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The Political Economist.

ADVERSE EXCHANGES.—HIGH RATE OF INTEREST.

THE value of our exports in 1852 reached the unexampled amount of 78,000,000*l.*;—in 1842 they were only 47,000,000*l.*;—and in 1832 they were 36,000,000*l.* In the twenty years, therefore, they have more than doubled. In the first six months of the present year our exports are nearly 10,000,000*l.* in advance of 1852; and it is, therefore, a very moderate calculation to assume that the exports for 1853 will reach at least the remarkable amount of 93,000,000*l.* Our imports have also been large, but it can scarcely be said in the same proportion, taking commodities only, and leaving bullion out of the calculation, the stocks of most articles being considerably reduced. So far as commerce is concerned, it is difficult, therefore, at first sight in the face of these facts to suppose that the balance of trade is against us, so as to lead to the unfavourable state of the foreign exchanges which now exists. It is true there has been a large importation of foreign grain; but, on the other hand, there has been of late a very extensive re-export both of wheat and flour, and especially to France;—so much so, that many of the direct steam-vessels have recently been entirely laden therewith. There is, therefore, apparently nothing connected with the corn trade to account for the present state of the exchanges.

In connection, however, with our general commerce, there is a consideration which at this particular moment may materially affect the exchanges, although there may not in the long run be a balance against us. It is obvious that the exchanges must be affected only by the actual amount of payments to be made at the time, in whatever way those payments arise, and not by the value of exports and imports, except so far as it affects the amount of payments to be made. Remittances to France for the purpose of buying railway stock, or for the payment of railway calls, have as much an effect on the exchanges as for the payment of a balance of imports. Remittances to England during periods of continental discredit for investment in our funds have as much the effect of making the exchange favourable to us for the time being, as if remitted for a balance of British goods exported. Whatever, in fact, affects the amount to be transmitted from one country to another, whether representing the payment for produce, or capital to be loaned or invested, equally affects the exchanges at the time. It is the state of the mutual payments to be made or received, and not the state of the exports and imports, except as they affect the former, that determines the state of the exchanges.

In connection with this consideration there is a fact peculiar to the trade of England which it is all important to bear in mind, and which may be of some aid to us at the present moment in accounting for the adverse state of our foreign exchanges. It is this. By the ordinary course of trade, England gives credit to all the world, and takes none:—on the contrary, in place of taking credit upon the produce imported, the capital of England is employed, frequently not only in rearing the produce, but almost always in keeping it, even on foreign account, till required for consumption. This is an interesting and important fact in connection with our trade, and, as we shall show, may exercise at the moment least expected a remarkable influence upon the exchanges. What are the facts? First take our exports. Take the markets of our entire colonies; take the markets of India, of the United States, of South America:—in all, a lengthened credit is given upon our exports. In many of these markets the goods necessary for their supply are held on consignment and with British capital; and even when sold, a long credit is given, and the proceeds not finally remitted to England till the expiration of that credit. Take as an example a transaction in Brazil or in India. A cargo of Manchester goods is consigned to Rio de Janeiro. The agent receiving it, supplies the market from his store as the goods are required. It may be six,—it may be, and more frequently is, twelve months before a closed account sales can be furnished. But the goods are sold at a credit of *four, six, or nine months*, and it may therefore be from twelve months to two years before the funds are all in hand and ready to remit. Of course remittances on account are made at earlier periods for a part, but twelve to eighteen months would be a fair average. Well, the funds are in hand, and if bills are abundant and can be had on good terms, the rest of the operation is quick enough; but, as it more frequently happens, the funds have to be invested in a cargo of coffee or other produce. This done, the next question is, where is the best market? The vessel sails from Rio with instructions to call at Cowes for orders. The owner in Manchester, upon inquiry, finds that his cargo will be best disposed of in Hamburg. The vessel is ordered on—the coffee sold within a reasonable time, and finally the funds remitted to Manchester in bills drawn, perhaps, upon some Yorkshire firm for German wools, shipped by the same steam-vessel that brings the remittance. During the whole of this time the capital, which had been expended in cotton, in labour, in artistic style, in dyeing, &c., some months before the shipment was actually made from England, has been employed abroad, virtually in conducting the commerce of foreign countries. Less or more, the whole of our foreign export trade is of this character:—that with the Continent least so. Nor is this fact in any way altered because manufacturers who make these consignments, themselves receive advances upon them, sometimes even from the first day of the shipment. If they do so, it is always from British merchants, and in any case it is British capital that is throughout represented in the transaction.

Let us, then, examine the different character of our import trade. England takes credit from no other country. We may fairly assert that none but British capital is engaged in British trade. The produce of the United States, of India, of our colonies, of South America, required for our consumption, is either purchased on the spot with British capital, or it is consigned to this country for sale as required. But in the latter case, though held on account of the foreign producer, it is invariably held with British capital. A cotton grower in Georgia, a sugar planter in Cuba, the owner of flocks in Australia, the producers of indigo in Bengal, or the coffee growers in Ceylon, may consign, and often do consign, their respective productions to this market for sale, either direct to our merchants or through their agents abroad, but in all cases the bill of lading is accompanied by drafts to nearly the whole value of the consignment, and almost from the day the goods enter our warehouses, or very shortly after, our merchants are in cash advance upon them, and continue to be so until they are finally sold and paid for.

The practical effect therefore is, as we have already said, that this country gives long credits to all the world as regards our exports, and takes no credit as regards our imports. It is hence obvious that the relative amount of our exports and imports at any particular moment may not represent the exact relative amount of the payments to be made and received; and this chiefly at times when our trade is undergoing any important change. Thus, during a period when it is rapidly expanding, even though our exports may still considerably exceed our imports, yet as the payment for the former is, as we have shown, deferred for a long time, while the payment for the latter is made by us at once, and as it is the amount of payments alone that determines the state of the exchanges and not of exports and imports, it may be, even in that state of our trade, that the payments to be made by England greatly exceed those to be received by England, and that the exchanges may be adverse for a time, while the immediate relation of exports and imports is altogether satisfactory. And just in proportion as the increase of our exports is rapid and large, is this likely to be the case. For example, the exports of the present year are likely to exceed those even of 1852 by about 15,000,000*l.* While, therefore, we are receiving payments for the exports of 1851 and 1852, measured by the lesser amounts of these years (in 1851, 74,000,000*l.*, and in 1852 78,000,000*l.*), we are producing and shipping the larger amount of about 93,000,000*l.*;—and for the additional raw material and other articles which we import, in order to enable us to produce so greatly an increased quantity of goods, we are paying either in advance, or at latest on their arrival. Our receipts are measured by the transactions of 1851 and 1852:—our payments by the larger transactions of 1853. The balance of payments in the meantime must, therefore, be against the country. This, no doubt, can only be for a time. In the natural course of trade the payments for the exports of 1853 will come round, and the whole accounts will be adjusted.

In like manner, when our trade is contracting in adverse times—when our exports are diminished, it is always observed that, notwithstanding that fact, the exchanges frequently turn strongly in our favour. That is obviously caused by the reverse of the facts which we have just been considering. The payments due to us and in the course of being received, are upon a larger scale than the payments to be made for our immediate imports in respect to our diminished trade. Thus, suppose the present year of extensive trade—the most extensive beyond all comparison ever known—were, from any cause, to be succeeded by one or two years of very adverse trade, then in those years the payments which we should require to make for our imports on a lower scale would be much smaller in amount than those due to us for the extensive exports of the present year, a large portion of which would then be in course of payment; and in that case the exchanges would be favourable to England in spite of a great diminution of exports at the moment.

It is thus that events, which have often appeared as puzzling anomalies, are satisfactorily to be accounted for:—viz., that frequently in the face of greatly increased exports we find the exchanges adverse, while in the face of diminished exports we have a most favourable state of the exchanges, they being regulated solely by the balance of payments, on whatever account they are to be made, and not by the transactions of the moment.

The remarks which we have here made may also suggest to our readers the true cause of the rapid rise in the rate of interest, and a good reason why it should continue high under present circumstances. To increase our foreign trade alone in a single year by 15,000,000*l.*, and that, too, upon a principle of giving credit to our customers for our exports, while we pay ready money for our increased imports, may easily suggest such an increased demand for capital as fully to account for the present high rate of interest. And let it be remembered that this increase of 15,000,000*l.* of exports represents but a portion of the increase consequent thereon. Our home trade must have also increased in perhaps even a greater ratio, in order to furnish all the means required for such an extended production. The increased wages paid, measured by their greater rate and by the full employment of all the people, must alone lead to a considerable increased profitable demand for capital, and again to a greatly increased domestic trade in their expenditure. It would not be exactly correct to say that the exchanges and the rate of interest directly affect each other, but it is certain that they are both influenced by common causes:—that a low exchange is usually accompanied by a high rate of interest, and a low rate of interest by a favourable state of the exchanges.

There are other important considerations in connection with the present state of the exchanges which we will discuss in our next number.

THE LESSON OF THE SEASON.

THE subsistence of the people, not so much in England as on the Continent, is now a source of alarm. From Belgium to Naples, wherever the law interferes with the supply, Government is taking measures to prevent the effects of a dearth. It cannot add a grain to the stock of corn already gathered or yet to be gathered from the fields; but by opening ports, and remitting duties, and

making purchases of corn, it very much disturbs the distribution of that which exists. Even in giving up the old system of restrictions, and providing against its after consequences, it inflicts a great injury on society. Its measures increase apprehension, cause a rush into the market, elevate prices unduly, excite great speculation, and substitute a destructive fever for the natural gentle feeling of want or of weakness, which would gradually restrain consumption and stimulate production. Its decrees cause exertion somewhere, cause expense, and cause increased consumption; and it is destined to aggravate the evil which it originally causes by its attempts to lessen or remove it.

We called attention, a month ago, to "the necessity of the hour," the necessity of removing every impediment to production. "It is not only cruel," we said, "it is extremely dangerous, to place any obstacle in the way of the people procuring food for themselves." The Governments of Europe are finding this out, less, however, by their own sagacity than by the impressive lesson of rapidly-advancing prices, the immediate consequence of an unfavourable season; and they are removing some of the obstacles they had laid in the way of the people procuring a supply of food for themselves. By no means, however, can the general supply be immediately increased. The only thing which can immediately be done is to diminish consumption. Three weeks ago we insisted that this had now become the duty of the leaders and rulers of society. The productive classes, particularly the manual labourers, can scarcely diminish their consumption. They are never superabundantly fed, and it is for the common interest that they who work for all should be kept in health and strength. If it be true that one well-fed labourer does more work than three half-starved men, that must be true of the whole body of workers; and the common good, therefore, requires that the labouring classes, though actually the first, ought to be the last to suffer from a short supply of food. Rebellions of the belly being the most dangerous of all rebellions; and there being now, as is admitted, an almost universal scarcity of food in Europe, it is not enough that Governments do away with their restrictions—it is not enough (it is not even suitable) that they come into the market as purchasers against some portions of the people; being unable to increase the quantity of subsistence, their duty is to husband it, to lessen their expenses, to lessen consumption, to put an effectual stop to waste by them and their servants, and remove at once the obstacles they have laid in the way of future production.

Though the Free-traders—better called the advocates of free industry—having Nature on their side, find the seasons teaching irresistibly the doctrines they have feebly inculcated, and compelling Sovereigns abroad to suspend—hereafter to abolish—restrictions as they formerly compelled the suspension and ultimate abolition of restrictions at home; yet they must be prepared to find an attempt made to represent the present season as something peculiar, and to restore or preserve the old system of restriction as not irreconcilably at war with the course of Nature. In fact, there is nothing very peculiar in the season. Similar seasons continually occur, but politicians despise their teaching. If any Free-traders be disposed to grumble at the present weather, faint-heartedly to doubt about the future, let them remember that it will be the means of extending the system they have learned to advocate to other countries. From their former success has grown in part the present imperative necessity to allow of the free imports of grain to the various countries of the Continent.

The effects of a bad season are now more severely and generally felt than usual, because there is a general activity in society, general prosperity, and an enlarged consumption, partly the consequence of Free Trade, such as the advocates of restrictions are themselves anxious to bring about. We well know this to be true of England and true of France, which is coming into our markets, or into the markets that we go to, for food. We know it to be true of nearly all society (freights being everywhere much enhanced—the whole shipping in existence not sufficing to carry the goods required to be carried), and prices are rising here less because there is already everywhere a great want of corn, than because ships cannot be got to bring it from where it is still abundant to where it is scarce. It is rather the rapid advance of society that is uncommon than the season; and the restrictionists must either avowedly fight against social prosperity, or fight against the laws of Nature which determine good and bad seasons, and all their attendant phenomena.

The apprehensions felt by the restrictionist Governments of Europe, which make them hasten to suspend, and therefore to condemn, their own laws and their own systems, are felt neither now nor at any time in the United States, though there society is remarkably prosperous, though they receive population from all parts of the world, and their inhabitants are increasing with unexampled rapidity. This is not owing, as some people may suppose, to the vast extent of fertile land at their command. The relation of every nation to space is similar to that of the United States, as long as it has an acre of land either not cultivated at all or imperfectly cultivated. Like the States, it has spare land. But for no part of Europe, not even excepting Holland and Belgium, everywhere occasionally dotted with pieces of the great primeval forest, or occupied by untenanted and cultivatable wastes, can such a plea be for one moment admitted. It is not a want of room or of soil which makes the Italian, the

French, or the Austrian peasant poor and in want of food, and makes the Governments in these countries alarmed for further revolutions,—it is the want of freedom for industry. Space and fertile land are ample, but a mischievous system will not allow the land to be used. In the free United States a great deal more food is in general grown than is consumed. The agriculturists, like other classes, are active and industrious, and produce an abundance of food, making an ample provision for a defective harvest like the present. There is no other reason, except the general prevalence of what is called the Protection policy, why this should not be the normal condition of all civilised people. At least to that they ought all to approximate. It is not that the season is peculiar, but that the bulk of the labouring classes of Europe, like the bulk of the Irish prior to 1846, habitually live on the smallest measure of subsistence, and when that is diminished they perish. Having nothing to spare, when they dread or feel starvation, they rise perhaps in rebellion, and die by the sword or the guillotine. The survivors of one or two unfavourable seasons may almost deem themselves fortunate if they have not to be the slaughterers or the executioners of their brethren.

The French come into our markets for corn, and we go into all the markets of the world for corn. All civilised people have in the precious metals one common measure of the value of corn. Some portion of them, approximating to an ounce—for in the last resort their value is always determined by weight—is everywhere used to pay for food; and this common measure of value, desired by all, is just now more than usually abundant, and helps to call into life the general activity. Hence, we are all interested in the great food question now agitating Germany, Belgium, France, and Italy. Politically, we may be separated from other nations—socially, we are intimately connected with all, and all are mutually connected. For us and for all, it is of much less consequence whether nations be constituted into republics or despotisms—whether they have a Parliament, a Senate, or a Czar, except as either of those forms of government secures free industry—than whether they be good agriculturists, skilful manufacturers, great traders, rendering services to others, and doing their part in the great system of division of labour. London could not exist in its present greatness and splendour without Lancashire; neither could it without Paris, Petersburg, or New York. Our own greatness—our own existence, depends on the greatness and existence of others. When the Government of the hungry peasantry of France contends with our manufacturers at Odessa or New York for corn, we have an excellent reason for wishing them to become all skilful and enlightened agriculturists, making use of every acre of her fertile soil, and using it to the best possible advantage. When we have to buy corn of the Russians or the Americans, and know that it will be proportionately cheap as the foreign agriculturists are skilful, just as our manufactures are cheap in proportion as our manufacturers are skilful, we have a very strong reason for wishing them to be skilful and industrious. We cannot now speak of the laws of France concerning the division of property, or the institutions of Russia dooming the majority of the people to serfdom, as affecting only the French or the Russians,—they affect all society. Their tariffs and our free trade, their agriculture and our manufactures, are all linked together. We say of labourers and capitalists, of agriculturists and manufacturers, that they all row in the same boat. It is now manifest that this is true of all these classes in different countries as well as in our country, and that society, though split politically into conflicting nations, is one great homogeneous whole.

Accordingly we all suffer from "the pride and ambition of two semi-barbarous States." It is felt to be "an intolerable nuisance," as the *Times* says, in Manchester and London, "that trade is paralysed, and the sustenance of large masses of the population of Europe" enhanced in price or endangered, by the dispute between Russia and Turkey. It is felt, too, to be injurious in the United States. A New York paper of the 20th ult. says:—"The advices of yesterday from Europe have not had a favourable effect upon our money market. The uncertainty prevailing in English and French financial circles as to the settlement of the Russian question, affects seriously the stock and money markets of Western Europe. Until that question is definitely and peaceably settled, there will be no restoration of confidence among capitalists, nor a return to the low rates of interests which prevailed in London a few weeks since. Private letters say that American securities, in common with others, partake of the general distrust which exists among capitalists." There is good reason, therefore, for all the States of Europe to use their influence to put an end to the dispute between Russia and Turkey, and maintain peace. But if a mere dispute between these semi-barbarous States be an intolerable nuisance, what must actual war be, not confined to them, but extended over Europe?—not merely paralysing trade and enhancing the price of subsistence, but wholly prohibiting and annihilating trade, trampling the subsistence of the people under the hoofs of an armed soldiery, and sweeping a multitude of men and a vast quantity of the means of enjoyment out of existence? An intolerable nuisance is put down, or its authors are execrated; and we can but conclude, therefore, that the Sovereign who should now involve society in war would surely call down on himself general execrations, if his dominions were allowed to pre-

serve a separate existence. Taking a wide view, we say the pressing want of society now is more ample means of subsistence for the bulk of the people, and that this great fact, made manifest by a season somewhat less favourable than usual, imperatively dictates to all Governments to remove obstacles to production and to lessen their consumption.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FOR six months the quarrel between Russia and Turkey has been harassing the statesmen and perplexing the merchants of Europe; and, in spite of repeated announcements that all was satisfactorily arranged, a final settlement of the affair seems still distant and uncertain. One thing only seems clear, as the issue of the whole transaction—that Russian violence has been too clever for the diplomacy of Western Europe. The Czar has been prompt, astute, and unscrupulous: we have been slow, cautious, and pacific;—and though we may have forced him to retire from a position which he should never have reached, still we have been outmanœuvred. He has lost his character, but he has gained his end. For his end was not, in all probability, permanently to occupy the Principalities, nor to obtain the protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Porte, but to strike a fresh blow at the prestige and to add a new wound to the weakness of Turkey. His end was not to march straight and at once to Constantinople, but only to pave a few more leagues of the road which is one day to lead him thither.

Even if the Porte accepts the suggestions of the Four Powers, and if Russia evacuates the Principalities, still the mischief has been done. The Czar has been virtually successful, and we have been virtually baffled. We do not say this by way of blame either to our own Government or to that of France. It could scarcely have turned out otherwise. In the present state of civilisation, the struggle must always be an unequal one between recklessness and caution—between love of peace and indifference to war—between unscrupulous aggression on the one hand and calculating prudence on the other. It was worth while for Russia to seize much, for the sake of being permitted to retain a little. It was worth while for Turkey to submit to a certain injury for the sake of avoiding the incalculable cost and the uncertain issue of a war. It was worth while for Europe to meditate between the robber and his victim, on the principle not of justice and of punishment, but of expediency and of bargain, in order to escape a conflagration which might have involved whole nations and burnt up many dynasties. Russia knew all this well, and calculated on it shrewdly. She probably never contemplated a war; but she knew that her opponents would connive at some portion of her unjust aggressions in order to avert one; and that however much she was compelled to recede, it could scarcely be to the whole extent of her advance. Aggression is a safe game to play, either with weak, with timid, with cautious, with scrupulous, with calculating, or with peace-loving antagonists.

