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resist to the uttermost, by force of arms, the attempt to coerce them. Once let that fixed resolve be known,—once let Europe see that the people of Central Italy, having expressed their unanimous will by fair and open vote, are prepared to make any sacrifice to put an end at once to the intervention of foreign Powers in their concerns,—and we are sure that, even if France should consider herself shackled by the hasty engagement of Villafranca, the great neutral Powers will interfere at once to sustain against Austria the principle of non-intervention, which is at length now generally acknowledged in Europe as the only permanent solution of the Italian question. All Europe knows that England has declared for neutrality, and intends strictly to maintain it as between the belligerents in the Italian war. But Prussia and Russia, as well as England, will see the enormous difference of principle between taking side as between the belligerent Powers—none of whom, perhaps, were free from blame, and certainly not from suspicion—and putting in a veto on the forcible coercion of a people who quietly, constitutionally, unanimsously decline to receive back again their runaway rulers, and insist on their indefeasible right of disposing of their own future.

No combination of circumstances could, as it happened, have been more favourable to the disentanglement of the merits of the Italian question as regards Central Italy, than that which has actually occurred. The forcible dethronement of Princes by revolution always stirs up parties in a State, and renders it difficult for external spectators to decide where the right lies. But in this case there was no revolution—no convulsion; the people quietly expressed their want of confidence in their rulers, and those rulers were so fully conscious that they deserved to find no support whatever among their people, that they took to spontaneous flight. And then, instead of the turmoil of anarchy, the popular Governments which succeeded them simply afforded the people the means of expressing their wishes fully,—in Tuscany, by the revived operation of the very law which Leopold II. had himself sanctioned in 1848:—and those wishes have been expressed with an enthusiastic unanimity, and yet an order never equalled in the history of revolutions. These are signs which no spectator can misinterpret. To have formed any rational opinion on the grievances or wishes of the French people in 1789 or 1848 would have been difficult, if not impossible. Stormy passions were roused; great injuries met with great expiations. The only true course,—unhappily not followed towards France in the former instance,—was to leave the national fermentation to go on, undisturbed by external irritations, till the people came to their own right mind. But if the principle of non-intervention was even then the clear rule of international duty towards the French, in the midst of a convulsion which in one instance produced the most bloody episode in the history of civilised nations, and in the other threatened to overturn all the principles of social order, not only in France, but in every Continental State,—what political crime could be greater than to allow an interference with the Italian peoples' deliberate resolve, when there is no social convulsion, no sign of revolutionary violence, no change whatever that is not for the better in the administration of the Governments and the order of the States? If the great Powers of Europe were to permit such an interference,—were to permit Austria to thrust back on a resent-

The Political Economist.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE EMPERORS AT ARENBERG.

It is a mistake to say that on the mere fiat of the Emperors of France and Austria alone, hangs the fate of the Italian States. We confidently believe that if they continue to maintain the same firm attitude in determining their own destiny which Tuscany has taken up in formally offering the crown to Victor Emmanuel, neither the French nor the Austrian Emperor,—in spite of the cautious terms in which the King of Sardinia very wisely expressed himself,—will have the power to defeat their purpose. The Emperor of the French dared not, if he would, disgrace France and keep his promise to Austria, in the very act of breaking his pledged word to Italy, by re-imposing on these States rulers whom the will of the whole people has deliberately and unanimously rejected. And even if Louis Napoleon were disposed to remain neutral while Austria forcibly restores the ducal families to the thrones which they deserted in so craven a panic, the great European Powers would not, we are persuaded, stand by and see that principle of non-intervention between rulers and peoples, which can alone restore peace to Italy after her long period of suffering, violated in so flagrant and shameful a manner. Nothing has proved more conspicuously the practical limits which even despotic Powers, backed by large armies, are obliged to own, than the impediments which already render one of the principal articles in the treaty of Villafranca almost a dead letter. Lombardy was ceded to Piedmont by the terms of the same instrument, and explicitly on the good faith of the very same arrangement, which gave back the Dukes to their thrones. But is there any chance that these arrangements will be equally valid? Is it not certain that the hearty concurrence of the Lombard people is, the main security of the former arrangement, while the distinct refusal of the Tuscan, Modenese, and Parmesan people in all probability will, and certainly ought to, defeat the latter arrangement, although Austria may fairly urge that, as terms of a private compact with France, they should stand or fall together? As terms of a private agreement no doubt it should be so,—but all Europe is crying out that no private agreement affecting the fate of nations can be suffered to be carried out, when it comes into positive collision with the solemn and calm resolve of the whole people whom it affects. All that is absolutely essential for their freedom is, that Tuscany, Modena, and Parma should make every preparation to

ful people rulers whom they will not have, and who have declared by their own flight that they have no trust in their peoples,—we say deliberately, that the permission of such a crime, when it might be prevented by a firm and united protest, will render the European Powers responsible for an indefinite period of renewed misery and agitation in Italy, and probably for some fierce and bloody outbreak at no distant day. If the Italian States lose all confidence in the justice of Europe, and believe themselves abandoned to their fate, they will again fall into the temper and renew the crimes of desperate nations. But we are assured it will not be so. Only let them stand firmly on the defensive—let them stand ready to draw even the sword to protect their own rights against the intrusion of a foreign Power like Austria,—and we are sure Austria will not dare, *Austria will not be permitted, to intrude.* The indefinite reopening of the Italian question, just when a clear and quiet issue becomes possible and easy,—just as Naples itself, always the last to move, aware that the end is near, is preparing to accommodate the Government to the wants of the better class of the people,—will not be permitted. The principle of non-intervention in Italy must be resolutely affirmed now by the neutral Powers of Europe, or for generations to come the opportunity of a peaceful and permanent solution is lost.

Let the Emperors in the approaching conference, of which we hear so much, carefully consider these things. Let them remember that the mind of Europe is made up with singular clearness as to the justice of the demand made by Tuscany, Modena, and Parma to select their own Government. Let them remember that any attempt to overpower Central Italy by physical force will not only put despair in the mind of every diplomatist who wishes to see the end of this perplexed question, but will rouse a popular sympathy in England, in France, in Prussia, indefinitely stronger and more certain of its own righteousness than that which went with the Hungarians in their last struggle in 1849,—and that in this case, moreover, the means of giving expression to this sympathy will not be difficult. Austria is paralysed by war, uncertain of the fidelity of her own troops, quite unable to encounter any popular European outcry against her. Such an outcry would arise, in case of any attempt on her part to resort to violent measures, from the Northern Ocean to the Mediterranean, and the Governments of the great Powers could not but respect the feeling of the people. The Emperors may, therefore, discuss terms at Arenenberg with as much pretence of absolute power as they will; they cannot but carry with them the reflection that, do it how they may, they could not agree to interfere forcibly with the Governments of the Italian States, with the slightest prospect of success. They may give away crowns where the people are willing or indifferent. To conquer them back, in the present state of European opinion, against such a patriotic purpose as Central Italy has shown, is, we believe and hope, simply impossible.

Since writing the above, we have read the remarkable article in yesterday's *Moniteur* on the policy pursued by the Emperor in the treaty of Villafranca. The statement of that article that important concessions from Austria to Venetia were to be conditional on the return of the Archdukes to their Duchies, and that the refusal of the Italian peoples to receive their rulers absolves Austria from all obligation with regard to her proposed concessions to Venetia,—is a complete novelty in the history of the Italian question. It is rather too bad to reproach the Duchies with their want of patriotism in rejecting the conditions *sine qua non* of Venetia's welfare, when those conditions were not even known to the people who rejected them. The *Moniteur* states that Venetia would have stood in the same position in which Luxembourg stands to Holland had the Duchies received back their Archdukes, and reproaches them with preferring small gains for their own individual States to the welfare of Italy at large, which would have been ensured by the development of the treaty of Villafranca. As the real terms of that treaty have been sedulously concealed from Italy and Europe, we can only wonder how the *Moniteur* supposes that the Duchies were to have *divined* that some great gain to Venetia would result from the clear loss to their own national welfare. But we cannot lament the result. If the *Moniteur* be sincere in its tone of reproach,—if the answer of Victor Emmanuel to the Tuscans has, after

all, not been arranged with France,—if Louis Napoleon really regrets the rejection of the Archdukes, we can only say he has not made much effort to work on their disinterested feelings for the well-being of Venetia. But, in any case, we believe a far more substantial gain to Italy is ensured by the consolidation of a powerful North Italian kingdom, comprising at least a population of 10,000,000, than could be ensured by any concession on the part of Austria to Venetia, had the remaining free Italian States been left in their old unsatisfactory, because divided, condition.

THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FROM NEW SOURCES.

FLAX.

WE have often dwelt upon the great importance of a good supply of the raw materials of our chief manufacturing industries, as lying, in point of fact, at the foundation of our mercantile superiority, and we have even ventured to express an opinion that the opening up of new colonial possessions is more important in this point of view than as forming new markets for our manufactures. Of course, the two results must go hand in hand. The whole tendency for many years past of our producing capabilities has been to cheapen the processes, and at the same time to increase the applicability of our productions to the wants and tastes of mankind, and constantly, therefore, to bring within the range of our trade larger portions of the human race. To this end the mechanical and scientific genius of the country has been upon the rack for many years past, and in no small degree has it succeeded in its objects. Every cheapening process or invention has had the effect of enlarging the consumption of the articles upon which it has been exercised. But, then, it must be obvious that this result cannot be attained, which is the only one in which the public are interested, unless the supply of the raw material can be correspondingly increased. No matter what improvements may be made in order to cheapen the processes of the cotton or of the iron manufacture, if no more cotton or iron ore could be obtained. The only effect in that case would be, not to cheapen the article produced to the consumer, but to increase the prices of the limited quantity of the material from which it was made. No doubt, the general effect of such increased prices would be to give rise to new efforts to produce more, and, unless the means of production were absolutely and strictly limited, an increased supply would follow. But what we wish to impress upon our readers chiefly, is the fact, that it is only in proportion as that increased supply keeps pace with the cheapening inventions and improvements of the times, that their advantages will be felt by the public.

But, again, an increased supply of raw material derived from new countries and different climates, besides the beneficial consequences which it exerts directly in the manner referred to upon our manufacturing industry, has another and almost equally important effect. Every pair of hands which is employed in a distant country to produce and prepare raw materials for our manufactories, is creating a new customer for the goods produced, not unfrequently from the very article he is producing. It is thus that at once a new want is created, and the means of gratifying it. The rude domestic manufactures of foreign countries give way before the cheaper and better supplies from England, and it becomes more profitable to sell the raw material than to manufacture it. The freight of the raw material to England, and the freight of the manufactured article from England, are far more than compensated by the mechanical advantages and manufacturing skill possessed by England. It is thus, in point of fact, that an exchange of mutual advantages constitutes the real basis of all permanent and free interchange; and it is because the natural course of this process is interfered with by protective restrictions and governmental regulations, that they become so injurious.

It is these considerations that explain the constant cravings of our manufacturing population for a larger supply of raw material, and that renders it so necessary that every means should be taken that lie within our reach to accomplish that object. And from what we have said, it will be obvious that it will be in those branches of manufacture, with regard to which improvements have been most rapid, that this craving will be most urgent. The branch of manufacture in which

cheapening processes and general improvements have proceeded with greater rapidity than in any other is the cotton trade, and it has doubtless been for this reason that, notwithstanding the great increase in the supply of cotton, we seem never to have had enough. And it is no doubt, also, the considerations to which we have adverted that have secured to the public the advantages of the improvements which have been made, exactly in proportion as they have been accompanied by a correspondingly increased supply of the raw material. No doubt mechanical skill has done much in all branches of our trade, both to improve and cheapen the production; but in all branches, the public have not equally reaped the advantage.

We have been led to these observations chiefly in reference to the stationary condition of the supply of one of the most important raw materials of our manufactures for many years past—we allude to FLAX as the basis of our great linen trade. Notwithstanding the great improvements which have taken place in flax machinery, the supply of the raw material seems to have been nearly stationary for the last quarter of a century,—a fact which strikingly contrasts with the supply of the other raw materials of our leading manufactures. The following shows the quantity of each of the leading articles of raw material imported in 1833 (twenty-five years ago), and in each of the last fifteen years, in order to show the progress each has recently been making:—

RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED.	Cotton.		Wool.		Silk.		Hemp & Jute.		Flax.	
	lbs	...	lbs	...	lbs	...	cwts	...	cwts	...
1833	303,656,837	...	38,046,087	...	3,434,560	...	527,459	...	1,129,633	...
1844	646,111,000	...	65,700,000	...	4,100,000	...	913,000	...	1,583,000	...
1845	721,979,000	...	76,800,000	...	4,300,000	...	931,000	...	1,418,000	...
1846	467,856,000	...	65,200,000	...	4,400,000	...	882,000	...	1,147,000	...
1847	474,707,000	...	62,500,000	...	4,100,000	...	811,000	...	1,052,000	...
1848	713,020,000	...	70,800,000	...	4,400,000	...	845,000	...	1,463,000	...
1849	755,469,000	...	76,700,000	...	4,900,000	...	1,061,000	...	1,806,000	...
1850	663,576,000	...	74,300,000	...	4,900,000	...	1,048,000	...	1,822,000	...
1851	757,379,000	...	83,300,000	...	4,600,000	...	1,293,000	...	1,194,000	...
1852	929,782,000	...	93,700,000	...	5,800,000	...	1,068,000	...	1,408,000	...
1853	895,278,000	...	119,300,000	...	6,400,000	...	1,237,000	...	1,883,000	...
1854	887,333,000	...	106,100,000	...	7,500,000	...	1,210,000	...	1,303,000	...
1855	891,751,000	...	99,300,000	...	6,600,000	...	1,267,000	...	1,293,000	...
1856	1,023,886,000	...	116,200,000	...	7,300,000	...	1,502,000	...	1,687,000	...
1857	969,318,000	...	129,700,000	...	12,000,000	...	1,400,000	...	1,866,000	...
1858	1,034,342,000	...	126,700,000	...	6,200,000	...	1,624,000	...	1,283,000	...

This table shows a very striking contrast in the increase of the supply of flax as compared with our other raw materials during the last quarter of a century, and if the comparison had been carried further back, the contrast would have been found to be still greater. In broad terms, the supply of cotton, wool, silk, and hemp may be said to be three times greater now than it was in 1833, and in each the steady and rapid increase during the last fifteen years raises a fair presumption that we are fairly in the way of providing year by year increased means of sustaining those great branches of industry. But how striking is the contrast in respect to the supply of flax! No doubt, as is the case with wool, only a part of the supply of flax is imported, part being grown at home. But there is no doubt that while the home growth of wool has greatly increased, that of flax has diminished during that period, in spite of the efforts of the Irish Society and of the annual prizes distributed by means of a grant by Government from the Irish reproductive loan fund. The truth is, that more valuable crops have taken the place of flax at home. And it is, perhaps, one of the causes of

the stationary supply of flax that we have relied mainly upon the old European sources, where the land has every year become more and more appropriated to the growth of grain and other products for the food of the increasing population. And this theory is borne out if we only refer to the sources from whence the main increase has taken place in the other articles of raw material. In the case of cotton, new States in America have been cultivated, and a great extension has taken place in India. In the case of wool, the increased supplies have chiefly come from the new fields of Australia, India, and the Cape of Good Hope. In the case of silk, the increased supplies have come from the new sources of China and India; and in the case of hemp, the increased supply is almost solely from India. Contrasted with these striking facts, the supply of flax is confined almost to the same sources that it was a quarter of a century ago. The supply of flax in 1833 and in 1858 was as follows:—

	1833.	1858.
	cwts.	cwts.
Russia and Prussia.....	924,240	1,027,632
Holland	79,949	110,231
Belgium	89,628	96,985
Other countries	35,815	49,057
Total	1,129,632	1,283,905

There is, perhaps, nothing else connected with English trade which shows so stationary and stagnant a character. Let us just see what change has taken place in the other articles, in the quantities imported from our growing Indian Empire alone:—

IMPORTED FROM INDIA.

	1833.	1858.
Cotton.....lbs	32,755,600	132,720,000
Wool	3,721	17,333,000
Silk.....	989,000	3,352,000
Hemp and jute...cwts	34,000	839,000
Flax .....	...	...

Here we have a striking example of the manner in which the great increase has taken place in the import of those articles from the newly-opened fields of India alone. Were we to carry the comparison to China, Australia, and to South Africa, the contrast in the several articles would be still greater. But why has India done nothing for flax and our linen manufacture? Is it because it possesses no capabilities for its production? Not at all. The linen manufacturers may have been slow to appreciate the fact, but if we are to judge by a deputation,—the deputation which not long ago waited upon Lord Stanley,—they are at least in part alive to it now.

The subject of the production of flax in India engaged much of the attention of the Committee of the House of Commons which sat upon the Indian Colonisation during last two sessions of Parliament. In their report they say:—"Great complaints of the want of a supply of flax are made by the linen manufacturers of this country. Many mills are on this account closed or working short time. It is stated in the evidence that, with a good supply, we might double our linen trade. There appears to be a promise of an abundant supply in the Punjab. But the right mode of preparing the flax is not understood. It is considered that an agent might be advantageously sent out on the part of the Flax Association, to guide and superintend the labour of the natives. It is said that their attention has been hitherto directed to the production of the seed rather than the improvement of the fibre. For the export of flax, the rising port of Kurrachee would have the advantage over St Petersburg of being open throughout the year. Of this and other products of the soil, it is stated by several witnesses, that the best mode of dealing for a European, is to buy the article from the natives instead of cultivating it ourselves." Let those who are interested in the linen trade carefully peruse the evidence given by Sir John Lawrence before that Committee on the 12th of July last, and they will at once discover the means by which the evil of which they complain may be rectified. The Government have already indicated the facilities by which a great trade may be conducted cheaply and rapidly by means of railways and the Indus to the rising port of Kurrachee, and from thence the freight would be nearly as cheap as from St Petersburg. The way is clearly pointed out by which this anomaly of stagnation in British trade may be overcome. The Government is not slow to do its part:—

let us see that the enterprise of Belfast, Leeds, and Dundee does the rest. Let them take an example from Manchester.

PUBLIC CAPRICE AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

MR. BRIGHT'S REMEDY FOR A WASTEFUL GOVERNMENT. We have often expressed our sympathy with Mr Bright's criticisms on the growing wastefulness of our public expenditure. We have quite as often expressed our hearty concurrence in the strictures which he so frequently passes on the injustice of deriving so large a portion of the means for that expenditure from Customs duties imposed on the simplest luxuries of the people. We agree with him that one of the strongest arguments for introducing a fresh element, derived from the working classes, into the Legislature, is the injustice of drawing nearly two-thirds of our revenue from sources which the working classes mainly supply,—though, if we are to judge by the example of the United States and Canada, the result of popularising the Legislature might even be favourable to Protection, and, therefore, possibly to the obnoxious Customs duties. But we must say that, when Mr Bright, in his speech at Huddersfield, proposes as his remedy for the wastefulness of our public expenditure, the widening of the suffrage, we think he is running counter to all experience and to the obvious evidence of facts, as to the causes of that wasteful expenditure. How far the unrepresented classes have a fair claim to representation it is not our intention to re-discuss here. So far as they have such a rightful claim, no incidental ill-consequences can be suffered to defeat it. But that a sensible man, who has heard something of the working of popular governments on the other side of the Atlantic, and what is more to the purpose, has seen the causes at work in the English House of Commons which give rise to the recklessness he deplures, should throw all the blame on aristocratic greediness, and propose as a panacea the popularisation of the Legislature, would be impossible, were not genius and common sense very much balanced in Mr Bright by profound prejudices. What is his own evidence on this head? Speaking of the appeal recently made to Mr Cobden and himself in the columns of the *Times* to save 5,000,000 a year out of our Navy Expenditure for the foundation of an effectual naval service, Mr Bright says:—"The man who penned that appeal to Mr Cobden and me knows perfectly well, unless he is as ignorant as the most uninformed of his readers, that any appeal to the House of Commons on behalf of economy for economy's sake, is very much like that unprofitable occupation known in Yorkshire as "*whistling to the winds.*" This is, we believe, tolerably true, and Mr Bright ought to know, also, that this capricious extravagance in the House of Commons—for it is not uniform, and is broken by fitful intervals of excessive penuriousness—has grown upon it exactly in proportion as it has become a truer image of the public mind. The fits of parsimony and lavish generosity which succeed each other so frequently in the public mind, are exactly mirrored in the demeanour of the House of Commons, and to quarrel with this feature of our representative assembly is as foolish as it would be for a father to fret over the hereditary features or foibles of his own offspring—in short, it is to quarrel with the very mark and indisputable evidence of its popular origin. While the English people are prosperous they do not feel their public expenditure, and become profuse, and even prodigal in the attainment of any end they may have in view. When a time of great hardship sets in, and the extra penny in a pound of sugar or the tax-gatherer's demands begin to pinch, then they are ready to abandon any end, however prized by them, which costs them dear. The House of Commons simply represents this state of feeling. There is no feeling of responsible stewardship about the House of Commons, because its members well know that the public mind will bear them out both in their foolish extravagance and foolish parsimony. The votes of the House simply tell, like a vane, in which way popular opinion is setting. And so long as this is the case, it is childish in Mr Bright to attribute to the inadequate constitution of the House of Commons as a representative assembly that which really proves its merit and perfection as a representative institution,—its rapid variations with the varying moods of the public mind. Let him reproach the people of England at large, and then he will lay the saddle on the right horse; for he may trace in the temper of popular assemblies, and in the public press, which are confessedly

the image of the public mind, the very same prodigality and parsimony by turns,—the former of which he unfairly attributes almost exclusively to the aristocratic ranks, who, as he estimates after the dashing fashion of his arithmetic, receive from the public purse "probably ten times as much "as they pay to it."

Now, to illustrate the truth of our assertion with respect to the particular branch of expenditure on which we have all just now set our hearts,—the Naval Service. Whence has it arisen that we were so foolish, after creating at enormous cost an efficient navy at the time of the Crimean war, to disperse to the winds all the materials we had so painfully collected, when a very trifling additional expenditure would have retained them in permanent efficiency, and enabled us at any moment to take the sea with not only enough ships, but efficient crews? Whence came it that we have been driven into the ruinous practice of creating, completely disbanding, and again creating at double or treble the cost (physical and moral) to the country of effectually maintaining the elements of an efficient service? Simply and solely, because the public mind would have it so. No sooner was the war at an end, than all the cry was for a saving of expenditure. The war income tax had been granted by Act of Parliament for another year; but meeting after meeting assembled to urge its immediate reduction. It was asked why should not the country reap the blessings of peace, and let the taxes "fructify in the pockets of the people?" Everywhere the voices of the people were against the income tax. Our protests were then heard in vain. On the 24th January, 1857, we wrote:—"We have all heard of kicking down the ladder by which the height had been scaled, of casting aside the instruments by which an end had been attained. "But we may also be reminded by experience that a ladder may be spurned before its end has been accomplished, that the means may be dispensed with before the object is won. The fashion of the day is to rail against the income tax. Everywhere meetings are held to resolve against "it," and so forth. But the public mind would not be counselled, and the argument of those who protested against the reckless waste of advantages which we had spent enormous sums to gain, was disregarded.

Again, last year we protested, and protested in vain, against the reduction of the income tax by the Conservative Ministry from 7d to 5d in the pound. At that time, we believe the public temper was on the turn, and had we had a Ministry resolute to do its duty, it might have been possible to reconcile the country, and therefore the House of Commons, to the higher duty. And now the public mind is as eagerly bent on any expenditure that will restore us our navy, as formerly it was bent on the false economy that necessitated its loss. The moment imminent danger disappears, and our minds begin to luxuriate in the sense of restored safety, the desire to save present pressure on the purse is apt to break all bounds. The Government are then reproached for not making more extensive reductions. "Why all these ships and sailors? We have made peace,—why pay for war?" The danger returns, and every one cries shame on the Government for the inefficiency of its preparations. "Where are all those ships we paid for only a year or two ago? What have you been doing to leave us thus at the mercy of any casual foe?" And thus, perfectly unconscious of its caprice and injustice, the public mind wavers to and fro. Let Mr Bright reproach the people of England as sternly, as honestly, as he will. But let him not suppose that, by making the House of Commons more completely a transcript of the public humour, he will cure it of its fitful extravagance any more than of its fitful parsimony.

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

At length we have placed before the public a complete history of the National Debt, from its first creation down to the close of the last financial year. About three years ago, Lord Goderich moved for a return (as far as practicable) of the amount of the National Debt, funded and unfunded, and the charge thereon stated year by year. The Treasury department of the day embraced the opportunity thus suggested of attempting to recover from the imperfect records

of the department, and from other sources, a correct account, "year by year," of all the money engagements of the State in the shape of loans of various kinds, and of the annual charge thereon; maintaining throughout a distinction between the funded and unfunded debt. The task was one much more serious than might be supposed, and it is no wonder that it has taken upwards of two years to complete it. Its successful accomplishment is mainly due to the persevering energy of Mr Anderson, the able head of the financial branch of the Treasury department; and to the assistance given by Mr Dwight, who may be said to have been the last relic of the stirring times when the National Debt was so much increased during the continental war under Mr Pitt and other statesmen, and who possessed in a special manner a knowledge of the detail of transactions in those times, without which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have unravelled the complicated transactions of that period. Indeed it is more than probable that if this task had not been performed now, it would have become impossible hereafter. Appended to the return, is a very interesting "Account of the Various Forms of the Public Debt, its Origin and Progress," by Mr Chisholm, dated from the Exchequer.

