the water, but we prefer that to not having it at all. We presume that our shipping interest is so much engaged—that our rapidly accumulating steamers are all so fully employed, that they do not seek and do not need new openings for trade. On that supposition, we comprehend why English and Irish capitalists have allowed an American company to precede them in this enterprise.

Agriculture.

FEEDING AND BREEDING CATTLE.

THE very active demand which at present exists for store stock, especially lean cattle, and the high prices lately obtained by the breeders, cannot fail to be contrasted with the still moderate though improved rates at which fat cattle sell. When this state of things is considered, no one can be surprised to find that carefully-conducted experiments bear out the commonly received maxim amongst farmers, that feeding bullocks does not afford any direct profit, and that if from one-half to two-thirds of cost of oil-cake or other artificial food used in feeding be got back when the fat beasts are sold, that is all the grazier can expect; the rest of the cost of feeding stuffs and the profit being to be obtained only indirectly through increased corn crops. The following summary of the trade at the great cattle fair held at Barnet in Hertfordshire, from the 4th to the 7th of September inst., from a daily paper, shows the present state of the lean cattle markets:—

The prices of grazing beasts from the commencement were fully equal to those obtained before the tariff. Although, at the opening of the fair, many extensive graziers showed a reluctance to give the opening prices, yet so great was the demand that they were ultimately obliged to yield to the demands of the sellers, the result being, according to a fair computation, that upwards of 40,000 head of neat cattle were sold at this fair during the three days of its continuance. The sheep fair was scarcely worth notice, 1,500 being the outside number penned, most of them Welch. The horse fair was largely supplied each day, and a large amount of business was transacted, the breeders realising good remunerative prices, and the dealers turning a very considerable profit by reselling. In the Welch horse and pony fair, upwards of two thousand animals changed hands.

This demand is in part accounted for by the abundance of grass on all pasture lands, and the prospect of heavy crops of turnips from the wet and warm summer weather we have experienced; but it is in a measure due to the great and we believe increasing disproportion between the breeding and feeding stock kept by farmers. In many districts where formerly large numbers of young stock were reared, there are comparatively few now bred—as the midland counties; while in most of the breeding districts many hundreds of the cattle bred, which formerly would have been sold as stores, are now fattened either on the farms of the actual breeders, or in the same district. This is particularly the case in Scotland. And at the same time that the supplies of store cattle are thus diminished, the general improvement going on in farming has led to an increased

demand for feeding stock, for the purpose of making manure on arable farms. This perpetuates the disproportion between the prices at which store cattle are purchased for feeding and the prices at which they are sold when fat. It is true that much of the stock sent to Smithfield, though sold to the butchers, can scarcely be called fat; this is particularly the case with bullocks from the second-rate and inferior pastures of the midland counties; and hence the low quotations we see for inferior beef. And the better fed beasts which come from the arable districts are often brought to perfection at a cost for cake and corn, which, with the price of the animals as stores, leaves the feeding account a very indifferent one. It should be one of the prime objects of farmers to attain a more economical method of feeding than that hitherto practised; another should be to cheapen store stock. The first object must be the result of careful experiment and attention in the management of feeding beasts; the second can only be accomplished by adopting more or less extensively a breeding stock in the place of one exclusively for feeding.

Many carefully-conducted experiments which have recently been made, show that to render feeding bullocks profitable, there must be only a certain moderate quantity of artificial food consumed, and that even then the direct profit of feeding will not be very great. On this subject the experiments of Colonel McDouall, of Logan, Scotland, published in the new part of the "Royal Agricultural Society's Journal," deserve the farmer's attentive perusal. They were undertaken to ascertain the feeding value of various kinds of food. Several lots of bullocks were fed on quantities of mangold wurzel, white carrots, and swedes, varying from about 84 lbs to 126 lbs per head daily, for a period of 100 days, and each received for the first 56 days 3 lbs of bean meal, and 5 lbs for the last 44 days, or equivalent money values of oil-cake, oats, rape-cake, or linseed. Each animal also had 5 lbs of cut straw daily, partly oat and partly wheat straw. The money value of the corn, cake, or linseed for each beast, was 1/1s 3/4d, except one lot which had a double allowance, and two lots which had none. One of the latter lots had 7 lbs of rye-grass daily per head, instead of that weight of cut straw; the weight of Swedes given to the two last lots was 126 lbs each beast daily. The cattle were Galloway bullocks, 2½ years old, when put up of equal size and quality, carefully selected for the experiment. The increased value of each lot of three beasts at the end of the experiment when sold fat varied from 2/2s 6d to 2/17s 10d per lot. The total cost of the food consumed by each lot, including the artificial food, and allowing 8s a ton for the mangold and carrots, and 6s a ton for swedes, amounted to from 2/5s 10½d to 3/1s 1d per lot, leaving a small gain of from 8s 9d to 10½d per lot, except three lots on each of which there was a small loss.

Here, however, an allowance was made for the roots, which gave returns per acre of sums varying from 12/10s to 7/10s per (Scotch) acre. Where one daily feed of cooked straw and meal was given the profit was greatest, but the increased cost of two feeds of cooked food and a double allowance of meal reduced the profit to a minimum. The practical results arrived at by these experiments, and for which we at present refer to them, are:—

1. That at the present relative prices of corn and meat, it pays well to give about 4 lbs of bean meal per day, cooked with cut straw, to fattening cattle, but that there is a loss instead of a profit if that rate be much exceeded.

2. That an acre of swedes, when eaten by two lots of cattle, receiving equal quantities of bean meal, given in the one case in a raw state and in the other cooked with cut straw, will yield in the former 9/7s 6d, and in the latter 12/10s. The greater bulk of the cooked food is found to be a profitable and a sufficient substitute for a certain portion of the swedes, the profit being made by the substitution of a cheap food—viz., straw and hot water.

3. That the lowest rates of increase were obtained on the lots fed on cut straw and turnips, and cut rye-grass and turnips respectively, and that the advantage of the rye-grass over the straw in feeding was so slight, bearing no proportion to the increased cost of the hay, as to be conclusive against using rye-grass for feeding beasts.

4. That from 3 lbs to 4 lbs of good oil-cake per day give a better return than a mixture of the same money's worth of oil-cake, oats, and bean meal given dry, or of oil and rape-cake in nearly equal proportions.

5. That from 80 lbs to 100 lbs of cut swedes per day given in two feeds, morning and afternoon, and a cooked feed at noon, consisting of 3 lbs cut straw boiled along with 3 lbs bean meal for 56 days, and 5 lbs meal 44 days, will be sufficient to fatten cattle of from 40 to 50 stones (14 lbs); and that nothing is equally nutritive and so cheap as two feeds of raw swedes per day, and 4 lbs of bean meal cooked with an equal weight of cut straw given as a midday feed.

The quantities of turnips and meal here stated are less than given by most farmers, and, as Col. McDouall justly remarks, "economy in feeding is the great secret of success in making the turnip crop pay; a certain effect must not only be produced in a given time, but it must be produced at the cheapest rate."

That our farmers may and will yet produce fat beef at a considerably less cost than they do at present, simply by more careful and economical feeding, we are convinced; but that they can do still more by breeding a certain portion of the stock they feed, than by mere care in feeding purchased lean stock, there is no sort of doubt. To make breeding successful they must procure good stock to begin with, they must feed the calves well from their birth—which may be done without any extravagant cost—and they must be provided with better building accommodation than is to be found on most English farms. Arable farmers, too, must get rid of the notion they so commonly entertain that a wide extent of poor pasture land is indispensable for breeding. Nothing can be more erroneous; young cattle can be kept more cheaply in yards and boxes for eight months in the year than in any other way; a four months' run in the summer and autumn of their two first years, as calves and yearlings, being all the out-door rearing they require to give them vigorous health and the most fully developed form.

LEASES AND CROPPING COVENANTS.

In the recently published part of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," there is a prize essay "On the Farming of Northamptonshire," which, besides being a full and complete account of the farming, good and bad, of the county, contains much valuable suggestive matter applicable to most of our rural districts. Amongst the rest, Mr Bearn, the writer, confirms the views we have frequently expressed as to the inutility of cropping and restrictive regulations. After stating that security for the tenant's capital is required, and that leases are not much in use, he thus describes the actual tenures of the Northamptonshire farmers, and the little regard usually paid by them to the most minutely detailed system of cropping:—

Many farms are held under no regular agreement, but are guided by the "custom of the county," which is not very definite with regard to the cultivation of the land, and allows considerable latitude in the growth of corn crops. It includes in its general meaning that the tenant is to keep all gates, stiles, and out-buildings in tenantable repair. The proprietor to find rough timber and building materials; all hay, straw, and root-crops to be consumed on the land, and converted into manure, which is to be the property of the landlord. At the expiration of a Michaelmas tenancy the out-going tenant is to be paid for working the preceding summer fallows, and to be allowed one year's rent, rates, and taxes on the same, and for the seeds and turnips sown; and to be allowed the use of the barn and yarn until the next Lady-day, or the 1st of May (as agreed upon), for the purpose of threshing the corn and spending the straw. When the tenancy expires at Lady-day the out-going tenant is to be paid for the growing crops of wheat, for the winter ploughing, for the young seeds, and is allowed the use of the yard until May or June, to spend any remaining straw. Under this custom no compensation is given for any drainage done on the farm during the tenancy, or for any permanent improvements done by him previous to his giving up possession; but if the tenant can be proved to have overcropped the land, or neglected to cultivate it properly, or in any way to have injured the freehold, he is liable to pay compensation for all dilapidations.

Many tenants hold under agreements differing very much in the covenants: in some a regular system of cropping is marked out, and a departure therefrom is visited with heavy penalties; grass land is forbidden to be converted into tillage. The right of the game is reserved to the landlord or his nominee; fences to be cut regularly, and certain proportions of the farm drained yearly; and, in addition, many other clauses and technical phrases are inserted, which, if ever read, are totally disregarded; and it may safely be said that such agreements are more generally broken than kept. I know a case where a man signed an agreement to grow a fourth part of his farm turnips and cabbages, and during seven years of his occupation never grew any.

The same sort of continued occupation for several generations of tenants which is found elsewhere also exists on some of the larger estates of Northamptonshire, but

In some cases considerable loss has been incurred by parties laying out their capital in improving the farm and then being called upon to leave it—the landlord obtaining from the next tenant an increased rental from the improved condition of the land, without being called upon to make any compensation to the out-going tenant. I know a case where the rent was raised from 30s to 42s per acre, owing to the great improvements effected in draining and improving a farm, all done by the tenant, and towards which the proprietor did not contribute a shilling, nor make any compensation to the out-going tenant.

And the evil influence which a limited ownership in a landlord exercises over the tenant of a farm is thus adverted to:—

The Colleges of Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, have several large estates in different localities. They are generally let on long leases, renewable every seven years. From the interest in the estate being often dependent upon the lives of the recipients of the rental, very little improvement takes place on such property, and even its cultivation does not always accord with the security of tenure the lessee enjoys. The same principal affects materially the glebe and rectorial farms; they are often destitute of the necessary buildings, and without a residence; are sometimes placed at high rental, and both the owner and occupier endeavour to get as much off the land for the time being as possible. There are great difficulties in the way of any improvement of the tenure of this description of land, the present incumbent having no inducement to improve an estate which he himself may be called upon quickly to surrender into other hands.

Amongst the tenants a strong feeling prevails not only that greater security of tenure, but that exemption from the restrictions on culture now imposed ought to be conceded to them; and it is plainly shown that the most elaborate covenants will not prevent bad husbandry, and that the best security the landlord can have for the proper management of his farm consists in the self-interest of a competent tenant. The writer says:—

There exists a very strong feeling in the minds of the tenantry of this county with regard to the present "custom of the county," and a great desire is expressed by them for a more liberal system of "tenant-right." They feel that under a liberal landlord they are as secure of their holdings as if they had a 21 years' lease, but should death or any other circumstance compel a tenant to relinquish his farm, he may be called upon to leave behind him a considerable part of his capital in uncompensated improvements, without any return for the same. A higher system of farming requires that greater latitude should be given to the tenant with regard to the mode of cultivation, leaving him at perfect liberty to follow out the rotation of cropping he may find the most profitable. I have seen many farms on which a great proportion of wheat is annually grown, and yet the land kept in a higher condition, and cleaner state of cultivation, than the adjoining farm, on which the prescribed covenants have been duly kept and a more regular system has been followed, viz., "poor crops and poor farming." It is not by parchment covenants that the landlords will ensure the highest culture of the soil; let them grant security of tenure and liberal covenants, and their tenantry will soon find that good farming is the most profitable in the end. Every person acquainted with agriculture knows full well that if land will not yield a profit by good management it will do still worse by neglecting it. The farmers of this county who have done the best for themselves and their families have been those who, by a judicious application of their capital to the soil, have received in return an additional profit.

The deplorable state of the farm-houses and buildings, notwithstanding the county abounds with raw materials for building—stone, brick, earth, limestone, and timber—in unlimited abundance, is much dwelt upon; and the cottages have in many districts been pulled down, so that there are no houses for the labourers wanted to cultivate the land. Much of the pasture land ought to be broken up, had the proprietors the means of draining and erecting home-

steads, in the place of the wretched houses and buildings at present existing. Game, timber trees, and superfluous hedge-rows, form great obstacles to good husbandry; and it is impossible to rise from the perusal of this essay without surprise that such valuable resources as the landowners of Northamptonshire possess are turned to so little account.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs J. P. Mason and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Sept. 6, 1852.

There is little alteration to remark in the general features of the colonial market, with the exception of what has arisen from an apprehension caused by the state of the weather in the earlier part of last month, with reference to its effects on the harvest. A slight increase in the value of money, and some anxiety on the above score, had the effect of producing a temporary dullness in Mincing lane; which, however, the more recent fine weather has much tended to dispel. Some fear is still however felt for the result of the potato crop, which is generally believed to be more or less infected by disease; but the regular corn trade now carried on between this country and nearly every corn port in the world, consequent on the alteration of the Corn and Navigation Laws, will mitigate any evil to be apprehended from a failure in this source of supply. A slight decline in the value of sugar and coffee has taken place; but in the latter, since the result of the Dutch sales has become known, it has been pretty nearly recovered. Rice, which advanced 6d to 1s per cwt, has, in consequence of the improved weather, fallen to its former level; while indigo, since the receipt of the mail on the 30th ultimo, has advanced 2d to 3d per lb. Upon the whole, looking to the probabilities of an average harvest, and the generally profitable employment of nearly every branch of trade, there is no reason to expect any material diminution in the value of the principal staples of colonial produce.

COFFEE.—In expectation of the results of the large sale of 635,000 bags Java coffee in Holland, the market during the greater part of last month has been heavy, and the quantity brought forward having been large, importers generally were obliged to concede 1s to 1s 6d per cwt on plantation sorts to make sales to any extent, more particularly as the definite settlement of the chicory question had offered no advantage to the speculator. The favourable termination of the earlier portion of the Dutch sale on the 30th ultimo, it having gone off at prices equal to 6d to 1s per cwt higher for most qualities, has produced more firmness in this market, and a corresponding advance has been paid, in some instances, on the medium sorts of plantation Ceylon. Native kinds, which were worth at the beginning of last month, 4s 6d to 4s, have been sold at 4s to 4s 6d, but are now quoted at 4s 6d to 4s per cwt; the amount of business in this description has however not been important, its price being considered relatively too high as compared with plantation. In foreign there has been also a moderate trade, the chief feature to notice is the high figure realised for a small mark of extremely choice Costa Rica, which sold as high as 90s 6d per cwt, while other qualities realised about the former currency, and a cargo of Rio, price presumed to be 35s 6d per cwt. The chief feature of remark with reference to the statistics of coffee, is the great falling off in the deliveries, principally occurring in those for export, the quantity taken for home consumption being nearly equivalent to that of 1851. The continental markets have now for some time been unable to take coffee from this port, the prices here having been relatively too high, and the above-named effect on the deliveries has been the consequence. The Dutch sales having, however, gone off so satisfactorily, has been productive of a decided inquiry for the Continent for plantation sorts; so that a revival of shipments for export may be looked forward to, which will, in all probability, restore the deliveries to their former status as compared with last year's. For the kingdom they are estimated to amount to 15,600 tons, against 18,100; the imports 14,600 tons, against 13,800 tons, and the stock is 19,100 tons, against 18,000 in 1851 at this period, the increase being in a great measure attributed to the early arrival of the Ceylon crop of this season. Prices will most likely be sustained without the aid of speculation, the generally healthy state of business tending to promote consumption both here and on the Continent.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 8, 1852.

The proclamation of the Empire, which has been so long spoken of, seems now completely fixed for the end of the year. It has been prepared by the votes of the General Councils, and they believe that the approaching tour of Louis Napoleon through the southern departments of France will remove the remaining difficulties. The Government has granted new railways to the southern countries. They have persuaded the inhabitants of the departments that negotiations will take place with England to favour the exports of French wines, by granting reductions of the import duties on English coals; and they hope that the populations will resound with unanimous shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*. If these hopes are confirmed by the event, Louis Napoleon will on his return to Paris convoke the Senate for the month of September; and the question of an hereditary Empire will be submitted to their votes. The result is not doubtful; the President will obtain their unanimity; and if any of the senators are not favourably disposed for what they are desired to do, they will not dare publicly avow their opposition. The public proclamation of the Empire will then be made with great pomp and solemnity on the 2nd of December, which is at the same time the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, of the coronation of Napoleon, and of the *coup d'etat* of 1851.

The French people are sufficiently prepared for that change in the form, or rather in the name of the Government. Louis Napoleon's enemies say that he will not have the same strength when he has assumed the title of Emperor, and they consider his proclamation as the beginning of the end. Those who bear no malice to the Government, say that we have a bastard Government which has no name, being neither a republic, nor a constitutional government, nor an absolute monarchy. They prefer the Empire, which is at least a definite form of government.

There is still some uncertainty about the dispositions of foreign countries towards the Empire. It is reported that there is no

great opposition from the Cabinet of St Petersburg, and Austria would receive the proclamation with applause; but the King of Prussia is not so easily to be persuaded. He fears for his Rhenish provinces, and he opposes strenuously all the arguments which have been made use of by the French agents to obtain his approbation. As to England, it seems probable that it will accept the *fait accompli*, but continue to survey with more attention than ever the behaviour of the French Government.

Louis Napoleon's predominant thought is to be proclaimed hereditary Emperor, and you may be sure that he will make all the peaceful promises which may be required by the neighbouring nations. It is even decided to adopt immediately a plan for reducing the standing army. General Magnan has already spoken of that project in a speech which he delivered before the General Council of the Lower Rhine department, and it is confidently reported that it will be decreed within a few days. It will be a saving of about three millions sterling per year, and it will be at the same time considered as a proof of the resolution of Napoleon to remain at peace with his neighbours.

This week has been chiefly a financial one. The Government employs all its powers to favour a rise in all the public securities. It has again lowered the rate of the interest on *Bons du Tresor*. It has been fixed at 1½ per cent. per year for bills, from four to six months; at 2½ per cent., from six to eleven months; and at 3 per cent., for one year. It is a reduction of 1½ per cent. on the preceding rates. It has at the same time announced the reimbursing of the last two millions sterling remaining upon the four millions which had been advanced in 1848 by the Bank of France on Treasury bills. Indeed, the Treasury has received so much money, that its current account at the credit of the Bank of France amounted to more than 150 millions of francs. It is true that the dividend of the 4½ per Cents, amounting to about 80 millions of francs, will be due at the end of this month; but, after that payment, there will remain about 70 millions in the Treasury, and it is more than is necessary. It seems extraordinary that the French Government, which has indulged in extravagant expenses, has still such financial resources. It is owing to the large sums which the railway companies have been obliged to pay the Treasury, in order to obtain their new concessions; besides, the floating debt continues to be considerable. Every thing will go on pretty well as long as the *Bons du Tresor* are easily renewed. But if there comes a panic to cause the holders to demand their money, the Government will be suddenly in a very bad predicament, as the negotiations for a loan would become impossible, and they would lose their present resources. In the meanwhile, they endeavour to push up the prices of the public funds, as it is the sole means of maintaining confidence, and obtaining money at the low rate of interest which has been just fixed for *Bons du Tresor*.

It is reported that they are endeavouring to obtain from the Bank of France again a reduction in the rate of interest for discount, and fix it at 2½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent. But the Bank resisted strenuously, as their privilege has been renewed, and they would not find a compensation for that reduction in the increase of the discounts.

The following are the variations of our principal securities from 1st to 8th September:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c			
The 3 per Cents improved from	76	15	to	77	35	and left off at	77	30	
The 4½ per Cents.....	104	95	—	103	50	ex div.	—	103	50
Bank Shares.....	2840	0	—	2865	0	—	—	2862	00
Northern Shares.....	650	0	—	671	25	—	—	670	0
Strasburg.....	665	0	—	692	50	—	—	687	50
Lyons.....	773	75	—	798	75	—	—	791	25
Orleans.....	1440	0	—	1452	50	—	—	1442	50
Rouen.....	865	0	—	875	0	—	—	872	50
Havre.....	370	0	—	375	0	—	—	372	50
Avignon declined from.....	601	25	—	585	0	—	—	585	0

P.S.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree which suppresses, or in other words confiscates, the little satirical journal *Le Carabine*, which had re-appeared on the 5th instant, after a suspension of two months.