We will suppose that the dispute is now settled on the terms proposed, and that Russia evacuates the Danubian Provinces and returns to her old profession of magnanimity and moderation. She will still have made great progress towards her ultimate object. In the first place, she has given a great stimulus to the internal political movements of the Greek and Slavonian Provinces of Turkey. She has shown them on how frail a tenure the Porte now holds her sovereignty in Europe, how shaken is the sceptre of their former masters, how much nearer than they dreamed may be their day of emancipation and supremacy. In the second place, she has thoroughly disturbed the organisation of the Hospodarships, diverted their revenue, confused their administration, familiarised their inhabitants with Russian domination, and taken care (we may presume) not to disgust them with Russian behaviour. She will have left behind her many indelible traces of her occupation, will retain many clues of intrigue, will have established communications through which she can at any time foment disturbances which will give her an excuse for future interference, or excite conspiracies which may keep the Porte in perpetual hot water. Thirdly, she has compelled Turkey to lay the foundation of future embarrassment and weakness by the vast expense in which her preparations for hostilities have involved her. The most distant provinces of the Empire have been summoned to send in their contingents; Egypt has sent her regiments of regulars, Syria and Anatolia their cavalry; the militia has been armed; the reserve called out; munitions of war provided at a ruinous cost; the navy placed in readiness for active service; and altogether an outlay has been incurred—and uselessly incurred—which the revenue of Turkey will be years before it can recover, and which will most fatally impair her power of resisting any future encroachments or demands. Lastly, Russia has given "a heavy blow and a great discouragement" to Ottoman loyalty and zeal. The fanaticism of the Turks has been summoned forth from its

recesses—only to be told that it is not needed and may go to sleep again. The warlike enthusiasm of the remotest tribes has been aroused and called upon as if for immediate action—only to learn that this alarm, like all previous ones, has ended in tame and, as they will deem, ignominious submission. The steam has been got up with every sign of urgency and vigour—only to be blown off again, to the infinite disgust and disheartening of the Faithful. The fatal *habit of yielding* has had one other link added to its chain. Russia has done all this, and has contrived to do it through the medium of the friends of Turkey.

This is what Russia will have gained by her unjustifiable violence, on the supposition least favourable to her—viz., that the Porte accepts the proposal of the Powers, and that the Czar immediately evacuates the Principalities. But supposing—what seems very probable, and what we may be sure Russia is endeavouring by every secret intrigue to bring about—that Turkey demurs to suggestions which may amount to at all events some unpopular concession to unprincipled aggression; supposing that she delays her acceptance so as to give Russia an excuse for remaining in the Principalities till it be too late in the season for an army to move, or a fleet to manoeuvre in the Euxine,—so that Gortschakoff shall winter at Jassy and at Bucharest,—then Russia may end in passing a whole year in the territory of her foe, living at his cost, preying on his vitals, seducing his subjects from their allegiance,—in a word, doing all that subterranean and insidious work which no one knows how to do so well. Or if the Porte should finally decline to accede to the proposal of the Four Powers—which, as it is sure to be founded less on strict justice than on concession and on compromise, she may well do—in what position will we and she find ourselves then? Can we join Russia in compelling her to submission? Can we make ourselves parties to an unjust aggression? Can we join in coercing her to take advice which we gave only because concession was more prudent than resistance? Or can we sit tamely by and allow Russia to enforce her demands upon our miserable ally, unjust and fatal as we believe them to be, because that ally has rejected our arbitration? Or, finally, can we aid Turkey in doing that which by our arbitration we have counselled her not to do? In any case, we shall be in a position of singular and painful perplexity:—in any case, it is evident that Russia, and not France, England, nor Turkey, will have cause for jubilation.

Or again:—suppose that Turkish enthusiasm—aroused as it has been by the Sultan's Government, stimulated as we know it is by the ultra-Mahometan party in the Empire, fomented as we have reason to believe it will be by the secret machinations of Russia—should prove too strong for diplomatic policy and prudence, and should insist on resolute resistance and immediate war. Suppose, too, that Persia and Circassia, which are both ready for hostilities, should proceed actively to aid Ottoman fanaticism. Suppose that by the indiscreet zeal of subordinates on either side, the first blow should be struck, and blood begin to flow,—who would be able to withhold all the inflammable materials now collected around Turkey from feeding the general conflagration? What could prevent the formation and employment of a regiment of Hungarian refugees? If so, would Austria, or could she, be faithful to the Western Powers? An Hungarian insurrection *must* follow—perhaps an Italian one; and the part which France and England would have to play would become complicated to a degree which it is positively bewildering to contemplate.

Probably our mistake—the mistake of France and England—was in not having, immediately the Russians crossed the Pruth, sent our fleets into the Black Sea, and declared the Dardanelles and the Euxine henceforth free to the navies of every nation. Russia would then have been glad to accept any terms in order to escape from an event which she dreads more than almost any other. Our protectorate of Turkey would then have been an effectual one; and we should always have been at hand to cover Constantinople and to watch Sebastopol. *Is it too late now* to take this decisive and conclusive step? Not surely, if Russia delays a single day, on any pretext, to evacuate the Principalities.

MENACES OF SCARCITY.

SECURE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The bad weather which has prevailed both here and on the Continent, and the general absence of a warm ripening sun, have given rise to much uneasiness in every part of Europe, as to the supply of food. Prices of wheat have risen rapidly in the Baltic and Eastern ports, and are advancing weekly here. The French Government has suspended its sliding sale, and entered our markets largely as a purchaser; Belgium has also suspended its import duties on foreign grain, and Tuesday's *Gazette* contained the following notices from Lombardy and Naples:—

Naples, Aug. 11.
Ferdinand II., by the grace of God, King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, &c., Duke of Parma, Piacenza, Castro, &c., Hereditary Grand Prince of Tuscany, &c., on the proposition of our Ministers, Secretaries of State of the Finances and Affairs of Sicily, and of the Director of the Ministry of the Interior; having heard our ordinary Council of State, we have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. From this day, and through the whole of December of the present year, no Customs duty shall be levied upon the importation into our Royal dominions beyond or within the Straits, of wheat, barley, oats, maize, pulse, and flour, the produce of foreign countries.

Art. 2. Our Ministers, Secretaries of State of the Finances and Affairs of Sicily, the Director of the Ministry of the Interior, and our Lieutenant-General in the dominions beyond the Straits, are charged with the execution of this decree.

Ischia, 8th August, 1853.

FERDINAND.

PIETRO D'URSO, Minister of Finances.

FERDINANDO TROJA, President of the Council of Ministers, for the Minister of the Affairs of Sicily, absent.

S. MURENA, Director of the Ministry of the Interior.

FERDINANDO TROJA, President of the Council of Ministers.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, Aug. 27, 1853.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, inclosing a notification, of which a copy is subjoined, prohibiting the exportation of grain from the Lombardo-Venetian provinces until further notice.—By order,

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

COPY.—(TRANSLATION.)

NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the rise in the price of grain, I have been induced to order that—

1. The exportation of every kind of grain, especially wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, and their respective flours and pastes, is prohibited until further notice.

2. During the said prohibition the control in conformity with the Customs regulation will be put in force.

3. Grain, flours, pastes, which may be seized in contravention of this order will, independently of the penalties incurred towards the finance, be confiscated for the benefit of the poor of the parish where they were seized.

4. A particular notification will be published as to the commerce of grain, flour, and pastes, with the duchies of Modena and Parma, and also on the application of this order to the territory of the free port of Venice.

From the I. R. General Military and Civil Government of the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces.

RADETKY.

Monza, Aug. 4.

Now it is that England is beginning to feel the full value of that unassailable position of security in which Free Trade has placed her. While nearly every other Government of Europe is anxious and uneasy—seeing scarcity before them, and knowing how surely scarcity leads to political disturbances—we fear neither one nor the other. While Ferdinand is suspending import duties and Radetzky is prohibiting exportation—while Leopold is issuing orders in Council, and Louis Napoleon is playing the merchant for his subjects—we have nothing to do. We are the great grain emporium of the world. We are certain of a supply, whoever else may want it. We shall be first served. Prices may rise, and consumption may be somewhat checked; but at least we need fear no scarcity, and our people are so prosperous, so highly paid and so well employed, that enhancement in the cost of living will be scarcely more felt among them, than a reduction of income and a curtailment of expenditure among the rich. They may be obliged to resign a few luxuries, to be a little more diligent and a little less wasteful,—but that is all. There will be no suffering, and probably no discontent. Our Government will have no anxiety. It has neither to feed the people, nor to keep them quiet under starvation. In 1849 it formally declined the responsibility of providing for their subsistence; and since then it has lived in ease, and they have lived in plenty.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

INDUSTRY AND PATRIOTISM.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to Dublin is for nothing more remarkable than for the honour paid to William Dargan, and through him to the industry of the Irish and the industry of the world. The Irish authorities first pointed in this direction. The executive committee of the Exhibition, in its addresses both to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, referred to the building being "raised at the cost of a high-minded and generous individual whose name is honourably identified with projects of practical utility to his country." And both Her Majesty and the Prince noticed the pecuniary aid and the patriotic munificence "of one of my Irish subjects."

The Irish themselves are especially delighted with the homage which Royalty has paid to industry and William Dargan. We transcribe, to elucidate their feelings, a passage from the *Free-man's Journal*:—

The crowning act—that which gave a meaning and a purpose to the Royal visit and all its incidents—was, in our mind, the gracious, the cordial, the almost affectionate reception which the greatest Monarch gave to her greatest subject when he was yesterday presented by her Minister. Formalities gave way for the instant before the instinctive impulse of a woman possessed of intellect to understand, and of heart to appreciate, the signal services rendered to the cause of progress by the man in whose presence she then was. The cordial grasp of the arm—the arm ennobled by industry—indicated what was expressed in words not meant for the public ear; but no one who was close enough to observe the emotions of the crowned Monarch, as she looked upon the untitled subject by whose munificent patriotism the temple in which she then stood was raised, could fail to see that the Queen felt that a great man was there, and that feeling so she was desirous before that august assembly of her people to mark her appreciation of his character and of his services. The impulsive cheer that burst from all round as the Queen thus pressed the arm of William Dargan showed that those who witnessed it appreciated the compliment paid to the man, the compliment paid to the country, and the homage paid to industry in the person of the great apostle of labour. One other incident occurred in the afternoon perhaps still more indicative of the purpose of the present visit of the Queen. We do not desire to intrude prylingly into the private proceedings of the Sovereign; but we can hardly look upon the visit with which the Queen yesterday honoured Mr Dargan at his private residence as other than a public recognition by the Sovereign that industry—let us rather call it labour—is ennobling, and that she, at least, whatever an inert aristocracy, generated in

corruption, and unconscious of the value of human labour, may think, respects and honours those who, living by industry, promote it, extend it, refuse to sever themselves from it, and become the apostles of industrial development as the best means of elevating the nation and giving prosperity to the people. The honour paid to Mr Dargan by this act of Royal favour marks an epoch in the progress of the age.

That is in truth a symbol of a great change in the views of mankind. Industry is becoming everywhere honoured, and it cannot continue oppressed. Her Majesty's visit to William Dargan, the compliments of Royalty and of all classes to the man who has raised his own fortune by his own exertions, and uses it to promote his own greatness and the public welfare, are only parts of that improved feeling and improved system which are everywhere tending not only to honour, but to give freedom to industry. The heroes of this and the next age will not be warriors, but men of business. It begins to be perceived that they give the impulse to society, and that their enterprises, their canals, docks, railways, telegraphs, ships, merchandise, and all their acts and exertions, carry it forward. That they should be honoured is only just; but though sensible of that, we are not the less struck with the wisdom of Her Majesty in selecting for her especial approbation and honour the means—too often supposed to be vulgar—of promoting the welfare of all. It is by such judicious proceedings that Her Majesty fixes herself and her family firmly in the affections of all her subjects.

She is not quite alone in this good work. The Parliament had scarcely broken up when Lord Palmerston at Derby, and the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell) in Ireland, each in connection with his own property, were found honouring and promoting the industry and improvement of the people. Royalty, aristocracy, and the multitude all run together. A true community of feeling and of interest is arising amongst them,—not some factitious and frothy sentiment, whipped into quackish display by public writers, but a real union of services, of interests, and sentiments. It grows less from theory than natural promptings, and constitutes the patriotism of our time. Those who have leisure now teach—those who have wealth now relieve poverty—those who are high in rank impart dignity to others. And as there grows up respect for one another, there will be freedom for all.

A PECULIARITY OF AGRICULTURISTS.

It is a pretty general rule that a very fertile soil does not nourish an industrious people. The Mexicans, obtaining an easy subsistence by the great productiveness of maize and plantains, grow up in idleness, and are now and then by a famine scourged off the earth. So the Irish, procuring for a long period an easy subsistence by the growth of the potato, failed to acquire habits of industry, and were at length overtaken by a calamity that, according to Humboldt, is of rather frequent occurrence in Mexico, albeit not so strikingly great. In like manner, the population of the fertile plains of South America obtain an easy subsistence from the rapid multiplication of vast herds of cattle, and, delighting in wild freedom, have acquired only habits of strife and rapine, and know nothing of that steady industry which wins from Nature all her most useful gifts.

Habits of industry were formed amidst the rocks and sands of New England, and in face of tribes of Indians almost as powerful as the colonists; amidst the marshes of Holland, where man had to battle against the ocean, and acquired strength in conquering the elements that seemed destined to destroy him. It is in the stormy seas of the North, not in the Pacific, that the hardy mariners are reared who now furrow every sea with their keels. Our own industrious people have been fashioned by the narrow limits and the difficulties of their island home; and to the storms that sometimes devastate our shores, we are indebted for much of the adventurous and hardy spirit and for the indomitable habits of industry that constitute the national greatness.

What is thus generally true of the race in all ages and countries, is equally true of classes in each country. We look for men of energy and action, as the rule, amongst those who have a living to get or a fortune to make, not amongst those who are amply and easily provided for. An opulent class, sustained in opulence, without any direct exertion of their own in getting wealth, may be animated by an ambition to preserve what their ancestors won, and may for a time maintain a superiority; but such a class cannot grow in wealth and power, and will certainly, in the long run, be overshadowed by those who acquire strength from buffeting with Nature or with fortune for greatness.

And what is thus generally true, and true of every well-provided class, must be also true to a certain extent of every class which gets its living or its fortune with comparative ease. In manufactures it is held—though this is not true—that Nature does nothing for man. She does everything for him, but not spontaneously, nor without exacting a price for everything she bestows. In agriculture, on the contrary, she is said to do more for man than in manufactures, and spontaneously to bestow very large rewards on comparatively small toil. She returns the seed the husbandman casts into her bosom ten, twenty, or one hundredfold. Besides paying the labourer and giving a profit to the farmer, the produce of the land affords a heavy rent to the landowner. Its natural power or spontaneous fertility has a great value, and, like the similar but extreme fertility of Mexico, or great productiveness of the potato in Ireland, gives an easily

obtained subsistence to some, and encourages to some extent the formation of non-industrious habits in those connected with it. Independently of all protective and other similar laws, we may assert, as the rule, that the agricultural classes, from having more done for them by Nature than the other classes, will be less energetic, less regularly and steadily industrious. In fact, we find them so, and they are complained of as being behind the rest of the community.

The observation does not apply to agricultural labourers in a condition of quasi servitude, and who are obliged to work for masters, nor does it apply to farmers compelled to pay high rents, and amongst whom competition constrains them to give all the peculiar advantages of the land to landowners. But it applies so much to them, that it is notorious, if the land be underlet, they are not particularly industrious; and it has accordingly been recommended by men of business and public writers, as the sure means of having the land well cultivated, that it should always be rackrented. The comparatively irregular and desultory habits of agriculturists may make them, in comparison to manufacturers, good soldiers; but for quiet, steady industry the latter are to be preferred by all civic rulers, and the policy is on this account erroneous which would encourage agriculture in preference to any other species of industry. Every species of honest industry is probably equally useful, and none should be encouraged or discouraged by Government; but manufacturers and seamen, struggling against or with the elements for a subsistence, must of necessity be habitually more energetic and industrious than either pastoral or agricultural tribes. In proportion as Nature does much originally for man, and leaves him as he multiplies on the earth to battle for his subsistence, instead of becoming weak and enfeebled, according to a common theory and a common tradition, he becomes energetic and strong. The mistake, where it has prevailed, has originated in confounding those who have lived in opulence and ease—the heirs of old wealth, or old arts, or old power—with those who have ever to struggle for a living, for a fortune, or for distinction.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

As it is possible that the determination of the Bank Directors to raise the rate of interest may have been influenced by the late rise in the rate of money at New York, and as that circumstance is at any rate of great interest, we shall transcribe from the *Semi-Weekly Courier* and *New York Enquirer* of Aug. 17, an account of the Banks of the city of New York on the 13th of August:—

WEEKLY STATEMENT.—NEW YORK CITY BANKS.
Table of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, and Deposits of the Banks of the City of New York on Saturday, August 13th, 1853; to which is prefixed the Capital of each Bank:—

| Banks. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | dols. | dols. | dols. | dols. | dols. |
| American Exchange | 1,500,000 | 5,970,036 | 657,132 | 343,189 | 6,102,210 |
| Atlantic | 400,000 | 102,388 | 19,350 | 417 | 54,609 |
| Bank of America | 2,000,000 | 5,235,523 | 1,046,860 | 210,188 | 2,232,298 |
| Bank of Commerce | 5,000,000 | 8,394,926 | 943,427 | 3,340 | 3,071,990 |
| Bank of Commonwealth | 750,000 | 908,109 | 89,462 | 1,850 | 517,877 |
| Bank of New York | 1,500,000 | 3,064,971 | 538,841 | 323,477 | 2,472,173 |
| Bank of North America | 1,000,000 | 1,870,557 | 122,742 | 91,249 | 1,373,092 |
| Bank of State of New York | 2,000,000 | 4,550,788 | 717,122 | 655,658 | 2,948,366 |
| Bank of the Union | 300,000 | 240,423 | 29,119 | 49,702 | 84,088 |
| Bank of the Republic | 1,500,000 | 3,261,484 | 168,532 | 172,220 | 1,464,528 |
| Bowery Bank | 356,650 | 1,284,414 | 69,168 | 199,336 | 1,023,596 |
| Brooklyn Bank | 600,000 | 1,115,952 | 88,613 | 212,056 | 1,155,656 |
| Butchers and Drivers' | 600,000 | 1,060,633 | 72,211 | 15,85 | 981,033 |
| Central Bank | 300,000 | 326,747 | 31,533 | 89,116 | 161,161 |
| Chatham Bank | 400,000 | 726,937 | 26,645 | 140,616 | 478,736 |
| Chemical Bank | 300,000 | 1,462,045 | 207,743 | 218,280 | 1,179,804 |
| Citizens' Bank | 350,000 | 776,070 | 28,944 | 161,031 | 583,001 |
| City Bank | 800,000 | 1,874,072 | 164,433 | 134,290 | 1,279,662 |
| Continental Bank | 1,500,000 | 2,220,042 | 141,092 | 44,84 | 1,498,594 |
| Corn Exchange Bank | 500,000 | 702,247 | 39,944 | 84,86 | 867,870 |
| East River Bank | 413,050 | 777,065 | 33,078 | 111,593 | 482,698 |
| Empire City Bank | 500,000 | 306,646 | 17,940 | 12,714 | 217,893 |
| Fulton Bank | 600,000 | 2,026,295 | 193,105 | 196,018 | 988,126 |
| Greenwich Bank | 200,000 | 811,988 | 21,536 | 194,8 | 464,807 |
| Grocers' Bank | 300,000 | 605,176 | 37,693 | 93,997 | 524,865 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,558,877 | 11,263 | 189,439 | 447,461 |
| Irving Bank | 300,000 | 676,216 | 27,741 | 124,921 | 446,550 |
| * Island City | 30,800 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Knickbocker Bank | 400,000 | 590,755 | 22,043 | 92,900 | 396,125 |
| Leather Men. Bank | 600,000 | 2,103,314 | 169,253 | 260,006 | 1,086,163 |
| Manhattan Bank | 2,000,000 | 4,054,453 | 530,746 | 410,965 | 2,098,545 |
| Market Bank | 500,000 | 615,239 | 49,476 | 90,185 | 348,270 |
| Marine Bank | 600,000 | 1,064,736 | 81,933 | 110,400 | 644,045 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 1,440,000 | 4,172,511 | 738,908 | 364,550 | 3,116,703 |
| Mech. Banking Association | 523,000 | 1,233,636 | 87,641 | 307,630 | 852,280 |
| Mechanics and Traders | 200,000 | 573,816 | 53,035 | 91,525 | 463,130 |
| Merchants' Bank | 600,000 | 1,262,558 | 163,754 | 127,507 | 714,197 |
| Merchants' Bank | 1,450,000 | 3,800,510 | 1,109,474 | 350,23 | 2,991,247 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 1,235,000 | 2,688,026 | 119,920 | 187,790 | 1,553,291 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 2,000,000 | 3,646,241 | 298,081 | 88,275 | 1,427,675 |
| National Bank | 750,000 | 1,683,598 | 177,067 | 184,928 | 852,240 |
| Nassau Bank | 500,000 | 884,000 | 37,719 | 69,400 | 577,579 |
| North River Bank | 655,000 | 1,260,921 | 45,978 | 309,246 | 924,983 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Bank | 200,000 | 366,111 | 30,133 | 135,100 | 165,534 |
| N. Y. Exchange Bank | 1,000,000 | 163,200 | 10,678 | 119,335 | 73,127 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,441,400 | 11,869 | 143,725 | 900,123 |
| Oriental | 300,000 | 202,730 | 16,542 | 42,616 | 112,129 |
| Pacific Bank | 422,700 | 923,366 | 33,593 | 104,660 | 677,086 |
| People's Bank | 412,500 | 832,732 | 35,488 | 152,733 | 859,860 |
| Phenix Bank | 1,200,000 | 2,824,494 | 421,307 | 217,566 | 1,446,418 |
| Seventh Ward Bank | 500,000 | 1,166,574 | 84,122 | 28,893 | 587,383 |
| Shoe and Leather Bank | 600,000 | 727,085 | 50,815 | 122,095 | 396,282 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 500,000 | 531,189 | 26,691 | 67,536 | 288,242 |
| Suffolk Bank | 250,000 | 373,064 | 9,322 | 85,937 | 53,139 |
| Traders' Bank | 400,000 | 1,434,140 | 62,743 | 299,511 | 803,440 |
| Union Bank | 1,600,000 | 2,693,023 | 81,383 | 365,947 | 1,562,690 |

4,880,990 95,562,477 10,564,618 9,461,945 58,166,712
* Will commence reporting on the 20th.



