

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:
A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

No. 574.

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The Political Economist.

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE WAR. THE EFFECT UPON THE MONEY MARKET.

THE anticipations in which we have on several occasions of late ventured to indulge in regard to the money market seem likely to be realised even more quickly than we expected. The increase of bullion in the Bank of England, and even in a greater proportion of the reserve of notes, and the marked increased ease in the demand for money in relation to the supply, all show that the Bank of England did not act precipitately in the recent reduction of the minimum rate to 5 per cent, but rather lead us to expect that even that rate will not long be maintained. But the most remarkable feature, considering the circumstances of the times, and especially considering the large amount of American and other securities which must recently have been absorbed in this country, is the high price of the funds. Consols, by far the largest investment for capital, are now quoted at 94½, giving as nearly as possible an interest of 3 1-5 per cent. (3/4s), and with every tendency to rise higher; and this investment is open to the capitalist only at a considerable cost to buyer and seller for brokerage. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to believe that the minimum Bank rate can long continue at 5 per cent, or that interest at the rate of 4 per cent. can long continue to be given for money "at call," deposited upon most unquestionable securities, and under circumstances which involve no expense of any kind in the investment, with the absolute certainty of receiving the amount again when required. In ordinary times, when Consols give about 3 per cent., money "at call" is from 1½ to 2 per cent., which lower rates capitalists are induced to accept for temporary investments only, rather than incur the cost of purchases into the funds, and the risk of fluctuations of price if the money is likely soon to be required for other purposes. But now, not only is all the cost and risk of purchases in the funds avoided, but this simple, easy, and safe mode of employing capital yields an interest nearly one per cent. higher than the funds. But this is not the only discrepancy which exists in the relative value of securities at the moment. Exchequer bills, exempt from the risk of fluctuations, on account of their being payable at the close of each year, usually carry a much lower rate of interest than the funded debt. When Consols were at par, bearing 3 per cent., Exchequer bills at 1¼ per day, or at the rate of 1/18s per cent., were at a premium. Now, when Consols are giving 3/4s per cent., Exchequer bills bearing 3/8s 6d per cent. are about par; and Exchequer bonds,

which possess some advantages which Exchequer bills do not possess, are at a price which gives 4 per cent. These are anomalies which cannot be permanent, but which must before long adjust themselves.

There is no doubt that the money market has been greatly influenced during the last year by vague apprehensions as to the extent to which it would be affected by the war. We have often expressed an opinion that those apprehensions were greatly exaggerated, and more especially when it became plain that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had adopted, and would persevere in, the determination not to resort to loans, but to pay the expenses of the war from the income of the year. Trading upon a settled conviction derived from the experience of former wars, a large speculation was set on foot for a fall in the funds: this was supported by public opinion as a supposed necessary consequence of war, until Consols were pressed below 85. Naturally enough, this price was accepted, less or more, as an indication of the value of money in other channels. In proportion as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was firm and decided in his policy, the confidence of the speculators gave way. Every division in the House of Commons, in which the principle of present taxes, in preference to an increase of permanent debt, was adopted by overwhelming majorities, led to a rise of one to two per cent. in Consols, in consequence of the speculators going into the market to cover their retreat with as little loss as possible. From 85 Consols gradually rose to 94, and, after some slight reaction from the first rise, they are now above that price, with a tendency to go higher.

Now that the session is over, and the financial arrangements for the first year of a great war are completed, it is a task of the deepest interest as regards the future prospects of the money market, that we should clearly understand what they are, how far the Chancellor of the Exchequer has enforced his admirable principle of raising within the year the expenditure of the year, and, in the event of the war continuing, how far the arrangements made in the present year will interfere with the facility of making provision for future years. Too great importance cannot be attached to the latter point, as a practical question bearing upon our future finances and the state of the money market. For example, had Mr Gladstone had recourse to loans in order to conduct the war in the first year, it is evident that the two following consequences must have happened, each exerting an important influence upon his ability to raise supplies for the future:—1. The abstraction of the amount required from the capital available for trade and other objects must have been productive of great inconvenience to commerce, weakened its resources, and diminished its profits. 2. The sum once expended, the resource was lost, and could only be recovered by another similar abstraction of capital from a market seriously weakened by every successive operation. But let us see how essentially different has been the course pursued, and how important the effect will be upon the future.

In place of loans, which would require to be repeated for every successive expenditure, the House of Commons gave a hearty and unmistakable support to Mr Gladstone's proposal for increased taxes. And now let us see what our permanent and steady resources are for carrying on the war, resulting from taxation planned in the least objectionable form. In the shape of property tax, malt duty, and spirit duty, the country has patiently submitted to additional burdens to the extent of 10,000,000/ annually. Of the taxation formerly existing, at least 18,500,000/ was devoted to the services of army, navy, and ordnance. On the scale of income and expenditure as established in 1853 irrespective of the war, we cannot place the permanent surplus at less than 1,500,000/; which, had peace continued, would undoubtedly have been used in further remissions of taxation. With these facts before us, what then is our permanent provision for war at this moment? In answering this question, we must regard nearly the whole of the ordinary supplies for army, navy, and ordnance as applicable to the war, inasmuch as by far the greater portion of our naval and military resources are

occupied directly or indirectly in it. We may, then, state our permanent resources as follows:—

1. The ordinary votes for army, navy, and ordnance, provided from the ordinary income of the year...	£ 18,500,000
2. Additional taxes imposed expressly as war taxes	10,000,000
3. Surplus of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, which will be available for the war	1,500,000

Total permanent resource 30,000,000

We have not included the 6,000,000*l* of Exchequer bills or bonds which Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present year, as we regard that amount rather in the light of *ready money*, in anticipation of the full development of the more permanent resources in the shape of taxes which it has provided. Of the additional income tax, malt duty, and spirit duty, a very small portion indeed is yet in the course of collection; but still of the 6,000,000*l* of bonds only 4,000,000*l* has yet been issued, although no doubt the most serious expenses of the war are encountered at the outset. Thus we may count our actual annually-recurring income for army and navy purposes, at no less a sum than 30,000,000*l*, with 6,000,000*l* of ready money to work our permanent account. And now let us see the difference in the character of this source of income compared with that which might have been raised from loans. In the case of loans, as we have shown, the whole capital stock goes with the expenditure, and new and repeated drains of capital must be made from the money market for each new expenditure. In our actual case, the sources from which our 30,000,000*l* a year are derived are permanent, yielding their produce from day to day—from month to month—from year to year—as long as required. And at what cost or sacrifice? In place of draining the money market of the capital available for trade, and so directly inflicting deep injury on the commerce and industry of the country, an additional annual tax, paid out of the incomes of the entire population, equal to an average of only *seven shillings* a head, is all the sacrifice the country is called upon to make, in order to sustain the most extensive warlike operations ever undertaken by this or any other country within so short a period.

And the present war, though so important, and conducted upon so large a scale, is not one which is likely to lead to such indefinite and unforeseen expenditure, or such sheer waste of our resources, as the great wars in which this country has formerly been engaged. The objects in view are clear and tangible. Their mode of accomplishment is plain. Much has even been done to secure our end by a comparative passive position of our navy. And the most active services are not likely to increase very materially our expenditure above its present rate. The nations which are co-operating with us are powerful and strong, and quite prepared to bear their own share of the cost. In such a contest, great and arduous as it is, will not a steady, unerring income of 30,000,000*l* a year, devoted to this one object, and ably, honestly, and most economically administered, be sufficient? We have the strongest hope that it will—that the war against Russia may be conducted and carried to an honourable conclusion, without any further additional taxation, and without any permanent loan at all.

But these are most important considerations, and we believe them to be well founded, as regards the future condition of the money market and the value of public securities. We have before hazarded an opinion that, conducted as it is, there is nothing in the actual fact of a war, and, apart from other considerations which may affect the value of money—such, for example, as the recent remarkable increase of our commerce—to prevent Consols from rising nearly to par. And when we consider the prejudicial effect which the worst harvest which we have had for many years must have exerted during the past year, we have the more to hope from the best harvest during the present century, which is now being secured.

Finally, with a war conducted financially upon the principle on which the present one is, when it is closed, peace brings with it all the blessings of peace. In place of an exhausted country, deeply involved in new debt, requiring a large increase of taxes to pay the additional interest, when we have proceeded upon the wiser course of paying our way as we go on, we are always ready to embrace peace without any exhaustion of capital, with no additional claims on the future, but able at once to realise all the advantages of peace by repealing the taxes which conducted the war. It remains to be seen whether modern finance will achieve such a triumph as that to which we have pointed. We confidently believe it will.

THE TERMS OF PEACE. EUROPE AND ASIA.

THE publication of the dispatch of Lord Clarendon and of the notes of Lord Westmorland and Count Buol enables us to return to the subject of the four bases proposed as the conditions on which alone peace can be restored; and to point out a remark-

able omission in these conditions which we overlooked in our impression of last Saturday. We then observed that these conditions were important as far as they went, and acceptable enough if regarded as *minima*—not as what we felt ourselves entitled to demand, and as all which it might be desirable to extort if the fortune of war should place it in our power, but as the least we could accept as an inducement to desist from the prosecution of hostilities. We called attention also to the impossibility of securing those conditions without some "material guarantee," some stronger bond than letters traced on parchment—without, in fact, some cession of territory by Russia, such as Sebastopol and the Delta of the Danube, which would make it simply impossible for her to do what by treaty she engaged to abstain from doing. If the four specified concessions were made by Russia under such circumstances as convinced us they would be honestly carried out and faithfully adhered to, the demands of Europe, on the side of Europe, might be regarded as satisfied, and the successful belligerents might, so far, be justified in laying down their arms, and singing *Te Deum* for the termination of a necessary war and the conclusion of an honourable peace.

But there is another portion of the matter which this view leaves wholly out of sight. There is an Asiatic as well as a European side to be looked at. We have been waging war on both sides of the Black Sea. Russian encroachments have been just as pertinacious and unprincipled in the East as in the West. We have an Asiatic ally as well as European ones, whom it behoves us neither to discourage nor desert. There are former provinces of Persia and of Turkey, now groaning under the yoke of Russia, whose emancipation is a matter of no small interest to England. And there is a nation of gallant mountaineers whose independence, both as a matter of discretion and of sympathy, we should not neglect to secure.

It is impossible to look at the map without admitting that the range of mountains which stretch across from the Euxine to the Caspian is clearly indicated by Nature as the southern boundary of the Russian dominions. To the northward lie vast open plains, similar in character to the rest of her wide-spread territory. To the south are rugged and inhospitable mountains, inhabited by a hostile, alien, and warlike race, of different manners and irreconcilable religion. The Circassians have never submitted to Russia, and the other kindred tribes that dwell in the fastnesses of the Caucasus, though often defeated, have never been thoroughly subdued. They are now all in arms to maintain their independence, in alliance with each other and with us. For, Schamyl and his 50,000 warriors are our allies, though no formal treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded with them. They are co-religionists of the Sultan; they have combined or attempted to combine operations with his Asiatic army; they have been fighting against the common enemy, and have effected important diversions in our favour, while we have aided them materially by destroying the Russian forts along their coasts. To sign a peace with their enemy and ours, therefore, which should contain no stipulation on their behalf; to leave them exposed to the full brunt of his vengeance, whetted by disaster, and to the full force of his liberated troops, fresh from recent practice and prepared with all appliances to meet far more formidable foes,—can surely scarcely consist with our sense of justice or of friendship. We fully concur in the opinion expressed by Lord Lyndhurst (confirmed, if we remember rightly, by Lord John Russell), that we are bound in honour to include the independence of the Circassian tribes in the terms of our treaty of peace with the Czar—even if we were not swayed to the same course of conduct by a consideration of the importance of protecting our Eastern Empire from the incessant intrigues of Russia, by establishing a sort of self-acting and self-sustaining cordon, which shall separate her, insuperably, both from Persia and from Afghanistan.

For the same reason we regard it as of the utmost importance that the opportunity which is now afforded us of rescuing Georgia from Russia should not be lost. That province is entirely separated from the rest of the Czar's dominions; and when the independence of the Caucasian tribes is declared and secured, will be accessible to him only by the Caspian Sea. It is a country of great beauty and capabilities, and is inhabited by a fine race of men, Christians in faith, adhering partly to the Georgian and partly to the Armenian Church. It was formerly a dependency of Persia, from whom, after a long series of intrigues, and by her customary contrivances, it was finally wrested by Russia in the year 1814 by the treaty of Gulistan. Since that period the possession of it has given her almost a command over the movements of the Shah; has enabled her to harass him with intrigues, to foment disturbances, to bound him on against his neighbours, to keep up perpetual disputes between him and the Afghans, to dictate his policy, to make him, in short, her "cat's-paw" in all her ambitious prospects towards the East. It gives her the footing she desired in the southern part of Asia; and every consideration of policy and peace calls upon us to compel her to resign it.

In what manner it should be disposed of when rescued from Muscovite ambition, we are not prepared to pronounce, nor is it needful now to decide. It is not yet emancipated, nor has any progress been made in driving out its actual possessors. In the

marked and amazing contrast between the history of the war in Asia and in Europe, we see exemplified the two phases of Ottoman government—the old and the new—the reformed and the unreformed—the system which made so many pronounce Turkey to be incurably decrepit, and the system which induced a few to hope that she might become regenerate and powerful. In Europe we have seen an army somewhat hastily collected, and not remarkable at first either for discipline or for appointments, sustain and beat back the attack of the most colossal empire in the world, defend its homesteads and drive out the invader,—without being indebted to foreigners for anything beyond moral support and the promise of physical assistance if the contest were prolonged. In Asia we have seen an army, ample in numbers and adequate in organisation, opposed to troops far inferior in numbers, capacity, and discipline to those which their fellow-countrymen had routed on the Danube,—yet always inefficient and always defeated—either never acting at all, or acting only to disgrace itself. We well remember that nine months ago, all who were acquainted with the relative position and condition of the belligerent forces in Europe and Asia, were of opinion that it was in Asia that Russian superiority was most seriously menaced, and that she would probably encounter the most decided checks. Yet in the former quarter the Ottomans have shown themselves as brave and victorious as they used to be two centuries ago; while in the latter they have made precisely the same miserable display as we have been accustomed to witness and expect for the last fifty years. The difference has been in the commanders alone:—the soldiers are as brave, as ready, and as capable in the one case as in the other; but in Europe they were under a chief who is a thorough master of the art of war: in Asia they have been paralysed and victimised by leaders who knew no more of strategy than their own pipe-bearers. By universal admission the Turks make excellent soldiers, but they have not a single native general among them—none qualified to command either by original genius or scientific training. In order to conquer they must be led by foreign generals; and intrigue and jealousy at head-quarters, and weakness at the seat of Government, have hitherto prevented such from being appointed, or being furnished with adequate and supreme authority. In one case only has the Porte been wise, firm, and energetic enough to confide fully in a non-Ottoman commander, and give him power to save her; and the result on the Danube ought long since to have led to a similar line of conduct at Kars. There can be no doubt, we apprehend, that if General Guyon or any other competent commander had been appointed to the Asiatic army, with full authority to suspend, dismiss, shoot, or bow-string any Turkish officer who disobeyed or resisted his orders, that army could have won trophies and effected objects as glorious as its European rival, and every Russian soldier would ere now have been driven into the Caspian or beyond the Caucasus. It will be miserable, it will be shameful, it will indicate feebleness little short of imbecility, if we permit this state of things to continue, and suffer the timidity or vacillation of the Court of Constantinople to paralyse our costly and hard-earned successes in the West, and interfere with the triumphant termination of the first campaign. But for this fatal but habitual error, of appointing and retaining incapable commanders, it seems nearly certain that within twelve months after the first sword was drawn, the aggressors would in every quarter have been driven back into the boundaries to which it is intended in future to confine them. The Aland Isles, the Crimea, the Danubian Delta, the Caucasus, and Georgia—all lost in a single campaign—would have proved to Nicholas that he was engaged in a contest in which defeat was inevitable, and a prolongation of which could end only in utter ruin. His only hope, now as heretofore, seems to lie in the irresolution of the Ottoman Government and the incapacity of the Ottoman generals.

RECENT RAILWAY AND OTHER DISASTERS.

There have been numerous accidents of late, confirming foreigners in their belief that as soon as Parliament rises, and the daily papers are with difficulty filled, they procure disasters or invent them to keep the public interest alive in their lucubrations. We entirely acquit our contemporaries of the foolish charge, and even of the supposition that they conceal anything, or fail to make as much of disasters which occur when Parliament is sitting as when it is dispersed for needful recreation. In the carelessness engendered by temporary success, in multiplied excursion-trains, in the hurry of many persons making holiday, and in a want of strict personal responsibility, we can perceive causes sufficient to account for these disasters, without in the least countenancing the supposition of our foreign acquaintances, that such events are overlooked at another time by journals, or now in some way or other caused by their agency.

On Monday, 14th, only two days after Parliament was prorogued, a fearful collision took place on the North London Rail-

way, which unites the Minories, Stepney, Tilbury, and Blackwall with Hackney, Islington, Hampstead, Kilburn, Kew, &c., by which an engine-driver was killed and many persons bruised and battered. On this line, which is much frequented, and has carried 20,000,000 passengers since it was opened, no important accident had previously occurred, and no life had ever been lost. This kind of success inspired undue confidence. According to Mr Chubb, the manager of the railway, no regulation could have prevented the accident. A luggage train was sent on about seven minutes before the passenger train, night had come on, a heavy dew was falling, the pilot engine leaked, and the rails became slippery; the power of the two engines—one of them defective—was not sufficient to drag forward the train, and at Highbury it came to a standstill. The driver of the pilot engine unhooked from the train to procure a supply of water, the driver of the other engine unhooked for the same purpose, and the train, which had only two men to work the breaks of 40 trucks, ran backward, and between it and an advancing passenger train a collision ensued, by which the driver of the latter was instantly killed. It was given in evidence that the luggage-train was detained by want of power, and the deficiency of power was in part the consequence of wet making the rails slippery and the pilot engine not being what it ought to have been. The manager was of opinion that the engines had not been properly managed. For all these things no individual was held responsible. Without taking sufficient precaution to guard against extreme cases, the line had hitherto been tolerably well conducted, till at length, one little negligence begetting another, trains came into collision, and life was destroyed.

The manager, the locomotive foreman, the driver of the luggage train, all share the blame, but chief the directors of the line are in fault for sending forward trains at such short intervals, and not taking care that every one in advance has power to keep out of the way of the one behind. If the heavy dew, as is said, made the rails particularly slippery—if the pilot engine were defective, these are occurrences which vigilance should have guarded against, and it should have prevented the evil. So the jury, after returning a verdict of accidental death, very properly added, that ample steam power should always be available at every station. Such a precaution, however, would be expensive; more breaksmen than 2 to 40 trucks would also be expensive; and life is sacrificed that lines may be worked cheaply, and a good dividend paid to grumbling proprietors. To save for the owners seems, in fact, an influential source of disaster; but every other expense should be lessened rather than neglect the smallest precaution that can conduce to the public safety. We now know that the wastefulness and the carelessness and the extravagance of making the lines tend to endanger the public. The immense expense of Parliamentary contests, unnecessarily fine buildings, purchasing the assent of landowners, and other means of expending the capital subscribed to make the roads, leaving, notwithstanding the wonderful traffic that has arisen, but a poor prospect for the proprietors, has often led to undue economy in working the lines, and the public are injured from a hope of swelling the dividends. The Legislature which has sanctioned such waste, and the public which has encouraged it, cannot be wholly exonerated from the blame of causing the disasters which may in part be traced to the first extravagant outlay.

On Monday, 21st, a still more frightful collision occurred to a South-Eastern train on a part of the Brighton line at Croydon, over which the South-Eastern trains run. An excursion train from Dover was bringing visitors to the Crystal Palace. Its approach had been telegraphed, but at Croydon the message had been misunderstood or not attended to. On this subject we speak with reserve, as it is yet under investigation, and we shall cast no blame on any individual. At Croydon, however, where the line takes rather a sharp turn, and an engine-driver coming up cannot see far ahead, a ballast engine was left on the up line, and the excursion train ran into it. Four second-class and one first-class carriage were smashed to pieces. One person was instantly killed; a second, a clergyman, very recently married, died soon after he was carried to the hospital; a female had her leg so much injured that the surgeons were compelled to amputate it; and many other persons were severely bruised, and a still greater number miraculously escaped with only slight injuries. The accident on this line is the more remarkable, as only a few days previously a circular of the Board of Trade had referred with approbation to the provisions made by the South-Eastern Company to prevent collisions on their line by establishing telegraphic stations, and not allowing one train to pass till a signal from the advanced station had conveyed information that the line was clear. But the provision appears only to apply to trains moving in the same direction, which, from following one another at short intervals, are frequent causes of accident. The South-Eastern relies on the ordinary telegraphic communications to announce excursion trains and keep the lines clear, and in this case there was a failure and a fault somewhere. Perhaps the Croydon station, though the South-Eastern trains run on it, is not included in this company's regulations. Whatever might have been the immediate cause of the accident, the South-Eastern, like the North-London, has been in general free from accidents.

and this necessarily led to much confidence, and helped to bring on the present disaster. The case, too, like the case on the other line, seems not to have been provided for by any rule, and where rules cannot reach it is obviously wrong to weaken, by interference, the discretion which can supply their place, and which must in the end always be relied on.

In these cases, the directors or managers of the railways are answerable for the mischief done and the lives lost while under their care. In the colliery explosion at Lundhill, near Hemingfield, on Monday, when four men were killed, one of the sufferers was the immediate cause of the disaster. A naked candle exploded the foul air. How and why the mine was not properly ventilated remains to be explained. It had been shut up for two days, and then on the men entering it, apparently without any precaution, the explosion took place. The usual rule, to try the mine before entering it, seems to have been neglected, and the poor men who had descended the shaft perished miserably. By what other means they could have been saved, except by more caution on their own parts, does not appear, and human power is incapable of applying a more dreadful penalty than the death these poor men suffered. Fine and imprisonment could have no effect, and there is no possibility of creating a more forcible motive for the exercise of prudence than is involved in the forfeit of life for neglecting it. Their destruction is one of the misfortunes that have already appalled the public since the Parliament was prorogued.

How to prevent such terrible misfortunes—if preventable—is the problem which engages public attention. In what is usually called a natural condition of society, the friends of the dead, when killed by the negligence of others, would demand a rigid satisfaction from those who caused the death, even to requiring life for life; and it may, therefore, be inferred that the power which intervenes in civilised society to stop this natural course of untutored passion should give the friends of the sufferers ample satisfaction. The negligent heads of a company which causes such destruction should only be protected by the law from the vengeance of the friends of the sufferers on condition of making all possible reparation. If the directors cannot be made responsible in person, if we are wiser than to adopt the principle of life for life, they should be made heavily responsible in purse, and till they are so made—and naturally they would be responsible to the extent of their own lives—accidents will continue. They must not be allowed to strut about the streets, claiming great honours and wealth as directors of this or that great company, and cast all responsibility to the wind. To hold the directors to their implied contracts to carry the passengers in safety, is the duty of the law and the Legislature. The responsibility must not be divided betwixt them and the Board of Trade, nor must it be taken on the Legislature, for neither it nor the Board can be reached. At present, the heads of the companies, who are naturally and justly responsible, are shielded and protected, and they and their servants are in consequence too often careless and negligent. From the Legislature they have demanded and received all the power necessary to manage their lines without any control on the part of the public; in their domain their officers are despotic, and they ought to be made answerable for every disaster, miscalled an accident.

FRANCE.—PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE.—REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

We can now say that the Government of Louis Napoleon is making a progress towards Free Trade, as we stated last week we believed to be the case. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains a report to the Emperor from M. Magne, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, recommending a reduction of customs duties on various articles.

Dye-stuffs are to be entirely freed from duty when brought direct from the place of production in French bottoms; and, when coming from bonding warehouses in Europe or brought in foreign vessels, they are to be subjected to differential duties calculated to afford sufficient protection to the French flag. Vanilla, from the island of Réunion, which now pays 15 francs the kilogramme, is to be completely relieved from that payment. Beet-root, which has hitherto been classified under the head of fresh vegetables, and as such pays a duty of 50c the 100 kilogrammes, is to be reduced to 30c. The duty on bamboos, reeds, and odoriferous wood is to be suppressed when they are imported in French vessels, and proportionately reduced when brought in foreign bottoms. Potash is to be reduced two-thirds when brought from foreign countries, and one-half coming from any part of Europe; and the duty on marble is to be made the same for importations by land as by sea.

The following are the details:—

IMPORTATION.

Vanilla, from the Island of Réunion—Exempt.
Beet-root—30c 100 kilogrammes.
Dye-stuff, by French vessels from foreign countries—Exempt.
Ditto, ditto, from bonding warehouses—5f 100 kilog.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—6f 100 kilog.
Odoriferous woods, by French vessels from foreign countries—Exempt.
Ditto, ditto, from foreign countries—10f 100 kilog.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—15f 100 kilog.

Bamboos and foreign reeds, by French vessels from foreign countries—Exempt.
Ditto, ditto, from bonding warehouses—30f 100 kilog.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—40f 100 kilog.
Exotic resins, by French vessels from foreign countries—Exempt.
Ditto, ditto, from bonding warehouses—10f 100 kilog.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—15f 100 kilog.
Dye-stuffs, by French vessels from foreign countries—Exempt.
Ditto, ditto, from bonding warehouses—5f 100 kilog.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—4f 100 kilog.
Marbles imported by land—Same duty as by French vessels.
Iron ore imported by foreign vessels—25c 100 kilog.
Paving and other large stones, imported by land or by French vessels—Exempt.
Guano and stalks of hemp, peeled, by land or by French vessels—Exempt.
Potash, by French vessels from French colonies—3f 100 kilog.
Ditto, ditto, from foreign countries not in Europe—6f.
Ditto, ditto, from bonding warehouses—10f.
Ditto, by foreign vessels—12f.

EXPORTATION.

Sand for manufacturing glass and earthenware—Exempt.

Although this is far from being all that we could wish, and continues differential duties, it is a step in the right direction. Another step in the same direction is a petition by a number of influential gentlemen, headed by M. Carrier, the ex-prefect of police, a councillor of State who would not take part in such a proceeding unless he knew that it would be acceptable to the Government, for permission to form a sort of Free-trade society for the purpose of spreading abroad sound knowledge on the advantages of revising the tariff. "France," they say, "side by side with a national industry in a highly advanced state, offers the spectacle of a tariff made for industry in its infancy—the most restrictive that exists in the whole world. Many of these restrictions, by enhancing the price of the raw materials in very general use, are, on that ground alone, extremely prejudicial to national labour. Although such a state of things is most hurtful, considerable efforts are making in the name of certain interests associated together for the purpose to persuade the public that it is indispensable to maintain this system indefinitely. Under these circumstances the formation of a society whose object shall be to dissipate existing prejudices in regard to this subject, and to bring out in strong relief the good that may be accomplished by a reform of the tariff gradually accomplished with all suitable caution—has appeared to us a measure called for by the true public interest." To enlighten the public in this manner before acting, is to ensure right action and ensure its permanency. France possesses in her own literature excellent instruction on the principles of Free Trade, and the proposed society need not borrow from other nations anything beyond the facts which our progress under Free Trade, and the retardation of other nations under restrictions, have made patent to all the world, to convince the most inveterate Protectionist that the public welfare and national glory of France must be deeply injured by the continuance of a restrictive and protective tariff. These are not the only facts which show a progress in Free Trade. Sardinia has just thrown open her coasting trade to us by treaty, and has entered into a similar treaty with Turkey. We may assume, therefore, that the continued progress of Free Trade, with its indefinite extension, is as certain as any future fact can be. To protect industry and the property it creates is the essence of all government, and that trade should everywhere be set free is a logical deduction from this principle. In fact, society can now be governed by no other principle. It cannot be governed by two contradictory and clashing principles, and the general acknowledgment of Free Trade, with the gradual ascendancy it is acquiring, must ensure its predominance in all human affairs. The most despotic and strongest Governments neither do nor can regulate and restrict every part of society; and, in the end, they will have no alternative but to adopt the ruling principle of Free Trade.