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The prices were very irregular, but they closed with a slight improvement. There is still a report that the Government intends to make a reduction of the Four-and-a-half per Cents, giving to the holders Three per Cents at 75 per cent., besides annuities of one-half per cent. during ten years. The railway shares were quoted at about the same price as yesterday.

The Three per Cents varied from 76f 50c to 77f 15c; the Four-and-a-half per Cents, from 103f 30c to 105f 60c; the Northern shares from 665f to 668f 75c; Lyons, from 786f 25c to 790f; Strasburg, from 685f to 687f 50c; Orleans, from 1442f 50c to 1440; Rouen, from 875f to 872f 50c; Havre, from 372f 50c to 367f 50c.

Correspondence.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—When the florin was first issued, a letter appeared in the *Times*, signed "A Member of the Commission for the Restoration of the lost Standards of Weight and Measure." The writer, alluding to the then recent issue of florins, asked what further measures were necessary to obtain completely and speedily the desirable object of a decimal coinage. "What new coins," he says, "are to be issued? What old coins withdrawn from circulation, or newly subdivided or named?" He then proposed to consider the florin as the primary unit, to divide it into 100 equal parts called cents, and to have

Copper coins of	1 cent
—	2½ cents
—	5 cents

Silver coins of	25 cents
— — — — —	50 cents
— — — — —	100 cents

In your last week's paper is another letter on the same subject, signed "Decimal." Now, Sir, as in endeavouring to bring about a great change, either in our political, fiscal, or monetary systems, a large amount of antiquated prejudice has to be got rid of, it is clear that the more simple and more easily comprehended the proposed system is, the sooner is the public mind likely to be prepared for its adoption. It appears to me that not only do both your correspondents and that of the *Times* fail in simplicity, but that the proposed coinage, neither of the one nor of the other, would preserve the decimal system so closely as it ought to do.

In the first place there seems no reason to depart from the natural unit in our money (if it may be so called), the pound sterling. Taking, then, the sovereign as the unit, we ought to have its tenth, its hundredth, and its thousandth part; and as this one-thousandth part would only be, as both observe, four per cent. less than the present farthing, I see no reason why we should not retain for this piece the ancient and accustomed appellation of farthing, transferring to the next piece the name of cent, that being the one-hundredth part of the unit, the sovereign or pound sterling.

What might be called the coins of computation would then be—1st, the sovereign; 2nd, the florin; 3rd, the cent; and 4th, the farthing.

Now, besides the sovereign, there are now current in gold the double sovereign and half-sovereign. Would it not be more simple, as well as more in accordance with the decimal system, to have coins in the same proportion to each of these. The coinage would then stand as follows:—

	GOLD COINS.	
Double Sovereign.	Sovereign.	Half-Sovereign.
	SILVER.	
10ths . . . Double Florin, (or 4s piece.)	Florin, (or 2s piece.)	Half-Florin, (or 1s piece.)
100ths . . Double Cent, (or 20 farthings.)	Cent, (or 10 farthings.)	
	COPPER.	
1000ths . . Double Farthing.	Farthing.	Half-Cent, (or 5 farthings.) Half-Farthing.

It will be observed that the cent, or 10-farthing piece, is proposed to be in silver. If the sovereign is estimated at 25 French francs (it has usually ranged at rather more), the cent would in size and value exactly represent the French quarter-franc, an agreeable and convenient little coin.

As all advocates of a decimal system in money are agreed in preferring that principle to the present of £ s d, the only difference between us lies in the mode of effecting the alteration. The less change the less prejudice to be overcome, and the more easily would the new system be comprehended, and when comprehended (if founded in good sense) the sooner approved. To propose, therefore, to change the whole language of money is simply to raise an amount of prejudice that must retard rather than prepare the public mind for the new system. It is on this ground more particularly that I trouble you with these observations, for I claim no merit for originality: Professor Babbage and others have already paved the way. The present times appear to be well fitted for the change, for when the price of almost every article of consumption is following the reduction in price of the great staple of life, "wheat," it seems but reasonable that five pence should purchase what cost sixpence before: in other words, the double cent, or 20-farthing piece, would supply the place of the sixpence withdrawn, and the florin in the same way of the half-crown.—Your obedient servant,
Brantham, Sept. 8, 1852. W. G.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Balmoral. Daily drives on the part of the Queen, and daily deer-stalking by Prince Albert, are the only events to be chronicled.
The only visitors at present staying at Balmoral are the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and Lady Augusta Bruce.

METROPOLIS.

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.—The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, after the reporters had left the room:—"Resolved, that inasmuch as it appears to the court that the cholera is rapidly approaching this country and metropolis, and it is urgently necessary for the public health that foul open sewers and ditches should be covered over, and other aggravated nuisances removed; and inasmuch as the Commissioners have failed in their endeavours, under the existing law, to raise the sums required for the execution of such works by loan on the security of the sewer rates, it is, in the opinion of this court, expedient and necessary that immediate application be made to Her Majesty's Government for a temporary advance of such a sum as will enable the Commissioners to execute the works of urgent necessity above adverted to; and it is ordered that it be referred to a committee of the entire body of Commissioners to consider and determine the most convenient mode of bringing the subject to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and that such committee be authorised and empowered to communicate with the Government for such purpose; and ordered, further, that the committee be summoned for Tuesday next, the 14th inst, at 11 o'clock a.m., at this office, for the consideration of the said matters."

PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.—The project of a new park for Finsbury is so far from being abandoned, that arrangements, we understand, are being

made for calling meetings in the several districts of the borough, for the purpose of urging upon Lord John Manners and the present Government, the necessity of securing the ground previously marked out for the "Albert Park." The late Government had incurred considerable expense in preparing everything for introducing the bill into Parliament, and Lord Derby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord John Manners are understood to be also favourable to its being brought forward at the proper period. Meanwhile, owing to the delay that has taken place, the preliminaries for building have gone forward, and a portion of the land has already been covered.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT STEAMER.—There is not the slightest chance of the Duchess of Kent steamer, which was run down in the river a few weeks since by the Ravensbourne, ever being so far restored as to be able to run as a passenger-boat again. She has been got on to the mud-bank at Grays, but her hull is so much twisted and shattered as to render her restoration almost impossible. Her engines, however, have suffered but very little, and will amply re-pay the cost of lifting her.—*Evening Paper.*

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official return says:—In the week ending last Saturday 256 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts, showing a considerable decrease on the mortality of August. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average number of deaths was 1,143, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,257. In comparing the deaths of last week with this average it is proper to bear in mind that the latter is much increased by the cholera that prevailed at this season in 1849. Last week the births of 755 boys and 739 girls, in all 1,524 children, were registered in London. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The mean of the week was 29.979 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62.4 deg., which is 2.8 deg. above the average of the same week in 10 years.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF PETERBOROUGH.—George Hammond Whalley, Esq., of Plas Madoc Rhuabon, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, has consented to attend a public meeting at Peterborough, and to offer himself as candidate for the representation of that place if the decision of the meeting should be in his favour.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE IN NORWICH.—This institution, which began with 500 members, will soon cease to exist, in consequence of the death of Mr Lombe, its founder and supporter. Of late the number of members has decreased to about forty, chiefly very young persons, whose subscriptions have not been sufficient to defray the necessary current expenses. The premises in St George's, Colegate, have been sold.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

BARNET CATTLE FAIR.—This important cattle fair, the most extensive in England, commenced on Saturday. The attendance was above the average. The demand for every description of store beast was remarkably brisk, Highland Scots selling freely at 7l to 10l per head; Galloway beasts 10l to 12l ditto; Shorthorn, Devons, and Herefords were selected and sold in rapid succession at 11l to 13l; Lincolns, 12l to 14l per head. Sussex beasts were scarce; of those offered, prices ran high. Welsh and Irish beasts sold as well in proportion as any others; best Welsh bullocks making 9l; Irish, 7l; young second class animals also made proportionately high figures. The trade in store beasts was carried on with great animation, without a check throughout the day, the last selling making the most money. The breeders and salesmen describe this as the best fair they have had for the last six years. The great abundance of aftermath, and the promising appearance of the turnip, materially assist in keeping up both prices and demand. Milch and in-calf cows sold readily; the best Yorkshire beast with calf by side making 17l to 21l each. Suffolks, 14l to 16l each. In-calf heifers in good demand, selling easily at 10l to 15l each, according to quality. The horse trade was good, many young horses for riding or driving being very attractive animals, most of which were sold at high prices. Cart horses and colts were scarce; of those offered, best horses, five years old, made 60l to 70l each; cart colts, 30l to 40l. Welsh ponies sold exceedingly well, many hundreds of them under duty fetching 6l to 8l each.

SCOTLAND.

FARMING UNDER FREE TRADE.—We have been informed, on the best authority, that there was sold on the 19th ult., off the farm of Auchtenny, parish of Forgandenny, a lot of cattle which actually realised 175 per cent. on purchase money for twelve months' keep, after paying railway carriage, agent's commission, &c. We may add that the keep in winter was straw and turnip, and since then the pasture grass on the farm. Any other argument than that contained in the fact now stated we deem unnecessary, in order to prove that farming under free trade must, in some instances at least, prove no bad speculation.—*Arbroath Guide.*

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—We hear it confidently affirmed that Mr Macaulay has abandoned his intention to take his seat for Edinburgh, and that the Whigs have resolved to start Mr Horsman in his room, as soon as a vacancy is declared.—*Edinburgh Post.*—Rumours have been in circulation that Mr Macaulay, in consequence of his health, had resolved to resign his seat in Parliament. A contemporary also adds that the Whig party, in contemplation of Mr Macaulay's speedy retirement, had resolved to start Mr Horsman, the ex-member for Cockermonth. We can assure our readers, and on good authority, that there is no foundation for these rumours. Mr Macaulay, on the meeting of Parliament in November, will enter on that trust to which he has been so honourably called.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

IRELAND.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—It appears from the Kerry papers that nearly 200 paupers were lately discharged from the Tralee workhouses, while the number of admissions on last board day amounted only to forty. There are not now much over 2,500 paupers chargeable to a union that had not many months since little short of 8,000 to support and lodge.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The first meeting of the General Committee was held on Wednesday, in the Queen's College. Sir Roderick Murchison presided, in the absence of Mr Astronomer Airy. The General Secretary, Mr John Phillips, read the report of the proceedings of the Council during the past year. It embraced a variety of matters, including the organisation of the society in sections, and the balance sheet. The funds received during the year amount to 1,691l, and the expenditure to 1,452l; leaving a balance in hand of 239l. In the evening, a general meeting in the May street church brought together all the notables—The Lord-Lieu-

tenant, Archbishop Whately, the Prince of Canino, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord Nassau, the Lord Chancellor, Sir D. Brewster, and many clergymen of all denominations. As Professor Airy was unwell, he had delegated to Sir Ederick Marchison the duty of introducing Colonel Sabine to the meeting as their future President; and, that ceremonial having been performed, Colonel Sabine took his post, and delivered his inaugural address. On Friday, in the statistical section, a long paper from Mr G. E. Porter was read, containing a synopsis of the reports obtained by the French Government bearing on the productive industry of Paris. The object of the paper was to show, more especially, the effect of the Revolution of 1848 in paralysing the productive energies of the people. Professor Hodges read a paper in the chemical section on the composition and economy of the flax plant, in which he explained the different processes adopted for preparing and dressing flax, including among others the important process of M. Claussen, of cottonising the refuse tow, and converting it into a material equal to the finest cotton. Professor Hodges did not express himself sanguine as to the commercial results of the plan. The various sections have been well attended, and some interesting papers read. The number of members and associates at Belfast has already nearly doubled the number assembled at the last meeting at Ipswich.

THE HARVEST.—There is no variation in the tone of the last agricultural reports. The reaping of the harvest is fast drawing to a close, even in the most remote and backward districts. The yield of the cereal and green crops generally is said to be everywhere beyond an average, and there no longer seems to be any doubt that the loss by the potato blight will not exceed that of last year.

TIPPERARY THUGGISM.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* (Ultra-montane and Radical authority), referring to the barbarous murder of Mr O'Callaghan Ryan, describes the ill-fated gentleman as being "one of the most inoffensive and admirable of human beings"—qualities, however, which count as nought with the administrators of the bloody code of Ribandism:—"Passionately devoted to field sports, he mixed not at all in the angry arena of politics, while he was popular among politicians of every hue on account of the gentleness and goodness of his disposition, which was ever alien to acts of severity. Two men, named Noonan and Hackett, have been arrested on suspicion. The case, no doubt, will undergo a cool and deliberate investigation. Mr Ryan took the name of O'Callaghan from the venerated Lord Lismore, who was his godfather. Yesterday his mortal remains were accompanied to their last resting place, attended by a most numerous concourse from Clonmel."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

AUSTRIA.

A little more—say the nomination of a few generals to bishoprics—and the church and state will have a purely military organisation. The Statthalter of the coast land, the Ban of Croatia, the Government of Dalmatia, like scores of other high agents of Government, all soldiers of more or less distinction, add to their other civil functions—the direction of the Marine, the presidency of the Admiralty, the treasurership of the Board of Education, and the Customs control. But what will be said of the last measure of the Government, which shatters to pieces the ministry of commerce, that fair creation of Baron Bruck, and unquestionably the most active and useful department of the Government, and hands over its various functions to a set of half-pay generals and lieutenant field marshals? The Hussar General Legeditzsch, of the Holstein expedition, is named inspector-general of railroads; General Coronini, of inland navigation; General Hauslab, of telegraphs; and General Urban, of postal communication. Besides these, the consular office is to be directed by a soldier. Such facts are barely credible, but they are to be read in black and white in the Austrian press, which does not trifle in print, and, least of all, where a Government department is concerned. The substitution of gendarmes for police appears by the side of these facts a very small affair. With such a prospect open before them, the youth of Austria may well judge that educational qualifications and university successes are mere luxuries, and that the science of political economy, with the arts of policy and government, are to be learned better in the barracks and camp than in the lecture hall, or in the practical business of civil life. The once hopeful statisticians of the ministry of trade—the Deacon Humes, the Porters, and Macgregors of Austria—are in despair. The rewards of years of toil and study are snatched from before their eyes. The Finance Minister is still a civilian, but how long this post will remain the desire of generals can only be conjectured.

Another loan is on the tapis. Goldsmith and Bethmann of Frankfurt are here, with Heimann of Breslau, and other bankers, and have repeated interviews with the Minister of Finance.

The bookseller, Manz, of this city, has been imprisoned for ten days for having had a hand in the publication of Georgey's *Memoirs of the Hungarian War*.

The Austrian Government is endeavouring at present to give a greater extension to the steam navigation of the Danube. It has engaged in Belgium fifteen captains for its vessels, and they have already taken their departure for Linz, their place of destination. The Austrian steam service will extend from Vienna to the Black Sea.

The Ministerial *Correspondenz* states that the Austrian Government contemplates abolishing the export and import duties on raw and spun silk; the measure is attributed to the treaty between France and Sardinia, by which the same duties between those two countries have been abolished.

PRUSSIA.

The Minister of the Interior has postponed the opening of the Provincial Diet of Posen from the 12th to the 19th inst., on account of the prevalence of the cholera. The last returns are to the 3d, on which day there were 99 new cases, and 37 deaths; 434 remained under treatment. The Catholic Archbishop of the diocese had issued a pastoral letter to the clergy directing them to exhort the people from the pulpit to contribute funds for the relief of the places in which the epidemic rages, and to form committees to assist the authorities as much as possible in their sanitary measures. In Bromberg the disease has increased; in consequence of its progress, a telegraphic despatch from the War-office in Berlin of the 4th

countermanded the annual exercise of the Landwehr for the present season. The men who had assembled were dismissed to their homes. Some of the horses for the cavalry had been already purchased, but they have now been returned to their owners, who are bound to take them back by the conditions of sale. The manoeuvres of the division of regular troops stationed in the district have also been suspended for the same reason. The disease had appeared in Ortelsburg and its vicinity. In Ortrowa the number of cases has been in all 428, of whom 225 died; 191 have recovered.

In Dantzig, by the last returns, the disease was on the increase: on the 30th and 31st ult. 60 new cases and 20 deaths were reported. It also appeared in the villages of Oliva and Opat. Reports of the appearance of the epidemic in Breslau have been contradicted officially. The report of its having appeared in Madgeburg was founded on some isolated cases of dysentery that terminated fatally.

As yet there is no open expression of the manner in which Austria and the Coalition will receive the last Prussian declaration. The parties seem not yet to have decided on their plan and given out the watchword.

The period for giving notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce between Belgium and the Zollverein has been extended by mutual agreement from the 1st of September till the 24th December next.

POLAND.

In Warsaw, on the 29th, there were 79 new cases, of which 36 were fatal; 513 still remained under treatment. Two of the most distinguished names in Polish literature had fallen victims to the disease, Adrian Krzyzanowski and Felix Beatkowski, both professors in the University of Warsaw. Since the appearance of the epidemic it was supposed that more than 5,000 persons had died in the hospitals. To convey the dead to the burial grounds every kind of vehicle was put in requisition—carts, waggons, and britschkas. Parties of sappers were ordered to the Powonker churchyard and the Jewish burial-ground to dig the graves. The pest has raged with peculiar severity among the Jews.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 31st ult.

The Government and the public appear to be solely occupied with railroads. The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree authorising the extension of the Aranjuez and Almanza line to a point along the Mediterranean coast, to be hereafter fixed. Another decree concedes to M. Jose Campo the concession of the branch railway from Almanza to Xativa.

M. Campana had arrived from Cadiz to propose to the Government to construct a railway between Seville and Madrid, passing through Estremadura. M. Campana is the representative of the wealthy Cadiz firms of Zulueta and Julian Lopez.

A letter from Corunna states that the steamers which are to ply between Malaga and London, calling in at Cadiz, Corunna, and Santander, were completely organised. They are to make the passage twice a month.

The works for the canalisation of the Ebro were commenced on the 25th ult.

TURKEY.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 19th ult. says:—"It is with pleasure that we announce that the different questions pending between Turkey and France received on Monday last a solution in conformity with the spirit of equity of the Sublime Porte, and the good relations which exist between the two States. This solution, which will no doubt have the effect of drawing those relations still closer, was transmitted the same day to the Marquis de Lavalette, Ambassador of France, who, the day after, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, sent off the Chaptal steamer to convey it to his Government."

AMERICA.

Accounts are to the 28th.

We have again to record a steamboat accident attended with the loss of life. A telegraphic communication, dated St Louis, August 23, says that the steamer Franklin burst her boiler the previous morning, six miles below that city. Thirty persons were scalded, nine killed, and six were missing. On the Erie railroad a train had been precipitated down a 20 foot embankment, killing a fireman, and severely injuring some of the passengers.

Several meetings in favour of Mr Webster, as an independent candidate for the Presidency, had been held at Boston.

The nomination of Mr Ingersoll as Minister to England had been confirmed.

At a dinner given on board the United States mail steam-ship Atlantic by her commander, Captain West, Mr John Livingston, of New York, made the following remarks on the fisheries misunderstanding:—"Others may mourn over the poverty and misery among the working classes of England, but I have seen none of it. I found only a happy, industrious, well-governed people; I found a country beautiful and flourishing above all others in Europe; I found everywhere the kindest feelings prevailing towards us and our country, and the strongest desire was manifested by all to maintain with it the most amicable relations. Having within the last four weeks travelled through England, Ireland, and Scotland, no little opportunity has been afforded me to learn the feelings of the people of all classes upon the present question of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, and I do believe a war between the two nations is impossible. A war with us would be so unpopular among the British people that their Government could not undertake it. But I have also the pleasure of saying, which I do upon the authority of our Minister at the Court of St James's, that, unless so unfortunate a thing as an actual collision shall have occurred previous to the arrival at Washington of the despatches now on board of this steamer,

and those to follow by the Asia, no further trouble can grow out of the matter."

Accounts from Boston of the 26th ult. mention that the steamer Sir John Harvey had arrived there, bringing intelligence that Admiral Seymour had sailed for Prince Edward's Island. He was much praised in the colonies for his vigorous course on the fisheries question. The United States steam-frigate Mississippi sailed on the 19th ult. for the fishing grounds. The crops throughout the province are as great as ever before obtained. The mackerel fishery to the north of Prince Edward's Island was good, and the Nova Scotians were doing well.

The *Clarksville* (Texas) *Northern Standard* reports that Captain Stevens, together with other officers and 56 men, had been killed by the Comanches about 40 miles from Fort Belknap. An express had been sent into Texas for reinforcements.

WEST INDIES.