The following is a summary of the returns of fifty-four banks, August 6th, and of fifty-five banks, August 13th:—

Table with 4 columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Rows for August 6, August 13, Increase, and Decrease.

The returns for the last three periods will then appear as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits. Rows for June 11, August 6, and August 13.

The loans and circulation at this time are somewhat larger than at the June quarterly statement, while the specie and deposits are somewhat less.

The specie item will show as follows in the banks and Sub-Treasury at three several dates this season:—

Table with 4 columns: June 11, August 6, August 13. Rows for Banks and Sub-Treasury.

With a capital of 45,886,900 dols, and deposits of 58,166,712 dols, the banks had made advances to the amount of 95,562,277 dols, or almost equal to their whole capital and the deposits of all their customers. The specie in their possession is little more than equal to the circulation. Amongst us that would be considered hazardous banking, but supporting each other, and all being intimately connected with the whole mercantile community, while the system has the sanction of the States, both by chartering the banks, and by compelling them to submit their accounts to the public, the banks at New York seem safe, and have already withstood many a rude shock. The late disturbances in the money market there, caused by the greatly increased trade of the city, has had on them a very limited effect. It compelled them between the 6th and the 13th of August to curtail their loans 2,397,000 dols, or about one-fortieth part, though their specie in the meanwhile had increased 908,166 dols. Compared to their advances in June, their advances either on August 6 or August 13 cannot be called excessive—that is, not much above their habitual advances, however much they may be above what we should regard as prudent.

The gold in the Sub-Treasury is included in the return with the gold in the banks, we know not on what principle, for it is not loanable nor available for the purposes of commerce, though, by the reduction betwixt August 6th and 13th, it is plainly not a continual hoarding. A large sum was transferred to pay Mint certificates, and another large sum went as payment for public services, and these in the week more than counterbalanced the receipts.

The small capital of many of these banks is astonishing. There is one with little more than 30,000, and 21 with less than 100,000 each; but however small their capital, they all lend largely. According to the latest accounts, they had all got over the crisis noticed a fortnight ago successfully. There was a better supply of money, though the rates "on business paper and on call loans" ranged from 8 to 12 per cent. The panic which prevailed has shook none of them down, nor has it destroyed a single commercial house. The excellent harvest in the States—the certainty that prices of grain will rule high in Europe, and enable them to sell large quantities of corn at high prices—the brisk trade throughout the interior—the favourable accounts from California, where reports of the discovery of new mines had given a great stimulus to speculation—the great improvements in consequence of the markets there—have all contributed to carry the banks and the trade of New York successfully through the squall. It must indeed be remembered, that it is less the quantity of capital in the possession of the bankers and traders than the quickness and the great profits of the returns which keeps them all upright. As long as returns continue to be as at present, considerably more in value than the advances, and as long as they are quickly realised, both the banks and the traders of New York may continue to be successful.

THE LEGISLATION OF 1853.

In a recent number we gave a list of the Bills introduced during the last session. The following is a list of those which finally passed into law:—

Table listing various legislative acts such as Bills of Exchange, Prevention of Forgery, Slave Trade, and others.

Naval Coast Volunteers, Land Tax Redemption, Consolidated Annuities—Ireland, Turnpike Acts Continuance—Ireland, Poor Relief, Appropriation Bill and Consolidated Fund Evidence Amendment, Passengers Act Amendment, Registrar of the Privy Council, Liberated Africans—Sierra Leone, Government of India, Vaccination Extension, Transportation, Burah Harbours—Scotland, Thames Embankment, Duties on Horses let for hire, Assessed Taxes, Insurance on Lives, Sheriffs—Scotland, Entails—Scotland, Chancery Suits Relief, Lunatic Asylums, Lunatics—Care, &c., of Public Libraries—Ireland and Scotland, Universities—Scotland, Employment of Children in Factories, Courts of Common Law—Ireland, Dublin Carriages, Belfast Municipal Boundaries, Charitable Trusts, Copies of Specifications Repeal, Land Tax Commissioners' Names, Defacing the Coin, Linen Manufactures—Ireland, Stock in Trade Exemption, Customs Tariff Act, General Board of Health (No. 2), Militia Ballot Suspension, &c., Burials (beyond Metropolis), Pilotage, Merchant Shipping, Drainage of Lands—Ireland, Public Works Act Amendment—Ireland, Smoke Nuisance Abatement, Hackney Carriages (No. 2), Militia Pay Bill, Land Tax Redemption Act Amendment, South Sea and other Annuities—Provision for Payment, &c., Apprehension of Offenders Amendment, Bosting Houses, Commons Enclosure (No. 3), Female Convicts, Loan Societies, Copyhold Commission Continuance, Metropolitan Sewers, Customs Consolidation, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Turnpike Acts Continuance.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

DRAFT of the Note approved by the POWERS, and proposed simultaneously to Russia and the Sublime Porte; together with the modifications proposed by the latter, which are placed as notes and numbered 1 to 5:—

His Majesty the Sultan, having nothing more at heart than to re-establish between His Majesty and the Emperor of Russia the relations of good neighbourship and perfect harmony (entente), which have been unhappily disturbed by recent and painful complications, has carefully undertaken the task to find the means to efface the traces of those different points.

The Sublime Porte is happy to be able to communicate to his Excellency Count Nesselrode a supreme Irade, which gives publicity to the result of those labours. If the Emperors of Russia have on all occasions evinced their active care for the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of the orthodox Greek church, within the limits of the Ottoman Empire; the Sultans, on their part, have never refused to (1) confirm them anew by solemn acts which testify their old and enduring benevolence towards their Christian subjects.

His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Medjid, now reigning, is animated by the same sentiments, and—desirous to give to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia a personal proof of his sincere friendship—he has listened to nothing but his unbounded confidence in the distinguished qualities of his august friend and ally, and has condescended to take into serious consideration the representations (2) of which his Excellency Prince Menechikoff has been made the medium of communication to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned has in consequence received orders to declare by these presents that the Government of His Majesty the Sultan will remain faithful to the letter and the spirit of the stipulations in the treaties Kuscuk, Kainarji (3), and Adrianople, relating to the protection of Christian worship (4); and that His Majesty considers himself bound in honour to cause to be respected, now and in future, the enjoyment of spiritual privileges, which have been conceded by the august ancestors of His Majesty to the orthodox Church of the East, and which are now confirmed by him; and, moreover, to make the Greek ritual participate, in an equitable spirit, in the advantages conceded to other Christians by any convention or special ordinance (5).

As the Imperial firman which has just been granted to the Greek patriarch and clergy, and which contains the confirmation of their spiritual privileges, will of course be regarded as a new proof of those generous sentiments—and as, moreover, the promulgation of this firman affords a guarantee which will dispel for ever all fear with regard to the ritual, which is the religion of H.M. the Emperor of Russia, I am happy to be charged with the duty of making the present intimation. As for the guarantee for the future, nothing will be altered in the visitation of Jerusalem; it is regulated by the firman issued by the Hatti Humayon, on the 15th of the month of Rebbi Ulakir, 1268 (February, 1852), and explained and confirmed by the firmans of —, and the intention of H.M. the Sultan is to cause his sovereign decision to be enforced without any alteration.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, promises spontaneously, that no

modification will be introduced in the established state of affairs without a previous understanding with the Governments of Russia and France, and without prejudice for the various Christian communities.

In the event of the Imperial Court of Russia making such a request, a proper locality will be assigned in the city of Jerusalem, or its environs, for the erection of a church set apart for the celebration of divine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for the indigent or sick pilgrims of the same nation.

The Sublime Porte engages to subscribe a formal document to this effect, which will place these pious establishments under the especial supervision of the general consulate of Russia in Syria and Palestine.

(The undersigned, &c.)

(1.) The Sultans have never ceased to keep watch on the maintenance of the immunities and privileges of this worship and this church in the Ottoman empire, and to confirm them anew by solemn acts, which attested, &c.

(2.) The communications.

(3.) Of Katschuk and Kalnaroff, confirmed by that of Adriatople, relating to the protection of Christian worship by the Porte.

(4.) And to notify that H.M. the Sultan.

(5.) In the advantages granted, or which shall be granted, to other Christian communities of Ottoman subjects.

THE CORN MARKET IN FRANCE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the MORNING CHRONICLE.)

I MENTIONED yesterday that a further advance had taken place during the past week in corn and flour. I may now add that, notwithstanding all the pains taken by the Ministerial journals to persuade the world that the deficiency of the present year will be a mere bagatelle, it is not difficult to show that the position of France, during the approaching winter, must be considerably worse than was seen in 1847, so notoriously a disastrous year for the humbler classes from the dearth of food. In 1847 it may be remembered that the extreme limit for the working classes in paying for bread was fixed at 40c the 2lb loaf, or a shade less than 8d the 4lb loaf; everything over that price was paid by the municipal body, by means of tickets delivered at the several mairies. It appears that during the present year similar measures are to be taken, and that after the 1st of September every charge over 40c in the price of bread is also to be supported by the municipal body. In 1847 Paris expended for that purpose between six and seven millions of francs, but during the present year the expense will be considerably greater. In the first place, in 1847, it was only in the month of November that the system of giving tickets to the poor commenced; whereas in 1853 it will commence two months earlier. In the second place, in 1847, Paris contained at least 100,000 less workmen than in 1853; but as all the workmen will without doubt be entitled to the supplementary tickets, the expense to the city will be proportionately more onerous. And thirdly, in 1847, there remained in hand at least from fifteen to twenty days' subsistence; whereas in 1853 we have arrived at the harvest with stores completely empty, as is proved by the steady and continued rise of the last two months. The deficit consequently can only be made up by importations. In 1846, France was nearly the only country in Europe in which the harvest was deficient; and that circumstance of a deficiency, added to the limited yield of 1847, led to the scarcity of this latter year. But in 1853, one-half of Europe is found with deficient crops, and just as anxious to obtain supplies as France. In 1847, vessels to bring grain were to be found in abundance, which, however, did not prevent the Government from appropriating a part of the State vessels to the conveyance of breadstuffs. In 1853 vessels are extremely difficult to be obtained, and the freight from Odessa to Marseilles is already 6f 15c the hectolitre, an amount which it had not attained in April, 1847. Another consideration, of a different kind, has a certain bearing on this matter. In 1846, the supply of wine in France was unusually large. In all the wine-growing countries the cellars were filled to repletion, so that the difficulty was to find a sale for the article. Wine was then worth from 6f to 10f the hectolitre. Every one could therefore use wine freely, and it is well known that a free use of wine is found to dispense to a large extent with the use of corn food. But in 1853 the supply of wine is unusually limited; all the cellars are comparatively empty, and ordinary wine is sold at from 20f to 30f the hectolitre. The coming grape-crop, destroyed in great part by the oidium, will not be able to offer any resource as a supplement of nourishment. Again in 1846 and 1847, cattle were very abundant, and the price of meat was in consequence exceedingly moderate, and afforded a very considerable succour in enabling the country to meet the evils arising from scarcity of corn; but in 1853, in consequence of the gradual falling off which has taken place in the rearing of cattle of all kinds, meat has become unusually dear, and no hope of aid is to be looked for from that quarter. From all these considerations it is not too much to say that the position of France in 1853, as far as bread is concerned, will be infinitely worse than in 1847. In 1853, as in 1847, the food crisis will most probably lead to a financial one, and all the brilliant scaffolding which speculation and stockjobbing have raised up will crumble down under the hard necessity in which France will find herself to devote from 400 to 500 millions of francs to purchase corn.

The Singapore advices of the 16th of July state that a new branch of business had been commenced between the settlement and Australia, a cargo of Labuan coals having been shipped for Melbourne. From the Island of Labuan the last intelligence was that the Superintendent of the Eastern Archipelago Company had examined one of the company's coal seams on the main land of Borneo, and found it of good quality, 30 feet thick, and, as he considered, virtually inexhaustible.

Agriculture.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Last week very little progress was made in the harvest, for the rains at intervals were heavy, and the dews unusually profuse. What little was stacked could scarcely have been in good condition. The two first days of the present week were fine, or at least the few showers which fell were partial, and on Tuesday a good deal of corn must have been harvested in a tolerably dry state; but on Tuesday night and Wednesday there was a heavy close rain, from the effects of which the shocks in the fields will require at least two dry days to recover. Such, indeed, have been the variations throughout the season that, with the exception of about a fortnight of continuous fine weather in August, we never had three, and not often two, fine days together.

On Monday the price of English wheat rose at Mark Lane 4s per qr, and throughout the country markets the price is now higher than for some years past. The aggregate of six weeks average price last week was 52s per qr; at the corresponding period of last year the average was 40s 4d per qr. Later in the week prices of all kinds of grain were somewhat higher. The foreign demand continues. The Board of Trade notifies that wheat and flour are to be admitted into the Neapolitan States duty free, and Radetzky has prohibited the export of all kinds of grain and flour from the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. All kinds of stock continue high, and fat meat bears a fair relative price to lean stock. The Great Bazaar Fair, which will take place next week, is looked forward to by all dealers, as well as by breeders and buyers of cattle, as likely to be very animated.

The following are from some of the more recent reports of the state of the crops and the progress of the harvest.

In Yorkshire it is said, Taking the wheat, there is a ridge commencing at or near Doncaster, and extending to Scarborough, comprising the whole of the magnesian limestone, the red sandstone, and the chalk substrata; and whatever influence the northern drift may have which causes these, the whole of the wheats are thin and short in the ear, and will be a very moderate crop, far below an average. Then, if we take the clay valleys, of which Cleveland is a type, there is very little wheat sown at all—a little spring-sown, which is very bad—and these districts will not produce one-third of an average quantity either per farm or per acre. Then taking the waste lands, the alluvial deposits, and the clay loams, the crop is better, but under an average.

In Northamptonshire, The wheat on the heavy land shocks up very thin, and has also a small ear. The quality of the corn has improved, and should it be well harvested, will be a fair average sample; but the yield per acre is likely to be deficient. On the dry sand land the crop is much thicker, and the yield will be much better. There is a considerable breadth of barley mown; the swathe is light generally, excepting on the sandy land, where the crop is bulky. Some pieces of early-sown oats are carried, but the greater proportion of the oat crop is still in the field. Peas are generally cut, and the beans are improving, but will be a late crop. The turn is generally foul with weeds, and the young clovers are high, so that fine warm weather is very desirable, to prepare the spring crops for the stack. Turnips have been improved by the late rains, and there is an abundance of grass keeping. Wool is again advancing in price.

In South Lancashire, Barley has been cut in most places, and proves itself a good crop. Beans are slightly blighted: we have seen some first-rate crops. Oats are said to be a capital crop, and are mostly finished being cut; we have an unusual breadth sown, and we believe we can boast of a good crop. We should have felt much gratified if we could have given you a similar flattering account as to our deficient wheat crop. Lancashire is, generally speaking, a heavy clay land, and many farmers were unable, owing to the long-continued wet weather, to get in the usual quantity sown at seed-time, and even that which was committed to the ground has had such an unfavourable opportunity, that the yield has proved thin and light-headed. The last few days fine weather has contributed much to benefit this crop; harvest, indeed, has set in, and a goodly quantity has undergone the usual operation of the sickle, but nothing near the quantity as we have been in the habit of seeing. Potatoes are rotting fast: we should have had an excellent crop but for the early blight.

In Oxfordshire, Owing to the continued rains of last autumn and early spring, at least one-fourth less than the usual quantity of land was wheat-sown; and from wet and low temperature in June and July, the wheat plant became seriously affected with the yellow grub, with blight and with mildew; and disastrous will be the consequence. We are now in mid-harvest. The wheat-ear, on being pressed in the hand, feels soft, as if partially thrashed, one row being nearly empty of grain. It was beaten down early, and twisted, so that reaping is tedious and difficult; and as to yield, it will probably fall short one-fourth or one-fifth of an average per acre, which, added to one-fourth less land under wheat, will cause a very serious defalcation. Beans and barley (weather proving favourable) will be heavy crops and of fine quality. The recent rains have done much for the growing swede and turnips. The potato blight is general, but has lately received a check.

In Leicestershire, it is reported That, should the weather prove favourable for getting the harvest, the early-sown wheats will be of good quality. About half of them are now cut, and are heavy in hand, a clear bright straw, and bold sample. Those of course which were sown late in the spring (as many were) will be of inferior quality; but, with fine weather, we may confidently anticipate good flour and excellent bread from the corn of this harvest. The crops of spring corn are generally better than those of wheat, and we believe barley will yield an average, and of better quality, if well got, than of last year. Oats vary; but upon the whole they will turn out a fair, but not abundant crop. Winter beans are in most instances cut; they are long on the straw, but we hear complaints of their being thinly corned. The spring kind, though grown late, have grown rapidly, and we think they are less affected with blight than for several years past, and we expect they will yield an average produce. From the wet state of heavy land in the spring, the sowing and planting of roots and vegetables was much interfered with. Mangold was got in late, and the crop in consequence will be lighter than usual, as they will be small; but they are now making great progress. We regret to report unfavourably of the potatoes. A great portion

of those already dug prove much diseased—in some instances as many as half; and as this is the case when first got up, we may expect the loss from this cause will eventually be greater than for some years past. The harvest will be protracted to a late period. Though a good deal of wheat is already in shock, there remains more than one-half yet standing; and that sown late in the spring will not be ripe under three weeks; the beans also being late, the harvest will be protracted to a later time than for some years past, and we expect October to arrive before it is concluded. Some barley is yet very green, and will be a fortnight before it is fit for the scythe. A few oats, and a little barley and wheat, have already been carried in fair condition; but yesterday we had an adverse change in the weather.

This is under the date of the 27th of August.

SALE OF EARL DUCIE'S SHORTHORNS.

The recent sale of the Shorthorn stock of the late Earl Ducie offers a striking example of the value attached by breeders to purity of blood, and indicates that in stock-breeding, the branch of husbandry wherein England is pre-eminently, there is ample room for the extension of agricultural enterprise. To persons unacquainted with the subject, and who are not aware of the great improvement which may be effected in live stock by the introduction into a herd or flock of a comparatively small number of well-bred animals, the prices obtained for some of the Tortworth cattle will appear surprising. For instance, one cow, "Duchess 64th," sold for six hundred guineas; another, "Duchess 66th," for seven hundred guineas; and several other cows for sums varying from two hundred to four hundred guineas. The latter sum was paid by Mr Tanqueray, of Hendon, Middlesex, for "Duchess 69th," a white heifer, calved on the 19th of March, 1853, not yet six months old! Two bulls also sold for six hundred and fifty and five hundred guineas; and it is worthy of remark that all the animals which obtained such high prices belonged to the well-known Duchess tribe of the late Mr Bates, of Kirkleavington, having been originally bred from a single cow of that name. Nothing can prove the importance of careful selection more than the success of that eminent breeder, his principle being to adhere closely to such animals as possessed the required form and qualities.

The rest of the Tortworth herd sold for very good, but not extraordinary prices, the run being upon the Duchess family, for which the Americans are everywhere keen competitors. Most of the high prices on this occasion were given by Transatlantic breeders.