CHICORY AND COFFEE.

IN reference to a circular from the Board of Inland Revenue on this subject, several correspondents have inquired whether it is consistent with that circular that a person being asked simply for coffee, or, as some term their different quantities, for "shilling coffee," they will be exposed to be fined if they furnish a mixture of chicory and coffee with the label properly attached. As we read the circular, we should undoubtedly say not. Indeed, the very object of the notification seems to be to draw a distinction between those cases where the mixture is supplied when coffee generally is asked for, but with the proper printed intimation that it is so, and those cases where pure coffee is distinctly asked for and still a mixture is furnished. The distinction in fact is, where trade is carried on honestly without intention of deceit or fraud, and where a mere form is used to cover frauds.

FURTHER INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

FROM the period of the abolition of the Corn Laws to the close of the last year there was a continual decrease of pauperism; then the tide began to turn, and the returns for January,

1854, quoted in our journal of February 18th, showed for the first time during four years an increase of pauperism. By the returns we have now to lay before our readers, the increase, it will be seen, continues. The increase then was of general paupers 11,276, and of able-bodied paupers 8,430; and it is now 39,651 of the former, and 14,461 of the latter. The increase in England and Wales to July 1st, 1854, as compared to July 1st, of 1853, is of general pauperism 5.3 per cent., and of able-bodied pauperism 13.2 per cent. Something must be allowed for the increase of population, and, in the three years since the census was taken, the increase of people will account for an increase amounting to one-third of the number of paupers.

The largest increase, both in general and able-bodied paupers, takes place in the West Riding of York—24.8 per cent. of the former and 47.9 of the latter—the increase being the consequence, we presume, of the depression of the woollen manufacture. We naturally look for an increase of pauperism in Lancashire in consequence of the strikes, and it accordingly stands next to the West Riding of York, and is above the average, the increase in general pauperism being 13.8 per cent., and in able-bodied pauperism 33.6 per cent. After Lancaster and York, the following counties are conspicuous for an increase in general pauperism:—Notts, 12 per cent.; Surrey, 11; Middlesex, 10.4; Hertford, 10; Warwick, 8.1; Leicester, 7.9; Derby, 7.3; Suffolk, 6.9; Bucks, 6.3; Sussex, 6; Bedford, 5.9, the average of England. In all the other counties the increase is below the average, being in Cornwall, 0.5; in Cumberland, 0.1; while in Rutland there is a decrease of 0.6, and in Durham of 3.7. In Wales, considered by itself, general pauperism has decreased 1.2 per cent., viz., 8.4 in Carnarvon, 7.3 in Anglesey, 2.8 in Glamorgan, 1.2 in Merioneth, and 0.4 in Montgomery. There is an increase in Flint of 5.2 per cent., in Denbigh of 2.6, in Cardigan of 2.2, in Carmarthen of 1.6, in Radnor and Brecon of 1.2, and in Pembroke of 0.1. The increase in able-bodied pauperism does not in all the counties correspond with the increase in general pauperism. Next to the West Riding of York, the increase in able-bodied pauperism is Warwick, 36.6 per cent.; Surrey, 36.3; Lancaster, 33.6; Notts, 32.7; Middlesex, 24.4; Hertford, 23.7; Leicester, 19.9; Suffolk, 17.4; Chester, 16; and Sussex, 15.2. All the other counties are below the average increase of England, 14.8; while in four there is a decrease—Westmoreland, 2; Durham, 5.3; Rutland, 6; and Huntingdon, 7.6 per cent. In Wales, the able-bodied paupers have, on the whole, decreased 3 per cent., viz., Merioneth, 34.4; Anglesey, 9.1; Glamorgan, 6.6; Carnarvon, 4.6; and Pembroke, 2.4. There is an increase in Denbigh, 17.6 per cent.; Cardigan, 7; Montgomery, 4.5; Carmarthen, 3.8; Radnor, 0.8; and Brecon, 0.3.

The greatly preponderating increase of adult able-bodied paupers, and the increase of general pauperism, are with us subjects of great regret. The increase, however, includes 689 wives of sailors, soldiers, or marines, more on July 1st, 1854, than on July 1st, 1853, or 1,239 against 550. It includes, too, 905 more widows—47,509 in 1854, against 46,604 in 1853. As at the beginning of the year, the increase of pauperism, except the increase in the West Riding of York, is most conspicuous in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and in the counties of Lancaster, Leicester, and Warwick. Notts, which at the beginning of the year was not remarkable for an increase, is conspicuous in these returns. Looking at Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, &c., we see more clearly than in February that the increase of pauperism is amongst the town population. Compared to the number of paupers at the beginning of the year, the reduction in July is considerable, the able-bodied paupers then being 136,049, and now 123,659; but, as the autumn last year was severe, and as the number of persons to be relieved in January is always greater than in July, we may expect that this favourable feature will be lessened as the winter again approaches. In the bountiful harvest, however, with which we are promised for this year, as compared to the deficient harvest last year, giving more employment, more wages, and cheaper food, to the multitude, we may find some reason to hope that pauperism in January, 1855, may not be increased as compared to January, 1854. From the great and rapid diminution of pauperism after the great measures of Free Trade, we are inclined to say that a succession of such measures—could we have them—giving a continual stimulus to enterprise and ever rapidly extending employment, would be the best cure for pauperism. Necessity now, however, imposes different measures on the community, and in the increase of soldiers' wives to be provided for, we have a type of the effects of war in increasing pauperism.

The increase in the expense in the half-year ending July 1st, 1854, as compared to the expense in 1853, was 234,317, the totals having been in 1853, 1,665,978, and 1854, 1,900,295. A large portion of the increase is due to the dearness of food in 1854, which contributed also to increase the number of paupers from lessening the demand for labour. In the trifling increase of the great evil that has long plagued society, we see an admonition to be timely vigilant in preventing it from extending, and to be careful to remove, as far as possible, every impediment out of the path of industrious enterprise.

We subjoin a table, corresponding to the table published on February 18th, which will enable our readers to see all the facts of the case:—

Returns showing the Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female) in Receipt of Relief on the 1st July, 1853, and the 1st July, 1854, in 619 Unions and Parishes in England and Wales, exclusive of Vagrants; showing also the Increase or Decrease in the latter, as compared with the former period. Also showing the Amount of Money expended for In-door and Out-door Relief.

Names of Counties.	Total Number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers Relieved, In-door and Out-door.		Increase or Decrease on July 1, 1854, compared with July 1, 1853.		Increase or decrease per cent.		Total Expenditure for In-door and Out-door Relief.	Increase per Cent.
	July 1, 1853.	July 1, 1854.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	851	993	132	...	15.5	...	18,744	10.8
Berks	1,672	1,783	111	...	6.6	...	35,883	19.6
Buckingham	1,446	1,666	220	...	15.2	...	27,700	17.0
Cambridge	2,472	2,500	28	...	1.1	...	38,425	10.9
Cheser	1,687	1,957	270	...	16.0	...	28,111	3.0
Cornwall	1,956	2,054	98	...	5.0	...	30,465	8.7
Cumberland	944	930	14	...	1.5	...	15,187	1.0
Derby	838	601	237	...	28.3	...	14,363	11.1
Devon	4,949	4,153	796	...	16.1	...	68,972	7.8
Do. set.	1,621	1,715	94	...	5.8	...	33,187	9.6
Durham	2,788	2,119	669	...	24.0	...	32,778	13.0
Essex	4,009	3,400	609	...	15.2	...	68,113	20.5
Gloucester	2,460	2,601	141	...	5.7	...	43,670	11.4
Hertford	862	910	48	...	5.6	...	18,229	17.4
Hireford	1,534	1,922	388	...	25.3	...	31,524	21.1
Huntingdon	566	495	71	...	12.5	...	11,004	21.0
Kent	1,127	4,400	3,273	...	29.1	...	81,925	21.2
Lancaster	9,839	12,140	2,301	...	23.4	...	137,558	18.0
Leicester	1,513	1,871	358	...	23.7	...	29,424	17.9
Lincoln	2,206	2,344	138	...	6.2	...	35,613	7.9
Middlesex	5,931	7,405	1,474	...	24.8	...	120,185	22.2
Monmouth	1,184	1,104	80	...	6.7	...	17,770	3.9
Norfolk	3,715	3,955	240	...	6.5	...	75,591	21.0
Northampton	1,914	1,950	36	...	1.9	...	33,008	14.5
Northumberland	2,452	2,712	260	...	10.6	...	50,878	11.3
Notts	1,303	1,729	426	...	32.7	...	25,871	11.6
Oxford	1,346	1,531	185	...	13.7	...	31,605	15.6
Rutland	151	141	10	...	6.6	...	3,052	19.1
Salop	1,255	1,312	57	...	4.5	...	19,370	11.7
Somerset	4,059	4,460	401	...	9.9	...	70,707	6.3
Southampton	3,918	4,119	201	...	5.1	...	89,402	19.7
Stafford	2,416	2,695	279	...	11.5	...	34,005	8.2
Suffolk	3,810	4,332	522	...	13.7	...	66,101	24.1
Surrey	3,673	5,006	1,333	...	36.3	...	74,460	32.9
Sussex	2,141	2,699	558	...	26.0	...	49,601	20.0
Warwick	1,518	2,073	555	...	36.6	...	34,541	17.1
Westmoreland	416	398	18	...	4.3	...	5,416	6.2
Wilt	2,503	2,509	6	...	0.2	...	48,214	9.8
Worcester	1,923	2,013	90	...	4.7	...	31,150	13.1
York, East Riding	1,217	1,318	101	...	8.3	...	22,128	10.6
York, North Riding	927	918	9	...	1.0	...	18,974	4.4
York, West Riding	5,290	7,221	1,931	...	36.5	...	75,400	49.1
Totals of England	99,802	114,340	14,538	...	14.6	...	1,774,475	14.8
WALES.								
Anglesey	97	87	10	...	10.3	...	7,701	31.0
Brecon	314	310	4	...	1.3	...	8,077	11.8
Cardigan	725	776	51	...	7.0	...	9,977	4.4
Carmarthen	871	904	33	...	3.8	...	13,611	7.9
Carnarvon	1,495	1,120	375	...	25.1	...	15,374	5.2
Denbigh	416	511	95	...	22.8	...	8,633	5.7
Flint	481	488	7	...	1.5	...	10,410	1.9
Glamorgan	1,917	1,811	106	...	5.5	...	22,709	9.1
Merioneth	553	461	92	...	16.6	...	7,505	1.6
Montgomery	758	834	76	...	10.0	...	9,311	8.5
Pemroke	579	565	14	...	2.4	...	5,982	3.4
Radnor	210	202	8	...	3.8	...	2,319	14.2
Totals of Wales	9,496	9,113	383	...	4.0	...	128,800	4.3
Totals	109,298	123,453	14,145	...	12.8	...	1,903,275	14.1

* Decrease of 7.9 per cent.
 † Total paupers relieved July 1, 1853, 749,370; July 1, 1854, 709,921.

NOTE.—Parishes under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43rd of Elizabeth, are not included in the above returns.

STAMP DUTIES.

We have received the following letters, to which we annex the necessary replies:—

To the Editor of the Economist.
 Sir,—Upon reading your remarks respecting stamped cheques, there is one point that does not appear to be touched. Suppose a case:—I proceed upon business to a town 16 miles from here. I receive sundry cheques upon the bankers of that town after bank hours. I return home and pay the cheques to my own bankers. Will they be liable to a penny stamp before leaving my possession, or will they be exempt from stamp altogether? Will you give your opinion? I should esteem it a favour.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
 Aug 23, 1854.
 B. S.

Undoubtedly the Act specially provides in this case that a stamp may be affixed by the holder of the cheques, in order to render them legally negotiable. The general provision of the law is, that cheques stamped so as to render them negotiable beyond 15 miles, must have the stamp cancelled by the name or initials of the drawer; but, in order to meet the case here described, there is a special provision, when cheques have been legally issued within the 15 miles, and carried beyond that distance by the holder, that he may affix a stamp and cancel it with his initials, and thus render it negotiable.

To the Editor of the Economist.
 Sir,—Referring to the New Stamp Act, I find that bills of exchange drawn in this country on places abroad, "if drawn singly,"

should bear the same duty as an inland bill, but if drawn in sets of three or more, then a rate of duty as prescribed by the schedule. Now, it is my practice, and, I believe, a very general one in my trade, to draw in sets of two bills. Can you inform me the rate of duty applicable in such cases, for I do not discover that they are provided for by the Act.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
B.
Broad street, Aug. 23, 1854.

If a bill is drawn in sets of two under the New Act, each bill must have a stamp the same as if drawn singly. The only exception in favour of bills in sets is when drawn in sets of three or more, then the lower stamp attaches. The effect will be that no bills will be drawn in sets of less than three.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Perfectly agreeing with the remarks contained in your estimable journal of last week respecting the stamp duties and the New Act bearing upon them, which is to come into operation on the 10th October next, I would ask you to give some information as to the exact interpretation of the Article No. 6 in the New Act, which has reference to sets of bills drawn in this country, and particularly obliges the transfer of the whole set of three. Now, in many instances, the first of bills are sent for acceptance by the drawer to his own correspondent, and the indication on the second, "first for acceptance with so and so," is supposed to imply the due issue of the whole set. Is the party, taking bills of which he receives but two copies or perhaps but one, liable to the penalty described by this paragraph? I ask this question, because it is an almost recognised practice that bills on countries in which stamps are required previous to acceptance should be so sent by and at the expense of, the drawers.

In some instances, as at present, these bills may be drawn without English stamps; or the first bill, although indicated to be found, perhaps with the drawers, may never have had existence; and in such case the taker of a bill runs the risk of incurring a penalty by encouraging a fraud impossible for him to find out.

Apologising for the length to which I have run, I remain, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,
C.
London, Aug. 24, 1854.

The Act has carefully provided for the difficulty here suggested. As the Bill was first printed it was obligatory on the party selling a bill drawn in sets to "transfer and deliver" the whole three of such set, but to meet the difficulty suggested it was amended by the use of the word *or*, and it now stands "transfer or deliver," so that if one of the set has already been sent for acceptance, the two remaining can be delivered, while the whole are thereby transferred; the bill abroad being deliverable to the buyer of the set or his agents.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—With reference to an article on the New Stamp Act, in No. 573 of your valuable paper, we shall feel obliged by your stating in one of your next publications, whether an acknowledgment through the post of remittances in bills from abroad will be liable to have a receipt stamp affixed to it. We have hitherto been under the impression that the said regulation extends only to inland correspondence, and we believe the same view of the subject to be very generally entertained in commercial circles.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
L. M.
Manchester, Aug. 21, 1854.

There can be no doubt that acknowledgments through the post for monies, bills, or securities, received in this country from abroad, require to be upon a penny stamp, exactly the same as if they were received from a correspondent at home. The value of the acknowledgment is to enable the sender to prove the receipt as against the receiver: if that became needful it would probably be in a Court here, where only a stamped receipt would be admissible. The same penalties attach to the neglect in using a stamp in acknowledging foreign remittances as in the case of home remittances.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Looking to your article of August 19th, on the New Stamp Act, it seems to be quite impossible for the British Government ever neatly to combine justice with facility. Our rulers either strain after a troublesome perfection, or they indolently measure out their imposts on rich and poor alike.

Take the New Stamp Laws. The receipt stamp of one penny for all accounts is a bit of legislation on the facility principle. The New Bill Stamp Act is in part a sacrifice to justice, refined and applied to the smallest possible transaction; but as we ascend in the new scale of stamps we come again at bills from 500l. to 750l., on what is meant for the facility principle, although on what, in reality, will cause a great deal of trouble; and so on in like manner further up the scale.

Now what could have been simpler, or juster, for all practical purposes, than to have had a scale for bill stamps of 1s. per cent.—neither more nor less—anything under 100l., or part thereof, being charged 1s.

This would have been quite plain, quite simple to the meanest capacity, and much juster than what is proposed.

Can any one tell why a man who draws a bill after October 10th for 105l. should pay 2s. stamp, whilst the man who draws a 25l. bill pays a 3d. stamp; or why the drawer of an 1,100l. bill should pay 15s., whilst all bills between 100l. and 500l. are chargeable with 1s. per cent.?

In the same way with reference to receipt stamps. What can be plainer than that 1d. per hundred pounds, or any part thereof, would just have hit the point between facility and justice?

If you can find space for any remarks on irregularities of the bill stamp scale, your referring to the subject would be very useful; for

in taxation it is not only desirable to be just, but that the people should understand fully why an impost has an irregular appearance.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
LIBRA.
Glasgow, Aug. 23, 1854.

The points raised here were discussed while the Bill was before Parliament, and there would, no doubt, have been some advantage if the stamp had been different at each rise of 100l., preserving the simple proportion of 1s. per cent. But the objection stated was, that such a plan would lead to an inconvenient number of different stamps, which would not be counterbalanced by any advantage which would otherwise occur.

Agriculture.

THE HARVEST.

GREAT progress has been made with the ingathering of the harvest during the past week. In the lighter land districts a large proportion of the wheat has been stacked in fair order, and by Saturday night there will be wheatricks made on most farms even on the heavy soils. So far as the thrashing of the new crop has gone, the sample is shown to be of tolerably good, but not of fine quality, and the grain is heavy, much of that hitherto brought to market weighing 63 lbs per bushel. Barley and oats are both large crops, and the prospect of abundance is telling a good deal on the price of the former grain. Some of the inferior samples of wheat, too, sold on Monday in Mark Lane at 52s., and from thence to 60s. per quarter. The potato disease is making rapid progress, so that we may look for large quantities coming into market. The crop is very abundant, and, apart from the disease, of fine quality.

There is a fair show of grass on the pastures, but neither cattle or sheep have made much weight in grazing at any time during the present season, and the time is now passing away when much progress can be expected. Indeed, every year's experience serves to illustrate the comparative unprofitableness of grass grazing in competition with house feeding for cattle and green crop feeding for sheep.

OBSCLETE ERROR REVIVED.

A SOMEWHAT loud and ludicrous complaint seems to have been raised by the London butchers against persons whom they designate as "forestallers" and "jobbers" in Smithfield market. We must let them tell their own story. In the memorial they have at a meeting agreed to present to the Corporation of London, they say they

beg to call the attention to an evil of no ordinary character, and which, if not speedily prevented, cannot fail to raise the price of animal food to an alarming extent. Your petitioners allude to the disgraceful system of forestalling and jobbing which prevails, not only at all the principal railway stations, but in the Great Metropolitan Cattle Market of Smithfield. Your petitioners beg to state that thousands of head of cattle, which are sent to London for the purpose of being submitted to fair and honourable competition in the open recognised market, are intercepted by a class of men known as forestallers, and frequently pass through several different hands (especially on Sunday and Thursday evenings) before being sold in a legitimate manner to the regular butcher in Smithfield. By the prevalence of this system, large quantities of cattle are divided and subdivided amongst numerous jobbers, till the ordinary rule of conducting a public market has become grossly perverted and the whole reduced to a system of irregularity and imposition. The system not only inflicts a serious injury upon the original owner of such cattle, who is thus prevented from receiving the proper market price, but is alike injurious and unjust both towards the retail butcher and the public at large; the former being deprived of his legitimate profit, and the latter compelled to pay the most exorbitant prices. Your petitioners would respectfully suggest there should be a fixed time for the admission of stock for each day's sale (except legitimate foreign arrivals), as well as a fixed time for the market to be cleared out, or closed. Your petitioners beg to state they are fully prepared to prove the allegations contained in this petition.

Mr Collins, who is said to be the promoter of the present movement, in proposing the adoption of the above petition, thus expounded the grievances of the master butchers of the metropolis to a sympathising meeting of the trade. He said—

That it would be unnecessary for him to enter into twenty-five years' experience which he had of the baneful results of the trickery of "forestallers" and "jobbers," for they were almost self-evident, and should be at once met and averted by the proper authorities. The infamous system was progressing year after year from bad to worse, and its effects had been more keenly felt during the present year than on any previous occasion in the high price of meat. Notwithstanding the great influx of visitors in 1851, when the London markets were deficiently supplied with meat, it was then three-halfpence to twopenne cheaper than during the present year, when the demand was much less and the supply greater. If he happened to be in the market before 5 a.m., he found it wholly in the hands of "jobbers," who had the butchers at their mercy, and made them pay what price they pleased. Was that legitimate trade? If not, why did the authorities tolerate it. That being the case, they should at once petition the Corporation against its being allowed in the new market, which they would prevent, unless they (the Corporation) wished to close the market against the butchers and the public in favour of the unfair illegitimate dealer. It was well known that these forestallers purchased the cattle, and even sold them again, at the railway stations before they reached the market, thereby defrauding the Corporation of the market tolls.

Now is all this anything more than the ordinary symptoms of an active trade and possibly a short supply? How would the master butchers prevent the graziers from selling and the jobbers from purchasing the fat stock at the railway stations or elsewhere before the animals arrive at the market? What is to prevent the butchers doing the same thing, except that each of them wants only selected animals? One thing is certain, that the jobbers in general can give the graziers better prices, or can buy

of them larger quantities in a given time than the butchers in the market, if there were no sales made before the market opened. This is simply a revival of the absurd and obsolete cry against intermediate dealers in cattle and sheep, which some centuries ago was raised and sanctioned by then unintelligent public opinion against the corn dealers. If butchers have found the recent high prices interfere with their profits, they must seek some other remedy against "forestallers" and "jobbers," or attempts by local or market regulations to fetter the trade in fat stock and meat, which could only injure the public, and, in the long run, the trade also.

TOWN SEWAGE MANURE.

Much has been written and spoken of the assumed waste of town sewage, and the loss our agriculture thereby sustains; the irrigated meadows below Edinburgh, the Duke of Portland's water meadows below Mansfield, and other instances, are cited as proving the value of the sewage water from towns. On these data we have often seen somewhat extravagant estimates of the uses to which such water might be turned. Now it cannot be doubted that in certain situations, and where a full command of the water can be obtained, the drainage of a town may give immense value to watered meadows, but we have always doubted whether such benefits must not necessarily be confined within very narrow limits. That the drainage from any town should contain a large amount of absolute manuring matter apart from the water, its vehicle, has always struck us as extremely improbable. And such seem to be the results arrived at by Mr Way, consulting chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, in an excellent paper "On the Use of Town Sewage as Manure," in the recent number of the Society's Journal. He says that in some localities impracticable schemes for utilising town sewage are in progress, which can scarcely fail to end in disappointment to all concerned. He then fully examines—1, the nature of sewage, and the circumstances affecting the possibility of economically employing it in agriculture; 2, the plans proposed, and their prospects of success. The plans are of two classes; by the first class it is proposed to convey the sewage in its natural state, by means of pipes or otherwise, into the country; by the second, to obtain from the liquid, by some process of manufacture, "a more or less dry and portable manure for general distribution in the ordinary way." With the first class he does not deal, merely intimating that the conveyance of the whole liquid sewage is the only plan on which it can ever be effectually utilised; but proceeds to an examination of the manurial value of the matters suspended in sewage water. He does not include in the refuse substances which fall into the sewage water which are found of sufficient value, agriculturally or otherwise, to induce their separate collection, such as bones, offal, blood, and the various matters resulting from the trades of tanning, glue boiling, &c. He says, "the substances which at present find their way into the sewage of towns are the solid and liquid excrements of the inhabitants, with that part of the urine of horses and cows which is not absorbed by their litter, the soap used in washing, the rainfall of the town district, which, besides a certain portion of the manure of horses derived from the streets, contains a considerable quantity of mineral salts from the same source; and lastly, the waste liquors of a few manufactories, such as the spent liquor of tanners and bone boilers, and the gluten liquid of starch makers." All these matters, however, are constantly decreasing, from the efforts making by the manure manufacturers to obtain all kinds of substances suited for their business. After examining the nature of the excrementitious substances forming the main value of sewage manure, he adverts to the proportion the whole of such substances bears to the water in which it is conveyed. Thus 44,000,000 gallons of water are supplied daily to the metropolis. "The greater part of this, or about 90 per cent., is supplied to private houses; all other supplies, including large consumers (in manufactories), flushing of sewers, road watering, and fires, making up the 10 per cent." Of course most of this finds its way into the sewers. This supply gives 20 gallons a head to each of the inhabitants of London. The quantity thrown into the sewers by rain amounts to nearly half as much as that supplied artificially. Assuming, therefore, that at least 20 gallons of water—weighing 200 lbs—to each head of the population—each person supplying 1,000 grains of solid manuring matter—to pass into the sewers, the solid matter is mixed with 1,400 times its weight of water.

As liquid manure, this has of course some agricultural value, and it becomes a mere question as to the cost of its conveyance to any given point to which it may be proposed to apply it. But the question—will such solid matters pay the cost of liberating them from the water? "Here," says Mr Way, "is the great difficulty of the subject, and one which so many persons seem to forget. We have not to deal with ordinary excrementitious matter, but with that matter diffused through an enormous bulk of water. If it be desired to separate by filtration the insoluble matter of the sewage, we have to filter nearly 3,000 tons (more than half a million of gallons) to obtain from it one ton of dry manuring matter." The large proportion of water produces rapid action on such fermentative bodies as are in the sewage, bringing about a speedy change, and interfering with any plan of separating by chemical action the soluble matters of the sewage. After detailing various analyses made of sewage water derived from different parts of London, Mr Way says—"On the whole, these analyses bear out the anticipation which we should form upon theoretical grounds, viz., that the principal matters important to vegetation—the ammonia, the phosphoric acid, and the alkaline salts—are to be looked for chiefly in the solution. I do not wish for a moment to let it be supposed that nothing of value exists in the solid matters of sewage, or that these matters would be of no use as manure. It is simply stated—and this is my first proposition—that in neglecting the liquid, we lose by far the greater proportion of manuring matter; and I think it possible to show, as my second proposition, that the collection of the solid matter will

not, at the price at which the product is agriculturally worth, be a paying speculation." He then examines the various substances that have been proposed for employment in the collection of sewage, viz., various forms of charcoal, lime, gypsum, clay burnt and unburnt, salts of alumina, salts of zinc, of iron, and of magnesia, and certain compounds of silica. These have been proposed for use in some cases separately; in others, two or more of them have been associated together in the process.

The conclusions therefrom arrived at are thus recapitulated. "That of the fertilising matters of sewage, by far the largest portion exists in the liquid state; that the solid portion has not even the agricultural value of ordinary excrement, far less that of night-soil, to which we are unthinkingly in the habit of comparing it; that the liquid is so largely diluted with water, that any attempt to concentrate it is totally out of the question; that the greater number of plans that have been proposed for the production of a solid manure from sewage are only so far valuable that they assist in the separation and filtration of the matter in suspension, which, as well as the liquid, they deodorise and render manageable. . . . But there is a further difficulty, and one which may prove insurmountable. The manufacturer of solid manure for sewage, to be successful, must furnish an article of such value as to bear the expense of carriage to a considerable distance. It is not in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, where stable manure and other fertilising matters are abundantly available, that the product of the sewers is most wanted, or would be most appreciated. The market gardens in the neighbourhood of London, and other large towns will always have the command of abundance of manure, which is obtained at very low cost, with little or no expense of carriage, being brought by the market carts in their return journey. The market for sewage manures ought to be found in a wider zone. I feel persuaded that cheap manures—that is to say, manure of small value at an equally small price—are a mistake, and every step we take now is in the opposite direction, viz., in the concentration of fertilising qualities. . . . It may be asked, is there no plan by which a solid manure of sufficient value can be prepared from sewage? My own conviction is that, as yet, no plan has been suggested, which, with a due regard to the farmers' interests, unites the prospects of a paying speculation. . . . It has always appeared to me that this question of sewage water is regarded in a wrong light. A most exaggerated opinion of the prospects of manufacturing manure from it is entertained by local boards of health and town corporations. Not content with making arrangements by which the removal of the refuse and the cleaning of their water-courses is to be obtained, they in many cases stipulate for a rental for the right of taking the liquid matter. I do not doubt that if the liquid sewage could be properly distributed over the extent of surface which it is capable of fertilising, a revenue would be forthcoming towards the reduction of the town rates. But in the absence of arrangements for liquid distribution, and unless we should discover some process far better than we possess for the solidification of the sewage, I am convinced that the results must be all the other way; that is to say, towns must be content to pay towards the operation, instead of looking to it as a source of income.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Thompson's Circular.)