Despatches from Jamaica contain files of Kingston papers up to the morning of the 11th of August. There was no political news of any interest stirring at the time of the departure of the packet. The colonists awaited the final result of the general election in England with the utmost anxiety. The intelligence received in the island by the mail which left here on the 17th of July had excited hope in some of the island editors that Protection would be conceded, while others dreaded that its day had passed, although they did not despair of some redress being granted to the West Indies, irrespective of the general question of Free Trade or Protection. They relied on its being decided on its own merits, and flattered themselves that many of the Free Traders would be found ready to aid in granting the planters some measure of relief.

In Demerara the weather still continues all that could be desired, and sugar making progresses rapidly in every district in the colony. The only fear to be entertained is, that the available labour will be insufficient for the purpose of taking off the crops. The few coffee estates still remaining are also yielding well this year, and the fruit is said to be of a superior quality. Trade is dull; a limited importation of articles of consumption is telling rather heavily for the consumer upon price.

Two vessels are advertised to sail for the gold regions in Australia, with every prospect it is said of being filled up.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts are to August 3.

On the 1st of July General Cathcart issued a proclamation, calling for the assistance of every man capable of bearing arms, and on the 20th his Excellency issued an explanatory circular, in which it is stated that all he required was a deputation of all the fighting men who can really come to represent the district, and for those who cannot come to assist those who can. The Governor insists on this help. The mother country has sacrificed much life and treasure, while its only real advantage was the possession of the seaport of Simon's Bay. The protection of certain colonists who settled on the frontier 30 years since might be considered an obligation, but such obligations have their limits. This must probably be the last Caffre war carried on at the cost of the British Government. The object of General Cathcart's intended expedition was twofold—first, to test the willingness of the colonists; and secondly, if they came forward, to demonstrate to the Caffres that, independently of the Imperial force, there was sufficient strength in the colony to chastise the enemy should he again attack the frontier. If the General found the colonists unwilling, he had ample force to cross the Kei and vindicate the national honour, but this would convince the world that the colonists were deficient in their former energy, and their chief opponent Krelu would ever after hold them in contempt. After returning from the expedition beyond the Kei, the Governor says it will be his duty to report to the home Government if the colonists had not rendered him proper support, in that case he will probably be ordered to withdraw his army, when his parting recommendation to them would be to keep less sheep and oxen and more shepherds and herdsmen, for wild men and wild beasts would soon recover their ancient sovereignty in the Fish River and Zuurberg, and the colonists will not be able to drive them out as their fathers did in the olden time. The general feeling is that the war is now drawing to a crisis. Macomo is the only chief that has anything like a force to depend on, the generality of the Ghikas have either crossed the Kei, or found an asylum among the friendly Caffres. General Cathcart's expedition was to have left Fort Beaufort on the 31st ult.; every mail from the frontier is, therefore, looked forward to with great anxiety.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at Pixton park, the Lady Mary Hood, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Woburn park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs Locke King, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Field house, in the county of Durham, the residence of Mrs Fenwick, her mother, Lady Brackenbury, of Skendleby hall, in the county of Lincoln, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d inst., at Pear Tree Green church, near Southampton, Charles Garner, younger son of the late Sir Henry Richardson, of Cheshel, Hants, to Caroline Seaborne, second daughter of the Rev. C. W. Davy, of Heathfield, Bitterne.

On the 1st inst., at Merchiston hall, Falkirk, Professor Liston, of the University of Edinburgh, to Esther Wallace, daughter of Thomas Liston, Esq., writer, Falkirk, sheriff clerk of Linlithgowshire.

On the 4th inst., at St Andrew's Holborn, Mr J. T. Keell, of Catherine street, Strand, second son of Mr Keell, Greenwich, to Lucy Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Williams, Lewisham road.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., in the 76th year of her age, at the residence of her son, the Rev. Thomas Knox, rector of Lurgan, Hannah, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh, and mother of the Bishop of Down and Connor.

On the 30th ult., at Paris, Henry Moriarty, Esq., formerly Captain in the 25th Regiment, son of the late Lady Lucy Moriarty and Captain Moriarty, R. N., and grandson of Simon, late Earl of Carhampton.

On the 3d inst., at Tunbridge wells, George Richardson Porter, Esq., joint secretary to the Board of Trade.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following is an abstract of the navigation returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of August. They show a general diminution in the entries inward (partly to be accounted for, perhaps, by the detention of vessels at Sydney and Port Phillip), but an increase in the clearances outward. Entered inwards:—

	TONNAGE FOR MONTH ENDING AUG 5.		
	1850	1851	1852
British vessels	533,061	539,753	451,450
United States vessels ...	64,764	93,671	73,632
Other countries	212,006	220,234	215,953
	809,831	853,658	740,035
The clearances outward were:—			
British vessels	280,241	382,766	411,607
United States vessels ...	63,110	77,441	85,439
Other countries	138,152	172,502	158,305
	581,503	632,709	655,351

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 1,085,926 in the month ending August 5, 1850; 1,058,617 in 1851; and 1,074,494 in 1852. The clearances outward were—1,167,181 in August, 1850; 1,179,789 in 1851; and 1,142,241 in 1852.

On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors was held at the Bank of England, for the election of a director in the room of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., deceased. The chair was taken by Thomson Hankey, Jun., Esq., when the scrutineers were appointed, and made the report unanimously in favour of John Oliver Hanson, Esq., who was elected accordingly. The court then adjourned.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Submarine Telegraph Company between France and England was held on Monday at the seat of the Society, Place de la Bourse, Paris, Mr E. Alme in the chair. The report stated that the revenue account, after paying all expenses properly chargeable under that head, gives a net disposal balance of 2,031*l*, admitting of the declaration of a dividend, for the six months ending the 30th June last, of a sum equal to 5*l* per cent. per annum on the capital of the society, and leaving a surplus of 5*l* upwards of 200*l*. A dividend, at the rate of 5*l* per cent. per annum, payable out of the first six months' earnings of a public undertaking, cannot but be considered satisfactory. But even this result does not give a correct view of the value of the undertaking, as the earnings of the line have been unduly taxed by the payment of 1*l* for the transmission of the Society's messages between Dover and London. Had such payments, during the past six months, been made upon the scale referred to in the agreement to be hereafter submitted to the shareholders for their approval, the disposable balance would have been increased by 1,133*l*, and the dividend to the 30th June would have been, with precisely the same amount of traffic, at the rate of 8*l* per cent. per annum in lieu of 5*l*. The amount paid to the South Eastern Railway Company was 2,960*l* 12*s* 3*d*, but the amount that would have been paid under the provisions of the proposed land agreement would have been 1,235*l* 17*s* 3*d*, leaving a balance of 1,725*l* 15*s*. The managers advert to the proposed agreement between the Society and the Submarine Telegraph Company between Great Britain and the continent of Europe, lately established in London under a Royal charter. This charter has been granted to enable the Company to establish a submarine telegraphic communication between England and Belgium, and subject to an arrangement with the Society for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the exclusive privileges granted by the respective Governments of France and Belgium, and of fully developing the system of international submarine telegraphs. With the traffic to be received on the opening of the Belgian line, added to the great increase of telegraphic intercourse between London and Paris which may reasonably be expected to follow on the opening of the uninterrupted Land line, and the consequent almost instantaneous communication between the two capitals, the managers confidently anticipate that a dividend of from 8*l* to 10*l* per cent. will be immediately realised on the capital of the two companies, irrespective of that gradual, but certain, increase which will arise as additional foreign lines are opened, and the intercourse by telegraphic agency becomes more and more a matter of social necessity. The capital account shows that 72,450*l* had been expended, leaving 27,550*l* shares on hand unallotted, the capital being 100,000*l*. The revenue account from the 30th of November, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1852, shows that 2,546*l* had been received and 1,514*l* expended, leaving a balance of 2,032*l*, of which the proposed dividend of 5*l* per share will absorb 1,811*l*, and leave a balance of 220*l*. Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year; confirming the provisional agreement entered into by the managers of this Company and the Submarine Telegraph Company between Great Britain and the Continent; and also confirming the agreement entered into with the European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company.

Notice of the formation of a company for the proposed Crystal Palace at Paris was posted a few days since in the Stock Exchange. The capital is to be 12,000,000*l*, or 520,000*l*, in 120,000 shares of 4*l* each, of which a small proportion are to be allotted in England. The concession for the building is granted to Messrs Ardoin and Co. for 35 years, and embraces a *minimum* guarantee from the Government of dividends of 4 per cent., after the payment of all expenses, including a provision for a sinking fund. The building is to be devoted to the general purposes of exhibition, both national and universal.

The Board of Customs having considered the regulation by which free goods and flour have been allowed to be examined and passed overside from the importing vessel in London, under certain regulations, and being of opinion that additional facilities and despatch might be afforded to the trade of the port of London, without risk to the revenue, by the extension of the privilege to other goods, and the examination and passing of the same being placed under the superintendence of the Waterguard Department, the inspectors of the river and tide surveyors taking care that no article liable to duty be passed as free under a wrong description, the Board have therefore directed, as an experimental measure, that the articles enumerated in the list annexed to this minute be examined and passed by the officers of the Waterguard Department, whether in the docks or in the river, provided the oils be imported in casks, and the other goods in bulk or in bags, subject to the regulations and conditions approved by the minutes of the 16th of April and 19th of May last; the former with respect to free goods, and the latter to goods liable to duty, and upon which the duty has been paid, it being understood that the importer is to be at liberty, whenever he may think fit, to send his goods to an approved landing-place for examination by the landing-officers, according to the present practice. The following is the list of free goods and goods subject to low duties, the latter being duty-paid, which may be examined and delivered out of charge by the officers of the Waterguard Department under the above minute:—Amboyna-wood, animals (living), antimony ore and regulus, asphaltum, barilla, bark of all sorts, bar-wood, basket rods (peeled, not exceeding three feet in circumference at the band), basket-rods (unpeeled), beans (kidney or French), beef-wood, berries of all sorts, birds (viz., singing), black wood, bones, box-wood, Brazil-

wood, Braziletto-wood, brimstone (unrefined), bullrushes, casewood, canes (not mounted, painted, or otherwise ornamented), caoutchouc, cedar-wood, chalk (unmanufactured), cherry-wood (being furniture wood), cobalt ore, coir rope and junk (old and new, cut into lengths not exceeding three feet each), copper ore (regulus, old or in bars or plates), cork, corn, catch, divi-divi, down, ebony, feathers (undressed), flax and tow, flour, furniture woods (not enumerated), fustic, galls, glue, gine clippings or waste of any kind (fit only for making glue), greaves for dogs, greaves of tallow, guano, gum in bags, gutta percha (not in packages), gun-stocks in the rough (if wood), gypsum, hair of all sorts, hay, heath for brushes, hemp, hempsed, hides, hoofs of cattle, hoops of iron, horns, horn tips, and pieces of horn, ice, iron bars (unwrought), iron (old, cast, and old broken), iron (ore of), iron (pig of), kingwood, lead ore, lead (pig), lignum vitae, linseed, logwood, live creatures (illustrative of natural history), mahogany, manganese ore, manures (unenumerated), meat (fresh), mother of pearl shells, marble, moss, Myrabolane berries, New Zealand wood, Nicaragua wood, nickel ore, nitre (cubic nitre), nuts (cocker), nuts (chestnut), oakum, oil (olive, palm, fish, seed of all kinds, seed cake), olive wood, ore (unenumerated), palmetto thatch, potatoes, purple wood, red wood or Guinea wood, rosewood, rapeseed, sapanwood, salt, saltpetre, sassafras, Santa Maria wood, skins (undressed), stone in lumps not in any manner hewn, ditto (lime), ditto (flints), ditto (pebble), ditto (in blocks), shaped or rough scalped, ditto (slate, in rough blocks or slabs), ditto (marble, in rough blocks or slabs), ditto (mill, burr, dog stones, rough, shaped, or hewn), sweetwood, sumach, spelter, tar, terra Japonica, teeth (elephant's), tin ore, tulip wood, turmeric, turpentine (not of greater value than 1s per cwt), valonia, walnut wood, whale fin, wool (sheep and cotton), yeast, dan zebra wood.

Arrangements have just been completed by W. S. Lindsay and Co. for the construction of an iron screw vessel for the Australian trade, of about 2,300 tons burden (1,600 tons register), with a nominal power of 80 horses, to work up to about 240. She is to be completed in April, and is to be ready to sail in June, when she is to take out 550 young women selected by the Family Colonization Loan Society. The vessel is to be named the *Caroline Chisholm*.

It is in contemplation to have a time ball put up on a prominent spot on the South Foreland, near Dover, which will act simultaneously with the time ball at the Observatory at Greenwich. A time ball, regulated in its fall by the electric current, will enable all the vessels within ten miles distance, and in the Downs, to have their chronometers corrected to a second.

A coroner's inquest was held before Mr G. T. Thompson, at the military hospital at Dover castle, on Monday last, on the body of a private of the 30th depot, named Edward Dunn, who had met his death by jumping off the summit of Shakspeare's Cliff on the previous evening. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—*Dover Chronicle*.

The German emigration newspaper, called the *Auswanderer Zeitung*, says:—"One item of intelligence in the last South American mail is rather startling; German emigrants to Peru are articles of sale, and are advertised in the papers as merchandise. They are the remains of a band of emigrants who some time since were induced, by the representations of an agent, named Rodolfo, to sail for Lima; the enterprise totally failed, and 60 of the men took service in the army. General Flores had purchased 120 for the Ecuador expedition; a landed proprietor had bought 80 for his estate; 40 were working on the guano islands; 100 had died; and 50, left in the hands of the agent, were advertised in the paper as 'for sale.'"

A great scarcity of silver continues to be felt in most parts of the country, and in consequence of the sums taken by emigrants the demands on the part of some of the banks in the north have been larger than could be met by the supplies from the Mint.

Mr Robert Stephenson, M.P., Mr S. M. Peto, M.P., and Mr Braithwaite Poole have gone to Denmark, concerning the formation of a railway to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic Sea.

Literature.

THE ISRAEL OF THE ALPS: a History of the Persecutions of the Waldenses. Translated from the French of the Rev. Dr ALEXIS MUSTON, by WILLIAM HAZLITT. With numerous Engravings. Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

Most readers know something of the Waldenses, or Vaudois—those "slaughtered saints, whose bones lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold,"

who are yet unavenged in the ordinary and Arab sense of vengeance, which seems still to be very much our sense, but are avenged in that way in which Nature avenges such great wrongs as they suffered, by silently, quietly, and effectually, if slowly, working by the passions that lead to the wrong the decay and ruin of the wrongdoers. The Waldenses continue to live in peace and happiness in their valleys, they are growing in wealth, getting into power and favour with the great ones of the earth; but the popes and the pope-doms, Cardinal Wiseman and those who are alarmed at his purple stockings, notwithstanding, have become the living scorn and mockery of rational men from one end of the world to the other. Deep an interest us we take in the sufferings of these martyrs for their creed, we are at the same time reminded at every page of the book, that they were the consequences rather of the rude manners of the age than of any religious opinions; for similar kinds of cruelties to some extent pervaded the domestic lives of the people, from the emperors and popes to the lowest condition of humanity. The religious opinions seem little altered, but the treatment the people now receive corresponds with the manners of this age, as the treatment they formerly received corresponded with the manners of that period. We extract from Mr Hazlitt's additions to the translation—for his work is more than a mere translation—the latest information of the condition of the Vaudois, and we have the more pleasure in copying it as it reflects honour on the late King of Sardinia, who did not always deserve the approbation of mankind:—

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE VAUDOIS.

It is not surprising, after the great political movements of 1848, that tottering thrones should have extended to more than one people the tardy fruits of their liberties; and, thus considered, the civil and political emancipation of the Vaudois would be no extraordinary event: but the king of Sardinia had of his own free will engaged in a liberal course of policy, long before the revolutionary explosion of 1848. He had emancipated the Vaudois, and given a con-

stitution to his people, without any pressure from without, and simply from the impulse of his own noble heart and lofty intelligence. It may have been seen that the rigour of the ancient edicts had been weakened by the individual acts of the sovereign. These edicts, although still existing in form, had fallen into desuetude.

The Roman clergy had also changed its system of attack on the Vaudois church. Violence and oppression being no longer in vogue, they had recourse to a weapon already employed in former ages—discussion; which, however, now assumed the milder form of pastoral letters. Bigex, bishop of Pinerolo, commenced this task: and on the appearance of the first of his pastorals, the Vaudois public was very much excited, whether from the novelty of the thing, or from the fear of possible consequences. Several pastors thought themselves bound to reply, and they did so by manuscript refutations, which reproduced in many copies, circulated from family to family. This paper warfare soon ceased, producing no result to those who opened it. It was resumed by several of the successors of M. Bigex, but the only effect was, that public opinion inclined more than ever towards the Vaudois.

Charles-Albert himself felt the influence. In his quality of grand master of the order of St Maurice and St Lazarus, he consented, in 1844, to be present at the dedication of the temple of the new church of St Maurice and St Lazarus, established at La Torre. Previous to the ceremony, orders had been given at La Torre to prepare lodgings for the troops of the line who were to come as his majesty's guard, and dark recollections clouded the thoughts of most of the people; when suddenly they heard that the king had dismissed the guard, saying, "I need no guard among the Vaudois."

Before quitting the valleys, the king placed in the hands of the syndic of La Torre, large alms for the poor of both communions; and when he resumed the road to Turin, he could see, like a sparkling diadem, a garland of bonfires, which testified the joy and gratitude he had left behind him. Shortly afterwards, in memory of the good and loyal reception he had received from the Vaudois, he caused a small monumental fountain to be erected at the gates of La Torre, with this inscription:—

IL RE CARLO ALBERTO AL POPOLO CHE L'ACCOGLIEVA CON TANTO AFFETTO. MDCCCLV.

The decoration of the order of St Maurice and St Lazarus was afterwards given to general Beckwith, as to the benefactor of the Vaudois.

Towards the close of 1847, the social and political reforms long meditated by the Piedmontese government began to be developed, in the amendment of legal procedure, the introduction of trial by jury, &c. On the 22nd November, 1847, was promulgated the organic law of the communal and provincial councils, whereby all restrictions were removed from the election of Vaudois. This measure was soon followed by the institution of the national guard.

A petition, at the head of which appeared the name of the marquis d'Azeglio, was next drawn up to the sovereign, seeking the civil emancipation of the Vaudois and the Jews. The generous marquis himself presented this address to the sovereign, which was supported a few days afterwards by another petition from the Vaudois. Public opinion sustained the movement; and on the 17th of February, 1848, there appeared an edict, granting to the Vaudois a full participation in all the civil and political rights enjoyed by the other subjects of the king, including the privilege of frequenting the public schools, and of obtaining degrees at the university. No sooner was this decree known in the valleys than it excited an enthusiasm there, in which Catholics alike with Protestants took part. It was amidst the rejoicings occasioned by this edict, and by the constitution which had been granted to the Sardinian states by their beloved sovereign, that the revolution broke out in France, which, among its other effects, induced the abdication of that monarch in favour of his eldest son, Charles-Emanuel V.

The book gives a full account of the persecutions and sufferings of these Christians at every age, and should warn us all against the indulgence of intolerance and sectarian rancour. The intense interest of the subject of which it treats will ensure it a wide circulation. It concerns humanity as much as sectarian or religious opinions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- A Manual of the History of Philosophy. From the German of Tenneman. By J. R. Morell. Bohn.
- On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. By John Kidd, M.D., F.R.S. Bohn.
- The President's Daughter. Translated by Mary Howitt. Bohn.
- The Comedies of Plautus. Translated by H. T. Riley, B.A. Bohn.
- Handel's Alexander's Feast. Edited by Vincent Novello. Novello.
- Handel's Acis and Galatea. Edited by Vincent Novello. Novello.
- Victor Hugo's Napoleon the Little. Translated. Vizetelly and Co.
- Conspiracy Detected, in a Letter to the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., &c. By B. H. Strousberg, Esq. E. G. Petter, Cheapside.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer. S. P. B.—Communication received, and will receive attention next week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 14 and 5th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 4th day of Sept., 1852:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	35,854,075	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,800
		Gold coin and bullion	21,334,271
		Silver bullion	19,184
	35,854,075		35,354,075

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,953,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	14,189,182
Reserve	2,549,003	Other Securities	11,100,487
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,667,229	Notes	12,542,790
Other Deposits	12,138,546	Gold and Silver Coin	498,407
Seven Day and other Bills	1,425,278		
	26,330,956		38,330,956

Dated the 9th Sept., 1852.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	24,336,549	Securities	24,736,669
Public Deposits	6,657,129	Bullion	21,852,572
Other or private Deposits	12,136,546		
	43,040,333		46,589,241

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,549,008 as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£222,301
An increase of Public Deposits of	348,701
A decrease of Other Deposits of	501,659
An increase of Securities of	453,764
A decrease of Bullion of	61,182
An increase of Reserve of	323,329
A decrease of Reserve of	252,032

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 222,301; an increase of public deposits, 348,701; a decrease of private deposits, 501,659; an increase of securities, 453,764; a decrease of bullion, 61,182; an increase of reserve, 323,329; and a decrease of reserve, 252,032. The increase of securities—the only considerable change—is wholly of private securities, and is the consequence of the advances made by the Bank as usual a short time before the dividends are paid.