Nor was the concourse of persons attracted to Lord Ducie's sale less remarkable than the prices for which many of the animals sold. Some three thousand persons were present, amongst whom were most of the breeders of Shorthorns in England, or their agents. Mr Tanqueray, whose herd is obtaining considerable reputation, was the most spirited of the English buyers; in addition to the heifer we have mentioned and several other good cows and heifers, he purchased for himself and Col. Morris and Mr Bear of New York, the "Duke of Gloucester" (11,382), which combined the blood of the "Duchess" and "Oxford" tribes. Another bull, the "Fourth Duke of York," sold for five hundred guineas to an American breeder. The total produce of the sale was 9,300*l*, giving the highest average price per head ever yet obtained at one sale for so many cattle. The number sold was sixty-two. The secret of this success is that the late Earl spared no cost in obtaining the best blood, and he retained none but the best. The result proves that Lord Ducie's heavy outlays in the purchase of good stock were, as we always believed them to be, judicious investments.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Sept. 1, 1853.

Sales last month did not exceed 400 hhd's; 350 hhd's leaf, and nearly 50 hhd's strips; with the exception of 60 hhd's, the leaf was chiefly of middling and ordinary export descriptions. The market has remained in nearly the same position as represented in our last, and we continue our former quotations, with one or two slight alterations. For home trade the trifling business done has been confined to small purchases for immediate use; those, whose position as respects stock compels them to purchase, confine their transactions to very limited quantities, and some influential buyers are disinclined to increase their stocks at present rates, until the grounds for the late advance are more fully developed. Advices up to the 14th ultimo from New Orleans, represent the market firm, but with less business doing in consequence of the diminished quantity offering. Imports—2,201 hhd's. Deliveries—693 hhd's against 1,557 hhd's in the corresponding month of last year. Stock—17,582 hhd's against 17,958 hhd's in 1852; 25,265 hhd's in 1851; 25,174 hhd's in 1850; 23,154 hhd's in 1849; and 28,249 hhd's in 1848. In Virginia sales have been quite of a retail character; some inquiry was made for exportation, but the present small stock in the hands of importers, of suitable, or indeed of any quality, prevented anything being done. Latest accounts from Richmond have brought high prices, but speak rather more favourably of the growing crop. Kentucky leaf and strips have constituted nearly the whole business in American sorts last month; there have been further inquiries for exportation, which may probably lead to transactions of some magnitude. In strips, business has been of a very limited character, but holders remain quite firm, and further parcels have been withdrawn from the market. Maryland—A few limited sales effected, and more inquiry for good and fine sorts. Havana Leaf—Fine quality, comparatively

scarce, has met a ready sale; middling and ordinary sorts have been neglected; recent arrivals have been found generally deficient in colour, and not adapted for the best purposes of the trade. In Columbian (Ambalema and Giron) a fair extent of business has been done, chiefly in Ambalema, at full rates, including two parcels for exportation; manufacturers have chiefly confined themselves to selections of good and fine sorts; Giron of fine quality has been much inquired after, but stock is almost bare of this description. Cavendish of good quality has been taken freely at previous rates; two or three parcels of ordinary sold at a reduction on former limits.

(From Messrs Walton and Bushell's Circular.)

London, Aug. 29, 1853.

Our advices from Cape Town to the 21st July report a very considerable improvement in trade generally, but especially in Cape Town. The demand for all kinds of goods for shipment to Australia was very great, and had caused quite a scarcity of many articles of regular consumption. Freights to Melbourne were at 6*l* per ton, and freely given. Beer, Pale Ale, and Porter—Marzetti, Bridges, and Dunbar's brands had risen to 12*s* per dozen, and from the small quantity that has been sent from England for some time, there was every prospect of prices being still higher. Stocks very bare. Candles, Price's Belmont, Sperm, &c.—A considerable demand has lately taken place, and the stocks on hand had been almost cleared. Brandies—Martell's and Hennessy's had risen from 8*s* to 10*s* per gallon in bond, and was very scarce. Sazerac was much inquired for; the price was expected to be considerably higher. Oilman's stores, pickles, &c., were very scarce, and much wanted. Coals—Large stocks were in the hands of a few holders, and the price high from the demand being great for steamers calling at the Bay. Large quantities had gone forward from England. Flour—A demand had arisen for Australia, but owing to the large old stocks on hand, the price had not risen much. For fresh flour a rather better price was given. Hams—York and Lancashire were much inquired for. Iron—Bar had risen in price, and was inquired for at 10*l* to 12*l* per ton. Manufactures—Large stock on hand, but a fair business done at good rates. Blankets were dearer, large shipments having been made to Australia, as also slop clothing. Blucher boots, of a stout make, were scarce. Pork—Irish was scarce at 6*l* per barrel. American ditto at 5*l* 5*s*. Rice—Not much doing; prices still low. Rum—But little on hand; demand increasing, and price rising. Salt—Liverpool was scarce, and much wanted; price had risen considerably. Sugar—Not much doing in brown and yellow, but for good refined loaves and crushed much higher rates were asked and likely to be given, as but little was in the market, and the demand considerably on the increase. Large parcels had gone to Melbourne.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1853.

The arrivals at this port during last month have been rather large, being chiefly from the Mediterranean, Lisbon, Oporto, and Bombay. East India is in good demand, and sales to some extent have been made by private contract, but the bulk is held over for the next sales by auction, which are likely to take place here towards the end of this month. Of Buenos Ayres only a few transactions are reported, the selection consisting of middling and inferior descriptions, for which there is not much inquiry at present. Peruvians—But little doing. Alpaca—A few sales have been effected; prices remain without alteration. Oporto and Lisbon are in fair request at rather improving rates. Mogadore and Barbary have been more sought after, and the market offers a fair supply; no change in prices. Turkey and Egyptian—The sales have been to a limited extent. Russian fleece is in good demand at late rates. Iceland has sold freely on arrival at improving prices. There has been an increased inquiry for Irish, both from the home trade and for export, and an advance of about 5 per cent. on the previous rates has been fully established in consequence. For Scotch the demand is also very good at full prices.

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

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1853.

During the last fortnight we have had considerably more inquiry for wool, an increased business has been done, and for many descriptions an advance of five per cent. has been realised upon the depressed rates of a month ago. This improvement was commenced by the anticipated peaceable solution of the Turkish question, but has in some degree been checked by the continued rise in the price of grain.

The present general stock of home and imported wool is moderate, and consumption satisfactory. By private the following sales have been made:—Iceland, 10*l* to 11*l*; Donskoi fleece, 10*l* to 10*l*; ditto autumn and lamb, 9*l* to 10*l*; Mohair, 25*l* to 27*l*; 1st Smyrna fleece, 11*l* to 11*l*; 2nd, 9*l* to 10*l*; Scopia lamb and fleece, 11*l* to 11*l*; long coarse Albanian, Bosnian, and Servian, 9*l* to 9*l*; half fine ditto, 11*l* to 11*l*; Mogadore, in small quantities, 10*l* to 11*l* for fleece, 9*l* to 9*l* pieces; Egyptian 12*l* to 13*l* for 1st white fleece, 9*l* to 9*l* colored ditto; second-class washed Peruvian fleece, 13*l* to 13*l*; Italian merino shorn fleece, 16*l* to 19*l*, ditto lamb, 15*l* to 17*l*, merino clean skin, 13*l* to 17*l*, the limey and inferior quite neglected and likely to be; Oporto fleece, 12*l* to 13*l*; black Lisbon fleece, in quantity, 9*l* to 9*l*. The stock of River Plate wool is much reduced, and transactions are limited.

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

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1853.

Manufacturers generally are very busy, there being no scarcity of orders; and as stocks in their hands are very much reduced, many have come into the market and purchased freely, notwithstanding the large quantity introduced at the recent London sales. The imports for the month are to a fair extent; but the quantity offering is not so great as it would have been, in consequence of the bulk of arrivals being reserved for the public sales to be held this month. The transactions here have been all by private contract, but the prices obtained

were at extreme rates, and the market closes with an upward tendency. About 800 bags of long-washed Oporto fleeco were taken for consumption, chiefly at our highest quotations, showing that this class is advancing into repute. Some arrivals of Iceland sold immediately on landing at 11d per lb; and about 500 bags to come forward, are reported at the same figure. More inquiry has existed for black Lisbon wools, and a fair quantity has been sold. Most of the late imports of Egyptian are not so choice, and sales limited. The demand for Russian fleeco and lambs is languid; holders are firm at previous prices. Greasy Oporto not sought after; but a little doing in yellow and lambs. A few inquiries for long Bosnia and Serbia. In Scutari lambs and Scopia fleeco, sales have been made to a fair extent. The demand for Mogador keeps good; but Barbary washed, and in the grease, is difficult to move. East India would readily find buyers, none offering by private treaty. For grey Crimea the market is dull, though one large parcel has changed hands. A parcel of Alpaca has been cleared, the price has not transpired. For the better classes of Entre Rios, and Buenos Ayres, more inquiry is apparent. Good Peruvian would sell; little doing for want of stock. There is a want of supply of Australian wool to meet the requirements of consumers who would operate largely. Italian fleeco in fair request, but skin neglected. Turkey wools are more firmly held. Scotch—More excitement is evinced for these wools than for sometime: Cheviot is taken moderately at extreme rates; several hundred bags of laid Highland have been sold at our advanced quotations; cross is in moderate request: white Highland sells quickly, and good lots will bring the highest figure named in the table: in Scotland farmers are looking for still higher value, and as they hold stiffly, there is no probability of lower rates. English and Irish—The market has again rallied, and the transactions are more frequent, at an advance of 1d per lb; the farmers in the country are more difficult to deal with, and dealers find that to sell at present value, they cannot replace on favourable terms. Skin wools are low in stock, and buyers plentiful.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co's Circular.)

Manchester, Sept. 1, 1853.

Our market here is in an anomalous state; the producers of yarns and goods are paying an advance of about 10 per cent. on wages, while they will have to meet with great difficulties to maintain present prices. The accumulation of stocks has so far been prevented, partly by an active demand in the earlier months of this year, and partly by a reduction in the production of textile fabrics, caused by the "turn-outs" and strikes, and short-time working.

Even where the advance of wages is granted, and the masters show a disposition to meet the workpeople fairly, the quantities got from the looms and spindles are not so large as formerly.

The stocks of cotton held by the trade at the present moment are believed by some to be larger than they were at the same time last year. The quantity which will be taken out of the ports during the coming month will show whether this assumption has been correct. The trade has bought sparingly the last week or two, and although no change has taken place in the prices of middling to fair cotton, inferior sorts are depressed and in favour of buyers.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)

Manchester, Aug. 31, 1853.

The action of this market during the month has been variously influenced, and its prevailing features were those of a changeable and fluctuating character—occasional activity at one period, and depression at another, having alternately preceded and succeeded each other. Primarily in importance was the continued uncertainty as to the result of the Turkish question; next, the disputes as existing between the masters and operatives as to the increased demand for wages; thirdly, as to the increased dearness of money, as applicable to legitimate commercial transactions, aided by the unfavourable accounts by the overland mail from India and China; and lastly, by the unfavourable change in the weather which has recently taken place, and which has necessarily tended to produce an apprehension that the rates of discounts would increase; and, if so, as naturally, that operations, from the absence of facilities in that direction, would be much restricted. Our market, as also that of the whole of the manufacturing districts, we are happy to observe, continues to exhibit undeniable proofs of substantial prosperity. We are nevertheless apprehensive, that from the increasing extent of production, and the general state of the foreign markets, so unfavourable in a remunerative point of view, that a day will arrive when great distress to parties interested will be experienced. To use a familiar phrase, we would appear to be going "too fast."

(From Messrs Sturge and Co's Circular.)

Birmingham, Aug. 31, 1853.

In the early part of the present month our prices for wheat gave way 3s to 4s per qr; subsequently a very large demand from France and Belgium took off those of the floating cargoes as they arrived on the coast whose destination could be changed to the Continent, and more recently large purchases have been made in this country, both of English and foreign wheat, for export; the effect of this new feature in the trade, combined with rather unfavourable weather for the harvest, has caused an advance in the price within the last three weeks of about 6s per qr. Notwithstanding the yield of wheat is likely to prove better than anticipated, and the potatoes in Ireland are only partially injured by disease, we expect that prices will rule relatively high during the present season, but do not look for much advance on our present quotations, unless the weather for securing the harvest should prove very wet. Our current rates are—English white wheats, 6s 10d to 8s, red, 6s to 7s 6d; Polish Odessa, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; Gbirka, 6s 10d to 7s 2d; Dantzic, 8s to 8s 6d; Spanish, 7s 8d

to 8s, per 62 lbs, at Birmingham. The reports of the crop of barley are generally favourable, and with fine weather most of it would be secured next week. There has been scarcely any variation in its value, with a good consumptive demand for grinding qualities. Irish grinding is worth 30s; Danish, 31s; Smyrna, 28s; Syrian, 25s to 26s, per 492 lbs, at Birmingham. The oat crop both in this country and Ireland is generally good, and we have had a larger supply into Gloucester, and, except for Dutch, the price has rather given way. Irish grey sell at 20s 6d to 21s; white, 21s to 23s; Dutch, 25s to 26s, per 312 lbs, at Gloucester. Beans on the aggregate will not we think prove nearly an average crop. The few new samples which have appeared at market were not fine, and realised about 40s per qr. Old English find buyers at 16s 6d to 17s 3d; French, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; Egyptian, 15s to 15s 6d per 196 lbs, at Birmingham. Several small parcels of new grey peas have been taken at 15s 6d to 16s per 196 lbs; the produce is stated to be large, and the quality fine. Indian corn sells slowly at 12s 6d to 13s 6d; Millet, 11s to 12s; Dari, 12s 6d to 13s 6d, per 196 lbs, at Gloucester. The stocks at Gloucester are about—wheat, 112,000 qrs; barley, 16,000 qrs; beans, 8,000 qrs; oats, 11,000 qrs; being an increase since last month of about 19,000 qrs on wheat, and larger than it has ever been before.

(From Messrs Potholier and Co's Circular.)

Alexandria, Aug. 17, 1853.

The intelligence which has just reached us of the great advance in the French corn markets has, as might have been anticipated, produced a corresponding effect on the rates of grain in this place. In our last we had to remark the symptoms of a downward tendency in prices: this was arrested and buoyancy restored. The accounts from the Italian States of the failure of the crops in those countries, and the reports from France, have produced an excitement to that extent that prices have suddenly advanced from 82 to 88 piastres tariff p. ardeb, equivalent to 34s 3d per qr f.o.b. A strong check upon the speculative tendency is an actual deficiency of tonnage, and the apprehension which is felt that this is not merely a temporary want. By our most recent accounts the sphere to which the influence of the French markets had reacted was confined to the Mediterranean, not having extended itself to the English markets, where prices at present are correspondingly far below our own. Good qualities of cotton are in demand, but scarce, and 16 dols per cantar would be paid for fine Daira: other qualities are neglected. Flax is inquired for, and obtains 120 to 140 piastres, according to quality. The scarcity of vessels and the limited arrivals is producing its effect on the rates of freight here, and holders of charters anticipating a further rise are unwilling to make cessions. We quote present rates:—11s 6d for beans, and in proportion; cotton, 9-16d; ballast, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; dressed flax, 3/ 10s to 5/ half-dressed flax, 4/ to 5/; rough flax, 4/ 5s to 5/; wool, 6/ 10s and 5/ per cent; gum, 2/ 5s to 2/ 10s. Since our last the following recharterers have taken place for vessels to arrive:—1 Swedish, 140 lasts, 11s, for beans; 1 Spanish, 170 tons, 10s, for wheat or beans; 1 British, 205 tons, 10s, for wheat or beans; 1 British, 280 tons, 10s 6d, for wheat or beans; 1 British, 180 tons, 11s, for beans; 1 Neapolitan, 200 tons, 11s for beans; 1 American, 400 tons, in port, 1,250/ lump sum. Coals are becoming scarce, and for two or three cargoes would be obtained 21s for Newcastle, 21s to 21s 6d Cardiff, 18s to 19s Hull, and 17s Liverpool. Exchange on London, 98/ piastres per £ sterling.

(From Messrs Drake and Co's Circular, forwarded by Messrs Greverus and Cohen)

Havana, Aug. 8, 1853.

We have again to report a dull market for sugars, and prices have declined about 1/4 r1 per arroba since our circular of last month. A good many of our planters are, however, still holding out for higher prices, in the expectation of better accounts from abroad and lower freights later in the season. We estimate our stocks in Havana and Matanzas, including what is still expected from the country, at about 300,000 boxes, or about 100,000 boxes more than this time last year. The exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

| | 1853. | 1852. | 1851. |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| | Boxes. | Boxes. | Boxes. |
| United States..... | 205,214 | 289,830 | 322,771 |
| Russia and Cowes whites..... | 66,455 | 87,351 | 170,574 |
| Great Britain and Continent of North of Europe..... | 377,307 | 301,859 | 355,406 |
| Mediterranean..... | 85,078 | 72,016 | 68,559 |
| Spain..... | 105,635 | 117,769 | 137,322 |
| Total..... | 839,719 | 868,768 | 1,004,621 |

Molasses has been very dull; our dealers are offering to sell at 1 1/2 rs; there are, however, but a few buyers at that price. 1 1/2 r1 has been refused at near outports. We know of the sale of one cargo at 1 1/2 r1 at an outport on the south side of the island. Our exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

| | 1853. | 1852. | 1851. |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Hhds. | Hhds. | Hhds. |
| From Havans..... | 29,609 | 29,683 | 34,183 |
| Matanzas..... | 67,398 | 60,759 | 66,066 |
| Cardenas..... | 74,763 | 75,796 | 82,094 |
| Marie..... | 4,356 | 3,382 | 6,243 |
| Total..... | 176,126 | 169,620 | 188,686 |
| Of which to the United States..... | 148,065 | 152,360 | 165,594 |
| Great Britain..... | 13,602 | 13,260 | 8,765 |
| British provinces..... | 14,459 | 4,000 | 14,417 |
| Total..... | 176,126 | 169,620 | 188,686 |

Coffee scarce, at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 dols for ordinary to good seconds. Rum—29 dols for colored and 33 dols for white. Freights have continued very brisk and vessels scarce. 3/ 10s to 3/ 15s has been freely paid for Cowes and a market in the North Sea, 3/ 7s 6d to 3/ 10s for direct ports in the North Sea. Exchanges dull. London, 10 1/2 to 11 per cent. pm; Paris, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. dis; Spain, 4 to 5 per cent. pm.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the EXPORTS of SUGAR and COFFEE from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1853 and 1852.

| | Boxes of Sugar. | | Arrobes of Coffee. | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | From Havana | From Matanzas | From Havana | From Matanzas |
| | 1853. | 1852. | 1853. | 1852. |
| Cowen or Cork and a market | 182,283 | 197,916 | 2,041 | 164 |
| Russia | 50,989 | 62,938 | 139 | 81 |
| Sweden and Denmark | 20,616 | 17,850 | 1,578 | 81 |
| Hamburg | 16,080 | 22,112 | 2,891 | 613 |
| Bremen | 1,644 | 4,994 | 4,089 | ... |
| Holland | 4,528 | 12,743 | ... | ... |
| Belgium | 20,070 | 17,666 | ... | ... |
| Havre and Bordeaux | 27,894 | 21,491 | ... | ... |
| Marseilles | 28,551 | 23,619 | ... | ... |
| Spain | 81,699 | 96,533 | ... | ... |
| Trieste and Italy | 41,216 | 23,302 | ... | ... |
| Boston | 15,967 | 32,662 | ... | ... |
| New York | 41,915 | 89,441 | ... | ... |
| Philadelphia | 9,068 | 18,409 | ... | ... |
| Baltimore | 220 | 102 | ... | ... |
| New Orleans | 11,632 | 16,316 | ... | ... |
| Other ports of the United States | 3,220 | 2,013 | ... | ... |
| British provinces | 270 | 345 | ... | ... |
| Various | 2,545 | 3,051 | ... | ... |
| Total | 560,351 | 583,601 | 111,380 | 126,298 |

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 1, 1853.

The vexation which the Emperor's court has felt at the marriage of the Duke of Brabant is perceptible every day in the Ministerial journals, which take every opportunity of expressing their ill-will towards the Belgians. An anonymous pamphlet has been published in Paris to prove that the Belgian people are dissatisfied with King Leopold's Government, and are longing after the French annexation; and the *Constitutionnel* has complacently repeated the arguments of that pamphlet. The same paper pretended that the young Archduchess who has married the Duke of Brabant had not been welcomed by the majority of the nation. But all the French who went to Brussels during the marriage fêtes agree in saying that the royal couple were received with the most enthusiastic applause. The Belgian people had a sort of veneration for the late Queen of the Belgians, and they have bestowed their affection upon her son. It is, then, certain that if attempts were made in Belgium to overthrow the present throne and proclaim the annexation with France, it would be energetically opposed by the bulk of the nation.