London, August 23, 1854.

The colonial markets have been freely supplied throughout the month, and a fair amount of produce has changed hands, but the prices obtained have been somewhat in favour of the buyers. The quantity of sugar offered has been large, and has comprised a considerable portion of the middling and low qualities. For these the demand has not been extensive, and importers have submitted to a fall of about 1s per cwt, while the good and fine sorts, the supplies of which continue limited, have brought full rates. There has been a good business done in cargoes of foreign "adoat," at steady quotations, and for refined also a fair demand, but the introduction of foreign, at the reduced rate of duty, has probably been the means of checking any rise that might have occurred in home-made goods. The Dutch Trading Company have declared their next sales, of 62,500 baskets Java, for the 18th September. The chief feature to notice in coffee is the arrival of the new crop of Costa Rica, and for the first cargo there was a brisk demand at extreme rates, but subsequently sales have been made at a fall of about 1s 6d per cwt.

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

London, August 23, 1854.

We have little to report in silk during the last four weeks. Good current business continued up to the close of last month, but since that less has been doing. The deliveries are large, but not up to last month. In China silk prices are fairly supported, except for best silk, for which, scarce as it is, there has not been sufficient demand to carry off the occasional parcel put forward without some little concession. In Chinese thrown silk we are without any transactions. Prices rather weak. Bengal silk remains as for many months past, almost a dead letter, except the filature silk. Italian silk does not yet command attention, although now coming forward in less limited quantity and with a desire on the part of importers to realise. In Brutia and Persian silk nothing doing.

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

London, August 22, 1854.

We have to report an inactive market since our last, and where business to any extent has been done, lower prices have been accepted. Common congous have ruled from 10½d to 11d per lb; at the former price some contracts have occurred for export, but sellers seem inclined to meet the market. In the blackish leaf strong and pekoe kinds of congou, a little has been done at about former rates, but the great quantity of tea "with 1 faults" materially adds to the depression. Scented teas have met a

good sale. In Ning Yongs and Olongs there has been a limited inquiry only. Fine showery pekoas have been dealt in for export at about previous rates. In green teas a good demand exists for true medium qualities of all descriptions, and are less freely offered, whilst for those of Canton make better sorts only are in demand. Imported in the month 1,759,000 lbs. Delivered in month 4,426,000 lbs.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)
Manchester, August 23, 1854.

The dull and unsatisfactory state of our market, which we noticed in our last report as having existed for the fortnight preceding its publication, has continued up to the present time, and with increasing influence, until we must now notice a state of considerable depression. Generally speaking, our export trade has been unusually depressed throughout the month. The excessive shipments of the first half of the present year are now being felt, and will, we fear, exercise a prejudicial influence on our market for some time to come. This, in an especial degree, applies to Calcutta, the exports being in excess of those of the corresponding period of 1853 more than 40 per cent., whilst to Bombay an unusually large supply has gone forward. Not the least cause, however, of our present depression may be found in the almost total absence of demand for China, aggravated by the uncertainty attending the future course of our trade to that quarter, and in a large falling off in our shipments to the United States, caused in some measure by our imports from Europe in the two previous seasons, but, perhaps, in a still greater degree, by the financial difficulties under which the commercial community there has been labouring throughout the whole of the present year.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)
Manchester, August 22, 1854.

Increased dullness and inactivity have been everywhere apparent in the market of to-day, in consequence of, amongst other things, the continued existence of the effects of the causes assigned last week, and the recent heavy arrivals of cotton, accompanied generally by favourable reports as to the state and condition of the growing crop, which promises to be large, should the season for maturing and gathering prove propitious. Transactions, in either goods or yarns, were very limited in extent; and, although prices generally cannot be quoted actually lower than on this day week, they were more in favour of the buyer.

(From Messrs Lavino Keun and Co.'s Circular.)
Smyrna, August 9, 1854.

A slight improvement in export business is perceptible on our market, but it arises chiefly from local speculation. Several large purchases have taken place in opium, which is held at an unusual high price on account of a deficiency in the new crop. It is now ascertained that it will not exceed 1,000 baskets, say about 163,000 lbs, which is very little, particularly as there is none remaining of last year's yield. This circumstance, coupled with the favourable position of the drug in China, have influenced a rise here, which will doubtless continue throughout the season. It is to be regretted that a practice, which was hardly followed formerly, is now gaining ground here: it consists in shipping adulterated and false opium, which can naturally be sold at lower prices than a genuine quality, thus paralyzing the legitimate business in this article. Madder roots, which were quite neglected, have seen, it appears, their lowest price; they are now inquired after, and daily purchases are taking place for English account, at an advance of 15 to 20 per cent. on last month's rate. The crop will be small this year, and high prices are looked for later in the season. The reports respecting the fig crop are yet contradictory. As red raisins grow, however, in the vicinity of Smyrna, there are more means to know the prospect of this fruit, which is reaped and dried towards the end of this month. The vines are for the most part in a sad state, and it is thought that there will be very little of a sound quality this autumn. Barley, wheat, Indian corn, and rye are extremely abundant this year all over Asiatic and European Turkey. The exportation continues to be prohibited, but it is thought that the Government will allow shipments for Great Britain and France when the returns show an excess over the wants for the local consumption. Freights have improved from the scarcity of shipping. Exchange, 112½ to 112¾ p. abusive money; 111 to 111½ p. good money. A further decline may be expected in the course of next month.

(From Messrs Arncliffe Brothers' Circular.)
Colombo, July 8, 1854.

The weather has been changeable and unpropitious for coffee preparation, but shipments have been going on to an extent unusual at this advanced period of the season. Native coffee fell somewhat after the date of our last circular, but the decline we quote in freight and exchanges has given the price an upward tendency, and we quote the rate to-day at 32s 6d, at which figure considerable contracts have been made. Coconut oil has been drooping, but the same causes which have led to a rise in native coffee have also stimulated the price of oil, and an extensive contract has been made at 144. Cinnamon—Little is doing, the dealers being unwilling to accept the low rates offered by buyers. Meantime the cutting is interfered with by the prevalence of fever in the Kaderane and Ekelle districts. Altogether the season is said to be the most sickly one since 1822. Rice continues at about our last quotations of 4s 9d to 5s duty paid. Freights are lower, and the high rates lately current here may be expected to bring a further supply of tonnage from all quarters, so that further depression is not improbable. Exchange on London has fallen nearly 2 per cent. since the 8th ultimo.

(From Mr Wm. Ware's Circular.)
New Orleans, July 31, 1854.

The business season drawing now fast to a close, the transactions in cotton since the date of my last circular of 3rd inst. were confined to sales of 31,000 bales, at prices averaging about ½c above the quotations of that date. The stock of cotton, consisting mostly in low grades, is now reduced to 70,000 bales, of which about 40,000 bales are on shipboard. The

market closes with a limited demand at the following quotations:—Ordinary to good ordinary, 6½c to 7c, equal to 3 15-16d to 4½d; low middling to middling, 7½c to 8½c, equal to 4½d to 5½d; good middling, 9½c, equal to 5 11-16d; middling fair to fair, 10c to 10½c, equal to 5 15-16d to 6½d, free on board freight included. Freights—There has been a considerable business in this department in the early part of this month, but, owing to a total absence of disengaged tonnage now in port, the transactions are confined to the filling up of vessels on the berth at 11-16d for Liverpool, and 1½c for Havre. Exchange—The scarcity of sterling bills has caused a further improvement in rates, whilst francs and domestic time bills, which are freely offered, meet with but very feeble demand, and I now quote sterling at 108½ to 109½; francs 5 22½ to 5 12½; New York, sight to 60 days' sight, ½ per cent. pm to 2½ per cent. dis. Of the Crop—In my last circular I alluded to heavy rains having fallen in this section of the country, extending throughout Southern Mississippi; these rains continued for the first fortnight of the present month. Since then the weather has been propitious in every respect, planters having succeeded in clearing their crops of grass, and, with the exception of being somewhat backward, the prospect for a full average yield has seldom been better. On the 25th inst. two bales of the new crop were received from Southern Texas. They only class middling, being hardly matured, and are no criterion of the forward state of the crop in this section of country, though fifteen days in advance of the first arrival last year. Latest by telegraph from the South:—New Orleans, Aug. 4.—Cotton sales past three days 3,000 bales, week 5,000 bales; middling 8½ to 8¾. Market exhibits declining tendency, particularly fair qualities; receipts (week) 3,500 bales, stock 50,000 bales. Flour, 6 dols 75c to 7 dols; pork, 12 dols to 12 dols 25c; rice firm, 5½c. New Orleans, Aug. 5.—Cotton very dull. Canada's news to hand, no effect on market; sales to-day only 300 bales, middling 8½c. Lard firm, 11c to 11½c for kegs.

(From Mr B. Lieber's Circular.)
Manchester, August 22, 1854.

From tables given by Messrs Edward Higgin and Co. with their circular of the 18th instant, showing the exports from Liverpool, London, Clyde, and Southampton, to markets east of the Cape, leaving out Australia, I find that the decrease and increase for eight months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, in plain cottons, and coloured and printed cottons, very nearly balance each other. The increase in exports of plain cottons to Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras is 88,922,025 yards, and the decrease to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla amounts to 85,065,015 yards. In coloured and printed cottons there is an increase to Bombay, Ceylon, Manilla, and Batavia of 9,231,586 yards, and a decrease to Calcutta, Madras, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore, aggregating 9,187,310 yards. And a comparison of the value shows that to Calcutta the average of plain, coloured and printed cottons is ½d and to Bombay ¾d per yard below the average of last year. This difference is, in great part, owing to the increased shipments being of light fabrics, and in consequence of this manufacturers are turning their attention to the production of better qualities.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, August 24, 1854.

Though the news of the surrender of Bomarsund to the allied fleet and troops had been anticipated for several days, it produced great satisfaction, as every one began to be weary of hearing of movements of troops without a serious battle being fought either in the Baltic or Black Sea. But the Emperor availed himself of that success to send from Biarritz a proclamation to his army, which had a very bad effect. He congratulates the soldiers about their patience to endure the epidemic which decimates the army, and as the Government had till now prevented our papers announcing the presence of the cholera in the army, it was apprehended that its havoc had made new progress, though the *Moniteur* declared that, on the contrary, it was declining. Indeed, many families who had written to their relations in the army have received back their letters with the word "dead" written on the envelopes.

There was at the end of the proclamation a paragraph which was very awkward, the Emperor making a broad hint to the expedition of Egypt and the plague, against which the soldiers of Napoleon the First had to struggle. Such a remembrance was not very cheering, as everybody knows that more than three-fourths of the French army perished in that campaign.

It has been stated by several French and foreign papers that the departure of the expedition from Varna was delayed, either on account of the cholera, or because the army and fleets had not received all the artillery which was expected from France and England. But I have been told that the departure actually took place on the 14th or 15th instant. Nobody knows exactly where the expedition will land, but it is quite certain that they will make a decisive attack on the shores of the Crimea, and perhaps make an attempt against Sebastopol. General Brown and General Canrobert have made experiments on the range of the cannons and bombs, and they have reported that it is quite possible to destroy the Russian fleet in the port of Sebastopol, without the fleets incurring much damage. It is probable that we shall soon have important news from that quarter.

It seems also that all the intrigues of the Emperor of Russia at Vienna were a complete failure, and the Austrian Cabinet has maintained its alliance with France and England. The Austrian troops passed over the frontiers of Wallachia on the 20th instant, and they now occupy that territory. The Austrian Cabinet has at the same time renounced its claim of excluding the Turkish or allied troops from Wallachia as long as the Austrian army remains upon the Wallachian territory. The occupation will be a mixed one.

The conduct of the Prussian Cabinet is always equivocal, though, ac-

ording to the last letters from Berlin, it seems that that Power has approved of the conditions which were enumerated in M. Drouyn de Lhuys' note as the basis upon which peace might be restored. It has even sent to St Petersburg a note, by which it urges the Czar to accept of those terms.

Indeed, the situation of the Emperor of Russia is now so critical, that it seems impossible he should resist any longer. According to the last advices from Vienna, Prince Gortschakoff is instructed to accept the conditions of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and to demand an armistice. He has lost nearly a fifth of his army by the cholera, and this epidemic will serve as a pretext to enter on negotiations and postpone hostilities. But I should not be surprised that a *coup de main* will be made against Sebastopol before a favourable answer can be made to the demand of an armistice.

The Turkish loan has not had great success on the French Bourse, though it is quoted at a premium of 5 and 6 per cent. The bankers who desired to negotiate it with the Ottoman Government are very hostile to it, and one of them made some sales at a discount of 2 and 3 per cent. for the end of September, when it was quoted at 4 per cent premium.

The following are the variations of our securities from August 17th to August 23rd:—

	f c	to	f c	and left off at	f c
The 3 per Cents improved from	73 0	to	73 45	and left off at	73 5
The 4 1/2 per Cents	99 60	—	100 0	—	99 90
Bank Shares	2940 0	—	2940 0	—	2945 0
Northern Shares	841 25	—	847 50	—	845 0
Strasburg	790 0	—	795 0	—	792 50
New Shares	628 75	—	630 0	—	630 0
Orleans	1201 25	—	1215 0	—	1222 50
Rouen declined from	975 0	—	970 0	—	970 0
Havre	563 25	—	565 0	—	570 0
Avignon improved from	867 50	—	872 50	—	870 0
Lyons	938 75	—	951 0	—	965 0
Great Central	501 25	—	522 50	—	517 50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—It was announced on 'Change that the Cabinet of Berlin had sent to Petersburg a note, by which it engages the Czar to accept the conditions which have been proposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys as the basis of a future treaty of peace. As, besides, Consols had come with an advance of 1/2, our securities had an upward tendency. There was not much doing in railway shares.

The Three per Cents. varied from 73f 5c to 73f 20c; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 99f 90c to 99f 80c; the Bank Shares were at 2,945f; the Northern Shares from 845f to 850f; Strasburg from 790f to 772f 50c; ditto new shares from 628f 75c to 627f 50c; Orleans from 1,225f to 1,220f; Rouen from 972f 50c to 970f; Havre from 570f to 572f 50c; Lyons from 902f 25c 905f; Avignon from 867f 50c to 868f 75c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice attended divine service at Osborne.

On Monday, His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, attended by Dr Login, arrived on a visit to Her Majesty. The Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Maharajah and the Duke of Newcastle, drove to Carlisbrook.

On Tuesday, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Royal, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, the Maharajah, and the Duke of Newcastle, embarked in the Victoria and Albert, and steamed to the Needles, to witness the firing from the new screw sloop Arrow, which was anchored there for target practice.

The Queen and Prince gave their annual *fete* on Wednesday in honour of His Royal Highness's birthday, which happens on Saturday. Dinner was provided at 3 o'clock on the lawn near the house under marquees for upwards of 450 persons, and shortly after that hour the whole of the labourers employed on the Osborne estate, the seamen and marines of the Royal yachts, the detachment of infantry, and the Trinity-house and Coast Guard men doing duty at East Cowes, sat down. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children and Maharajah Duleep Singh, walked through the different marquees and gave orders for dinner to commence. At half-past 4 dancing and rustic games were begun, and were carried on with great spirit till near dark in the presence of the Queen and Royal party including the Duchess of Kent.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr George Bowen as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr George A. Brandreth as Consul at Plymouth for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Samuel Robert Graves as Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr James Duncan Thomson as Consul at Cape Town for His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Peter Petersen as Vice-Consul at Hull for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

METROPOLIS.

IMPORTANT COMMON LAW REFORMS.—On Wednesday the new Common Law Procedure Act was printed. Some important reforms are effected in the common law courts by this statute, which will come into operation on the 24th October. It provides that a judge may by consent try questions of fact. Two judges may sit at the same time for the trial of causes pending in the same court. A judge or court may direct an arbitration before trial. There are several new provisions on the subject of arbitrations. An alteration is made respecting speeches to a jury. The party who begins, or his counsel, shall be allowed, in the event of his opponent not announcing, at the close of the case of the party who begins, his intention to adduce evidence, to address the jury a second time at the close of such case for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party on the other side, or his counsel, shall be allowed to open the case, and also to sum up the evidence (if any), and the right to reply shall be the same as at present. A judge on a trial is empowered to order an adjournment. If any person is called as a witness, and required to make affidavit or deposition, and shall refuse or be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn, the court, judge, or other presiding officer, upon being satisfied of the sincerity of such objection, may, instead of

being sworn, take the affirmation or declaration set forth in the Act, which is to have the same force as an oath, and subjected to the like penalties. With respect to the comparison of disputed writing, it is enacted that comparison of a disputed writing with any writing, proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writings, and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same, may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute. Unstamped documents may be admitted on the duty and penalty being paid at the time of trial of any cause. If a rule nisi be refused, the party may appeal, and an appeal given on a rule being discharged or made absolute. By this Act power is given to examine before a master or judge any person who refuses to make an affidavit. A new feature is introduced into the Act with regard to judgment debtors—they may be examined before a master as to debts due to them, and a judge may order an attachment of the debts to answer the judgment debt, which attachment is to bind the debts. Some amendments are made as to a mandamus and action of ejectment. Her Majesty in Council may direct all or part of the Act to extend to any court of record.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths from all causes returned for the week that ended last Saturday was 1,332, nearly the same as that of the previous week, which was 1,332. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844-53 the average number was 1,113, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,324. The present return exhibits an excess of 608 above the estimated amount. Cholera was fatal last week to 729 persons, of whom 214 were children under 15 years of age, 426 were 15 and under 60, and 88 were 60 years old and upwards. During the cholera epidemic of 1849 the total deaths registered in the week that ended August 18th were 2,330, and those from cholera were 1,330. In the six weeks of its present appearance the deaths from cholera have been successively 5, 36, 133, 399, 644, and 729. The deaths from diarrhoea last week were 192. Last week the births of 813 boys and 756 girls, in all 1,569 children, were registered in London. The average number in nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 was 1,363. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.813 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.9 deg., which is 1.2 deg. below the average of the same week in 35 years. The mean dew-point temperature was 61.2 deg., and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 3.7 deg. The temperature of the water of the Thames rose to 66 deg. on five days of the week. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The whole amount of rain was 0.15 in.

PROVINCES.

ABERDEENSHIRE ELECTION.—Lord Maddo has been returned without opposition.

HULL ELECTION.—Mr W. Digby Seymour and Mr W. H. Watson have been returned for this borough.

THE IRON TRADE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The past week has witnessed a considerably improved feeling in this trade. The withholding of orders that followed those unmistakable signs of dubiety among some of our leading manufacturers as to their ability to maintain the advanced position into which they had been forced, has been carried to its full extent without effect, and a reaction of a promising character seems to have set in, with a revival of demand equal to every power of production. The question of wages has also been amicably adjusted, the puddlers having without difficulty abandoned their attempts; and it is only fair to accord to them, and to the whole of the workmen engaged in the various stages of manufacturing iron, the praise that they deserve for a much more reasonable course of proceeding than was formerly accustomed to mark their conduct. For pig iron of good quality there has again been more inquiry, and the purchases of quarter-day are all fast being used up, so that there is little prospect of any further concession on the part of pig-makers; perhaps the prices may be quoted something like 2s 6d, or 5s per ton lower than were demanded at the end of June, with, however, less inclination to sell than was evidenced a fortnight ago.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS.—The bank returns for the month are unusually favourable, there being a heavy decline in the circulation, while there has in the several preceding years been only a small falling off, viz.:—August, 1850, 67,000l; 1851, 81,000l; 1852, 9,000l; 1853, 14,000l. In the present month there is a reduction of 187,000l. It has, however, probably reached its lowest point, and an increase to some extent may be looked for next month, and, from the productiveness of the harvest, it is exceedingly likely that the expansion will be beyond the amount it reached at the highest point last year. The greater part of the decline is as for some time past, with the private banks. The bullion is nearly stationary. The following are the figures:—

	Circulation.	Gold.
	£	£
Bank of Ireland	2,910,000	850,000
Private Banks	2,681,000	972,000
	5,614,000	1,822,000
Last month	5,801,000	1,814,000
August, 1853	5,161,000	1,465,000
August, 1852	4,397,000	1,227,000
August, 1851	3,975,000	1,460,000

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The potato crop excepted, all the latest accounts respecting the general prospects of the harvest are highly satisfactory. The reports of the potato are of the old conflicting character, but it must not be concealed that the bad greatly preponderate over the good, and correspondents, says one journal, who have hitherto been most hopeful now write in consternation regarding the rapid progress which the disease is at present making.

IRISH BANK RETURNS.—Average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 5th of Aug., 1854:—

Name and Title, as set forth in license.	Circulation authorised.	Average amount of Circulation.	Average amount of Coin held.
	£	£	£
The Bank of Ireland	3,738,458	2,919,900	850,108
The Provincial Bank of Ireland	927,667	80,506	262,525
The Belfast Banking Company	251,611	3,5849	213,744
The Northern Banking Company	243,440	224,795	91,692
The Ulster Banking Company	311,079	367,802	107,194
The National Bank of Ireland	761,757	885,064	280,369
The Carrick-on-Suir National Bank of Ireland	24,184	10,251	4,694
The Clonmel National Bank of Ireland	66,438	43,350	1,147

IMPROVEMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY.—Up to the 31st December, 1853, the number of applications for loans received under the Land Improvement

Acts in Ireland was 2,602, amounting to the sum of 4,194,093; and the number of loans sanctioned, deducting those relinquished, was 2,870, amounting to 1,911,252, leaving an apparent balance on hand of 86,747. The gross amount issued on loans from the commencement up to the 31st of December, 1855, is 12,84,855, of which 54,090 was issued during the year 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The commercial position of Paris has shown some signs of activity during the present week; but, in the provinces, trade is represented as very dull.

All the troops destined for the camp of the north are either already arrived for on the march to their cantonments. They form three divisions, the head-quarters of which are to be established at Boulogne, Wimereux, and St Omer. Every branch of the service is perfectly organised, and staff officers are marking out the most eligible spots between St Omer and Boulogne where the army may manoeuvre without causing too much damage to the crops. The grand manoeuvres are not to take place until the last two weeks of September.

SPAIN.

The advices from Spain still wear an unfavourable complexion. The writer of a letter in the *Debats* observes:—"The Government has received despatches from Catalonia, which have caused it great inquietude. That manufacturing and wealthy province has become the place resort of a great number of political refugees of all countries. These men are for the most part ardent and furious revolutionists, who do not hesitate to excite the grossest and most violent passions in order to arrive at the destruction of all social order, and elevate on its ruins a government of which they would make the most deplorable use. At Cadiz the junta is dissolved and renewed every day. The difficulties are so great in that city, that the best and most devoted citizens hesitate to undertake the administration, and retire the moment they perceive the resistance they will have to encounter, and the passions they will have to combat; and, as the junta has collected in its hands all power and all authority, it follows that neither exists, and that the town is abandoned to the first occupant. At Malaga a revolutionary movement has broken out, the character and object of which are not known. At Algeiras things are worse. The authority of the Central Government has been shaken off. The town and the province promise to destroy the tie which binds them to Spain, and to declare themselves independent. As the first consequence of this independence, they have suppressed the imports on English goods; and, accordingly, Andalusia is already inundated with them to the injury of Spanish manufactures, and of the commerce of other countries. A terrible calamity has been added to so many misfortunes. The cholera has invaded all the southern provinces, and rages cruelly therein. The population of Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, and Alicante are decimated, and nothing announces that the terrible visitation is about to decline. In some districts they have even encountered the typhus, and these two plagues have caused, and cause, frightful ravages. Clubs are being organised everywhere on the model of those which were established in Paris after the revolution of February. The acts of the Government are discussed in them, and are either approved of or blamed. If blamed, a remonstrance is immediately drawn up, and a deputation is sent with it to the Duke de la Victoria or his colleagues. Generally Ministers cede, and thus, one after another, are thrown down all the barriers which prevent popular passion. The revolutionary flood, however, rises incessantly, and it begins to be feared that the Government will be unable to struggle against it.

PORTUGAL.

The Budget law has been published, and fixes the expenditure, from July 1, 1854, to June 30, 1855, at 12,663,392 327 Rs., or 2,814,065; and the income is estimated at 12,353,448 971 R., or 2,745,200, leaving a deficit of about 65,000. The expenditure is distributed under the following heads:—

Interest of public debt	Centos
Royal family, Cortes, &c.	1,980
Finance department	1,692
Home department	2,425
Justice and ecclesiastical affairs	1,155
War	443
Marine and colonies	2,564
Foreign affairs	822
Public works	150
Amortisation of bank notes	1,603
Extraordinary expenses	108
	119
	12,663

The income is derived from the following sources:—

Direct taxes, decima, &c.	2,655
Custom-house, &c.	6,320
Tax for bank notes	554
Land revenue	516
Special fund	552
Island revenue	419
Deductions from salaries	797
Extraordinary revenues	594
	12,357
The foreign debt is provided for by a payment from the	
Porto customs	54
Ditto of tobacco contract	1,000
Decima	504
	1,558

According to the official statement published in the *Diario do Governo*, 2,615 pipes of wine were exported from Porto in July, leaving a stock of 111,137 pipes of wine and brandy on the 1st of this month.

All vessels from England are now subject to quarantine. Spain, Italy, and Greece are also under the ban of the Board of Health.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, Aug. 19.—At treaty assuring free access to the coasting trade (*cabotage*) of each country by the subjects of the other has just been signed here by the representatives of the Governments of Great Britain and Sardinia, and a similar treaty has about the same time been ratified at Constantinople between Sardinia and Turkey, thus showing the world the determination of this country to hold on in the course of Free Trade.

While other nations are preparing their novelties for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, we are assured that Sardinia will not be behindhand in the scientific machinery department by a recent experiment made of the invention of Cavaliere Bonelli for the application of electricity to weaving, which is more simple, less embarrassing, and more economical than the Jacquard, which amid the general progress of the age in mechanical and technical matters, has undergone but slight modifications in its material construction, and no one has dared to make a change in its principle. By the present invention, instead of the numberless and expensive cartoons, either full or hollow, you see small iron bars magnetised only when invested with the voltaic current, so that while at every passage of the shuttle it was necessary to change a cartoon, it now suffices to vary the ways which give passage to the eclectic fluid, and the loadstones change their action every moment, according as the teeth of the comb under which the design passes, and with which they correspond, rest upon the conducting or insulating substance. As the point of the pantograph reproduces a design diminished or enlarged, and as the point of Baine's telegraph exactly copies a signature at the distance of hundreds of miles, so the loom of Bonelli reproduces woven the designs which pass under the comb, and all this without rendering necessary a change in the thousands of Jacquard looms now existing, which, if desired, may be worked alternately with electricity and with cartoons. It is difficult to foresee the changes which may spring from the application of this new agent to the business of weaving, as not only the economy consequent on it must induce a decline of prices, but the new means afforded by this invention will render easily attainable results which are now only reached with difficulty or with great expense, as Gobelin's tapestry, &c., and others utterly unattainable by any means hitherto known.

AUSTRIA.

A circular has been forwarded by the Austrian Government to its foreign diplomatic agents, of which the following is the sense:—After alluding to the propositions made by Russia on June 29, and by France on July 22, the Austrian Minister observes, that although the position of this empire is considerably changed by the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, two most important facts must not be lost sight of—1. Notwithstanding the evacuation of the Principalities, the war continues between Russia on the one side, and England, France, and the Porte on the other. 2. That all treaties between Russia and the Porte have been abrogated by the present war, and have not regained validity by the evacuation of the Principalities. The Austrian Government, in principle, approves the conditions of peace proposed by the Western Powers, and conditionally agrees to them. The Austro-Prussian treaty of April 30 is in a spirit in accord with the stipulations in question, not exactly in word.

The *Lloyd* confirms the information relative to the success of the great financial measure. The minimum 350,000,000 florins, has already been taken, and as subscriptions will be accepted in the more distant provinces for a fortnight or three weeks longer than was originally fixed, it may be expected that a total of 400,000,000 florins will be raised. It has been rendered to make the instalments payable in four years.

GREECE.