The money market continues unaltered. Business is extensive at former rates.

The Bank, it is understood, as on former occasions, is making advances on Government securities during the shutting for the October dividends at the rate of 1½ per cent.

In the foreign exchanges there are no alterations except on Vienna. In consequence of a new Austrian loan having been announced to be opened for subscription in that city on the 9th instant, a large part of which parties in Paris are prepared to take, there has come a heavy demand from Paris for bills on Vienna, and since Thursday morning the exchange on the latter has fallen 2 to 2½ per cent.

The Parisians are described as quite wild in their efforts to get hold of the loan, but here it excites no interest whatever. It is to be a 5 per cent. loan, and for 8,000,000. It is intended, according to a semi-official notification, to repay Government debts to the Bank, to withdraw a portion of the depreciated paper currency, to meet whatever deficit may ultimately exist in the budget for 1853, and to assist the construction of railroads.

Parties taking the new bonds of 5 per cent. are to have the privilege of exchanging each of them for two bonds at 2½ per cent. any time before the 1st of July, 1853, by paying 2½ per cent. in addition to the subscription price.

The silver in dollars brought by the Medway was sold at 4s 10½d per ounce, and the bar silver at 5s 0½d. It was all taken for India.

The funds have undergone but slight variation through the week, with a little tendency downwards, from comparatively large sales. Consols closed to-day for the account at 100 to 100½, and for money at 99½ to 100. The following is our usual list:—

	Money		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	100	100½	100	100½
Monday	100	100½	100	100½
Tuesday	99½	100½	100	100½
Wednesday	99½	100	99½	100
Thursday	99½	100	99½	100
Friday	99½	100	99½	100

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	par ½	99½ 100
— money	par ½	99½ 100
3 per cent consols, account	104½ ½	shut
— money	100½ ½	shut
Exchequer bills, large	68 71	68 71
Bank stock	228 30	shut
East India stock	275 8	275 80
Spanish 3 per cents	49½ 50	49½ 50½
— 3 per cents new	23½ 23½	def. 23 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	37 8	38½ 9½
Mexican 5 per cents	25½ 6	25½ 6
— 3 per cents	25½ 6	25½ 6
Dutch 2½ per cents	64½ 5½	64½ 5½
— 4 per cents	99 ½	99 ½
Russian, 4½ stock	104 5	104 5
Sardinian stock	95 6	95 6
Peruvian	102 4	102 4
Venezuela	43 5	43 5
Austrian (scrip) 5 per cent	5½ 4½ pm	5 6 pm
Granada def.	4 ½ pm	4 ½ pm
Turkish Scrip	4 ½ pm	4 ½ pm

The railway market has been flat, with comparatively little business doing, and no alteration of importance to notice. We insert our usual list:—

	Railways Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29½ 30½	29½ 30½
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	102 104	102 104
Caledonians	41½ 42½	41½ 42½
Eastern Counties	11½ 11½ x div	11½ 11½ x div
East Lancashire	18 19	18 19
Great Northern	79 80 x div	79 80 x div
Great Western	96 97	96½ 96½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	85 86	85½ 87
London and Blackwall	8 8½ x div	8 8½ x div

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104 105	104½ 105½
London & North Western	123 123½	121 121½
London and South Western	93 94 x div	92½ 93½ x div
Midlands	75 77 x div	77½ 78 x div
North British	39½ 31	30 31
North Staffordshire	4½ 4½ dis	5 4½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	47½ 48	47 48
South Eastern	71½ 72	72 73
South Wales	37½ 38	37½ 38
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69 69 ex div	67 68 x div
York and North Midland	4½ 4½ ex div	48 49 x div

FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	26½ 26½	26½ 26½
Do. 200 3 ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	13½ 14	13½ 14
Paris and Rouen	33½ 34	34 34½
Paris and Strasbourg	29½ 26	27½ 27½
Rouen and Havre	14½ 14½	14½ 14½
Dutch Rhénish	2 dis par	2 dis
Paris and Lyons	1½ 1½ pm	1½ 1½ pm

A new French railway from Beziers to Graissessac, joining the Bordeaux and Cette line at Beziers, has made its appearance in the market. It finds some favour here, like the other French lines, and the shares have been done at a small premium.

The Medway, one of the Royal West India mail packets, which arrived on Sunday, was, as is unfortunately too often the case with the packets on that line, three days behind her time. Her advices from the Pacific and from California had been previously anticipated a week by the arrival of the packet at Liverpool via New York. We see by the West India papers that this company gives as little satisfaction there as at home. "In spite," says the *Demerara Colonist* of August 9, "of new routes, change of arrangements, improvement in the ocean steamers, and every other alteration, the mails are seldom punctual. It seems anomalous that with every alteration of routes, and especially with such a splendid fleet of powerful steamers for the trunk line, Guiana should be still the sufferer by an irregularity which has passed into a proverb. The mails," it says, "of the 2d July arrived late on Saturday by the Great Western, having been detained nearly the whole day by the fact that the steamer's draught of water prevented her from crossing the bar, except at the top of high water. This detention, and the subsequent delay in the departure of the packet for fully seven hours after the closing of the mails, show that the Great Western is not calculated for this branch of the service, as in consequence of her size, unexpected delays may arise, not only in this but in other parts, not calculated on in the arrangements of the company, and thus the whole plan of the service be disturbed." These complaints and facts require to be brought under the company's notice, that some remedy may be applied, otherwise the company will lose the confidence of the public.

The latest arrivals from New York are extremely favourable in a commercial point of view. It is noticed especially with much satisfaction that auctions were few; goods, almost all kinds of which were in demand, found such a ready sale by private hands, that there was no occasion to invite buyers. The brisk trade there was heard of here with great pleasure.

As another instance to be added to the many lately brought to light of great resources existing in the West India colonies, if the people will use them, we may quote from the *Colonist* the fact that a machine for making paper from the plantain fibre has been imported into the colony, and is found to answer extremely well. The fibre is also known to be capable of being made into ropes far more durable and stronger than even those of hemp.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 9	f. 28 27½ 25 15	3 days' sight 3 months' date
Antwerp	9	25 32½	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	7	fl. 11 95 11 90	3 days' sight 2 months' date
Hamburg		21.13 6½ 13 5	3 days' sight 3 months' date
St Petersburg	3	36½d	3
Madrid	4	50 30-100d	3
Lisbon	Aug. 29	53½d	3
Gibraltar	24	50½d	3
New York	28	10½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	11	1 per cent pm	30
Havana	18	½ per cent pm	60
Rio de Janeiro	July 14	par	90
Bahia	19	11½ to 12 per cent pm	90
Pernambuco	22	26½d to 27½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Buenos Ayres	2	27½d	60
Singapore		2 15-16d to 3d	60
Ceylon	14	4s 6d to 4s 7d	60 days' sight 6 months' sight
Bombay	23	7 per cent dis	1 3 6
Calcutta	14	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d 2s 1½d to 2s 2d	1 3 6
California	June 30	47d to 47½d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	23	4s 8d to 4s 8½d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	30	1 per cent dis	90 days' sight
Sydney	3	6½ per cent dis sellers 8 per cent dis buyers	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	July 15	46d to 46½d	90 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks and bonds with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and prices.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, etc., with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices for different months (Sept. 6, Sept. 8, Sept. 7, Sept. 9, Sept. 8, Sept. 10).

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks from various countries like Austria, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, Denmark, etc., with columns for days of the week and prices.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks and bonds with columns for Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and London Prices.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price pr. share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price pr share.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks with columns for No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price pr share.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille premium (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-19½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-27½, it follows that gold is about 0.32 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 426½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 5½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-7, it follows that gold is about 0.64 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent. in favour of England. And, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from			
	s	d	s	d	Aug. 7 to 23.		Aug. 24 to Sept. 7.	
Bengal	1 11½	2 0	2 0	0 0	91,697	7 1	182,450	10 5
Madras	1 11½	2 0	2 0	0 0	38,152	11 7	23,360	1 0
Bombay	2 0	0 0	2 0½	0 0	1,238	0 9	1,181	13 0
Bi-monthly					151,117	19 5	206,951	4 5
Total for month, from August 8 to Sept. 7, 1852					338,109 3 10			
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Sept. 7, 1852					2,874,705 15 3			
Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to Sept. 7, 1852, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)					1,856,560 9 10			
Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England from May 1, 1852, to April 30, 1853, £3,500,000.								

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

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	3	17	9
New dollars	0	4	10½
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	0½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 4th Sept., PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 24; Cadix, 25; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 31.
- On 6th Sept., AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Aug. 22; Boston, 24; New York, 25.
- On 6th Sept., WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC, per Medway steamer, via Southampton—Santa Martha, July 28; Grey Town, Aug. 1; Chagres, 9; Cartagena, 10; Vera Cruz, 4; Havana, 9; Trinidad, 9; Demerara, 9; Grenada, 10; La Guayra, 10; Barbice, 7; Jamaica, 11; Barbadoes, 11; Martinique, 12; Antigua, 12; Porto Rico, 15; Hayti, 12; St Thomas, 17; Valparaiso, July 16; Cobija, 20; Lima, 26; Callao, 27; Panama, Aug. 3.
- On 9th Sept., AFRICA, per Hellespont screw steamer, via Plymouth—Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 3; St Helena, 11; Ascension, 15; St Vincent, 25.
- On 10th Sept., AMERICA, per Franklin steamer, via Cowes—New York, Aug. 28.
- On 14th Sept., HAVANA, Aug. 18, via United States.
- On 10th Sept., CALIFORNIA, Aug. 1, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

- On 14th Sept. (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, ASCENSION, SIERRA LEONE, ST HELENA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, per Indiana screw steamer, via Plymouth.
- On 15th Sept. (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Hermann steamer, via Southampton.
- On 17th Sept. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
- On 17th Sept. (morning), for the WEST INDIES (HAVANA excepted), HONDURAS, NASSAU, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton.
- On 17th Sept. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool.
- On 18th Sept. (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, per Sarah Sands screw steamer, via Liverpool.
- On 20th Sept. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per steamer, via Southampton.

Mails Due.

- SEPT. 15.—America.
- SEPT. 16.—West Indies.
- SEPT. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- SEPT. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- SEPT. 16.—Honduras and Nassau.
- SEPT. 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
- SEPT. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
- SEPT. 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- OCT. 1.—West Indies.
- OCT. 1.—Mexico and Havana.
- OCT. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Sold.....qrs	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	74,139	2,665	8,799	310	1,074	428
Weekly average, Sept. 4.....	44 9	28 2	20 5	31 3	34 10	31 6
— Aug. 28.....	43 7	28 2	20 3	29 9	34 4	31 1
— 21.....	41 2	27 4	19 3	29 4	33 2	29 10
— 14.....	39 7	27 5	19 6	30 3	33 7	31 4
— 7.....	39 7	27 3	20 0	29 7	33 9	30 6
— July 31.....	40 0	27 8	20 6	29 11	34 2	33 5
Six weeks' average.....	41 5	27 8	20 0	30 0	31 0	31 3
Same time last year.....	40 7	26 1	21 3	26 10	30 10	27 0
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 Sept. 1, 1852.

	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 Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign	84,393	13,472	21,834	...	1,242	3,473	4,645	...
Colonial	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	84,660	13,472	21,834	...	1,242	3,473	4,645	...

Total imports of the week 129,352 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the market at Mark lane was quiet to-day at Monday's prices. It is freely supplied both with English and foreign wheat and flour. There was rather a brisk business in oats, with a large supply of foreign.

From Paris the corn market comes firm to-day, after having been depressed. At Amsterdam on the 6th the markets were dull, on account of the fine weather and the reports from foreign countries. From Hamburg on the 4th the report is that the wheat market remained quiet, but rye was more in demand. From Stettin on the 4th they write, the weather had become stormy, with heavy rain. The market through the week was without important changes. From Bavaria and other parts of the South of Germany we are informed that the wheat harvest has turned out the finest they have known for many years. Letters from different parts of Italy describe the wheat harvest there, also, as particularly fine. The season has been very peculiar, but not bad.

The latest accounts from New York mention that the grain market had become dull after the previous excitement of the news that our markets were rapidly rising. Large supplies of grain had been brought forward by the rise in prices, and the market was again depressed. Flour, too, was bought at lower terms.

The colonial markets are all firm. Sugar closed to-day at 6d to 1s higher than last week. The sales through the week have been large. The market for refined sugars, too, has improved.

For coffee the demand is steady, and prices are higher. Plantation Ceylon at auction to-day realised from 50s to 55s for low middling, with middling to fine from 56s to 76s.

The Liverpool cotton market has been quiet during this week. The sales are 41,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales; low Americans are quoted 1-16d lower, others unchanged. By the steamer Franklin we had this morning advices via Southampton, from New York to the 27th August. The accounts of the growing crop remained so far favourable from the Gulf districts. From the Atlantic ports the prospects are not so promising, the crop being somewhat backward. If the weather during the picking season continued favourable and no early frost set in, a good and large crop would be gathered; it is of course impossible, however, to say whether the yield will be equal or surpass the last, which, according to the opinions of some, possibly may turn out not to have exceeded 2,800,000 bales. The receipts have been above 3,000,000 bales; but they have been made up by old stock, as, according to all accounts, the interior was never so perfectly cleared of cotton as now; and notwithstanding the total receipts show an increase of 686,000 bales over last year, still the stocks in the ports and interior markets were 72,000 bales less than last year. There are at present 15,000 bales afloat from America to Great Britain, and the stock of American cotton was on the 13th September only 3,000 bales larger than last year, with a surplus importation of 296,000 bales. Next week we hope to give some statistics of the continental ports. In this market the choice of Surat cotton continuing so limited, the weekly business is only 1,850 bales at unchanged quotations.

The public sales of colonial wool have been fixed for the 14th of October. At present the stock on hand is about 32,000 bales, but it will most probably be considerably increased before the sales begin. The prices remain very firm. The Liverpool sales just over have gone off well, showing no tendency to a decline.

We regret to learn from Messrs Witherby and Hanson that the total estimated crop of currants this year is not "more than 8,000 to 9,000 tons, against 42,000 tons in 1851, and of that quantity one-half will be of inferior unmerchantable quality. Several samples of the new crop have lately come to hand; they present for the most part scarcely a vestige of the article, and exhibit lamentable proofs of the withering effect of the disease which has inflicted such sudden calamity and distress upon the population of Greece and the Ionian Islands. Accordingly the market has maintained during the last fortnight a sound, healthy appearance, and the finest qualities have commanded, in some instances, an advance of 3s per cwt. The purchases this week by the trade have been of some magnitude, all at very full prices, and would have been still larger but for the reluctance of holders to realise at the present juncture. Further arrivals from the Continent are close at hand, a great part of them already sold to deliver on arrival. The lower descriptions of Patras and Gulf fruit are at

present comparatively neglected, but there are symptoms of a revival of the demand for such quality. The first cargo of new Valentia raisins reached the river on the 31st ult.; the whole was taken off immediately at 45s. The quality is satisfactory. New sultanas appeared at market yesterday, 6,434 drums having arrived at Southampton per Bombay steamer. The price opened at 75s, but there are few sellers at that price, and quotation is nominal."

All the metals are in good demand, and prices are generally higher. Iron, copper, and particularly spelter have advanced, and still higher prices are expected.

From all the manufacturing districts the accounts continue good, and there, as well as in London, there is an expectation that business will be more active this autumn and in the ensuing winter than in the last autumn and winter.

Mr W. M. Jaffray, in his circular dated Graham's Town, July 24th, mentions that the "home Government" (we presume the late Ministry) has proposed to the authorities at the Cape "that the differential import duties in this colony should be abolished, and that the duties levied upon all goods imported should be on a uniform rate. This would," he says, "open our market to the whole world, and greatly lessen our expenditure. The present import duty on foreign goods, charged *ad valorem*, is 12 per cent.; in future the duty on foreign goods would be the same as British, viz., 5 per cent.; thus a reduction of 7 per cent. would be effected, which would enable the American to come into our market at 5 per cent., instead as now at 12 per cent., paid in cash before the cargo is landed. American and other traders to our colony would soon take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to engage in large transactions with it, and the moderate equalised rate of duty would induce them to become purchasers of our produce. It will hardly be believed," he says, "that a dishonoured bill must be sent to the Supreme Court at Cape Town—a distance of 600 miles—for legal process (unless when the Circuit Court is about to be held here, which in peaceable times is usually twice a year), where, before judgment can be obtained, a lapse of nearly three months must occur; and upon a disputed open account, the pursuer requires to send his books and evidence to Cape Town ere a decision can be given. The residence of a Puisne Judge amongst us would obviate to some extent the difficulty."

INDIGO.

The declarations for the next quarterly sales already amount to 16,880 chests in A catalogue, and 300 chests in the B book, making altogether 17,180 chests. No alteration has taken place in the state of the market; small purchases are made almost daily for immediate wants, and for choice lots buyers have mostly to submit to a small advance upon last sales' rates.

COTTON.

New York, August 28.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT			
NEW ORLEANS, OR.....Aug. 14	14	SOUTH CAROLINA.....Aug. 20	20
MOBILE.....July 23	23	NORTH CAROLINA.....Aug. 21	21
FLORIDA.....July 24	24	VIRGINIA.....Aug. 21	21
TEXAS.....Aug. 14	14	NEW YORK.....Aug. 24	24
GEORGIA.....Aug. 20	20	OTHER PORTS.....Aug. 21	21

	1851-52	1850-51	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1851.....	92,573	148,240	...	48,667
Received at the ports since do.....	3,012,645	2,326,998	685,647	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	1,658,259	1,406,157	252,102	...
Exported to France since do.....	423,584	300,387	123,197	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	166,424	129,325	37,099	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	183,855	138,794	44,891	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.....	2,432,652	1,973,663	458,989	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	70,701	104,325	...	33,624

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1852	1851
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	7,919	45,881

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

	1851-52		1850-51	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851.....	...	148,240	...	148,240
Received since.....	...	3,012,645	...	2,326,998
Total supply.....	...	3,112,218	...	2,475,244
Deduct shipments.....	2,432,652	...	1,973,663	...
Deduct stock left on hand.....	70,701	...	104,325	...
Leaves for American consumption.....	2,508,353	603,865	2,077,989	397,256

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans.....Aug. 14	3	3	5
— Mobile.....Aug. 14	1	2	...
— Florida.....Aug. 14	...	...	...
— Savannah.....Aug. 20	...	...	3
— Charleston.....Aug. 20	6	...	...
— New York.....Aug. 24	21	7	79
Total.....	31	12	80

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 1d per lb. Exchange, 110½ to 110.

We have a dull market to report, and the sales are small, as so far holders are unwilling to meet the views of buyers. The sales since our last are 1,900 bales, making a total for the week of 3,600 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	nom.	c	nom.	c	nom.
Inferior.....	8½	9½	8½	9½	8½	9½
Low to good ordinary.....	9½	10½	9½	10½	9½	10½
Low to good middling.....	10½	11½	11	0	11½	12
Middling fair to fair.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fully fair to good fair.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 10.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1851—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland.....	5½d	5½d	6d	6½	6½d	6½d	4½d	5½d	...
New Orleans.....	5½	5½	6½	7½	7½	8½	4½	6	8
Pernambuco.....	6½	6½	7½	7½	7½	8	5½	6½	8
Egyptian.....	5½	6½	7	7½	8½	13	5½	6½	9
Surat and Madras.....	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	2½	3½	4½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.		Computed Stock, Sept. 10.	
1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,697,891	1,404,269	1,370,820	1,079,550	185,090	174,460	587,040	594,330

We have to report a quiet, and towards the close of the week, a somewhat heavy cotton market. Holders of American have been willing to realise, and sales have been made at a decline of 1-16d per lb from our last quotations. A fair business has, however, been done by the trade, but speculators and exporters have been less active. Longstapled descriptions are steady and in fair request. East India cotton of the new crop has been offered freely, and is slightly reduced in value.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1852.

	Price Sept. 9, 1852.		Price Sept. 1851.		Price Sept. 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6	0	5½	0	7½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7
Ditto good fair.....	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	7½	0	6½	0	8½	0	6	0	5½	0	8½
Ditto good fair.....	6	7½	6	7½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	10½	0	9½	0	11	0	9	0	7	0	9½
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0	9½	0	9½	0	11	0	8½	0	7½	0	9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	9	4	6	5	3	4	8	3	7½	4	8
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	7½	5	6	5	3	5	7½	4	7½	5	7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	4½	7	9	9	1½	8	1½	6	10½	8	11
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	3	8	7½	10	1½	8	9	7	6	9	0
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	4½	9	9	11	3	9	3	8	9	7	9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7	0	7	7½	8	10½	6	9	6	4½	6	0

We have no change to notice in the state of our market during the past week. Buyers have acted with extreme caution, and only a limited business has been done, except in the different widths of printing cloths. Spinners and manufacturers being so fully engaged, cannot prices to be sustained with great firmness; and though a slight concession may have been made in a few instances, there is no decline that can be quoted.