The first form in which the State seems to have borrowed money was by way of anticipating the duties of future quarters, or of the following year. In 1691, a sum of 3,180,000*l* was borrowed in this form, and in that year the only public debt consisted of this temporary loan, upon which the interest was 232,000*l*, or at the rate of about 7½ per cent. These loans seem to have ceased in 1753, or at least there is no separate account of them after that period. But the practice in another shape prevails to this day. In every quarter when there is a deficiency in the means to meet the charges upon the Consolidated Fund and the dividends of the Public Debt, there are issued to the Bank of England Deficiency Exchequer Bills for the amount, which are paid off from the accruing revenue of the coming quarter, and which constitute therefore a loan in anticipation of duties. Again, there is extant now a law which enables the Treasury to raise money for any of the services of the year, upon an issue of what are called "Consolidated Fund Bills," but which must be paid off from the revenue of the next following quarter. These, again, form a loan in anticipation of duties.

The next form of debt which we find was in the shape of Navy Bills, which were issued in 1693 to the amount of 1,430,439*l*. This form of debt existed until 1795, when they, together with the Ordnance Debentures, appear to have been consolidated with the funded debt. In the following year, 1694, the first loan was made by the Bank of England to the Government, amounting to 1,200,000*l* at 8 per cent. This loan continued stationary until 1709, when it was increased to 3,375,028*l*, and the interest reduced to 6 per cent. It remained at this amount until 1718, when it was increased to 5,375,000*l*, partly at 6 per cent., and partly at 5 per cent. The debt to the Bank of England reached its maximum of 14,686,800*l* in 1816, at the rate of 3 per cent., at which it stood till the renewal of the charter in 1834, when it was reduced to 11,015,100*l*, at which it now stands.

The next form in point of date in which the nation borrowed, was by the issue of the ordinary Exchequer Bills in 1696, to the amount of 50,000*l*. This form of unfunded debt has been more largely used than any other, and their issue seems to have reached the maximum in 1814, when the amount was 56,987,700*l*. At the close of the last financial year they were reduced to 18,277,400*l*, a quantity amounting to 7,000,000*l* having been funded a few months before.

In point of date, the next form of public debt was a loan of 2,000,000*l* from the East India Company at 8 per cent. In 1707, this loan was increased to 3,200,000*l*, and the interest reduced to 5 per cent. In 1744, a further loan of 1,000,000*l* seems to have been made at 3 per cent., and in 1757 the whole (4,200,000*l*) was reduced to that rate. This loan continued at that amount till 1793, when it was paid off. These loans from the Bank of England and from the East India Company must be regarded in the light of payments from their stocks as the price of the monopolies which they enjoyed.

It was not until 1706 that portion of the debt called the National Annuities was contracted. In that year annuities at

the rate of 6 per cent. were contracted for to the amount of 664,263*l*. This sum was increased in 1711 to 5,195,033*l*, and in 1712 to 9,816,563*l*. In the following year a small amount was issued at 4 per cent. In 1716, the 6 per cent. annuities ceased, and for many years the National Debt was in the form of 4 and 5 per cent. annuities. The first time the 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities appear is in 1722,—when the whole capital of the funded debt, including the debts to the Bank of England, the East India Company, and the South Sea Company, amounted only to 49,874,746*l*. At the same time the amount of the unfunded debt was 4,281,476*l*. This was the growth of 31 years.

The system of borrowing having been once fairly entered upon, it went on steadily from year to year, notwithstanding the remonstrances of enlightened men, until in 1761, at the beginning of the reign of George III., the funded debt had reached 109,908,947*l*, when the unfunded debt was 4,386,040*l*, making a total of 114,294,987*l*. In the next twenty years the amount was increased by another hundred millions, and in 1782 it stood at 214,792,586*l*. In ten years more it increased to 239,663,421*l*, at which it stood in 1792, before the commencement of the long struggles which terminated in 1815. During those twenty-three years the debt increased by no less a sum than 621,375,628*l*, the total amount funded and unfunded being in that year 861,039,049*l*, the maximum point to which it ever reached. The only period in English history during which the public debt did not increase, but on the contrary underwent a diminution, since 1691, when the art of State borrowing was first inaugurated, has been the time that has elapsed from 1815 to the present time. Under the influence of the sinking fund established in 1821, the debt diminished, until, in 1834, it reached the minimum at which it had stood since the close of the French war. It was then 773,234,401*l*, being a reduction from 1815 of 87,804,648*l*, or at the rate of upwards of four millions a year. In 1835, an increase took place, in order to raise the Slave indemnity fund. In 1841, it again rose to 792,209,685*l*. A gradual reduction then took place until 1853, when it stood at 769,082,549*l*. Then came the Russian war, in consequence of which the amount rose in 1856 to 808,108,722*l*. Since then it has been reduced to the sum of 805,078,554*l*, at which the funded and unfunded debt together stood on the 31st day of March, 1858.

It has been thus, that in one hundred and sixty-eight years, the Public Debt of England has grown from a sum of 3,180,000*l* and an annual charge of 232,000*l*, to a sum of 805,078,554*l*, involving an annual charge of 28,204,299*l*, to be borne by the capital and industry of the country.

LORD CANNING ON MISSIONARY PREACHING IN GAOLS.

THE admirable despatch in which Lord Canning prohibits the missionary preaching in gaols,—sanctioned, as it had been by the high authority of Sir John Lawrence,—comes to us at an opportune moment. No man has shown a deeper and more massive sagacity,—genius we may well call it,—for governing the alien populations of Hindostan than Sir John Lawrence, and yet we believe that the only known error of his brilliant administration is one which may be more disastrous to our future Empire in India,—more likely to produce, in another generation, a repetition of the gigantic calamity which it was his great destiny to cope with and overcome,—than any other political error he could have made. When he gave his sanction to the admission of missionaries to gaols, on the ground that neither in gaols nor when at liberty can they be compelled to listen to the preaching of a missionary, we think he forgets altogether the admirable remarks made in a recent despatch of his own to the Supreme Government on the marvellous proneness of the natives to suspicion, their superstitious estimate of the power of Government, and the absurdly exaggerated significance they are apt to attach to what they regard as the slightest nod or hint of the Government as to the drift of its purposes or wishes. Whether it be in Government Schools or in Government Gaols, any religious teaching permitted by the Government will be considered to have been adopted by the Government as an instrument of its own; whatever it adopts, it will be given credit for intending to enforce,—and a religious panic as great as the "greased-cartridges" panic, but far

less groundless, might well be the issue of any measure which even seems to identify the action of the Government with the action of the missionaries.

We can conceive no question of more profound and even formidable importance to the British Empire in India than that which affects the mode and manner of the dissemination of Christianity there. If Christianity is to have any chance,—if even the humane principles of the British civilisation are to have any chance,—the one condition which will give us a chance, is the full confidence of the natives in the integrity of our professions of religious impartiality. It is not only necessary that we should be impartial; it is also necessary that we should be universally believed so; and no one who has not studied the Hindoo people has any right to confound these two very distinct conditions of our success. It is all very well for an Exeter Hall audience, or for an English clergyman who is accustomed to be set at naught by the sturdy Methodists and Ranters of his own parish, or by the sullen prisoners whom he visits in the county gaol, to say that the adoption of a "voluntary Bible class out of school hours" in a Government School, or the free admission of missionary preachers to the gaol, cannot in any way be misinterpreted into an intention to spread Christianity by the authority of Government. Of course it would not be so interpreted in England; the Methodist parents would stoutly withdraw their children before the Bible class commenced,—the Roman Catholic poacher would turn a deaf ear to the exhortations of the Protestant chaplain, and there would be the end of the matter. It is not so, however, in India. Like all feeble races, the populations of India imbibe groundless fears with terrible rapidity, brood over and conceal them with marvellous power of dissimulation when once they have imbibed them, until the astonished and unsuspecting British see the issue in such a fermentation as recently overthrew our power, and all but annihilated our rule. Sir John Lawrence tells us, for instance, that the suspicion of the Sepoys as to some intention on our part to destroy their caste had been hatching "for five years" before it broke out in the recent insurrection. Moreover, when they suspect, they do not complain,—they carefully hide every symptom of suspicion. Even at the time of the mutiny, says Sir John Lawrence, the belief that an attempt had really been meditated by the British to destroy their caste would have been extremely difficult to elicit from the natives, "owing to their extraordinary reticence on matters which they fear to reveal. It is only by attentive observation, by study of their character and of their conduct, and by the collating of their casual remarks, that their real opinions and feeling on such subjects can be discovered." But if this be so, how much ought it not to increase our vigilance, lest by dropping into their breasts some germ of distrust, we sow a seed which will grow and flourish in the absolute secrecy of the native mind, till at length it bear such a deadly harvest as that our countrymen in India reaped two years ago. "Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of our rule," said Sir John Lawrence, in the admirable despatch we have already twice quoted, "the people of India can never forget that we are an alien race in respect of colour, religion, habits, sympathies; while we, on the other hand, practically forgetting this, and wrapping ourselves up in our pride, self-reliance, and feeling of superiority, neglect the most ordinary precautions for our own security, and throw off even the slightest restraints on our freedom of action, though our very safety may depend on such precautions." Strange that a proposal which would, in fact, to the minds of the people of India, identify the power of the Indian Government with the religion of the British people, should have proceeded from the great statesman who had so profoundly studied and so well described the symptoms of the recent panic, and the constitutional predispositions of the native races.

And now let us ask, not only whether the proposed admission of missionary preachers to the Indian gaols, which Lord Canning has so wisely disallowed, might have been misinterpreted into religious partiality and even an intention of forcible conversion, but whether it would not fairly be open, even in England, to the charge of religious partiality. Lord Canning very truly observes, that "if a man is free he hears the preacher only when it pleases him, and if, being in gaol, he should desire to do so, it would be quite right

"to admit a preacher to him individually," but that "this is a very different thing from giving to missionaries access to gaols and allowing them to preach to whomsoever they choose." Indeed, it is so different, that we have only to test the case by an English example to show that the practice advocated would be justly objected to by all religious parties in England. What would be said if English chaplains obliged the Romanist prisoners under their care to profit by their involuntary proximity to divines of another faith in listening to systematic assaults on the authority of their Church? Would it not at once be said by their co-religionists that they had been unfairly treated in being condemned for their crime to a double penalty,—the physical penalty of imprisonment, and the severe spiritual penalty of being subjected to dangers that might involve the everlasting pains of apostasy? Assuredly the cry of partiality would be raised from one end of England to the other, if prisoners of one faith were compelled, either against their own wish, or even without their own request, to listen to the proselytising efforts of the missionaries of some other faith. The case is far worse than that of the "voluntary Bible classes out of school hours," which Sir Charles Wood seemed the other day only too much inclined to concede, in the Government Schools of India. To such classes in England there could never be any reasonable objection. It is only because (as Mr Pratt has so forcibly pointed out in the pamphlet reviewed in another column) the natives of India reason, concerning the acts of the Indian Government with a wholly different logic, or at least on wholly different premises, from those which ordinary Englishmen apply to the rules of the English Government, that we deem such a concession as Sir Charles Wood half assented to, so extremely pernicious and dangerous. We are well assured, indeed, that the practical result would be either to empty the Government School altogether,—as has actually happened in at least one case under the effect of an exactly similar regulation in the North-Western Provinces,—or, if the natives were too cowardly to keep their children away, to inspire a still deeper, because a more carefully concealed, distrust and disaffection towards the British Government. But all the objections which apply to this measure apply with tenfold force to the admission of missionary preachers into the gaols. There their audience have no choice but to listen. They cannot refuse to hear without stopping their ears. They are not only under inducements to hear by the desire to please the English authorities as in the former case,—but they are at a disadvantage. If it were proposed actually to go through some ceremony which might rob them of their caste in a gaol, they could not effectually resist. If mere inducements in the light of open day are viewed with such distrust, how painfully would any sinister influence, set in motion within the walls of a prison, be regarded, and harped upon, and caricatured into untold horrors. We heartily rejoice that the Supreme Government has so firmly discountenanced such a dangerous precedent,—and most earnestly hope that Sir Charles Wood will reconsider his unwise concession to the Exeter Hall demands. That the impurity of the Hindoo religion is the source of all India's miseries, we firmly believe. But we shall not plant any better faith till we have inspired the inhabitants with a firm and hearty trust in that sincere impartiality and rectitude of intention on our part, which Hindoo superstitions have never promoted in Hindoos, and which, therefore, they naturally regard as the best and noblest test of a truer faith.

Agriculture.

IMPEDIMENTS TO GOOD HUSBANDRY.

WHILE agriculture in England has without doubt made considerable advances during the last twenty years, persons who see the vast amount of unimproved husbandry which exists are perfectly astonished. We are accustomed to this. We know when we get into certain districts that we are in the midst of Lord A's encumbered estates, or in the heart of Sir John B's entailed lands, or in the centre of Squire C's game preserves, and so forth; and, having a general knowledge of the conditions under which the tenants of these distinguished personages occupy their farms, we feel no surprise at the backwardness of the husbandry and the absence of enterprise amongst the tenants indicated by all around. On the contrary, the wonder is that the tenants farm as well as they do, or that they farm such farms at all. Their task is, indeed, the pursuit of

husbandry under difficulties. But these things strike a stranger with amazement. Supposing that English landlords desire good rents and that English farmers farm with a view to profit, he naturally asks why are all the impediments to good husbandry he sees around him allowed to exist? The answer is to be found in the complex state in which law and prejudice have involved the ownership of land—a state we have often attempted to examine in these columns.

An Agricultural Report for England and Scotland which we find in the *North British Agriculturist* illustrates this. The writer, who states that his inspection of the crops in England, just before the recent harvest, had extended to twenty-two counties, after stating in some detail the actual condition of the crops in various districts, makes these comments on the general aspect of English husbandry:—"In all my tour in England I only saw three reaping machines," although he saw "a very few fields which had evidently been reaped by machinery. The smallness of the fields generally will be a great barrier to their extensive use; the narrow ridges and deep furrows are also drawbacks; and while the country remains undrained to such an extent as it is, neither reaping by machinery nor improved farming can go ahead. In fact, agriculture is yet much neglected in England. True, there are some bright spots on her surface; but it is really astonishing the backwardness in draining and cleaning the soil of weeds. The crops are full of docks, and the grass and pasture lands are covered with thistles, which seem never to be cut in time to prevent their seeding. How different on coming into Berwickshire and East Lothian, where, among all the luxuriant crops and extensive pasture fields, scarce a thistle or a dock is to be seen. And yet how different the rents. Another barrier to improvement in England is the large quantity of timber and hedge-rows; besides the waste of land, this is prodigiously against the crops growing, and getting into condition for the stacking. Three-fifths might be grubbed out advantageously for the country, which would add greatly to the arable area of the kingdom, and be a wonderful increase to the growth of food, besides increasing the rent rolls of the proprietary; neither would it detract from the beauty of the landscape, but rather would add to it. At present the wood is so abundant, that the view is far too limited and gorgeous."

Now, no one can deny that the above description is strictly applicable to very wide areas in the agricultural districts of England. Indeed, all the old-enclosed lands may be said to be, with partial and limited exceptions, in that condition. The picture is not a pleasing one, but it is well that we should occasionally see ourselves as others see us. No doubt an observer from North of Tweed scarcely makes sufficient allowance for the superiority of our climate over that he has been accustomed to, and naturally enough assumes that our fields, small and shaded, and too often full of weeds as they are, produce less than they really do. But that only accounts for the fact of English farmers carrying on their business at all under their actual disadvantages; it furnishes no excuse for the foolish manner in which we throw away the advantages of soil and climate we possess in England.

And all this mismanagement of landed property, and slovenly farming in England, result from the want of long and rational leases. The practice of granting leases has, in Scotland, led to immense agricultural improvements, with better rents for the proprietors, and more satisfactory holdings for the tenants. A well-known agriculturist, who occupies land both in England and in Scotland, declares that a farm of considerable extent, situated within 20 miles of London, and which he rents at 20s per acre, would let, if situated in East Lothian, at 60s per acre. And we could point to hundreds and hundreds of acres of land in England, the rental of which might be doubled, if the owners would clear away three-fourths of the timber and hedge-rows, drain the land, and erect sufficient agricultural buildings, and then let the land on 21 years' leases to men of capital. In not a few cases, the value of the timber felled would go a good way towards the expenses of clearing the surplus hedge-rows and of draining the land; and the additional rent which might then be obtained for the improved farm would be a very ample percentage upon the amount of any additional outlay. A new class of tenants would be obtained for some farms, while a new spirit would be infused into many of the old tenants of other farms, so that a most beneficial change would be effected. It is, however, not one of the least evils incident to the existing system, that tenants fall easily to the low level at which the conditions of their tenures keep them, and often cannot readily be raised by a better system. We hear from many landowners and their agents that tenants refuse leases, and prefer to go on as yearly tenants. But this is rather a proof that the system of yearly holdings has produced unenterprising tenants, than a testimony in favour of precarious tenures. We must also remember that the restrictions and burdens, the cropping covenants and the game reservations, which are imposed on tenants, go far to justify any farmer in refusing to be bound by such fetters for a long period. The stipulations of a lease must be reasonable, or a farmer may be better without it, as, relying on the security of his lease, he may make outlays, and then find some absurd stipulation suddenly enforced against him. A conversation is reported to have occurred at the Cheadle (Staffordshire) Agricultural Society,

which bears strongly on this point. Now, Cheadle is in a district in which there is a large manufacturing population, and the farmers have opportunities of selling their straw, hay, &c., with great advantage, having at the same time corresponding opportunities of obtaining manure. Yet, in such a district, we find all the absurd and useless restrictions so common in English farm agreements prevailing in full force. In the course of a discussion on wheat-growing, Mr B. Bond, who appears to be the land agent of some considerable proprietors of the neighbourhood, said "he was strongly opposed to the sale of straw. If a man kept upon his farm a fair amount of stock he would have no straw to sell, though if he lived within a mile and a half of the Potteries, he might be able to sell his straw to advantage." Thereupon, up spoke the Vice-Chairman (Mr Adamthwaite), and said:—"He was a tenant-farmer, and he was proud of it; but let them give him his liberty, without any nonsensical restrictions, to cultivate his farm in a manner most conducive to his own interests, and then it would be cultivated to the best advantage for the landlord. As a tenant-farmer, he was not fond of seeing a 10l penalty for this thing, and a 20l penalty for the other. He would ask, how was a man who grew a large quantity of straw to consume it on his own farm? His cattle could not consume it; and perhaps he might not have the means of converting it into manure. Then what was he to do with it? Why was it to remain in the stackyard until it rotted down, when there was a market for it at his very doors where he might turn it into money? He would appeal to them whether it would not be very much better to convert it into money with which to enrich the land for succeeding crops.....It was very hard upon the poor farmer, that when he had spent a large sum of money upon bone or guano, the landlord should step in and say, 'Not one straw shall you remove, though you have a market at your own door.' Remove these 'bonds' from us, and then we may defy competition." These remarks are just and practical. To insist that the farmer shall not sell his straw, though it is the most profitable mode open to him for its disposal, is simply ridiculous, and is practically injurious to the landlord. Though the farmer may be prohibited from selling his straw, that will not compel him to keep live stock to a greater extent than his own view of his own interest dictates; and it is clear that what pays the tenant best will ever best answer the purpose of the landlord. This view was corroborated by the chairman, Mr Buller—a landowner—who said:—"He was not quite sure the restriction (on selling straw) might not be sound as a general rule, but in that particular locality it appeared to be highly injudicious to maintain the restriction with regard to the sale of straw. In the Potteries, 3l per ton might be got for oat straw; and by what process—chemical, natural, or physical—could they get the same money for it in any other way? Three pounds worth of artificial manure would be worth three or four tons of oat-straw manure. Then how could they consume wheat straw? There was much force in Mr Adamthwaite's remarks, for to throw straw into the yards was a most miserable and wasteful way of disposing of most valuable produce."

Here we see a landowner confirming the view of the tenant-farmer, but treating the case as an exceptional one. And in the following remarks, Mr Buller disclosed how far his practice in the management of his own estate lagged behind the sound maxims he announced. He said:—"Every man ought to be allowed to carry on his calling with the least possible restriction, and if a landlord got a bad tenant, or a tenant a bad landlord, the sooner they separated the better. He read over the agreements with his tenants, and he signed them, but he knew perfectly well that they would not be enforced. It would be utterly impossible to enforce them all, for the tenants would not stand it, but would rather leave their farms." Can a more irrational mode of managing an estate be conceived than to require tenants of farms to sign agreements which, on the landlord's own showing, could never be enforced, but which, nevertheless, are always hanging as menaces over the farmers' heads? Such a system is an absolute bar to good farming and improvement. Surely if landowners were advised by competent agents, they would never perpetuate such a vicious system. But the misfortune is, that most land agents are inferior men, who, besides being beset by hosts of prejudices of their own, pander, or at least yield, to the prejudices of their employers.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

In the *Farmers' Magazine* for September, we find some very pertinent remarks on the now admitted scarcity of labour in husbandry whenever any extra demand for labour arises. Thus, hay-making, harvest, or hop-picking, brings no slight embarrassment to the farmers having such work to be done. This year the corn ripened with unusual rapidity, and all farmers who were not extremely prompt in engaging reapers, were greatly behind in their harvest work from the difficulty of getting hands. The writer we refer to says:—"We have heard of instances a few miles from the metropolis, where as much as 25s and 30s, and in one case 40s, per acre has been paid where the corn was much laid. In Lincolnshire the scarcity of labour was so severely felt, that proposals were made that some of the builders on strike should go down and assist in the harvest with an offer of 7s 6d per day." And

he adds, that every year harvest work is becoming more heavy in consequence of improvements in cultivation, pointing to the necessity for an increased employment of machinery. And this state of things must not be regarded as transitory. "The farmers must not suppose the difficulty they now suffer under is temporary, or that things will ever revert to their former channel in regard to the supply of labour. We do not hesitate to affirm that to be an impossibility, arising out of the new conditions in which agriculture is now placed. She has been the last to feel it, because she has been in the rear of every other industry in the race of improvement. In commerce and manufactures they have long ago been driven to the use of machinery by the sheer want of sufficient hands to conduct their operations; and now the agriculturists' turn has come, and there can be no hesitation about what is to be done if they intend to have their land cultivated in a proper manner, and their crops housed in proper time."

The following is an instance of improvement made in the agricultural labourers by the use of machinery on a farm:—"A farmer who had used machinery in every kind of work in which it could be introduced, was requested by a gentleman to send him a man who knew something of a steam engine. He sent one of his common labourers, who had taken his turn with others in the management of his employer's steam machinery." The result was the man was permanently retained by his new master at 20s per week, having been found very useful and intelligent. An illustration of the way in which the agricultural labour market in its actual state is soon swept bare of hands by a little extra demand may be mentioned. In Hertfordshire, last winter, a little draining work was rather suddenly resolved on, and directions were given for its immediate commencement, but when drainers were inquired for, it was found that a neighbouring farmer was draining 40 acres of land, and had engaged all the competent men in the locality. After two or three weeks men were obtained from a distance, and the work was done.

BARNET FAIR.

WE always go into a cattle fair with more zest and interest than into the show-yards of any of the great Agricultural Societies. True it is we do not meet at fairs with any specimens of live stock so perfect as a great many of the animals exhibited at the cattle shows. But their condition is more natural. And there is a reality, an eager business-like air about a fair not to be found at a prize stock show. Business is doubtless done at the shows by stock-breeders, but the amateur, the dilettanti character of very much of the proceedings is painfully obvious. The farmers very generally stand aloof and criticise, making indeed very often unfair remarks as to the condition and character of the animals. In short, a prize stock show is in the main an agricultural holiday. Not so the fair. Every body is in earnest and eager to do business. Cattle are brought to be sold. Farmers come to buy. If you go into any part of the fair as a spectator—if you stop to look at a horse or a herd of cattle, you are solicited to make an offer for the one and a selection from the other. No dealer supposes for a moment that you go there only to look on. And whoever went to Barnet Great Fair on Monday last and noticed the large numbers of cattle driven off before 12 o'clock, could not doubt that real downright business was the purpose of the greater part of the busy crowds there assembled.

The fair was a good one, all sorts of stock usually brought there were numerous, and most of them were in good condition. In particular we never saw a finer show of milking cows. We have seen a few cows at a Barnet fair better than any we saw on Monday last, but the number of really fine and good cows exceeded anything of the sort we recollect at any previous Barnet fair. Store cattle were also numerous and good, and the abundance of after-grass in all the home counties gave a great impetus to business. It is said that there were 35,000 head of cattle of all kinds in the fair, and many of the best Polled Scots, Highlanders, Devons, and Herefords commanded very high prices. In the Scotch fair there were some beautiful and well-bred Ayrshire cows, to calve shortly, which were soon bought up. The Welsh cattle did not move off so fast as the other breeds, except the down-calving heifers, which were picked over and the best carried off very early in the morning. Many of our best farmers understand the very useful character of the North Wales cows, which, after being used in the dairy for a year or two, make very respectable beef at comparatively small cost. South Wales cattle—a large black sort—were less plentiful than usual, and there were very few heifers of this sort. We hear great efforts are making in the Principality to improve this breed, and the steers brought to Barnet bear witness that those efforts are attended with considerable success.