The *Trieste Gazette* of the 11th instant publishes the following note addressed by her Majesty's representative at Athens to the Premier of the Greek Cabinet:—

"To M. Mavrocordatos, President of the Ministry.—It is with the greatest pleasure that the Government of her Majesty the Queen has received intelligence of the prudent and energetic measures with which the Greek Ministers, and more especially the Minister of War have restored calm and established a good government. Requesting you to communicate this to General Callergis, I congratulate him, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen's Government, on the happy result of his endeavours for the pacification of his country.—I have the honour, &c., "Athens, August 4, 1854." "T. WYSE."

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

We have received details of the capture of Bomarsund, and the surrender of the whole of the troops in that fortress. By this act a secure lodgment is effected for the forces, and, it is hoped, a basis for more important experiments is laid. Moreover, 2,000 men are taken prisoners, and are embarked for France or England. And all this is done at a loss quite inconsiderable. It is believed, and not without reason, that still greater exploits will be attempted in this quarter.

From the Eastern provinces of the theatre of war the intelligence is not so encouraging. The Russians still decide to retain certain strategical points in the Principalities, and the victorious Turks are about to be supplanted on the soil they have redeemed by the Austrians. From the camp, tidings of cholera come with melancholy emphasis. Many hundreds of our brave men have fallen victims to this dreadful pestilence, whilst the French have suffer in a far greater measure.

The Emperor of the French has just addressed the following proclamation to the army in the East:—"Soldiers and Sailors of the army in the East,—You have not yet fought, and still you have already met with success. Your presence and

that of the English troops have sufficed to force the enemy to repossess the Danube, and the Russian ships-of-war remain disgracefully in their ports. You have not yet fought, and already you have courageously wrestled with death. A formidable although temporary visitation has not arrested your ardour. France and the Sovereign whom she has selected for herself cannot behold without a profound emotion, and without making every effort to aid you, so much energy and so much self-denial.

"The First Consul said in 1779, in a proclamation to his army, 'The first quality of a soldier is constancy in supporting fatigues and privations, valour is only the second.' The first you are displaying at present; and as to the second, who could ever deny that you possess it? And in consequence, our enemies, from Finland to the Caucasus, examine with anxiety on what point France and England will strike their blows, which they clearly foresee will be decisive; for right, justice, and the inspiration of war are on our side.

"Already Bomarsund and two thousand prisoners have fallen into our power. Soldiers, you will follow the example of the army of Egypt. The victors of the Pyramids and at Mont Thabor had, like you, to struggle against experienced soldiers and against sickness; but, in spite of the plague and the efforts of three armies, they returned with honour to their country.

"Soldiers, place full confidence in your general-in-chief, and in me. I watch over you, and I hope, with the aid of Providence, to soon behold your sufferings diminish and your glory increase. Soldiers au revoir.

"NAPOLEON."

"The entry of the Austrians into Wallachia is no longer a matter of doubt. The following despatch is dated Vienna the 22nd inst.:-The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation will have passed the frontier by the 23rd. Two brigades have marched from Hermannstadt, and another brigade from Cronstadt. Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied. The advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September. Three brigades of the army of Count Coronini are preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia.

"According to letters from Stockholm, the capture of Bomarsund is likely to remove all further hesitation on the part of the Swedish Government, who may now be expected to join the Western Powers. It is believed that nothing but the fear of an unsuccessful result in the present contest has hitherto prevented that Cabinet from uniting with the Allied Powers in resisting the aggression of Russia. The Government possesses a reserve fund of 4,000,000 dolrs for extraordinary expenses, which will prove exceedingly useful in case of war being declared. Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Mr Grey, Secretary of the English Legation, started for Stockholm, it is supposed with a view of inducing the Swedish Government to join the Western Powers.

Letters have been received in Paris from Berlin of the 20th, to the effect that, on the previous day, Prince Gortschakoff had received the answer of the Russian Cabinet to the propositions of the other Powers. It is said that Russia does not absolutely reject them, and even recognises them as capable of being made the basis of new negotiations, after certain modifications in reference to the Protectorate of the Principalities, and the preservation, in their integrity, of the privileges of the Greek Christians.

"The Prussian Baltic coast is being armed at all attackable points. The *Stettiner Zeitung* reports that the preparations on the coast are more considerable than those made at the time of the Danish blockade. At Colberg, for instance, the palisading is double, the powder magazines, which lie open to the sea, are being emptied and razed, the garison is being strengthened, and the neighbouring coast furnished with artillery. A company of the 9th foot regiment has been forwarded by railway from Stargard to Stettin, and thence to its future station in Swinemunde. A battalion of Jager is expected in Stralsund to replace a battalion of infantry, sent on to Rugen to work at the fortifications which are being raised there for the protection of the narrows by Greifswald.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, August 18.—The India mail has been in Alexandria since the 15th, with advices from Calcutta to July 14; Madras, July 21; Shanghai, June 28; Canton, July 4; Hong Kong, July 6; Singapore, July 14; and Bombay, July 20.

There is no particular news. Trade in India was dull. Exchange at Shanghai, 6s 8d; Canton, 5s 0½d. Freights at Alexandria, 3s per qr.

AMERICA.

The commercial advices at hand, this week, from New York contain nothing new. The stagnation of business, usual at this season, coupled with a continuance of specie shipments to Europe, had checked the tendency to recovery mentioned in the last advices, and many descriptions of securities were again at the low prices touched a short time back. The revenue receipts of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last had just been published, and showed a total of 14,710,000 against 12,270,000 in the preceding year, being an increase of 2,440,000.

The subjoined is a copy of the new act in reference to the collection of duties on goods imported into the United States:—"An Act to amend the provisions of the 56th section of the act entitled 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved the 2nd day of March, 1799.' Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that whenever merchandise shall hereafter be imported into any port of the United States from any foreign country in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise so imported is to be delivered immediately after the entry of the vessel, it shall be lawful for the collector of such port to take possession of such merchandise and deposit the same in bonded warehouse, and whenever it shall not appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise imported as aforesaid is to be immediately delivered, it shall be lawful for the collector of the Customs to take possession of the same and deposit it in bonded warehouse at the

request of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel, on three days' notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed. Approved 3rd August, 1854.

The following is the report of the Philadelphia Mint for the seven months of 1854:—

The following table will show the COINAGE of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the SEVEN MONTHS of 1854:—

Double eagles	10,693,100	0
Eagles	457,580	0
Half-eagles	333,535	0
Quarter-eagles	93,695	0
Three dollars	347,684	0
Dollar	783,943	0

Total gold	11,561,037	0
Dollars	33,140	0
Half-dollars	1,183,500	0
Quarters	2,100,000	0
Dimes	370,000	0
Hal-dimes	212,500	0
Three cents	12,000	0

Total silver	3,840,140	8
Copper	32,400	4
Gold, silver, and copper	17,434,477	4
Gold bars	11,477,082	60

Total	29,911,550	44
In 1853	35,879,937	59

Decrease, 1854..... 6,967,487 95

The whole number of pieces coined in 1854 was 1,404,459, against 3,516,808 the corresponding months of 1853. Of the pieces coined this year 54,643 were gold, 1,248,000 silver, and 101,816 copper. The gold bullion deposited in July was, from California, 3,910,000 dolrs; from other sources, 30,000 dolrs; total, 3,940,000 dolrs. Silver bullion deposited, 310,000 dolrs. The deposits of precious metal for the first seven months of the year were:—

	1853		1854	
	Gold, dolrs	Silver, dolrs	Gold, dolrs	Silver, dolrs
January	4,962,097	14,000	4,513,579	108,000
February	2,548,528	13,560	2,518,606	1,166,000
March	7,538,752	70,000	3,982,800	147,500
April	2,766,000	2,550,000	2,412,000	19,000
May	4,425,000	1,447,000	4,000,000	196,000
June	4,545,169	1,447,000	4,000,000	100,000
July	3,505,331	611,000	3,910,000	310,000
Total	33,385,982	6,152,560	25,659,979	2,156,500

The shipments of specie from the port of New York during the same time have been as follows:—

By R. W. Packer, Cape Haytien, amount of gold	500	0
Additional by steamer St Louis, Havre, specie	284,237	03
Steamer Pacific, Liverpool, U. S. Mint bars	726,229	63
— California slugs	12,149	80
— American coin	200,000	0
— Mexican silver	27,000	0

Total for the week	1,200,117	3
Previously reported in 1854	19,108,319	21

Total..... 20,308,436 34

We are informed that Greytown and Puntas Arenas has been taken possession of by British authority. It seems certain that Lieutenant Jolly has proclaimed martial law, as we have the following

"PROCLAMATION.

"In consequence of the non-existence of all civil authority in this city of Greytown (caused by the late outrage), I being charged, as far as my power extends, with the protection of lives and property, do hereby proclaim the city and territory of Greytown, as described by its constitution, under 'martial law.' Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's schooner Bermuda, at Greytown, Mosquito, this 18th day of July, 1854. —A. D. JOLLY, Lieutenant and Commander."

The California mails bring the usual news of fire and destruction. San Francisco has been again visited by a conflagration, which has destroyed whole streets. The fire began in the Golden-gate hotel, and burnt 200,000 dolrs worth of property. Sacramento city has met with a still greater loss. On the 13th of July a fire broke out there, which consumed property to the amount of 500,000 before it was checked.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Kingston, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs Turner, wife of Captain Turner, Royal Artillery, Varna, of a son.
On the 21st inst., at 45 Grosvenor place, the Lady Harriet Wegg-Prosser, of a son and heir.
On the 21st inst., at Chester street, the Lady Charlotte Locker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the British Vice-Consulate, Stettin, Prussia, Emily, second daughter of the late C. J. Cook, Esq., J. P. for the county of Essex, and also late of Madras, to W. Campbell, Esq., Vice-Consul of Stettin, second son of Dr John Campbell, of Aberdeen.
On the 22nd inst., at St George's, Hanover square, Thomas Edmund, son of the Rev. Thomas Ward Franklin, to Selina Elizabeth eldest daughter of Captain George Hope, R.N., and granddaughter of Lady Elizabeth Tolemache.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at Ramsgate, Edmund, the youngest child of Sir Robert and Lady Gerrard, aged 14 months.
On the 1st inst., at Toronto, the Hon. Robert Symson Jameson, late Attorney-General and Chancellor of Canada.
On the 22nd inst., W. Thickness, Esq., late M. P. for Wigan.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The export of flax, hemp, linseed, and wood from Russia by way of Memel, both by land and river conveyance, continues on the same increased scale as hitherto. The extent of increase since the re-opening of trade this spring under the liberal auspices of the English and French concessions to neutral Powers, may be estimated by stating that the turnpikes in the neighbourhood of Memel take ten

times as much toll now as is usual at this time of the year. One of the Prussian custom-houses on the Russian frontier sometimes takes as much as 1,000 thalers a day for import duties. The difficulty and slowness of land carriage from the interior of Russia to any neutral port have of late caused many Prussian products to find a ready sale, where the patience of purchasers was too sorely tried from the above causes; thus almost all the hemp in the province of Prussen has been bought up for want of Russian produce. Hitherto it was Riga that sent most goods to Memel for the purpose of the European markets; but just of late, as the Riga trade slackened, the goods from St Petersburg have taken their place. Water carriage to Memel is now almost entirely superseded by land transport, on account of the saving of time. From April 1 to July 1 of this year there were forwarded to Memel via Taugoggen, no less than 125,070 poods (40 lbs) of hemp, 169,493 poods of flax, and 33,791 poods of hards; so that it is reckoned that on this road alone 300,000 silver roubles had been expended for the carriage of the above.

The shipments of indigo from Calcutta from Nov. 1, 1853, to June 26th, 1854, were—to Great Britain, 17,610 chests; France, 5,335; North America, 1,411; Red Sea, Bombay, and Gulf, 2,169; other parts, 6; total, 26,531.

The affairs of the Melbourne Dock and Railway Company are about to be wound up.

The herring fisheries in the North promise a very large return this season. Up to the present time, 55,800 crans have been secured. About 20,000 barrels have sold at 21s per barrel.

The *Staats Courant* publishes a comparative account of the public receipts of Holland during the first seven months of the years 1854 and 1853. The receipts for the former amounted to 31,815,714fl, against 31,583,855fl, being an increase of 231,859fl in favour of the year 1854. There has been a diminution of the customs receipts, and an increase under the head of indirect taxes. The most favourable reports continue to be received respecting the appearance of the cereal crops in Holland, which are represented as being remarkable for the beauty and quality of the grain.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General of Canada shows that the low rate of postage in that province, or the uniform system, as it is termed, works as well as it was expected. The postage revenue for the year amounted to 84,866l 6s 11½d, while the expenditure, including 14,348l 18s 4d, balance due to England for British packet postages collected, was 90,034l 16s 2½d, leaving a balance of 5,163l 9s 3d to be provided for out of the Consolidated Fund. As, however, 15,000l had been voted in favour of the postal revenue for the year 1852, and the balance of 2,480l 4s 10d of this sum remained unexpended, with 5,000l voted for 1853, the deficiency for the past year was amply provided for.

Annexed are the total shipments of coffee from Ceylon from the 10th October, 1853, to July 8, 1854:—For London, 225,769 cwts plantation, 57,098 native; Australia, 1,939 plantation, 4,178 native; Liverpool, 4,043 plantation, 487 native; France, 10,833 plantation, 38,606 native; Cape, 766 native; Mauritius, 1,798 plantation, 1,682 native; Amsterdam, 1,026 plantation, 3,602 native;—total, 245,408 plantation, 106,419 native, against 175,037 plantation and 93,708 native in same period 1853.

The following commercial intelligence is dated Cephalonia, the 9th inst.:—The vintage of the currant has already begun, and is very much favoured by the weather. The produce is expected to amount to eight millions of pounds in the whole, which includes four million pounds of olives.

The following are the values of the total imports and exports of Melbourne, during the year ending the 5th of April, 1854:—

Imports.		Value by British ships.	Value by Foreign ships.
		£	£
Quarter ending July 5, 1853	.....	3,207,319	907,514
— October 10	.....	2,991,154	1,340,137
— January 5, 1854	.....	3,187,419	966,108
— April 5	.....	4,207,562	802,859
Total		13,593,451	4,082,018
Total		4,082,018	17,675,472

Exports.		Total.
July 5, 1853.	Oct. 10, 1853.	Jan. 5, 1854.
£	£	£
2,111,806	2,627,139	2,354,071
.....	.....	2,615,315
.....	.....	9,708,411

The following statement shows the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide water at New York during the fourth week in July, in the years 1853 and 1854:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls	bush	bush	bush
1853	86,825	189,320	146,636	4,987
1854	22,538	70,450	47,197	4,600
Increase	64,287	118,870	99,439	387
Decrease	64,287	118,870	99,439	387

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls	bush	bush	bush
1853	1,126,594	2,095,299	1,692,398	184,198
1854	567,844	2,201,487	3,358,536	230,956
Increase	558,750	105,188	1,666,138	46,758
Decrease	558,750	105,188	1,666,138	46,758

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls	bush	bush	bush
1852	1,494,857	2,060,442	2,802,373	80,577
1854	567,844	2,201,487	3,358,536	230,956
Increase	927,013	121,045	558,663	150,379
Decrease	927,013	121,045	558,663	150,379

The accounts of the Southampton Dock Company exhibit a progressive increase of revenue, amounting on the half-year to 2,434l 17s 2d over the earnings of the corresponding half-year of 1853, but falling short by 520l 12s of the receipts of the last half-year. A dividend of 10s 6d per share has been declared.

We understand that the coasting trade of Norway has been thrown open.

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding of last year, shows a decrease of 547,512 bbls of flour. The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st July, inclusive, during the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 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in the views of the Board of Trade, as expressed in his letter of the 5th of January, as to the principle upon which light dues should in future be collected by the officers of Customs, but that so far as regards the existing officers who are paid by a per centage, my lords are not prepared to deprive them of any part of the emoluments which they have been accustomed to regard as a reward for services past or present. My lords have carefully considered whether it would be best to introduce the new system at once, granting compensation to existing officers, or to wait until vacancies occur in each case, and my lords have come to the conclusion that the latter would be the most economical and the most satisfactory plan. My lords have therefore given instructions to the Commissioners of Customs that while the present system will continue, so far as regards existing officers, yet, that on vacancies occurring, whether by death or removal to other ports, the collection of light dues shall fall to be a portion of the regular duties of the collectors of Customs appointed to fill such vacancies. As, however, these are duties altogether distinct from the collection of Customs revenue, my lords desire that if any extra assistance or establishment be required for the purpose it shall be borne by the light dues." In transmitting this Treasury minute to the principal officers of Customs at the several ports in the kingdom, the Commissioners have directed them to observe that the measure is to take effect with respect to appointments made since the date of their lordships' order.

The collective liabilities and assets of the various banks in Austria for the quarter ending March 31, 1854, were as follows:—

LIABILITIES.		£	s	d
Notes in circulation	.....	1,271,709	9	8
Bills	.....	48,748	4	0
Balances due to other banks	.....	195,530	2	1
Deposits	.....	4,974,839	19	0
Total	.....	6,491,841	14	9
ASSETS.		£	s	d
Coin and bullion	.....	2,518,910	8	8
Landed property	.....	16,654	11	3
Notes and bills of other banks	.....	25,527	12	3
Balances due from other banks	.....	894,016	3	5
Notes and bills discounted, and all other debts due to the banks	.....	4,078,584	16	7
Total	.....	7,622,654	7	2
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.		£	s	d
Capital paid up	.....	3,070,000	0	0
Rate of last dividend from 5 to 40 per cent.—Amount of ditto	.....	291,500	0	0
Reserve of profits after payment of ditto	.....	489,525	1	2

Here, it will be observed, is shown a most highly favourable state of financial affairs. With liabilities in notes in circulation of little more than one million and a quarter, and of deposits from customers of within a fraction of five millions sterling, the banking institutions had in their possession two millions and a half of coin and bullion, and upwards of four millions sterling of bills under discount. The heavy amount of deposits particularly attracts notice, and is within nine hundred thousand pounds of the customers' bills discounted. The banks were thus covered for all their advances. On comparing these returns with the corresponding statements for the four previous quarters of 1853, it appears, however, that the coin and bullion decreased during the six months ending March last. The aggregate amount at each period was:—

1853 March quarter	.....	£1,935,709
— June —	.....	2,627,600
— September —	.....	3,355,100
— December —	.....	3,060,000
1854 March	.....	2,518,900

A decrease is shown in the December quarter of 10 per cent. (£335,000), and in the March quarter of 17 per cent. (£41,000), making a total falling off during the six months of 876,000, the greater portion of which was in that held by the Bank of New South Wales, occasioned chiefly by shipments of bullion from the Victoria branch to England. The amounts of coin and bullion held by the banks respectively in each of the last two quarters referred to were as follows:—

	December.	March.
New South Wales	£1,028,600	£745,700
Commercial	567,700	442,100
Australasia	732,500	691,100
Union	524,000	391,400
Joint Stock	146,700	183,600
London Chartered	87,500	45,500
English Chartered	55,000	45,200
Total	3,060,000	2,518,900

The *Gazette* of last night contains a Royal Proclamation, directing that the proceeds of all Russian prizes shall be for the exclusive benefit of the army and navy.

A return to an order of the House of Commons has just issued from the Post-office of the money orders issued for the three months ending the 30th June, the gross sum received, and the cost of maintaining the offices in Great Britain and Ireland within the same period:—Total sums received for printed forms, 135l 2s 7d; gross amount of money orders issued, 2,540,537l 7s 6d; commission, 22,004l 2s; cost of maintaining offices, 18,181l; number of money orders issued 1,322,541.

The alleged offer of the Emperor of Russia to dispose of Sitka to the Americans has drawn attention to that comparatively worthless place, and inquiries are made with regard to its commercial capabilities. The matter, however, scarcely deserves attention, except as another instance of the small artifices to which the Czar is reduced. The territory of which Sitka or New Archangel constitutes the chief port, belongs to the Russian-American Company, a body analogous to the Hudson Bay Company, established under charter from the Emperor Paul, in 1799, and consists of an archipelago and strip of land on the Pacific coast extending north from Queen Charlotte Island to a point called Mount St Elias. The interior range of this strip is limited to 30 miles, where it is bounded by British North America, but its length is about 400 miles. Sitka, or New Archangel, is its only point of importance, and this simply from its being the spot

where all the business of the company is transacted, including that in connection with its large continental possessions from Mount St Elias to Behring's Straits. The number of Russians at the place is believed not to be more than a few hundred. The trade of Sitka in 1842 was estimated at 10,000 fur seals, 1,000 sea otters, 12,000 beavers, 2,500 land otters, fox-skins, martens, &c., and 20,000 sea horse teeth, but this is the export of the entire Russian possessions in North America, and would, of course, be transferred to such new port as they might select after they had sold the territory in question.

Odessa letters state that it is the intention of the Czar to remove the prohibition against the export of grain, which has existed at that port for the last six months. Looking at the extraordinary extent of the present wheat crops in Southern Russia, this measure will be of considerable importance, if the total absence of blockade, which is still reported, should be allowed by the allies to continue.

The *Paris Presse* of Tuesday evening publishes a petition, very numerous signed, to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the petitioners may be permitted to form themselves into a society, whose object is to enlighten the country as to the benefits which would result to the population in general by an extensive reduction of the custom tariffs. Among the signatures for Paris are those of M. Carlier, ex-Prefect of Police, M. Michel Chevalier, M. Horace Say, several deputies, members of the Chamber of Commerce, Judges of the Tribunals, the two Pereires, and other capitalists, and many of the leading merchants and manufacturers. For Lyons the signatures are equally numerous and important. This is also the case for Limoges and Alsace; the principal manufacturers there are among the petitioners. In Montpellier the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and several of its members, are among the petitioners. For Havre there are very few signatures. Boulogne-sur-Mer is represented by M. Adam, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and some of the principal manufacturers. Other petitions to the same effect have been drawn up at Marseilles, Bordeaux, and many of the great trading towns of France.

Our accounts from Austria in reference to the crops are favourable. The reports from the Hungarian provinces, the granary of Austria, are so favourable as to cause a complete stagnation in all the markets in expectation of the fall which must take place in all kinds of corn. So early as last week they had for sale in the Presburg market some wheat and rye of very superior quality, the sheaves being remarkably full and in great abundance. In Bohemia, the harvest promises equally well. All the reports from the other provinces agree in stating that the crops in every part of the empire are most flourishing. Letters from Constantinople of August 15 give a very favourable account of the harvest, both in Europe and Asia. The bulletin of the prices of corn in the markets of Leipzig of the 10th of August shows a sensible decline, and it is expected that the fall will be still greater when the harvest is finished. All uneasiness caused by the constant rain of June and the first days of July is completely at an end, and there is no doubt but the harvest this year in Saxony will be three times as abundant in several places, and greatly superior to that of last year.

The *Midland Herald* describes the properties of a new liquid flux for the purification of metals. Its effect on copper and brass applied to the metal in a molten state, either in or out of the furnace, is stated to be the expansion of the dross in a more complete manner than is attainable by the present mode of fluxing. This, of course, renders the metal closer in texture; and the castings made, whether into ingot or work, being more tough and solid, are better adapted for boring or turning. Castings made according to the new process, although lighter and thinner, are, it is added, equally strong, and much nearer than when made with the ordinary material. Wire, likewise, and other things, acquire increased bulk, without any loss of strength. Ingot metal, though reduced in quantity, is increased in value by reason of its greater purity.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Victoria (London) Dock Company held on Thursday, the report was adopted. The present state of the Company's affairs is described as satisfactory. The report recommended the appropriation of 25,000l for the completion of works. The statement of accounts for the half-year shows that 379,820l had been received for calls upon the old and new shares, and 65,642l paid in anticipation of calls.

The quantity of silk produced this year in the provinces of Piedmont has attained a considerable extent. The cocoons sold amount to 3,109,869 kilogrammes, for a sum of 13,635,700l. That quantity does not comprise more than one-third of the whole produce, which represents a value of from 42,000,000l to 55,000,000l.

The latest accounts from Memel state that the streets were swarming with Russian merchants, all eager to charter vessels with produce brought overland from Russia into Prussia, and shipped off from Memel as Prussian property. Certain it is that nearly all negotiations for charters from Memel are made by Russian merchants residing there, who are assisted by all sorts of grades of Prussians acting as interpreters.

According to the telegraphic accounts from Hong Kong, which reach to the 6th of July, the rate of exchange has experienced no alteration at Canton, and only a slight decline at Shanghai, the quotation at the former place being still 5s 1d, while at the latter it is 6s 7d, the quotation by the previous mail having been 6s 8d. The impediments to communication with the interior continued, it is said, so support prices, and four chops of new cougou had been settled for in Canton at four taels above the opening rates of last year, and at Shanghai 20 chops at two taels. The quality of the new silk is described as very bad, and only 800 bales had arrived. The present steamer has brought 400 bales of old. The exports to date were 77,000,000 lbs of tea and 61,500 bales of silk.

The Blackwall Railway Company have declared a dividend of 2s 3d per share clear, of income tax, for the past half-year. The dividend upon the Bristol and Exeter line is 2l per cent.

Literature.

CRIME: ITS AMOUNT, CAUSES, AND REMEDIES. By FREDERIC HILL, late Inspectors of Prisons. John Murray, Albemarle street.

The importance of the subject of which Mr Hill treats needs no illustration. It continually engages the attention of all who, as a matter of business or a matter of taste, interest themselves about the well-being of society. Mr Hill has not only had opportunities of studying the subject possessed by few, but he has had from his youth an inclination to study it. His whole family have all their lives been devoted to such studies, and we may expect from his work all the information that zealous attachment and diligent investigation can give. It has the advantage of not proceeding on theory, except the very common and well-accrued theory that crime is decreasing—owing, in the main, to increased knowledge. It is accordingly composed, in the main, of well-authenticated facts, which have fallen under his own notice, or are to be found in the reports of goalers, inspectors, and other persons conversant with the criminal population. His observations confirm his theory, that crime is steadily decreasing, and taking a milder form, but that a contrary conclusion is sometimes formed from our incorrect statistics, which require much improvement to make them reliable. When the errors in them are allowed for, and the greater diligence now employed by an improved police and a better administration of the law, the number of habitual criminals, as compared to the whole population, is found to be extremely small, and may be greatly reduced by well-directed exertions. Bad training, ignorance, drunkenness, poverty, the creation of artificial offences by legislation impeding enterprise and checking private action—all of which are in themselves offences or crimes in some persons—are the sources of criminality. To which must be added temptation, caused by the probability either of *entire escape* or *insufficient punishment*. The remedies or means of improvement are to be found in improved education and the spread of knowledge, the increase of wealth, a re-modelling of the statute book, so as to make it accord with the eternal principles of justice. Nearly all these are great but common-place truths, which already receive general assent, and are enforced by a great number of facts and examples. With them are united, however, many suggestions for the improvement of the ordinary modes of prison discipline and the treatment of criminals. The book is a great collection of facts, bearing on the great subject of crime, judiciously collected and arranged. That it will lead to more than partial improvements is not to be expected, but every little piece of information gathered concerning crime is valuable, and the many facts which show the imperfection of the present system will in due time produce appropriate effects, and lead to further improvement.