BRADFORD, Sept. 9.—Wools—Mergre purchases are still made by the spinners from the fact that they cannot realise cost; and the prices sought are much too high to induce extended operations. Noils and brokes maintain a firm tone. Yarns—The prices at which yarns continue to be sold offer only the most discouraging hopes to the spinners. Wool commands a price that makes the trade ruinous. Pieces—The season continues favourable, and the business doing is tolerably large. The accounts from the United States are more cheering than last year for stuff goods.

Huddersfield, Sept. 7.—We have no change to notice in our market; it continues dull, with the exception of the woollen fancy branch; rather more has been done in that, with new patterns for the winter season.

Macclesfield, Sept. 7.—Business in manufactured goods has made further progress, nearly the whole of the existing stocks having been cleared off; and buyers are anxious to make contracts of some descriptions for delivering as they are produced. On the whole, the prospects for the coming winter appear favourable. Thrown Silks—The market has been less active than of late; but as manufacturers have had free sale for their goods, and as their stocks of silk on hand are understood to be unusually light, there is every prospect of an active demand ere long. The accounts to hand this morning from the Continent speak of prices for Italian throws having a hardening tendency, which may have the effect of bringing over further orders for our home throws. Raw Silks—The market lately has been much unsettled by the circulars freely sent out by the leading brokers, which have been of a very contradictory nature, and have tended unnecessarily to alarm the trade at a time when business appeared near at hand. On the whole, looking at the various chops put forward, the reduction appears to be one of quality as well as price.

Rochdale, Sept. 6.—We have had a rather heavy and sluggish market to-day, with a limited attendance of buyers, but little change in prices. There are no new features in the wool market to report, either in price or demand. The dealers are out of sorts, and they say that broke wools are becoming very scarce.

Halifax, Sept. 4.—Rather more fancy goods, chiefly of low quality, have been disposed of in our piece hall to-day than for some weeks past, but the general condition of the worsted trade has experienced no amendment. In yarns and wools there is no material change, except perhaps that there is somewhat more languor in the demand, prices remaining the same.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—GRAIN.—The market for wheat continued firm and active till Wednesday, but since then, with large supplies, induced by the recent improvement in prices, the market has been much depressed, and for two days the operations have been light at reduced rates, closing dull and unsettled. The sales are 2,000 bushels unsound to good Canada at 94c to 100c in bond; 9,000 prime and extra white Ohio, 1 dol 8c to 1 dol 11½c; 1,100 common white Genesee, 1 dol 10c; 5,000 prime new ditto, 1 dol 15c; 13,000 fair to prime white Michigan, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 12½c; 5,000 Upper Lake, 71c; and 13,000 red Southern, 1 dol 1c to 1 dol 4c, closing at 1 dol 1c to 1 dol 2c. Corn has been in steady fair demand for home use only, and though at one time lower, the market closed firmly at about previous rates; the sales are 75,000 bushels, closing at 68c to 70c for unsound, new sower; 71c to 71½c for mixed Western; 72½c for handsome yellow Southern; and 71c to 73c for good to very prime white ditto.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market on the arrival of the Asia, advising the continuance of unfavourable weather in England, was somewhat excited, and as the receipts were quite light, improved prices were obtained on Thursday, but yesterday the inquiry for export fell off, and as holders were anxious to realise at the late improvement, the market became much depressed, and rates in some instances fell below those current on Tuesday last, closing dull and somewhat unsettled. Canada is scarce and quiet—1,800 bris sour sold on Wednesday at 3 dols 75c to 3 dols 87½c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday, 11,000; Thursday, 8,000; and yesterday 10,000, including 2,000 State on shipboard for Liverpool at 9d freight. We quote:—Sour, 3 dols 75c to 3 dols 87½c; Superfine No 2, 3 dols 87½c to 4 dols; State, common brands, 4 dols 37½c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 45c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56½c; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dols 37½c to 4 dols 43c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dols 43c to 4 dols 50c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 56½c to 4 dols 62½c; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 62½c. Corn meal is in small supply and higher—100 bris Brandywine sold to arrive at 3 dols 87½c oash; 4 dols is now asked for bris, and 17 dols 50c for puncheons.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday was only a moderate one, consisting principally of this year's growth, and the condition was somewhat improved by the prevailing fine weather of the previous week. There was a fair steady demand for all the better qualities at firmer rates; and other sorts sold at irregular and various prices as in quality. Foreign wheat was in limited demand, mostly to country millers, who had to pay as much money for all useful parcels: the imports consisted of 3,890 qrs from Amsterdam, 850 qrs from Anclam, 825 qrs from Antwerp, 1,250 qrs from Constantinople, 610 qrs from Dordt, 404 qrs from Dunkirk, 430 qrs from Ebing, 563 qrs from Hamburg, 1,500 qrs from Marlanopol, 110 qrs from Nantes, 1,900 qrs from Odessa, 1,015 qrs from Rotterdam, and 1,550 qrs from Taganrog, making a total of 14,897 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,410 sacks, per Eastern Counties Railway 6,282 sacks, from Dunkirk 203 sacks, and from the United States and Canada 17,949 barrels: prices were rather in favour of the buyers. Rather more English barley was offering: prime malting qualities were without change in value, but secondary sorts declined 1s per qr. The arrivals of oats coastwise were very limited, consisting of only 100 qrs, from Scotland 229 qrs, from Ireland 2,460 qrs, and from foreign ports 14,017 qrs. Trade for most sorts was pretty firm, and for choice Archangel about 6d per qr higher, with more disposition on the part of our large dealers to get into stock. Floating cargoes were generally firmer at full prices, but there was no activity in the demand for either wheat or Indian corn.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, and a good steady demand was experienced for wheat for present use, at prices similar to those paid on Friday: average, 45s on 277 qrs. Choice brands of American flour were 3d to 6d per barrel dearer.

There were limited imports at Hull, and only a moderate quantity of wheat offered by the farmers, which was not in so good condition as the supply of the previous week. Both millers and dealers were free buyers, and full prices were obtained for all good qualities of new, whilst inferior samples were neglected; old foreign qualities were in fair request at former rates: average, 40s 10d on 689 qrs.

The arrivals at Leeds were short, trade was slow for old, and no material change took place in the value, whilst new sold steadily, but in Yorkshire even there will be a great variety of quality, and prices ranged from 36s to 41s for red, and from 42s to 48s for white, the latter is scarce: average, 43s 8d on 1,007 qrs.

Ipswich market was supplied with a very poor quality of new wheat, and prices of red ranged from 24s to 35s, and for white from 38s to 48s, as in condition and weight: average, 44s 6d on 624 qrs.

There were limited fresh arrivals at Mark lane on Wednesday, but a fair import of foreign wheat and oats, and the weather having been unfavourable for the northern harvest this week, the buyers of wheat showed more disposition to get into stock, and prices of both new and old were fully supported, with rather more buyers of good old oats.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 44s 9d on 74,189 qrs wheat; 28s 2d on 2,665 qrs barley; 20s 5d on 8,759 qrs oats; 31s 3d on 310 qrs rye; 34s 10d on 1,074 qrs beans; and 31s 6d on 328 qrs peas.

Birmingham market was largely supplied with wheat, and prices were just the turn in favour of the buyers: average, 40s 6d on 1,963 qrs.

At Bristol the wheat trade was steady at 32s to 40s per qr for new samples: average, 39s 8d on 464 qrs.

The quantity of wheat brought forward at Newbury was somewhat large; new was 2s per qr cheaper, old quite as dear: average, 49s 9d on 808 qrs.

There was a limited delivery of wheat at Uxbridge, which the millers took off at former prices for old, but 1s per qr reduction on new: average, 48s 7d on 617 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Friday were limited, but there were large imports of foreign wheat and oats. For the last four days more or less rain has fallen here and in various districts of the country, and the northern harvest has not proceeded so favourably this as during the past week. The little English wheat on sale was taken off at fully Monday's prices, and there was a moderate demand for good qualities of foreign at previous rates. There was no quotable variation in the value of flour: the best brands of American were in moderately good demand. Barley realised as much money with a steady sale. Prime sweet oats were the turn dearer, and both dealers and consumers were more disposed to purchase.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,002	at	43 6
Barley.....	600	31	7
Oats.....	2,772	18	10
Rye.....	74	32	10
Beans.....	41	34	1
Peas.....	25	35	5

Arrivals this Week.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
English.....	2,410	590	4,850	1,520
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Foreign.....	23,690	1,530	.....	37,980

	Flour.
	Qrs.
.....	1,550
.....	420
.....	3,290

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Reports of This Day's Markets see "Pastoriel.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a better feeling in the market this week, prices showing an improvement of 6d upon most descriptions of colonial, and the trade have bought with more freedom than for some time past. The sales in West India have been large, at 6d above last Friday's rates. 160 tons Jamaica by auction, sold at 32s to 34s for low to good middling yellow; brown, 30s 6d to 31s 6d. 180 hhds Barbadoes found ready buyers: good to fine yellow, 35s to 37s; low to good middling, 30s 6d to 34s 6d. The imports of raw sugar this year show a decrease of 4,260 tons, and the deliveries continue large, amounting to nearly 4,000 tons in a week. Stock at this port on 4th inst. 92,715 tons, against 95,062 tons at corresponding period.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday, 2,117 bags sold readily, and the better kinds went at rather higher rates: good grocery yellow, 35s to 36s 6d; low to good middling ditto, 31s 6d to 34s 6d; middling soft foxey to good brown, 28s 6d to 31s.

Benjal.—The sales at commencement of the week went off with some spirit, at prices generally 6d higher, 2,184 bags finding buyers: good colour white Benares, 37s to 37s 6d; good middling to fair, 36s 6d to 37s; low to middling, 34s to 36s; fine free yellow, bright complexion, 36s to 36s 6d.

Madras.—There is more inquiry for soft descriptions, and 210 bags sold at 26s 6d for good brown.

Penang.—2,042 bags found buyers at very full rates: low to middling heavy brown, 26s to 27s 6d; low middling yellow, 28s 6d to 29s.

Foreign.—The transactions for export are limited this week. 908 boxes washed Havana, by auction, brought full rates: brown and yellow, 30s 6d to 37s; fine, 39s 6d to 41s. 151 boxes damaged white sold very cheaply, at 28s 6d to 24s 6d. 2,375 bags Bahia chiefly sold at and after the sale at steady rates: grey and white, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; brown, 29s to 32s. 2,251 bags Pernambuco were taken in at 31s 6d to 32s for the sound portion, consisting of soft brown. Privately a cargo of brown Bahia has sold for a near port at 16s, and one of Pernambuco at 15s 3d per cwt.

Reaped.—There has been a steady demand this week at the late decline. Low goods are not so plentiful as last week, and 43s 6d paid, but the better descriptions are unaltered in value. Wet lumps steady at 40s 6d to 43s. Bastards and treacle are as last quoted. Bonded goods remain dull. Crushed is selling at 28s 6d to 29s. Leaves quiet but firm. There is not much doing in Dutch crushed, and prices keep very low.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Trading Company's sales of Java coffee were concluded at Middleburg on the 7th instant, and the result must be looked upon as very satisfactory. Good ordinary Java at 25 to 25½ cents was one cent above the previous value; the finer sorts were in some instances ½ to 2 cents in advance of the valuations. The entire quantity brought forward consisted of 634,921 bags. A steady demand has prevailed here during the week, chiefly for consumption, at full, and in some instances rather higher prices, for colony kinds. 150 bags Jamaica sold at 45s to 50s, for good to fine fine ordinary. Of native Ceylon about 2,000 bags sold privately at 43s 6d to 44s, for good ordinary, chiefly at the former price. 546 sacks, 67 bris, 1,676 bags plantation in the public sales nearly all sold, and at rather higher rates for the middling to good kinds, which brought 56s to 65s 6d; low middling, 52s to 55s; good to fine fine ordinary, 45s to 52s; fine, 59s to 66s 6d. 477 bags Java were taken in at 46s 6d to 47s. 89 cases Teuchery brought 54s to 56s. 150 bales Mocha realised 77s for clean quitted. Foreign is very firm. A cargo of Rio was sold, but the price not transpired. 1,213 bags Costa Rica partly sold at high rates, from 49s 6d to 56s for fine ordinary to low middling.

COCAO.—A good demand has existed by the trade at full prices, 79s 6d, 130 barrels Trinidad all finding buyers; red, 33s to 36s; good to fine, 36s to 41s 6d; grey, 30s to 33s. Foreign is held for rather higher rates, and few parcels offering.

TEA.—There have been 21,942 packages brought forward at public sale this week, of which a fair proportion found buyer, viz., 8,000 packages, the assortment of teas being good. Scented orange pekoe was decidedly lower, also middling to good kinds of gunpowder. Other kinds showed little alteration from previous quotations. Common congous sold at 8d to 8½d; medium, 9d; fine Twankay 11½d to 11¾d. Yesterday Canton young hysons went cheap. 1,076 pkgs Assam, on Wednesday, all sold with spirit, and as the qualities showed an improvement prices ruled high; conzon ranging from 1s 3d to 1s 8½d. The business privately has been limited, without further change in prices.

RICE.—Rather more inquiry has been made for East India during the last two days, but not at any improvement in prices, and the amount of business reported is limited. No public sales were held to yesterday (Thursday). The stock is still moderate as compared with that of last year at same period.

PEPPER.—No further public sales have taken place, and the market is firm. Good shot Malabar keeps rather scarce, while shipments from Bombay are light. Common kinds fully support their former value. White remains steady.

PIMENTO.—The sales of this week are confined to small parcels which have brought the last quotations.

OTHER SPICES.—Mace brings further advanced rates for the small parcels offering. There have not been any public sales of nutmegs. Yesterday 551 cases Cochinchina ginger were about one-third part sold at 29s to 35s for low broken to mid; 255 pockets rough brought 21s 6d per cwt for fair. Cassia lignea keeps scarcer. No sales reported in cloves.

RUM.—A steady business has been done at full prices. Leeward Island proof, 1s 3½d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—The market is firm with a steady demand for good qualities, but few parcels offering, and business has been upon a moderate scale during the week. The price at which the Government contract was taken is not allowed to transpire. Last week the deliveries were very large, reaching nearly 367 tons, which reduced the stock on 4th instant to 3,045 tons.

NITRATE SODA remains quiet.

LAC DYE.—The large arrivals and declaration of 600 chests for public sale next week have prevented much being done since last Friday.

DYEWOODS.—99 tons Sapan sold steadily. Bimas wood bringing 10l 2s 6d to 10l 10s, and 20 tons Red Sanders sold at 4l 10s to 4l 12s 6d per ton.

DRUGS.—The public sales of drugs yesterday went off without spirit, a large proportion of the goods submitted being taken in. Castor oil sold rather dearer; seconds to good pale, 2½d to 4½d; other kinds in proportion. China rhubarb, owing to its previous scarcity, was chiefly bought in above the value. Gums were without change, excepting gamboge, which sold cheap. Siam benjamin withdrawn for want of buyers: fine 26l to 28l. East India arabic sold well; good pale quality as high as 54s. 257 chests shellac part sold at rather higher rates: common broken orange, 46s to 46s 6d; blood, 45s to 46s 6d.

Stock of camphor on 1st inst., 6,114 packages, against 7,149 packages last year. Of castor oil, 278 casks, 41,108 packages, against 159 casks, 20,385 packages. The deliveries have fallen off very materially this year.

DRYFALTERY GOODS.—Cutch is firmer. 804 bags offered yesterday were sold at 20s for the sound portion. No further change has occurred in Gambier, and the market is quiet. 37 bales ordinary Bengal safflower partly sold at 55s. Turmeric meets with a good demand, and holders are asking higher rates.

COCHINEAL.—Since last Friday more business has been done privately at a slight recovery in price, but the market is again quiet, and yesterday the quotations were as low as before. 186 bags in public sale all found buyers: Honduras silvers, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; Mexican blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 2d per lb.

METALS.—Although the markets are not quite so active as last week, former prices have been maintained in most instances. Some kinds of manufactured iron are held for a further advance. Scotch pig is hardly so firm as last quoted. Spelter remains steady, further sales having been made at 16l 15s to 17l on the spot and to arrive. English tin is 2s higher, and holders of East India a-k an advance: Banca, 88s to 89s. Tin plates are firmer. Copper in steady demand.

HEMP.—A moderate amount of business has been done in clean, &c., at the quoted prices. 222 bales Manila brought 37l 10s to 41s 10s for very low and common quality. Jute is rather higher, 1,064 bales selling at 10l to 12l 15s for ordinary to fair quality.

OILS.—Most kinds of common fish have been quiet this week, and there is little alteration in prices. Cocoa nut of fine quality is getting rather scarce. Palm is held for an advance. The favourable accounts of the American market have caused a better feeling for linned oil here, and prices are 1s higher on the spot: 30s to 30s 2d paid, and 30s 5d now demanded. A good deal of speculative business is reported for forward delivery. Holders of rape are asking stiffer rates.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE have advanced to 37s 6d, with a firm market.

TALLOW.—A moderate amount of business is reported for consumption this week, but when cool weather sets in a larger demand is looked forward to. Shipments from St Petersburg to latest date show a serious falling off. Yesterday good new yellow candle on the spot was quoted 39s 3d to 39s 6d; to arrive in the last three months, 38s 6d per cwt. The stock is 39,679 casks, against 30,732 casks in 1851. Deliveries since 1st June show a decrease of 3,100 casks, being 16,836 casks. Town-melted is steady at the advance fixed last Friday.

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closed with a very firm appearance, and there was a good demand in the public sales. Prices may be quoted 6d higher than on Friday last for several descriptions. To-day 885 hhds West India sold, making the week's business 3,700 casks. Mauritius—2,600 bags sold at stiff rates. Bengal—5,449 bags only partly sold at stiffer rates for white Benares: the lower qualities chiefly taken in: brown, 26s 6d to 28s 6d; low soft grey to middling, yellow Date kind, 29s to 31s 6d. Madras—2,173 bags were only partly sold at full rates. Ceylon—79 casks, 595 bags brought 28s to 30s 6d for brown to low greyish yellow. Refined—The market was steady.

COFFEE.—230 casks, 91 bags plantation sold at very full prices. A few lots fine went as high as 74s 6d to 76s. Native firm.

RICE.—86 tes Carolina were taken in at 20s to 21s 6d per cwt.

GINGER.—90 brls brought 38s to 56s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—672 bags Bengal, refracting 5 per cent., realised 28s 6d to 29s, being extreme rates.

COCHINEAL.—60 bags Mexican sold at full rates, from 3s 8d to 3s 9d for silvers; blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per lb.

OILS.—Pale seal sold this afternoon at 34l for pale; other kinds, brown to tinged, 31l 10s to 33l per tun. 366 casks cocoa nut sold at extreme rates: Ceylon, 32s to 32s 9d; Sydney, 33s down to 27s 3d. 338 casks palm sold at prices which do not afford any criterion of the market.

TALLOW.—447 casks Australian nearly all sold at rather higher rates, from 36s 6d to 39s 2d; also 305 casks South American, at 33s 3d to 39s 9d, as in quality.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has shown rather a better feeling for most descriptions of goods, but without very material alteration to note with respect to prices. The bonded unaltered. Some few sales of Dutch crushed have been made from 25s 6d to 26s, f.o.b. in Holland. In Belgium no alteration in crushed or loaves.

DRY FRUIT.—There is no new feature to notice in the currant market. The number of parcels offering from the Continent is increasing, and more are expected. Our clearances are good. The accounts to hand to-day offer no better hopes about the crop than before. Of new Valentias no further arrivals; they are much wanted. New saltanas held at 75s to 80s: the advance of 30s per cwt in currants places this article in a better position than for some years past.

GREEN FRUIT.—Lemons of good quality are in demand, and command a higher figure. Some fresh arrivals of grapes have been received by the Lisbon steamer; a parcel sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale realised prices equal to last sale. The accounts from the Azores, via Lisbon, state that rain was required to assist the forthcoming crop of oranges.

SEEDS.—Carraways are dearer. Brown and white mustard seeds sell freely at the quotations. All other descriptions of seed meet a more active demand.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains in the same position as to firmness of prices as since the last public sales.

SILK.—The market continues much the same as in the last report.

COTTON.—The market opened with a good demand, but within the last few days it has become inactive, the transactions having been very limited; prices, however, continue firm, and there is very little cotton offering. Sales of cotton wool from the 3d to the 9th instant inclusive:—1,600 bales Surat, at 4d to 4½d, very middling to fully fair; 250 bales Madras, at 4½d to 4¾d, fair western to good fair Timneville.

FLAX has been very quiet this week.

HEMP also and very little doing.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—The demand for leather has been good throughout the past week, and prices have been fully maintained. Foreign raw hides continue to advance, and sales have been made at ½d per lb beyond our last week's quotations.