The horse fair was very full, sales were brisk, and the wild Welshmen, who are the principal dealers, appeared wilder than ever. Some 3,000 horses were said to be on the ground. Most of the horses were young, and formed for the most part the raw material of good saddle and harness horses, but he must have been somewhat fastidious who could not have suited himself at Barnet with a young horse likely to meet his requirements.

Literature.

THE ITALIAN WAR, 1848-9, AND THE LAST ITALIAN POET. Three Essays. By the Late HENRY LUSHINGTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta. With a Biographical Preface. By George Stovin Venables. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE three essays included in the little volume before us have already appeared—the two former in the "Edinburgh Review," and the last in the "British Quarterly." They are now republished with the author's name, and as some sort of a justification of the intellectual tribute paid to his memory in the introductory biographical sketch by one of his most intimate friends. The essays will be peculiarly welcome at the present time, containing, as they do, a carefully-prepared and succinct narrative of the unsuccessful struggle of Italy for independence ten years ago,—and some account of her latest contribution to that department of literature in which her greatest intellectual triumphs were won in the days of her former national life. The story of the war is told with great clearness and remarkable vividness, without the slightest attempt to excite a factitious interest by tricks of language or composition. The author's sympathies are undisguisedly with the Italian cause; but he evidently aims at giving a true account of what really happened, instead of presenting merely a picturesque description, highly coloured by partisan feelings. We could scarcely expect an Austrian soldier to feel much satisfaction in the portraiture of events thus given, but we think it probable that even he would endorse the verdict of fairness of purpose which the general readers will be disposed to pass on the author's labours. The critical observations scattered through the essays exhibit also much calmness and sagacity of judgment, and this is particularly evident in the fairness with which the balance is held between the Piedmontese and Republican parties—the partisans of Charles Albert and of Mazzini. *Sum cuique tribuito* has been the writer's motto throughout, and he rises in this much above the common herd of partisan historians of that period, who can see nothing good or nothing wrong if associated with a particular name. It would be an evil omen for Italy if the minds of all her eminent men were cast in one uniform intellectual and political mould, and if the aspirations for a renewed national greatness found only one channel of expression, even though it should be that of a consolidated constitutional monarchy. Republicanism is in most countries an *experiment*—monarchy, an *established fact*. But it must be remembered, that in Italy the reverse is the case, so far as the greatness of the Italian nation is concerned. The greatest traditions of Italy are Republican, and we may surely make some allowance for those who suffer the memory of the past to exercise too potent an influence over the political policy of the present time. However wrong these men may be on this point, it does not follow that their views and feelings are to be on this account ignored on all others; and it is refreshing to find that our author, while disapproving of the separatist and distrustful policy of the Republican partisan, can do full justice to the statesmanlike qualities of the Roman Triumvir. The biography of Giusti is full of interest—much of it of a kind similar to that inspired by the preceding essays. The life of the Tuscan poet and patriot is full of instructive lessons for the present crisis in the affairs of that country. It will be sufficient to quote one, and the most appropriate "lesson for the day." On the last day on which his biographer saw him, speaking of the downfall of Italian hopes:—

Yet he thought something had been gained, for Tuscany at least. "They can hardly," said he, "ever take away from us our constitutional forms again."

It seems he gave the Grand Duke credit for some degree of good feeling and justice; the Austrians, for that degree of foresight which would make one or both parties shrink from setting up among an easily ruled and affectionate people a mere despotic throne supported by foreign bayonets.

Possibly he thought, unreasonable as it must appear to those to whom the millions are ciphers and the units all, that though there had been offences on both sides, yet between the prince who absconded unnecessarily from his states and his duties, and the people who, after a short period of confusion, unanimously and earnestly invited him back, bygone might with some degree of equity be held bygones, and some restoration of confidence be possible. He was wrong; he overrated, and as we trust it will prove, the prudence of the Austrian cabinet; he overrated, also, as poets are apt to overrate, the generosity of a prince.

He saw the Tuscan restoration, as an English poetess saw it, from the Casa Guidi windows, and as she has described it for us in the best pages of her volume under that title. He saw the return of the paternal ruler, who had given his subjects the voluntary assurance, "Before all things, I am an Italian prince," preceded, followed, and symbolised, by the steady tramp of Austrian troops and the slow roll of Austrian cannon, through the streets of the fairest city of Italy.

Giusti has left us no record of the feelings with which he viewed the ignominy of that restoration, an ignominy gratuitously incurred for himself, and inflicted on his people, by a prince of whom better things had been hoped. But he could have expressed no other feelings than those expressed by the English poetess; the shame, the sadness, the bitter blame of all alike, who by thoughtless folly, by deliberate wickedness, or by the mere braggy hollowness and cowardice of weak hearts and heads, had falsified hopes so fair and so well founded.

"Bitter things I write
Because my soul is bitter for your sake,
Oh Freedom! Oh my Florence!"

Yes—let the bitter lesson be taken to heart, even as Giusti would have wished his countrymen, the countrymen of Dante, to take it; but never let our anger against those who betrayed or weakly defended the right, pervert us into forgetting on which side the right lay, or incapacitate us from doing justice to those whose conduct was worthy of their cause. It is an old saying, "The blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church," and like every similar struggle for right, the Italian struggle had its martyrs too. One died at Operto, others on the battle-fields of Lombardy or Piedmont, others at Brescia, others at Rome.

Passing from the writer to the man—from the essays to the biographical notice of their author—we are truly happy not to have to alter the terms of praise in which we have spoken of the contents of this volume. We do not know that we have ever read a biography written under similar circumstances, which displayed so much good taste and discretion. It is, of course, a panegyric; but there is nothing fulsome or indiscriminating in the praise bestowed by Mr Venables on the moral character of his friend; nor is there anything in the intellectual rank which he claims for him as his due, which (judging from the specimens of his powers here given) we cannot well conceive to have been justified by that closer insight afforded by personal and daily intercourse. Henry Lushington's name is undoubtedly to be added to the list of men of promise to whom fate has denied the complement of their fame in this world; and whose lasting reputation is consequently, to a great degree, at the mercy of their personal friends. It is painful to think how often the bad taste and egotism of the latter have interposed a more effectual barrier than death itself to the extension of the reputation of those of whom they have constituted themselves the biographers. Mr Venables is an honourable exception to this truly dangerous class. He writes simply and from his own heart; and he will not appeal in vain to those, in all classes of English society, who appreciate a manly tribute of friendship, given in the right spirit, and worthily bestowed.

Henry Lushington cannot be said to have died in youth, for he survived to his forty-fourth year. But, in one sense, the expression would be true; for a physical blight fell upon him at an early age, and he lived to a great degree during the remainder of his life on the intellectual acquisitions of his youth. Under these circumstances it is rather matter of surprise that he did so much, than that he did not succeed in achieving an established reputation in the eyes of the world. The facts of his life are few and simple. He was the son of Mr Edmund Henry Lushington, one of the *Paisne Judges* at Ceylon, and afterwards a Commissioner of Colonial Audit, and Master of the Crown Office. His mother was a sister of the first Sir George Philips, Baronet. Henry Lushington was educated, with his elder brother, at the Charter House School, by Dr Russell. Here it was that his intimacy with his biographer commenced; and an early point of difference between them was the merits of the head-master. The unsympathising character of Dr Russell far outweighed his intellectual ability in the estimate of Henry Lushington; nor can we wonder at this, after reading the account given by Mr Venables of his friend's disposition at this period. "His character, even as a boy, was distinguished by sweetness of disposition, and by an unconscious delicacy of rectitude. The most indulgent of censors and companions, he seemed exempt, on his own account, from all temptation to wrong. There was nothing remarkable in his conformity to the high code of honour and veracity which boys in public schools establish as the rule of their intercourse with one another; but Henry Lushington abstained from profiting by the laxer rule of morality, which, in those days at least, regulated diplomatic transactions with the masters. The characteristics of his boyhood remained unchanged through life. The words '*Fides, nudique veritas*,' now inscribed on his tomb, had been associated in my mind with his name for many years before I observed that they formed his family motto. From his infancy to his death, I believe he never uttered a wilful inaccuracy, and so strong was his instinctive love of verbal truth, that his language, even when it was most free and playful, scarcely ever took the form of exaggeration or of irony. Although no person was quicker in comprehension or keener in his enjoyment of the most eccentric and contorted forms of humour, he maintained, in seriousness and in jest, a single-minded directness which was not less distinctly expressed in the tones of his voice, and in the play of his expressive countenance, than in the substance of his conversation. The purity and simplicity of his nature repelled every form of vice without any apparent effort. His moral criticisms of others, especially where his friends were concerned, might, perhaps, in cases of mere dissipation and imprudence, be regarded as unduly lax or lenient; but those who lived with him habitually judged him by a different standard from that which he or they would have applied to themselves. A certain intolerance of ascetic rigour which he sometimes manifested in his maturer years, might, perhaps, be traced to his own exceptional experience of easy and innate goodness." We have quoted this passage in full because it strikes the keynote to the whole character of Henry Lushington. His was one of those rarely constituted natures which walk with a gentle heart and a light conscience, "unspotted by the world" of sin around them, and yet as lenient in their judgments of those who have succumbed to its temptations, as if they themselves could sym-

pathise through hard-won experience. He was one of those described by the poet in his "Ode to Duty":—

Glad hearts without reproach or blot,
Who do thy work, and know it not.

And yet, as the passage which we have quoted above amply proves, he had much of that "mercy in judgment" which we might expect from those who speak with a self-conscious "sense of sin." From the Charter House, after a year of private tutorage, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of seventeen. There, with a good acquired knowledge of classics, and a strong natural talent for mathematics, he soon distinguished himself, and at the end of his freshman's year attained the first place in the examination. His wonderful power of memory, however, enabled him to combine, with this success in his studies, a large amount of social intercourse, and he became an established favourite at the University. On the threshold, as it seemed, of a great academic reputation, and with the promise of a still more distinguished career in future life, he was stricken suddenly with an attack of internal inflammation, which produced a permanent effect on his health and strength; and, "although he survived for five-and-twenty years, he never recovered his appetite or his bodily vigour." Still, his previously-acquired stock of information enabled him, after a short intermission, to obtain a fair share of University distinctions. Twice he obtained the Porson prize for Greek Iambics; and graduated as Senior Optime, and with a first class in the Classical Tripos. In 1836, he was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and in the spring of the next year published a spirited pamphlet against "Fellow Commoners and Honorary Degrees." In the same year he ceased to reside at Cambridge; soon afterwards entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1840. He went through the ordinary legal training and joined the Home Circuit; but his heart was not in the law, and this—even putting aside his indifferent health—was a sufficient bar to his progress. He formed, during his residence in the Temple, the circle of friends who now deplore his loss. Among these, one of the most valued and intimate was the poet-laureate, Alfred Tennyson, who dedicated to him the "Princess." His preference, however, was for more general society, and, for joining with effect in this, his remarkable memory gave him great facilities. He was a most successful skimmer of books,—almost invariably, his biographer considers, extracting the cream by merely turning over the pages. He was slow in changing his own opinion, but tolerant of other people's; though inclined to be a little contemptuous towards the "authority of common opinion." In combination with Mr Venables he printed for private circulation a volume of "Joint Compositions" in poetry, on passing political subjects. This lighter piece was followed by a small volume, which was published in 1844, under the title of "A Great Country's Little Wars." This—which was an attack on the Whig policy in Afghanistan and Scinde—was delayed beyond the point of time at which it had a chance of arresting public attention. According to Mr Venables' account, it deserved a very different fate. In Indian affairs, from family connections and associates, Mr Lushington always felt the deepest interest. The next year he set himself to work to frustrate a movement in the University of Cambridge against Sir R. Peel's Maynooth Bill, by a counter-address to their M.P., Mr Chancellor-of-the-Exchequer Goulburn. Five or six hundred signatures were obtained, including all those of the highest eminence, and the memorial was presented in Downing street. "We were much amused," says Mr Venables, "by the answer of the Minister, who, erroneously assuming that the members of the deputation were all political supporters of his own, inferred that they were entirely indifferent to the endowment of Maynooth, and anxious only for the safety of the Ministry. "You will be glad to hear, gentlemen," said Mr Goulburn, "that our friends on the other side are not seriously hostile. They take it up only as a matter of principle." "Mr Lushington," he continues, "though fully appreciating the unconscious humour of the reply, was somewhat disposed to grudge the trouble which he appeared to have taken to so little purpose."

In 1846, he published two pamphlets in favour of the "Broad Gauge," and became a director in an atmospheric railway. These were neither of them successful undertakings. In 1847, an offer, entirely unsolicited, was made to him by Lord Grey of the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta. This he accepted, being desirous of some active employment; and, on this comparatively obscure stage, he displayed, according to his biographer, many of the highest qualities of a parliamentary statesman and orator. The faculty of oratory he claims for him in an especial degree, and considers that his writings fall naturally into the oratorical form. With Mr More O'Ferrall and afterwards Sir Wm. Reid as his Chiefs, he continued for some years to struggle against the difficulties which beset every English Government of a foreign race with a Roman Catholic hierarchy. He liked Mr More O'Ferrall personally, but was indignant at his sacerdotal and absolutist leanings in the case of the Italian and Sicilian exiles. He had been ordered to study the municipal institutions of Italy with a view to the formation of a government on their basis in Malta; and he gives in his letters a curious account of the working of the nominal "Law" in such States as Naples. What he saw and heard increased his sympathy with the cause of Italy and Sicily, and he paid a tribute to their exiles

in a poem included in another volume of Political Poems, subsequently published in 1855, under the title of "La Nation Boutiquière." In the struggle of 1848-9 we have seen he took an intense interest; and, among other services to that cause, he published, at the request of the British Embassy, "A Detailed Exposure" of the Apology of the Neapolitan Government in answer to Mr Gladstone. In 1853, he published a pamphlet in defence of the East India Company and the Civil Service, in which there is a very curious and life-like description of the young Indian Civilian "on furlough"—drawn, it is said, from his younger brother, Mr Thomas Davies Lushington, who has followed him to an early grave. Mr Venables considers this to be the ablest of his publications, and "unanswerable." His spirits received a severe shock in the death of his youngest sister, who had resided with him at Malta, and his own health began to give way; but the excitement of the Crimean war induced him to remain a little longer at his post. At last he quitted Malta, but his strength enabled him to support the homeward journey no further than to Paris, where, after a fortnight of anxiety and delusive hope to his friends, he expired on the 11th of August, 1855.

We have gathered the outline of the story of his life from Mr Venables' pages. Those who wish for further knowledge of the man will find in the volume before us those additional elements for forming an estimate of his character and genius which our limits forbid us to refer to. We should add that a letter from Mr Monckton Milnes, which is subjoined to the memoir, confirms in a striking manner most of Mr Venables' own conclusions as to the specialties of his friend's mind.

A FEW WORDS ON THE QUESTION OF TEACHING THE BIBLE IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN INDIA. By HODGSON PRATT, Bengal Civil Service, and late an Inspector of Schools in Bengal. Chapman and Hall.

THE question of the proper function of the English Government in India with respect to the propagation of Christianity in that country, is becoming so important a feature of Indian politics, that every contribution to a better understanding of the practical bearings of the point in dispute is especially welcome. Mr Pratt states that his "claim to be heard is, that he has resided eleven years in India, that the education of the natives of that country has occupied a large portion of his time and attention, and that his opportunities of friendly and personal intercourse with them have been considerable." Mr Pratt brings to his task considerable qualifications for forming a just decision between the conflicting views of the two parties to this question; for, as his pamphlet bears witness, he is quite alive to the importance and value of the disinterested labours of the various missionary bodies in India, and not by any means disposed to identify himself with that extreme party which would discourage missionary efforts from a timid apprehension of creating ill-will among the Hindoo and Musulman population of the country, and which would confine the agencies of Christianity to the natural influences of intercourse with Europeans. To these unconscious and silent agencies he assigns their due importance,—advocating, however, in addition, a more direct and distinct enunciation of Christian principles through the pulpit and the press. But he takes issue, on the other hand, with the party headed by Lord Shaftesbury, as to this propagandism being made official in its character; and maintains, on the contrary, that it is neither the duty of the Government, nor in the interests of a genuine Christianity, that the official stamp should be directly and ostentatiously given to the inculcation of that religion. As the first Indian official who (during the recent crisis) raised and disciplined a body of native Christians for the protection of his station, Mr Pratt can hardly be accused of insensibility to the claims of the converts to due encouragement and support; and he is entitled to be heard in opposition to the precipitate zeal of some of those whose motives are above all exception. On this hasty zeal, he remarks with great justice:—

It is not enough that there should be zeal, but there must be zeal according to knowledge. Our anxiety to hasten on the great object must not mislead us into any course which shall involve the substitution of nominal for genuine Christianity. Anything that shall tempt the natives of India to an outward profession of belief by low motives, by fear or favour, will pollute our work as surely as the devices adopted by the followers of Xavier. The very essence of Christ's teaching would be altogether lost. Can we not be content to wait God's own time for the accomplishment of His purposes? I am afraid that some among us are not content to wait. They insist upon seeing results, as if great spiritual changes could be produced to order like piece-goods. By their haste and presumption, they tempt our missionaries to work for a superficial and external progress, that there may be something to show for the money spent. Nothing can be more perilous for the cause of genuine religious progress.

On the other hand, he observes:—

Let me say at once, however, that nothing can be further from my intention than to recommend a policy like that of the East India Company in the last century, or like that of Lord Ellenborough and Sir Geo. Clark in the present day; or any theory of "neutrality" which would involve a compromise with evil for the sake of an imaginary security. As I have just said, I take Christianity to be essential to the highest and permanent well-being of India, as of all other nations. In the main, I cordially concur with the general principles contained in the celebrated despatch of Sir John Lawrence. My opposition to the particular applica-

tion of those principles there recommended arises exclusively from the conviction that it would seriously impede the progress of genuine Christianity in India.

In the course of his pamphlet, the author notices, first, the general question of our religious policy in India; and after that, the special question of making the Bible a class-book in the Government Schools. He concedes that up to the year 1813, when the prohibition against missionary operations was removed, the English Government virtually suppressed Christianity in India; but he denies that this has been its policy since that epoch. The work of direct missionary propagandism is, he argues, both beyond the actual material resources and agencies of Government, and supposing these could be supplied, quite unsuitable to them. The influence of the missionaries is steadily increasing "because the people know that they are unconnected with Government," and, if this ceased to be the case, they would be at once rejected as being "the emissaries of a proselytising Government." "I believe," adds Mr Pratt, "this is a view in which many of the missionaries themselves concur."

Against the demand for the employment of the Bible as a class-book in Government Schools, our author urges, in the first place, that its advocates "are, in fact, fighting rather for a principle than for a tangible object. They must know that not one Government School in fifty has or can have any but Mahomedan or Hindoo teachers, and that without Christian teachers it is impossible to give instruction in the Christian Scriptures"; and also, "it so happens that at the very places where there are Government Schools with English teachers, the importance of those places has induced the missionaries to open schools of their own, where instruction in Christianity forms a principal part of the course." These, too, are nearly all free schools, or, where fees are required, the amount is merely nominal. So that "the only pupils in the Government Schools are those whose parents send them there at considerable expense to avoid the Bible Class." When travelling about the country as an Inspector of Schools, the only alms Mr Pratt was "ever asked for was from boys attending Missionary Schools, who wanted him to give them the amount of the monthly fee required to enable them to attend the Government School instead." In the face of this feeling, we are asked to make the use of the Bible as a class-book compulsory in all Government Schools. Would not the simple effect be to drive away the natives at present attending the schools, without attracting those who go at present to the Missionary Schools "for the sake of getting at no cost an education in English, which is a certain passport to livelihood and worldly success," "not one in a thousand of whom becomes a convert," and who are allowed to go because the schools are voluntary. Indeed, the Government Schools give a greater number of converts to Christianity than the Missionary Schools—a fact which the author accounts for by the greater precautions against conversion taken in the latter than in the former case. In the Government Schools the desire to know something of Christianity forms a natural sequel to the general studies of the pupils, and Mr Pratt gives a striking example within his own experience of this voluntary study of the Bible, where any Government prescription of it as a class-book would have had the opposite effect.

These practical facts—worth a thousand speculations—will probably induce those of our readers who prefer such a mode of argument to consult Mr Pratt's pamphlet for themselves. It embodies the experience of a man who has seen and thought for himself, and it is written in a clear and unpretending manner. We should add, however, that the author does not consider that Government grants-in-aid to Missionary Schools already established, in which religious and secular education are both imparted, are open to the objection which he urges against giving to Government Schools a religious character. Perhaps, holding this view, some of the language which he has employed in speaking of the proper functions of Government is a little too narrow. These grants-in-aid (following Sir Charles Wood's opinion in his admirable despatch) he would also extend to such well-conducted Musulman or Hindoo schools, in which secular education is given, as chose to apply for it.

REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. By E. B. RAMSAY, M.A., F.R.S.E., Dean of Edinburgh. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.

IF Mr Ramsay has deserved well of his country by his "endeavour to preserve marks of the past which would of themselves soon become obliterated, and to supply the rising generation with pictures of social life, faded and indistinct to their eyes, but the strong lines of which an older race still remember," he has certainly met with a grateful return in the call for a third and enlarged edition of a lecture which not all the attractiveness of its subject, nor the racy and humorous anecdotes with which it is illustrated, can preserve from a verdict of guilty on the fatal charge of dullness. The stories are indeed, many of them, original enough, and capital stories in their way, but spoil in the telling. The slender thread of narration that binds them together is a mild compound of lecture and sermon, perfectly free from any trace of the eccentricity of those characters whose sayings and doings it chronicles.

Mr Ramsay has the merit of being in earnest in his self-chosen task; he is only too deeply impressed with a sense of its im-

portance. A jest is, with him, a sacred charge to be elaborately explained, commented upon, and brought within the reach of the least lively of imaginations. When he has to tell a good story, he does it after this fashion,—conscientiously doubtless, but not brilliantly:—

I have heard of an amusing scene between a laird celebrated for his saving propensities, and a wandering sort of Edie Ochiltree, a well-known itinerant, who lived by his wits, and what he could pick up in his rounds amongst the houses of lairds and farmers. One thrifty laird, having seen him sit down near his own gate to examine the contents of his poke or wallet, conjectured that he had come from the house, and so drew near to see what he had carried off. As he was keenly investigating the mendicant's spoils, his quick eye detected some bones on which there remained more meat than should have been allowed to leave his kitchen. Accordingly he pounced upon the bones, and declared he had been robbed, and insisted upon his returning to the house, and giving back the spoil. The beggar was, however, prepared for the attack, and sturdily defended his property, boldly asserting, "Na, na, laird, these are no Tod-brae banes; these are Inch-Byre banes, and name o' your honour's,"—meaning that he had received these bones at the house of a neighbour of a more liberal character. But the beggar's professional discrimination between the bones of the two mansions, and his pertinacious defence of his own property, would have been most amusing to a by-stander.

The tendency in these anecdotes to run to words makes it difficult to select any to lay before our readers. They are all too scrupulously truthful, like the Scotch minister who, in returning thanks for an abundant and successfully-housed harvest, especially excepted "a few fields between this and Stonehaven, not worth mentioning." The following is one of the most concise:—

A farmer in Strathmore being invited to dine at Belmont, had the precaution to ask the butler if there was any particular ceremony to be observed at table, and was told there was only one thing his lord and lady disliked, and that was the drinking of healths. The good man determined to be on his good behaviour; so, when raising the wine to his lips, he called out, "Here's to a' the company's gude health, except my Lord Privy Seal, and Lady Betty Mackenzie."

Some of the best anecdotes are those about that pre-eminently Scotch domestic institution, the privileged ancient servant, or, as it sometimes proved, tyrant, of the family. Mr Ramsay was told by a friend that, at a certain dinner party at Airth, in the last generation, "Mrs Murray, of Abercainey, had been among the guests, and at dinner one of the family noticed that she was looking for the proper spoon to help herself with salt. The old servant Thomas was appealed to, that the want might be supplied. He did not notice the appeal. It was repeated in a more peremptory manner. 'Thomas, Mrs Murray has not a salt spoon,' to which he replied most emphatically. 'Last time Mrs Murray dined here we lost a salt spoon.'"

Although we are not inclined to agree with "Thomas" in his interpretation of this curious coincidence, yet it would seem that Scotch ladies of the last generation were not always particular as to their title to any article that struck their fancy. An intimate friend of two old maiden sisters told the author that, at a sale in a country house, a dozen of silver spoons were handed round for inspection. "When returned into the hands of the auctioneer, he found only eleven. In great wrath, he ordered the door to be shut, that no one might escape, and insisted on every one present being searched, to discover the delinquent. One of the sisters, in consternation, whispered to the other, 'Eather; ye hae na gotten the spune?' to which the other replied, 'Na; but I hae gotten Mrs Siddons in my pocket.' She had been struck by a miniature of the great actress, and quietly had pocketed it. The cautious reply of the sister was, 'Then just drop her, Eather.'"