We quite agree with Mr Hill, that restrictions on individual enterprise, impeding healthy action and stopping the increase of wealth, cause many crimes. We are thankful to him, also, for proving that the creation of offences by the Legislature, where Nature creates none, is a prolific source of crime, and these sources of crime it is the duty of the Government to dry up. We scarcely agree with Mr Hill in thinking much improvement can be obtained by drilling, except the drilling that the communication of parents and children and of man with man effects on all. No systematic drilling, planned by the Legislature—which, in forming such a system, as it can only proceed by penalties or rewards, must of necessity create offences where none before existed—can be on the whole beneficial. Mr Hill is a great advocate of self-reliance, or relying on one's own observation, intellect, and exertions, instead of relying on the observations, intellect, interpretations, and directions of others. A sounder principle cannot be propounded. As the rule, whatever may be the dependence of children on parents, all mature men are equal. At any rate, there is no rule discoverable, *a priori*, why one man should be superior to another, and no marks by which superiority and inferiority are distinguished. There is no natural ground, therefore, why one man and one set of men should dictate to another. Equal men communicate together—advise, counsel, impart their mutual experience, and add to the sum total of information. That is obviously a means of improvement. But all the relations of criminal laws are those of master and servant, command and obedience. Even if we suppose the things commanded be right, the assumption of power by one equal over another begets resistance, is violence in itself, and is the parent of violence. It is totally at variance with the mutual communication which is the parent of improvement. They are incompatible, and the self-reliance which Mr Hill advocates must be first shown in resisting all dictation. If, indeed, the self-reliance is to be confined to a man merely getting his own living, while he is to allow all his other acts to be dictated by others, who find an advantage in assuming a mastery over him, that is quite another matter—it is not self-reliance, but humble submission to others. It is the opposite to relying on a man's own observations. Self-reliance is self-independence, and is totally different from the guidance which is the essence of all prison and other discipline. The one is, "I thought"; the other is, "You have no right to think—you must obey." We cannot reconcile the principle of self-reliance with that benevolent care it is still proposed to take of the poor and the supposed ignorant and with the system of discipline, which Mr Hill advocates. He is too much of an observer to be satisfied with things as they are: he adds one to the many who have borne their testimony against every system of punishment that has yet been devised; but he is too little of a philosopher to give the system up, and hopes by some petty modification, added to the thousand modifications it has already received, to make it beneficial, though, in principle, it is directly opposed to his teaching of self-reliance.

Mr Hill, who has studied the historical part of the question, knows as well as any person that the great improvements he recognises did not originate with the Legislature; but that improvements in our sanguinary code were forced on it by the spontaneous improvements that grew up in the community. The Legislature continued to send its hecatombs to the gallows for comparatively trifling offences

against property, long after the bulk of the community had become convinced of the terrible injustice and the criminality of its enactments, and of the public injury they inflicted. It continued numerous penal laws against difference of religious creeds, and numerous restrictions on trade, long after many persons in the community had become thoroughly satisfied of the injustice it committed. Improvement grows from individuals. New facts observed dictate new thoughts; and it is simply as individuals originating new ideas that the members of the Legislature are the authors of improvement. That is never the consequence of their embodying their ideas into laws. As a specimen of what we mean, let us remind Mr Hill that when the Prime Minister—one of the best that England ever had—was corrupting public morality by bribes and private morality by table ribaldry, the poet was pointing the way to improved public virtue, and branding both public and private vice in sentences that were fixed in the popular memory and formed the creed of the rising generation. Walpole, the Minister, adhering to old practices, continued to be the representative of vices that were passing away. The poet, opening his senses to Nature, was the herald and representative of coming improvements. He fell in with a growing popular sentiment; he expressed a growing, but not yet general conviction; he mocked at the corruption to which paper money "lent lighter wings to fly," and at the immodest words which

admit of no defence,

For want of decency shows want of sense.

Pope was a reformer, while Walpole, as the possessor of old power, which it was his business to preserve, was a corruptor. So it is throughout society. Individuals suggest improvements, and promote them, and the Legislature only adopts them when it cannot help itself. Under the influence of individuals, indeed, anxious to impose their own creeds on others, it embodies into laws an infinite mass of crude crotchets, and is at present—as the representative rather of the old than the new—a prolific source of offences and crimes.

In our reasoning about laws, we do not extend to them the same logical strictness that we exercise in the sciences which concern the material world. We have no doubt, when we treat of geology, that the crust of the globe has undergone successive transformations, accompanied by successive changes, all of which, we believe, tended to bring forward a different and an improved world, in which man has come to take the place once occupied by reptiles; but we stop short there, and do not apply the principle to man himself, and suppose that he, too, is a creature, like the world, subject to continual though gradual change and improvement. Nature is not allowed to be the source of the diminution of crimes, though she is of other changes, and presumptuous drill-masters take the credit of improvement to themselves. In physics we readily acknowledge the uniformity of cause and effect; but in morals we follow quite a different rule. We all agree that certain actions, as drunkenness, carelessness, erroneous views, or what is called taking hold of things by the wrong handle, carry their own punishment with them, in the disease, weakness, and want of success they cause; but other actions, equally attended with evil, though much more serious consequences, we fancy are regulated by a different law, and are not like drunkenness punished, and therefore only known to be forbidden by Nature. Mr Hill, following the old and loosely logical reasoning that is still retained in morals after it has been banished from physics, believes in a want of uniformity of causation, and implies that some actions forbidden by Nature are punished and others not. It forbids and punishes drunkenness. It forbids, but, according to the common belief, does not punish murder and theft. Mr Hill, adopting this belief, talks of crime entirely escaping punishment, and of a probability of its being insufficiently punished. He speaks, therefore, as if human law were the only means of punishing crime, and if it do not provide punishment, and be not sure to inflict it, crime will be encouraged and go scotfree. In all such reasoning we miss the rigid application of the principle of uniform causation we acknowledge in the material world, and can only live by acting on it. Nature forbids certain actions—such as crude legislation, according to Mr Hill—and we know only by the evils it causes that she forbids it. She punishes it by inflicting on the community which allows it, and the power by which it is exercised, certain evils that we are all continually finding out; and as we get the information from suffering the evil, we require and compel the Legislature to abstain from crude legislation. Mr Hill does not extend this principle to all actions, but supposes there are some which Nature forbids and yet does not effectually prevent. The case put of crude legislation, and it is equally clear of all national actions, shows us that we only learn what Nature forbids by the evil which follows from it; and why should this not be general through all the actions of man? Why should it apply to nations and not to the individuals of whom they are composed? In other words, crimes are actions which cause evil; the criminal is the active agent in causing evil; and to suppose, as Mr Hill does, that there is a possibility, or, as he expresses it, a probability of the criminal escaping punishment, is to deny in morals the great principle above referred to, which we all instinctively adopt in physics, and of which all researches only confirm the accuracy. In crude legislation it is obvious the crime and the evil are identical. The two words stand for the same facts. Is not this also true of the actions of individuals? If Mr Hill's work had been informed by a more rigid philosophy, it would have been more valuable.

SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. By Mrs HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Author's Edition. With Illustrations. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., Ludgate Hill.

The publishers of this work announce that in consequence of the decision of the House of Peers on the 1st inst., in the suit "Jefferys v. Boosey," they have reason to fear that their property in it will not be regarded, and that cheap reprints injurious to them and the author will be issued. They have therefore now done, what authors and printers of original works may always do for their own protection—immediately printed and published an edition, which they hope

will be as cheap as any other person can supply it—why should it not be?—and they appeal to the public to order the author's edition. They have properly prepared editions of different prices. We have no doubt, if Messrs Sampson Low and Co. are as good as their word, and have published the book at as low a price as it can be published at to secure a reasonable profit, that the public will answer their appeal, and they will find, and all publishers and authors will find, that thus doing justice to the public, on whom after all they must rely, will be a greater security for their success than a law of international or any other copyright. Publishers have only to cater judiciously for the public, for the poor as well as the rich, and trust in the honesty of the public, to set all pirates at defiance, by making piracy impracticable and unprofitable. There is nothing, however, except Mrs Stowe's name, to make her present book read by all the world, particularly by the working world—the actual labouring classes who can read—as her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was read. A similar popularity and sale must not be expected. It is an account of her visit to Europe, and the manner in which she was received. It is distinguished by a strong poetical spirit, and a masculine, homely style; but it displays Mrs Stowe as the patronised of a class and a sect; it exhibits her in company with and honoured by the rich and gay and pharisaical of our society; and there is not the same sympathy in the multitude with their pleasures as for the sufferings of classes more allied to themselves. Many of us like to read something which is a foil to our great rival's merit and success; we have no objection to be told of the slavery of America as worse than anything of the kind at home; we are now all extremely anxious to improve our neighbours, and particularly anxious here in England to amend the condition of the negroes; and many circumstances of this kind, which increased the popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," are not only wanting, but are reversed in the present book. Mrs Stowe now describes ourselves—the old country—and the honours paid to her wherever she went. She implies that our enthusiasm in England for freedom and humanity in the slave question of the States is not to be set down as nought because there are numerous social evils in our society which require redress; but she will find that these acknowledged evils, which rightly or wrongly are attributed to certain classes as their authors, and rightly or wrongly estrange classes here from one another almost as much as the whites are estranged from the blacks in the States, will militate against the popularity of her present work. The publishers, therefore, must not attribute a less sale than they anticipate to the influence of the copyright law, or rather the want of such a law—it will be the consequence of the essential differences in the books. Nothing in the present work is more remarkable than the enthusiasm of the multitude to see and speak to the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Crowds of the labouring classes welcomed her to Scotland. "What pleased me most," she writes in one place—

MRS STOWE'S POPULARITY.

What pleased me was, that it was not mainly from the literary, nor the rich, nor the great, but the plain, common people. The butcher came out of his stall, and the baker from his shop, the miller, dusty with his flour, the blooming, comely, young mother, with her baby in her arms, all smiling and bowing with that hearty, intelligent, friendly look, as if they knew we should be glad to see them.

Once, while we stopped to change horses, I, for the sake of seeing something more of the country, walked on. It seems the honest landlord and his wife were greatly disappointed at this; however, they got into the carriage and rode on to see me, and I shook hands with them with a right good will.

A passage that follows is worthy of the attention of philosophers who sneer against fiction and writers of fiction, who are insensible of the power they waste or misapply:—

THE POWER OF FICTION.

This day has been a strange phenomenon to me. In the first place, I have seen in all these villages how universally the people read. I have seen how capable they are of a generous excitement and enthusiasm, and how much may be done by a work of fiction, or written as to enlist those sympathies which are common to all classes. Certainly, a great deal may be effected in this way, if God gives to any one the power, as I hope he will to many. The power of fictitious writing, for good as well as evil, is a thing which ought most seriously to be reflected on. No one can fail to see that in our day it is becoming a very great agency.

So Mrs Stowe, naturally pleased with the great success which has attended her applying fiction to slavery, and convinced by the homage paid her by crowds of all classes, from dukes to labourers, and of all sects—by authors, clergymen, and merchants—that she had done a great deal of good as well as become famous, was delighted nearly with all she saw and heard, and has good reason to call her book "Sunny Memories." She enters, however, into numberless disputed points amongst ourselves; for example, the clearances in Sutherlandshire. On many points she writes very hastily, and without caring much, apparently, about being correct, in trifles; on all she is enthusiastic, and quotes poetry abundantly. Her views of English society, the manner in which she was received and feted, will be read much more extensively in America than here. Her countrymen will share in the pleasure she received from the honours deservedly bestowed on her. She visited France, Switzerland, part of Germany and Belgium, as well as England, and writes of them all, and all the things she saw, cheerfully, almost swaggingly or rollickingly, more like a smart cornet of dragoons than a delicate lady. What she says of the French love of beauty is worth quoting, while the passage may be taken as a specimen of the lively manner in which a large part of the book is written:—

MANY THINGS BROUGHT TOGETHER.

"And where," said L., "are these young mechanics taught to read and write?" "In the brothers' schools," he said. Paris is divided into regular parishes, centring round different churches, and connected with each church is a parochial school, for boys and girls, taught by ecclesiastics and nuns.

With such thorough training of the sense of beauty, it may be easily seen that the facility of French enthusiasm in æsthetics is not, as often imagined, superficial pretence. The nerves of beauty are so exquisitely tuned and strung that they must thrill at every touch.

One sees this, in French life, to the very foundation of society. A poor family will give, cheerfully, a part of their bread money to buy a flower. The

idea of artistic symmetry pervades everything, from the arrangement of the simplest room to the composition of a picture. At the chateau of Madame V., the white-headed butler begged Madame to apologise for the central flower-basket on the table. He "had not had time to study the composition."

The English and Americans, seeing the French so serious and intent on matters of beauty, fancy it to be mere affectation. To be serious on a barrel of flour, or a bushel of potatoes, we can well understand; but to be equally earnest in the adorning of a room or the "composition" of a bouquet, seems ridiculous. But did not He who made the appetite for food make also that for beauty? and while the former will perish with the body, is not the latter immortal? With all New England's earnestness and practical efficiency, their is a long withering of the soul's more ethereal part,—a crushing out of the beautiful,—which is horrible. Children are born there with a sense of beauty equally delicate with any in the world, in whom it dies a lingering death of smothered desire, and pining, weary starvation. I know, because I have felt it.

One in whom this sense has long been repressed, in coming into Paris, feels a rustling and a waking within him, as if the soul were trying to unfold her wings, long unused and mildewed. Instead of scolding, then, the light-hearted, mobile, beauty-loving French, would that we might exchange instructions with them—imparting our severer discipline in religious lore, accepting their thorough methods in art; and, teaching and taught, study together under the great Master of all.

I went with M. Belloc into the gallery of antique sculpture. How wonderful these old Greeks! What set them out on such a course, I wonder—any more, for instance, than the Sandwich Islanders? This reminds me to tell you that in the Berlin Museum, which the King of Prussia is now finishing in high style, I saw what is said to be the most complete Egyptian collection in the world; a whole Egyptian temple, word for word—pillars, paintings, and all; numberless sarcophagi, and mummies ad museum! They are no more fragrant than the eleven thousand virgins, these mummies! and my stomach revolts equally from the odour of sanctity and of science.

I saw there a mummy of a little baby; and though it was black as my shoe, and a disgusting, dry thing, nevertheless the little head was covered with fine, soft, Auburn hair. Four thousand years ago, some mother thought the poor little thing a beauty. Also I saw mummies of cats, crocodiles, the ibis, and all the other religious bijouterie of Egypt, with many cases of their domestic utensils, ornaments, &c.

The whole view impressed me with quite an idea of barbarism; much more so than the Assyrian collection. About the winged bulls there is a solemn and imposing grandeur; they have a mountainous and majestic nature. These Egyptian things give one an idea of inexpressible ugliness. They had a clumsy, elephantine character of mind, these Egyptians. There was not wanting grace, but they seemed to pick it up accidentally; because among all possible forms some must be graceful. They had a kind of grand, mammoth civilisation, gloomy and goblin. They seem to have floundered up out of Nile mud, like that old, slimy, pre-Adamite brood, the what's-their-name—*megalosaurus*, *ichthyosaurus*, *pterodactyle*, *iguodon*, and other mishapen accommodations, with now and then wreaths of lotus and water-lilies round their tusks.

The human face, as represented in Assyrian sculptures, is a higher type of face than even the Greek: it is noble and princely; the Egyptian face is broad, flat, and clumsy. If Egypt gave birth to Greece, with her beautiful arts, then truly this immense clumsy roo's egg hatched a miraculous nest of loves and graces.

Mrs Stowe will be a most fortunate lady if she find another topic of equal interest to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and most skillful if she can a second time please the multitude of readers to a similar extent.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. VI. Edinburgh: Black.
 Sybil Leonard. Hodgson,
 A Cyclopædia of Agriculture. Part 26. Edinburgh: Blackie and Son.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, for the week-end on Saturday the 19th day of Aug., 1854:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	27,002,705	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,284,000
		Gold coin and bullion	13,002,715
		Silver bullion .....	...
	27,002,758		27,002,758

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, includ-	...
Reserve	3,450,375	ing Dead Weight Annuity ..	11,030,873
Public Deposits (including Ex-	...	Other securities	14,740,197
change, Savings Banks, Com-	...	Notes	6,879,810
missioners of National Debt,	3,891,195	Gold and silver coins	695,537
and Dividend Accounts) ..	10,350,518		
Other Deposits	1,074,836		
Seven Day and other Bills ..	1,074,836		
	33,350,027		33,350,027

Dated the 24th Aug., 1854. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	21,197,774	Securities	25,218,870
Public Deposits	3,891,195	Bullion	13,701,293
Other or private Deposits ..	10,350,518		
	35,469,887		38,919,963

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,450,375, 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	£10,545
An increase of Public Deposits of	900,921
An increase of Other Deposits of	220,719
An increase of Securities of	989,593
An increase of Bullion of	139,471
An increase of Rest of	11,959
An increase of Reserve of	181,445

There is a decrease of circulation by the present returns, 10,535*l*; an increase of public deposits, 900,921*l*; an increase of private deposits, 226,719*l*; an increase of securities, 989,593*l*, whereof 350,380*l* is public securities and 639,213*l* private; an increase of bullion, 139,471*l*; an increase of rest, 11,959*l*; and an increase of reserve, 181,046*l*. The bullion in the Bank now amounts to 13,701,292*l*, it increases every week, and every week the position of the Bank becomes stronger.

The money market was easy to-day, and has been easy for several days. Money is now taken on call at 4 per cent., and the best bills are discounted at 4½. There were rumours in the week that the Bank meant to lower its rate of discount on Thursday, but these were premature. No such event took place. If the present rate of discount in Lombard street continues, however, and especially if it go lower, the Bank will no doubt follow the market, and lower its minimum rate. It will be slow, indeed, in making such a change, if the rumours which prevail of some parties being in difficulties should turn out to be true. Till they are cleared up, and confidence fully established, we cannot expect a further reduction in the Bank rate. Money, however, is for the moment plentiful; the demand for the North, which we mentioned last week, has relaxed; and there is more probability of its being cheaper than dearer.

The exchanges were rather unfavourable to-day with Hamburg, Vienna, and St Petersburg, but not with Paris. Bills on the former places were in demand, but this involves no exportation of gold.

The bullion arrived in the week has amounted to nearly 200,000*l*, all from the United States.

Above half the quantity which arrived last week was taken for France, and there was again to-day a slightly improved demand.

The funds underwent very slight variation to-day, and closed very nearly the same as they closed yesterday. In the Stock Exchange there was very little business doing, and for some time past there has not been much. The funds are too high to tempt purchasers, and there are persons who think the high price will not be maintained, and are, therefore, inclined to sell. In conjunction with war and the high rate of discount which has lately ruled, the funds continue unusually high, and, generally speaking, there is a warrant for supposing this high price will scarcely be maintained, but we see at present no special reason to suppose they will go down or may not even rise higher. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price each day of the week, and the closing price of the principal funds last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.		Account		Exch. Bills.	
Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
Saturday	94	94½	94½	94½	1 dis 3 pm
Sunday	94	94½	94½	94½	1 dis 3 pm
Tuesday	93½	94½	94½	94½	1 dis 3 pm
Wednesday	93½	94½	94½	94½	1 dis 3 pm
Thursday	94	94½	94½	94½	par 4 pm
Friday	93½	94½	94½	94½	par 2 pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 percent consols, account	93½ 4	94½ 4
— money	93½ 4	94 4
3½ percents	94½ 4	94½ 4
2 per cent reduced do.	91 4	91½ 4
Exchange bills, large March	1 dis 1 pm	par 2 pm
— June	1 dis 1 pm	par 2 pm
Bank stock	208 10	208 10
East India stock	227 30	225 30
Spanish 3 percents	36 4	36 7
— 3 percents new def.	18½ 4	17½ 18
Portuguese 4 per cents	39 41	40 2
Mexican 3 per cents	24½ 4	24½ 4
Dutch 2½ percents	62 3	62 4
— 4 percents	92½ 44	93 4
Russian, 4½ stock	85 7	86 7
Russian, 5 per cent.	99 101	100 1
Sardinian stock	86 7	87 6
Peruvian 4½	69 71	71½ 24
— deferred	52 4	52 3
Venezuela	25 7	25 7
Spanish Cariff.	5 ½	4½ 5
Turkish Loan	5½ 6 pm	6 2 pm
French Loan	—	—

There has been next to nothing doing to-day in the railway market. The public do not like the reports and the dividends. The shares of the Central of France were better to-day, and have of late improved, in consequence of a rumour that arrangements are likely to be made with the Paris and Lyons line. Purchases were made in our market for parties abroad, which improved the quotations. We subjoin our usual list:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices.	
	Closing prices last Friday.		This day.
Bristol and Exeter	95 7		95 7
Caledonians	62½ 63		63 64
Eastern Counties	116 ½		116 ½
East Lancashire	66 68		65 8
Great Northern	82½ 44		82½ 44
Great Western	72½ 3		72½ 3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	69 4		69 4
London and Blackwall	8½ 4		8½ 4
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104 106		104 6 ex d
London & North Western	101½ 102 ex d		101½ 2½
London and South Western	82 3		82 3 ex d
Midlands	63½ 4		66 68
North British	34 5		33½ 34
North Staffordshire	44 4½ dis		44 4 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	34 36		33 35
South Eastern	65 4		64½ 65
South Wales	34 35		31 33

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
North Eastern Berwick	74½ 75½	75 76
York	55 65	54½ 55½
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	33½ 44	34 34½
Do. 3043 et. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	12½ 13	12½ 12½
Paris and Rouen	38 46 x d	38 40 ex d
Paris and Strasbourg	31½ 2	—
Rouen and Havre	22½ 23½	22½ 23½
Dutch Rhonish	3 2½ dis	3 2½ dis
Paris and Lyons	18½ 19 pm	18½ 19½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	—	—
East Indian	24 2½ pm	24 2½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	—	—
Madras	4 dis ½ pm	4 dis ½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	—	—
Paris and Orleans	47 49	48 50
Western of France	54 6½ pm	54 6½ pm
India Peninsular	4 ½ pm	4 ½ pm
Grand Junction of France	—	—
Central of France	par ½ pm	½ 1 dis

The stoppage was announced yesterday of Mr R. C. Sercombe, engaged in the corn trade, with liabilities we understand to the extent of 30,000*l*. Speculation in clover seeds is supposed to have injured him. Some speculation, too, has taken place in seeds and other products usually brought from Russia, which, it is supposed, as the market for these articles has fallen, is not likely to turn out well. There is, in consequence, some apprehensions entertained, but they will be, we trust, unwarranted.

There was shipped from San Francisco on the 15th ult. for New York, per Sierra Nevada, 664,375 dols; per steamer California, 1,304,058 dols 55c; total, 1,968,443 dols 55c.

The money market of New York is thus described at the latest advices:—"The excitement in monetary and stock circles seems gradually subsiding, but it will be some time before matters resume their wonted vigour. There is no good cause for the depression to which a large majority of the trading community are at present subjected, but, until confidence is fully restored, there is likely to be little permanent improvement in business affairs generally. The money market is gradually working easier, under increased supplies of unemployed capital. The rates of prime paper, having from 30 to 90 days to mature, are 8 to 12 per cent., and on call, 6 to 7 per cent."

The Washington papers give an official statement of the receipts and expenditure of the United States for the quarter ending June 30. The receipts were, from customs, 14,020,822 dols; sales of public lands, 2,745,251 dols; miscellaneous, 118,666 dols; total, 16,884,739 dols. Expenditures—Civil and foreign intercourse, 3,842,906 dols; payment under Mexican treaty, 7,000,000 dols; pensions and Indian department, 401,726 dols; army, 3,074,701 dols; navy, 2,592,002 dols; public debt, 6,832,765 dols; total, 23,745,100 dols.

Freights are falling both at home and abroad. The *New York Price Current* of the 5th says:—"The market to Great Britain continues very much depressed, and the rates at which breadstuffs would be taken is little more than equivalent to ballast rates. The supply of tonnage is large, and there are many vessels seeking freight." And the *Shipping List* of the 9th states:—"The market to Great Britain continues dull, but shipowners were rather firmer in their views at the close, several ships for Liverpool having cleared, thus reducing the unengaged capacity in port. In other directions there is no quotable change in rates. Sailors continue in fair supply, and rates of wages are unchanged."

Mr Wyld has just enriched our geography with a detailed map of the Crimea, accompanied by a small map of the Black Sea and the contiguous countries, and a detailed map of the town and harbour of Sevastopol, with the batteries and approaches, marking the soundings and the range of the cannon. It will be useful to the members of the two professions who are to attack the fortress and the Crimea, and will familiarise the public with the site of their operations. It is minute, distinct, and clear.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·07; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·02½, it follows that gold is about 0·18 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 421½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·2½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·98, it follows that gold is 0·59 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Bills on	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight		E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight		Amount of E.I. Co's bills drawn from Aug. 9 to 24.
	Co's rupee.	Co's rupee.	Co's rupee.	Co's rupee.	
Bengal	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	91,748 12 0
Madras	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	1 11 0 0	37,741 18 4
Bombay	1 11½ 0 0	1 11½ 0 0	1 11½ 0 0	1 11½ 0 0	446 3 2
Bi-monthly					130,136 14 0

Total drafts from January 7 to Aug. 24, 1854 1,808,096 13 1
Total drafts from May 7, 1854, to Aug. 24, 1854, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 609,994 15 1
Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, 4,768,000*l*.
N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns for Paris and London prices for various French funds like 4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, etc.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks such as United States 6 per cent Stock, Alabama 5 per cent, etc., with prices in London and America.

Exchange at New York 10 3/4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Large table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

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

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing English stocks including Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., India Stock, etc., with prices for various days.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc., with columns for Time, Tuesday prices, and Friday prices.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing foreign stocks such as Austrian Bonds, Brazilian, Dutch, etc., with prices for different days.

DOCKS.

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

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing prices for foreign gold in bars, Mexican dollars, and silver in bars.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Place	Latest Date	Rate of Exchange on London	Term
Paris	Aug. 24	25 2½	3 days' sight
		24 7½	3 months' date
Amsterd.	— 24	235 10	3 days' sight
		211 7½	3 months' date
Amsterd.	— 22	11 6½	3 days' sight
		113 9½	3 months' date
Hamburg	— 22	13 ½	3 days' sight
		13 ½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 15	27½ to 37d	3 days' sight
Madrid	— 17	51d	3 days' sight
Lisbon	— 19	84d	3 days' sight
Gibraltar	— 14	50d	3 days' sight
New York	— 12	9¼ to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	July 27	¼ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Havana	Aug. 8	9 to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro	July 15	26½d	60 days' sight
Bahia	— 19	27d	60 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 22	26½d to 26½d	60 days' sight
Buenos Ayres	— 2	—	60 days' sight
Singapore	June 13	4s 10d to 4s 11d	60 days' sight
		4½ per cent dis	60 days' sight
Ceylon	— 13	—	60 days' sight
Bombay	July 1	—	60 days' sight
Calcutta	June 30	2s 0½d to 2s 0½d	60 days' sight
		2s 0½d to 2s 0½d	60 days' sight
		2s 0½d to 2s 0½d	60 days' sight
California	July 13	46½d 47d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	June 22	5s 0½d to 5s 0½d	60 days' sight
Mauritius	— 11	½ to 1 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Sydney	May 11	5 per cent pm.	60 days' sight
Valparaiso	— 14	46½	60 days' sight

The Commercial Times.

MAILS FOR BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.—The Postmaster-General having concluded a contract with the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of mails once a month between Liverpool and Brazil and the River Plate, calling at Lisbon, Madeira, Bahia, and Pernambuco, mails for those places will hereafter be made up in London on the evening of the 23rd of each month, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 24th of each month, for transmission by the packets of this company. On these occasions, however, when the 23rd falls on a Sunday, the mails will be made up on London on the evening of the following day, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th of the month. By the establishment of this line of contract packets, in addition to the existing line of Brazil mail packets leaving Southampton on the morning of the 9th of every month, the communication with Brazil and the River Plate will be maintained regularly twice a month. Letters and newspapers sent by the new contract packets will be liable to the same rates of postage as by the existing line of packets to Brazil, and such postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

POSTAGE ON STAMPED PUBLICATIONS.—1. The Lords of the Treasury have been pleased to increase, from two to three ounces, the weight allowed for publications bearing newspaper stamps, but not being strictly newspapers, which are permitted to pass through the post under the newspaper privilege. 2. Their lordships have thought it necessary, at the same time, to lay down the following regulations, viz.—1. That no such publication shall be permitted to pass under the newspaper privilege, unless it be so folded as to expose to view the newspaper stamp. 2. That no such publication shall have any cover or outside wrapper (a loose cover being of course allowed for the address), and that the stamp shall be affixed to the titlepage, or any other page of the publication (provided it be exposed in view when folded), which page shall form a part of the sheet of paper on which the publication is printed. 3. In every instance in which the foregoing regulations are not complied with, or the weight of three ounces is exceeded, the publication will not be allowed to pass under the newspaper privilege, but will be charged with the "unpaid" rate of letter postage, and, if it exceed the weight of four ounces, will be sent to the Dead Letter-office; and it will be the duty of postmasters to enforce the above conditions strictly. 4. To ensure, as far as possible, a compliance with these regulations not only when stamped publications are in the first instance transmitted through the post, but also upon any subsequent posting of them, it is suggested that they should have a short notice to purchasers printed on the titlepage, drawing attention to the necessity of exposing the newspaper stamp to view, whenever they are sent through the post. 5. As publications of this kind cannot be forwarded to places abroad under the newspaper privilege, unless they be posted within seven days from the date of publication, it is necessary that they should in every case have the date of publication conspicuously printed upon them. 6. It is advisable that no stamped publication, if it nearly approach to the prescribed limit of weight, should be posted in a damp state; and, whilst in that condition, it may be found to exceed three ounces, and therefore to be liable to charge. 7. In order to afford opportunity to the proprietors of stamped publications for complying with these regulations, they will not be carried into effect until the 1st of November next. 8. It must be understood, that the formal permission of the Postmaster-General will still be necessary in the first instance, in order to the transmission of any stamped publication, not strictly a newspaper, through the post under the newspaper privilege. 9. No stamp will be required on any supplement to the publication entitled "Lloyd's List," provided such publication bear a newspaper stamp, and the supplement be sent with it.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO ST THOMAS.—On and from the 1st September next, the packet rate of postage on letters addressed to St Thomas, or any other Danish colony in the West Indies, will be reduced to:—When not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 6d; when exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 1s; when exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 2s; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. The postage of these letters may be paid in advance, or they may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the senders.