The continual rise in the price of corn has given a great uneasiness to the public. The 2 kilog. loaf of bread will be charged in Paris 90c during the first fortnight of September, and the working people begin to murmur at such a high price. Disturbances have already taken place in several localities of the departments from the same motive. Indeed, the prices of flour were rather lower yesterday at the halls of Paris, and it is probable that over-speculation will produce a reaction of prices. But it is certain that the harvest of 1853 is insufficient, and bread will be very dear next winter. The prefects take great pains to prove to the contrary, but they are continually contradicted by advices which arrive from the principal markets.

The Eastern question seems eternal. Those who know the habits of the Emperor of Russia do not doubt that he will hear of no modifications, and he will require the strict acceptance of the note of Vienna. The Sultan has no power to resist; and he will be obliged to acquiesce in such terms. It was reported yesterday that the Cabinets of London and Paris had demanded of the Czar to give orders to his troops to prepare for the evacuation of the Principalities, promising to recall the fleets from Besika Bay. It is certain that the fleets cannot continue in Besika Bay after the end of September; and the two Cabinets will be soon obliged to decide whether they must be recalled, or enter the Straits and take their anchorage at the Golden Horn.

The Emperor arrived yesterday from Dieppe and presided at the Cabinet Council. He will depart again within a few days on a visit to the Northern Departments and in Brittany. He will visit Lille and Valenciennes, and afterwards the port of Cherbourg, where the fleet has just been organised.

P.S.—This morning an *arrete* of the Prefect of Police states that bread will continue to be charged at the rate of forty centimes per kilogramme. It ought to have been fixed at forty-five centimes, according to the *mercures*, and the present price of flour threatened the population with another rise in bread for the second fortnight of September. But the authorities apprehended serious disturbances. Yesterday assemblages of workmen began among the bakers, as they had known that the price was to be augmented. The *Conseil Municipal* will be obliged to vote credits in order to indemnify the bakers for the loss they will sustain in consequence of the *statu quo* of the price of bread in presence of the increasing dearth of flour.

The following are the variations of our securities from August 24th to 31st:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|--------|-----------------|---------|
| The 3 per Cents, declined from | 80 0 | to | 75 10 | and left off at | 79 50 |
| The 4 per Cents | 105 15 | — | 104 00 | — | 104 90 |
| Bank Shares | 2815 0 | — | 2800 0 | — | 2800 0 |
| Northern Shares | 897 50 | — | 887 50 | — | 895 0 |
| Lyons | 965 0 | — | 957 50 | — | 965 0 |
| Strasbourg | 973 75 | — | 960 0 | — | 947 50 |
| Orleans | 1285 0 | — | 1255 0 | — | 1267 50 |
| Rouen | 1692 50 | — | 1680 0 | — | 1685 0 |
| Havre | 520 0 | — | 515 0 | — | 520 0 |
| Western | 750 0 | — | 745 0 | — | 745 0 |

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The *arrete* of the Prefect of Police, which forces the bakers to sell their four kilog. loaves at 80c, whereas the average price of flour corresponds to 90c, has produced a very bad effect on 'Change, and all the securities have declined.

The Three per Cents, varied from 79f 15c to 79f 5c; the Four-and-a-Half from 105f 10c to 104f 90c; the Bank Shares were at 2,800f; the Northern Shares from 890f to 887f 50c; Strasbourg from 867f 50c to 860f; Orleans from 1,267f 50c to 1,250f; Rouen from 1,682f 50c to 1,685f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, left Osborne on Saturday morning for the purpose of visiting Her Majesty's Irish dominions. The route taken was via Basingstoke, Leamington, Tamworth, and so on to Holyhead. The Queen and Prince arrived in Kingston harbour on Monday morning, and, in the course of the day, proceeded to the Vice-Regal Lodge. On Tuesday, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant and a brilliant *cortège*, paid a visit to the Exhibition. The Queen's reception was most enthusiastic.

On Wednesday, Her Majesty and the Royal party paid a private visit to the Great Exhibition. Her Majesty remained in the building for two hours, and a half. Her Majesty expressed her unqualified admiration of all she had seen in the Exhibition.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena arrived at Holywood Palace on Wednesday evening.

Letters from Ostend state that Her Majesty the Queen intends making an excursion to that town, to return the visit of the Belgian Royal family and congratulate the Duke and Duchess of Brabant on their marriage.

On Thursday Her Majesty, with Prince Albert and the young Princes, went to the Exhibition as early as 9 o'clock, and remained there more than three hours. In the afternoon a grand review in "the 15 acres" brought out to Phoenix park nearly all Dublin.

Her Majesty Queen Christina of Spain has arrived at the Spanish Legation, 2 Mansfield street, from Paris.

METROPOLIS.

OMNIBUS FARES.—The proprietors of these public conveyances have long had it in contemplation to adopt some other mode of payment than the present. One plan now proposed is to have a box affixed outside the door, and into which box every passenger will be directed to prepay his fare before getting into or upon the omnibus. Another plan is to have tickets, to be purchased of the conductor or at the offices of the proprietor (available for any omnibus belonging to such proprietor), with directions printed on each ticket, so that the holder may know the distance he may ride.

STRIKE OF THE LIGHTERMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON.—On Tuesday morning a further portion of the free lightermen on the north bank of the Thames struck against their masters for the advanced wages, and in consequence business was considerably impeded, and the mercantile community, anxious for the shipment or wharfage of goods, harassed to a frightful extent, involving great pecuniary loss to them, as well as to numerous poor men whose daily bread as labourers at the foreign and sufferance wharves depends on the operations of the lightermen remaining unemployed, and thus great suffering is entailed on them and their families.

THE NEW RECORD OFFICE.—The immense pile of building which was commenced about two years ago in the rear of the Master of the Rolls' Court, for the purpose of receiving and arranging in one building all the Chancery records, has been nearly completed. When all the improvements are completed they will greatly contribute to the appearance as well as to the sanitary comfort and convenience of this district of the metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The deaths of 1,021 persons were registered during the last week (August 21-7) in London. The number is below the average of the corresponding week in previous years, even if we strike out of the calculation the week of 1849 in which 2,796 persons died from epidemic cholera and other causes. Of the 514 males and 507 females, 517 were children under 15 years of age, 316 were adults of 15 and under 60 years of age, 187 were old people; 2 of the men and 19 of the women had attained the ages of 85, 90, and upwards. The causes of death present one feature of much interest; 187 of the deaths were referred to diarrhoea, and 18 to cholera. Five of the persons who died of cholera were adults; and the shortness of life after attack, 7 hours, 9 hours, and 13 hours in 3 cases, with the other symptoms, appears to have left no doubt on the minds of the medical men in attendance that they had before them cases of epidemic cholera. In the corresponding weeks of 1851 and 1852 the deaths from cholera were 28 and 15, and the deaths from diarrhoea were 174 and 125. Last week the births of 803 boys and 683 girls, in all 1,486 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,352. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.543 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 58 degs. 6 min., which is slightly below the average of the same week in 35 years. The highest temperature of the week was 74 degs. 5 min. on Sunday; the lowest was 47 degs. 2 min., and occurred on Friday. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 15 degs. on Sunday; the least 0 deg. 0 min. on Tuesday; the mean difference of the week was 5 degs. 4 min.; nearly one inch of rain fell on Tuesday. The wind was chiefly from the south and south-west.

PROVINCES.

STRIKES IN THE WEST.—The wages question is still being agitated in various parts of Devonshire. The shoemakers at Devonport, following the example of those in Exeter, Crediton, and Tiverton, have applied for an increase in their rate of wages.

THE DYERS' STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.—The strike of dyers and finishers in Manchester has not been brought to a termination, and seems no nearer a settlement than at the first. The unionist workmen have been replaced in most of the establishments by other men.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—After the present week the Manchester corn market is to be held on Thursdays instead of Saturdays.

THE LIVERPOOL BONDHOLE REGISTRATION.—There will be a very abundant crop of litigation in the Liverpool Registration Court, if all the objections and claims made by the two parties are persisted in. They form, together, a grand total of five thousand one hundred and fifty-one cases. Of these the Reformers have made 1,966 objections and 728 claims; and the Conservatives, 1,754 objections and 703 claims.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Parisians are beginning to feel some uneasiness at the high price of flour. The speculators, who kept aloof from the corn market for several months past purchased an enormous quantity within the last few days, with the hopes of selling it at a later period and at a considerable profit. They have succeeded in forcing up the price of the best marks to 90 francs the sack of 157 kilogrammes; this price is considered unreasonable, and, as the late decree permitting the importation of wheat and flour into France at a nominal duty has already produced an effect in the arrival at Marseilles of large quantities of grain from Southern Russia, it is hoped that foreign competition will defeat the manoeuvres of speculators to raise flour to a famine price in Paris. The stock of flour in store has fallen from 80,000 metrical quintals to 16,000. There has been a general rise in the price of wheat throughout France during the last week, except in some few localities in the south. At Marseilles, for instance, 250,000 hectolitres of wheat from Odessa have been sold at from 26f 50c to 26f 75c the hectolitre. Wheat has been sold in Normandy during the last few days at 32f the hectolitre. New wheat which is of superior quality to that of last year brings 48f and 49f the sack of 122 kilogrammes. The high price of wheat has influenced that of other grain, and rye has risen 2f the sack of 115 kilogrammes, although the late crop has been most productive. Oats have likewise risen 5f the hectolitre. Some unfavourable accounts are received of the potato crop, which it appears is diseased in some localities. The cattle markets continue to be well attended by buyers, and beef and mutton bring high prices. The accounts in general from the wine-growing districts are unfavourable. The consequence is that the holders of wine refuse to sell, and prices are becoming exorbitant. The fear of the *oidium*, or vine disease, increases as the vintage approaches to maturity. The disease has certainly made its appearance earlier than usual, and no means have yet been found to arrest its progress. The wine districts in Burgundy have not suffered so severely from this calamity as in the Bordelais. Burgundy wines, nevertheless, are dear, and show a tendency to a further rise. Letters from Blaye state that the proprietors of vineyards in that district demand 400f per ton of 912 litres for wine of the year 1853, and 500f for wine of the year 1851. A similar rise has taken place in the Herault. Brandy has risen to the enormous price of 161f the hectolitre in Paris.

The *Moniteur* publishes the return of the receipts of the Customs duties and indirect taxes for the last month, which amount to 12,575,964f, being an increase of 1,587,546f over the corresponding month of last year. The receipts of the first seven months of 1853 amounted to 78,244,642f, showing a decrease of 1,746,740f, as compared with the corresponding period of 1852, and an increase of 13,093,542f over that of 1851.

The price of bread remains fixed for the ensuing fortnight the same as it has been for the last 15 days of August. It appears that the Syndics of the bakers were convoked on Wednesday by the Prefect of Police, who informed them that the price of bread should for the present remain the same, but that they would be indemnified by the Government for their loss, which is calculated at about 2c per pound. It is still maintained that there is no danger of anything like a famine; and the alarm which existed was exaggerated or unfounded. The total deficiency will be about 14,000,000 hectolitres, which is equivalent to 22 to 25 days' food for the nation. The average price per hectolitre is 22 to 25 francs, and this will necessitate an outlay of from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of francs to supply the wants from abroad. If the increase in exports do not correspond with that sum, it may occasion hereafter a stagnation in trade, and a derangement in commerce generally. The immediate wants of the population will, it is confidently stated, be supplied, and many cargoes of grain are expected to enter the ports of France from day to day, which will at once be distributed. It is pretty generally reported in Paris that the limits of the present import and export trade will be considerably enlarged—in other words, that a further advance will be made towards free trade.

The *Moniteur* publishes official returns of the price of wheat throughout France, from which it appears that the lowest price is 13f 82c the hectolitre, at Hennebion, in the department of Finisterre, and the highest price is 30f 25c, at Strasburg, in the Bas-Rhin.

SPAIN.

We have letters from Madrid to the 27th ult. With regard to railway matters, a writer observes:—"A stockbroker, an intimate friend of M. Salamanca, has tried to collect among some of the Spanish bankers a certain amount of money to begin the works of the Northern line, and with the object of catching foreign speculators; but his efforts have been in vain,—he has not succeeded in getting together 2,000,000 of reals (20,000l). The English houses have ascertained from two of the most eminent lawyers of Madrid that such a speculation presented all the risk of an illegal undertaking, seeing that the Parliament may to-morrow annul all that has been done without its consent."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has presented a memoir to the Zollverein Conference on the subject of discussing the renewal of the Belgian Commercial Treaty. The principle on which it has been based is that of equality of tariffs, generally speaking, and consequently it is opposed to the accordance of differential favours to any State whatever. It is already known that the propositions made by the Prussian Government for the reduction of duties on unwrought iron to a normal level have been rejected, through the vigorous opposition of Wurtemberg, Nassau, and other ultra-Protectionist States. The subject, however, will be again brought forward, and although there is no great prospect of the Prussian cipher of 5 instead of 10 groschen per cwt being adopted, some chance exists of the intermediary reduction to 7½ groschen, proposed by Brunswick, being ultimately carried. In this case the general external tariff on iron will be placed on a level with the favour now accorded to Belgium, and the differential advantage she has enjoyed will cease. But as some members of the Conference appear to comprehend the policy of drawing Belgium towards Germany by a prolongation of commercial benefits, it is not unlikely, in case the Brunswick proposition should be adopted, that an effort will be made to obtain an exception in favour of the former, by re-establishing the tariff on unwrought iron at 5 groschen per cwt, as determined by the original treaty. On the other hand, it remains problematical whether strong opposition will not be exhibited to the renewal of the treaty, under any conditions whatever of a differential character, or which tend to afford to Belgium advantages that are not fully compensated for as regards such southern States as do not profit by exporting wines or cotton knit goods, and which dread competition in iron, beet sugar, &c. Bavaria and Wurtemberg are of this number. The former exports into Belgium little else than Nuremberg toys, and the latter little or nothing worth mentioning; whilst Saxony has to look after Chemnitz, where her stocking-weavers and the like complain greatly of being undersold by Belgium.

AUSTRIA.

The Customs tariff of 1851 has undergone a thorough revision, agreeably to the conditions of the Austro-Prussian treaty of February last. It will be found in the new tariff, which will come into operation on the 1st January, 1854, that the Austrian duties are not very different from those of the Zollverein; and that a great step has been taken towards the realisation of Baron Bruck's idea of a great Austro-German Customs-Union.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The intelligence at hand from the East, this week, confirms previous advices that the threatened open rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte is at an end. The Russian troops will, it is positively asserted, evacuate the Principalities by the 15th of the present month. Though all danger of a conflict between the Powers may have passed away for the present, it is still urged that a very important question still remains to be settled—that of the future situation of Turkey. It is quite clear that matters cannot remain as they are; an "Eastern question," such as the one which we are assured is now solved, cannot be re-opened every year, and the peace of Europe cannot be put in peril every time the Greek and Latin monks pluck each other by the beard at Bethlehem about the key of the Sepulchre, the silver star, the lamp, or the cupola. It has to be determined whether, or under what circumstances, Russia may with impunity cross the Pruth and violate the treaties which exist between her and Turkey. These questions have seriously occupied the attention of the Porte, and the Vienna Conference has the remonstrances and demands of the Divan before it. It invites the Conference to come to some understanding on that point, with the view of saving Turkey from some future crisis like the present.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 18th, says:—"I have reason to believe that the annexed statement with regard to the fishery and reciprocity questions can be implicitly relied upon since the failure of the project negotiated by Mr Everett, but not presented to the Senate."

The British Government have presented the following propositions for the consideration of our Government:—

1. The free navigation of the river St Lawrence.
2. To permit colonial-built vessels to obtain registers, that privilege being already granted in England to American and other foreign-built vessels.
3. To abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen.
4. To throw open the Californian coasting trade, that is to say, to allow British vessels to load in the Atlantic States for California.
5. To abolish the duty on fish brought here in colonial bottoms.
6. Reciprocal trade with the provinces in certain articles, the growth of each country, based upon the Reciprocity Bill introduced by Mr Grinnell in 1843, and passed by the House of Representatives; if their propositions were agreed to, a participation in the British North American fisheries was to be extended to American fishermen.

It is understood the proposition to permit colonial-built vessels to obtain American register has been declined by the Cabinet on the grounds, principally, that it is properly a matter for Congressional action. Rather than the exercise of the treaty making power, it would be for Congress to determine how far it is expedient to amend the tariff by modifying the duties on iron, copper, hemp, &c., so as to enable our shipbuilders to compete with the colonists on equal terms.

The proposition to abolish the system of bounties to our fishermen was declined, upon the ground that the bounties are matter

of internal policy, with which England cannot be permitted to interfere.

"The propositions to throw open the California coasting trade was declined, on the ground that the constitution declares that all the States of the Union shall be on an equal footing, and that, therefore, the coasting trade of California could not be opened to England without the carrying with it also the whole coasting trade of the United States. As for the proposition of reciprocal trade, it was considered as much too limited; and there appeared to be no disposition on the part of England to extend it to an interchange in all articles of growth, product, and manufacture of the country and the provinces respectively. It was even doubtful if England would consent to a reciprocal trade in the articles enumerated in Mr Seymour's bill of last session. This is the present position of the negotiations. It is, however, believed that a project of a treaty may yet be agreed upon, as there appears to be a strong desire on both sides to settle the matter; it is therefore probable Mr Marcy will submit a proposition on the part of the Government, defining precisely what the United States are willing to agree to, and we have little doubt, when that proposition is made, that a speedy solution of the difficulty will be had."

The yellow fever was very bad at New Orleans at the latest dates. A private dispatch states that, the authorities being unable to bury all the dead, 125 bodies were burnt.

The *New York Herald* states that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, is to return to England in the *Sarah Sands*.

A good business had been transacted in the New York stock market at better prices. United States Sixes of '66 brought 109½; Sixes of '62, 117; and Sixes of '67, 122. Money abundant. Prime business paper was selling at 10 to 12 per cent. Exchange on London, 108 to 109½; Paris, 5f 16¼c to 5f 13¼c.

The cotton market was less active, and prices had given way ¼ cent. per lb. The stock on hand was 106,000 bales. The total exports for the week were 13,000 bales, 11,000 being to Great Britain. Our correspondent writes as follows:—"There have been fewer complaints during the past week from the cotton growing region, and no doubt the appearance of the crop is changed for the better, consequent upon a high range of temperature and good forcing weather. We still receive accounts of too much rain in some sections, and reports are in circulation of the appearance of worms in Alabama; these are the evils most to be dreaded, and if extended and confirmed, cannot fail to influence the extent of the next crop."

WEST INDIES.

By the *Magdalena*, we have our usual files of papers from the West Indies.

This packet brings accounts of an insurrection at Tortola, which broke out on the first of August, the day fixed for the payment of the rural taxes of the island. This tax has recently been increased, but the people resolved to resist it, and went in a body to the Treasury, tendering the original amount of the tax, which being refused some disturbances occurred, and several of the ringleaders were taken into custody, fined, and put into gaol. The people thereupon assembled together and rescued the prisoners. They then broke out into open revolt, took possession of the town, and burnt it to the ground. Roadtown was left a mass of ruins, and the white inhabitants were flying in every direction. Colonel Chads, President, administering the government, sent to St Thomas's, for assistance, and a sailing vessel with troops was despatched after some delay, but they arrived too late to prevent or modify the excesses committed. At the latest accounts the insurgents had retired to the interior, and the troops from St Thomas's had taken possession of the remains of the town.

The following is the state of the crops in St Vincent's, as given in the *New Era*:—"Since our last report on the crops, we have not more cheering intelligence to offer; many of the estates will not complete the crops in the usual time, from the continued rains; the cropping season, as it is, is far advanced, and the yielding decreasing every week; many of the planters talk of stopping sugar making for the present, and commence again in October; this would be practically the most advantageous course for those planters who are late to pursue, as the canes left over would get age and give a far greater return than could be expected now, and the wear and tear of stock and carts over had roads would be materially diminished; the crop for next year requires now the undivided attention of the planters. It will be perceived that the gallons of canejuice per hogshead has increased. The average for the present is 2,650 gallons. The average of saccharometer 8 deg. Beaume. Scarcity of fuel prevails, and the difficulty in this department of the manufacture will not improve as the wet season advances. The average gallons of canejuice is taken from two estates in Charlotte parish, two in St George's, and two in the Leeward district."