With the following extract we must close our notice of a book that has proved itself popular in spite of its defects, and proves by its popularity that Scotchmen, however they may individually soften and refine away the old and genuine national peculiarities, in themselves, are still not indifferent, as a nation, to their threatened extinction before the levelling powers of education and civilisation:—

I suppose no changes of the last half-century have been more remarkable than those which have taken place in the dialect and general manners of our Scottish judges. As a class of society, they have been, of course, marked men. Many were celebrated for humour, conviviality, and a degree of eccentricity of manners and habits; many of them equally remarkable, too, for acute and powerful minds, distinguished for profound knowledge of law, and ready tact in the application of its general principles. I have two anecdotes to show that, both in social and judicial life, a remarkable change must have taken place amongst the "fifteen." I am assured that the following scene took place at the table of Lord Polkemmet, at a dinner party in his house. When the covers were removed, the dinner was seen to consist of veal broth, a roast fillet of veal, veal cutlets, a florentine (an excellent old Scotch dish composed of veal), a calf's head, calf-foot jelly. The worthy Judge could not help observing a surprise on the countenances of his guests, and perhaps a simper on some; so he broke out in explanation:—"On ay, it's a' cauf; when we kill a beast, we just eat up a side and down the tither." The expressions he used to describe his own judicial preparations for the bench were very characteristic:—"Ye see I first read the pleadings, and then, after letting them wamble in my wame wi' the toddy twa or three days, I gie my ain interlocuter." For a moment suppose such anecdotes to be told now of any of our high legal functionaries. Imagine the feelings of surprise that would be called forth were the present Justice-Clerk to adopt such imagery in describing the process of preparing his legal judgment on a difficult case in his court.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Art-Journal. Part 57. Virtua.
- Dublin University Magazine. Thom.
- Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 6. Routledge.
- Routledge's Shakespeare. Part 42. Routledge.
- The Two Homes. 3 Vols. Smith and Elder.
- Through Norway with a Knapsack. Smith and Elder.
- Speech of Lord Elcho, M.P. Ridgway.
- The Tourist's Handbook for Ireland. Smith and Son.
- Our National Debates. What are they? Effingham Wilson.
- Titan. Hogg.
- The English Woman's Journal. Piper.
- Guides to the Coasts of Devon, Cornwall, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, and Kent. Stanford.
- Smugglers and Foresters. Hodgson.
- Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Partridge.
- Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Parker.
- English Phraseology. Parker.
- The British Soldier in India. Loyage.
- The Biblical Essays Why. Houston and Wright.
- The Finances of the Railways in the United Kingdom. Effingham Wilson.
- Essays on Law Reform, Commercial Policy, Bank, &c., in Great Britain and the United States of America. Williams and Norgate.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, Thursday.
An official return respecting railways for the first half of the present year, compared with the corresponding half of last year, has just been published; and the following principal results present considerable interest:—

Names of Lines.	Length in 1855.		Length in 1854.		Total Receipts.		Difference.		Per Kilometre.					
	Total worked on June 30.		Average worked during the half-year.		Half-year of 1855.		Half-year of 1854.		1855.		1854.		1855 and 1854.	
	kilos	metres	kilos	metres	Plus.	Minus.	Plus.	Minus.	Total.	Plus.	Minus.	Per cent.	Plus.	Minus.
Northern	966	1,618	935	1,618	26,083,736	25,147,188	936,548	936,548	97,897	99,941	1,344	6.20	1,344	4.60
Eastern	1,518	1,566	1,518	1,566	27,992,701	24,657,006	3,335,695	3,335,695	17,258	16,250	1,008	4.40	1,008	1.40
Ardennes	157	154	157	154	1,487,435	1,515,908	969,827	969,827	9,669	8,252	407	2.08	407	1.40
Western	1,187	1,983	985	1,743	22,310,319	18,857,233	3,453,086	3,453,086	16,907	19,175	21	0.11	21	0.11
Orleans	1,743	1,743	1,743	1,743	32,080,986	27,479,683	4,601,293	4,601,293	30,631	25,152	5,479	33.09	5,479	11.11
Paris-Mediterranean	1,877	1,833	1,833	1,708	55,147,100	42,858,068	12,289,032	12,289,032	11,817	8,879	2,938	37.81	2,938	4.39
Lyons to Geneva	232	229	229	229	9,706,058	8,230,104	1,475,954	1,475,954	8,853	6,424	2,429	42.80	2,429	3.77
Dauphine	129	129	129	129	1,142,028	1,230,104	88,076	88,076	12,000	8,400	3,600	42.80	3,600	2.77
Southern	794	794	794	794	9,227,605	6,476,433	2,751,172	2,751,172	43,163	42,000	1,163	2.77	1,163	1.63
Central (round Paris)	17	17	17	17	753,778	1,193,922	440,144	440,144	17,548	12,585	4,963	39.44	4,963	18.31
Graissessac to Beziers	51	51	51	51	150,898	171,419	20,521	20,521	17,548	12,585	4,963	39.44	4,963	18.31
Bessages to Alais	32	32	32	32	561,549	360,125	201,424	201,424	30,899	30,899	0	0	0	0
Arzuis to Somain	19	19	19	19	137,841	168,740	30,899	30,899	17,255	8,881	8,374	48.53	8,374	11.63
Carmaux to Albi	15	15	15	15	93,884	23,039	70,845	70,845	6,259	4,608	1,651	26.53	1,651	2.26
Totals and averages	8,837	8,749	7,969	7,710	181,085,004	148,955,578	32,129,426	32,129,426	30,899	20,039	10,860	12.22	10,860	14.94

The kilometre is $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of a mile, and, consequently, the length of railway worked in France on the 30th June last was 5,523 English miles. The difference between that length and that which was worked on the 30th June, 1854, was 868 kilometres (542 miles); and it consisted of 102 kilometres added to the Northern line, 52 to the Eastern, 67 to the Ardennes, 194 to the Western, 265 to the Orleans, 84 to the Mediterranean, 5 to the Geneva, 41 to the Dauphiné, 7 to the Southern, and the remaining 51 forming the Graissessac to Beziers line.

On the whole, the preceding return is more satisfactory than had been expected. In the first place, it seems to show that the embranchments and prolongations which the great lines have been

compelled by the Government to make, will not, at least so far as they have yet gone, produce that depreciation in the general revenue which has always been seriously feared, and which indeed at one period actually existed. In the second place, they show that the war has not been so disastrous to railways as was apprehended. On this last subject, however, it must be remarked that for certain lines, and particularly the Eastern, Orleans, Mediterranean, Geneva, and Dauphiné, the conveyance of prodigious quantities of war material and of vast numbers of troops has, as far as gross revenue is concerned, amply compensated for the deficiency in the ordinary traffic caused by the partial paralysis of commerce. But it will be noticed that the two lines, the Northern and the Western, which were not called on to convey troops or material, present a decline. The very heavy decline in the Anzin to Somain line is worthy of note:—that line being the private property of one of the greatest coal companies in the country, and being exclusively used in the conveyance of coal, the decline seems to indicate that the demand for Anzin coal has very greatly diminished, or that for some reason the production has been impeded.

From an official return before me, it appears that the total quantity of grain imported into this country for the year commencing the 1st of August, 1858, and ending the 31st of July, 1859, was 3,055,396 hectolitres (the hectolitre is about 2½ English bushels), and the total quantity exported was 10,050,783 hectolitres. The exportations consequently exceeded the importations by 6,995,387 hectolitres. A not inconsiderable portion of the exports was undoubtedly caused by the suspension of the sliding scale, which the French agriculturists have so imprudently insisted on having restored.

Another batch of the Councils-General of departments have, since my last, adopted resolutions on economic questions. The Council-General of the Loire calls on the Government to take measures for improving the agriculture of the department; for reducing the railway tariffs on coal and iron, in order to benefit the coalpits and ironworks of the department; and, lastly, to increase from 7f to 18f the kilogramme the import duty on ribbons, in order to "protect" the trade of St Etienne. The first demand is absurd, seeing that the farmers of the Loire can themselves "improve their agriculture" better than the Government can do it for them; the second should be addressed to railway companies; the third is perfectly scandalous, and St Etienne ought to be told that if it cannot manufacture ribbons with a protection of 7f the kilogramme, it ought to give up the trade. The Council-General of the Drome requires the maintenance of the sliding scale on corn, and asks the Government to undertake the artificial breeding of fish in the department. The first demand demonstrates ignorance of the true interests of France; the second shows the discreditable manner in which the French throw on to "the Government" duties they ought to undertake themselves. The Council-General of La Manche (it is in this department that Cherbourg is situated) has adopted resolutions which are truly excellent:—they call for the suppression of the "zone" system on the import of coal—that is to say, the system by which coal brought in by one part of the coast (that nearest England) pays more than coal imported by another part of the coast or by land;—they require also that the duties on coal be reduced;—likewise that a reduction of the duties on agricultural implements and on fragments of machinery be made; and that the export duty on eggs and on bark be entirely suppressed. The resolutions, besides, call on the Government to favour French exports, particularly those of agriculture: the Government might do this by adopting a more liberal policy towards foreign nations, and especially England. The Council of La Manche has also had the good sense to decline to take into consideration a motion declaring in favour of the maintenance of the sliding scale. The Council of the Seine Inferieure, the head-quarters of which is Rouen, where prohibitionists and protectionists dominate, has expressed satisfaction at the re-establishment of a sliding scale on corn, and a desire to see it maintained. A resolution of this kind from such a body was perfectly natural—it is their policy to make allies of the agricultural interest, or rather the mischievous clique which speaks in its name. From the Haute Marne, an iron district, we learn that the Council-General demands that the railway tariffs for the conveyance of iron ore to the North shall be increased, or that those for the conveyance of coal shall be diminished, so that the iron-works in the North may not be able to make iron cheaper than it is made in Champagne! What a passion men must have for "protection" when they are willing to obtain it even by the increase of railway tariffs!

Nothing has been said as to the result of the subscription to the portion of the Russian loan reserved for this city, but there is reason to believe that the whole amount reserved was not subscribed.

Business on the Bourse during the past week has been perfectly insignificant. This is the "dead season" to be sure, but never in any previous "dead season" was there anything like such extreme dulness as prevails now. The inactivity is to be ascribed principally to the uneasiness which the political situation causes, and partly to the suppression of the *coulisse* (unlicensed brokers). Notwithstanding this latter reason, it is said that the regular

brokers feel strong repugnance to the plan proposed by the Government to give each of them one or more assistants specially authorised to transact certain species of business. The following are the quotations of the week:—

	Thursday, Sept. 1.	Thursday, Sept. 8.
	£ c	£ c
Threes	68 35	69 5
New 3 per Cent. Loan	69 5	69 50
Bank of France	2,780 0	2,780 0
Credit Foncier	665 0	670 0
Credit Mobilier	810 0	817 50
Orleans Railway	1,360 0	1,370 0
Northern	920 0	922 50
Ditto, new	805 0	812 50
Eastern	650 0	657 50
Mediterranean	865 0	872 50
Southern	506 25	510 0
Western	562 50	575 0
Geneva	527 50	530 0
Austrian	550 0	551 25
Sardinian (Victor Emmanuel)	410 0	415 0
South Austrian (Lombard)	553 75	556 25
Russian	500 0	500 0

Subjoined is the weekly account of the markets:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, the market during the past week has again been inactive, and prices yesterday were at 45f to 50f the sack of 157 kilogs, according to quality. Four marks for the month were treated at 50f, and for October at 51f 25c to 51f 50c. At a sale by auction, about 1,600 sacks different sorts went at prices varying from 39f 25c to 49f 75c.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, some transactions in old wheat, of good quality, took place at 25f to 25f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs; and some in new of choice quality at 26f to 26f 50c. In the course of the week there has been a fall of from 9c to 75c the hectolitre in 27 provincial markets, and a rise of from 5c to 1f 5c in 41. In 75 other markets there has been no variation.

COTTON.—The last weekly report from Havre states that the sales in that place, for the week ending Friday, were 5,926 bales, and the importations 5,690. The closing quotations were:—low New Orleans, 105f the 50 kilogs, and very ordinary ditto, 113f. The total sales for the month of August were about 22,500 bales, and the arrivals, 22,228. The quotation of low New Orleans on the 1st September was about 2f below that of the 1st August. For the first eight months of the year, the importations were 277,395 bales; the stock on hand on the 1st January, 135,690; total, 414,085; and the sales in the eight months were 332,645 bales, leaving a stock, on the 1st September, of 81,440 bales. This week, the market has been active, and yesterday low New Orleans was at 105f to 106f the 50 kilogs.

SUGAR.—At Havre, the quotations of the week ending Friday of French West India varied from 57f 50c the 50 kilogs duty paid to 70f; and 2,000 casks Havana went at 35f 50c in bond; 700 sacks Brazil, 33f. The arrivals were 668 casks Pointe à Pitre, 834 casks Havana, 14,719 sacks Manila. This week the business has not been very great; yesterday, French West India "usine" was at 59f, and one lot went at 63f. Some Matanzas were sold at 35f 50c. At Nantes, last week, 3,745 bales Reunion went at 60f 50c the 50 kilogs, and the closing quotations of Mauritius were 61f, of Martinique and Guadeloupe, 60f. The arrivals were 13,300 bales Reunion. The stock on Saturday, the 3d, was 57,428 bales Reunion, 28,600 sacks Mauritius, 1,593 casks Havana, and some smaller quantities of other sorts. This week some rather large sales have been made: Havana at 35f 50c, Reunion 57f 50c to 64f 50c, French West India 59f, Mauritius 62f 25c to 66f. At Bordeaux, last week, 415 casks French West India went at 61f 50c to 62f; 2,462 sacks Mayotte at 59f 75c; and a small quantity of Havana at a little above previous quotations. The stock on the 1st was 2,652 casks French West India, 17,619 bales Reunion, 1,695 sacks Mayotte, 8,929 sacks Mauritius, 200 sacks Rio Janeiro. This week some sales of French West India and some large sales of Mauritius have been made; part of the former went at 59f 50c, and the prices of the rest and of the Mauritius are not stated.

COFFEE.—At Havre, for the week ending Friday, affairs were rather important in the first half of the week, and somewhat slack in the latter. The total sales were 1,250 sacks Hayti, at 68f to 69f the 50 kilogs in bond; 211 ditto St Marc, 71f; 900 sacks Rio, not washed, part at 66f 50c to 67f, the rest at prices kept secret; 380 sacks ditto, washed, 74f to 81f; 50 sacks Laguayra, 78f; 87 sacks Porto Cabello, 85f; 440 sacks Ceylon, 123f 50c to 125f, duty paid; 45 casks ditto plantation, 142f 50c; 1,500 sacks Manila, 127f; 600 sacks Java, 133f to 134f; and 50 sacks Padang, 132f. In addition, various quantities of damaged Rio, Bahia, Hayti, and Guadeloupe, were sold by auction. The arrivals of the week exceeded 13,000 sacks of different sorts. The stock on the 1st January and the importations in the first eight months of the year made, excluding the quantities in bond, 18,234 tons, and the sales in the eight months were 13,689 tons. This week, a quantity of Rio, not washed, has been sold at 66f to 68f in bond; of ditto, washed, 84f 50c; and of Hayti at 69f 50c to 70f. A quantity of damaged Malabar has also been sold at 114f to 129f duty paid. At Nantes, last week, upwards of 4,300 sacks Porto Cabello were offered for sale by auction, but only about 2,100 sacks were sold at from 77f 50c to 89f 25c. The arrivals were 547 bales Reunion and 203 sacks Hayti. This week there have been sales of Porto Cabello, Ceylon native, and Ceylon plantation, but the prices are not stated. At Bordeaux, last week, 173 casks San Yago were sold at 86f to 90f the 50 kilogs in bond; 5,000 kilogrammes Salem at 144f the 50 kilogs duty paid; and 800 sacks Singapore at 130f. This week business has been quite insignificant. At Marseilles, last week, some rather large quantities of Rio were sold at from 67f to 72f the 50 kilogs in bond, according to merit.

INDIGO was calm at Havre for the week ending last Friday, the sole sales being 32 casks Bengal, part at 8f 95c the half-kilog duty paid, and part at prices kept secret. The arrivals were 37 casks. This week, 25 casks Bengal have been sold, but the prices are not stated. At Bordeaux, last week, 45 casks Madras, 31 Kurpah, and 20 Bengal were sold,

but the prices were not stated. This week, also, there have been some sales, but the quotations are not mentioned.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, last week, business was not so active as in the preceding week. The sales were 1,350 dry Buenos Ayres at the high price of 165f the 50 kilograms duty paid; 2,255 Monte Video salted, 82f 50c to 83f 50c; 1,000 Pernambuco salted, 69f; 2,015 horse hides, dry Monte Video, 12f each. The arrivals of the week exceeded 10,000. In the month of August business was very active, the total sales exceeding 90,000 pieces. The stock on the 1st of the present month was not large. This week there have been numerous sales:—Buenos Ayres salted at 85f to 86f 25c; Monte Video, 81f 50c; Rio Grande, 78f; South Sea dry, 128f.

TALLOW.—Nothing was done at *Havre* last week, and there were no arrivals. This week there have been no sales. At *Paris*, yesterday, the price was 122f 50c the 100 kilograms, not including octroi duty, a rise on the preceding week's quotations.

WOOL.—At *Havre*, last week, the sales were 26 bales Buenos Ayres at prices kept secret, and 46 bales Peru scored at 2f 60c to 2f 80c the kilogram in bond. The arrivals exceeded 2,600 bales. Some bales of Buenos Ayres have been sold this week at 1f 95c to 2f 60c the kilogram, and of Monte Video at 1f 5c.

MADRID, Sept. 4.

The Government has decreed that, in consequence of the harvest having been so abundant as to remove all fear of scarcity, the navigation duties and tolls on the conveyance of wheat, grain, and flour, which have been suspended for a long time, shall be re-established from the 15th of this month.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.

A company has been formed for constructing a new commercial port for this city at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, and for uniting it with the capital, both by canal and railway. The Government is now causing the plans of the company to be examined. It is said that the gigantic plan conceived some time ago, of constructing a railway from Russia to the East Indies, is again under serious consideration.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Letters from Oporto state that the existing stocks of wine in Villa Nova on the 30th of June comprised 77,583 pipes for general exportation, and 368 pipes for exportation beyond the limits of Europe. There were also 3,747 pipes of brandy. Of the stocks of wine not less than 18,967 pipes of 1858's, and 4,566 pipes of 1856's and 1857's have come down from the Douro during the present year, the stock of wines and brandies in Villa Nova on the 31st of December, 1858, having been only 64,537 pipes. In the Douro, on the 30th of June, the stocks comprised 6,114 pipes of the vintage of 1858, 2,566 of other vintages, and 97 of second quality, making a total of 8,777 pipes. In the year 1857-58, the value of fermented liquors imported by the Oporto Custom-house for consumption was about 45,307l, and the duties levied thereon about 28,202l; while in 1858-59 the consumption was only about 13,343l, and the duties about 8,778l, showing that even during the greatest scarcity of wine nothing has been brought in from abroad to supply its place.

Our New York letter of the 27th ult. says:—Probably the most noteworthy event is the large falling off in foreign importations.

Last week, the dry goods entries amounted to.....	dols.	3,345,128
This week.....	dols.	2,811,247
Decrease.....	dols.	533,881

The comparisons for the week, and since the first of January for the previous two years, are as follows:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Import for the week—	dols.	dols.	dols.
Entered at the port.....	2,809,870	2,213,431	2,811,247
Thrown on market.....	2,578,739	2,412,813	2,844,527
Since Jan. 1st—			
Entered at the port.....	74,884,680	88,857,953	84,918,925
Thrown on market.....	72,232,685	46,651,731	81,850,137

The receipts of general merchandise have likewise been comparatively light, the arrivals from all quarters being very few. We think when the returns are all in, the total value will hardly exceed four millions and a half, which is nearly a million and a half less than the week previous. The money market remains steady, and with little or no change to notice. The amount offering on call is large, at the rates quoted below. The banks continue to discount all good paper freely at the legal rate, 7 per cent.; the applications, however, are not pressing. The transactions at the Sub-Treasury during the week have been as follows:—

	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance.
	dols. c.	dols. c.	dols. c.
Monday.....	332,000 0	157,358 60	5,035,136 91
Tuesday.....	292,945 8	202,909 91	5,125 172 98
Wednesday.....	290,140 35	436,529 43	4,978,788 1
Thursday.....	251,263 71	368,271 20	4,874,775 62
Friday.....	132,971 98	99,952 58	4,924,794 62

Stocks have fluctuated largely during the week, but, on the whole, the tendency has been steadily in favour of the bull account.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 22nd August, were:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal open—	May 6.	April 28.	April 15.
Flour.....	294,600	965,800	203,400
Wheat.....	1,580,200	4,061,800	707,500
Corn.....	2,901,800	2,369,800	1,322,300
Barley.....	136,400	392,100	150,300
Eye.....	101,600	298,700	106,000
Oats.....	1,500,800	2,407,700	2,325,200
Pork.....	10,335	20,190	36,281
Beef.....	2,910	6,756	14,010
Cheese.....	138,700	145,000	181,000
Butter.....	130,000	116,500	236,400
Lard.....	321,200	2,487,900	3,024,500
Bacon.....	1,941,700	1,776,100	1,763,000
Wool.....	1,115,000	1,722,900	1,438,500

The following report shows the state of the Albany lumber market to the 24th ult.:—The lumber market has presented but few new features worthy of notice. There is a slight improvement in the demand, and rather more activity exhibited throughout the district. The shipments have been to a fair extent, and distributed pretty equally through New England, Long Island, and New Jersey. A boat load of lumber on the canal is now more than double what it was two years ago. They carry from 130,000 to 140,000 feet, as much as an ordinary schooner on the lake, and often as much as any two sail vessels can carry. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the third week in August, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1857.....	14231800	2039	1132	11874000
1858.....	7732984	986	75	4211447
1859.....	10692000	1036	890	1757000

Notwithstanding the detention of large quantities on the canal, the receipts of boards and scantling exceed those of the corresponding week last year nearly 3,000,000 feet. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of the navigation to August 23, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1857.....	135047302	87295	25641	105046629
1858.....	186567012	17403	80845	70732928
1859.....	166653732	34063	66813	73261503

The receipts at tide-water, at New York, of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the 3rd week of August, in 1858 and 1859, were as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858.....	71,000	134,700	310,000	8,900
1859.....	5,900	28,300	79,300	...
Decrease.....	65,100	106,400	230,700	8,900

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858.....	955,900	2,061,500	2,863,800	392,100
1859.....	208,400	707,900	1,622,300	150,300
Decrease.....	747,500	1,353,600	1,241,500	241,800

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,623,200 bbls.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending July 30, current year, compared with the previous month:—

	July 2, 1859.	July 30, 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England.....	20844406	21773399	928993	...
Private Banks.....	3350930	3365849	5719	...
Joint Stock Banks.....	2980825	2927566	...	5320
Total in England.....	27135161	28066813	931652	...
Scotland.....	4130622	3978777	...	154845
Ireland.....	6543555	6856033	...	187509
United Kingdom.....	37909318	38996623	589305	...

And, as compared with the month ending the 31st of July, 1858, the above return shows an increase of 1,538,174l in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 2,340,505l in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:—The English private banks are below their fixed issue 1,039,286l; the English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue 374,792l;—total below fixed issue in England 1,414,078l; the Scotch banks are above their fixed issue 1,226,706l, the Irish banks are above their fixed issue 1,539l. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 27th of July was 17,798,196l, being a decrease of 286,973l as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 602,430l when compared with the same period last year. The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 30th of July:—Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks, 2,391,506l; gold and silver held by the Irish banks, 2,251,633l; total, 4,643,139l; being a decrease of 109,260l as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of 59,269l when compared with the corresponding period last year.