Mails Arrive.

LATEST DATES.

On 19th August, INDIA and CHINA, per Euxine steamer, via Southampton—Dates as received 14th August, via Marseilles.
On 21st August, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Aug. 7; Boston, 8; New York, 9.

On 21st August, CALIFORNIA, July 13, via United States.
On 23rd August, CANADA, Aug. 9 per Cleopatra steamer, via Liverpool.
On 23rd August, UNITED STATES, Aug. 10, per Indiana steamer, via Southampton.
On 24th August, PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.
On 25th August, AMERICA, per Alps steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Aug. 12.

Mail Telegraphed.

On 25th August, INDIA and CHINA, via Trieste—Canton, July 4; Hong Kong, 6; Shanghai, June 26; Singapore, July 14; Calcutta, 14; Bombay, 20; Madras, 21.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

On 28th August (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per Candia steamer, via Southampton.
On 29th August (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per St Louis steamer, via Liverpool.
On 1st September, (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAWAII, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool.
On 2nd September (morning), for WEST INDIA, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., (HONDURAS and NASSAU excepted; mails to these places on 17th of each month only), per La Plata steamer, via Southampton.
On 4th September (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA and AUSTRALIA, per Nubia steamer, via Southampton.
* If addressed "Via United States."

Mails Due.

AUGUST 29.—America.
SEPTEMBER 1.—West Indies.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
SEPTEMBER 1.—Mexico and Havana.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
SEPTEMBER 1.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
SEPTEMBER 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
SEPTEMBER 13.—Africa.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
OCTOBER 4.—Australia.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	45,925	2,212	7,423	43	3,457	197
Weekly average, Aug. 19...	64 0	34 6	27 9	43 1	49 10	44 8
— 17...	62 3	34 8	24 11	40 11	46 0	43 6
— 5...	64 8	35 9	29 11	45 8	47 4	41 7
July 29...	69 8	36 3	29 10	45 8	47 3	47 3
— 22...	71 10	37 1	30 7	47 9	48 11	45 4
— 15...	74 6	36 10	29 8	51 1	49 10	45 9
Six weeks' average.....	67 10	35 10	29 5	45 4	47 11	44 8
Same time last year.....	52 0	29 6	21 11	35 6	40 8	35 6
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 Aug. 16, 1854.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat and buckwheat-meal
Foreign...	56,351	16,985	15,611	14	1,008	6,147	10,371	...
Colonial...	6,026	...	...	...	53	...	716	...
Total...	62,377	16,985	15,611	14	1,061	6,147	10,981	...

Imports of week..... 113,178 qrs.

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &c.

An ACCOUNT, showing the QUANTITIES OF CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM in the month ended August 5, 1854.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	Imported from Foreign Countries.		Imported from British Posses. out of Europe.		TOTAL
	Qrs.	Bush.	Qrs.	Bush.	
Wheat	27,060	6	4,983	3	281,660 1
Barley	101,679	2	...	...	101,679 2
Oats	110,017	3	...	...	110,017 3
Rye	70	5	...	...	70 5
Peas	4,088	5	2,177	1	6,265 6
Beans	29,181	3	...	...	29,181 3
Maize or Indian corn	98,303	4	8,374	0	106,677 4
Buckwheat	27	5	...	...	27 5
Beer or Bigg	126	0	...	...	126 0
Total of corn and grain...	619,549	1	15,540	4	635,089 5
Wheat meal or flour	192,604	3 13	57,499	0 6	250,103 3 19
Oat meal	65	2 0	...	...	65 2 0
Indian meal	177	2 0	1 3 0	...	179 1 0
Buckwheat meal	16	0 0	...	...	16 0 0
Total of meal and flour...	192,862	3 13	57,500	3 6	250,362 3 19

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

An opinion begins to prevail in Mark Lane, though it is there suspected that it may be got up for the purpose of bearing the market, that the wheat harvest will be extraordinarily abundant—the largest, some people say, that ever was grown in England. The arrivals in the week were short, but the purchasers would only buy to supply immediate wants, and prices of wheat were almost nominal. So far as could be ascertained, they were 1s to 2s lower than last market day, and are now 20s lower, according to the

circular of Messrs Gillies and Horne, than in January. In the month ending August 5, however, there were imported only 281,050 qrs of wheat and 250,103 cwts of meal, against 691,737 qrs and 879,249 cwts in the corresponding month of last year; but then the prices were continually and successively rising week after week, while now they are successively falling week after week, showing very distinctly the different prospects of the country at the two periods. Yet last year there was no expectation of the supplies from Russia being cut off, while this year there is scarcely an expectation that they will be sent forward. Then, too, there were large supplies afloat on their way to the market; now there are scarcely any.

Barley, like wheat, promises an unusually large crop; and, like wheat, is saleable only for immediate use, and the price is little better than nominal. For oats there is a better feeling. Our own growth has been insufficient for years past, and the supplies from abroad, which were very large to the end of July, have since then fallen off very considerably. The supply usually obtained from Archangel will be short in consequence of the blockade, to the commencement of which, on August 1st (old style), only 115,000 qrs had been shipped, while none are expected from either Riga or St Petersburg. The market was more animated to-day than of late, though no alteration can be quoted in the price. Our crop of oats is generally stated to be very large.

The weather on the neighbouring Continent has been generally fine of late, though occasionally broken by showers as here, and the markets have generally been like our own, very dull, with drooping prices. The reports of the crops are generally favourable, and these reports are confirmed by the condition of the markets.

The sugar market has been very dull through the week, and so continued to its close. Rather lower prices ensued, though for superior grocery sorts higher prices were obtained. A good demand for floating cargoes for the Continent prevails, and considerable transactions have taken place.

The coffee market is steady, and prices are very firm. The tea market is dull. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 17th instant on 651,100 lbs, against 603,816 in the corresponding period last year.

Mr Henry W. Eaton says of silk, "There has been little in our market worthy of remark since the 1st instant. In China silk a moderate demand has continued at about previous rates, chiefly for home consumption, the orders for export having rather slackened. The favourable reports recently received of the new crop in China have rather tended to check operations, except for immediate wants. For Bengal silk there is no improved inquiry. The Italian market has been extremely heavy, the crops being advised as good from most parts."

The business transacted in the Liverpool cotton market this week has been again on a limited scale. The sales reach 33,000 bales only, 27,000 bales of which are to the trade, 2,000 bales to speculators, and the remaining 4,000 bales to exporters. The prices of middling cottons are reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb for the week. To-day's sales are 6,000 to 7,000 bales, with a steady market. A strong desire to realize has again manifested itself amongst importers during the present week. The accounts received from America this week report no change in the American markets; the prospects for the new crop continued favourable, and a long and open season is all that is required to secure an abundant yield. In this market 1,590 bales have been sold without any quotable change in prices.

In the seeds and oil market considerable fluctuations have ensued in the week, and prices tend downwards. Linseed has further declined 1s 6d per qr, and linseed oil has fallen from 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s per ton to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. Of tallow the price is supported, and P.Y.C. sells for 66s 9d to 67s. Generally, all markets were very dull to-day, and there was a want of confidence.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

	1853-4	1852-3	Increase	Decrease
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	bales 127,809	bales 87,469	bales 40,340	bales ..
Received at the ports since do.	2,851,931	3,201,876	350,845	..
Exported to GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,535,538	1,712,459	175,921	..
Exported to FRANCE since do.	336,400	422,014	85,614	..
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	162,738	168,515	5,776	..
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	163,606	183,028	19,422	..
Total Exported to FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	2,203,273	2,486,026	282,752	..
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.	185,564	129,876	55,688	..

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

	1854	1853
(Not included in Receipts.)	bales ..	bales ..
At latest corresponding dates.	44,905	26,431

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

	1853-4		1852-3	
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	bales 127,809	bales 87,469	bales 127,809	bales 87,469
Received since	2,851,931	3,201,876	2,851,931	3,201,876
Total supply	2,978,940	3,289,345	2,978,940	3,289,345
Deduct shipments	2,203,273	2,486,026	2,203,273	2,486,026
Deduct stock left on hand	185,564	129,876	185,564	129,876
Leaves for American consumption ...	589,993	673,443	589,993	673,443

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, 1d. Sea Island, 5-32d per lb. Exchange, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{1}{4}$.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	13	6	3
— Mobile	3	3	5
— Florida .....	...	...	...
— Galveston .....	...	...	...
— Savannah .....	...	...	...
— Charleston	2	1	3
— New York	27	10	87
Total	45	20	95

The market continues quiet, and without material variation. The demand is light, but prices are steadily supported by reason of a comparative small supply of even classifications of middling and grades above. The greater portion of the stock on sale consists of inferior and stained grades, which, as the demand is almost entirely for the better qualities, are dull and relatively easier to purchase. The inquiry is mainly for export and home use, and the sales for the three days are estimated at 3,000 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The arrivals have been from Texas, 576 bales; New Orleans, 324; Georgia, 1,071; South Carolina, 1,752; total, 3,723 bales: total import since 1st inst., 5,947. Export since 1st September, 1853, 2,203,273 bales, against 2,486,026 bales. Export from 1st to 4th inst., 4,291 bales.

New York, Aug. 12.—Although there is less activity in the cotton market, prices are supported. Freights dull. Exchange, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{1}{4}$.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 25.

PRICES CURRENT.

	1853 - Present period			1854 - Present period		
	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	44d	51	6d	44d	51	6d
New Orleans	44	51	6d	44	51	6d
Pernambuco	64	64	6d	64	64	6d
Egyptian	54	6	6d	54	6	6d
Rural and Madras	34	34	3d	34	34	3d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 25.		Computed Stock, Aug. 25.	
1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853
bales 1,844,719	bales 1,692,193	bales 1,197,430	bales 1,274,640	bales 122,410	bales 152,320	bales 932,550	bales 802,530

The cotton market has been uniformly heavy during the past week. The trade have suffered their stocks considerably to decrease, and exporters have based their slender operations upon very rigid limits. There is little disposition to speculate—prices of American have consequently continued to decline, and we have again slightly reduce our quotations. Longstapled descriptions are in moderate request at last week's rates. There has been a fair inquiry for East India, but owing to the late imports of new cotton they are not easy to sell without some reduction. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The reported export amounts to 4,450 bales, consisting of 3,300 American, 200 Brazil, and 950 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1854.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Aug. 24, 1854.		Price Aug. 1853.		Price Aug. 1852.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair	0	6	0	6	0	6
Ditto good fair	0	6	0	6	0	6
Pernambuco fair	0	6	0	6	0	6
Ditto good fair	0	7	0	7	0	7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 3rd qual.	6	9	6	9	6	9
No. 30 WATER do do	0	9	0	9	0	9
24-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	7	4	7	4	7
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	4	5	4	5	4
30-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37yds, 8lbs 4oz	7	7	7	7	7	7
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8	9	8	9	8	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 4oz	9	10	9	10	9	10
30-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	7	3	7	3	7	3
36 yds, 9lbs	7	3	7	3	7	3

The only change in our market since last week is greater dullness, with more anxiety on the part of sellers to be doing. Yarn is less buoyant, and spinners are willing to take prices that they refused a week ago, so

that generally it is a shade in favour of buyers; but there is small probability of prices giving way to any extent, until present engagements of production are much reduced. Fine counts are still wholly neglected. The cessation of business for India is now severely felt, and very low rates have been submitted to, to effect sales of the lower qualities of shirtings. Low jaconets are in the same position. In other descriptions of goods there is no change, but rather less business going on. It is now felt that China is an important market for the produce of our mills, and that a renewal of the demand for this quarter would at once put us right. This, we fear, is a very uncertain source of relief for present wants.

BRADFORD, Aug. 24.—Wool.—The quantity coming to market is on the increase, and as many spinners who attended the country markets and fairs have laid in good supplies, at prices much easier than now demanded, there is no disposition to add to stocks at the prices now sought, which have been materially brought about by purchases for woollens and blankets, and not for legitimate consumption for worsted purposes. The activity in the woollen trade, and the small quantity now making of noils and brokes causes them to realise full prices. Yarns.—As the end of the present month is approaching, contracts for the coming one are spoken of, but old orders cannot be removed at the prices they are now entered at. The increased price for wool from June is now acting as a formidable opponent to such a course, and the position of the spinner is now worse than at any previous period, yarns having been forced down two months ago from necessity by fallen houses, and the anticipation that wool would be freely bought at 10d per lb. As the latter is commanding prices that justify 10s per gross for common numbers, while the current prices are under 9s, the spinners are compelled to shelter themselves by a very limited production, till prices approximate more nearly to value. Pieces.—The demand for goods is not great, but the advantages offered by the manufacturers at midsummer induced orders to be given by the merchants. The time is now past for producing pieces on such favourable terms, and fresh orders cannot be placed for yarns, either cotton or worsted, except at higher prices, which must be put on goods, and unless they are freely conceded there is no alternative but to further lessen the quantity making. At no former period was the legitimate trade of the town in a sounder position, and it should be borne in mind, that those who have had to succumb, have been nearly all persons recently tempted to come hither by the prosperity of previous years.

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 24.—The lace trade remains unaltered without improvement, and confined to the ordinary incidental transactions in common goods. In the hosiery trade the continued operations of the German buyers, to whose arrival we referred in our last, have served to maintain the slight improvement formerly experienced; although the manufacturers are acting with extreme caution under the stimulus, and squaring the production to the demand. Materials of all kinds, wool excepted (which has declined), are in process of improvement. In cotton the transactions this week have been numerous, and the silk market is also rather better.—*Notts Guardian.*

LEICESTER, Aug. 22.—Considerable sales of goods have been made, and several season orders placed during the last two or three weeks, but as these were generally effected before the late advance on wool, and whilst prices were at the lowest point, it remains to be proved whether the demand will prove equally good at the increased cost occasioned by the advance on the raw material. Worsteds has advanced this week another halfpenny per pound, and the stocks on hand are not large. There is a good deal of business doing in wool, and prices still have an upward tendency; the total advance from the lowest price of a month since is fully 20s to 25s per pack on the low skin comb wools and low quality wether sorts. Short wools are ready sale.

LEEDS, Aug. 22.—There has this morning, in both the cloth halls, been a quiet steady market, the demand for woollen cloths suitable for the season being about equal to the supply. The tone of the woollen trade throughout the district continues to be of a satisfactory character, and very few of the operatives are unemployed.

LUDDESFIELD, Aug. 22.—The market has been quieter to-day than for the last few weeks, which may have been caused to a certain extent by the heavy showers of rain which have fallen during the day. The goods disposed of have generally been of a moderate quality, but in small parcels. The wool trade has been very quiet, but rather more has been done in wools since last Tuesday than for some time before.

ROCHDALE, Aug. 21.—We have had a better demand for flannels to-day, and the manufacturers are asking more for their pieces to meet the increased price of the raw material. Business to some extent has been limited on account of the wakes, when most of the mills stop for a day or two. Wool may be said to be a little firmer, and the demand steady.

GLASGOW.—Cotton.—The sales of cotton wool are not large, and there is little change in prices, but buyers have rather the advantage. Iron.—During the past week we have had a considerable fall in the value of pig iron, inducing some activity and a fair amount of business. The lowest price touched has been about 82s cash. Sellers at 83s; No. 1, g.m.b., 84s 6d; No. 3, 82s 6d.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western flour opened irregular on Saturday, the low grades being heavy in the absence of any demand for export, and the better kinds firm, with a moderate inquiry for home use. Subsequently, an increased demand for the local trade and the Eastward ensued, and the stock of favourite, fancy, and extra brands having become very nearly exhausted, buyers were, of necessity, obliged to take the common brands as a substitute, the consequence being a reactionary movement in prices. The Atlantic's advice, to hand on Saturday evening, showing a further decline in the English markets, have had no perceptible effect in this market, from the fact that we have no surplus stock to spare, and are, therefore, comparatively indifferent with regard to the course of prices there. Until the new crop begins to come forward, there is no pro-

bability of prices receding materially; on the contrary, a further appreciation seems to be confidently looked for by the trade. Prices have advanced about 12½ to 25 cents over those of Friday last, with the remark, that they are in some instances quite nominal. Canada flour remains scarce and firmly held, and, in the absence of an adequate supply of domestic, some parcels have been withdrawn from bond, and sold for home use. The sales aggregate 1,000 brls at 7.81½ dols for good fresh ground in bond, and 9.50 dols duty paid. The sales of domestic amount to 18,000 brls, including 1,000 brls common State (Black Rock) yesterday on speculation, deliverable first fifteen days in September at 7 dols. We quote:—Sour, 5.50 dols to 6.75 dols; State, inferior brands, 6.50 dols to 6.68½ dols; State, common brands, 6.75 dols to 7.37½ dols; State, straight brands, 7.37½ dols to 7.56½ dols; State, favourite brands, 7.62½ dols to 8.12½ dols; Western, mixed brands, 7.25 dols to 7.62½ dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 8.25 dols to 8.87½ dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 8.87½ dols to 9 dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 8.50 dols to 9 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 9 dols to 9.12½ dols; Ohio, extra brands, 9 dols to 10.50 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 9 dols to 10.50 dols; St. Louis, extra brands, 8.50 dols to 10 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 9 dols to 9.75 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 10 dols to 11.25 dols; Canada (in bond) 7.81½ dols to 7.87½ dols per brl. Southern flour is lower, the receipts of new having been quite extensive. Old is scarce, and relatively firmer than new. The sales aggregate 4,800 brls, the market closing steadily at 8.50 dols to 9.12½ dols for mixed to straight brands new and old Alexandria, Georgetown, and Petersburg, 9.25 dols to 9.37½ dols for favourite, and 9.50 dols to 10 dols for fancy and extra. Common Baltimore city ranges from 7.50 dols to 8.25 dols; Hazell and Gallego may be quoted nominally 10 dols. Rye flour is scarce and firm, with small sales at 5.50 dols to 5.75 dols for fine, and 7 dols for superfine. Corn meal is also scarce and firm, with sales, 200 brls, at 3.75 dols for Jersey; Brandywine is nominally as last quoted. Export of wheat flour from August 1st to 4th, 1854, 9,898 brls.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is dull and lower, the local trade buying only enough to supply their immediate wants. For export there is no inquiry whatever, prices being considerably above the point at which shippers are authorized to purchase. The new crop begins to come forward from the South rather more freely, and two or three parcels of new Genesee have also been received and disposed of. Quotations are about 5 to 10c lower, with the remark that, in the present unsettled condition of the market, they are, for the most part, nominal. The sales include 400 bushels prime white Canada at 2.05 dols; 4,800 inferior ditto, 1.50 dol in bond; 1,400 prime new white Genesee, from Monroe and Livingston counties, 2.50 dols, leaving a cargo of 8,000 bushels (less 800 bushels included in the above sales) about last evening unsold, and held at 2.40 dols; 4,800 fair new white Maryland, 1.80 dol; 3,200 ordinary new white Virginia, 1.79 dol; 1,000 fair old red Missouri, 1.78½ dol; 4,700 ordinary red Upper Lake, 1.57½ to 1.60 dol—closing at the inside price; and 200 fair new red North Carolina on private terms. Eye is dull at the decline noted in our last; sales 4,000 bushels new and old, mostly at 1.15 dol, including a small parcel at 1.16 dol. Oats have been in active request, part for export, but with large receipts prices have yielded a trifle—closing firm, however, at 42 to 44c for State, 44 to 47c for Western, and 42 to 44c for Jersey. The demand for corn for distilling and the Eastward has been active, and prices of unsound and heated well supported; but as the export demand has entirely subsided, shipping parcels have declined 3 to 4c, the market closing heavy. Exports of flour and corn from Aug. 1 to 4: wheat, 16,234 bush; corn, 18,176 bush.

Export of BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since 1st Sept., 1853.

	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From—	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York.....Aug. 7	881,701	16,286	4,812,287	3,046,441
New Orleans.....July 29	201,665	23	180,547	1,566,986
Philadelphia.....Aug. 5	304,832	20,595	567,686	921,909
Baltimore.....5	862,332	3,107	304,554	416,850
Boston.....5	49,978	236	18,506	155,168
Other ports.....4	18,840	...	19,606	19,606
Total.....	1,819,348	40,247	5,893,135	6,126,511
Same time last year.....	1,494,473	683	5,097,512	1,517,987
Increase.....	324,875	39,564	795,623	4,608,524
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye
From New York to Aug. 7.....	557,344	bush 1,583,203	bush 45,491	bush 805,597
From other Ports to latest dates.....	233,684	...	321,640	36,568
Total.....	791,028	...	1,904,843	82,059

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—There has been an improved demand for flour during the last three days, and prices have advanced from 37½ to 75 cents per barrel. Grain is firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday was very short, yet the trade for old was dull, at 1s to 2s per qr decline on the currency of the previous week. New samples appeared from seven or eight counties, very various in quality, and the weight ranging from 55 to 63 lbs, and prices were as wide, some fine having commanded 74s, good 70s to 72s, and some soft red offered at 62s per qr could not be sold, being totally unfit to grind in its present condition, and blighted thin descriptions were offered much lower. The sale of foreign was limited, and prices were generally quoted 1s to 2s per qr lower, although the imports were light, consisting of 110 qrs from the East Indies, 1,084 qrs from Galatz, 1,220 qrs from Hamburg, 680 qrs from Lisbon, 750 qrs from Marseilles, 450 qrs from Memel, 500 qrs from New York, and 2,135 qrs from Stettin, making a total of only 6,929 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,373 sacks, by the Eastern Counties railway 6,444 sacks, from foreign ports 810 sacks and 6,567 barrels. The trade for this article was tolerably firm at full prices. There were very limited arrivals of barley, but several land carriage samples of new from Kent. The demand was mostly confined to grinding qualities, which were 1s per qr lower. New does not yet appear to be wanted by our maltsters, although offered to them at very low prices. There were 750 qrs oats coastwise, 2,620 qrs from Ireland, and 5,155 qrs from foreign ports. The consumers gave about former rates for fresh heavy qualities, but other sorts were 6d to 1s per qr cheaper.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were to a fair extent from Canada and the United States. A moderate amount of business was transacted, but most sorts of wheat were bought at 4d to 6d per 70 lbs reduction in price, and flour was about 1s per sack and barrel cheaper.

There were no arrivals of foreign wheat at Hull, and only a limited quantity of English was brought forward by the farmers. A few parcels of new were shown, but not offered for sale. The millers took off fresh old pretty freely at fully the rates of the previous week: average, 6s 3d on 602 qrs. Fine foreign wheat was more inquired for, and quite as dear.

The arrivals at Leeds were trifling, and there was a good demand for fresh wheats at fully as much money: average, 6s 2d on 1,252 qrs.

Very little old wheat was brought forward at Ipswich, but some large parcels of new were offered, having been thrashed by machines as fast as possible, and buyers were found for all at 5s per qr for red, and 6s per qr for white: average, 6s 8d on 704 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were limited, but there were fair imports of foreign. Trade was steady for most articles, without any quotable variation in fine qualities of either wheat, barley, or oats.

The Scotch markets have been without activity. At Edinburgh the supply of wheat from the farmers was fair, for which there was a steady consumptive demand at the full prices of the previous week: average, 6s 11d on 815 qrs. The imports at Leith consisted of 2,178 qrs wheat, 135 qrs barley, 167 qrs peas, and 80 sacks flour. Trade was much the same as the previous week, the demand being confined to the finest qualities of foreign wheat. The imports for Glasgow were moderate, as well to the Bromielaw as to Grangemouth. The morning being wet, a better inquiry for the leading articles of the trade was experienced than for some past, but the turn of prices was decidedly lower for both wheat and flour. Other articles were fully as dear.

At Birmingham on Thursday the supply of wheat was limited, and the millers bought it slowly at 2s to 3s qr reduction: average, 6s 9d on 528 qrs.

The delivery of wheat at Bristol was short, trade ruled heavy at 1s to 2s per qr below previous rates: average, 5s 5d on 438 qrs.

Newbury market was fairly supplied with wheat from the farmers, and the sales were limited at 2s per qr abatement: average, 6s on 656 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offering at Uxbridge was short, the millers purchased steadily at 3s to 4s per qr reduction on new and 1s on old: average, 6s 6d on 360 qrs. One parcel of new, very fine, grown by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, made 7s per qr.

The weekly averages were 64s on 45,925 qrs wheat, 34s 6d on 3,212 qrs barley, 27s 9d on 7,493 qrs oats, 43s 1d on 43 qrs rye, 49s 10d on 3,457 qrs beans, and 44s 8d on 197 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of all English grain, but a fair addition of foreign. The few parcels of new English wheat offering were taken off at about Monday's prices. There was a limited demand for foreign wheat, and prices were without any quotable alteration. Country marks of flour were rather easier to buy, and although the best brands of American have become very scarce, they could not be sold higher. Grinding barley was steady in value and demand, not meeting scarcely inquired for. There was a moderate sale for oats, mostly to the consumers, and prices were without any material variation.

The London averages announced this week were:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Qrs., s, d. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

Arrivals this Week.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Qrs., Flour. Includes English, Irish, Foreign.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit. Includes British and Foreign wheat, rye, malt, oats, flour, and tares.

FOREIGN.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit. Includes foreign wheat, maize, barley, beans, oats, and flour from various regions.

SEEDS.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit. Includes linseed, rapeseed, hempseed, and canaryseed.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, Unit. Includes Mustard-seed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, and Rape.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postscript.")

SUGAR.—At the opening of the market there was a general dullness in the demand, which continued until yesterday, but prices have not shown any change, excepting in partial cases upon the lower qualities, which were 61 easier than last Friday. Good grocery sugars have sold with less spirit, notwithstanding the reduced supplies brought forward.

There was a very considerable increase in the stocks of foreign sugar at this port last week, making the aggregate 80,200 tons, against 63,723 tons at corresponding date of 1853. The week's delivery reached 4,611 tons, 4,403 tons being for exportation. Imports into London alone from 1st January to present date are 30,657 tons larger than last year, the excess upon foreign being nearly 22,000 tons.

[In reference to the alleged inaccuracy in our statement respecting the imports of sugar, we beg to state that, after due inquiry, we find it to be in accordance with the best informed circulars.]