From Jamaica we have the annexed report:—"Pimento—We are yet without any very reliable information with respect to the new crop. The rumours, however, as to the anticipated short yield have not been contradicted. Rice—Some further sales, but confined to the best samples of Bengal, have been effected at 15s to 15s 6d. 20 tierces Carolina, the only recent receipt, were taken at 21s per 100 lbs. Patna has been moved at 16s 6d. Rum—About 150 puncheons, 18 proof, have changed hands at 3s 6d per gallon. Holders are now looking for an advance. Soap—No sales of any moment have transpired. Steele's 60 lb crown is scarce and wanted. Sugar—Continues to improve in value. The sales include 50 hogsheads good midland at 18s 6d per 100 lbs. Tobacco—80 boxes Cavendish 18's have been taken at 7½d per lb. We have nothing to report of Leaf. Exchanges on London—Colonial and Jamaica Banks—90 days', ½ per cent. premium; 60 days', 1 per cent. premium; 30 days', 1½ per cent. premium.

The *Demerara Colonist* observes:—"The cultivation of rice by an American gentleman of the name of Colvin attracts some attention

as it shows that we can add to our staple products. About seventy acres of swamp on plantation *Vive a Force*, Demerara, have been cultivated as a rice field, and the cultivation of the crop is fully equal to anything which can be seen in the southern States of America."

The intelligence from Barbadoes is favourable. We are informed that the weather had been fine. The supply of sugar shipped to the end of July was 36,229 hhds, and 2,000 more were on board vessels in the bay. The canes were looking remarkably healthy, and labour was comparatively plentiful.

BRITISH GUIANA.

We have advices from British Guiana to the 9th ult. The *Royal Gazette* observes:—"The weather still continues excessively warm and moist, and canes and medical practice are consequently in a flourishing condition; but complaints are still general that the yield of the cane is indifferent. Those conversant with estates matters do not anticipate so short a crop as the long-continued dry season led us to expect. There will be a falling off probably of 4,000 to 5,000 hogsheads, as compared with last year. Business begins to improve, and will continue to do so as estates get into operation. Provisions are not abundant, and consequently dear. Other articles of merchandise appear to be in fair supply."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The intelligence from the Cape colonies is favourable. Trade was progressing steadily, and the general prosperity of the colonists was improving. The exports from Cape Town during the past year amounted to 735,985, exclusive of specie, being an increase of 136,000. The increase in the imports amounted to 290,000, of which 38,000 was on the customs duties. The accounts from Natal are also good. The proposal of the Governor to grant small allotments of land in fee simple to the heads of families had met with the approval of the home Government, and would be immediately acted upon.

MAURITIUS.

The news from this colony is favourable; the advices last received from England being calculated to inspire the sugar planters with the best hopes. Very little of the old crop remained to be shipped. The usual return is as follows:—

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Shipped and left to 5th July, 1853 | 157,007,829 |
| — " — " 1852 | 129,351,101 |
| — " — " 1851 | 113,094,481 |
| — " — " 1850 | 116,743,679 |

The new crop had not generally come to market, and the mills would not for some time be in full operation. The yield was expected to be about 175,000,000 lbs, whilst that of 1854 would, from the present appearance, reach 200,000,000 lbs. The Oriental Bank had announced its intention of receiving deposits at interest, and discount at short dates at 7 to 8 per cent. per annum. This had created a great sensation amongst the commercial public, to whom it would prove of considerable utility. Local bills, with signatures offering every possible guarantee for their payment, have lately been discounted at 12 per cent., and sometimes a commission of 2½ per cent. has been charged. The reduction referred to will therefore prove a material assistance to commercial and trading enterprise. There was the prospect of an amalgamation of the Oriental and the Commercial Banks, the former having made overtures to the latter which were likely to be accepted.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mercantile advices received from India and China report a generally dull state of trade, more particularly at Bombay, but the monsoon having proved highly favourable, an extensive demand for imported goods was expected. At Calcutta there had been no improvement for piece goods, but as the interior navigation had been re-opened, a resumption of active business was shortly expected. Trade in China continued quite inactive, and stocks were accumulating fast. With regard to the revolution, the patriots were making rapid progress, and the key city of the empire had been taken, and firmly held against the assault of the Tartar forces and foreign aid. Some few samples of new teas had been brought to market, but no business had been done.

At Bombay freights were 2l 12s 6d to 2l 17s 6d to London and Liverpool. From Calcutta we have the following:—"The money market is still easy, and loans can be readily procured on approved securities, but at improving rates of interest. The Bank of Bengal has raised its terms by 1 per cent. The Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past six months. In exchange, Baring's and Brown Shipley's credits have ranged from 2 0½ to 2-1. The bulk of sales may be quoted at 2-0½, but no better than 2-1 could be got yesterday. Document bills have been steady 2-1 throughout, and this rate might even be had for very first-class paper, though other bills would have to be let off at 2-1½ to 2-1¼; 2-0½ to 2-1 have been the ruling rates for agency draughts since last mail. Bills on China, at 60 days', with shipping documents of opium, at 233 rupees per 100 dols; bills on Singapore, at 30 days' sight, 217 rupees per 100 dols; bills on Mauritius, at 30 days', 52 cents. per rupee. We quote freights to London at 3l 15s for saltpetre, 2l 15s for sugar, nominal for rice, 4-0 for seeds.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF INDIGO from Nov. 1, 1852, to July 14, 1853.

| | Chests. | Fy. mds |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| To Great Britain | 14,546 | 56,400 |
| France | 8,057 | 29,255 |
| North America | 1,548 | 5,824 |
| Red Sea, Bombay, and Gulf | 1,913 | 6,837 |
| Foreign Europe | 183 | 645 |
| Other parts | 6 | 22 |
| Total | 26,253 | 98,783 |

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult., at Corfu, the wife of J. W. Smith, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General in charge, of a daughter.
On the 22nd ult., at Cromore, the Lady of Lord Robert Montagu, of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Stoke house, Chichester, Lady Roper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th ult., at Rathfarham, in the county of Dublin, the Rev. B. Hale Puckle, M.A., son of the Rev. B. Puckle, rector of Graffham, Hunts, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.
On the 24th ult., at Mayfield, Staffordshire, by the Rev. J. Browne, incumbent of Trinity church, Cheltenham, the Rev. Talbot A. L. Greaves, vicar of Mayfield, to Catherine Ellen Caroline Colyear, only daughter of the late Captain and Lady Catherine Brecknell, and niece of the late Earl of Portmore.
On the 25th ult., at Harewood, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, Charles Henry Mills, Esq., only son of Charles Mills, Esq., of Camelford house, and Billington, Middlesex, to the Lady Louisa Isabella Lascelles, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood.
On the 18th ult., at Tor church, Torquay, the Rev. John Hughes, M.A., to Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the late Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of July, at Poonah, the Hon. Alexander Bell, late Member of Council of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Establishment, in his 59th year, deeply lamented.
On the 27th ult., suddenly, at his residence, Warley hall, near Birmingham, John Edwards Percy, Esq., in his 74th year, magistrate and formerly high sheriff of the county of Stafford.
On the 29th ult., at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, the hero of Scinde.
At Petersham, on the 25th ult., the Lady Jane Dawson Damer, sister of the Earl of Portarlington.
On the 1st inst., Lady Adair, the wife of Sir Shafco Adair, Bart., of Flixton hall, Suffolk, and of St James's square.
On the 28th ult., Major William Andrew Ludlow, 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, aged 50.
On the 31st ult., at 78 Upper Berkeley street, Portman square, at an advanced age, Lady Hammond, relict of the late General Sir Thomas Hammond.
On the 27th ult., at the Archdeaconry, Kells, aged 8 months, James Joseph, son of the Archdeacon of Meath.
In July last, at the Bahamas, John Gregory, Esq., Governor of the colony.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the first half-yearly meeting of the British and Colonial Smelting Company, held on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum was declared. The accounts showed that the cash receipts were 51,813½, which, after providing for the expenditure, left balance of 2,923½.

The dividend declared at the half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company was of 14s per share, or at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday. The report, which gave a concise enumeration of the principal subjects upon which the council had taken action, was agreed to.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Falkland Islands Company held on Monday, a very favourable report was presented. The cash received was 44,693½ 17s 3d. The balance at bankers was only 1,690½ 18s, but the assets were large.

A letter from Athens, dated the 12th ult., says:—"The crop of Corinthian grapes is almost wholly lost, and the results of the grain harvest are by no means satisfactory. The Government has presented to the two Chambers a bill prohibiting the export of grain up to the 31st of December, and at the same time lowering the duties on the importation of grain and vegetables."

The accounts from the United States mention that the question of the liability of Mississippi upon her repudiated obligations known as the "Union Bank Bonds," has been unanimously affirmed by the High Court of Appeals in that State, before which it had been carried. These bonds, which amounted only to a total of 1,000,000 sterling, were issued by the State more than 15 years ago—namely, on the 5th of June, 1838—when their full value was received and expended, some questions which were subsequently raised as to their legality being met by the Legislature with two distinct resolutions, at different periods, to the effect that the contract was in every respect sound, and that any attempt to deny its validity would be a "calumny upon the justice, honour, and dignity of the State." In 1842, however, the finances of the country became worse, and, payment of the interest being pressed, it was resolved to resort to repudiation, and from that time to the present no representations to the people or Legislature have had any effect, although a period of prosperity has been experienced which has created a surplus revenue and been a constant subject of boasting and congratulation. It appears, however, that the principal of the bonds was stipulated to be repaid at certain progressive periods, and, that the first of the series having fallen due in 1850, a suit was commenced by one of the holders, which has just terminated in the decision now reported. The only remaining question, therefore, is whether the citizens of Mississippi will submit to the fiat which has been given against them even by the highest of their own constituted authorities; and, although the fact that an appeal to a popular vote as to whether they should or should not recognise their obligations, which was actually made by the Governor a year ago, was decided in the negative, is a discouraging circumstance, there is reason to hope that further resistance will be abandoned, and that a resumption of payment may at length be anticipated. Should such prove to be the case, repudiation being extinguished in the quarter whence it originated, a similar step cannot long be delayed by the other States of the Union in which it is still practised—namely, Michigan, Florida, and Arkansas.

The crop of Java indigo has amounted to 648,365 lbs.

Advices from Breslau to the 18th ult. state that the demand for wool was very active. The sales for the week had amounted to 3,000 cwts. A lot of superfine Silesian pieces had realised 90 thalers.

We have letters from Colombo to the 25th July inclusive, and from which we extract the following:—"The rearing of silkworms and the production of silk are attracting attention in Colombo and Jaffna, and the question of cotton cultivation is exciting some attention. A

large export of cinnamon, amounting to no less than 228,000 lbs in two weeks, has followed the abolition of the duty. The crop of native coffee it is supposed will be plentiful, and of good quality. The additional land brought into cultivation within a few years is supposed not to fall short of 10,000 acres."

The Government sale of Japan coffee and camphor took place at Java in July last. 2,647 piculs of the former old at an average of 74½¢, and the latter 65½¢, being respectively 14½¢ and 16½¢ lower than the prices obtained last year.

A small package of Natal tobacco has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope. This is the first specimen of tobacco, the growth of that colony, that has been brought to this country, and has been imported for the purpose of ascertaining its value in the market here.

The last accounts from Canada state that the revenue for the half-year had just been made up, and that, notwithstanding a reduction of taxation equal to 60,000¢ per annum, it showed an increase of 133,333¢ on the corresponding half of the preceding year, the present total being 446,672¢, while for the first six months of 1852 it was 313,333¢. With regard to the crops, it is mentioned that they are all got in, and had proved greater than had ever before been known, so that the quantity to be exported will be unusually large, the total available for that purpose being estimated at 8,250,000 bushels.

A general order has been issued by the Customs authorities, directing that the practice of charging the merchant or shipowner at the rate of 6½ per hour for the extra attendance of tidewaiters for any time after the legal hours be discontinued, and that all goods discharged under the supervision of the water-guard, whether to be landed or delivered overside, be allowed to be taken out of the importing vessel from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 p.m., from 1st March to 31st October; and from 7 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m. from the 1st November to the last day of February, without expense to the parties.

Later accounts have been received from Mexico. The Government are said to have made a proposition for a loan of 3,500,000¢, on the security of Church property, which had called forth considerable opposition. Mercantile affairs were in an unsatisfactory state, and several failures had taken place in the provinces, among which were those of A. Bida and Co., of Zacatecas, for 25,000¢; Valenzuela and Suarez, of Silao, for 16,000¢; and M. Villanueva of Guadalajara, for 20,000¢.

A commercial letter from Bucharest, of the 16th ult., states that the Russian Government had concluded contracts for the delivery of barley at 90 piastres per kilo. According to a superficial calculation, at least 60,000 cwts of goods and grain had been lost in the Sulina channels during the months of May, June, and July; and especially in the month of July, not a day passed without at least one vessel being wrecked and a part of her cargo lost.

In consequence of large orders for boots and shoes given by English or other houses in London, for exportation to Australia, the trade at Berlin has more work on hand than it can accomplish.

Orders for all descriptions of iron are abundant, and the inferior makers, who are not encumbered with arrears of old engagements, are now obtaining the nominal prices to the full extent of their production; being thus in a better position than the leading houses of the trade. For rails, sheets, plates and hoops, contracts are daily offered, with a willingness to submit to advanced charges; but are refused even upon conditional terms, on account of the precarious supply of fuel and labour, that renders either the time or cost of execution a matter of speculation. Nail rods also are again in good demand, and the low quotations of quarter-day last have been amended. In the pig market considerable business has latterly been done, and at somewhat better figures; but it is a matter of remark that upon the whole Staffordshire pigs have not yet recovered their position equally with manufactured iron, or participated in the general improvement to the same extent as in the Scotch or other districts. A statement has been circulated that a further advance of 2½ per ton on coals has been declared, but as regards this district it is premature; at present no general advance at the collieries has taken place, but the supply is continually lessening from the still rapid accumulation of water in the mines, and from other causes, while the demand is rather on the increase before the approach of the winter months, so that there seems every probability that higher figures will rule during the ensuing quarter. There has been a scarcity of tin in the market, which has occasioned very serious inconvenience to the trade. All the metal warehouses have been cleared out, and many manufacturers in this town who have large orders on their books have not been able to obtain at any price a fourth of the quantity required. The copper trade remains stationary.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

Letters from Odessa of the 20th of August state that an extraordinary activity reigns in the grain market. The stores were not sufficiently large for the quantities of corn brought to the place, and it had been found necessary to establish depots in the open air, which contained 650,000 hectolitres of wheat, 105,000 of rye, 20,000 of barley, 50,000 of oats, and 36,000 of maize. The French Government have made enormous purchases. The price of wheat varied from 14½ 28c to 15½ 40c per hectolitre.

The coal trade at Wolverhampton still keeps remarkably brisk, and prices are fully maintained. The limestone men have struck for an advance of wages, and no arrangement has yet been concluded between them and their masters. The iron trade continues very active, and things have an upward tendency. Coldblast mine pigs are realising 4½ 17s 6d per ton, and hotblast 4½ 7s 6d. The labour market is still good, and trade in general is in a healthy condition.

An importation has just taken place by a steam-vessel from Holland of a package containing small quantities of different kinds of beer. These samples of beer, which have been made in Denmark, have been brought here in order to ascertain if they are likely to become saleable in this country as an article of commerce.

The following is the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom, for the month ending the 6th August, 1853:—

Circulation of Notes for the month ending Aug. 6, as compared with the previous month—

| | July 9, 1853 | Aug. 6, 1853 | Increase | Decrease |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Bank of England | 22,993,536 | 22,597,559 | 602,024 | — |
| Private banks | 3,715,136 | 3,712,522 | — | 2,616 |
| Joint stock banks | 3,017,491 | 2,993,906 | — | 23,585 |
| Total in England | 28,726,163 | 29,303,987 | 602,024 | 29,361 |
| Scotland | 3,761,610 | 3,746,785 | — | 14,825 |
| Ireland | 5,173,698 | 5,159,433 | — | 14,265 |
| United Kingdom | 37,661,471 | 38,210,205 | 602,024 | 58,611 |

The comparison of the month ending August 7th, 1852, with the month ending August 6th, 1853, shows an increase in the Bank of England circulation of 222,865*l*, an increase in private banks of 235,784*l*, and an increase in joint stock banks of 180,324*l*; being a total increase in England of 638,973*l*; while in Scotland there is an increase of 439,035*l*; and in Ireland an increase of 762,928*l*. Thus showing that the month ending 6th August, as compared with the same period last year, presents an increase of 638,973*l* in England, and an increase of 1,840,936*l* in the United Kingdom. The return of bullion in the Bank of England, for the month ending August 6th, gives an aggregate amount in both departments of 17,756,574*l*. On a comparison of this with the return for the month ending July 9th, there appears to be a decrease of 773,099*l*; and a decrease of 4,052,870*l* as compared with the same period last year. The stock of specie held by the banks in Scotland and Ireland during the month ending 6th August, was 2,656,501*l*, being a decrease of 86,080*l* as compared with the return of the previous month, and an increase of 503,730*l* as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Literature.

THE NEW SUPPLIES OF GOLD From the MORNING CHRONICLE of 28th July, 1853. Revised Edition, with Five Additional Chapters. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH. Pelham Richardson, Cornhill.

The carefully-prepared statistical details of the supplies of gold which appeared in the Morning Chronicle in July are very properly preserved in this more permanent form. The details are collected with great skill and attention, and the conclusions drawn with great modesty. We quote the last paragraph:—

Apparently there is good reason for believing that the future results of the new supplies of gold will be, on the whole, not less devoid of evil than they have been hitherto. There seems to be no authority for expecting that, under contracts now existing, creditors will be sacrificed to debtors; that the recipients of fixed incomes will be hopelessly impoverished; or that capital will cease to command a reasonable rate of interest. On the contrary, the great revolution pursues its course so gradually; it is moderated and checked in modes so infinite and subtle; and moulded by influences too delicate to be laid bare by any appliance of statistics:—that, so far as we can judge of the future by that which now occurs around us, we may contemplate without fear a change in the economical condition of the world; new, and startling, doubtless;—but already adjusting itself, without shocks or convulsions, to the expanding intelligence and resources of mankind.

Of course statistics tell only of what is or what has been; they tell nothing exact of what is to be;—they may enumerate every ounce of gold found, but they give no clue to the large hopes it excites everywhere, nor to the many enterprises founded on it. Hitherto the result has been, that the hopes and the enterprises have in their effects surpassed the effects of the gold. Both, indeed, tend to raise prices, and both have hitherto tended to raise the rate of interest. There are, however, some contracts which are already much affected, and likely to be still more affected, by the changes which have taken place. The great contractors for railways, docks, and other undertakings, for example, on whom the wages of labour and the prices of raw materials have already advanced from 15 to 20 per cent., must temporarily suffer very considerably; but as they have before made very large fortunes, they will not grumble at a little sinking of their scale, which they know will, as every contract comes to an end, rise again, while the stimulus to undertake more continues, and is likely to continue. The additional chapters are an analysis of the circulation of the Bank of England in June 1849-51-53; an account of the additions to the English gold coin; an attempt to estimate the amount of funds employed in the London money market; the circulation of bills of exchange for the 23 years, 1828-52; and the gold coin in circulation in the United Kingdom 1800-50. All these are extremely valuable additions. From the first we learn, rather contrary to expectation, that the increase of the Bank circulation has been at the rate of 40 per cent. on notes of 5*l* and 10*l*, and at the rate of 60 per cent. on notes of 20*l* and upwards. Taking all the notes below 100*l*, the increase on them is 66 per cent. "To apply another test:—namely, the proportion borne by the increase in each denomination to the amount of that particular denomination in 1849:—we find that the increase of the 5*l*; of the 10*l*; and of the 20*l* to 100*l* notes; is tolerably uniform at about 24 per cent. But the increase in the 200*l* to 500*l* is 31 per cent.; and on the 1,000*l* notes it is 42 per cent. These facts do not admit of the inference that the principal cause of the increased Bank circulation is an augmented demand for the smaller description of notes. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of those smaller denominations, but there has been a larger increase in the amount of the notes above 100*l* each."

From the second we only learn more than our own journal has already stated, that the value of American gold coin purchased by the Bank of England during the years 1851-52 was 1,660,009*l*, while the value of gold specie imported from the United States in 1851 and 1852 was 13,154,410*l*.