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1859:—

	Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation.	Average Circulation.	Average Amount of Coin held.
		£	£	£
Bank of Scotland.....	300455	431919	238790	
Royal Bank of Scotland.....	183000	4455 8	236444	
British Linen Company.....	438024	497143	584652	
Commercial Bank of Scotland.....	374890	508475	229561	
National Bank of Scotland.....	297024	416781	242949	
Union Bank of Scotland.....	454346	607286	269815	
Aberdeen Town & County Banking Company.....	70133	118724	65733	
North of Scotland Banking Company.....	154319	184819	84487	
Dundee Banking Company.....	33451	43002	30237	
Eastern Bank of Scotland.....	33638	35513	19560	
Clydesdale Banking Company.....	240685	312823	137890	
City of Glasgow Bank.....	73921	264052	224286	
Caledonian Banking Company.....	53494	61277	30088	
Central Bank of Scotland.....	42933	54600	26631	

The unsatisfactory returns afforded to the Northern holders of whaling ships shares by the very poor seal fishing of last spring, is likely to be agreeably compensated by the success of the present season's whale fishing. The most of the vessels are on their way home, and the majority are exceedingly well fished, several of them being full.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1859.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 30,445,180	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,300
		Gold Coin and Bullion	15,970,180
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	30,445,180		30,445,180

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 11,220,018
Reserve	2,719,802	Other Securities	19,016,870
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,789,691	Notes	9,127,740
Other Deposits	13,067,400	Gold and Silver Coin	366,242
Seven Day and other Bills	906,977		
	40,030,870		40,030,870

Dated the 8th September, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities. £	Assets. £
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	Securities
Public Deposits	Coin and Bullion
Private Deposits	
43,081,568	46,795,310

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,713,802, as stated in the above account under the head Reserve.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£ 2203,603
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	26,789
AN INCREASE of Other Deposits of	326,567
No change in the amount of Government Securities.	
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of	24,988
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	53,988
AN INCREASE of Rest of	24,781
AN INCREASE of Reserve of	317,193

The previous return showed the heavy decline of 1,443,020*l* in the private deposits. There is now an increase of 326,567*l* in this item; hence, chiefly, the increase in the reserve. The amount of gold sent into the Bank during the week having been about 280,000*l*, it is to be inferred, from the smallness of the increase in the bullion, that a good deal of coin is still being absorbed in the provinces.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1849:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1849.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Circulation, including bank post bills	19,096,151	20,912,579	20,018,172	20,784,037	22,224,417
Public deposits	6,972,850	6,087,068	7,087,314	7,535,733	7,789,691
Other deposits	9,065,606	9,624,407	9,360,219	12,267,046	13,067,400
Government securities	14,334,255	12,114,078	10,593,653	10,955,269	11,220,018
Other securities	10,128,273	16,128,951	18,351,990	15,362,692	19,016,870
Reserve of notes & coin	10,736,498	6,673,682	6,719,473	12,500,905	9,739,382
Coin and bullion	14,802,988	12,178,767	11,491,318	18,039,465	16,636,422
Bank rate of discount	3 p. c.	4½ p. c.	5½ p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Price of Consols	92½	94½	91	97	95½
Average price of wheat	44s 6d	73s 2d	58s 4d	45s 3d	44s 0d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 45	25 50	25 30	25 17½	25 10
— Amsterdam ditto	12 1	12 1½	11 16	11 16½	11 14½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 13	13 8	13 8	13 8½	13 9

At the corresponding period of the year 1849, the whole of Hungary had been reconquered by the Imperialists. Georgey had been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. In France, M. Emile Girardin was heading an agitation for the reduction of the army to 180,000 men. There were grave dissensions between the Pontifical Government and the French troops occupying Rome. Attention was directed to the political agitation and riots in Canada, as well as to the extraordinary influx of population to California. The cholera was raging in London. Great complaints were made of the continued fall in the market for British railway property, yet London and North Western stock was still quoted as high as 119, and Great Western 67 per 50*l* share.

In 1856, the coronation of the Emperor Alexander of Russia had just taken place. The French Government had prohibited M. Manin's subscription for the purchase of cannon for Piedmont. Our Government had ordered a considerable reduction in the army. A project for the establishment of a national bank of Turkey was under discussion; as it is now. Money was in active demand, with a prospect of a rise. An instalment of a million on the

last British loan was fixed for the 18th. The sensation occasioned by the stoppage of the Royal British Bank had not subsided, although the extent of the ruin remained to be ascertained.

In 1857, the Bank rate of discount was 5½ per cent., and, partly under the influence of gloomy financial advices from Paris and New York, was about to experience the rise which reached its culminating point in the crisis in November. The news by each packet from India was looked for with dread.

In 1858, the bullion movement continued remarkably favourable. The money market was extremely easy, although a payment of 450,000*l* had just been made on the newly-taken Turkish loan of 3,000,000*l*, and the final instalment on the first Indian debenture loan was coming due. Numerous investments were being made in public securities. Consols were quoted 1½ per cent. above the present price, although the Bank rate of discount was ½ per cent. higher than now. The Atlantic Telegraph, after working for a short time, was at fault, to the great disappointment of the public.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1849, a deficiency of 1,060,667*l*; in 1856, a deficiency of 6,502,544*l*; in 1857, a deficiency of 8,991,771*l*; in 1858, a deficiency of 3,095,646*l*; and in 1859, a deficiency of 5,949,470*l*.

The increased demand for money which prevailed during the latter half of last week continues. There is no pressure in any quarter, but discounters generally are unwilling to take bills of even a high class below 2½ per cent. Occasional transactions have occurred a fraction below that rate, but are exceptional. Throughout the week the Bank of England have obtained a fair amount of business. Yesterday the Bank notified their willingness to make, at 2½ per cent., the usual quarterly advances on six months' bills and Government securities during the shutting of the transfer books. The terms current in the open market being almost equal to those of the Bank, it is probable that the bill-brokers, as well as the commercial public, will apply to that establishment to some extent. During the shutting of the transfer books, the Bank's rule not to discount bills for the discount houses is virtually relaxed, for, although the bills held by the latter are not re-discounted, the willingness of the Bank to make advances upon them amounts to almost the same thing, during a period of five weeks or so.

The continued heavy payments on the Indian 5,000,000*l* loan are not without their effect on the market. The amount of stock already paid up in full, and written into the Bank books is upwards of 2,200,000*l*. The first instalment of 22 per cent. having been paid on the remaining 2,800,000*l* of scrip, it follows that the aggregate in cash paid into the Indian Treasury is not less than 2,750,000*l*. The future instalments on the loan will thus be rendered proportionately light, and will not be felt by the market. The holders continue to effect payments in full from day to day, the allowance of 3 per cent. discount forming a temptation at a time when the rate obtainable for deposits with the banks and other monied establishments is limited to 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The favour which we ventured to prognosticate for the stock has been evinced in the strongest manner. There has been an incessant demand on the part of investors, leading to the absorption of very large amounts, and to a further important rise in the price. The closing quotation on Friday last was 99 to ½. Yesterday afternoon an advance had taken place to 100½, the scrip thrown upon the market at 100 by some of the allottees having been promptly absorbed. This morning the first transactions recorded were at 100½, but the price had risen at the close to the highest point yet touched, viz., 100¾ to ¾, or 3¾ to 3½ prem. on the reserved price. This stock will assuredly maintain its position as a favourite investment. All the arrangements connected with transfers and the payment of the dividends are such as the fund-holding public are perfectly familiar with, whilst the rate of interest yielded is very tempting. It is not overlooked, in considering the present price of the stock, that the allowance of 3 per cent. discount on payments in full, combined with the circumstance that the first dividend of 2½ per cent. becomes due on the 1st of January, involves an advantage of about 1½ per cent.

The Council of India being, for the time, largely over-

supplied with money, are offering loans on Government securities at 2 per cent., and have succeeded in placing some considerable sums. There is, however, a pause in the demand.

The scrip of the new Russian loan, after advancing to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ prem., has relapsed to par. The new stock is little dealt in here, and the principal transactions are upon foreign orders. The subscribers to the loan appear to be content to keep it; and as the Stock Exchange, as a body, applied for an unusually small proportion, the amount of the scrip flying about from hand to hand is very limited.

It has been stated that a large amount of gold is about to be transmitted to Russia on account of the new loan. It is difficult, however, to imagine how such an impression can have arisen, for the present depreciation of the Russian exchange puts specie remittances from this side out of the question.

It is understood that Sardinia is desirous of arranging a loan of about 4,000,000*l* in the Paris and London markets, but capitalists are shy. Sardinia's occupations of late have not been of a remunerative character.

Unusually large arrivals of specie and bullion have taken place since the date of our last impression, including 40,000 sovereigns from Australia, 440,000*l* from the United States, and 339,000*l* from Melbourne. The demand for gold for the Continent has at the same time materially slackened, and the bulk of these large imports have consequently been sent into the Bank. Since the date of the return given above, the amount sent in has been 184,000*l*, inclusive of 36,000*l* this day. The check which has been given to the drain of gold to the Continent is ascribed to three circumstances:—1stly, the continental exchanges have of late been supported at a more satisfactory level than heretofore; 2ndly, the withdrawals of silver from the Continent have slackened; and, 3rdly—and perhaps most important of all—the operations of the principal continental refineries are stopped at this period of the year with a view to cleansing and repairs.

It is remarked, as somewhat of an anomaly, that during the last few weeks, when gold was leaving the Bank, the rate of discount for the best bills in the open market did not exceed 2½ per cent., whereas now, when gold is flowing in, little business is done in any quarter below 2½.

The steamer Indus will leave on Monday with 154,300*l* in silver and 5,000*l* in gold for Bombay, besides 1397*l* in gold for Gibraltar. The remittance on account of the Council of India is 151,300*l*.

Bar silver remains quoted 61½*d* per ounce standard; but the supply of Mexican dollars brought by the last packet has been disposed of at 60*d*—being ½*d* below the nominal quotation of last week.

The continental exchanges remain firm at last week's rates. To-day, the expression in the *Moniteur* of the views of the French Government on the Italian question drove the exchange on Vienna up to 12.5 to 12.20, with a rather irregular market, in anticipation of the effect that may be produced on the other side.

A telegram received this day from Paris reports the following changes in the monthly return of the Bank of France, just published, viz:—in the coin and bullion, a further increase of 680,000*l*; in the bills discounted, a decrease of 900,000*l*; in the advances on public securities, a decrease of 300,000*l*; in the notes in circulation, a decrease of 1,420,000*l*; in the private deposits, a decrease of 120,000*l*. and in the Treasury deposits, no alteration of importance. The increase in the bullion, and the fresh decline in the commercial bills discounted and note circulation, indicate that trade continues very dull.

With the dividend due next month, Government Annuities to the amount of 318,318*l* 8*s* 6*d* expire. Small as this annual saving may appear to be, it is equivalent to the entire charge of a loan of ten millions sterling at 3½ per cent.

The appreciation of the new Indian loan will react favourably upon all other Indian securities. Large investments have been effected of late in the Indian rupee loans, and no further supply of the open 5½ per cent. loan appears to be now procurable in London at a rate equivalent to 99 per cent. It appears that on the 1st inst. interest was due at the India Office on about 4,000,000*l* of the Indian local loans, represented by 5,000 distinct notes "enfaced" for payment here. The interest is paid in the shape of drafts

on the Indian treasuries, which any of the Indian banks in London will cash at once on presentation.

Shareholders in the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company learnt to-day with much satisfaction that the steamer Northam, which last week was reported as stranded in the Red Sea, has been got off. The whole of the Australian mails are safe, and the light portion, via Marseilles, is expected to reach here on Monday or Tuesday next. The next Bombay mail is expected to be delivered about the 19th.

The Paris Bourse has experienced several variations. The 3 per Cent. Rentes, which closed on Friday last at 68.85, gradually advanced until Wednesday morning, when they reached 69.45—a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Yesterday the closing price was 69.5. This morning, the ill-tempered article in the *Moniteur* relative to the Italian question, caused the market to open at 68.40. The closing quotation was 68.60 for the account, being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than that of Friday last. These fluctuations are probably in no small degree due to the stagnation of business, in consequence of which the Bourse is, for the time, in the hands of a comparatively small number of operators. Irritation of the public mind, however, by the periodical appearance of splenetic effusions in the *Moniteur* is deprecated in all quarters.

The English funds, on the other hand, have shown great firmness. The brisk demand for the new Indian loan, instead of prejudicing existing securities, has given them a stimulus, since it is regarded as an indication that the gloomiest period of the crisis in the Indian finances is past. This morning a bad effect was produced by the article in the *Moniteur*, and Consols, which closed yesterday at 95½, for the 11th of October, fell to 95½. In the afternoon, however, the oracle was interpreted in a more favourable sense, and the market recovered to 95½ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The monthly settlement, which was completed on Wednesday, indicated that the floating supply of stock had experienced little or no increase since last month, notwithstanding the simultaneous offer of 17,000,000*l* of new Russian and Indian stock. The rate for carrying over speculative transactions to the 11th of October was only about 1½ per cent.—a fact which proves that there exists an outstanding speculation to some amount directed to lower prices. Should any favourable feature arise, therefore, an immediate impulse would be given to the market, whilst any tendency to a fall will be checked by a demand on the part of persons desirous of covering speculative sales. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

		Money		Account		Exchequer Bills.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
Saturday.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	204 pm	23s pm
Monday.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	204 pm	24s pm
Tuesday.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	204 pm	23s p23
Wednesday....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	24s pm	
Thursday.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	21s pm	24s pm
Friday.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	24s pm	

		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent. consols, account ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
— money ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 3 per cents ..	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per cent. reduced.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Exchequer bills.....	March	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm
— June	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm	21s 24s pm
Bank stock ..	223 25	223 25	223 25	223 25	223 25
East India stock.....	215 18	215 18	215 18	215 18	215 18
Spanish 3 per cents.....	44½ 5½	44½ 5½	44½ 5½	44½ 5½	44½ 5½
— 3 per cents, new def.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Passive ..	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1858..	45½ 5½	45½ 5½	45½ 5½	45½ 5½	45½ 5½
Mexican 3 per cents ..	20½ 1	20½ 1	20½ 1	20½ 1	20½ 1
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	64 6	64 6	64 6	64 6	64 6
— 4 per cents.....	100 2	100 2	100 2	100 2	100 2
Russian 4½ stock ..	98 100	98 100	98 100	98 100	98 100
— 5 per cent ..	108 10 xd	108 10 xd	108 10 xd	108 10 xd	108 10 xd
Sardinian stock ..	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7	85 7
Peruvian 4½ ..	92 3	92 3	92 3	92 3	92 3
Peruvian 3 per cent.....	71 3	71 3	71 3	71 3	71 3
Venezuela, New ..	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½
Spanish certificates.....	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
Turkish loan, 6 per cent.....	82 4	82 4	82 4	82 4	82 4
New ditto, 4 per cent ..	102 3	102 3	102 3	102 3	102 3

The important rise which has taken place during the last two or three weeks in British railway stocks has been followed during the last two or three days by an almost general but partial relapse. The adverse movement seems to be principally attributable to the absence of business, which is usually observed at this period of the year. It does not appear that any *bonâ fide* sales of magnitude have been effected, holders being content, at present, to keep their stock. The progress of the traffic continues satisfactory. The

decline, compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, amounts to 1½ per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland stocks; 1 per cent. in Great Western, London and North-Western, and Berwick; ¾ per cent. in York and North Midland, London and South-Western, and North British; ½ per cent. in Eastern Counties and Great Northern; and about ¼ per cent. in South-Eastern. Caledonian, on the other hand, is slightly dearer. After the recognised hours this afternoon the market was firmer in character. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	96 7 x d	96 8
Caledonian	86 ½	86 ½
Eastern Counties	60 ½	60 ½
Great Northern	101 ½ x d	101 2 x d
Great Western	60 1	59 ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	98 9 ½	97 ½
London and Blackwall	63 5 x d	64 6 x d
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	109 11 x u	110 12 x d
London and North-Western	94 ½ x d	94 4 x d
London and South-Western	92 ½	91 ½
Midland	104 ½ x d	103 ½ x d
North British	60 ½	60 ½
North Staffordshire	48 ½ c/s	48 ½
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	31 2 ½	31 2 ½
South-Eastern	77 4	76 7 ½
South Wales	61 3	61 3
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	88 ½	88 ½
North-Eastern, York stock	72 ½	71 ½
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Netherlands of France	36 7	36 7
Eastern of France	25 6	25 6
Dutch Rhenish	58 ½ dia	58 ½ dia
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	34 5	34 5
East Indian	100 1	100 1
Madras guaranteed 4 ½	85 90	85 90
Paris and Orleans	53 5	53 5
Western & N-W. of France	22 3	22 3
Great India Peninsula	98 ½	98 ½
Great Western of Canada	14 ½	14 ½

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 8	25 12 ½	3 days' sight
Antwerp	8	24 9 ½	3 months' date
Amsterdam	6	2 10 25 12 ½	3 days' sight
Hamburg	6	11 63 11 67	2 months' date
St. Petersburg	6	13 3 ½	3 months' date
Lisbon	6	13 2	3 months' sight
Gibraltar	27	54 ½	3
New York	27	51	3
Jamaica	27	109 ½ 110	60 days' sight
Havana	Aug. 13	1 per cent. pm	60
Rio de Janeiro	9	1 per cent. pm	60
Bahia	12	24 ½	60
Pernambuco	14	25 d	60
Buenos Ayres	27	65 ½ 66	99
Singapore	July 14	48 8 d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	Aug. 5	7 per cent. dis	6
Bombay	Aug. 5	24 0 d	6
Calcutta	July 26	24 0 d	6
Hongkong	5	48 9 d 4s 10 d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	25	1 per cent. pm	90 days' sight
Sydney	June 14	1 per cent. pm	60
Valparaiso	July 15	45 ½ d	90

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per cent.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
...	3 pr ct.	Canada Government 6 per cent	£	112 ½
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent	100	...
...	...	E. I. Transfer Loan at per Sica rupee .....	...	...
...	...	Do. 3 ½ per cent. Enf. Promis. Notes at per .....	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 per cent. ditto Co.'s .....	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 ½ per cent. ditto rupee .....	...	...
...	...	Do. 5 per cent. ditto .....	...	...
1850000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Gov. 6 per cent	100	110 ½
...	2 ½ pr ct.	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866	100	...
...	2 ½ pr ct.	Do. ditto 5 per cent. 1871-76	100	...
...	2 ½ pr ct.	Do. ditto 5 per cent. 1888, and upwards	100	98 ½
2500000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Gov., 6 per cent. Deben. 1875	100	103 ½
...	3 pr ct.	Quebec City 6 per cent. Sterling	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	South Australian Gov. 1878 and upwards	100	108
...	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government 6 per cent	100	...
1000000	3 pr ct.	Do. ditto 6 per cent	100	111

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1½ per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.10 per £ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 34 17s 10½ per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 422½ per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4½ per £ sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 110 per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock div 9 per cent ..	225	225	225	225	225	225
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns. ..	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
3 per Cent. Consols Anns. ..	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
New 2 ½ per Cent. ..	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
5 per Cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 20 years, Oct. 10, 1859 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Jan. 5, 1860 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Jan. 5, 1860 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Apr. 5, 1858 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock 10 ½ per cent. ..	216 ½	217 15	217 16 ½	...	216 15 ½	...
Do. Do 5 per Cent. ..	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½
Do. Scrip 5 per Cent. ..	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½
Do. Loan Debentures .. 1858 ..	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
Do. Do. 1859 95 ..	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. under 1,000 ..	3s d	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. Oct. 11 ..	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
3 per Cent. Cons. for acct. Oct. 11 ..	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
India Stock for account Oct. 11 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consol Scrip ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Scrip ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1,000 14 d ..	20s 23sp	20s 23sp	24s p	21s 24sp	24s p	24s p
Do. 500 ..	24s p	24s 20sp	24s p	20s 24sp	24s p	24s p
Do. Small ..	...	24s 20sp	24s p	20s 14sp	24s p	24s p

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1859 ..	78 ½	...	...	...	77 ½	77 ½
Brazilian 5 per cent. ..	104	...	108	...	...	...
Do. 4 ½ per cent. 1852 ..	94 ½	94 ½	...	...	...	95 ½
Do. New 5 per cent. 1859 and 1859 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Do. 1843 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 ½ per cent. 1858 ..	94 ½	...	...	...	96 ½	96 ½
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent. ..	74	...	...	...	76 4 ½	...
Cuba 6 per cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Matanza and Sabania 7 per cent ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent. ..	104	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent. 1845 ..	...	...	101	...	...	...
Dutch 2 ½ per cent. Exchange 19 guilders ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada, New Active ½ per cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent. ..	21	20 ½	20 ½	21 ½	21 ½	21 ½
Peruvian 4 ½ per cent. ..	32 ½ x d	31 ½ x d	30 ½ x d	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. ..	71 ½	72 ½	72 ½	72 ½	72 ½	72 ½
Portuguese 3 per cent. 1853 ..	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½
Russian, 1852, 5 per cent. in £ sterling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 ½ per cent. ..	99 ½	100	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½
Sardinian 5 per cent. ..	84 ½	86	86 ½	86 ½	86 ½	86 ½
Spanish 3 per cent. ..	46	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½
Do. 2 per cent. Deferred ..	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½
Do. Passive ..	10 ½	10 ½	11 ½	11 ½	11 ½	11 ½
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swedish 4 per cent. ..	83 ½	84 ½	84 ½	84 ½	84 ½	84 ½
Turkish 6 per cent. ..	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½
Do. 4 per cent. guaranteed ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 2 ½ per cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 4 per cent. ..	...	...	99 ½	...	...	...
Dutch 2 ½ per cent. Exchange 19 guilders ..	...	...	...	...	...	65 ½
Do. 4 per cent. Certificated ..	101 ½	...	102 ½	...	102 ½	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam ..	short.	11 14	11 15	11 14 ½	11 15
Do. ..	3 ms.	11 16	11 16 ½	11 16 ½	11 17
Rotterdam ..	...	11 16	11 16 ½	11 16 ½	11 17
Antwerp ..	...	25 25	25 30	25 27 ½	25 30 ½
Brussels ..	...	25 25	25 30	25 27 ½	25 30 ½
Hamburg ..	...	13 5 ½	13 6	13 5 ½	13 6
Paris ..	short.	25 7 ½	25 15	25 7 ½	25 15
Do. ..	3 ms.	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Marseilles ..	...	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort-on-the-Main ..	...	117 ½	117 ½	117 ½	117 ½
Vienna ..	...	12 0	12 10	12 5	12 30
Trieste ..	...	12 0	12 10	12 5	12 30
Petersburg ..	...	34 1	34 ½	34 ½	34 ½
Madrid ..	...	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½
Cadix ..	...	49 ½	50 ½	49 ½	50 ½
Lisbon ..	...	30 0	30 7 ½	30 2 ½	30 7 ½
Genoa ..	...	25 60	25 65	25 57 ½	25 65
Naples ..	...	40 ½	40 ½	40 ½	40 ½
Palermo ..	...	122 ½	122 ½	122 ½	122 ½
Messina ..	...	122 ½	122 ½	122 ½	122 ½
Lisbon ..	...	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½
Oporto ..	...	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½
Rio Janeiro ..	60 ds st.	...	...	...	...
New York ..	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Sept. 5	London Sept. 7	Paris Sept. 6	London Sept. 8	Paris Sept. 7	London Sept. 9
4 ½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 ½ ..	98 0	...	97 90	...	95 75	...
March and 22 Sept. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 ½ ..	69 20	...	69 30	...	69 35	...
June and 22 Dec. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip 3 per Cent. Loan of 1845 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. 1 ..	2800 0	...	2800 0	...	2790 0	...
and 1 July ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month ..	25 7 ½	...	25 7 ½	...	25 7 ½	...
Do. 3 months ..	24 9 ½	...	24 9 ½	...	24 9 ½	...

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Sept. 9.
United States 6 per cent Stock	1862	...
— Bonds	1862	...
— Stock	1867-8	...
— Bonds	1868	97 1/2
Alabama 6 per cent	1874	92 1/2
—	1874	81
Illinois 6 per cent	1870	...
Kentucky 6 per cent	1868	...
Maryland 5 per cent	1869	04
Massachusetts 5 per cent	1868	102 1/2
New York 5 per cent Stock	1858-59	...
— 6 per cent	1860-7	...
Ohio 6 per cent	1860	...
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock	1854-70	81
— 5 per cent Bonds	1877	...
South Carolina 5 per cent (Palmer's)	1866	...
Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds	1860	...
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds	1865	...
— A per cent	1868	...
Pennsylvania 6 per cent Railway Bonds, 1st mortgage .. .. .	..	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
50000	7/16s & 4d	Alliance British and Foreign	100	2 8 0	17 1/2
100000	6/12 p & 1/2	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	60 1/2
24000	10s & 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	17 1/2
30000	5/12 p & 6d	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	25 1/2
12000	..	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	..
20000	7/10s p & 1/2	Church of England	50	2 0 0	..
5000	5/12 p	City of London	50	2 3 9	..
5000	5/12 p	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	..
4000	4/12 p	County	100	10 0 0	..
10000	5/12 p & 6d	Eagle	50	5 0 0	..
10000	5/12 p & 6d	Equity and Law	100	5 19 10	..
30000	5/12 p	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	..
4681	1/12 p	European Life	20	All	..
4000	4/12 p	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	..
20000	5/12 p	General	5	5 0 0	..
100000	5/12 p	Guardian	100	47 5 0	54 1/2
2000	12/12 p & 15/12	Imperial Fire	500	59 0 0	..
7500	14s & 6d	Imperial Life	100	20 0 0	..
18453	5/12 p & 7/12	Indemnity Marine	100	50 0 0	172
50000	2s 6d & 6d	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	..
10000	2/10s p & 1/2	Law Life	100	10 0 0	..
100000	5/12 p	Lancashire	20	2 0 0	..
20000	5/12 p & 6d	Legal and General Life	50	6 9 0	..
87504	..	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2 0 0	9 1/2
84000	1/12s 0d	London	25	12 10 0	..
20000	3s	London and Provincial Law	50	3 12 6	..
10000	7/12 p & 6d	Marine	100	18 0 0	110
10000	4/10s p & 1/2	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	..
7848	5/12 p	Minerva	20	4 0 0	..
10000	6/12 p & 1/2	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	..
5000	5/12 p	Pelican	..	..	175
40000	5/12 p	Professional Life	50	0 10 0	..
25000	12/12 p & 1/2	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	..
20000	7s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	..
60000	8/12 p & 6d	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	..
5000	5/12 p	Sun Fire	..	..	..
4000	12/12 p & 1/2	Do. Life	..	..	..
20000	4/12 p & 6d	United Kingdom	20	5 10 0	..
5000	5/12 p & 6d	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	..
..	5/12 p & 6d	Victoria Life	..	5 0 0	..