Mauritius.—Nothing of interest has transpired by private treaty. On Tuesday 6,655 bags about half sold, and at barely previous rates for the lower kinds: yellow, low to good, 31s 6d to 36s; brown, 29s to 31s, down to 26s for very low heavy; grainy yellow, fine, 39s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—3,250 bags were chiefly taken in, two lots good white Bengal finding buyers at 40s to 40s 6d. Low to fine Mauritius kind was held at 32s 6d to 36s; Kaur, 27s to 27s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales have passed off without spirit, but prices are the same as last week's. 440 casks 250 barrels Porto Rico about two-thirds found buyers, from 32s to 39s for low and fine yellow. Of 4,950 boxes Havana, about 2,500 sold at and after the sale from 30s 6d to 37s for brown to fine yellow; florettes, 37s 6d to 39s. 2,530 boxes were chiefly taken in, the sound portion at 26s to 30s, but since reported sold at 29s. Privately 2 cargoes Havana have sold: one of 2,160 boxes, No. 11, at 20s 9d for Bristol; 2,000 boxes, No. 14, for Amsterdam, at 23s (insured on the Continent); and yesterday one of 1,000 boxes, the exact particulars of which did not transpire. 580 cases 1,200 bags brown Bahia afloat, taken for Cologne, brought 19s 5d; and 650 cases 750 bags white, for Gothenburgh, 23s 1 1/2d per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been dull, and some low goods have sold at 43s, although 43s 6d is still the nearest quotation. Foreign sugars are offering at previous rates, and further sales are reported at 28s 6d to 30s in bond for home consumption. Dutch crushed is quiet, although the accounts from Holland are firm. English crushed, 31s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—About 200 puns fine Antigua have sold at 15s 6d per cwt.

COFFEES.—Business this week has been chiefly confined to the public sales, which went off at full price, and plantation upon the whole must be quoted rather dearer than last Friday. 1,000 casks 444 barrels and bags nearly all sold: middling, from 58s to 52s 6d; good as high as 69s 6d; fine ordinary to low middling, 52s to 56s 6d; ordinary and triage, 46s to 51s; peas, 52s to 64s. 1,500 bags good ordinary native by auction were sold at 44s 6d. Privately the small transactions reported are at 44s 6d to 46s. Mocha continues firm with little offering. A few lots Jamaica were held at high rates: from 60s to 65s. 3,540 bags Costa Rica sold from 50s 6d to 50s for good ordinary to low middling, being previous rates.

TEA.—During this week the market has been inactive, and prices remain without material change. Common congou may be quoted 10 1/2d upon regular terms: 10d to 10 1/2d being accepted for cash parcels. The telegraphic news from China received yesterday has not had any influence upon the demand, in consequence of the very heavy stocks, 69,121,000 lbs in the United Kingdom, against 59,417,000 lbs in 1853.

The deliveries progress most favourably, and for exports show an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over last year's. The stock in London amounts to 11,334 tons, against 16,251 tons at corresponding period in 1853.

COCOA.—The Government have advertised a contract of 200 tons to be tendered for next month, and the market is steady. 282 bags Trinidad part found buyers at previous rates: good to fine red, 36s to 41s; middling to fair, 32s to 35s. 55 bags Grenada sold at 31s 6d to 36s per cwt. All kinds of foreign are held for full rates.

RIOS.—There has been less business done this week. 2,345 bags Bengal in public sale rather more than half sold at barely previous rates, from 11s 6d to 12s for middling to good white. A few parcels pinky Madras have sold at 10s 3d privately, and there are buyers of Arracan at last week's rates. London dressed Carolina remains at 37s and 38s for first and second quality.

SPICES.—No public sales of nutmegs have taken place during the week. Cassia lignea is steady. 93 bags pimento sold at 6d to 5 1/2d for damaged. The few sales effected in black pepper have been at fully last sale's prices. Aleppy has realised 4 1/2d. 118 pkgs Jamaica ginger sold from 42s to 62s, and a small parcel African at 21s per cwt.

SPIRITS.—About 33,000 gallons were taken by the Government last week, said to be at 2s 3d proof, but the exact particulars have not, as usual, transpired. The market is now very dull, and there have been some few sales made in Leward Island proofs at 2s per gallon. Deliveries keep steady, but the stock is large, and heavy supplies expected.

SALTPETRE.—With the exception of two sales for arrival at 29s, scarcely anything has been done in East India this week. The current value of low to fine is 26s to 28s 6d. 360 bags Bengal offered yesterday were taken in, but since disposed of at 26s 9d per cwt for 8 1/2 per cent. refraction. English refined 31s 6d to 32s. Although the week's delivery reached 284 tons, there was a further increase, in stock, which comprised 3,040 tons on the 19th instant, against 2,724 tons same time last year.

NITRATE SODA closes firm at 17s, and 3d to 6d per cwt less with short prompts.

COCHINEAL.—The sales, comprising 489 bags, went off at fully last week's prices to 1d advance upon some kinds, and 669 bags nearly all sold: Honduras silvers, ordinary small to fine pea grain, 3s 3d to 4s 3d; blacks, 2s to 2s 8d; small, 2s 10d; Ternerillo blacks, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Mexican silvers, 2s 4d to 3s 5d per lb.

LAC DYE.—25 cases good RB, &c., were taken in at 1s 10d per lb.

DYESTUFFS.—Yesterday the sound portion of 750 bales Gambier was taken in at 26s 6d, and since sold at 26s for fair quality, being easier. 220 bags

Catch sold readily at 41s to 42s 6d for good. 77 bales Bengal safflower brought full rates: very ordinary to middling, 30s to 67s 6d per cwt. Cream tartar is rather higher.

DRUGS.—Prices keep very steady, but there are few sales to report this week. 30 serons Ipecacuanha two-thirds sold, chiefly at 8s per lb for slight damaged. Camphor is firm, 5/ 10s having been paid. 84 cases Calcutta borax were bought in at 25s per cwt. Tarturic acid is quiet: nearest price, 1s 9d per lb. 314 cases castor oil part sold from 2 1/4 to 4 1/4 per lb for yellow to good pale, being full prices. Gams olibanum and animal went off without change in value. Shellac.—A parcel good garnet sold at 43s to 43s 6d per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—160 tons Nicaragua were held at 14/ to 15/ 5s. 20 tons red Saunders part found buyers at 6/ 10s to 6/ 15s per ton.

SHELLS.—113 tons Panama mother-of-pearl were taken in at 22s 6d. Cowries sold from 70s to 53s for some trifling lots of live shells.

PLUMBAGO.—287 brls part sold from 5s to 5s 6d.

INDIA RUBBER is firmer, and there are now few sellers under 10d per lb for East India.

METALS.—The market has been free from excitement, with a moderate trade doing for consumption. No variation has occurred in manufactured iron to notice. Scotch pig has gradually, however, receded to 81s 6d to 82s for mixed Nov. cash. Spelter is fully 10s higher, 21/ 15s per ton being the closing price yesterday on the spot. The market for East India tin continues firm, and a few sales have been effected at last week's rates: Straits, 110s to 111s; Banca as before. Lead is still rather quiet. Copper without change; and other metals are just the same as last quoted.

IVORY.—The sale made of Egyptian did not cause any alteration in prices this week.

HEMP.—About 1,900 tons Russian have been taken for the navy contract at from 22/ to 23/ 10s, out of the numerous tenders received by the Government. The market is firmer, and 62/ to 63/ 10s the nearest value of clean Petersburg, with few sellers. A few lots good Bombay hemp in public sale real-iced 29/ 15s to 31/ 10s. E. I. Sann 22/ to 29/ 1,893 bales jute were only partly disposed of at 21/ to 24/ 10s per ton for ordinary to good quality. Coir goods steady, without change in prices.

OILS.—A steady trade has been done in common fish, and there are buyers of pale seal at 41/ per tun. Other kinds continue firm. At one period this week some sales were effected in linseed as low as 33s 9d, but the market is now firmer, and business was done yesterday at 34s, holders asking 8d more. Rape has been less active, but prices are the same as before. No new feature has occurred in copra nut oil. Palm is of quiet sale at 45s 6d to 47s 6d per cwt. Olive steady. Gallipoli, 66/ to 67/ per tun.

LINSEED.—The latest sales in cargoes of Black Sea afloat were from 58s to 55s 6d, at which the market closes with further buyers. Linseed cakes are dull. London made, 10 5s to 10/ 10s; American, 9/ 15s to 11/ 10s per ton.

SPIRITS.—Turpentine.—Prices are easier, viz. English, 41s to 41s 6d; American, 42s per cwt. Rough sold to some extent at 10s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The statement which appeared in the early part of this week, showed that the quantity of tallow sent forward from St Petersburg was to latest date not 2,000 casks less than through the ordinary channels last year. This had some influence upon the market, YC having sold at 65s 6d, but this stock here being chiefly in strong hands, this decline was not general. Yesterday rather more business was done, the closing quotation being 67s to 67s 3d on the spot; 67s 6d per cwt for delivery in the last three months.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday August 21.

Table with 4 columns: Stock this day, Delivery last week, Ditto from 1st June, Arrived last week, Ditto from 1st June, Price of YC this day, Ditto town last Friday. Rows show quantities in casks and prices.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closed flatly to-day, although there was again a small quantity of colonial offered in the public sales, and prices showed a further slight decline of about 6d for the week, excepting for good descriptions. Not more than 1,500 casks West India have sold during the week, Barbadoes sold to-day at Tuesday's currency. Mauritius—3,382 bags one-third part found buyers at barely previous rates. Foreign—About 700 boxes white Havana have sold at 25s for the Russian market. Refined closed without further alteration.

COFFEE.—160 casks plantation realised stiffer rates. A few lots Jamaica went from 45s to 49s per cwt.

SAGO.—392 bags sold chiefly at 22s for fine small, with medium grain from 18s 6d to 19s. 226 bags flour realised 18s to 18s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—1,415 bags Madras sold from 10s to 10s 6d for good cargo kind. 2,455 bags Bengal were partly bought in above the market value; remainder sold at 12s 6d per cwt for good white.

SPICES.—1,117 bags Malabar real-iced extreme rates, from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 for half to good heavy. 292 bags good Singapore at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 went at stiffer rates. 563 bags Singapore white were taken in at 7d to 7 1/2d, one lot 7 1/2d per lb. 240 bags pimento were partly sold at 5 1/2d to 6d. 931 cases 240 bags Calicut ginger partly found buyers at 42s to 47s, and 70 barrels Jamaica 45s to 49s.

SALTPETRE.—420 bags Bengal, with short prompts, were sold at nearly 1s decline, being a forced sale, retreating 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, 25s to 27s 6d per cwt.

TIN.—East India part sold at 11s for good Straits; inferior, 90s per cwt.

OIL.—Linseed was quiet at 34s 3d per cwt on the spot. TALLOW.—The market was steady to-day. Y C, 66s 9d to 67s; to arrive in the last three months, 67s 6d. The public sales passed off without spirit at previous rates. 188 casks Australian nearly all sold: beef, 64s 6d to 65s; sheep, 62s to 67s 6d. 40 casks South American, 67s to 67s 6d. A few lots East India, 67s to 68s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 62s 6d, or 9d lower.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar is fully 6d lower than last week. Grocery titlers, 43s 6d to 44s; lumps, 43s. Nothing doing in loaves for export. About 25,000 Dutch loaves, landed, have been sold at 29s 6d to 30s 6d; and 12,000 Belgian, on the consolidated rate, at 27s. The high prices asked for Dutch and Belgian crushed prevents sales from being effected.

GREEN FRUIT.—Lemons scarce: some boxes of Naples have been sent here via Antwerp. A parcel of Lisbon, per steamer from Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 2s per box. The grape disease has extended to Fayal, and no doubt will visit the Azores generally. The orange trees as yet have escaped the visitation.

DRY FRUIT.—Raisins are dull of sale for all kinds. There is a little more inquiry for currants of 1853 growth of good quality. Clearances good for both home and export.

SEEDS.—We have had one or two cotehels of new white mustard seed at market, but the price asked is too high to admit of business. Canary seed and rape seed are both the turn cheaper, and trade generally improving.

FLAX.—Still very quiet, and but few sales making.

HEMP.—On Wednesday last the Government sent rapites to those who tendered hemp on the 15th instant. They have taken 1,880 tons of Riga and Petersburg, first qualities, at 65/ to 68/ 10s per ton. The holders, therefore, have raised their prices, and the market is firm.

COTTON.—The market has been dull this week, with a moderate business, and to effect sales 1/4d per lb decline must be submitted to for the lower qualities. Yesterday 425 Surat and 354 Madras were offered at public sale, and all bought in or withdrawn for want of buyers. Sales of cotton wool from Aug. 18 to 24 inclusive:—1,300 bales Surat, at 2 1/2d to 4 1/4d for ordinary to good fair; 170 bales Madras, at 2 1/4d to 4 1/4d for middling fair to good Tinniveley; 170 bales Bengal, at 3d to 3 1/2d for middling fair to fully fair.

ENGLISH WOOL continues to advance, and the growers are asking higher prices, which in many cases is obtained.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains the same as last week, and prices quite as firm, with a tendency to a still further advance in most kinds.

TOBACCO.—Demand has been very active for home trade, and extensive purchases have been made both by manufacturers and for resale. The market closes with a firmer appearance.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—There is not any alteration to make in the price current of leather this week. There has existed throughout the past week a full average amount of business, which has still further diminished the stocks. At Lead-nhall, on Tuesday, the supply was small. The same descriptions of goods which we named last week as in demand, still continue scarce, and are a ready sale. There was not any public sale of raw goods in the past week, but by private contract there have been sold as follows:—4,439 stuffed Buenos ox hides, 62 lbs and 48 lbs, at 5 1/2d and 5d; 670 ditto cow, at 3 1/4d; 3,648 ditto horse hides, at 6d; 32,000 ditto sheep skins, 3 1/2d to 9d; coarse and mixed, 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d; 7,500 East India kips, 5d to 8d.

METALS remain quiet. Copper steady in price. Supply smaller than usual owing to the closing of the Russian ports. Tin—Both foreign and English are in demand; the former at higher rates. Lead rather more inquired for. Spelter has risen fully 1/2 per ton from the lowest quotations, closing rather buyers at our quotations. Iron—Both manufactured and pig iron in good demand. Scotch having slightly fallen, is again rallying, owing to large consumers' orders coming in freely.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Russian candle, Melted stoff, Rough ditto, Graves, Good drags) and Price (per cwt).

PROVISIONS.

Prime bacon scarce, middling bacon not much in demand. Butter market dull.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were moderately good, the total supply amounting to 9,703 head, against 10,973 do. at the corresponding period in 1853; 13,005 in 1852; 16,161 in 1851; 7,212 in 1850; 4,947 in 1849; 5,127 in 1848; and 5,008 in 1847.

We were tolerably well supplied with foreign beasts and sheep to-day, but the show of foreign calves was very moderate.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up to this morning's market from our own grazing districts were on the increase as to number, but very deficient in quality. The attendance of country buyers being comparatively small, the beef trade was in a sluggish state; prices, however, were well supported, and several good and prime Scots realised 5s per 8 lbs.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,107 short-horns, from other parts of England 600 of various breeds, and from Scotland 90 horned and polled Scots.

There was a falling-off in the supply of sheep compared with Monday last; but the general quality of the stock was good. All breeds sold steadily, at very full prices. The best old Downs realised 5s per 8 lbs.

We were fairly supplied with lambs, which moved off freely, at extreme rates, viz. 4s 2d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs.

Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, at barely the late decline in value. The best calves were worth only 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

Table with 4 columns: Item (Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs) and Dates (Aug. 23, 1852, Aug. 23, 1853, Aug. 23, 1854) with corresponding quantities.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior. All kinds moved off slowly, and Monday's prices were barely supported. We had a fair supply of sheep on offer. The demand for them was to be erably firm, at extreme quotations. There was a slight improvement in the sale for lambs, and, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, at barely the late decline in the quotations:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarce calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lambs) and Price (per 8 lbs to sink the offer).

Total supply—Beasts, 1,082; sheep, 6,650; calves, 440; pigs, 435. Foreign supply—Beasts, 360; sheep, 900; calves, 233.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.—These markets continue to be well supplied with each kind of meat, the time of year considered; but its general quality is inferior. About an average business is doing.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—Each kind of meat sold slowly to-day, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Inferior beef, Do. middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal) and Price (per 8 lbs by the carcase).

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Aug. 21.—In consequence of the harvest engagements, the supply at this market to-day was very short, which caused a trifling advance on last week's prices. Trade tolerably good. Regents, from 80s to 90s; Shaw's, 60s to 70s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 70s to 75s; old ditto, 90s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 80s; old clover, 100s to 110s; inferior ditto, 80 to 90s; wheat straw, 42s to 45s per load of 26 trusses.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 21.—It is considered that the recent warm weather, during both night and day, will prove very beneficial to the coming growth. The reports from Sussex and Mid Kent continue favourable; and the duty is called about 70,000l.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—Although the plantation accounts are unfavourable, and the duty is estimated at from only 50,000l to 60,000l, the demand is heavy, and prices are barely supported. This week's imports amount to 164 bales from New York, 618 from Hamburg, 102 from Ostend, 25 from Rotterdam, and 123 from Antwerp.

STATE OF THE BINE.—The bine in many plantations appears, since our last announcement, to have made progress, whilst in other districts, where the plant has otherwise looked promising, it is now decidedly worse. By some favoured a good crop will be realised; but, generally speaking, in all districts there are grounds where scarcely a hop can be grown.

COAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.—Buddle's West Hartley 19s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 19s—Hartlepool West Hartley 18 6d—Holywell 19s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Walker Primrose 16s—Wylam 19s 6d—Bull's Primrose 19s—Eden Main 22s 9d—Lambton's 22s 9d—Bircroft's 25s—Cowpen 19s—Watney's Anthracite 27s.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.—Buddle's West Hartley 19s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 19s—Hartlepool West Hartley 18s 9d—Holywell 19s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 19s—Tanfield Moor 16s 9d—Tanfield Moor South 15s—West Hartley 19s—Wylam 19s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

These is a fair business to report, and the additional Government contracts which have been entered into for heavy wools have given a further impetus to trade. English wools are rising in price, which causes foreign to be held with more firmness.

METALS.

The market for manufactured iron remains without change, and with little or no variation in prices. In Scotch pig iron there has been but little doing during the week, the operations being principally confined to very moderate speculative purchases, and these almost at previous rates.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. G. and H. Rotton, Liverpool, fishmongers—W. and G. Rotton, Birmingham, fishmongers—C. W. and J. T. Wright, South Clifton, Nottinghamshire, calico dealers—C. W. and J. T. Wright, South Clifton, Nottinghamshire, salt agents—Humphreys and Whitaker, Walsall, Staffordshire, drapers—Gorrows, McCall, and Johnson, Bury, Lancashire, coach builders; so far as regards McCall—Mead and Sampson, Liverpool, sail store dealers—Newman and Blunkell, Brownlow street, Holborn, dressing case manufacturers—A. and G. Mansfield, Farnham, Hampshire, farmers—Heald and Parish, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, drapers—Waisen and Smith, York, shareholders—Hartcup and Barrie, Bangay, Suffolk, attorney—Dale, Morgan, and Chaffers, Old Broad street, City—Farrish and Lewis, Birchfield Colliery and Whitehead Colliery, Wrocestershire, and Ireland-green Colliery, 25, Finsbury—J. and J. Haley, Bramley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers—C. A. and E. G. Pike, and M. Cramp, Witney, Oxfordshire, ironmongers—Hawkins and Down, Commerce place, North Brixton, dyers—Emson and Craven, Manningham, Yorkshire, contractors—G. R. and W. Sadler, Durham, coal owners; so far as regards G. Sadler—J. W. and J. Crenshaw, Nottingham Higher End, Lancashire, cotton spinners; so far as regards J. Crenshaw—W. E. and A. Westbrook, Oxford street, grocers; so far as regards A. Westbrook—Pearce and Brewer, Liverpool, booksellers—E. and W. Parkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocers—Brown and Forster, Vigo street, Regent street, woollen drapers—W. T. Cannon, Beaumont row, Stepney, and Gray, Jun., High street, Bow, manufacturers of emery—Hague and Parkin, Sheffield, joiners—L. M. and M. Simon and J.

Carey, Warford court, City, stock brokers; so far as regards M. Simon—Crabtree Call, and Hartley, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers; so far as regards Call—Karis, Keightley, and Cropper, Liverpool, tar distillers; so far as regards Keightley—Inwards, Warren, and Burton, Leicester, tar distillers; so far as regards Inwards—Pleat and Paret, Vineyard walk, Clerkenwell, milliners; so far as regards Inwards—Pleat and Levin, Liverpool, wine merchants—Partridge and West, Leicester, fishmongers—Tattersall, Simpson, and Atkinson, Doane, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Israel and Mautner, Dundee, merchants—R. and D. Greenshields, Glasgow, music sellers—A. and R. Rentree, Glasgow, wadding manufacturers—J. Clark, jun., and Co., Glasgow, and Aldermanbury, City, cotton spinners; so far as regards W. and J. Clark—Caldwell, Robertson, and Co., Glasgow, drysalers; so far as regards Robertson.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

P. and F. Rufford and J. Wraage, Stourbridge, bankers—2nd div of 1s 3d, any Thursday after Oct. 5, at Whitmore's, Birmingham.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Barnes and Seabrook, Rodeswell road, Stepney, naphtha rectifiers—Hays and Kelly, New Barford, Nottinghamshire, drapers—Parkes and Baker, Lydney, Gloucestershire, engineers—Earle and Merrett, Parliament street, Westminster, contractors—Lea and Chandler, Swindon, Wilts, drapers—Sprague, Lillington street, Vauxhall bridge road, Croy, St Andrew's terrace, Vauxhall bridge road, and Dudding, Charlton street, Fitzroy square, builders; so far as regards Sprague—Holland and Toshack, Clerkenwell green, surgeons—Roberts and Fisher, Gracechurch street, City, confectioners—Harvey and Higga, Lady Pool lane, King's Norton, Worcestershire, brickmakers—Miley, Reid, and Miley, jun., Warwick street, Regent street, tailors' trimming sellers; so far as regards Reid—Metcalfe, Hunslet road, Leeds, Yorkshire, and Hudson, Rothwell, near Wakefield, maltsters—Crozer and Smart, Alnwick, Northumberland, brewers—Sanderson and Reid, Gresham street, City, alk manufacturers—Poeschmann and Tischer, Liverpool, commission merchants—Humphris and Keat, Liverpool, butchers—Hepworth and Dotterill, Gosport, Southampton, builders—Sigland, Sons, and Jeffrey, Liverpool, brokers—Rawlings and Haley, Fenne Salwood, Somerset, card makers—Emery and Hoad, Hastings, Sussex, heavy stable keepers—Lowe and Hornblower, Blackfriars road, chemists—Miles and Hare, Spalding, Lincolnshire, chemists—Tully, Foster, and Cox, Rio de Janeiro.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. B. Nicklin, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, ironmonger—first div of 3d, at 29 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. [No div can be paid between 16th August and 9th October next.] C. Cox, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, brewer—final div of 2d, at 29 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. [No div can be paid between 16th August and 9th October next.] F. Turner, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, colliery viewer—third div of 7d, in addition to 3s previously declared, at the office of Mr Baker, Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday after October 7. R. Furnage, Parkstone, Dorsetshire, drilling master—div of 1d, at the office of Mr H. W. Dickinson, Weston's lane, Poole, on any Thursday. J. Rogers, Poole, Dorsetshire, master mariner—div of 2s 2d, at the office of Mr H. W. Dickinson, Weston's lane, Poole, on any Thursday. J. S. Gilbert, late of Kenilworth, schoolmaster—div of 3s 9d, at the County Court office, Warwick, on and after August 31. C. Eyre, late of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, out of business—div of 4s 8d, at the County Court office, Warwick, on and after August 31. F. M'Innes, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, hair dresser—div of 1s, at the County Court office, Warwick, on and after August 31. B. Harris, late of Chatham, clothier—div of 2s, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. S. Okley, late of Goswell street road, retired Custom-house clerk—div of 1s 1d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. H. Jones, late of Dorset street, Manchester square, oilman—div of 1s 7d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Clancy, late of Great Castle street, Regent street, lieutenant 15th Hussars—div of 3s 3d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. E. Brown, late of Uxbridge, out of business—div of 2s 10d, making 5s 3d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. I. Hughes, late of Leeds, out of business—div of 1s 5d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. T. Davies, late of Cambridge road, Mile-end, grocer—div of 7s 9d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. T. balls, Belvidere place, Cambridge road, Bethnal green, railway clerk—div of 11d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. H. R. French, sen., Chislefield, Kent, carpenter—div of 1s 3d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. C. Spens, St Mary's cottage, Upper Grange road, Bermondsey, clerk—div of 6s 6d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. W. J. C. Hall, Dover road, Newington, Surrey—div of 4s 3d, at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn.

BANKRUPTS.

J. McCalla and A. Fotheringham, Friday street, Cheapside, warehousemen. G. P. and J. Prince, Regent street, and Carlton street, wine merchants. E. Kempter, M. Griffiths, C. P. Newcombe, and F. T. Griffiths, Gracechurch street, and Liverpool, shipowners. G. Hammond, King's row, Walworth, carpenter. C. H. and J. E. Tugman, Great Tower street, provision merchants. S. Heibert (and not Herbert, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette), Ellis, jun., Stock Exchange, City, dealer in stocks. T. Main, Albert street, Peaton place, Walworth, engineer. R. Beach, Birmingham, flour dealer. H. Wilson, Old Swindon, Wiltshire, grocer. B. Smith, Kidwick, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. A. Smith, Liverpool, merchant. H. Brown, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. Hart, Borough road, Southwark, engineer. F. Miller, Newport, Essex, corn merchant. W. Pilling, Manchester, publican.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Noble, Edinburgh, hotel keeper. J. McNeil, Glasgow, temperance hotel keeper.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

N. M. Day and J. Turner, Boshill row, machine makers and engineers. J. Milner, Devonshire street, Islington, stock and share broker and commission agent. G. Webb, Shoreditch, cheesemonger. C. Heyne, 8 dat Benet's place, Gracechurch street, broker. J. W. Cole, Birch lane, City, merchant. J. Wright, late of King's Lynn, but now of Road lane, London, shipowner. J. P. Waterson, Alexander terrace, Paddington, builder. W. A. Vincent, Wolverhampton, printer, bookseller and stationer. W. Waller the younger, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, ironfounder. J. Clarke, Belvidere road, Lambeth, late of Upper Area, Hungerford market, butcher. H. B. Fox, Liverpool, metal broker. J. Chaplin and B. Wigley, Leicester, curriers, leather cutters, and boot and shoe manufacturers. C. Grove, Birmingham, licensed victualler. J. Nesbitt, Albion place, Blackfriars bridge, manufacturer of mantles, &c., and craper. J. Robinson, Nantwich, Cheshire, brazier and tinman. J. J. Whiting, Cambridge, apothecary. S. Horton, Portman place, Edgware road, builder. W. Fiezman, the younger, High street, Kensington, corn and seed merchant. A. Hunter, late of Woodstock, and Oxford, draper and tea dealer. D. O. Marianski, quarrier, Hamilton.