METALS.—Copper remains in fair demand, with prices quite firm at our quotations. Stocks in all hands are very light, and the foreign copper which arrives is speedily taken from the market. IRON.—The demand remains good,

and the prices of bars have been advanced by the leading makers 5s per ton. Scotch pigs are also firm. Spelter.—In this metal we also notice a rise, and sales have been made for arrival at 17l per ton, with prospect of maintenance at this rate. The stock is 10,576 tons. Prices are also higher in Hamburg. Tin is higher, English bar having advanced to 94s per cwt. Banca is selling from 89s to 91s per cwt. Lead and tin plates are without change.

PROVISIONS.

The butter market is brisk at 2s to 4s beyond our last quotations, both for foreign and Irish. Prime bacon meets ready buyers at 60s to 62s, and scarcely any for sale landed.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Fair average supplies of meat are on sale in these markets, but their general condition, especially that of the beef and veal, is very inferior. The demand is steady, at Friday's advance in the quotations.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The general demand ruled steady, at our quotations.

Table with columns for meat types (Inferior beef, Mutton, etc.) and prices (s, d, s, d).

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Large supplies of foreign stock have arrived in the port of London since Monday last. The total import has amounted to 11,967 head, against 11,480 do. at the same period in 1851; 8,778 in 1850, 5,769 in 1849, 7,925 in 1848, and 6,923 in 1847. Imports into London last week:—Beasts, 1,463; sheep, 8,799; lambs, 713; calves, 652; pigs, 316.

We were again heavily supplied with foreign stock, especially beasts and sheep, but the general condition of all kinds was very inferior.

The arrivals of beasts from the northern grazing districts were seasonably good as to number, but unusually deficient in quality. The attendance of both town and country butchers was extensive, whilst the beef trade was steady, and in some instances prices were a shade higher than on Monday last. The primest Scots readily produced 4s per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,500 short-horns; from other parts of England, 53; of various breeds; and from Scotland, 66 horned and polled Scots.

The receipts of English sheep were comparatively small, but in fair average condition. For all breeds we had a steady, though not so brisk inquiry, at Friday's advance in the quotations. The primest old Downs went at 4s 5d per 8 lbs. A few very superior half-breeds realised 4s 4d.

We were but moderately supplied with lambs. On the whole, the lamb trade was active, at from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs, being 2d higher than on this day so-nigh.

The veal trade was steady, and prime small calves were quite as dear as on Friday. There was an improved sale for pigs, the prices of which had an upward tendency.

Table with columns for Sept. 9, 1850, Sept. 8, 1851, Sept. 6, 1852 and rows for Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The show of beasts in to-day's market was but moderate as to number, and very deficient in quality. For all breeds we had a slow inquiry; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported, the primest Scots being worth 4s per 8 lbs. Although the supply of sheep was on the increase the demand for that description of stock was steady at fully the late improvement in the quotations. The best old Downs were worth 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Lambs commanded a fair amount of attention at late figures, viz., 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Calves came freely to hand, yet the veal trade was firm at full currencies. There was rather more doing in pigs, but we have no advance to notice in prices. Milch cows moved off slowly at from 14l 10s to 19l each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns for meat types (Inferior beasts, Second quality do, etc.) and prices (s, d, s, d).

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 9.—This market continues well supplied, and the demand upon the whole is satisfactory. Regents from 80s to 100s; Shaws, 80s to 95s; Middlings, 30s to 40s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Sept. 6.—The hop market continues in a quiet state, all parties waiting for the new crop. Picking will be general in a few days. The growth will be abundant, and is expected to reach 230,000l duty. A few new pockets have already reached the market, and are reported to be sold at high prices, but this is no test of value when the supply becomes large.

BOROUGH, Sept. 10.—Several parcels of new hops have arrived this week, from Sussex and Kent, as well as from Farnham. Selected parcels have sold at from 7l 5s to 8l; low and mouldy, 5l to 6l 10s per cwt. Picking is now becoming general, and the duty is still called 240,000l. In Yearlings and old hops next to nothing is doing, and the quotations are decidedly lower.

WORCESTER, Sept. 4.—Our reports of the crop continue favourable: picking will begin partially on the 13th, and be pretty general during the following week. The price of 1851 is about as last report.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 70s; old ditto, 78s to 86s; new clover, 70s to 80s; old ditto, 88s to 96s; wheat straw, 36s to 42s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 88s to 90s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; superior clover, 103s to 105s; inferior ditto, 75s to 80s; straw, 38s to 43s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—A moderate supply, and business inactive. Old clover, 95s to 105s; new ditto, 60s to 80s; old hay, 80s to 88s; new ditto, 55s to 70s; straw, 26s to 40s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Chester Main 13s 3d—Davison's West Hartley 15s 6d—Holywell 14s—New Tanfield 12s 6d—Newcastle Hartley 13s 9d—North Percy Hartley 14s—Tanfield Moor 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 3d—West Wylam 13s—Wylam 13s 6d—Willington Hartley 13s 9d. Wall's-end: Gosforth 14s—Horton 14s—Hebburn 14s—Hedley 14s—Lawson 13s 6d—Riddell 14s—Eden Main 14s 6d—Blimont 14s 3d—Bradwell 15s 3d—Hetton 15s 9d—Haswell 15s 9d—Kepler Grange 14s 6d—Lambton 15s—Lumley 14s—North Hetton Lyons 14s 6d—Pensher 14s—Plammer 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 3d—Stewart's 15s 4d—Whitwell 14s—Cassop 15s—Hartlepool 15s 3d—Heugh Hall 14s 4d—Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—South Kelloe 14s 6d—Thorncroft 14s 6d—Backhouse 14s—Clavering's Tees 13s 3d—Pease's West 12s 9d—South Durham 14s—Tees 13s 9d—Cowpen Hartley 15s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 15s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s. Ships at market, 119; sold, 85; unsold, 34.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—Davison's West Hartley 15s 6d—North Percy Hartley 14s 6d—South Peareth 12s—Tanfield Moor 12s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s—Whitridge West Hartley 14s 6d—Willington Hartley 13s 9d—Eden Main 14s 9d—Cowpen Hartley

15s 6d—Cwm Garnant Stone 27s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s. Wall's-end : Harton 14s—Hebburn 13s 9d—Heaton 14s—Lawson 13s 6d—Leverton 12s—Hotton 15s 9d—Haswell 16s—Kepler Grange 14s 6d—Lambton 15s 2d—Penaher 14s—Richmond 14s 6d—Russell's Heaton 15s 3d—Scarborough 14s 3d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Cassop 15s—Hartlepool 15s 3d—Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—Thornley 14s 6d—Adelaide Tees 15s—Tees 15s 9d. Ships at market, 71; sold, 51; unsold, 20.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has not been much done by private contract, the greater part of the recent arrivals having been held over for public sales, which took place to-day, when about 1,000 bales, chiefly South Australian, were disposed of, and late quotations were well supported. To-morrow there will be further sales of 200 bales South Australian, and about 2,500 bales, chiefly low wools.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

No change has occurred in the grain market since Tuesday; there has been a steady demand for old wheat and flour at that day's currency. This morning the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably good, and wheat again met a fair sale, though the demand was hardly so extensive as on Tuesday; in prices we could not observe the slightest change. Flour was in good request, and choice qualities were the turn dearest. No alteration in oats or meal. Indian corn was quiet, but both floating cargoes and parcels on the spot were firmly held at late rates.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The advance in the price of Staffordshire iron, which was expected to be established on quarter day, has taken place, to the extent of 11 per ton generally, and the workmen are now in full operation, at the increase wages demanded by them. The market for Scotch pig iron still continues very firm, with a considerable speculative demand existing; there has however been little or no variation in prices during the week. Most other metals are in fair request at full rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.

BRISTLES.—Oketka and 1st sort continue in demand, and are scarce.
CORN.—Somewhat excited, owing to the foreign advices, but not much doing. Russian wheat has been purchased at 25½ to 27 and 30 ro. on the spot, and the latter price, with 7 ro down, is said to be offered for September delivery.
DEALS.—2,000 doz. Gromoff's red wood have been taken at 3½ to 5 (18½ ro bo.)
FLAX.—No sales reported during the week. 12-head continues much inquired after for France, while 6-head is neglected. The best dealers remain firm, while some of the minor ones would perhaps accept a slight reduction to clear off remnants.
HEMP.—More was done in clean last week than appeared at the time, and purchases have continued at 81 to 82 ro for winter clean, and 83 ro for common. The market closes firm—no good clean to be had under 84 ro; and good outshot and half-clean, very scarce.—for the latter 74 to 76 ro has been paid.
HEMP YARNS.—13,000 pods taken for America at an average of 9½ ro.
LINSEED.—Steady, with little business. A large part of the supplies will be late.
TALLOW.—On Saturday last, and the early part of this week, exporters took 1,000 casks at 113 to 114 ro. on the spot; and about 1,800 at 114 ro. 10 ro down, for delivery during the month. Speculators then paid 115 and 115½ ro for about 1,500 casks, and even 116 ro for about 200 casks for the same delivery. The market closes dull, with sellers at 115 ro, both on the spot and for the month.
From Nijnai Fair the accounts are generally favourable, and particularly so for cotton and woollen goods.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and R. J. Waring, Crown street, Walworth, chymists—Knight and sons, York place, Old Gravel lane, St George's east, soap manufacturers; as far as regards J. Knight, senr.—Smith and Whittleton, Aylsham, Norfolk, farmers—Parker, Brothers, Sheffield, merchants—Dawson and Waller, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, corn millers—Davies and Bayer, Cheltenham, cabinetmakers—Linsdale and Co., Manchester, smallware manufacturers; as far as regards R. Linsdale—Robinson, Kirby, and Richardson, York, wholesale druggists; as far as regards J. Hawkin—Smith and Norris, Upper White Cross street, St Luke's, cocoa manufacturers—Wilson and Hands, Ship-ton-on-Steour, Worcestershire, coal dealers—Burrin and Nalder, Martin's lane, Cannon street, wine merchants—Pilling and Aked, Baccar, Lancashire, reed makers—Newburn and Blakely, Manchester, and Halifax, stockbrokers—Huschke and Co., Bombay, and Manchester, merchants—G. and S. Nolloth, Tyssen street, Church street, Shoreditch, shoe factors—Frankell and Goldberg, Swansea, pawnbrokers—Taylor, Wordsworth, and Co., Leeds, machine makers; as far as regards J. W. H. Richardson—Deakin and Cartwright, Warrington, Lancashire, glass bottle manufacturers—Coward and Lesh, Dal-ford Lancashire, wholesale grocers—Mercer and Co., Edinburgh, smallware merchants—Valentine and Scott, Brechin, silkmercers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. M. Whitehead, Edinburgh, leather merchant.
N. Maccol, Minefield, Argyllshire.
H. Gascoyne, Glasgow, wine merchant.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Markoe, Price, and Johnson, Vera Cruz—Ross and Co., Liverpool, silk mercers—W. J. and J. Whitehead, York, linen-drappers—Skidmore and Parkhouse, Rickmans-worth, Hertfordshire, coal merchants—Whitehorn and Cooper, St Decuman's, Somers-etshire, printers—J. and J. Clark, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocers—Firmstone, Thompson, and Dimmack, Wolverhampton, iron masters; as far as regards T. Firmstone—Weld-on and Co., Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, mechanics—Walker and Colton, Chester, and elsewhere, nurseryman—Lucas and Austin, Bristol, ship brokers—Gill and Gooddy, Manchester, fustian manufacturers—A. P. and E. Jacob, Liverpool, auctioneers—J. and J. Whitelegg, Stockport and Nantwich, Cheshire, cotton spinners—Graham and Lee, Hartlepool, shipbrokers—D. Owen, senr., and D. Owen, jun., Rye, Sussex, iron-mongers—Brien, Harding, and Hodson, Spencer street, Clerkenwell, surgeons; as far as regards F. Hodson—Footman, Pretty, Nicolson, and Skeet, Woodbridge, Suffolk, linen-drappers; as far as regards J. Skeet—Stoddart and Simons, Ashford, Kent, iron-mongers—S. E. and J. Pierce, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge wells, carriers—Morrison and Parker, Sheffield, manufacturers of brace bits—Dale and Morris, Liverpool, commission agents—Jones, Dunster, and Booker, Henrietta street, Cavendish square, attorneys—Parker and Hall, Manchester, attorneys; as far as regards W. B. Parker—Whittaker, and Woodhouse, Bolton, architects—Maxted and Wootton, Chatham, linen-drappers—Hancock and Charlesworth, Ticknall, Derbyshire, fellmongers—C. R. and W. H. Hammond, Oxford street, breeches makers—Down and Co., Cobourg place, Bayswater, ironmongers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

William Crabtree and Stephen Shephard, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironfounders:

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Warner, Blackheath, plasterer.
Henry Newson Brewer, Deptford, and Bermondsey wall, Bermondsey, mast maker.
John Fowler, Clifton, Bristol, and Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, builder.
Daniel Sparks, Cirencester, surgeon.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Philip, Russell Mill, Fife, millspinner.
A. Smellie, Springburn, grocer.
J. M'Neil, Dumbarton, currier.
A. Sprunt, Glasgow, merchant.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Luke Pratt, upholsterer, New Bond street.
Anthony Meyer, merchant, Throgmorton street, City.
Charles Davy, linen draper, Brixton.
James Harper, hotel keeper, Gloucester.
Joseph Lee, grocer, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SOUTH EASTERN.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday. The report states that the receipts for the half year ending July 31, 1852, have been 849,233l, including 922l received of the Brighton Company for toll; and the working expenses and renewals, 126,782l. The sum of 6,215l has been laid aside for renewal of permanent way. The rates, taxes, and tolls amount to 15,109l, the Government duty to 11,743l; the rents of the Greenwich, Canterbury, and Whitstable, and Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railways to 44,831l; which sums, in addition to the interest on the mortgage debt and guaranteed stock of the company, 51,726l, make a total deduction from the gross earnings of 256,409l. The profit and loss account shows a credit of 4,488l, after providing for the last dividend, and is debited with the sum of 2,770l for Parliamentary expenses, and 702l, being one-third of a loss sustained by fire at the company's works at Ashford, leaving a balance available for dividend of 93,780l. The amount at the credit of profit and loss, 93,780l, will allow a dividend of 7s 6d per 30l stock, making, with the previous dividend of 10s 6d, a return of 3 per cent. for the last year, and will leave a balance of 559l. The capital account shows that 10,119,091l had been received, and 10,354,186l expended, leaving a balance against the company of 235,095l. The expenditure on the main line and Bricklayers' arms station amounted to 2,596,617l; on the North and Mid-Kent lines, Greenwich branch, and London station, 2,787,995l; on the Folkestone harbour and branch, 211,148l; on the locomotive department, 660,114l; on the Maidstone branch, 190,392l; on the Ashford to Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Whitstable, and Deal Railway, 877,891l; Ashford station, 258,047l; Tunbridge Wells branch, 292,961l; Ashford, Eye, and Hastings line, 782,327l; on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings line, 671,690l; and investment in stock, 25,000l; making the total expenditure, as above, 10,354,186l. The report and dividend were adopted.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.
LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—The railway market was steady throughout the day, and prices were well supported up to the close of business. Very few transactions took place in the shares of the gold mining companies, quotations remaining without the least change.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.—There was less business in the railway market, and prices were generally languid up to the close of the day. No change of the least importance took place in the shares of the several gold mining companies.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—In the railway market to-day no material change took place, the business transacted having been extremely limited. The shares of the various gold mining companies remain unaltered.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—The railway market remains inanimate, and prices show no important variation. In the shares of the several gold mines there was very little business.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—The railway market keeps heavy, and prices have further declined, but the present quotations are a trifle better than they have been. The dealings are few and generally unimportant. The market for mining shares is a trifle firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MR G. R. PORTER.—The remains of Mr G. R. Porter, late one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Trade, were interred on Wednesday at Tunbridge Wells, whither he had retired some weeks ago in hopes of recruiting his exhausted frame, then suffering from a local disease, under which he prematurely sank yesterday week. The name of Mr Porter will long be remembered as one of the foremost among the labourers in the cause of commercial freedom. He was invited to the Board of Trade in 1832 by the late Lord Auckland, then its President, in order to organise there a new department—that of statistics—proposed first as an experiment, but at the end of two years definitively established, and at the head of which Mr Porter was placed. It was here that he had access to those stores of information, of which, for public purposes, he knew so well how to make a profitable use, and the systematic arrangement and publication of which both tended to demonstrate the necessity of commercial reforms, of which he was the strenuous advocate, and rendered their introduction practicable and safe. In 1840 Mr Porter was also appointed senior member of the newly constituted Railway Department of the Board of Trade. In the transactions of the laborious duties of that department, which in 1845, when railway speculation was at its height, increased to an overwhelming extent, and especially in the preparation of the elaborate and able reports of the board to Parliament, Mr Porter's services were as valuable as they were energetic, and were thoroughly appreciated by Lord Dalhousie, who then so efficiently presided over the department. On the retirement of Mr M'Gregor, in 1841, Mr Porter was appointed one of the joint secretaries to the Board of Trade, and in that capacity his thoroughly practical knowledge on all subjects of commerce and manufacture, as well as his acquaintance with the science of political economy, was of the highest importance, and, combined with his industry and attention to business, will render it difficult worthily to supply his place. It will be some consolation, under the regrets which he has left behind him, that his great mission was accomplished, and that he lived to witness the triumph of the principles to the advancement of which he had devoted his life, and which now, under the direction of a mysterious Providence, are about to receive their final consummation at the hands of that party who, according to the measure of their lights, had, when in opposition, been its steady and persevering opponents. His great work, the "Progress of the Nation," will be a lasting monument of his industry and of his enlightened and benevolent views of commercial and social policy. Mr Porter's many amiable qualities, and his conduct in the social and domestic relations of life, were such as to gain for him the friendship and respect of all who were acquainted with him.—Times.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Berks Chronicle*, in reference to a late fatal accident at Reading, asks, what should prevent persons who are employed in cleansing sewers, wells, &c., where bad air prevails, from making use of a helmet and air-pipe, of the same kind as are used by divers? By this means the many sad and fatal accidents which occur might be avoided. The subject is at least worthy the consideration of the humane.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1852 and 1851.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 4, 1851-52, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 4 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles dutyfree, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<i>British Plantation.</i>						
West India	58,615	73,564	42,465	64,211	24,866	29,959
East India	27,407	35,307	27,153	36,968	14,158	21,648
Mauritius	21,827	25,704	17,235	20,827	8,017	11,176
Foreign	...	...	25,612	14,779	...	...
	107,849	134,635	112,366	136,785	46,571	62,783
<i>Foreign Sugar</i>						
Exported	3,202	4,935	5,741	2,278	4,685	6,356
Cheerican, Siam, & Manilla	20,452	10,432	2,217	6,341	23,064	15,488
Havana	8,338	2,116	182	1,114	6,312	2,351
Porto Rico	18,504	3,860	3,529	4,955	16,244	9,787
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50,497	21,153	8,569	14,703	50,365	34,012

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America... 21 11½ per cwt.
Mauritius... 0 0
East India... 0 0
The average price of the two is... 0 0

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India	4,140	3,694	4,988 | 5,631 | 5,019 | 3,055

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
W. India	1,182,215	1,682,190	538,290	794,700	735,615	749,095	1,272,510	1,525,435
E. India	246,870	164,565	238,770	231,345	33,525	50,490	315,650	130,995
Foreign	38,295	19,080	47,610	26,775	3,735	2,700	102,735	92,250
	1,438,280	1,865,835	824,670	1,052,820	772,875	799,285	1,688,895	1,748,700

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<i>COFFEE.—Cwts.</i>								
Br. Plant	10,174	15,670	3,136	3,742	5,830	8,134	10,732	14,294
Ceylon	126,535	174,960	36,188	36,101	122,290	113,027	188,377	231,361
Total BP	136,709	190,630	39,324	39,843	128,120	121,161	199,109	245,655
Mocha	17,059	14,569	1,374	1,333	15,910	12,106	14,250	18,992
Foreign EI	6,856	4,222	3,193	2,305	6,078	4,435	14,580	10,829
Malabar	321	1,323	...	1	97	316	486	1,897
St Domingo	1,453	79	2,259	28	260	40	3,449	2,877
Hav. & P Ric	2,340	4,432	790	916	942	978	5,917	7,433
Brazil	65,439	45,818	37,937	20,827	21,610	28,233	49,771	50,285
African	8	98	1	...	35	83	336	649
Total For...	93,476	70,841	45,654	28,710	44,932	46,191	89,059	87,712
Grand tot.	229,985	260,271	84,978	59,553	173,052	167,352	288,168	333,367

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	18,338	28,441	340	1,911	10,612	17,756	14,639	25,929
Foreign	5,016	4,677	3,127	3,152	2,243	1,938	6,688	4,462
	23,354	33,118	3,467	5,063	12,855	19,674	21,327	30,311

RICE.