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
20000	10/12 p	Agra and United Service	100	50 0 0	..
22000	20/12 p	Australasia	40	40 0 0	85
10000	..	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	..
6000	5/12 p	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..
20000	5/12 p	British North American	50	30 0 0	..
32000	5/12 p	Chrd Bk, India, Austr., & Ch. City.	20	14 0 0	17
6000	5/12 p & 15/12	..	100	50 0 0	..
20000	8/12 p	Colonial	100	25 0 0	33 1/2
20000	7/12 p	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	16
25000	4/12 p	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chrd.	20	20 0 0	..
35000	6/12 p	London Chrd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	21 1/2
20000	12/12 p	London and Connty	50	20 0 0	..
60000	12/12 p	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	31
50000	16/12 p	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	20 1/2
10000	15/12 p	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..
20000	7/12 p	National	50	25 0 0	..
25000	20/12 p	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	..
25000	8/12 p & 6d	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	20 1/2
60400	10/12 p	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	40 1/2
20000	10/12 p & 15/12	Provincial of Ireland	100	30 0 0	71
12000	5/12 p	Union	25	25 0 0	..
12000	5/12 p	South Australia	25	25 0 0	30 1/2
40000	16/12 p	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	48 1/2
60000	15/12 p	Union of London	50	10 0 0	26 1/2
4000	3/12 p	Western Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..

DOCKS.

Stock.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
£
268410	5 per cent	Commercial	Stk	All	..
268588	5 per cent	East and West India	Stk	..	119 1/2
268810	5 per cent	London	Stk	..	..
193800	4 per cent	St Katharine	Stk	..	..
260865	5 per cent	Southampton	Stk	..	..
800000	4 per cent	Victoria	Stk	..	..

PRICE OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold bars (standard)	£ 3 17 9
Mexican dollars	0 5 0
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS

Destination.	Despatch of Next Mails from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and Mauritius	{ via Southampton Sept. 12, M	Sept. 9
	{ via Marseilles .. Sept. 19, M	Overdue
Bahamas and Havana (via New York)	Sept. 20, M	Overdue
Canada, &c. (by Canadian packet)	Sept. 13, M	Sept. 14
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	Oct. 5, E	Oct. 1
China, Penang, and Singapore	{ via Southampton Sept. 20, M	Sept. 18
	{ via Marseilles .. Sept. 19, M	Sept. 12
Honduras and Blewfields	Sept. 17, M	Sept. 18
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	{ via Southampton Sept. 20, M	Sept. 18
	{ via Marseilles .. Sept. 10, E	Sept. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	{ via Southampton Sept. 12, M	Sept. 9
	{ via Marseilles .. Sept. 19, E	Sept. 19
Lisbon, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Falkland Islands	Sept. 9, M	Oct. 5
Lisbon, Vigo, and Oporto	Sept. 17, M	Sept. 11
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, and Aden	{ via Southampton Sept. 12, M	Sept. 9
	{ via Marseilles .. Sept. 10, E	Sept. 12
Mexico and Havana	Oct. 3, M	Oct. 1
Newfoundland	Sept. 9, E	..
United States, California, Canada, &c. (by British packet)	(Boston) Sept. 9, M	Sept. 15
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York) .. Sept. 14, M	..
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe	Sept. 23, E	Sept. 9
West Indies—British Colonies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, New Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown	..	Sept. 16

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 3rd, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Arabia, via Liverpool—New York, 23rd ult.
 On the 5th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Hammonia, via Southampton—New York, 24th ult.
 On the 6th, CANADA, per steam ship North American, via Liverpool—Quebec, 27th ult.
 On the 7th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Vanderbilt, via Southampton—New York, 27th ult.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	85577	3521	5966	434	1789	420
Corresponding week in 1858 ..	101510	4297	6857	949	1878	577
— " " 1857 ..	105841	6220	6017	633	1859	884
— " " 1856 ..	80368	4900	7894	967	2091	863
— " " 1855 ..	79282	3837	5738	417	2014	939
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Sept. 3	44 0	34 8	24 5	30 11	43 5	38 10
— " " Aug. 27	44 5	32 11	25 5	32 8	44 6	37 9
— " " 20	44 1	31 1	25 5	30 8	44 6	37 8
— " " 13	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 2	40 7	36 9
— " " 6	43 7	29 0	25 1	32 8	40 1	37 6
— " " July 30	43 0	30 1	25 3	35 1	44 2	37 0
Six weeks' average	43 10	31 4	25 2	32 7	44 11	37 7
Same time last year	44 9	32 6	27 10	33 9	46 5	44 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 August 31, 1859.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Eye and rye-meal.	Peas and pea-meal.	Beans & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal.
Foreign ..	46008	19096	67152	798	867	3753	8584	...
Colonial ..	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47008	19096	67152	798	867	3753	8584	...

Imports of the week

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was very little English wheat on show at Mark lane, today. Although the demand was by no means active, a fair clearance of the stands was effected, at Monday's currency. Foreign wheat was dull, but not cheaper. Fine barley and oats supported previous rates; but all other kinds of produce, including flour, met a dull inquiry, on former terms. The imports from abroad, this week, amount to 7,860 quarters of wheat; 840 barley; 49,250 oats; and 350 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, both wheat and flour were very dull, and drooping in price.

A letter from Alexandria to the 26th ult. says:—

Receipts of wheat from the interior have increased, and prices have given way. The following are the amount of sales effected since the 17th, with to-day's prices, f.o.b.:—Wheat, Saide, 7,309 qrs, at 2s to 2s 6d; wheat, Behera, 442 qrs, price not stated; beans, Saide, 8,283 qrs, at 2s 6d to 2s 3d; beans, Behera, 420 qrs, at 2s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, 1,440

qrs, at 16s to 15s 6d; lentils, 190 qrs, at 23s 10d; cottonseed, 1,938 qrs, at 13s; rici, 244 qrs, at 27s. Indian corn, linseed, and flax, none. Freights, nominal as before, say 3s 9d beans for orders.

There has been again a fair extent of business transacted in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week, and the total sales amount to 57,000 bales, including 44,000 to the trade, 1,500 on speculation, and 11,500 bales for export. There has been throughout the week an abundance of cheap cotton offering, and in the face of the large inquiry for export, prices are pretty generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb lower than on Friday last. East India suffers most, owing to the very heavy arrivals now coming in freely, so that there is little appearance of any upward tendency in prices for some time to come. This market keeps flat, with small sales, say 500 bales for the week, at about previous rates.

We have received from Messrs Briggs and Co., the annexed report of the cotton trade at Alexandria, to the 26th ult.:

There is a fair quantity of cotton on sale, but of as low a quality as not to tempt buyers. The better sorts find ready purchasers for England, France, and Switzerland. We do not make any alteration in our previous quotations:—Very ordinary at 7d, low middling 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, middling 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, fair 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, fully fair 8d, good to fine 10d to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, all per lb f.o.b. The sales since the 17th are 1,855 bales. Freight by steamer, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 5 per cent. Exchange—It is very difficult to negotiate paper at 96p per £, from the great rarity of money.

The public sales of tea, held this week, have gone off slowly, and blackish leaf as well as medium congou has given way 1d per lb. Privately, the demand is very inactive, and previous rates are with difficulty supported. The total stock of tea in London is now 48,469,086 lbs—41,442,492 being black, and 7,026,594 lbs green—against 64,061,871 lbs at the corresponding period in 1858.

	1859.	1858.
	lbs.	lbs.
Total delivered	51,588,227	46,432,133
Exported and stores ...	4,007,842	3,896,662
Sent coastwise	16,369,352	15,093,757
	20,377,194	18,990,419

Home consumption from London... 31,211,033 27,441,714

Great heaviness has been the leading feature in the sugar market, and both raw and refined qualities have receded in value 6d per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company have announced 31,834 baskets Java sugar for sale at Rotterdam on the 27th September, against 55,703 baskets last year.

IMPORTATIONS, DELIVERIES, and STOCK of SUGAR at ANTWERP on the 31st August.

	IMPORTATIONS.			Brazil.	
	Havana.			bags and barrels.	casks.
1859.....	boxes. 32115	cbests. 85	baskets. 11835	13826	1488
1858.....	49865	...	2095	21920	479
1857.....	48189	...	7558	26154	441
1856.....	46048	...	69	52283	92
1855.....	70359	...	542	35534	982
1854.....	86503	...	777	59677	3144
	DELIVERIES.				
1859.....	28765	...	11980	13070	928
1858.....	53415	...	2095	19670	570
1857.....	40889	...	7558	28254	364
1856.....	42864	...	2913	55352	74
1855.....	68359	...	1165	52564	993
1854.....	66303	...	477	45077	3144
	STOCK.				
1859.....	9950	...	85	758	480
1858.....	7250	...	...	3000	...
1857.....	15300	...	...	750	137
1856.....	9500	...	69	3931	18
1855.....	20000	...	...	9374	...
1854.....	30200	...	300	14600	...

The Dutch Company's sale at Amsterdam having gone at 2s 6d per cwt under previous calculations, the coffee market has become much less active, and, in some instances, the quotations have given way 6d to 1s per cwt.

Considering the heaviness in the wheat trade, there has been a fair demand for rice, the prices of which have shown an upward tendency.

Since the close of the public sales, very little business has been transacted in the wool market; nevertheless, we have no change to notice in the quotations. The prospect of the market is very good.

Messrs Du'ant and Co. report the state of the silk market during the month as under:—

We have had a month of limited business in silk. The season of the year would in part account for this, but without doubt it is in a great measure the result of the advanced prices. We have been dragged up beyond that point at which the trade always show more or less hesitation, and, in the present case, the absence of orders from America and the still comparatively unsettled state of foreign politics have a repressing influence. In China silk transactions have been especially small—the high prices at which the new silk is held effectually keeping off buyers. It is yet to be seen, whether the extreme bareness of their stocks will oblige them to come to market. The unloadings of the new silk at present hold out little prospect of any increased proportion of the classical chops in this coming season. In Bengal silk we have nothing new. The filature silks continue to be more or less sought, of which importers do not fail to avail themselves to screw up prices to the utmost. There is but little increased demand for the lower qualities; still the absence of the low qualities of China silk has had some beneficial influence, and some few parcels of native have been sold. In Brugia and Persian nothing.

STATE of the SILK WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.	
	Sept. 1, 1859.	Sept. 1, 1858.	Sept. 1, 1859.	Sept. 1, 1858.
Bengal	3,760	4,295	4,073	5,502
China	10,277	12,975	7,388	7,510
Canton	587	1,598	1,034	2,019
Chinese thrown ...	739	1,443	681	812
	Delivered.		Delivered.	
	Aug. 1859.	Aug. 1858.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 7, 1859.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 7, 1858.
Bengal	1,364	816	8,883	4,893
China	5,603	6,726	45,106	43,019
Canton	134	421	1,970	2,836
Chinese thrown ...	367	1,035	3,146	5,962

New Patras currants have sold freely at 62s per cwt, and old fruit has advanced 2s, owing to advices at hand that the crop has sustained considerable damage.

Saltpetre has been much neglected, but we have no quotable change to notice in its value.

"The tobacco market," observe Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co., "has not presented any alteration in character, and we have continued our previous quotations: demand has been principally confined to good and useful descriptions for home trade, but sales have been restricted to very limited lots. Latest advices from New Orleans represent the market as quiet at steady prices; but this might be naturally anticipated after the large operations which had so recently been entered into. Conflicting accounts were current respecting the growing crop as to quality, but a general opinion appeared to prevail that in no case would quantity exceed that of the previous year's growth. Imports—5,077 hhds. The Artisan has also arrived with 811 hhds, which are not included in the stock. Deliveries—663 hhds, against 702 hhds in the corresponding month of last year. Stock—15,089 hhds, against 8,767 hhds in 1858; 9,566 hhds in 1857; 5,977 hhds in 1856; and 9,473 hhds in 1855."

Scotch pig-iron has met a dull inquiry, and the price has declined to 52s cash mixed numbers. Spelter has ruled lower, and other metals have sold slowly.

The arrivals of tin during the past eight months were as follow:—

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	slabs.	slabs.	slabs.
Straits	30591	7549	20419
Banca	4681	30727	11720
Total	35272	38276	32139

The stock here on the 31st ultimo is estimated at 420 tons.

Messrs Churchill and Sim have published the following comparative return of the stocks of timber in the public docks in London, on the 1st September:—

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Foreign deals	pieces 802,000	1,303,000	825,000
— Battens	499,000	477,000	469,000
— Fir timber	loads 43,000	33,000	20,000
Colonial pine deals and battens	pieces 370,000	679,000	720,000
— Spruce ditto	522,000	652,000	668,000
— Pine timber	loads 4,000	9,500	5,300
United States pitch pine timber	4,900	4,100	5,700
East Indian teake	9,100	11,000	5,000

The rum market has been very quiet, but several parcels of good Jamaica have changed hands at extreme rates. Brandy has been less active. Letters from Cognac report a large business, at high prices.

The tallow market is very firm as to price. P.Y.C., on the spot, has realised 57s 3d to 57s 6d, and for delivery during the last three months, 58s per cwt. Town tallow, 56s net cash.

STATEMENT of TALLOW SHIPPING at ST PETERSBURG.

	1859.	1858.	1857.
	casks	casks	casks
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to Aug. 17, O.S. (estimated at 25 poods to the cask)	29110	21512	15066
In ships loading and lighters	7476	11237	8297
Total loaded off from St Petersburg, Aug. 19, O.S.	36586	32749	23363
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date .....	...	79263	80898
Total at the close of the navigation .....	...	112012	103761
London	21832	14282	6546
Liverpool	313	...	1788
Bristol	1156	1338	592
Other English ports	2399	3521	3852
Ireland	1227	...	253
Scotland	883	301	...
Germany	1286	1392	1886
France	14	678	149
	29110	21512	15066

The oil market, generally, has been devoid of animation; but we have very little change to notice in the quotations. Liusseed oil has sold at 28/ 15s per ton.

"The leather trade of the past month," write Messrs Powell and Co., "has been marked by a steady demand, generally quite equal to the supplies, and sufficient to diminish rather than add to the stocks of most articles. The most prominent feature in the market is the scarcity of good heavy sole leather, both English and foreign. Prices have

undergone very little change, but the present position of the hide market, combined with the prospect of a large consumption, indicate the probability of a demand which, for heavy sole leather at least, cannot be met with existing stocks at present rates. In raw goods a considerable business has been done, aided greatly by a demand for exportation, proving that the peace has given the stimulus we anticipated to the trade of the Continent. Prices were unaltered during the early part of the month, but at its close, and at the public sale of the 1st inst., higher rates have been established for all descriptions of salted hides, and a great reduction has been made in the stocks on hand."

The New York *Shipping List*, of the 27th ult., observes:—"There continues a very fair demand for nearly all descriptions of dry goods of domestic manufacture, and the market generally is without essential change. Although some kinds of goods are sold at slightly lower prices than at the opening of the fall trade, yet the chief makes of both cotton and woollen goods continue to sell readily in advance of production at full rates. Trade is becoming more general, and we hear of less complaint, transactions having been to a fair extent from first hands as well as from jobbers. The aggregate sales thus far compare favourably with those of last year and the opinion of the trade now is that the fall trade will be full as large as usual. The Southern merchants are in town in large numbers. The dry goods market has been characterised by more steadiness than usual. The demand for cotton goods for export continues fair. The exports for the week have been mainly for South American markets, but, even for that section, the shipments have been unusually light."

COTTON.

New York, August 27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, on	Aug. 13	Charleston	Aug. 19
Mobile	13	North Carolina	20
Florida	17	Virginia	1
Texas	13	New York	23
Savannah	19	Other Ports	20

	1858-9		1857-8		Increase	D'crease
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
On hand in the ports on September 1	701925	46311	54514	...	...	...
Received at the ports since ditto	3702506	3073422	629984	...	...	...
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	1988617	1801219	187398	...	...	...
Exported to France since ditto	442865	378004	64861	...	...	...
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	329115	211889	117226	...	...	...
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto	217804	280792	37012	...	...	...
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	2978401	2371904	406457	...	...	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	119170	92174	26996	...	...	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

(Not included in receipts)

At latest corresponding dates	1859	1858
	bales	bales
	26382	10961

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1858-9		1857-8	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	101025	...	46511
Received since	...	3702506	...	3073422
Total supply	...	3903531	...	3119933
Deduct shipments	2978401	...	2571904	...
Deduct stock left on hand	119170	...	92174	...
Leaves for American consumption	...	3097371	...	2664078

Freight to Liverpool, 7-32d to 4d per lb.—Exchange, 109½ to 110.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports	For Gt. Britain	For France	For other Ports
At New Orleans	6	2	5
Mobile	3	1	1
Florida	...	...	...
Savannah	...	...	...
Charleston	2	...	2
New York	14	7	68
Galveston	...	...	...
Total	25	10	76

The European advices received since our last have been without influence, the market remaining quiet, with moderate sales, chiefly for export, at about previous prices. The sales for the three days are 3,200 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	8½
Good Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11½	11½	11½	12½
Good Middling	12½	12½	12½	13½
Middling fair	13½	13½	13½	13½

The arrivals have been from New Orleans, 171 bales; Florida, 803; Georgia, 2,860; South Carolina, 2,304; North Carolina, 1,040; Baltimore, 33—total, 7,211 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 20,574 bales. Total import since 1st September, 428,889 bales. Export from 1st to 23rd August, 15,318 bales, against 7,203 in 1858.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Sept. 9.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.			Same period 1858		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland	6	6 12-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
New Orleans	6 1/2	7 1-16	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Fernambuco	8	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Egyptian	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Surat and Madras	4	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole Import	Consumption			Exports			Computed Stock	
	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 8.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 8.
1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
2065549	1894170	1538660	1506120	231130	175380	640660	622570	622570

The past has been a dull week in the cotton market. A fair amount of business has been done on the whole, but as most holders offer their stocks freely, it is very difficult to effect a sale. In general some concession has been made in price, and our quotations for American have to be reduced partially 1-16d per lb. The trade have taken fully their usual supply, and a good export business has been transacted. Egyptian continue very heavy, and the buyer is accommodated on easy terms. Brazil still rule high, but are not held at the extreme prices. East India, owing to the late large arrivals, have declined fully 1/2d per lb. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The market is tame. The reported export amounts to 11,460 bales, consisting of 1,260 American, 20 Brazil, and 10,180 East India.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Very favourable accounts have reached us from nearly the whole of the manufacturing districts. Trade generally appears to be in a healthy state, owing, in some measure, to rather large operations in goods suitable to the India and China markets, and prices have, in some instances, had an upward tendency. The stocks on hand are very limited for the time of year, and nearly the whole of the mills are running full time. The hardware trade is decidedly healthy, and increased operations have taken place, both in iron and coals, at full quotations.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 8.—This week has exhibited more confidence in prices than has been shown for a long while back, and the market has been exceedingly strong in all departments. Since Tuesday there have been heavy transactions in both yarns and cloths for India, a telegram having been on that day received which removed much of the previous uncertainty as to the state of the Calcutta market. Mule is generally 1/4d per lb higher, and 40-inch shirtings, which were last week rising 1/4d per piece, have had that advance confirmed. 45 and 50-inch cloths, which have for some time been slackening in demand, have had a considerable recovery. Low counts of yarn for the Mediterranean and water twist for Germany have been sold with greater freedom, and manufacturers, being stimulated by an accession of orders for printing cloths, madapolams, and jacconets, have also laid down contracts for yarn, wherever procurable at recent prices. The time required by sellers for delivery of nearly all sorts of goods would appear at present to be the only restriction on a yet more extensive business.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 8, 1859			Price Sept. 1858			Price Sept. 1857			Price Sept. 1856			Price Sept. 1855			Price Sept. 1854		
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q
Upland fair	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2
Fernambuco fair	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd quality	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2	1	0 1/2
27-in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, lbs 2oz...	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	5	7 1/2
26-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz...	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2	6	4 1/2
9-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8 lbs 4oz...	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
40-in. 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz...	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9
40-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz...	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9	11	9
30-in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yds, 9 lbs...	9	0	8	10 1/2	9	6	7	4	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3

LEEDS.—We have had a steady market without any noticeable alteration.—HUDDERSFIELD.—Business has only been moderate, in consequence of ample stocks having already been laid in by purchasers, who are therefore for the most part "sorting up" at the present time. In some departments, however, considerable transactions have taken place. The country trade is decidedly improving. The local wool trade continues firm.—ROCHDALE.—There is an eager demand for all reasonable descriptions of goods, with comparatively nothing on offer. The inquiry for Saxonic is also brisk. The wool market continues in a dull state.—BRADFORD.—Wool.—The business doing still continues very limited. There is a strong disposition to realise, but that can only be done by a concession in price. Noils and shorts continue in fair request, but prices rule low. Yarns.—The demand for home consumption keeps steady. There is more demand for the Russian market, but the prices offering are not remunerative. For the German trade there is no improvement. The recent advance on the raw material has not been realised by the spinner, which, in many cases, has left little or no margin for his avocation. Pieces.—We have a steady demand for most kinds of goods that are offered for sale. Many manufacturers are still employed to order. The stock on the market is scanty.—LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade continues extremely brisk; all branches are well engaged, manufacturers being full of orders; future prospects are of a very cheering nature. At Hinckley and Loughborough the hosiery trade is in a very satisfactory condition. The wool market is firm, and prices remain very high. Yarns are selling at full rates, spinners being well engaged.—NOTTINGHAM.—Many branches of the

cotton lace trade are more active than they have been for some time past, and there are good prospects of a continuance of the demand. There is now nearly an average business doing. In the silk department trade is dull. More machinery is being set to work on cotton goods, but still many lacemakers are not fully employed. The hosiery trade is in a healthy condition; business is quiet, but this is not unusual at this period of the year. Manufacturers have some good orders on hand, and the operatives are fully employed at remunerative wages. In the country districts trade is quiet. Yarns are higher in price, with no indication of a fall in value. Silk is without material change.—**HALIFAX.**—The wool trade is in a languid state just now. The price, however, still keeps firm, with no disposition towards the contrary. The yarn trade is not in a satisfactory condition. The piece market is lively, especially for the lighter kinds, and a general demand for all sorts is looked for.—**DONCASTER.**—The flatness which characterised the wool trade at our August fair has been continued, and prices creep down, notwithstanding the small quantity held by growers. We quote Lincolnshire parcels, half-hogs, 38s to 39s; Yorkshire, half to two-thirds, 41s to 42s 6d per tod.—**GLASGOW.**—The wool market continues in the same state as last week. Things are generally quiet.—**DUNDEE.**—There has been little animation in the flax market. Several arrivals have taken place during the week, and a good many vessels are still on the way. It is expected, however, that the importation will soon fall off materially unless strongly reinforced by supplies of the new flax.—**BELFAST.**—There has been a moderate business doing in flax, as well as in linen goods, at full prices.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—The trade of this town is in a state of greater animation than it was a week ago, and especially so when compared with what it was a fortnight or three weeks since. The country orders are much better: shop-keepers are making up articles for the season, in anticipation of a brisk autumn trade, of which there is every prospect that it will be realised. Every branch of trade has participated in the improvement. The manufacturers have many more orders on their books than they had ten days since, and the bulk of them are turning out an average quantity of goods.—**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**—The iron trade in this district improves, and the steam coal trade also continues good, the collieries being in full work; but other branches of trade are not very lively, and the season is too far advanced to expect any extensive orders from North Europe.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The demand for State and Western flour has continued active during the three days past, and prices have further advanced for all kinds. The demand has been mainly for the Eastern and local trade, but transactions in the lower grades, for export, have been to a fair extent, while there has prevailed a moderate speculative inquiry. The receipts continue meagre, and do not suffice for the existing requirements of the trade. Transactions for the three days embrace 32,000 bbls, the market closing buoyantly at an advance of 20 to 25 cents on previous rates, and we adjust our quotations accordingly. Canada flour remains quiet and unchanged, with sales of 450 bbls at our notations. We quote:—Unsound, 3.25 dols to 4.30 dols; State, superfine brands, 4.40 dols to 4.60 dols; State, extra brands, 4.70 dols to 5 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 4.35 dols to 4.65 dols; Ohio, common brands, 4.40 dols to 4.65 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 4.70 dols to 4.90 dols; Ohio, fair extra, 5.20 dols to 5.65 dols; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, 5.70 dols to 6.70 dols; Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c., 4.75 dols to 5.03 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 5.10 dols to 5.25 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 5.50 dols to 7 dols; Missouri, 4.50 dols to 7 dols; Canada, 4.75 dols to 5.75 dols. The market for Southern flour continues buoyant under an active demand, and prices have advanced 25 to 30 cents, at which the sales have been to a fair extent, amounting to 9,500 bbls, of which 2,300 changed hands yesterday, holders being firm at the close at 5.30 dols to 5.75 dols for Brandenburg, 4.40 dols to 6.25 dols for Georgetown, 6 dols to 7 dols for Petersburg City, 6.25 dols to 7.25 dols for Richmond City, 5.50 dols to 5.70 dols for ditto country, and 5.25 dols to 6.25 dols for Baltimore, Howard street. Export from 1st to 23rd August, 59,662 bbls, against 112,290 in 1855.