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, except spirits, tallow, sugar, salmagi, and timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 31s 6d 32s 0d Montreal 0 0 0 0 First sort Pear, U.S. 28 0 31 0 Montreal 0 0 0 0

Cocoa duty 1d p lb. West India per cwt 29 0 41 0 Guayaquil 31 6 32 0 Brazil 26 6 28 0

Coffees duty 3d p lb Jamaica, good middling 59 0 86 0 fine, bond, p cwt 50 0 58 0 Berbice and Demerara 0 0 0 0 Mocha, garbled 58 0 70 0 ungarbled 46 0 54 0 Ceylon, native, ord to gd plantation, good mid. to fine 49 0 75 0 fine ord. to middling 54 0 59 0 Cheribon & Batavia, yel. pale and mixed 0 0 0 0 Anzara and Padang 42 0 44 0 Madras and Tellicherry 45 0 70 0 Malabar and Mysore 45 0 50 0 St Domingo 43 0 46 0 Brazil, ord f fine ord 0 0 0 0 fine ord to gd mid 0 0 0 0 Costa Rica 48 0 70 0 Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 47 0 63 0 fine and fine fine ord ord and good ord 0 0 0 0 Porto Rico & La Guayra 49 0 65 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 21 0 44 Bengal 0 21 0 33 Madras 0 26 0 42 Parnam 0 0 0 0 Howard Georgia 0 54 0 64 New Orleans 0 0 0 0 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Honduras silver...p b 0 0 0 0 black 0 0 0 0 Mexican silver 0 0 0 0 black 0 0 0 0 LAC DYE-D T 2 0 2 2 B Mirzapore 1 10 1 11 TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 11 4 14 0 Java and Madras 12 0 14 0 China 0 0 0 0

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch 42 0 47 0 Gambier 27 6 28 8 DYEWOODS duty free BRASSIL WOOD per ton 30 0 105 0 CAMWOOD 14 0 24 0 Festic, Cuba 9 10 10 0 Jamaica 7 10 7 17 Savailla 6 15 7 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Zante 10 10 0 0 Logwood, Campeachy 8 0 0 0 Honduras 0 0 0 0 Jamaica 7 2 7 10 St Domingo 0 0 0 0

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima 12 0 14 0 solid 10 0 11 10 small and middling 7 10 9 0 RED SAUNDERS 6 5 6 10 SAFAN WOOD, Bimas 14 0 15 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 9 2 10 bitter 0 0 0 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt and 5 p cent Zante & Cephal new 1 2 3 5 old 4 5 5 5 Patras, old 3 0 5 5 Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0 Plums duty 15s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 0 0 0 0 Raisins duty 10s per cwt Denis, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Valencia, new 1 13 1 15 Smyrna, black 0 18 1 6 red and Elemo 2 0 3 4 Sultana new 3 15 4 0 Muscatel 3 3 4 10

Flax duty 5s per cwt Riga, P.T.R. per ton 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 33 0 Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, outshot per ton 63 0 63 0 half cleaned 60 0 61 0 Riga, Rhine 62 0 60 0 Manila free 69 0 70 0 East Indian Sunn 18 0 20 0 Jute 23 0 25 0

Wool—Ox & Cow per h B A and M Vid, dry 0 44 0 54 D. & R Grands, salted 0 44 0 54 Brazil dry 0 44 0 54 dry salted 0 44 0 54 salted 0 44 0 54 Rio, dry 0 5 0 7 1/2 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 44 0 54 Cape, salted 0 44 0 54 New South Wales 0 24 0 44 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 0 10 1/2 Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 1/2 11 S America Horse, p hide 4 6 6 3 German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per h 4 9 7 3 Oude 2 2 4 0 Madras 2 3 4 3 Kupah 1 6 6 4 Manilla 0 0 0 0 Spanish 2 6 6 10

Leather per h Crop Hides 30 to 45 h 1 0 1 3 do 50 65 1 3 1 6 English Butts 16 24 1 3 1 6 do 28 36 1 3 1 10 Foreign do 16 28 1 2 1 5 do 28 36 1 3 1 7 Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 10 do 40 60 1 2 2 0 do 80 100 1 1 1 7 Dressing Hides 1 0 1 2 Shaved do 1 1 1 4 Horse Hides, English 0 8 11 1 do Spanish, per hide 7 0 14 0 Kips, Petersburg, per h 2 1 6 do East India 0 11 1 6

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. h 1 2 0 0 Bottoms 1 3 0 0 Old 0 12 0 0 Touch cake, p ton 126 0 0 0 Tile 0 126 0 0 IRON per ton Bars, &c. British 10 10 0 0 Nail rods 11 0 0 0 Hoops 13 15 0 0 Sheets 14 15 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 6 5 6 11 Bars, &c. 8 15 9 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 4 6 0 0 Swedish, in bond 12 10 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 22 10 0 0 sheet 24 0 0 0 red lead 25 0 0 0 white do 29 0 30 0 patent shot 26 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 21 10 22 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kg 17 10 0 0 in faggots 0 0 0 0 SPELTER, for, per ton 21 15 0 0

TIN duty free English blocks, p ton 115 0 0 0 bars 114 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 11 0 0 0 Straits do 11 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 35 0d 34s 0d Coke, 1 C 28 0 29 0 Molasses duty B.F. 3s 6d, For. 4s 6d British beat, d p per cwt 21 0 21 6 Patent 19 6 20 0 B. F. West India 17 0 18 6

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal dp 41 0 41 0 Yellow 39 10 40 0 Sperm 104 10 105 0 Head matter 102 0 103 0 Cod 30 0 39 10 South Sea 0 0 0 0 Olive, Galipoli, per tur 55 0 56 0 Spanish and Sicily 52 10 53 0 Cocoa Nut 50 0 51 0 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 44 10 45 0 Linseed 34 5 34 10 Black Sea 59 0 59 56 St Petersburg Morskank 56 0 57 0 Do cake (English) pr 10 15s 11 0s do Foreign 8 15 11 12 Rape, do 6 0 0 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid, Sauter—Waterford 94s 6d 9s 0d Carlow 94 0 96 0 Cork 94 0 96 0 Limerick 90 0 92 0 Friesland, fresh 100 0 102 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 96 0 96 0 Leer 82 0 84 0 Bacon, singed—Waterf 74 0 80 0 Limerick 74 0 0 0 Hams—Westphalia 0 0 0 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 70 0 72 0 Cork and Belfast do 72 0 0 0 Firkin and keg Irish 60 0 62 0 American & Canadian 8 0 0 0 Cask do 45 0 0 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 80 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p t 13s 0 140 0 Inferior 100 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 47 0 50 0 Gouda 40 0 50 0 Canter 22 0 28 0 American 0 0 0 0

Rice duty 4d p cwt, Carolina per cwt 21 6 37 0 Bengal, yellow & white 10 0 12 6 Madras 9 6 10 0 Java and Manilla 10 0 15 0 Sago duty 4d per cwt, Pearl, per cwt 16 0 22 6 Salt petre, Rough, p cwt 25 0 28 6 English, refined 32 0 32 6 NITRATE OF SODA 15 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, new per cwt 38 0 42 0 Canary per qr 46 0 52 0 Clover, red per cwt 44 0 55 0 white 72 0 80 0 Coriander 10 0 14 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 60 0 72 0 English 64 0 74 0 Mustard, br, per bush 8 0 12 0 white 12 0 16 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 28 0 32 0

Silk duty free Surhad per lb 17 0 20 0 Cossimbazar 10 0 16 0 Gonatea 10 0 16 0 Comereally 12 0 18 0 Bauinah, &c. 9 0 11 0 China, Tantelee 12 0 18 0 Tayssam 9 6 14 0 Canton 7 6 10 0 BAWA—Fossombrone 21 0 25 0 Bologna 19 0 21 0 Lombardy 0 0 0 0 Trent 19 0 23 0 Naples 0 0 0 0 Sicilian 0 0 0 0

ORGANINES Piedmont, 22-24 28 0 29 0 Do 24-28 26 0 27 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 27 0 28 0 Do 24-26 25 0 26 0 Do 28-32 24 0 25 0 Do 24-28 24 0 24 0 BRUIAS—Short reel 0 0 0 0 Long do 0 0 0 0 PAISIANS 9 0 17 0

Spices in bond PEPPER, Malabar, pr lb 0 48 0 48 Eastern 0 42 0 42 white 0 7 1 2 PIMENTO, duty 5s, mld. and good 0 52 0 6 CINNAMON duty 2s per lb Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 0 11 1 10 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 3 CASSIA LIGNEA, duty 1d per lb, bond 107 0 120 0 Cloves, duty 6d Amboyna and Benzocoin, per lb 0 8 0 10 Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 5 0 5 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s East India com. p cwt 16 0 17 6 African 15 0 17 0

Mace, duty 1s 1 and 2 per lb 2 0 2 6 Nutmegs, duty 1s 1 9 4 0 Spices—Kum duty B.F. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal 3 8 3 10 30 to 35 4 0 4 6 fine marks 4 10 5 6 Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 7 2 10 30 to 40 3 1 3 3 Leeward I. P to 5 O P 2 2 3 3 East India, proof 1 11 2 0 Brandy duty 15s p gal

1847 per p 10 6hd 10 1848 10 4 19 6 1849 10 2 10 4 1st brands 1850 10 1 20 3 1851 10 0 10 2

Geneva, common 7 9 2 10 Fine 3 2 3 4 Corn spirits, duty paid 16 4 0 0 Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 13 6 Sugar duty B.F. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 12s, 13s, or 14s; and 15s per cent British plantation, yellow 21 6 26 0 brown 18 0 21 0 Mauritius, yellow 20 6 25 5 brown 14 0 20 0 Bengal, crys., good yellow and white 25 0 29 6 Benares, grey and white 23 6 29 0 Date, yellow 18 6 24 0 ort to fine brown 14 6 18 0 Penang, grey and white 21 6 24 0 brown and yellow 16 0 21 0 Madras, grainy yellow and white 22 6 28 6 brown and soft yellow 14 0 21 6 Siam and China, white 23 0 25 0 brown and yellow 17 0 22 0 Manilla, yellow and grey 19 0 20 0 brown 16 6 17 0 Java, grey and white 24 0 26 6 brown and yellow 17 0 23 6 Havana, white 28 0 28 0 brown and yellow 18 0 25 6 Brazil, grey and white 20 6 25 0 brown and yellow 16 0 20 0 Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine 0 0 0 0

REFINED duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 17s 4s duty in B. ship, per cwt, regn 15s 0d, bastards 1s 1 Dolonovs, 5 to 10 lb per 51s 0d 32s 8d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 49 0 50 8 Tilters, equal to stand 44 6 45 6 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 43 0 0 0 Wet lumps 41 0 42 0 Pieces 37 0 40 0 Bastards 78 0 33 0 Treacle 16 0 17 0 1s 6d, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0 6 lb leaves 35 6 36 6 10 lb do 32 6 34 0 14 lb do 32 0 0 0 Tilters, 20 to 28 lb 32 0 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 48 lb 32 0 0 0 Crushed No. 2 31 0 31 0 No. 1 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. cont. Dutch superior 30 0 0 0 No. 1 26 6 27 0 No. 2 and 3 25 0 25 0 Belgian crushed, No. 1 29 6 30 0 No. 2 26 0 0 0 Pieces, &c. 25 0 26 0 Bastards 22 0 24 0 Treacle 18 0 0 0

Tallow Duty B.P. 1s, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 66 0 0 0 St Petersburg, lat Y C 66 0 67 0 N. S. Wales 66 0 67 6 Tar—Stockholm, p bri 23 0 0 0 Archangel 40 0 0 0

Tea duty 1s 6d per lb Congou, com to but mid, hd ra. str. and str. blk. fl. 0 102 0 111 1/2 fine and Pekoa kinds 1 5 1 10 Pouchong, but mid to fine 1 2 2 6 Pekoa, flowery 1 4 5 8 scented 1 6 2 8 Oolong 1 2 2 6 Hyson Skin 0 0 0 0 Hyson 0 0 0 0 Hyson, common 1 4 1 6 middling to good 1 8 1 11 fine 2 0 3 0 Young Hyson, Canton 1 2 1 3 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 5 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton 1 1 1 4 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 6 3 6 Imperial 1 1 2 4

Timber Duty, foreign 6d, B.P. 1s per load, Domestic and Memoi str 60 0 to 50 0 Riga 75 0 90 0 Swedish 50 0 60 0 Canada red pine 75 0 100 0 yellow pine 75 0 130 0 New Brunswick do, large 100 0 100 0 do, small 0 0 0 0 Quebec oak 160 0 130 0 Baltic 80 0 140 0 African—duty free 160 0 230 0 Indian teak duty free 270 0 200 0 Wainscot logs, 18ft. each 70 0 105 0 Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load, Norway per 150 of 12ft. 230 to 35 Swedish 14ft 25 0 30 Russian, Petersburg standard 15 0 22 Canada 1st pine 19 0 20 2nd 15 0 15 spruce, per 120 12ft 19 0 24 Dantic deck, each 20s to 30s Staves duty free Baltic per mille 110 to 175 Quebec 75 77

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 24 0 5 Virginia leaf 0 24 0 5 Kentucky leaf 0 25 0 4 1/2 strip 0 7 0 5 Neurohad 0 6 1 7 Columbian leaf 0 11 1 5 Havana cigars, bd duty 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits rough per cwt d p 10 3 10 6 Eng. Spirits, without cask 4 6 0 0 Foreign do, with cask 4 2 0 0 Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lb. Hecce, So. Down hogs 13 10s 14 10s Half-bred hogs 13 0 13 10 Kent fleeces 12 10 13 6 S. Down ewes & wethers 13 0 13 10 Leicester do 12 0 12 10 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 17 1 17 0 Prime and picklock 16 0 16 19 Choice 15 0 15 10 Super 14 0 14 10 Combing—Wethermat 16 0 16 10 Picklock 15 0 15 10 Common 13 10 14 0 Hog matching 17 0 17 10 Picklock matching 15 10 16 0 Super do 13 10 14 0

Foreign—duty free—Per lb Spanish— Leonera, R's, P's, & S 1 8 1 4 Segovia 1 1 1 2 Caceres 1 0 1 2 Soria 1 0 1 1 Sevilla 0 10 1 0 German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 1 4 4 saxon, 1st and 2d 2 2 2 10 and secunda 1 10 2 2 Prussian (tertis Electoral... 3 4 4 10 Bohemian, 1st prima 2 7 3 1 and secunda 2 0 2 6 Hungarian 1 7 1 10 Lamb's 2 1 3 10 Australian and V D L Combing and Clothn 0 10 2 6 Lamb's 1 2 2 5 1/2 Lucks and Pieces 0 5 1 6 1/2 Grease 0 6 1 6 1/2 Skin and Stipe 0 5 1 6 1/2

S. Australian & Swan River Combing and Clothing 1 0 1 10 Lamb's 1 0 1 10 Lucks and Pieces 0 6 1 0 1/2 Grease 0 7 1 2 1/2 Skin and Stipe 0 5 1 2 1/2 Cape—Average Clothn 0 5 1 7 1/2 Combing and Clothing 0 10 1 8 1/2 Lamb's 0 6 1 2 1/2 Lucks and Pieces 0 6 1 2 1/2 Grease 0 6 1 2 1/2 Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 1 4 1 5 POT... per pipe 50 0 20 0 Claret 15 0 15 0 Sherry 14 0 14 0 Madeira pipe 30 0 30 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1854-55, showing the Stock on hand on Aug. 19, 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	
	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
<i>British Plantation.</i>	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	58,090	54,630	53,034	49,231	15,678	16,175
East India	24,835	22,517	26,303	30,688	10,375	8,813
Mauritius	27,622	37,652	27,162	29,769	5,150	10,711
Foreign	---	---	16,274	25,143	---	---
<i>Foreign Sugar.</i>	105,547	114,789	132,775	134,091	30,863	32,698
<i>Exported</i>						
Cherbon, Siam, and Manilla..	3,707	12,473	3,114	911	5,546	12,328
Havana	15,650	27,195	3,006	3,150	19,485	32,221
Porto Rico	2,465	6,827	817	63	1,907	4,155
Brazil	9,213	6,876	5,255	849	8,217	9,329
	31,185	53,371	11,042	3,973	35,158	49,031

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

From the British Possessions in America	71 4	per cwt.
— Mauritius	18 0	—
— East India	18 0 1	—
The average price of the three	20 1 1	—

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Exported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	3,417	5,671	3,115	2,735
				1,937

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
W. Ind.	1,260,165	1,916,640	961,340	904,455	769,590	695,880	866,025	996,255
E. Ind.	65,099	169,765	131,760	125,550	6,435	18,408	86,310	169,260
Foreign	25,020	477,765	27,810	86,760	2,025	24,705	71,955	429,075
	1,430,280	2,558,160	1,122,950	1,116,765	778,050	738,990	1,024,290	1,534,590

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Br. Plant	Foreign	Imported	Exported	Duty paid	Stock
	22,704	14,297	2,805	202	21,431	16,948
	4,545	6,212	3,511	5,437	2,033	2,383
	28,249	20,509	6,316	5,639	23,464	19,321
						26,204
						20,888

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Br. Plant	Ceylon	Total BP.	Mocha	Forgn EI	Malabar	Sumatra	Hav & P.R.	Brazil	African	Total For	Grand tl.
	9,404	15,570	149,801	20,689	4,435	1,324	6,945	2,412	42,721	154	73,691	228,492
	15,570	181,406	196,976	8,017	5,297	5,297	3,812	895	57,877	10	75,598	272,574
	3,059	32,280	41,339	2,287	521	175	429	73	19,801	35	22,321	64,651
	2,794	94,995	97,789	1,884	4,647	...	1,821	3,765	20,981	45	32,453	130,242
	6,186	119,128	125,314	11,767	5,625	...	1,780	1,890	84,325	89.9	56,536	181,850
	7,784	141,803	149,587	13,714	6,305	...	51	4,845	27,767	11	52,806	202,088
	11,054	214,105	225,159	24,486	16,404	...	1,749	8,415	40,414	251	93,804	318,963
	17,119	1,82,290	140,408	16,310	11,900	...	1,125	3,972	42,285	177	82,982	223,340

RICE.

	British EI	Forgn EI	Total
	14,363	25,050	39,413
	1,882	898	2,780
Total	16,185	25,948	42,133

PEPPER

	White	Black
tons	117	1,182
cwts	146	1,304
tons	5	854
cwts	4	605
tons	142	950
cwts	135	855
tons	73	1,862
cwts	138	1,450

NUTMEGS

	Do. Wild.	CAS. LIQ.	CINNAWON.
Pkgs	1,094	1,948	3,212
cwts	1,792	2,964	7,394
Pkgs	132	1,238	3,397
cwts	624	1,114	5,242
Pkgs	358	7	644
cwts	778	24	872
Pkgs	1,167	660	2,860
cwts	1,687	635	4,356

FIMENTO

	bags
	11,586
	10,109
	8,679
	6,842
	2,849
	3,439
	5,099
	3,839

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Chests	tons
COCHINEAL.	3,544	4,827	---
LAC DYE.	4,502	5,980	---
LOGWOOD.	2,186	2,413	---
PUSTIC.	1,039	826	---

INDIGO.

	cheats	serons
East India	15,795	23,559
Spanish	2,950	1,518

SALTPETRE

	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	7,682	11,513	---
Nitrate of Soda	3,491	3,540	---

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	1,097	889	---	---
Brazil	150	150	---	---
East India	99,885	32,213	---	---
Liverpl., all kinds	1,645,455	1,616,790	185,380	117,730
Total	1,746,587	1,656,742	185,380	117,730

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR AUGUST.

The following are the railway calls for the month of August, so far as they have yet been advertised. In the corresponding month of last year they were 384,761l. The total for the first eight months of 1854 now amounts to 9,196,163l, against 7,215,282l in the like period of 1853:—

Railways.	Date	Amount per Share.		Number of shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
Arica and Toona	1	7 1/2	2 10 0	25,000	62,500
Leicester & Carlisle, 16 3/4	1	3	1 0 0	24,000	24,000
Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Extensions	23	10	2 10 0	4,000	10,000
London, Brighton, and South Coast, New 5	7	---	all in full	---	252,000
Western of France, 5 to 15	10	---	1 0 0	50,000	100,000
					448,500

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 162,500l, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

GREAT NORTHERN.—It appears from the report of the directors that after providing for all charges against revenue there remains available for dividend upon the original stock, including the B stock, the balance of 67,314l. This will afford a dividend for the half-year ended the 30th of June last at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the original stock, and of 5 1/2 per cent. on the B stock; and these rates of dividend the directors recommend to be paid. There will then remain the sum of 1,198l to be carried to the next account. The working and other expenses for the half-year ended the 30th of June last amounted to 243,337l, or 51.78 per cent. of the receipts, while the working and other expenses at the corresponding period of 1853 amounted only to 174,880l, or 45.83 per cent. of the receipts, showing an increase of 68,457l in the expenses over the corresponding period, leaving the net profit on the 88,365l increased traffic about 19,908l. The net revenue for the half-year ending the 30th of June last amounted to 226,605l, and for the corresponding period of 1853 to 206,698l.

SOUTH WALES.—The financial statement of this company for the half-year ending the 30th of June last shows that 181,550l had been received on capital account during the half-year, and that 182,378l had been expended. The total receipts to that date on capital account amounted to 3,847,567l, and the expenditure to 3,868,246l, leaving a balance of 20,679l against the company.

CALEDONIAN.—The dividend upon this line for the past half-year is 3 per cent. per annum.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN.—The total receipts on this line for the half-year ending the 30th of June last amounted to 137,164l, and for the corresponding period of the year 1853 to 130,726l, showing an increase of 6,438l. The working expenses amounted to 59,528l, and exceeded those of the corresponding period of the year 1853 by 10,360l. The proposed dividend is at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the half-year, being one-half per cent. less than the corresponding period of 1853.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The directors' report says:—The receipts for the half-year ending June 30th 1854, are 560,494l 0s 9d. The expenditure for the same period is 269,096l 16s 0d, to which have to be added payments to the Norfolk, Eastern Union, East Anglian, and Great Northern Companies to the amount of 102,735l 16s 9d, leaving a balance of 188,661l 8s 0d to the credit of the Eastern Counties Company, subject to payments for preferential and mortgage interest amounting to 131,080l 3s 1d, leaving 57,581l 4s 11d applicable for dividend upon the consolidated stock of the company, out of which the directors have declared a dividend of 3s 6d upon each 20l share, which will leave a balance of 6,562l 9s 10d to the credit of the current half-year.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Aug. 21.—The railway market opened with firmness, and in some cases there was an advance in prices. An unfavourable reaction subsequently took place through sales, which were rather freely pressed toward the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the operations produced little change. Crystal Palace left off 1/2 to 3/4, purchases having increased. Mining descriptions remain unaltered.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22.—The railway market exhibited no material variation, and business was less active toward the close of the afternoon. The operations in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies were also limited, but quotations were maintained with firmness. Crystal Palace left off 1/2 to 3/4, and Peninsular and Oriental were purchased at 56. Increased transactions occurred in mining securities, although there was no improvement in prices.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.—The railway market was heavy, and increased sales caused a decline of from 10s to 11s per share. The operations, however, were principally speculative. No great change occurred in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, but quotations on the average were well supported. Crystal Palace closed 1/2 to 3/4; mining descriptions presented scarcely any alteration.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.—The railway market to-day was generally firmer in character. In most of the heavier stocks an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. on the final range of yesterday was established. Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire stocks may be particularised as firm. Great Northern were better, owing to their scarcity. French shares were very quiet, and perfectly stationary in price.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—There is not much doing in railway shares, and the market, which opened with a firmer appearance, is now rather weaker. The French line are neglected, and quotations nominal. In mining, banking, and miscellaneous shares, the dealings are unimportant.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The rate of postage by private ships is not exceeding half an ounce. For newspapers 1d. or 2d. if to a foreign country.

Letters at packet rates are 1s not exceeding half an ounce, prepaid.

A Signify that the postage must be paid in advance.

Deposits that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Brazil, India, Mexico, etc.) and postage rates (Under, Under 1/2, etc.).

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Peru, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, etc.) and postage rates (Under, Under 1/2, etc.).

SURGICAL INGENUITY. -EFFETUAL SUPPORT to DISTENDED VEINS--POPE and PLANTE have Professional approval for their ELASTIC STOCKINGS...

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY APERIENT PILLS. These Pills are composed of the mild vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile...

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES into the Causes of Nervous Debility and Genito-Urinary Maladies; Spermatorrhoea rationally considered, with Unanswerable Remarks on the empirical manner these Diseases are treated...

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES. New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity...

REVIEWS OF THE WEEK. "We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."

ON MARRIAGE. Just published. MATRIMONY; A PAMPHLET on Matrimonial Alliances, which merits the attention of those who wish to act honourably in life.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, that is the question."

FRAMPION'S PILL OF HEALTH. For upwards of nine years (writes Mr Thomas Province, of Winchester Hall, Middlesex), I have experienced the efficacy of this excellent medicine...

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense. This treatise is adapted to the general reader, and contains numerous cases, practically illustrating the restoration of health to the most feeble, delicate, or shattered constitution.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Live and What to Live for; with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-management; together with instructions for securing health, longevity, and that sterling happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

TRIESEMAR. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the laws of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOLD CHAINS.

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN

Beg to announce that they have TAKEN SPACE in the CRYSTAL PALACE, with the view of giving universal publicity to the principle of SELLING GOLD CHAINS by tested its value, the following examples will be found useful, showing the relative prices paid for LABOUR in the purchase of a genuine, and of a spurious GOLD CHAIN:—

GENUINE GOLD CHAIN.		ELECTRO-GILT, OR POLISHED ZINC-GOLD CHAIN.	
Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight...	£ s d	Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight...	£ s d
Intrinsic value (if the gold is of 15 carats)....	10 0 0	Intrinsic value (if the gold is of 74 carats)....	10 0 0
	7 0 0		5 10 0
Left for labour and profit	3 0 0	Left for labour and profit	6 10 0
	Difference, 115 per cent		

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN, GOLDSMITHS, CRYSTAL PALACE, CENTRAL TRANSEPT. No. 23 GALLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS.—MANUFACTORY, No. 16 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1798.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Soups, Chops, and all Roast Meat, Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and Salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health. Sold by the Proprietors, LEA AND PERRINS, 19 Fenchurch street, London, and 65 Broad street, Worcester; and also by Messrs Barclay and Sons, Messrs Cross and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London; and generally by the principal Dealers in Sauce.—N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "Lea & Perrins" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

PURIFY.—NOW IS THE TIME to cleanse the blood and system of all the vile and morbid humours of the body which have accumulated during the winter. In the spring the blood of most persons is thick and heavy with corruption, sluggish and full of humours, which frequently break out to the surface, producing pimples, scabs, blotches, and other vile disfigurements, and, if not removed, long periods of sickness ensue, and, perhaps, death. When the blood is impure the system is liable to every form of complaint, such as fevers, diarrhoeas, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, headache, torpor of the liver, kidneys, and spleen, bowel complaints, and a host of fatal diseases. OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEN'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA will at once obviate all these difficulties, and save often months of sickness and a large bill of expense, at the cost of a few shillings only. It is the safe, certain, and reliable medicine, as it effectually cleanses the system, purifies the blood, corrects the secretions, regulates the stomach and bowels, tones up the digestive organs, and imparts strength, vigour, and vitality to all the organs of the body. The public will bear in mind that there is none genuine unless it bears the name of Old Dr Jacob Townsend. Warehouse, 373 Strand, next to the entrance of Exeter hall. Half-pint, 2s 6d; pints, 4s; small quarts, 4s 6d; large quarts 7s 6d; mammoth, holding two large quarts, 11s.—POMEROY, ANDREWS, and CO., sole proprietors.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. —Prepared for medicinal use in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis. The most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and all Scrofulous Diseases.

Approved of and recommended by the most distinguished scientific chemists, prescribed by the most eminent medical men, and supplied to the leading hospitals of Europe.

Extracts from medical and scientific testimonials:—

THE LANCET, July 29, 1854. "In the preference of the light brown over the pale oil we fully concur. We have carefully tested a specimen of the light brown cod liver oil prepared for medicinal use under the direction of Dr de Jongh, and obtained from the wholesale agents, Messrs Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR, May 10, 1854. "The pale oil, even when genuine, is deficient to a considerable extent, if not wholly, of the volatile fatty acid, iodine, phosphate of chalk, the cholinic acid, bilifelinic acid, and other elements of bile, which are found in their normal proportions in the light brown oil. The utmost reliance may be placed upon the experimental researches of Dr de Jongh, who is one of the most eminent of European chemists; the oil prepared by him enjoys also the additional sanction of the opinion of Baron Liebig and the late Dr Pereira, in favour of its genuineness and efficacy. Our own experience practically confirms their judgment, and we unhesitatingly recommend the light brown oil as the best for medical purposes, and well deserving the confidence of the profession."

BARON LIEBIG. "You have rendered an essential service to science by your researches, and your efforts to provide sufferers with this medicine, in its purest and most genuine state, must ensure you the gratitude of every one who stands in need of its use."

DR JONATHAN PEREIRA. "I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The oil which you rave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer oil can be procured."

Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles, labelled with Dr de Jongh's stamp and signature, by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 STRAND, London. Sole Co-signees and Agents for the United Kingdom and British Possessions, at the following prices:—

IMPERIAL MEASURE. Half-pint, 2s 6d. Pint, 4s 9d. *Four half-pint bottles forwarded, carriage paid, to any part of England, on receipt of a remittance of Ten Shillings.

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