British EI	Tons 9,732	Tons 12,709	Tons 1,937	Tons 5,820	Tons 7,416	Tons 10,657	Tons 20,170	Tons 13,725
Foreign EI	Tons 1,031	Tons 1,276	Tons 81	Tons 791	Tons 323	Tons 763	Tons 1,553	Tons 1,137
Total	10,763	13,985	2,018	6,611	7,739	11,420	21,823	16,862

PEPPER.

White	62	146	9	5	150	126	121	119
Black	811	1,059	595	221	702	799	1,839	1,788

NUTMEGS.

Do. Wild.	Pkgs 1,364	Pkgs 993	Pkgs 365	Pkgs 184	Pkgs 671	Pkgs 748	Pkgs 934	Pkgs 1,062
CAS. LIG.	Pkgs 66	Pkgs 72	Pkgs ...	Pkgs 3	Pkgs 87	Pkgs 47	Pkgs 521	Pkgs 611
CINNAMON.	Pkgs 3,557	Pkgs 4,077	Pkgs 2,958	Pkgs 3,114	Pkgs 641	Pkgs 1,367	Pkgs 1,863	Pkgs 1,286
	Pkgs 5,552	Pkgs 5,168	Pkgs 2,839	Pkgs 3,311	Pkgs 572	Pkgs 609	Pkgs 3,897	Pkgs 3,724

PIMENTO.

	bags 7,884	bags 12,415	bags 12,057	bags 4,688	bags 2,559	bags 3,190	bags 4,282	bags 3,821
--	------------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	8,187	8,732	...	...	11,542	6,617	5,397
LAC DYE.	4,846	2,363	...	...	3,395	3,169	6,756
LOGWOOD.	3,452	3,075	...	...	3,803	3,035	1,292
FUSTIC.	2,273	1,372	...	...	1,557	1,632	1,439

INDIGO.

East India.	28,582	24,429	...	...	15,509	24,538	37,858
Spanish.	6,938	3,305	...	...	5,415	2,575	2,521

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass.	6,178	5,798	...	...	5,594	6,077	3,183
Nitrate of Soda.	1,128	2,072	...	...	2,011	2,122	1,150

COTTON.

American.	bags 1,523	bags 1,518	bags ...	bags ...	bags 998	bags 487	bags 556
Brazil.	bags 4	bags 187	bags ...	bags ...	bags ...	bags 157	bags 82
East India.	bags 40,017	bags 17,696	bags ...	bags ...	bags 38,463	bags 35,499	bags 49,959
Liverpl., all kinds.	1,401,649	1,686,511	165,650	174,280	1,047,200	1,339,900	632,870
Total.	1,443,193	1,705,822	165,650	174,280	1,086,661	1,376,048	683,467

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Half-year ended July 5, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.			Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.			Quantities retained for Home Consumption.		
	Half-year ended July 5,			Half-year ended July 5,			Half-year ended July 5,		
	1850	1851	1852	1850	1851	1852	1850	1851	1852
ENGLAND.									
Bricks	Duty repealed from 16th March 1850.			61,989	281,548	539,809	...	...	...
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt	22,730,401	21,164,594	21,729,317	*10,658	11,661	29,095	22,730,401	21,164,594	21,729,317
Paper	52,334,671	57,351,843	56,032,614	2,822,664	3,697,255	2,516,163	49,512,007	53,654,588	53,516,451
Soap	86,739,565	88,681,942	95,013,176	6,228,066	6,325,708	7,245,657	80,511,499	82,356,234	87,767,513
Spirits	4,453,548	4,612,072	4,701,441	37,712	28,268	31,359	4,432,747	4,591,031	4,674,302
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	86,503	89,299	111,819	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Bricks	Duty repealed from 16th March 1850.			...	598	540	2,505,048	2,325,445	2,098,291
Malt	2,505,048	2,325,445	2,098,291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper	14,346,574	16,506,351	15,826,139	581,948	644,270	489,472	13,764,626	15,862,081	15,336,667
Soap	11,050,284	11,360,856	11,476,422	226,872	167,444	65,334	10,823,412	11,193,412	11,411,088
Spirits	3,363,181	3,264,097	3,150,514	64,981	83,483	62,353	3,359,313	3,253,773	3,147,300
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	10,790	14,594	15,623	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt	1,005,289	874,500	967,043	...	...	...	1,005,289	874,500	967,043
Paper	3,480,478	3,821,562	3,533,720	9,248	10,842	2,995	3,471,230	3,810,720	3,530,725
Spirits	3,368,279	3,481,833	3,615,732	19,310	19,861	8,633	3,368,279	3,481,833	3,615,732
Sugar	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	1,409	1,752	2,109	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Bricks	Duty repealed from 16th March 1850.			61,989	281,548	539,809	...	...	...
Hops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt	26,240,738	24,364,539	24,794,651	*10,658	12,259	29,635	26,240,738	24,364,539	24,794,651
Paper	70,161,723	77,679,756	75,392,473	3,413,860	4,352,367	3,008,630	66,747,863	73,327,389	72,383,843
Soap	97,789,849	100,042,798	106,489,592	6,454,938	6,493,152	7,310,991	91,334,911	93,549,646	99,178,601
Spirits	11,185,008	11,358,002	11,467,687	122,003	131,612	102,345	11,160,339	11,326,637	11,437,334
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	90
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	98,702	105,645	129,551	...	...	...

* No drawback is paid on Malt exported, it being made free of duty for that purpose.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Seven Months ended Aug. 5, 1852.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1852, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	10,977	12,722	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Cows	7,260	9,240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	11,927	13,922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	56,620	62,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambs	4,083	3,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine and Hogs	3,764	2,869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	60,639	29,559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	1,538	988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	236,992	200,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....	19,578	28,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brimstone	457,910	434,861	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caoutchouc	9,469	11,746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clocks	44,236	48,875	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	4,785,370	4,324,785	43,139	47,128	1,845,744	2,076,931	7,140	4,627	1,998	—
* Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April, 1851:—Of British possessions	1,818,514	...	6,510,346	...	...	...	4,480	6,594	...	40,760
Foreign	5,018,806	...	443,418	...	...	...	75,196	48,089	56,698	Free
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss. out of Europe	12,011,984	22,190,632	10,113,509	15,911,003	10,113,509	15,911,003	343,596	528,289	Free	Free
Imported from other Parts.....	6,323,027	4,655,476	2,052,784	3,343,970	2,052,784	3,343,970	227,531	90,587	215,574	206,666
Total of Coffee	25,172,331	26,826,108	19,120,057	19,254,973	19,120,057	19,254,973	298,213	309,496	9,845	8,645
Corn:—Wheat.....	2,683,177	1,327,790	2,684,774	1,331,651	2,684,774	1,331,651	55,628	55,937	55,478	55,937
Barley	611,679	364,496	611,679	364,496	611,679	364,496	3,718	5,154	9,685	16,113
Oats	774,301	530,012	774,301	540,012	774,301	540,012	56,882	30,395	58,734	75,127
Rye.....	20,758	2,502	20,758	2,502	20,758	2,502	8,193	8,184	7,278	7,259
Peas	58,488	42,818	58,860	42,908	58,860	42,908	—	—	—	—
Beans.....	181,770	249,487	182,270	251,087	182,270	251,087	—	—	—	—
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,081,597	708,864	1,081,597	708,864	1,081,597	708,864	—	—	—	—
Buckwheat	573	3,723	573	3,723	573	3,723	—	—	—	—
Beer or Bigg.....	1,939	...	1,939	...	1,939	...	—	—	—	—
Malt	16	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total of Grain	5,414,298	3,239,692	5,416,751	3,245,243	5,416,751	3,245,243	301,266	332,910	274,319	247,927
Wheatmeal or Flour	3,171,833	2,417,453	3,173,534	2,417,453	3,173,534	2,417,453	131,009	100,816	Free	Free
Barley Meal	32	51	32	51	32	51	488,429	377,465	—	—
Oatmeal	1,218	415	1,218	415	1,218	415	75,016	64,821	—	—
Rye Meal	1,047	75	1,047	75	1,047	75	282,849	204,219	—	—
Pea Meal	284	14	284	14	284	14	—	—	—	—
Indian Corn Meal.....	6,024	273	6,024	273	6,024	273	1,251,642	1,201,370	—	—
Buckwheat Meal.....	33	8	33	8	33	8	52,025	42,529	—	—
Total of Flour and Meal.....	3,180,471	2,418,289	3,182,172	2,418,289	3,182,172	2,418,289	13,804	14,059	48,587	41,574
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	6,323,004	3,930,631	6,325,943	3,936,182	6,325,943	3,936,182	13,804	14,059	12,521	13,256

* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April, 1851, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consum.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	2,385	1,462	1,732	1,234	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	115,509	112,253	108,580	105,133	
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	70,931	48,978	65,502	47,329	Ribbons.....lbs	93,536	109,915	93,752	111,294	
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	15,896	17,403	10,870	10,198	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs.....	4,955	4,619	4,469	4,290	
Children's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	715	707	301	398	Ribbons.....	18,540	17,632	19,912	18,021	
Boot Fronts.....pairs	371,109	311,044	370,065	308,476	materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	9	...	9	...	
Gloves.....pairs	1,903,101	1,646,657	1,848,118	1,595,286	Ribbons.....	390	486	386	483	
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated.....value £	2,098	1,307	1,810	1,164	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	11,215	8,422	9,583	7,092	
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French.....	1,701	752	412	388	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	6,262	12,519	6,685	12,645	
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	17,879	15,339	17,721	15,288	Push for making hats.....	80,578	79,843	78,064	81,223	
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	1,899	9,285	1,899	9,163	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	288,415	229,037	71,391	69,772	
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	15,158	12,526	Free	Free	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	131,129	255,915	32,075	35,343	
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	6,331	7,276	5,749	6,678	Cinnamon.....	323,364	410,208	10,035	13,999	
Mahogany.....	14,583	20,347	Free	Free	Cloves.....	103,082	213,328	48,061	62,374	
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....	26,568	22,590	26,599	12,682	Mace.....	44,824	26,589	8,178	6,672	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	53,916	40,278	61,395	37,622	Nutmegs.....	192,555	216,186	89,845	80,133	
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	12,579	11,542	Free	Free	Pepper.....	1,493,597	1,073,399	1,737,930	1,708,890	
Steel, unwrought.....	357	247	Free	Free	Pimento.....cwt	7,112	9,852	1,870	1,826	
Lead, pig and sheet.....	7,491	6,653	4,141	6,658	Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof galls	2,348,958	2,828,629	1,578,982	1,561,022	
Spelter.....	12,424	7,941	Free	Free	Brandy.....	1,794,693	1,988,408	994,363	1,007,839	
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	27,167	29,771	20,969	16,510	Geneva.....	101,606	91,225	15,289	14,964	
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti.....tuns	10,075	7,332	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	1,171	5,247	1,073	5,870	
Palm.....cwt	268,481	232,094	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	1,809,630	2,150,731	1,394,038	1,976,675	
Cocoa-nut.....cwt	32,692	41,894	—	—	Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed.....	36	632	2	974	
Olive.....tuns	8,082	4,279	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	803,802	898,374	630,762	729,234	
Oil Seed Cakes.....tuns	29,862	28,451	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed.....	14,070	12,142	25,494	7,918	
Opium.....lbs	48,164	79,583	30,256	36,423	Not equal to white clayed.....	650,500	732,009	726,167	897,962	
Potatoes.....cwt	406,753	200,040	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to brown clayed.....	81	...	63	...	
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	133,194	49,904	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	23,286	48,202	18,750	60,873	
Beef, salted, not corned.....	80,010	80,228	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	1,359,900	525,956	703,480	313,368	
Fresh, or slightly salted.....	5,864	1,410	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed.....	107,523	39,562	56,939	4,346	
Pork, salted.....	125,869	66,366	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	4,769,399	4,412,855	3,556,768	3,997,220	
Fresh.....	37	6	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.....	26,040	2,305	24,059	3,825	
Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	12,522	14,235	12,522	14,235	Foreign.....	276,692	135,370	191,244	171,090	
Butter.....cwt	191,749	167,898	194,915	176,898	Melasses.....	489,139	272,936	456,018	478,656	
Cheese.....	164,931	147,234	171,770	148,367	Tallow.....	250,349	292,794	453,878	410,851	
Eggs.....number	78,629,395	74,624,378	78,630,625	74,624,418	Tar.....	2,510	2,344	Free	Free	
Lard.....cwt	8,308	5,657	4,150	2,400	Tea.....lbs	49,851,292	46,116,264	31,234,466	32,656,534	
Quicksilver.....lbs	58,369	33,270	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Battlen Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	6	...	34	...	
Rice.....cwt	392,539	301,339	258,689	264,389	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	154,818	162,680	164,544	170,568	
In the husk.....qrs	27,897	23,959	20,123	23,047	Staves.....	122,245	163,412	232,099	308,342	
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	277,436	280,731	Free	Free	Free.....	26,941	25,286	Free	Free	
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....qrs	127,934	73,215	158,316	85,463						
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	230,234	274,282	Free	Free						
Rape.....	43,178	45,677	—	—						
Tares.....	14,040	9,644	—	—						
Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	2,685,388	2,682,439	—	—						
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	9,508	8,387	—	—						
Thrown.....lbs	248,202	156,439	—	—						

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
Timber (con.)—				
Timber of Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	175,871	160,724	179,719	164,344
Foreign	176,982	158,981	220,520	230,947
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	10,574,932	5,939,740	15,800,994	16,274,878
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,378,810	1,195,942	128,331	117,430
Turpentine, common	187,233	255,953	Free	Free
Watches	58,365	82,708	56,303	80,557

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1852, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1851	1852		1851	1852
Cheese.....cwt	2,381	2,623	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	46,522	61,398
Cocoa.....lbs	595,868	1,305,570	Wet.....cwt	13,999	32,837
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses.	8,796,090	5,881,139	Tanned, &c. (except Russia hides)	39,672	118,205
Do. from other parts		2,735,638	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	66,584	55,372
Total of Coffee	8,616,777	8,616,777	Linen Manufac: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper.....cwt	2,326	1,520
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	1,126	14,028	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought	16,261	12,152
Barley.....cwt	778	1,499	Iron, in bars, unwrought	2,049	2,568
Oats.....cwt	3,671	4,040	Steel, unwrought	273	295
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	35,502	34,737	Lead, pig and sheet	2,681	2,197
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	124,875	95,756	Spelter	991	5,537
Do.	49,387	35,610	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	1,306	2,967
Other Articles	59,711	54,939	Oil: viz.—Palm	50,805	65,053
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	14,826	8,910	Cocoa-nut	24,458	32,098
Do	448,535	339,038	Olive	401	245
Do	51,615	35,860	Opium.....lbs	23,858	37,934
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	7,491	3,846	Quicksilver.....cwt	491,219	398,609
Indigo.....cwt	29,706	37,399	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	149,949	276,496
Lac-dye	3,517	3,754	Silk: viz.—Raw	313,395	426,004
Logwood.....cwt	1,822	1,506	Waste, knobs & husks.....cwt	1	4
Terra Japonica	241	267	Thrown.....cwt	74,265	128,248
Cutch	96	7,504	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs	9,207	7,608
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	1,261	861	Ribbons	3,156	1,359
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	18,908	13,733	Gauze or Crepe Broad Stuffs	477	456
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	40,657	26,556	Ribbons	91	43
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	93,238	89,188	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs		
Guano	17,710	25,523	Ribbons		
			Velvet Broad Stuffs		
			Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.		
			Finch for making hats		
			Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Baudannoses and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces		
				225,903	190,356

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
Whale Fins.....cwt	3,933	2,610	Free	Free
Wine: viz.—Cape	196,605	95,521	135,854	131,768
French	509,269	287,604	288,900	302,431
Other sorts	4,827,728	2,996,239	3,420,140	3,351,710
Total of Wine	5,533,602	3,379,364	3,844,894	3,785,909
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	4,761,351	5,574,779	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	47,515,752	39,395,652		
Alpaca and the Llama tribe	937,066	864,827		
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	321,489	341,125		
Wholly or in part made up	80,430	42,531	67,445	40,584

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1851	1852		1851	1852
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	194,010	197,396	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	194,010	197,396
Cinnamon	284,576	309,551	Cinnamon	284,576	309,551
Cloves.....cwt	248,043	152,437	Cloves.....cwt	248,043	152,437
Mace	41,636	25,176	Mace	41,636	25,176
Nutmegs	74,272	76,554	Nutmegs	74,272	76,554
Pepper	1,481,043	546,710	Pepper	1,481,043	546,710
Pimento.....cwt	11,551	9,570	Pimento.....cwt	11,551	9,570
Spirits: viz.—Rum	677,903	1,022,149	Spirits: viz.—Rum	677,903	1,022,149
Brandy	528,731	632,768	Brandy	528,731	632,768
Geneva	71,058	69,712	Geneva	71,058	69,712
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America	2	61	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America	2	61
Of Mauritius.....cwt	99	4,469	Of Mauritius.....cwt	99	4,469
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....cwt	95,867	307,621	Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....cwt	95,867	307,621
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	95,968	312,802	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	95,968	312,802
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions.....cwt	153	15,295	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions.....cwt	153	15,295
Foreign	24,266	3,386	Foreign	24,266	3,386
Melasses.....cwt	1,378	3,553,243	Melasses.....cwt	1,378	3,553,243
Tea.....cwt	2,482,411	5,256,046	Tea.....cwt	2,482,411	5,256,046
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	5,385,396	1,009,766	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	5,385,396	1,009,766
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....cwt	912,553	2,148	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....cwt	912,553	2,148
Wine: viz.—Cape	1,319	89,027	Wine: viz.—Cape	1,319	89,027
French	72,325	882,549	French	72,325	882,549
Other sorts	920,384	973,724	Other sorts	920,384	973,724
Total of Wine	994,028	652,490	Total of Wine	994,028	652,490
Wool: viz.—Cotton	397,259	6,449,330	Wool: viz.—Cotton	397,259	6,449,330
Sheep and Lambs'	7,635,090	4,516	Sheep and Lambs'	7,635,090	4,516
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....lbs	4,516	17,000	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....lbs	4,516	17,000
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	37,040	17,309	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	37,040	17,309
Wholly or in part made up	13,044	2,805	Wholly or in part made up	13,044	2,805

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the seven months ended August 5, 1852,
 compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
Alkali: viz.—Soda	536,634	597,136	231,538	242,436
Beer and Ale	121,431	151,755	365,298	464,256
Butter	35,061	48,183	123,717	168,017
Candles	1,635,869	1,442,634	59,566	47,899
Cheese	4,947	6,793	17,763	22,279
Coals and Culm	2,111,633	2,054,472	786,938	764,629
Cordage and Cables	72,037	50,232	125,594	86,901
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	900,659,921	897,820,171	13,143,352	12,502,563
Lace and Patent Net	65,927,870	66,414,352	350,333	347,913
Thread for Sewing	2,578,935	2,704,603	279,201	286,704
Stockings	298,728	337,765	120,368	121,235
Of all other descriptions, .....	...	...	135,001	159,154
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	14,028,255	13,417,569
Cotton Yarn	80,490,282	85,703,573	3,740,891	3,787,529
Earthenware	49,618,581	53,672,193	642,613	687,075
Fish: viz.—Herrings	39,715	43,767	38,889	43,157
Of other sorts	13,638	17,830	18,273	17,567
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	9,484	14,298	59,175	69,334
Bottles, Green or Common	191,121	217,855	10,665	20,037
Plate Glass .....	...	...	102,190	112,687
Of all other descriptions, .....	...	...	11,795	14,542
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	183,825	216,600
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,042,283	1,110,921
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,628,304	1,478,409
Leather, Unwrought	16,377	18,124	91,002	105,338
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	20,337	13,819	14,478	10,600
Of other sorts	907,241	1,271,590	154,885	231,115
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	70,552	85,791
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	73,053,323	72,791,697	2,199,666	2,117,435
Lace of Thread	161,045	124,365	5,698	2,499
Thread for Sewing	1,623,692	2,107,390	153,959	186,136
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	13,231	8,741
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,372,554	2,314,811
Linen Yarn	10,039,397	13,583,864	515,242	625,071
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	240,953	146,206
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	360,577	430,941
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	133,404	159,559	303,826	347,905
Bar, bolt and rod	330,230	325,876	1,914,148	1,836,834
Wire	2,480	2,866	49,245	49,448
Cast	15,482	33,486	154,174	262,830
Wrought of all sorts	86,126	80,312	518,144	845,380
Steel, unwrought	7,011	8,496	250,204	291,127
Copper, in bricks and pigs	71,558	80,672	309,831	354,890
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing)	129,923	112,055	555,751	507,681
Wrought of other sorts	13,639	10,922	71,689	62,075
Brass of all sorts	10,363	9,399	53,798	50,510
Lead	11,610	14,244	208,902	243,058
Tin, unwrought	11,250	11,038	45,832	46,799
Tin plates, .....	...	...	660,317	649,477
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,382,423	2,529,584	313,774	274,640
Paints' colours and materials .....	...	...	163,373	149,481
Salt	10,040,279	11,073,841	136,932	125,553
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons	280,521	247,835	349,541	291,219
Stockings	9,907	8,405	16,581	14,390
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	123,598	135,401
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	460,582	355,234	219,122	146,719
Stockings	1,423	1,168	1,214	923
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	18,076	19,673
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	728,132	608,325
Silk, Thrown	33,054	94,323	25,067	79,534
Silk Twist and Yarn	215,274	270,257	77,324	108,975
Soap	78,193	87,803	124,781	135,412
Stationery .....	...	...	240,553	213,512
Sugar, refined	140,081	136,987	203,079	182,415
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	3,966,374	8,977,259	217,664	515,476
Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	1,627,770	1,606,234	3,211,791	3,088,723
Entered by the Yard	43,537,008	45,901,377	1,786,398	1,703,633
Stockings	109,295	86,909	67,477	51,186
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	107,336	80,574
Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	5,173,002	4,924,116
Woollen Yarn	66,803	69,401	758,494	767,990
Total declared value	40,512,056	40,138,560		

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Sept. 1852.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.
(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

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

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

Aden	s1 10	1 0
— via Southampton		
Alexandria	s1 8	1 6
— via Southampton		
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	s1 3	
Algeria	s0 10	
Austrian dominions	s1 8	
— via France	s1 5	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	s1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia	s1 3	
Azores	s1 10	s1 9
— via France		
Baden	s0 9	
— via Belgium	s1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	s1 3	
Bavaria	s0 10	
— via Belgium	s1 4	
— via Holland or Hamburg	s1 4	
Belgium	s0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	s0 6	
— via Holland	s0 8	
Belgrade	s0 5	
— via France	s0 5	
— via Hamburg	s0 4	
Berlice	s1 2	
Bermuda	s1 0	
Beirut	s0 8	
— via Southampton	s1 6	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	s1 3	
Bolivia	s2 0	
Brazil	s2 9	
Bremen	s0 8	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	s1 0	
— via Holland	s1 4	
— via France	s1 3	
Brunswick	s0 9	
— via Belgium or Holland	s1 3	
— via France	s1 8	
Buenos Ayres	s1 0	
California	s2 4	
— via the United States (closed mail)	s1 2 1/2	
Cape of Good Hope	s1 0	
Cape de Verde Islands	s1 10	
Canada	s1 2	
— via Halifax	s1 0	
Canary Islands	s1 10	
Ceylon	s0 10	
— via Southampton	s1 0	
Chili	s2 0	
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	s0 10	
— via Southampton	s1 0	
Constantinople	s2 3	
— via France	s1 11	

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES
GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have established in London an Agency for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, which may be obtained on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, at Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde.
Agents in London—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES
GUNPOWDER COMPANY invite the attention of Sportsmen, Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Dealers, to their superior assortment of Gunpowder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence. The Company with confidence recommend to their friends and the public every variety of their Sporting Powder especially their Rifle and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which, for strength, cleanness, and ignition, are unrivalled.
May be obtained wholesale on application at the Company's office, 147 Leadenhall street, London, and retail of most Gunmakers and Dealers throughout the kingdom.

THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
To be incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited Liability.

Capital £500,000 sterling, in 25,000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
Deposit, £4 per share.

DIRECTORS.
Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., Director of the London Joint Stock Bank.
James Alexander, Esq., (Firm of Redfern and Alexander, Australian merchants.)
Philip P. Blyth, Esq., (Firm of Blyth, Brothers, and Co.)
Andrew Caldicott, Esq., (Firm of Caldicott, Sons, and Wilcocks.)
Charles Johnston, Esq., Chairman of the East London Water Works Company.
Thos. Wm. Laroche, Esq., (Firm of Ralph Fenwick, Son, and Laroche, Australian merchants.)
John Masterman, jun., Esq., London, banker.
Ambrose Moore, Esq., Director of the London Joint Stock Bank.
John Sanderson Rigge, Esq., (Firm of Sanderson, Frys, Fox, and Co., merchants.)
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS IN LONDON.
Messrs Masterman, Peters, and Co.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BANKERS IN SCOTLAND.
The British Linen Company.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., London.
Messrs Hunter, Blair, and Cowan, W. S., Edinburgh.

OFFICIAL AUDITOR.
J. E. Coleman, Esq.

BROKERS.
Messrs Joshua Hutchinson and Son, London.
Messrs Sheppard and Sons, London.
Messrs Allan and Dunlop, Edinburgh.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)
John Wilson Pillans, Esq.

The vast tide of emigration which has recently flowed from England and Scotland into the Australian colonies, composed of individuals possessing in the aggregate a large amount of capital; the recent discoveries of their great mineral wealth, and the increase of their agricultural and commercial resources, render the extension of sound banking establishments, under cautious management, a subject of the greatest importance to the future welfare of those valuable and rising colonies.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has been formed for the purpose of establishing banks of issue and deposit in the principal towns of Australia; for conducting exchange operations; for making advances upon bullion, gold dust, and other undoubted securities; for granting letters of credit upon the different establishments of the Company, and for the transaction of all other usual banking business in the colonies.

The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing that they have secured the co-operation of several influential parties in Scotland, with a view to place the business of the Company upon an extended basis.

It is intended that the management of the Company's affairs shall be vested in a London Board, and that the Branch Establishments in the colonies shall be conducted by properly qualified managers, assisted by local boards. The selection of a colonial inspector will receive the most careful attention of the Directors.

The intercourse between Great Britain and Australia has now become certain and regular, by the establishment of direct steam communication with that country, and the Directors in London will thus be enabled to exercise an efficient control over the local managers of the branches to be established in Australia.

The high rate of interest obtainable in Australia for advances on good security, promises a profitable employment for the capital of the Company, whilst the impulse given to commercial undertakings by the recent gold discoveries will secure an ample return upon the various branches of business to be carried on by the Company at its local establishments.

The great field open for this Company's operations may be understood from the fact that there are only two establishments in England at present employed in conducting banking affairs with the important colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, and these are eminently successful, and are realising large profits for the shareholders.

It appears from the last printed half-yearly report of the Bank at New South Wales, dated 21st April, 1852, that the following results have been realised by that well-conducted establishment.

The Directors state that the profit and loss account will enable them to declare, not only the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but an extra dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half-year, to be applied in aid of the extension of the capital. In addition to the above, the Directors state that they have set apart £5,000 to defray the cost of freight and insurance on the shipment of coin from England; that they have passed £2,495 14s 5d to the augmentation of the reserved fund; and have carried the whole of the present office furniture account, and the balance of preliminary expenses to profit and loss account; and, after all these appropriations, it appears from the report that the sum of £1,738 7s 7d remained to be carried forward to a new account for equalising future dividends.

The Directors allude to the unparalleled circumstances in which the Branch Bank, at Melbourne, had been placed by the gold discoveries in the sister colony; and they recommend the creation of 2,500 new shares, of £20 each, for the increase of their capital. They add that their stock of coin (notwithstanding the great extension of their exchange business, involving a considerable accumulation of funds in England), amounted to the large sum of £230,470 12s 6d, being more than one-fourth of the whole amount held in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. The Directors state in their report, that having in view the great change in their financial affairs then in progress, and the duty it appeared to impose upon them of bringing all the resources of the bank within their immediate control, they had ordered the shipment to Sydney of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling from this country.

Application has been made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation to limit the liability of the shareholders in the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, and the operations of the Company will be commenced immediately on the Charter being obtained. If the Charter be not granted, the deposits will be returned to the subscribers in full.

Power will be taken by the deed of settlement to be executed in compliance with the terms of the Charter to increase the capital of the Company to £1,000,000; and, if the capital be increased, the new shares to be created will be offered, in the first instance, to the existing shareholders, and to such influential parties in the colonies as may be likely to extend the business of the Bank.

It is considered that the deposit of £4 per share will enable the Directors to commence operations in an efficient manner and on a scale commensurate with the importance of the undertaking. An interval of at least three months will intervene between all future calls, none of which, it is expected, will exceed £2 per share. Application for shares may be made, in the form annexed, to the Secretary (pro tem), at No. 4 Adam's court, Old Broad street, London; to Messrs Joshua Hutchinson and Son, 39 Lombury; to Messrs Sheppard and Sons, No. 28 Threadneedle street, London; or to Messrs Allan and Dunlop, St Andrew square, Edinburgh.

Form of Application for Shares.
To the Directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.

Gentlemen—I request you will allot me shares of £20 each in the above undertaking, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I hereby agree to accept, and when required, to pay the deposit of £4 per share, and execute the deed of settlement of the Company. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Date

Name

Address

Reference

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 have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. 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."

CREMORNE.

Amazing Success!! Re-engagement of Mons. and Mdlle Poitevin, for two more Balloon Ascents and Parachute Descents On Monday 13th, and Thursday 16th, notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay, no extra charge. Admission One Shilling. The Ascents to take place at 6 o'clock. On each occasion the splendid aerostatic vessel "Le Globe," in which 35 persons have frequently travelled the regions of space, will make a grand Aerial Excursion, with a numerous and fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by Mdlle Poitevin. In her admirably constructed Parachute the "Meteor;" and, after reaching a considerable altitude, the dauntless lady aeronaut will make her majestic descent within view of Cremorne (wether permitting). Previous to the Ascent, L. Soullier's Grand Hippodramatic Spectacle. After which, the matchless amusements of Cremorne will be continued. After each Ascent, a Table d'Hotel, 2s 6d. Applications for the Aerial Excursion trains to be made early to Mr T. B. Simpson. Fare, 3 guineas.—Daily: Vocal and Instrumental Concert, the new ballet Le Barbier de Cadix, Serenaders, the Kaffir Chiefs, Soullier's Cirque Oriental, Devant the Contortionist, the Italian Brothers, Dancing to Bossio's Band, Violante's Ascent amidst splendid Fireworks by Mortram, Brilliant Illuminations, with other attractions.—On Thursday, 23rd, Grand Bal Masqué, for the Benefit of T. B. Simpson. Tickets Half-a-Guinea.

CHIVALRY.

"The age of chivalry is gone and that of economists and calculators has succeeded." The glory of the age of chivalry consisted in the attire of the knight being suitable for his sporting or military avocations; the age of chivalry is therefore restored by the designs in costume introduced and perfected by E. Moses and Son. Stylish fit, comfort in wear novelty in materials, and splendour in finish, are some of the features of E. Moses and Son's sporting dress.

As "economists" they have reduced the price to the most reasonable scale, and as "calculators" have attained the most desirable elevation, from which they supply magnificent dress to ladies, gentlemen, or mechanics. Coats, light and waterproof, gems of modern art, useful but not cumbersome, agreeable wear in shower and sunshine. These coats are enclosed in a neat case, or may be put into the pocket of an ordinary dress coat. These are introductory to hundreds of new styles to be presented by E. Moses and Son for autumn.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE AND WHO SHOULD OUTFIT?

The capitalist, the industrious, the agriculturist, and the mechanic, in fact every man who desires to participate in wealth and possess property; but labour must precede employment, the journey must go before the possession, and such articles as are needed for both are called an outfit. E. Moses and Son name a few of their qualifications, and let the emigrant judge "who should outfit."

They have an immense wholesale department, where capitalists may make the most eligible investments, and where goods suitable for Australia or any other country may be procured at such prices as will afford the amplest profit on every purchase. From this department families emigrating will derive the highest advantages. They keep a stock of boots, shoes, and hats, for the "diggings," and dress of every description expressly prepared with the most accurate acquaintance with any voyage or climate. On this the emigrant may implicitly depend.

Many years' experience in outfitting on the largest scale has put them in possession of an exclusive power in procuring, manufaturing, and arranging outfits, to which they appropriate a separate department in their gigantic establishment, where every emigrant at once sees the purposes they are intended to serve. "Who then can outfit" like E. Moses and Son?

Full lists of outfits, and all information relative to sailing of vessels and cost of passage, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The establishment will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Sept. 14th and 15th, resuming business on Thursday morning, Sept. 16th, at 7 o'clock.

E. MOSES AND SON.
London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 85, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—505, 507, and 504 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hoisiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book entitled the "Library of Elegance," containing full list of prices, and directions for self-measurement, can be had, gratis, on application, or forwarded post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1852 can be had gratis on application.
Ici l'on parle Français. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espanol.

ADAMANT LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Temporary offices, 29 Bloomsbury square.
Provisionally Registered.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each; first call 5s per share.

The Directors having determined for the present to confine their fire risks to private dwellings only, it is confidently anticipated that the shareholders will be relieved from any future call.

Liability of shareholders limited to the amount of shares held by each.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Munster, Esq., 41 Brompton square.
Rev. William John Blew, M.A., Warwick street, Pall mall east.
Captain James George Lawson, H.E.L.C.S., Junior United Service Club, and Wimbledon, Surrey.
Henry Matthews, Esq., LL.B., Farrar's buildings, Temple.
George Alfred Lawrence, Esq., 17 Rutland gate, Hyde park.
Rev. James Wolfe Charlton, A.M., 31 Belgrave road.
George Rohrs Windle, Esq., 10 Gould square, and 1 Grove, Hackney.
Capt. Edward Thomas Lloyd, R.E., Fort house, Gravesend.
Edward Gregory, Esq., Wrotham road, Gravesend.
Frederic Lawrence, Esq., Milton-on-Thames, Managing Director.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, 73 Guildford street, Russell square.
Frederic Bird, Esq., M.D., A.L.S., 53 Brook street, Grosvenor square.
Samuel A. Lane, Esq., F.R.C.S., 1 Grosvenor place, Hyde park.

SOLICITORS,

Messrs Brooks and Whalley, 4 Gray's inn square.

STANDING COUNSEL.

The Hon. George Denman, Tanfield court, Temple.

SCUVEYOR.

William Brooks, Esq., Radnor chambers, Chancery lane.

ASSESSOR.

Robert Spencer, Esq., 6 Bedford street, Bedford row.

BROKERS.

Samuel Smith and Son, 4 Bank chambers, Lothbury.

BANKERS.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1 Cavendish square.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

Frederic Lawton, Esq.

This company has been established for the purpose of distributing amongst living policy holders the greater part of the money accumulations, known by the name of bonuses, which have hitherto been almost exclusively divided amongst the representatives of assured members, and also to remedy the well-grounded complaints that sufferers from loss by fire make against the present system of fire insurance.

Attention is particularly called to the novel and peculiar advantages offered by this Company, affording most valuable privileges to living members, as well as to the relatives of deceased members.

The whole of the premiums paid during health, for five years or upwards, may be converted into an "immediate annuity" for the remainder of life, should a member become incapable of continuing his annual payments. Thus—suppose a man of 30 to pay £50 a year for 20 years, making together £1,000, and then to become unable longer to pay this amount, he would be entitled to such an immediate annuity for life as £1,000 would have purchased him at the age he originally assured, viz., £56 12s 6d annually.

A certain return to the assured, if he prefers it to advantage No. 1, of at least one-third of all premiums received.

Six months are allowed beyond the days of grace for the payment of all premiums, on depositing the policy with the Society.

A policy may be renewed at any time after the day when the premium actually became due, at the original rate of premium; back payments and interest thereon being duly paid up at the end of that time, provided the medical report is satisfactory.

Medical referees, in all cases referred to them, paid for their reports:—One guinea up to £500 proposed assurance, and two guineas if £500 and above.

Life policies free of stamp duty to the assured.

Credit for half the premium for the first five years. Assurances are effected by way of provision against members being attached with paralysis, blindness, and insanity, and every other affliction, bodily or mental, at moderate rates.

Mariners' risks whilst afloat 3s per cent. extra.

No extra charge for going to, returning from, or residing in Australia and the British North American Colonies.

Twenty-five per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life (who shall have paid five years' premiums consecutively), as well as of aged or distressed proprietors (who shall have paid all calls and deposits), to assist them in emigrating, educating their children, or for such other purposes as the Court of Directors may think expedient.

Loans granted on personal and other securities in connection with a policy for one-fourth more than the amount borrowed.

Persons assuring for life, without any participation in the above advantages (except the policy free of duty), will be charged two-thirds of the tabular rates only.

Ladies, and any other persons particularly desiring it, attended at their own residences, or at the residence of one of the medical officers. Appearance before the Board dispensed with in all cases.

Out of every £100 profits the Directors propose—

1st. £25 per cent. for a relief fund, as before stated.

2nd. £50 per cent. as a bonus upon the policies for the whole term, with profits.

3rd. £10 per cent. to be appropriated to the purchase of the shares.

4th. £15 per cent. to be apportioned to the shareholders.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for the Directors to state, that this Company undertakes business contingent upon every variety of risk attaching upon the duration of life, including immediate, deferred, and survivorship annuities.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The experience of existing offices proves that their

largest profit is derived from that class of insurance designated "common risks."

This Company is established to effect fire insurances of this character principally.

In the year 1825 a reduction of premium to the extent of 6d per cent was made by all the fire offices. By this arrangement it was found that the small insurer was prejudiced, for whilst the reduction was made, it was resolved on the other hand that no policy should be issued for a less premium than 5s annually. To remove this objection, and to give the full benefit of the alteration to all classes of insurers, however humble, the Directors of this Company have determined to issue policies for any amount of premium from 1s upwards.

Every description of common risk will be taken at 1s per cent.

The contents of private dwelling-houses insured in one amount (pictures, prints, and drawings excepted). Under this novel system the insurer obtains a reduction of premium, in comparison with the rates charged by all other existing fire offices, equivalent to 50 per cent.

Prior to granting any policy the Directors must be satisfied, through their assessor, of the existence and value of the property proposed for insurance. In all cases of total loss the whole amount insured will be paid at once. Thus, for the first time since the establishment of fire offices, the prudent man who insures his property will be placed in the same advantageous position as the prudent man who assures his life. For the first time the value of the property insured will be estimated before the insurance is effected, instead of after the thing to be valued has been destroyed.

No charge for policy where the sum assured amounts to £500 and upwards.

Seven years' insurance charged the premium and duty for six years only.

Attendance at the office daily from 10 to 4.

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, Messrs Samuel Smith and Son, 4 Bank chambers, Lothbury, or the temporary offices, 28 Bloomsbury square.

Agents wanted all over the world, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.

2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.

3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON AND CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and

DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to **CROGGON AND CO.**, 2 Dowgate hill, London.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Disordered Liver and bad Digestion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescott street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.

From Messrs Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.

August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North street, Lynn, Norfolk.

Wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dropsy.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—Ague, asthma, bilious complaints, blotches on the skin, bowels complaints, colics, constipation of the bowels, consumption, debility, dropsy, dysentery, erysipelas, female irregularities, fevers of all kinds, fits, gout, head-ache, indigestion, inflammation, jaundice, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, rheumatism, retention of urine, scrofula or king's evil, sore throats, stone and gravel, secondary symptoms, the douloureux, tumours, ulcers, venereal affections, worms of all kinds, weakness from whatever cause &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple bar), London, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Direction for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

Four years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it as a substitute for White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

Hubbuck's Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

It is permanent for ages, unaffected by bilge water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases.

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT,"

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on ship-board.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for Japanese, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c. &c.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,

Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London, Docks, London.

"HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on returning from the country to newly painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident: the breath extracts the poison from paint even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JON BULL, September 11, 1850.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Amongst the peculiar properties possessed by this Tubing, which render it an article of great value not only to manufacturers, but to the public generally, are the following:—

Lightness, combined with remarkable strength, (a ½-in tube having resisted a pressure of 337 lbs on the square inch.)

Non-affection by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or muriatic acids, or by the most caustic alkalies. This remarkable property renders Gutta Percha so valuable for the conveyance of water, lining of cisterns, &c., being free from the deleterious effects to health resulting from the use of lead for those purposes.

Peculiar power of resisting frost.

Readiness with which it can be connected (by means of the Gutta Percha Union Joints) with the water-tap or pump, and used for watering gardens, washing windows, carriages, &c.

Great lengths in which it can be made (50 to 500 feet) without a joint.

Ease with which the requisite joints can be made.

Facility with which it can be cut open, and again repaired, in case of stoppage.

Extraordinary power of conducting sound.

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

The conveyance of Water, Oil, Acids, Gas, and other Chemicals, Liquid Manures, &c.; Drain and Soil Pipes; Suction Pipes for Fire Engines; Pump Barrels and Feeding Pipes; Syphons; For Watering Gardens, Streets, Washing Windows, &c.; Ventilation of Mines, &c.; Ships Pumps, &c.; Ear and Mouth Trumpets; Speaking Tubes in lieu of Bells, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

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

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

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

CHOLERA.—TO AVERT AN

attack of this approaching malady, the faculty advise a well-selected diet, and strict attention to the state of the skin, which latter can only be preserved in the due performance of its functions by daily frictions and ablu-tion: the most approved frictions for promoting this required healthy state of the system, are manufactured as Lawrence's Horse Hair Gloves and Straps (Dinneford's Patent), well known for their invigorating effects upon the animal economy. These improved Gloves and Straps may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the empire.