GRAIN.—The buoyancy in the market for wheat continues to be a most conspicuous feature. The scarcity of prime new has led to an active demand for it, and prices have advanced materially. In the absence of considerable quantities of new, old has moved to a fair extent, at about previous notations. The sales for corn has become heavy and dull, and prices have receded 2 to 3 cents per bushel; the sales aggregate 48,000 bushels, including 16,000 yesterday, the market closing at 85 cents for Southern yellow, 80 to 82 for mixed ditto, 85 for round yellow, 80 to 84 for Western, and 77 to 80 for unsound. Export from 1st to 23rd August: wheat, 1,803 bushels, against 326,442 in 1854; corn, 14,175 bushels, against 11,798 in 1854.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Only moderate supplies of both old and new English wheat have been on sale in the leading markets of consumption held this week. For good and fine samples, which are comparatively scarce, there has been a fair inquiry, at about previous quotations; but all other kinds have sold heavily, at a reduction in value of fully 1s per quarter, and at which very little business has been transacted. In foreign wheat, the imports of which have exhibited a falling off, very few transactions have taken place, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Fine barley is very

scarce, and in request, at extreme rates, 44s per quarter having been paid here for the best malting people, but grinding and distilling sorts have commanded very little attention. In the value of oats, beans, peas, and flour, no quotable change has taken place.

Considerable progress has been made in harvest work in the North, and fully seven-eighths of the wheat crop have now been secured in England. The condition of the grain varies considerably, but the result of thrashing proves that our estimate of the entire yield is a correct one. Fine barley is likely to be very scarce during the whole of the malting season, but the growth of oats, beans, and peas is a full average one, both as to quantity and quality.

In Scotland, the yield of wheat and barley is favourably represented, and some unusually fine samples of both have been already disposed of. The grain trade has continued heavy, but without leading to any change in price.

The harvest in Ireland is progressing steadily; but our accounts respecting the quantity and quality of the new crop of wheat differ materially. Inferior wheat, as well as maize, has been sold on easier terms, and the grain trade, generally, is very inactive.

From most parts of the country, we learn that the potato disease is still making considerable ravages, even amongst the best descriptions. These accounts, hitherto, have had very little influence upon the quotations, which, in the metropolis, range from 70s to 105s per ton.

Throughout the Continent, wheat, barley, and oats have sold at very full prices, although the demand has continued limited for the time of year. In the United States, both wheat and flour have been somewhat excited, on higher terms.

Very little English wheat on sale here, to-day, yet the demand for all kinds ruled inactive, at Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat was unaltered in value. Fine barley and oats changed hands steadily, at very full prices; but other kinds of produce were a slow inquiry, on former terms.

Mr Ed. Rainford furnishes the following report in reference to the floating trade:—The expected fleet is now coming in, and 75 arrivals are reported at ports of call, viz.:—Wheat, 8 cargoes from Taganrog, 5 Odessa, 1 Berdianski, 2 Alexandria, 2 Marianople, 2 Constantinople, and 1 Galatz; maize, 21 cargoes from Ibraila, 2 Constantinople, 3 Sulina, 8 Galatz, 1 Oltenitza, 2 Ismail, 2 Odessa, and 1 Alexandria; rye, 1 cargo from Odessa; barley, 1 cargo from Taganrog, 4 Marseilles, 1 Genoa, 1 Malta, and 1 Odessa; wheat and barley, 1 cargo from Constantinople; oats, 2 cargoes from Taganrog; beans, 1 cargo from Casa Bianca; millet-seed, 1 cargo from Ibraila—altogether 21 cargoes of wheat, 40 maize, 1 rye, 8 barley, and 5 miscellaneous. There have been but few transactions in wheat since this day week. The following arrived cargoes have changed owners:—2 cargoes of Marianople, 1 of Berdianski at 43s 9d, and 3 of Taganrog Gbirka at 42s per 492 lbs; 1 Polish Odessa at 41s 3d per 480 lbs, and 1 Galatz at 38s per 480 lbs. Maize is in active request, and sellers firm. 2 cargoes of Odessa have been sold at 28s 6d, 1 (quality not prime) at 27s 10½d, 1 Galatz and 1 Ismail at 28s 9d, 1 Galatz at 29s, all per 492 lbs. Of Ibraila maize, about 12 or 14 cargoes have been taken at prices ranging from 26s 3d to 26s 10½d, 1 damaged at 25s 9d, and 1 Egyptian at 24s 6d, all per 480 lbs. Barley, 2 cargoes of Taganrog at 23s 1½d and 23s per 400 lbs. All the preceding arrived. A cargo of Odessa barley, now shipping, is also mentioned at 22s per 400 lbs.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Wheat	4000	at	44	3
Barley	195		36	11
Oats	1685		25	4
Rye	74		32	0
Beans	189		39	9
Peas	31		47	9

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	1630	620	4340	410
Irish	...	...	4150	1490
Foreign	7860	840	49250	350 sacks

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c

WHEAT—English, New white	38 to 49	FEAS—Foreign, white boilers	42	44
red	35	feeding	37	40
Danzig and Königsberg, high	52	OATS—English, Poland & potato	20	40
mixed	48	white, feed	20	30
Rostock and Wismar	48	black	20	30
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	45	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28	30
Marke and Mecklenburg	46	Angus and Sandy	27	29
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	43	common	26	28
St Petersburg, soft...per 480 lbs	39	Irish, potato	26	27
hard	42	White, feed	23	24
American and Canadian, white	...	Black	21	22
red	...	Light Galway	20	21
Odessa and Sea of Azov, soft,	43	Danish	21	24
per 496 lbs	46	Swedish	22	24
Egyptian, Saidi...per 480 lbs	...	Russian	18	24
Behira	...	Dutch and Hanoverian	20	24
Syrian, hard and soft	...	RYE—English	27	28
BARLEY—English and Scotch,	40	TARES—English, winter	04	70
malting, new	25	Foreign feeding	...	...
English and Scotch distilling	38	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—	...	...
grinding	25	American, white	...	...
Saale	38	yellow	...	...
Danish	27	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,	29	30
distilling	26	yellow	...	...
grinding	24	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made	40	43
Odessa and Danube, per 480 lbs	24	delivered to the baker	29	34
Barbary and Egyptian	35	Country marks	...	...
BEANS—English	35	American and Canadian fancy	...	...
Dutch and Hanoverian	36	brands per 190 lbs	...	...
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	53	American superfine and extra	...	...
FEAS—English, white boilers	42	superfine	...	...
grey, dum, and	40	American common to fine	21	22
maple	40	heated and sown	...	...
blue	60			

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A very dull tone still pervades the market, nearly all kinds being difficult to sell, but more particularly low and soft, these being quite 6d cheaper since last Friday. The refiners have bought to a moderate extent, but the grocers still take only sufficient to meet their immediate requirements. Considerable arrivals have again taken place. The sales of West India to yesterday (Thursday) amounted to 1,025 hhds, including a portion of 359 casks Barbadoes, by auction, at 36s 6d to 42s 6d, and 120 casks Jamaica at 33s to 40s 6d for brown to middling yellow. The landings of raw sugar at this port last week amounted to 4,820 tons, and the deliveries to 4,230 tons, so that the stock showed some further increase. It is now 75,000 tons, against 73,400 tons in 1858. The excess for the chief ports of Great Britain amounts to 10,000 tons.

Mauritius.—No business of importance has been done by private contract.

Bengal.—326 bags fair to very good bright Gurratta date sold at 41s 6d to 43s per cwt.

Madras.—3,000 bags native sold about 6d under the previous value: brown, 28s 6d to 30s; low fair yellow, 30s 6d to 35s per cwt.

Penang.—2,404 bags have been sold by auction at rather lower rates: brown, 33s to 36s; soft grey to good grainy yellow, 37s to 41s 6d per cwt.

Manilla.—13,825 bags low to fair clayed sold at 35s to 36s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—A floating cargo of Havane, No. 10, has sold for the United Kingdom at 24s 9d; and one, No. 15, at 28s 3d for a near port. A floating cargo of brown Perom is reported at 20s for a near port. Of 1,840 boxes Havana, by auction, a portion sold at 40s to 45s 6d for low middling to fine yellow, and 47s to 47s 6d for fioresettes. 370 boxes Cuba partly sold at 40s to 45s 6d for low to fine strong grey. Of 552 casks Cuba, a small portion sold: brown, 35s to 36s 6d; low grey to good yellow, 37s to 41s 6d. 342 casks Porto Rico: low to fine grocery, 40s to 47s; greyish yellow, 39s to 41s. The sound portion of 1,992 bags Bahia was bought in: brown to middling soft yellow, 34s 6d to 39s; washed sold at 30s 6d to 32s per cwt for brown.

Refined.—The market continues flat, although prices have further receded about 6d. Common goods can be obtained at 48s 6d to 49s; sale to good, 49s 6d to 50s upwards; crushed, 46s to 47s 6d. No sales of importance have been made in bonded sugars for export.

MOLASSES.—30 puns Antigua have sold at 16s per cwt.

RUM.—The week's business has been comparatively limited, owing to the indifferent supply. Business is chiefly confined to Jamaica at 4s to 5s 1d per gallon for common to fine.

TEA.—The large public sales have prevented business by private contract. 40,000 packages were passed on Wednesday and Thursday, of which 15,000 sold, including many parcels without reserve, the result proving better than generally anticipated. With the exception of medium and fine congous, which went 1d to 1d per lb under the quotations of the 11th inst., no particular alteration occurred.

COCOA.—210 bags Trinidad, by auction, went at full prices: good to fine, 69s to 76s; common to fine mixed greyish, 59s to 67s. A moderate business has been done by private contract.

CORFEE.—The sale of 564,000 bags, held by the Dutch Trading Company, on Wednesday, went at rather lower prices than expected, viz, 37 to 37½ for good ordinary Javs, and this market is hardly so firm as of late; still the importers have not at present accepted any material decline. 358 casks 16s barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, by auction, found buyers, latterly at about 1s under the former value: fine ordinary pale to good middling, 65s to 75s. A few contracts were made in native at the beginning of the week at 57s 6d for good ordinary, and 48s to 54s for unclean and ordinary; but the large parcel declared for public sale yesterday was withdrawn. 134 bags Cannon's Mysore, of fine quality, brought 95s to 99s 6d. 691 bags Munzerabad Mountain, 81s to 92s 6d per cwt for pale mixed to fine, being very high rates.

RICE.—Transactions privately have been rather limited, including good new white Bengal at 12s 6d. A floating cargo of Bassein has sold at 9s 10d, and one of Rangoon is reported to be re-sold at 10s 1½d. By auction, 2,600 bags Dacca of old import sold at 9s 6d to 10s for middling to good. 4,026 bags common pinky Madras were bought in at 9s 6d. 2,046 bags damaged sold at 6s 9d to 7s for very low quality and heated. 6,074 bags Moulinein, rather weevily, brought 7s to 7s 6d with short prompt. 3,522 bags old Rangoon were taken in at 7s to 7s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to September 3, with Stock on hand.

	1859	1858	1857	1856
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	13640	69940	46810	70440
Deliveries for home use...	18830	24750	21680	21000
Exported	13810	18400	32550	15740
Stock	69150	93000	47320	45870

SAGO.—225 boxes middling small grain realised 17s to 17½ per cwt.

SPICES.—The public sales generally have been small. 23 cases brown nutmegs sold at previous rates: low small to middling mixed, 1s 4d to 1s 7d. 11 cases mace brought full valuations: common to middling, 1s 1d to 1s 3d. 134 bags pimento sold steadily at 3½d. Owing to very heavy imports of white pepper, prices have given way slightly. 956 bags, by auction, however, found buyers: fair Penang, 6½d; common Singapore, 6½d to 6½d. 731 bags Singapore black brought full rates, selling at 4½d to 4½d per lb for common to good. 300 barrels Jamaica ginger were partly disposed of: ordinary to good, 81s to 130s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The few sales effected this week have been at rather higher rates, including Bengal, refraction 11 to 5, at 37s. 1,212 bags Madras, by auction, were disposed of: refraction 16 to 13, 30s 6d to 31s per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE to September 3, with Stock on hand.

	1859	1858	1857	1856
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	19260	7160	11240	12310
Delivered	12040	9340	8280	10990
Stock	4200	3466	5000	5600

Delivered last week 240 tons.

NITRATE OF SODA.—40 tons fine quality have sold at 16s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—There is no speculative demand, and the markets have been entirely devoid of animation. Scotch pig-iron has receded to 52s; other kinds are quiet. Soelter sold as low as 30½ 10s, and subsequently the demand rallied, 21½ being paid on the spot, and 21½ to 21¾ 6d for arrival. Quotations of foreign tin remain stationary. Banca has sold at 144s; good Straits are worth about 139s to 140s per cwt. No change has occurred in copper.

HEMP.—There are no sales reported in Manilla. Russian is quiet. Clean Petersburg 28½ per ton. On Wednesday the demand for jute was inactive, and of 3,730 bales, by auction, rather more than one-third part sold, including damaged, at about former rates. A steady business has been done by private treaty.

TURPENTINE.—Business to a moderate extent has taken place in rough, at 9s to 9s 3d. Spirits, 35s and 34s per cwt for American and English, respectively.

LINSEED.—Imports amount to 24,500 quarters, chiefly from the East Indies, and the market is rather lower. Calcutta, 47s; Bombay, 49s. For floating cargoes of Taganrog and Odessa, 46s to 46s 6d per quarter is demanded.

OILS.—Gallipoli oil has advanced to 51½, other kinds quoted 47½ to 50½. Fish oils remain dull. Linseed is quiet, at 23s 6d to 28s 9d. For delivery to the end of the year, the former price accepted. A good consumptive demand exists for rape: foreign refined, 40s; brown, 34s 6d. The inquiry for cocoa-nut has been moderate, and chiefly for export: Cochin, 42s 6d to 43s; Ceylon, good, 41s. The market for palm has not shown any change: fine, 45s per cwt.

TALLOW is firmer, and still appears to be principally influenced by the operations on Russian account, as the home demand for foreign does not appear to be very active at present high rates. This morning last sort Y. C. on the spot may be quoted 57s 3d to 57s 6d; to arrive in the last three months, 57s 9d to 58s per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, September 5.

	1856	1857	1858	1859
	casks	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	8,851	11,266	10,287	19,979
Delivered last week	1,798	1,775	2,311	1,647
Ditto since last June	23,487	21,455	22,275	16,322
Arrived last week	2,368	1,942	1,081	1,731
Ditto since last June	21,388	19,507	20,998	24,329
Price of YC on the spot	52s 0d	63s 0d	51s 6d	57s 0d
Ditto Town last Friday	55s 9d	64s 0d	58s 6d	55s 0d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closed flatly, with a downward tendency. White Benares, however, continues steady, and brought 43s 6d to 45s to-day. By auction, 2,663 bags Mauritius brought previous rates. 3,532 bags Bengal, 2,799 bags native Madras, and 231 casks Barbadoes were partially disposed of. The week's business in West India amounts to 1,530 casks.

COFFEE.—A floating cargo of Santos has sold at 53s for a near port. 242 casks plantation Ceylon, by auction, brought steady rates. 145 casks and barrels good to fine native sold at 59s 6d to 61s per cwt.

COCOA.—391 bags Trinidad went at former rates.

RICE.—5,278 bags Madras, by auction, sold at 7s 6d to 8s 6d for rather wormy. 4,200 bags good new Rangoon sold at 9s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—185 bags by auction partly sold at full prices.

TERMERIC.—500 bags good Bengal were bought in at 17s per cwt.

RED WOOD.—102 tons sold at 4½ 12s 6d per ton.

OILS.—By auction, 420 casks palm chiefly sold at 44s to 45s 6d for good to fine. 420 casks cocoa-nut; Cochin, 42s 6d to 43s 3d; Ceylon, 40s 9d to 41s 6d; Sydney, 34s 6d to 35s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—478 pipes 217 casks South American, by auction, partly sold at 53s 9d to 56s 6d. 32 casks Australian half sold at 52s 6d to 52s 9d. 412 casks Odessa chiefly sold at 53s to 57s 3d per cwt. Town advanced to 58s 9d per cwt. Foreign unaltered.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues depressed. 48s 6d was accepted for low lumps. Treacle firm, and in moderate demand. In Holland crushed has slightly receded. Some sales are reported to have been made at 32s 6d for standard qualities.

GREEN FRUIT.—A steady business doing. Arrivals of oranges and lemons per Mediterranean steamers keep the market supplied. Some parcels of each, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised prices in accordance with condition and quality. Nuts of all kinds in fair demand, and value well supported.

DRY FRUIT.—Two cargoes of new currants have arrived, the first from Vestizza, selling at 62s, the second from Patras, at 56s, which prices were higher than had been expected. Further arrivals next week. Old fruit was advanced some 4s to 5s more, and is now quiet. No more new Valentin raisins in—price still 50s. Price fixed at Denis is 6 dols, which will cause the stoppage of many shipments, being too high for present rates here. New figs and Sultanias have arrived at Liverpool.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not any material alteration in the English wool trade; if any difference, it is a more cheerful feeling than for the last few weeks.

FLAX unaltered. **HEMP** very quiet; a few transactions at the quotations.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 2nd Sept., to Thursday, 8th inclusive:—400 bales Surat at 5½d for good fair new Dholerab, and 6d for good new Broach; 100 bales Madras, at 5½d for middling fair Tinnivelly. The transactions have been limited, and the market heavy, but there is no change to notice in prices. The demand for export is, however, for the present checked by the large quantity of new Surat now on the market at Liverpool.

TOBACCO.—There has been a limited demand for home trade description, buyers having confined themselves to small purchases, to supply immediate requirements. Prices remain unchanged.

LEATHER AND HIDE.—The market at Lendenhall, this week, was very quiet. Bristol leather fair was held on the same and succeeding days, at which there was the usual amount of business, with an inclination up-

wards of heavy butts and calf skins; dressing leather remaining stationary. In the London market, also, the heavy and good foreign as well as English butts may be quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1d higher than last month. Calf skins, also, are in good request at about the same advance. The commoner description of dressing hides are $\frac{1}{4}$ d lower. No public sale of foreign raw goods this week, but by private sale there are reported about 8,000 Buenos Ayres at 8d to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; Uruguay, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; Monte Video, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

METALS.—We regret that we are unable to report any improvement in our metal markets, which are still characterised by great dullness. Copper—This article is firm, although there is an absence of foreign demand. The smelters, however, report a fair business in manufactured. Iron continues dull; the prices of manufactured are unchanged. Today's price for pig, mixed numbers, g.m.b., 52s 3d. Spelter is flat, and rather lower in price. Stock on 1st instant, 5,154 tons, against 4,827 tons last month.

BARK, &c.—A fair demand exists for shipment, without alteration in the value of best descriptions. Foreign bark is in fair supply, and is offered at lower prices. Mimosa dull of sale, at 20s per ton decline. Valonia is difficult to sell, and prices have given way about 10s per ton. Imports during August, 750 tons. Sales, 170 tons. Stock (in first hands), 1,100 tons. Prices: Smyrna, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton; Morra, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. Gambier—Owing to the operations of speculators, prices advanced in the early part of the month 10s to 20s per ton. The trade, however, did not take the alarm, and the price has again receded. Imports during August, 215 tons. Stock, about 1,500 tons. Price, 16s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Town tallow	s	d
Fat by ditto	58	9
Yellow Basilar	3	1
Melted stuff	58	9
Rough ditto	41	6
Greaves	25	0
Good dress	15	0
Good dress	7	0

Imports this week 2892 casks.

PROVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1857	21641	11920	1682	724
1858	36770	11399	2072	1521
1859	29485	9543	2050	1800

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK

Irish butter	13341
Foreign ditto	8456
Bale bacon	1872

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—To-day's market was moderately supplied with beasts, and the general condition of the stock was by no means first-rate. All kinds met a dull inquiry, yet compared with Monday no notable change took place in prices. Sheep, the show of which was about an average one, were a dull sale, and 2d per 8 lbs lower, the extreme quotations for Downs being 5s 2d per 8 lbs. As the season for lamb is now over we have ceased to quote it. The lambs here this morning sold at irregular currencies. Calves were very dull, and 4d per 8 lbs lower.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.		Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.			
s	d	s	d		
Cheese and inferior beasts	2 8	2 10	Prime Southdown sheep	4 10	5 2
Second quality ditto	3 0	3 6	Large coarse calves	3 4	4 0
Prime large oxen	3 8	4 4	Prime small ditto	4 2	4 8
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 6	4 8	Large hogs	3 0	3 6
Coarse and inferior sheep	3 2	3 4	Small porkers	3 8	4 6
Second quality ditto	2 6	4 0	Suckling calves	18	0 22
Prime coarse-wooled do.	4 2	4 6	Quarter old store pigs	18	0 22

Total supply—Beasts, 1,020; sheep and lambs, 8,600; calves, 355; pigs, 321. Foreign supply—Beasts, 190; sheep, 1,250; calves, 220.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The supplies of meat are on the increase, and the trade generally rules heavy, at drooping currencies:—

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

Lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 8d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 5.—The reports from the plantations continue in every respect favourable, and the duty has advanced to 280,000. Picking will be general during this week, and a fair supply of the new growth may be expected in eight or ten days. At present the demand for the few new samples on offer is but limited, and prices are not sufficiently settled for quotation.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—About 2,000 pockets of the new growth have arrived and are selling at the following prices:—Mid and East Kents, 80s to 90s; choice, 100s to 112s; Weald Kents, 65s to 70s; choice, 75s to 80s; Sussex, 60s to 65s; choice 65s to 70s. Duty 260,000.

THE BINE.—Hop-picking in most of the districts, both in East and West Kent, is now general. As yet we hear no complaints of the weight of the produce, and the crop generally is said to be of finer quality than usual, as well as large, and likely, therefore, to give a heavy duty; but many plantations are stated to be afflicted with red mould, which, it is feared, is increasing in the localities where it already exists, although the majority of the grounds are still clear and sound. These remarks with respect to the crop in Kent are generally applicable also to the surrounding districts in Sussex and Surrey, where hop-picking has also commenced, with the prospect of a large crop of excellent quality.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The supplies of potatoes are rather on the increase. Good and sound qualities sell steadily, other qualities slowly, at our quotations. Regents, 85s to 120s; Shaws, 70s to 80s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The supplies of home-grown potatoes continue liberal at this market, but of foreign produce the imports are unimportant. Trade is still dull, and quotations about the same. York Regents, 70s to 110s; and Shaws, 45s to 65s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s; clover, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s; and straw, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per load. Trade dull.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18s to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s; clover, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s; and straw, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per load. A fair average supply and a heavy demand.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s; clover, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0s to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8s; and straw, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4s to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per load. A dull trade.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 17s—Kepier Grange, 17s—Stewart's 18s—Eden 17s—Shincliffe 16s 3d—Heugh Hall 17s—Whitworth 15s—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13s 6d—Buddle's Hartley, 15s 3d—Davidson's Hartley 15s 3d. Ships at market, 26.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—Most kinds of foreign are in good demand, and current qualities command higher rates. English wools continue quiet.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The grain market is dull, and attendance limited. Wheat 1d per cental lower. Flour a shade easier, and difficult of sale. Beans and Indian corn obtainable at a slight decline. Other articles without change.

METALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The market for manufactured iron remains quiet, but firm, with a moderate amount of business doing. For Scotch pig iron there has been during the past week an entire absence of speculative inquiry, and in the business transacted prices have had a downward tendency. In copper there is very little doing. Lead is also dull. Tin is a trifle easier for foreign, and tin plates are more freely offered.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.

BANKRUPTS.

- H. N. Hornby, Little Tower street, and Nine Elms, Vauxhall, common carrier.
- J. W. Gray, Shrewsbury villas, Talbot road, Paddington, builder.
- E. Matthews, Coventry, builder.
- S. Johnson, Burslem, draper.
- W. Gwillim, St Michael's, Cwmdu, and Abergavenny, miller.
- D. Gauwin, Liverpool, shipbroker.
- W. Nimmo, Wellington mills, Pendleton, and Manchester, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. Toehack, Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire, wright.
- G. Wilson and P. McCallum, Glasgow, warehousemen.
- J. Campbell, Edinburgh, mercantile accountant.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

- T. M. Wigley, Birmingham, builder.
- G. G. Spencer, late of Old Ford, Bow, Middlesex, builder, and now or late of Owen Sound, Canada West, North America.
- W. Levon and W. Speck, Long acre, tavern keepers.
- J. Taylor, Sunbury, Middlesex, builder.
- F. Alexander, Chippenham, Wiltshire, auctioneer, appraiser, and furniture dealer.
- W. Borril, Old Malton, Yorkshire miller.
- J. Green, Birkenhead, newspaper proprietor and letter press printer.
- J. Wills, Forton, near Gosport, Hants, builder and retailer of beer.
- A. Parton, Liverpool, ironmonger.
- R. Dean, Liverpool, plumber, painter, and paper hanger.
- T. and C. Highway, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmasters, coalmasters, iron manufacturers, limemasters, brickmakers, millers, maltsters, bakers, and provision dealers.
- J. Burgum, Hereford, draper.
- J. Morrill, Macclesfield, apothecary.
- R. Bell, Greek street, Soho, boot and shoe manufacturer.
- M. Dyson, Leeds, dealer in flour and horse corn.
- A. Caughey and S. Lander, Bolton-le-Moors, joiners and builders.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

- J. Brown, merchant, New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.
- J. Parker, formerly, surgeon in Southwark, London, now residing in Wellington place, Leith.

BIRTHS.