In 1846, the Bank first began to purchase Russian gold coin; and in 1851, it first bought United States gold coin. Previous to these dates the importers of

these coins respectively were under the necessity of melting them into bars (the only shape in which the Bank would buy their gold); and as those countries were the then chief gold-producing countries; and extensively trading with Great Britain; and the movements of commerce occasionally directed large exports of gold to this country; a considerable destruction of property resulted from the re-conversion of the manufactured into the raw commodity.

It was considered desirable that an alteration should be made in this practice; not only with a view to prevent the loss and inconvenience occasioned by the destruction of so much coinage; but also with a view to affording greater facilities on the part of the Bank to its customers and to the public; and the regulations were modified accordingly. The results have fully answered all the expectations of the promoters of the change. In the event of gold being required for export to America or the North of Europe, it can generally be obtained from the Bank in the form of coin, of the country to which the remittance is to be made.

The third paper on the amount of funds employed in the London markets, bills in circulation, &c., is more ingenious than satisfactory, and, as it relates to an anterior period, is of comparatively little importance. The other papers are useful and instructive. Mr Newmarch's book is quite a manual for present inquirers into the new supplies of gold and their effects.

THE SLAVE TRADE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN. By H. C. CAREY. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

ENGLAND, who sets up herself to be the instructor of other nations on all subjects of politics and religion, and especially on the subject of slavery, has found an instructor in Mr Carey, who calls on her emphatically to cleanse her own house before she scolds her neighbours for their dirty door steps. The object of his book is to show why slavery exists, and how it may be extinguished; and he thinks it may be put an end to by altering the policy of England. He has one especial chapter, pointing out, in this respect, "the duty of the people of England," besides innumerable paragraphs relating to her, scattered through every one of his four hundred and odd pages. Mr Carey is a distinguished American writer: he is great on political economy, on theories of peopling the world, and on high protecting tariffs, which he alone, we think, continues to advocate. His somewhat remarkable book, though it has an English publisher, is printed in Philadelphia, and is thoroughly American, or rather, thoroughly Careyish, for with Mr Carey few of his countrymen can have an identity of feeling. His name has been associated for years with a determined and kind of renegade hostility to England and her policy, which he describes as directed to making all other nations tributary to her, and by establishing for herself a centralised command over all trade, to enrich herself by defrauding them of the just rewards of their toil. All economists, except Mr Carey, teach that governments can exercise little influence over the course of trade; he teaches that their policy wholly and exclusively determines it. His book abounds in absurd statements, dictated by intense anger at the success of England. The comparative decay, for example, of Portugal and Turkey are both ascribed to the commercial system of England; and the extravagance and stupid policy of the Government of Portugal, and the Mahomedanism of the Turks, shutting out for ages all improvements in the arts, are exonerated from all blame for the retrograde condition of Portugal and Turkey. That is a mere specimen of a thick volume of similar absurdities, too gross to be swallowed by any person, except some of the most ignorant and priest-ridden Celts who have gone to America to swell the number there of the foolish enemies of England. Nobody now thinks of defending the policy pursued by England two or three centuries ago: it was founded in ignorance, like the trade policy of every State in Europe. Nobody dreams of defending many of our old institutions or practices, such as impressment, which the present race inherited from their ancestors; but to deliberately represent the policy of England as intended to exhaust the fertility of other countries and enslave their population, is to charge on England of the present day the vicious and un-social policy of the seventeenth century, which she, of all the nations of the world, has most effectually discarded. Mr Carey might, from the vantage ground of the States, inculcate on England some useful lessons; but his teaching is so angry-like, that the little truth his work contains will be indignantly rejected on account of the mass of vituperation in which it is enveloped. No country, not even excepting America, has done more to promote general freedom, on theoretical grounds, than England. But, Mr Carey says, the British theory looks directly to the enslavement of man. We are amongst those who are especially condemned by Mr Carey. We have strenuously advocated Free Trade, and still strenuously advocate the propriety of each people pursuing those branches of industry to which they are most adapted. But Mr Carey is for turning them out of this natural course, and censures those who prefer it to the bidding of politicians or the suggestion of theorists. We advocate no constraint. Mr Carey is the patron of monopolies, prohibitions, and high tariffs; yet he represents himself as favourable to freedom, and his opponents as maintaining slavery. Even our free importation of corn is ascribed to a wish to make other nations confine themselves to the cultivation of their soil, and exhaust it for our advantage, instead of establishing markets nearer home. England has done all she could to put an end to slavery, and her own colonies cry out against her that she has ruined them by making labour dear, because she has not after all her exertions been able to put down slavery in other countries; and Mr Carey accuses England of trying to make labour cheap that she may have cheap sugar. There is no act of ours, whether it be a measure of the Legislature, or the spontaneous growth of our circumstances, which he does not misrepresent in a similar manner. No persons in England, very few persons in Europe, (and they probably only in Austria and Russia,) and very few in America, (and they only the unfortunate victims of superstition and oppression, or their descendants,) will place the least confidence in Mr Carey's deductions; and all reasonable people in all the countries of the earth where the English language is read, will join with us in deploring the perversion of talents, and industry, and extensive reading, of which Mr Carey's book is an example. For his own countrymen it cannot be intended; they are too well informed to

be led astray by Mr Carey. If it is read and admired anywhere, and by any class of people, it will be on the Continent, which England rescued from Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary and democratic admirers of military glory and military despotism there, who still hanker after war, and who hate peace and freedom. It is due to the former reputation of Mr Carey to notice his publication; but it is utterly unworthy of the masculine intellect of his countrymen; which, however given on trifling subjects to exaggeration and persiflage, on all earnest subjects loves only truth, and ever advocate freedom.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Illustrated London Magazine. Part III. Piper and Co.
Plan for the Future Government of India. By J. S. Buckingham. Partridge and Oakley.
Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbook to Belgium and the Rhine.
The Curse of Clifton. By Mrs Southworth. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
Monsieur Louis Bonaparte an Confessional. Second Edition. Effingham Wilson.
Home Thoughts. No. 9. Keat and Co.
Ainsworth's Magazine. Chapman and Hall.
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine. Chapman and Hall.
The Dublin University Magazine. McGlashan.
Diogenes. Part VIII.
The Bankers' Magazine. Groombridge.
The Electric Review. Ward and Co.
History of the Insurrection in China. By J. Oxenford. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Lawson's Merchant's Magazine. Trubner and Co.
The Post Office Official Monthly Director for September.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.
Calcutta Review.
Second Address to the Mercantile Community of the United Kingdom by the London Committee of Merchants. Longman and Co.
The Portrait Gallery. Part XXI. Orr and Co.
The Penny Book. Part V. Orr and Co.
The Home Companion. Part V. Orr and Co.
Cyclopedia of Useful Arts. Virtue.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

ERROR.—In last week's Economist a misprint occurred in the price of Gambier. It should have been 32s, not 22s as given in our report.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week end on Saturday the 25th day of August, 1853.—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Notes issued, Government debt, Other Securities, Gold coin and bullion, Silver bullion.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Proprietors' capital, Rest, Public Deposits, Chequer Savings Banks, Other Deposits, Seven Day and other Bills.

Dated the 1st September, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Table comparing Liabilities and Assets. Liabilities include Circulation Inc. Bank post bills, Public Deposits, Other or private Deposits. Assets include Securities, Bullion.

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,231,440l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

Table showing changes in circulation and deposits. Includes decrease of circulation, increase of public deposits, decrease of other deposits, decrease of securities, decrease of bullion, decrease of rest, increase of reserves.

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 242,994l; an increase of public deposits, 538,639l; a decrease of private deposits, 490,227l; a decrease of securities, 46,115l; a decrease of bullion, 208,875l; a decrease of rest, 60,408l; and an increase of reserve, 17,630l.

The money market is very tight to-day, but to-morrow being the 3rd, makes a large provision necessary for the bills which have then to be paid. The great demand to-day, therefore, is not considered a fair index to the general market. For money on call 3 1/4 is given, and the best bills are discounted at 1/4 per cent. below the Bank minimum rate, now 4 per cent.

The exchanges continue low and not improving. Money is in demand, too, in the Stock Exchange, though the business doing there to-day is not much. In the week the price of the public funds has tended downwards in consequence of the scarcity of money. On Wednesday it was conjectured or known that the Bank would raise the rate of interest on Thursday, and

Consols fell 1/4 per cent. They again receded yesterday after the rise was declared, and opened to-day at 97 1/4. They were flat to-day, and closed at 97 1/4. We subjoin our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

Table of Consols and other principal stocks. Columns include Stock Name, Money (Lowest, Highest), Account (Lowest, Highest), Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices This day.

Very little has been done in the railway market this week, and, without remark, we insert our usual list of the closing price of the principal shares last Friday and to-day:—

RAILWAYS.

Table of Railway shares. Columns include Company Name, Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices This day.

The single subject of interest to-day, is the act of the Bank in again raising the rate of interest. The returns quoted above show, in the continued decrease of bullion, the grounds for it. Since last Saturday, to which the returns are made up, nothing has transpired which should much alter either the condition of the Bank or the condition of the commercial world. In the course of the week, from the West Indies and South America, 2,382,000 dol silver have been imported, and 64,000l of silver has come in from Hamburg, Holland, &c., to buy gold here; 12,000l of gold has arrived from Australia via Singapore, and 4,000l from Oporto; while the exports have been 150,000l in half-imperials to St Petersburg, about 60,000l in gold to Australia, about 90,000l in gold and silver to India, &c., and 70,000l in gold to France. But this kind of exchange, and even to a greater extent, has been for some time going on; and as part of the gold from Australia comes hither to pay for imports from other countries into the colony, and more is known to be on the sea, the mere exports of gold scarcely warrant the rise. The state of the exchanges continually tending downwards, and the state of the weather and the corn harvest making it certain that we shall require a large supply of foreign corn, are probably the influential facts for the Bank Directors. The real and satisfactory reason for the rise is, that money has a market value superior to the Bank rate. In spite of increased wages, the rate of profit is high in most business, and it is high abroad as well as here. In New York a sort of crisis lately ensued, when as much as 12 per cent. was given for money; and that crisis has been passed without a single failure having been announced. In fact, the returns from California and from the interior of the States have been good. The very large imports have sold well, and traders and bankers have made large sums. When the banks of New York, with their small capital, can make from 8 to 10 per cent., and

the traders of New York can afford to pay that—while the means of carrying the trade of New York through such a crisis are in part derived from the capital of England,—why should not the Bank of England have 4 or 5 per cent. for the loan of its capital? The present rate of 4 per cent. is less extraordinary than the rate of 2 per cent. which prevailed at the close of last year. There must then have been a comparatively great want of new openings for trade, or a great accumulation of capital in 1852, or both. The public was not then fully sensible of all the advantages of the new trade to Australia, and their slowness to extend their operations there speaks much in favour of their careful proceedings. We rely on their success, because it is plain they looked in the majority of cases before they leaped. The general welfare of trade—the general high rate of profit in most mercantile transactions, which enables those engaged in them to pay a high rate of interest for the accommodation by which they carry on and extend their operations, is the real and all-sufficient ground for the Bank raising its rate of interest. Clearly, if there were not a corresponding rate of profit, its refusal to lend except on terms higher than the rate of profit would only put an end to its own business. It must be remembered that the Bank is but one of many money-lenders, and though it may be the largest, it is not equal to all the others combined, and that if it do not lend on terms as low as the others it cannot lend at all. It does not determine the market rate of interest—it only settles the rate at which it will lend its own capital. In announcing its determination it has, indeed, the air of settling the rate of interest in the market, and it brings some little odium unnecessarily on itself when it raises the rate of interest, by having the appearance of depreciating the value of all kinds of paper securities. A high rate of interest, as a consequence of a high rate of profit, is a test of the prosperity of a country; and we see nothing, either in our Australian trade, which, though the returns are remote, are sure to be great, nor in the probable demand for corn, which may require to be paid for in bnilion, to excite the least apprehension. The trade of the country is sound. The measure of the Bank is dictated, we have no doubt, by a view of its own resources, for it has long ago given up the pretension of regulating the trade or the monied concerns of the empire.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

| Place | Date | Rate of Exchange on London | Term |
|----------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Paris | Sept. 1 | 24 95 | 3 days' sight |
| | | 24 72½ | 3 months' date |
| Antwerp | — 1 | 125 to 24 97½ | 3 days' sight |
| | | 811 77½ | 3 days' sight |
| Amsterdam | Aug. 30 | 11 70 | 2 months' date |
| | | m13 2½ | 3 days' sight |
| Hamburg | — 30 | 13 6½ | 3 months' date |
| St Petersburg | — 23 | 25 11-16d to 36½d | 3 — |
| Madrid | — 26 | 50 4-5d | 3 — |
| Lisbon | — 19 | 84d | 3 — |
| Gibraltar | — 26 | 51½d to 51½d | 3 — |
| New York | — 2 | 8½ to 9½ per cent pm | 60 days' sight |
| | | 1½ per cent pm | 30 — |
| Jamaica | — 11 | 1 — | 90 — |
| Havana | — 13 | 11½ per cent pm | 90 — |
| Rio de Janeiro | July 14 | 78d | 90 — |
| Bahia | — 15 | 25d to 28½d | 60 and 90 days' sight |
| Pernambuco | — 21 | 28½d to 28½d | 60 — |
| Buenos Ayres | — 2 | 2½d | 60 — |
| Singapore | — 15 | 4s lid | 60 days' sight |
| | | — | 6 months' sight |
| Ceylon | — 25 | 3 per cent. dis | 3 — |
| | | — | 6 — |
| | | — | 1 — |
| Bombay | — 20 | 2s 1½d to 2s 1½d | 3 — |
| | | 2s 0½d to 2s 1d | 6 — |
| | | — | 3 — |
| Calcutta | — 15 | — | 1 — |
| California | — 16 | 47½ to 47½d | 60 days' sight |
| Hong Kong | — 7 | 5s 4d | 6 months' sight |
| Mauritius | — 9 | 2 per cent. dis. | 90 days' sight |
| Sydney | May 30 | 1 per cent. pm. | 30 days' sight |
| Valparaiso | July 15 | 48d | 60 to 90 days' sight |

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 34 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-09½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24.95, it follows that gold is about 0.58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 34 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-6; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3, it follows that gold is 1-42 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-08 per cent. against England; at the present rate gold leaves no profit when imported from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

| | £ | s | d |
|--|---|----|----|
| Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce | 3 | 17 | 9 |
| Mexican dollars..... | 0 | 5 | 6½ |
| Silver in bars (standard)..... | 0 | 8 | 2½ |

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bank Stock, 3 per cent | 227½ | ... | ... | 228½ | 277½ | 227 ½ |
| 3 per Cent Reduced Anns. | 38½ | 38½ 9 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 per Cent Consols Anns. | 98½ | 98 | 98 | 98½ 7½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 3 per Cent Anns., 1726 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3½ per Cent Anns. | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ 1 | 100½ | 100½ |
| New 5 per Cent... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5½ | 5½ |
| Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 | ... | ... | 5½ | 5 11-16 | ... | ... |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 | ... | ... | 5½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India Stock, 10½ per Cent | ... | 257 | 256 | ... | 256 5 | ... |
| Do. Bonds, 2½ per Cent 1000, 18s p | ... | ... | ... | 18s p | 18s p | 18s 15s p |
| Ditto under 5000 | ... | 15s p | ... | ... | ... | 15s p |
| South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115½ | 115 |
| Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 per Cent Anns., 1751 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bank Stock for act. Sept 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 per Cent Cons. for act. Sept 8 | 98½ | 98½ | 95½ | 98½ 7½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| India Stock for act. Sept 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Excheq. Bills, 1000/.....1d | 1s d 2s p | ... | 1s d 2s p | 2s p 1s d | 2s d 1s p | 1s p 2s d |
| Ditto 5000/..... | 1s d 1s p | 2s p | 1s d 2s p | 2s p 1s d | ... | 1s p 2s d |
| Ditto Small | 1s d 1s p | ... | 1s d 2s p | 2s d 1s d | ... | 1s p 2s d |
| Ditto Advertised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| Place | Time | Tuesday. | | Friday. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Prices negotiated on 'Change. | | Prices negotiated on 'Change. | |
| Amsterdam | short | 11 15½ | 11 16 | 11 15½ | 11 16 |
| Ditto | 3 ms | 11 17. | 11 17½ | 11 17½ | 11 17½ |
| Rotterdam | — | 11 17½ | 11 18 | 11 17½ | 11 18 |
| Antwerp | — | 25 17½ | 25 20 | 25 17½ | 25 22½ |
| Brussels | — | 25 17½ | 25 20 | 25 17½ | 25 22½ |
| Hamburg | — | 13 5 | 13 6½ | 13 6 | 13 6 |
| Paris | short | 24 92½ | 24 97½ | 24 95 | 25 0 |
| Ditto | 3 ms | 25 15 | 25 20 | 25 17½ | 25 2½ |
| Marseilles | — | 25 17½ | 25 22½ | 25 17½ | 25 29½ |
| Frankfort on the Main | — | 119½ | 119½ | 119 | 119½ |
| Vienna | — | 10 54 | 10 58 | 10 53 | 10 56 |
| Trieste | — | 10 56 | 11 0 | 10 55 | 10 59 |
| Petersburg | — | 38½ | ... | 38½ | ... |
| Madrid | — | 49½ | 50 | 49½ | 53 |
| Cadix | — | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | ... |
| Leghorn | — | 29 85 | 29 95 | 29 80 | 29 85 |
| Genoa | — | 25 35 | 25 40 | 25 35 | 25 42½ |
| Naples | — | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| Palermo | — | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 125 |
| Messina | — | 124½ | 125 | 125 | ... |
| Lisbon | — | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| Oporto | — | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| Rio Janeiro | 60 ds sg. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | — | ... | ... | ... | ... |

FRENCH FUNDS.

| | Paris Aug. 29 | London Aug. 31 | Paris Aug. 30 | London Sept. 1 | Paris Aug. 31 | London Sept. 2 |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22½ | 105 10 | ... | 105 0 | ... | 104 90 | ... |
| March and 22 Sept. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½ | 79 40 | ... | 79 70 | ... | 79 50 | ... |
| June and 22 December | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July | 2800 0 | ... | 2800 0 | ... | 2800 0 | ... |
| Exchange on London 1 month | 24 95 | ... | 24 95 | ... | 24 95 | ... |
| Ditto 3 months | 24 72½ | ... | 24 72½ | ... | 24 72½ | ... |

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|---|-----|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Austrian Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brazilian 5 per cent | ... | 162½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852 | ... | ... | ... | 99½ | 99 | 99½ 9 |
| Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 | ... | 101½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto New, 1843 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 |
| Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent | ... | 65 | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| Cuba, 5 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chilian, 6 per cent | ... | ... | ... | 105 | ... | ... |
| Ditto 3 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Danish, 3 per cent, 1825 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 5 per cent Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Equador | ... | 6½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup. | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Deferred | ... | 9½ | 9½ | ... | 9½ | 9½ |
| Greek Bonds, red | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto blue | ... | 7½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mexican 3 per cent | ... | 23½ | ... | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ ½ |
| Peruvian 4½ per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Scrip | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 4 per cent | ... | 45 | 46 | 45½ 4½ | ... | ... |
| Ditto 3 per cent, 1845 | ... | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... |
| Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling | ... | ... | ... | 119 8½ | ... | 116 |
| Ditto 4½ per cent | ... | 101½ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sardinian, 5 per cent | ... | 96½ | ... | ... | 96 | 96 |
| Spanish, 3 per cent | ... | ... | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| Ditto 5 per cent New Deferred | ... | 23½ | 23½ | ... | 33½ | 33½ |
| Ditto Factive converted | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded | ... | 6½ pc | 6½ pc | 6½ pc | ... | 6½ pc |
| Swedish Loan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93½ 4 |
| Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dividends on the above payable in London. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgian 2½ per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto, 4½ per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto, 5 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders | ... | 6½ 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 4 per cent Certificates | ... | 99 8½ | ... | 98½ 9 | ... | 98½ |
| Ditto 4 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

| | Payable | Amount in Dollars. | Dividends. | London Price | Amst. Price |
|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| United States Bonds | 6 | 1855 | 65,000,000 | Jan. and July | 110 |
| — Certificates | 6 | 1857 | — | — | 103 |
| — | 6 | 1867-8 | — | — | 110 |
| Alabama | 6 | 1858 | 3,000,000 | — | 85 |
| Illinois | 6 | 1870 | 10,000,000 | — | — |
| Kentucky | 6 | 1869-72 | 4,250,000 | — | 109 |
| Maryland | 6 | 1868 | 3,000,000 | — | 97½ |
| Massachusetts | 5 | 1868 | 3,000,000 | April and Oct. | 107 |
| Mississippi | 6 | {1861 1866 1871} | 2,000,000 | May and Nov. | — |
| — | 5 | 1850-8 | 5,000,000 | Mar. and Sept. | — |
| New York | 5 | 1862 | 13,124,270 | Quarterly | 92 xd |
| Ohio | 6 | 1876 | 19,000,000 | Jan. and July | 117½ |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 1854-70 | 41,000,000 | Feb. and Aug. | 86½ |
| — Ditto | — | 1862 | — | — | 94½ |
| South Carolina | 5 | 1866 | 3,000,000 | Jan. and July | 100½ |
| Virginia | 6 | 1866 | 7,000,000 | — | — |
| United States Bank Shares | — | 1866 | 35,000,000 | — | 16s |
| New York City | 5 | {1860 1866} | 9,600,000 | Quarterly | — |