- On the 1st inst., at 34 Lower Grosvenor street, Lady Margaret Charteris, of a daughter.
- On the 4th inst., the Lady Londeborough, of a son.
- On the 1st inst., at 11 Devonshire place, Lady Radstock, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

- On the 24th Aug., Captain Richard Weld Litton, late of the 30th Regt., son of Edward Litton, Esq., late M.P. for the borough of Coleraine, to Mary, daughter of the late Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., for many years representative in Parliament for the county of Tyrone.
- On the 9th Aug., at Pernambuco, Brazil, by the British Chaplain, father of the bride, Charles Gordon, Esq., M.D., to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Ayle Austin, Br. Chaplain.

DEATHS.

- On the 28th July, at Kirkee, Bombay, after three years' suffering, the Rev. Francis C. P. Reynolds, Archdeacon of Bombay.
- On the 29th Aug., at St Andrew's, N.B., Andrew J. Glass, Esq., eldest son of H. H. Glass, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 5 per cent to duties on currents, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deans, wool, &c., from British Possessions.

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

Cocoa duty 1d per lb West India 50 0 84 0 Guayaquil 70 0 73 0 Brazil 45 0 56 0

Coffee duty 3d per lb Jamaica, good middling to fine 73 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 57 0 72 0

Mocha, ungarbled, 60 0 75 0 garbled, com. to good 80 0 98 0 garbled, fine 99 0 110 0

Ceylon, native, ord to fine 54 0 63 0 ordinary 48 0 53 0 plantation, ordinary to fine ord 55 0 66 0

good mid. ord. to mid 67 0 74 0 Java 50 0 76 0 Sumatra and Padang 44 0 52 0

Madras and Tellicherry 54 0 88 0 Malabar and Mysore 52 0 66 0 St Domingo 51 0 58 0

Brazil, washed 59 0 70 0 good and fine ord 53 0 64 0 common to real ord 46 0 54 0

Costa Rica 60 0 88 0 Havana and Cuba 54 0 82 0 Porto Rico & La Guayra 58 0 78 0

Cotton duty free s d s d Sarat 0 4 0 6 Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 0 0 0

Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowd Georgia 0 0 0 0 New Orleans 0 0 0 0 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0

Drugs and Dyes duty free Cocchineal Turbifer 3 3 4 1 Mexican 3 1 4 0

Lao Dye—good to fine 2 0 2 6 Turmeric Bengal 12 0 18 0 Madras 12 0 18 0

China 12 0 18 0 Tessa Japonica, Cutch 28 0 30 0 Gambier 16 0 17 0

Dyewoods duty free £ s d s d Brazil Wood 9 0 10 0

Peruvian 5 0 5 15 Savanilla 0 0 0 0 Logwood, Campeachy 6 10 0 0

Jamaica 4 0 4 5 Nicaragua Wood 17 0 0 0 Red Saunders 4 10 4 17

Sapan Wood 7 0 11 0 Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 10s p.cwt 14 0 8 d

Barbary sweet, in bud 40 0 43 0 Bitter 43 0 0 0

Cereals, duty 15s per cwt Patras, new 56 0 0 0 do old 0 0 0 0

Island, new 46 0 0 0 do old 38 0 43 0 Galt 38 0 43 0

Fig, duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p.cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Flour, duty 7s per cwt French, bottled 112 0 140 0 Imperial, cartons 0 0 0 0

German 0 0 0 0 Patras, duty 7s new d p 28 0 0 0 Raisins, duty 10s per cwt

Valencia, new 50 0 0 0 Muscatel 0 0 0 0 Smyrna, red & Chama 35 0 40 0

Sultana 53 0 58 0 Oranges, duty paid s d s d St Michael, large box 0 0 0 0

Valencia 20 0 28 0 Lisbon & St Ubes, 4 ch 0 0 0 0 Sicily 0 0 0 0

Lemons Messina, per case 18 0 21 0 Lisbon, per chest 25 0 25 0

Malaga 0 0 0 0 Naples 22 0 25 0 Barcelona nuts, per bag 37 0 38 0

Spanish nuts, per br 0 0 0 0 Brazil nuts 21 0 35 0 Coker nuts, per 100 lb 20 0 20 0

Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb B. A. & M. Vid. dry 0 11 1 1 Do & E. Grande, salted 0 7 0 8 1/2

Brazil, dry 0 8 0 20 1/2 dry salted 0 8 0 9 1/2 Rio, dry 0 8 1 0 West Coast hides 0 7 0 9 1/2

Cape, salted 0 4 0 7 1/2 Australian 0 5 0 5 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 1 1 1/2

Kips, Russia 0 10 1 1 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 10 0 14 0 German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal 1 0 8 0 Oude 3 0 6 3 Madras 0 11 5 0 Kurpah 2 4 7 0

Manilla 1 6 4 0 Leather per lb Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 1 2 1 6

do 50 65 1 5 1 10 English Butts 15 24 1 4 1 10

do 28 36 1 6 2 8 Foreign Butts 18 25 1 2 1 10

do 23 34 1 4 2 4 Calf Skins 28 33 1 3 2 3

do 40 60 1 8 2 7 do 80 100 1 3 2 1 Dressing Hides 1 1 1 7

Shaved do 1 3 1 7 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3

do Spanish, per hide 8 6 17 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 6 1 10

do East India 0 7 2 1 Metals—Copper Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 0 0

Bottoms 1 0 1 1 Old 0 10 0 10 1/2 Tough cake, p ton £107 0 0 0

Tile 107 0 0 0 Iron, per ton £ s d s d Nail rods, British 7 0 7 5

Hoops 8 15 0 10 Sheets 9 0 10 0 Pig, No. 1, Wales 3 10 4 0

Bars 6 0 6 5 Rails 6 5 6 10 Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 12 2 12

Swedish 11 10 12 0 Lead, per ton Eng. pig sheet 23 10 0 0

red lead 23 10 24 0 white do 28 0 29 0

patent shot 26 0 0 0 Spanish pig 22 5 22 10

Strax, Swedish in kegs, 18 10 0 0 in faggots 23 10 0 0

Sprays, for per ton 20 13 21 0 Tin, duty free English blocks, p ton 136 0 0 0

bars in barrels 137 0 0 0 Refined 142 0 0 0

Banca 144 0 0 0 Straits 140 0 0 0

Tin Plates, per box s d s d Charcoal, I.C. 52 6 4 0

Coke, I.C. 26 6 28 0 Molasses duty British and For. 6s 4d

British head, d. p. p.cwt. 0 0 0 0 Patent 0 0 0 0

B. P. West Indies 0 0 0 0 Oils—Fish Seal pale, p 252 gal d.p. 34 0 24 10

yellow 0 0 0 0 Sperm 90 10 91 0

Head matter 94 0 95 0 Cod 53 0 53 10

South Sea 33 0 6 0 Olive, Gallipoli—per tun 51 0 0 0

Spanish and Sicily 49 0 59 0 Palm 45 0 0 0

Cocoa-nut 40 10 43 0 Rapeseed, pale (foreign) 40 0 0 0

Linseed 28 10 28 15 Black Sea 27 4 0 0 1/2

St. Peter's Marshank 43 0 44 0 Do cake (English) p ton 9 7 0 0

Do Foreign 8 0 9 12 1/2 Rape duty 4 10 5 5

Provisions—All articles duty paid. Butter—Waterford pwt 10s. 0 110 0 4

Carlow 106 0 110 0 Cork 3rds 92 0 94 0

Limerick 94 0 98 0 Friesland fresh 120 0 0 0

Kiel and Holstein 90 0 108 0 Jersey 90 0 100 0

Bacon, singed—Waterf. 56 0 68 0 Limerick 56 0 62 0

Hams—Westphalia 74 9 0 0 Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder 63 0 64 0

Cork and Belfast do 63 0 64 0 Firkin and keg Irish 0 0 0 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do 56 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b 90 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p.c 6 10 7 10

Inferior 0 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 59 0 58 0

Gonda 38 0 46 0 Canter 18 0 0 0

American 40 0 60 0 Rice duty 4d per cwt Carolina 50 0 36 0

Bengal, yellow & white 8 0 14 0 Madras 7 6 10 0

Java and Manilla 7 6 15 0 Sage duty 4d per cwt Pearl 15 0 21 0

Saltpeetre, Bengal, p.cwt 39 0 37 0 English, refined, p.cwt 38 0 38 0

WREATHS OF SODA 35 0 16 0 Seeds s d s d

Caraway, new, per cwt 38 0 40 0 Canary 0 4 0 8 0

Glover, red 0 0 60 0 white 0 0 90 0

Coriander 14 0 15 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 50 0 60 0

English 58 0 65 0 Mustard, br 15 0 17 0

white 13 0 15 0 Rape, per last of qrs £34 0 35 0

Silk duty free s d s d Surdah 12 0 25 0

Cosimbazar 12 0 21 0 Gonates 11 0 22 0

Comorely 12 0 25 0 Bealamb, &c. 0 0 0 0

China, Tashlee 17 6 24 0 Taysam 16 0 19 0

Canton 7 0 15 9 Thrown 19 0 22 6

Raw—White Novi 40 0 41 0 Fossombrone 31 0 37 0

Bologna 27 0 30 0 Royals 31 0 33 0

Trento 31 0 33 0 Milan 33 0 35 0

ORGANINES Piedmont, 22-24 39 0 40 6

Do 24-28 36 0 38 6 Do 28-32 0 0 0

Milan & Bergamo, 18-22 41 0 42 0 Do 22-24 33 0 40 0

Do 24-26 37 0 39 0 Do 26-28 0 0 0

TRANS—Milan, 22-24 37 0 39 0 Do 24-28 35 0 37 6

Do 28-36 0 0 0 0 BRATIAS—Short wool 0 0 0 0

Long do 0 0 0 0 Demirdach 0 0 0 0

Patent do 10 6 13 0 Spices, in bond, P.P. duty 6d

Malabar 0 4 0 4 1/2 Eastern 0 4 0 4 1/2

White 0 6 0 9 1/2 Pimento, duty 5s p.cwt mid and good 0 3 0 3 1/2

Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 0 0 2 1/2 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 8 1 0

CASIA LIGNA, duty 9d 73 0 90 0 Cloves, duty 2d

Ambonya and Ben- coen 0 7 1 3 Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 3 0 4 1/2

Ginger, duty 1s per cwt East India com. p.cwt 17 6 18 6

Do. Coclin and Calicut 60 0 118 0

African 27 0 29 0 Maco, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb 1 0 2 0

Norrazes, duty 1s. per lb 1 4 3 6 Brandy, duty 15s p gal

Jamaica, per gal, bond 1 to 20 O F. 2 4 3 8

20 to 25 2 10 4 4 fine mark 2 2 2 4

Demerara, proof 2 2 2 4 Leeward Island 2 0 2 1

East India 1 10 1 11 Foreign 1 9 1 10

Vintage of 1858 8 6 8 10 1st brands 1857 9 8 9 10

in hnds 1855 14 0 15 0 Geneva, common 2 3 2 4

Fine 3 0 3 2 Corn spirits, pf duty paid 9 9 9 10

Do. f.o.b. Exportation 2 0 2 2 Malt spirits, duty paid 10 6 11 6

Sugar—duty, Refined, 13s 4d; white 29 6 29 6

not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, 5s 0d per cwt. s d s d

British plantation, yellow 24 0 50 0 brown 20 0 24 6

Mauritius, yellow 23 0 30 0 brown 15 0 23 6

Bengal, crys., good yellow 29 6 29 6 and white 25 0 31 6

Benares, grey & white 20 0 20 0 Date, yellow and grey 20 0 20 0

ord to fine brown 14 0 19 6 Penang, grey and white 23 0 30 0

brown and yellow 13 6 27 6 Madras, grey yellow & white 32 0 32 6

brown and soft yellow 13 6 23 0 Siam and China white 27 6 31 0

SUGAR—Raz., continued s d s d Tilters, 22 to 23 lb 35 0 38 0

Lumpia, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 0 0 Crushed 85 0 86 0

Bastards 16 0 26 6 Treacle 13 6 16 0 Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland 40 0 0 0

10 lb do 59 0 60 0 Superfine crushed 35 0 0 0

No. 1, crushed 33 6 34 0 No. 2 and 3 32 0 33 0

Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp 8 to 10 lb loaves 37 6 38 0

Crushed, 1 33 0 0 0 Yellow—Duty B. P. id. For 1s 6d per cwt

N. Amer. molts, p.cwt 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 1st Y C 57 0 0 0

N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 Tar—Stockholm, p brl 16 6 0 0

Archangel 16 6 17 0 Tea duty 1s 6d per lb

Congee, low 1 0 1 2 common good 1 3 1 2

ra. str. & 2d str. bk. 1 4 1 7 fine and Pekoa kinds 1 8 2 8

Souchong 1 4 2 8 Pekoe, flowery 2 6 5 0

Orange 0 10 1 4 Scented 1 2 2 6

Scented Caper 1 0 2 6 Oolong 1 0 2 6

Hyson 1 4 1 7 mid to fine 1 8 4 8

Young Hyson 0 9 2 6 Canton & Twankay kds 0 7 1 2

Gunpowder 1 9 4 0 Canton & Twankay kds 1 0 1 2

Imperial 1 0 2 3 Timber Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load

Danitic and Mamai Br. 60 0 80 0 Rigas Br 70 0 60 0

Swedish fir 60 0 60 0 Canada red pine 70 0 80 0

yellow pine, large 70 0 75 0 small 55 0 60 0

N. Brunswick do large 90 0 120 0 Quebec oak 90 0 120 0

Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 African oak duty free 160 0 210 0

Indian teak duty free 300 0 340 0 Waincot logs 18t each 70 0 110 0

Deals, duty foreign 10; B. P. 2s per load Norway, Peterabg stand 10 0 13 0

Swedish 10 0 13 0 Russian 11 10 15 0

Finland 9 10 11 0 Canada 3rd pine 10 10 11 0

— spruce 8 10 11 0 Danitic deck, each 14s 0 26s 0

Staves duty free Baltic, per mille £170 0 225 0

Quebec 62 0 65 0 Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d

Maryland, per lb, bond 6 0 9 0 Virginia leaf 0 0 0 0

— strip 0 9 0 11 Kautsky leaf 0 3 0 9

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the first 36 weeks of 1859-60, showing the Stock on Sept. 3 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock.	
	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
British Plantation.						
West India	86204	77879	77104	60710	26660	28033
East India	16400	21785	19087	21227	10164	10435
Mauritius	24265	21087	22583	20446	7120	2845
Foreign .....	...	...	40282	45273	...	...
Foreign Sugar.	125669	120761	158946	147656	43944	42213
Exported.						
Cheriben, Sum, and Manila	6176	12337	1490	238	4386	8052
Cuba or Havana	38910	30964	2964	4873	17842	15545
Porto Rico	12145	5677	35	6	5243	3982
Brazil	4752	19011	676	1261	4057	7664
	60953	58089	5165	6380	31528	34251

PRICE OF SUGARS.

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

	From British Possessions in America	From Mauritius	From East Indies
	25 8 1/2 per cwt	25 9	23 4 1/2
The average price of the above is	24 4 1/2		

MOLASSES AND MELADO—tons.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
West India	9690	3640	6216
			3573
			9960
			5128

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859	1858	1859
West India	2712066	2188305	1131390	1518725	1069516	978705	2061225	1973070
East India	296415	351840	224190	243180	12195	16110	212760	291240
Foreign	184685	285885	125055	158715	1125	3600	163945	224280
Vatted	1332584	1262250	1046115	890420	68760	73125	204795	282375
	4435745	4067980	2526750	2651050	1151595	1071540	2642625	2770965

COCOA—Cwts.

	Imported.	Exported.	Home Consump.	Stock.
B. Plantation	34016	32625	4894	5787
Foreign	15746	3727	7261	11087
	49762	36382	12156	16884
			18377	28625
			25442	20674

COFFEE—Cwts.

	Imported.	Exported.	Home Consump.	Stock.
B. Plantation	21190	9112	2864	2174
Ceylon	221615	199835	67158	71703
Total B.P.	242805	209947	69982	73877
Mocha	24060	5179	2177	2462
Foreign E. I.	20046	21145	1455	8492
Malabar .....	...	...	...	...
St Domingo .....	...	2648	...	2556
Hav. & P.Rico	511	5746	61	1359
Braz. & C. Rica	51380	45358	33175	16054
African	814	52	429	133
Total Foreign	98720	80928	37277	31056
Grand Total	339625	283275	107239	104932
RICE	69926	15640	15380	13812
				24747
				18827
				93020
				69153

PEPPER.

	White.	Black.	NUTMEGS.	Do. Wild	CAS. LIG.	CINNAMON
White	128	408	8	48	178	294
Black	2048	1833	572	1167	1016	1216
NUTMEGS	1797	2408	943	1028	985	1207
Do. Wild	45	3	52	8	48	16
CAS. LIG.	2150	11247	711	5589	800	4311
CINNAMON	6151	7134	4077	5064	1199	908
PIMENTO	27826	12907	13912	12000	4825	4319
						22617
						20903

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

	COCHNEAL	LAC DYE	LOGWOOD	FUSTIC	INDIGO	SALTPETRE	COTTON
COCHNEAL	6561	11498	...	...	10419	12513	8982
LAC DYE	4155	2326	...	...	374	3496	13984
LOGWOOD	5672	3765	...	...	3929	4851	5563
FUSTIC	1593	1709	...	...	1567	1704	547
INDIGO	19655	17296	...	...	15124	17466	24173
SALTPETRE	6083	6595	...	...	3534	5022	4143
Nitrate of Potash	7159	13256	...	...	9538	12069	3466
Nitrate of Soda	3817	3187	...	...	4164	3648	1545
COTTON	11	169	...	...	10	169	53
American	314	...	...	...	313	...	5
Brazil	48720	29461	...	...	63277	30791	23991
East India	1842515	2027785	170330	228550	1450550	1494640	640750
Liverpool, at hands	1891560	2987265	170890	228550	1514150	1528600	664779
Total							666972

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

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

	Date due.	Amount per share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Call.		
Bombay, Baroda, &c., 5 per cent.	29	80 p. ct.	20 0 0	per ct. unknown.	
Debentures	8	9	4 10 0	13,892	62,500
Ditto, A Shares	1	1 1/2	1 5 0	30,000	37,500
Buffalo and Lake Huron, New	1	0 1/2	0 2 6	25,000	3,125
Central Ohio	1	45	10 0 0	2,000	20,000
Danube and Black Sea	1	8	2 0 0	750,000	1,500,000
*South Austrian					1,629,125

* Option of postponement of payment to 15th October, but interest at 5 per cent. will be charged from 1st September.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending August 27, amounted to 542,410, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to 503,770, showing an increase of 38,640. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to 233,627, and for the corresponding period of last year to 216,987, showing an increase of 16,640.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The proposed arrangement for leasing the Lancaster and Carlisle undertaking for a period of 1,000 years to the above company stipulates that the share capital shall not exceed 1,600,000, including 350,000 held by the London and North-Western Company, and the loan capital not to exceed 480,000, making together 2,080,000. Neither the share nor loan capital is to be increased without the consent of the London and North-Western Company under their seal. The Lancaster and Carlisle Company are to receive the dividend and interest as published for the half-year ending the 31st of July last. In no case is the Lancaster and Carlisle Company to receive less than 8 per cent. per annum (less income tax).

MADRAS.—The traffic receipts on the open section of this railway, 96 miles in length, for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, were 23,814, or 248 1/2 per mile, against 18,001, or 215 1/2 per mile on the average mileage of 83 1/2 miles open in the corresponding six months of 1858, being an increase of 32 1-3 per cent. on the aggregate receipts, and 15 1-3 per cent. on the receipts per mile over those of the corresponding period of last year.

EDINBURGH, PERTH, AND DUNDEE.—The report of the directors of this company states that the revenue for the past half-year amounted to 85,781 and the expenditure to 43,349, leaving a balance of 42,432. It appeared that the increase in the revenue for the past half-year was counterbalanced by the increase in the working expenses, as compared with the corresponding half of last year. The additions made to capital for works and plant during the half-year amounted to 3,350. The capital account showed that 3,343,305 had been received, and 3,340,016 expended, leaving a balance of 3,289.

SCINDE.—The report of the directors states that the remainder of the rolling stock had been shipped for Kurrachee, and a further portion of the line had been opened for the purposes of the railway. The general progress of the works along the line had been somewhat impeded by the difficulty in obtaining labour, and still more by the defective arrangements of the contractor. The conduct of the native contractors continued to be most satisfactory, and it was fully expected that the section from Lahore to Umritsir, 32 miles in length, would be completed before the end of next year.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—The market for British railway stocks continued to show no feature of importance. In foreign railways, Lombardo-Venetian advanced to 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 premium old, and to 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 premium new. In American securities there was a rise in the shares of the Illinois Central and the third mortgage of the New York and Erie. The free land bonds of the former company were also firmer. Mines were dull, and rather heavy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.—Business to-day was on a very limited scale. Colonial descriptions inactive. In one or two of the less important Indian lines there was a slight decline, but East Indian stock was steady at 100 1/2 to 101. In foreign railways, Lombardo-Venetian were again in better demand. South Australian Government debentures have fallen 1 per cent. British mines were rather flat, but foreign show a stronger tendency.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.—Business in the railway market continues at a complete stand. In sympathy with the decline in Consols, most of the leading British stocks closed slightly lower. In colonial railways, Great Western of Canada and Grand Trunk were firmer. East Indian remain steady. Foreign shares attract little attention. No change of importance took place in American securities. The transactions in mines were more numerous than usual, and in several cases a reduction has been established. Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have improved. In miscellaneous descriptions the shares of the Great Ship Company were quoted 1/2 discount to par.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—In the railway market there was increased heaviness, and several of the larger English stocks closed at a further reduction. There was no change of importance in colonial descriptions; and in foreign almost the only alteration was a fractional decline in Lombardo-Venetian. Mines, with a few exceptions, also showed a stronger tendency.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—Less firmness was apparent in the railway share market. The foreign and colonial lines have slightly receded. Lombardo-Venetian old shares are 10 1/2, and the new 10 to 10 1/2. Pernambuco, 10 1/2. East Indian have receded to 100; and Grand Trunk of Canada to 34 1/2. Joint stock bank and miscellaneous shares are dull at former quotations. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 15 1/2. Ottoman Bank, 19 1/2. Berlin Water Works, 3 1/4. Canada Land, 105 to 106; and Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 74.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London prices (T. F.). Includes sections for Ordinary Shares and Stocks, Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals, Preference Shares, and Mines.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles open in 1859 and 1858.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

Table listing postage rates for various countries and routes, including destinations like Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Antigua, Asoon, Australia, Azores, Baden, Barbados, Havana, Belgium, Belgrade, Beyrout, Bermuda, Bernese, Brazil, Bremen, Bucharest, Buenos Ayres, Candia, California, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Cebu, Cocos, Curacao, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Galatz, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Havre, Heligoland, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Jamaica, Java, Legos, Lombardy, London, Luxembourg, Madeira, Malte, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, New South Wales, New Zealand, New Grenada, Norway, Nova Scotia, Papal States, and Peru.

Table listing postage rates for various countries and routes, including destinations like Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, St. Thomas, Saxony, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuscany, Turkey, Turk's Island, United States, Varna, Venezuela, Vigo, Wallachia, West Indies, Wartemburg, and various other international routes.

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THE GREAT EASTERN

for AMERICA.—The Great Eastern is appointed to leave Holyhead for Portland, U.S., on the 29th inst.

First-class passengers only will be taken. Passage-money (including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board), £18 to £25. State cabins extra. Return tickets granted at a fare and a-half. For passage and other information, apply to the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

This Steam Ship will leave Portland, near Weymouth, on her Trial Trip, on the 17th inst., and will return to Holyhead.

First-class passengers only will be taken. Fares, 2s, 2s, and £10, according to cabin, including provisions, but exclusive of wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C.

THE GREAT EASTERN

STEAM SHIP.—The Great Eastern will be ready for the reception of Visitors at Portland, near Weymouth, on or about the 9th to the 15th inst.; she will then start on her Trial Trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, returning to Holyhead, where she will remain for the reception of Visitors, from Tuesday the 26th to Monday the 26th, both inclusive.

Passengers going from Weymouth on the Trial Trip will be received on board on Friday the 16th inst. Passengers, pilots, and letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead, on Tuesday the 27th and Wednesday the 28th inst.

The Great Eastern will sail for England from Portland, U.S., on the 1st November.

The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur, due notice will be given.—By order, J. H. YATES, Secretary.

The Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, London, E.C., Sept. 6, 1859.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—For the convenience of the public taking tickets for the TRIAL TRIP of the Great Eastern from Weymouth to Holyhead, arrangements have been made with the London and North-Western, Great Western, and South-Western Railways, for the issue of THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from the principal stations on their lines, including London, enabling the holders to travel to WEYMOUTH, and from HOLYHEAD back, with one through first-class ticket, at the low charge of 40s.

These Tickets will be issued with the Trial Trip Tickets at the Great Ship Company's Office as under, and they will be available for proceeding to Weymouth either on the 15th, 16th, or 16th inst., and returning from Holyhead either on the 20th, 21st, or 22nd inst. Passengers who have already booked for the Trial Trip can be furnished with Railway Tickets on application.—By order, J. H. YATES, Secretary.

Great Ship Company, Limited, 11 King William street, E.C., Sept. 3, 1859.

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ASIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, September 17.

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For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foard, 52 Old Broad street, London; D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Ever, Water street, Liverpool.