Exchange at New York 106½ 9½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| No. of shares. | Dividend | Names. | Shares. | Paid. | Price pr. share |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 3,000 | 37 10s | Aldion | 500 | 50 0 0 | 95 |
| 50,000 | 7 14s 6d & bs | Alliance British and Foreign | 100 | 11 0 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 6 1 p c & bs | Do. Marine | 100 | 25 0 0 | 50 |
| 34,000 | 13s 6d | Atlas | 50 | 5 15 0 | 22 |
| 3,000 | 4 1 p cent | Argus Life | 100 | 25 0 0 | 23½ |
| 12,000 | 7s 6d | British Commercial | 50 | 5 0 0 | 7½ |
| 20,000 | 6 1 p cent | Church of England | 50 | 2 0 0 | 3½ |
| — | 4 1 p c | City of London | 5 | 2 0 0 | 2½ |
| 5,000 | 5 1 p c & bs | Clerical, Medical, and General Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 20½ |
| — | 4 1 p cent | County | 100 | 10 0 0 | 20 |
| — | 15s | Crown | 50 | 5 0 0 | 12½ |
| 20,000 | 5s | Eagle | 50 | 5 0 0 | 22½ |
| — | 4 1 p cent | Equity and Law | 100 | 5 0 0 | 7½ |
| 30,000 | 5 1 p cent | English and Scottish Law Life | 50 | 2 12 6 | 5½ |
| 4,651 | 20s | European Life | 20 | All | 30½ |
| — | 4 1 p cent | Family Endowment | 100 | 4 0 0 | 4 |
| — | — | General | 5 | — | 5½ |
| 100,000 | 6 1 p cent | Globe | Stk. | — | 150½ xd |
| 20,000 | 5 1 p cent | Guardian | 100 | 45 0 0 | 71 xd |
| 2,400 | 12 1 p cent | Imperial Fire | 500 | 50 0 0 | 370 |
| 7,500 | 12s | Imperial Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 20 |
| 13,453 | 1 1 sh & bs | Indemnity Marine | 100 | 20 0 0 | 60 xd |
| 50,000 | 2s & 2s bs | Law Fire | 100 | 2 10 0 | 4½ xd |
| 10,000 | — | Law Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 56 |
| 20,000 | — | Legal and General Life | 50 | 2 0 0 | — |
| 31,000 | 10s & bs | London | 75 | 12 10 0 | 31 |
| 10,000 | 15s p sh | Marine | 100 | 15 0 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 4 1 p cent | Medical, Invalid, and General Life | 50 | 2 0 0 | 3½ |
| 7,848 | 5 1 p c & bs | Minerva | 20 | 2 0 0 | 6½ |
| — | — | Monarch | 5 | 1 0 0 | 1½ |
| 25,000 | 5 1 p cent | National Loan Fund | 20 | 2 10 0 | 22 |
| 10,000 | — | National Provincial | 5 | 1 0 0 | 1½ |
| 10,000 | 5 1 p cent | New Equitable | 10 | 1 0 0 | 1½ xd |
| 30,000 | 5 1 p cent | Palladium Life | 50 | 2 10 0 | 3½ xd |
| — | — | Pelican | — | — | 45 |
| — | — | Phoenix | — | — | 186 |
| 40,000 | 5 1 p cent | Professional Life | 6½ | 6 10 0 | — |
| 2,500 | 1 1 5s & bs | Provident Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 200,000 | 5s | Rock Life | 5 | 0 10 0 | 8½ |
| 689,220 | 6 1 p c & bs | Royal Exchange | Stk. | All | 252 |
| — | 6 1 p cent | Sun Fire | — | — | — |
| 4,000 | 1 1 10s | Do. Life | — | — | 65 |
| 25,000 | 4 1 p c & bs | United Kingdom | 20 | 4 0 0 | 5½ xd |
| 5,000 | 2 1 5s share | Universal Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 45½ |
| — | 5 1 p cent | Victoria Life | — | 4 12 6 | 5½ |

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| No. of shares. | Dividends per annum | Names. | Shares. | Paid. | Price pr share |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|
| 22,500 | 6 1 p c & 12s bs | Australasia | 40 | 40 0 0 | 78½ |
| 20,000 | 6 1 p cent | British North American | 50 | 50 0 0 | 62 |
| 40,000 | — | Chartered Bank of Asia | 25 | 5 0 0 | 4½ |
| 50,000 | — | Chrt Bank, India Austral. & China | 20 | 2 0 0 | 2½ |
| 20,000 | 3 1 p cent | Colonial | 100 | 25 0 0 | 18½ |
| — | 6 1 p c & 16s b | Commercial of London | 100 | 20 0 0 | — |
| — | — | Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrt. | — | 10 0 0 | 10½ |
| 15,000 | 6 1 p c & 2 p bs | London Chrt. Bank of Austral | 20 | 15 0 0 | 17½ |
| 5,000 | — | London and County | 50 | 20 0 0 | — |
| — | — | Ditto, Scrip | — | 10 0 0 | — |
| 60,000 | 6 1 p c & bs | London Joint Stock | 50 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 50,000 | 6 1 p c | London and Westminster | 100 | 20 0 0 | 38½ |
| 10,000 | 6 1 p c | National Provincial of England | 100 | 35 0 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 5 1 p cent | Ditto New | 20 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 20,000 | 4 1 p cent | National of Ireland | 50 | 22 10 0 | — |
| 24,000 | 10 1 p c & bs | Oriental Bank Corporation | 25 | 25 0 0 | 51 |
| 20,000 | 8 1 p cent | Provincial of Ireland | 100 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 4,000 | 8 1 p cent | Ditto New | 10 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 12,000 | 6 1 p cent | Ionian | 25 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 50,000 | — | Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com. | 5 | 1 0 0 | — |
| 8,000 | 8 1 p c & b | South Australia | 25 | 25 0 0 | 42½ |
| 34,000 | 20 1 p cent | Union of Australia | 25 | 25 0 0 | 60½ |
| 8,000 | 20 1 p cent | Ditto Ditto | — | 2 10 0 | — |
| 60,000 | 8 1 p cent | Union of London | 50 | 10 0 0 | 19½ |
| 15,000 | — | Union of Madrid | 40 | 40 0 0 | — |

DOCKS.

| No. of shares. | Dividend per annum | Names. | Shares. | Paid. | Price pr share. |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|
| £ | 4 p cent | Commercial | L. | L. | — |
| 2,065,668 | 6 1 p cent | East and West India | Stk. | — | 150½ xd |
| 3,636,310 | 5 p cent | London | Stk. | — | — |
| 1,939,500 | 4 p cent | St Katharine | Stk. | — | — |
| 7,000 | 1 1 p cent | Southampton | 50 | 50 0 0 | 36½ |
| 400,000 | 5 p cent | Victoria | 20 | 4 0 0 | — |

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. AUG. 1853.—The packet established last year by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to maintain a monthly communication between Savannah, the Bahamas, and Jamaica, having been withdrawn, closed mails can no longer be forwarded via Savannah to the Bahamas and Jamaica.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE. AUG. 1853.—The mails for Nassau will in future be made up in London for transmission by the West India contract packet leaving Southampton on the 17th, instead of that leaving on the 2nd of each month, and the return mails for Nassau will be due by the corresponding packet arriving at Southampton in the middle of the month.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 27th August, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Lady Jocelyn steamer, via Plymouth—Mauritius, July 8; Cape of Good Hope, 22; St Helena, 30; Assension, Aug. 3; St Vincent's, 14.
On 29th August, AMERICA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, August 15; New York, 16; Boston, 17; Halifax, 19.
On 29th August, CALIFORNIA, July 16, via United States.
On 29th August, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, June 23; Hong Kong, July 7; Batavia, 9; Singapore, 15; Penang, 16; Calcutta, 15; Madras, 19; Bombay, 20; Mauritius, 9; Alexandria, Aug. 19; Corfa, 19; Mda, 23.
On 31st August, AMERICA, per Arctic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Aug. 20.
On 31st August, HAVANA, August 13, via United States.
On 1st September, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and PACIFIC, per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton—Tampico, July 13; Vera Cruz, Aug. 4; Havana, 10; Grey Town, 6; Carthagena, 10; Berbice, 8; Demarara, 9; Trinidad, 9; Barbadoes, 11; Jamaica, 11; Hayti, 12; Martinique, 12; Antigua, 13; Porto Rico, 13; St Thomas, 15; Valparaiso, July 15; Callao, 26.
On 2nd September, INDIA and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton—Dates as received on the 29th August, via Marseilles.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 3rd September (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Indus steamer, via Southampton.
On 6th September (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Arctic steamer, via Liverpool.
On 7th September (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
On 8th September (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, via Marseilles.
On 9th September (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, and FALELAND ISLANDS, per Severn steamer, via Southampton.
On 9th September (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool.
* If addressed "Via United States."

Malis Due.

AUGUST 23.—West Coast of Africa.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
SEPTEMBER 6.—America.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
SEPTEMBER 16.—West Indies.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
SEPTEMBER 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
SEPTEMBER 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
SEPTEMBER 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.
OCTOBER 1.—West Indies.
OCTOBER 1.—Mexico and Havana.
OCTOBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

| | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Sold.....qrs | 74,171 | 1,694 | 8,137 | 222 | 2,222 | 718 |
| Weekly average, Aug. 27..... | 48 6 | 29 6 | 21 6 | 33 6 | 41 1 | 35 6 |
| — 20..... | 51 1 | 29 7 | 22 0 | 34 10 | 40 11 | 34 9 |
| — 13..... | 53 3 | 30 0 | 22 3 | 34 9 | 41 5 | 36 9 |
| — 6..... | 53 9 | 29 9 | 22 6 | 37 3 | 40 7 | 36 10 |
| — July 30..... | 52 7 | 29 7 | 22 2 | 36 3 | 40 5 | 36 3 |
| — 22..... | 51 10 | 29 4 | 21 6 | 35 3 | 40 4 | 37 10 |
| Six weeks' average..... | 51 10 | 29 7 | 22 0 | 35 4 | 40 9 | 36 6 |
| Same time last year..... | 40 9 | 27 8 | 19 10 | 29 7 | 33 10 | 31 9 |
| Duties..... | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending August 24, 1853.

| | 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 & buckwheat-meal |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Foreign... qrs | 174,565 | 15,972 | 12,023 | 1,000 | 242 | 8,207 | 19,626 | — |
| Colonial... qrs | 10,996 | — | — | — | 900 | — | — | — |
| Total... qrs | 185,562 | 15,972 | 12,023 | 1,000 | 1,142 | 6,207 | 19,626 | — |

Imports of week..... 243,609 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The unfavourable weather had considerable influence on the corn market to-day. The arrivals in the week are short, and the intelligence from Paris that the French Government have taken active measures to prevent the price of bread from rising, guaranteeing the bakers that their present loss shall be made up by a forced rise in bread when the market would warrant a fall, having contributed to generate alarm as to the wants of France, our markets were very firm to-day, and sellers holding for a rise, comparatively few transactions took place. Where sales were made, an advance was obtained of 1s to 2s above Monday's rates. Some floating cargoes, too, were sold at a similar rise. An expectation of

still higher prices is prevalent, and sales are not willingly made even at present enhanced prices. A great deal now depends on the weather for gathering in our own crops, and on the state of the harvests on the Continent, of which we have very contradictory accounts. The French Government is obviously alarmed, but its agents spread reports that the harvest is not defective. It interferes with the markets, and prevents the merchants from risking their property when they may have it for a competitor, or find it settling the price at which they must sell their corn. We have heard of French merchants here selling what they had previously bought when they were informed of the proceedings of the French Government, which in reality tend to increase consumption and check the supply. Beyond what the French Government may have bought, very little corn has been purchased in our markets on French account, the interference of the Government, however well meant, preventing the operations of the merchants. The mercantile accounts from France say that appearances are serious, and the orders for purchasing abroad very large.

From Holland we learn that the weather, after being very fine there for some days, had become stormy, with heavy rain; and an active trade had ensued in Polish wheat at enhanced prices. Some demand had arisen for Belgium consequent on the decree to admit there all kinds of grain and pulse free of duty. In general the corn markets of the neighbouring continent are active, and prices are rising.

The demand for sugar has been active this week, and considerable quantities have been sold at firm prices. Messrs Trueman and Rouse say, in their circular, with reference to this important article:—

With each succeeding month the position of sugar becomes stronger, for whilst, up to the present time, the imports show an excess of 8,000 tons as compared with last year, the demand continues so great that the stock is becoming reduced to a very low point, and there is no probability that the comparative deficiency will be made up in the next four months. The receipts into the five principal ports of Great Britain, up to the present time, have been 244,800 tons, against 236,800 in the first eight months of last year, exhibiting a decrease of 24,400 tons in colonial descriptions, but an increase in foreign of 22,400 tons. The deliveries for home consumption, which on the 31st July showed an excess of 8,500 tons, have increased so rapidly, that the difference, as compared with the previous year, now amounts to 16,000 tons, being more than we ventured to anticipate would be the excess for the whole year, and which we cannot now put down at less than 20,000 tons. The large quantity of foreign sugar taken for home use is a very striking feature, being 33,400 tons against 19,000 in 1852, so that even with the great excess of imports the stock of this description is but little over that of the previous year, viz., 54,100 tons against 49,000, whilst of colonial the available supply is only 57,300 tons against 100,800. The total stock is now reduced to 111,400 tons, and should our anticipations as to supply and demand, prove correct, we shall close the year with as short a stock as at the end of 1850, with a consumption 20 per cent. greater than at that period!

From the Havana, of the 14th August, we are informed by the circular of M. de Embil, forwarded by Mr Bade, that for sugars there was a dullness in the market, and as shipping was scarce and only one vessel in port unchartered, prices were lower.

Coffee attracts much attention, and in the course of the week considerable business has been done at a further advance of from 1s to 1s 6d. To-day prices were firmly maintained.

The market for rice has not been so animated this week as last, and closed heavily to-day.

Of tea Messrs Corrie and Co say:—"The advices from China, which arrived by the overland mail, and were delivered on Monday, have tended to improve the tone of the market; for common congou for export there is more inquiry, and also some small speculative demand at 10½d to 11d, but at these rates there are few sellers. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 25th instant on 560,297 lbs, against 613,782 in the same period last year."

The wool market is firm, but without much business doing, buyers rather holding off till the long-protracted dispute with Turkey is settled.

Of silk, Mr H. W. Eaton says:—"I have again to report a generally active market in silk throughout August. Chinese throws have been in considerable demand from 19s 6d to 20s per lb, chiefly for export. The total delivery of China silk, it will be observed, is, with the exception of March, 1853, the largest on record. The advices received this week from China are again unsatisfactory. New silk was quoted low, but the extreme difficulty of procuring dollars, the only means of payment accepted by the Chinese, even at the high exchange of 6s 3d, almost precluded operations. The quantity settled for up to the 21st June cannot exceed 1,500 bales against at least 11,000 bales at the same period last year. In Italian silk a considerable business has been done, most of the known filatures having been contracted for at 3s to 4s per lb higher than the opening prices of last year.

The business in the Liverpool cotton market has this week again been limited, the sales reaching only 36,000 bales, of which spinners took 28,000 bales, speculators 3,000, and exporters 5,000 bales. Quotations remain unchanged, except for the better qualities of American cotton, which, owing to the late large demand for the Russian market, have fetched prices above their relative value; but since this inquiry has slackened, in con-

sequence of the advanced season, their late value has been barely maintained. This week's American mail brought dull accounts from the New York market; in consequence of the unfavourable reports from this side prices had receded ¼ to ½c, whilst the quotations at New Orleans were ¼c higher. We find, however, in the telegraphic despatches no cause assigned for such a rise. The first bale of new cotton had been received on the 9th of August at New Orleans. Last year at that date 420 bales had reached that port. We fear, that not only from the general backwardness of the crop, but also from the dreadful ravages committed by the yellow fever at New Orleans, the receipts of the crop in that most important market will be very much retarded, and the receipts of new cotton in the Liverpool market in this year will be very trifling compared with last season. This delay may be much felt considering the bulk of the stock there consists of low and lowest qualities, and new cotton of the better grades is much wanted. As regards the new crop, Mr Wright says:—"There have been fewer complaints during the past week from the cotton-growing region, and no doubt the appearance of the crop is changed for the better, consequent upon a high range of temperature and good forcing weather. We still receive accounts of too much rain in some sections, and reports are in circulation of the appearance of worms at Alabama; these are the evils most to be dreaded, and if extended and confirmed, cannot fail to influence the extent of the next crop." In this market 1,000 bales have changed hands during the week at unchanged prices, except for low qualities, which, owing to their abundance, are nominal.

The great activity which has prevailed for some time in our manufacturing districts has latterly been slightly checked by the unfavourable harvest prospects and the stringency of the money market. Capital to carry on business has become rather scarce, and more caution than formerly is needed in entering into engagements.

ERRATUM.—The corn imported in the month ending the first week in August was last week by an error set down as having been imported in the week

INDIGO.

In the month of August the importation of East India indigo into London consisted of 3,022 chests, against 5,748 chests during the corresponding month last year; the deliveries were—for export, 3,250 chests; for home consumption, 952 chests; total, 4,202 chests against 5,389 chests in August, 1852. The summary of the eight months ending 31st August, for the last three years, is as follows:—Imports, 1853, 16,407 chests; 1852, 23,318 chests; 1851, 27,265 chests. Deliveries, 1853, 22,451 chests; 1852, 23,606 chests; 1851, 17,793 chests. The stock remaining on hand on the 1st instant consisted of 17,437 chests Bengal and similar descriptions, and 5,797 chests Madras, Kurpah, and Manilla; total, 23,234 chests, against a total of 30,044 chests 1st September, 1852, and 36,672 chests in 1851.

Of Spanish indigo there were landed here in the eight months of this year 3,072 serons against 3,407 serons in 1852, and 6,048 serons in 1851; delivered, 2,462 serons this year against 2,531 serons in 1852, and 5,157 serons in 1851. Stock on the 1st instant, 1,967 serons, against 1,279 serons same date last year, and 1,891 serons in 1851.

The market remains very firm, with a moderate business doing, chiefly in the remnants of bought-in goods left from the July auctions, at the full currency of the sale, while an advance of 3d to 4d has been paid upon a few chests of picked lots suitable for shipping orders. The quantity at present declared for the quarterly sale of next month is 7,589 chests.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 2.
PRICES CURRENT.

| | 1853 | | | | | | 1852 - same period | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|-------|------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | Ord. | Mid. | Fair. | Good Fair. | Good. | Fine. | Ord. | Fair. | Fine. |
| Upland | 5½d | 6d | 6½d | 6½d | 7d | 7½d | 5½d | 6d | 6½d |
| New Orleans | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 8 | 8½ | 5½ | 6½ | 7½ |
| Pernambuco | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ | 8½ | 6½ | 7½ | 8 |
| Egyptian | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 9 | 14 | 5½ | 7 | 13 |
| Sumatrand Madras..... | 3½ | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 5½ | 3½ | 4½ | 5 |

| IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. | | Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. | | Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. | | Computed stock, Sept. 2. | |
| 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 |
| bales | bales | bales | bales | bales | bales | bales | bales |
| 1,709,715 | 1,686,511 | 1,302,400 | 1,333,900 | 203,330 | 174,286 | 779,990 | 617,390 |

We have to report another week of languor and inactivity in the cotton market. The trade continues to buy with caution, though their purchases have slightly increased during the week. We observe little change in prices, except that the better qualities of American have been offered more freely, and at reduced rates. Longstapled descriptions are in good request, and the better qualities command full prices. There is no change in East India, though they are somewhat neglected. The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The market is very quiet. The reported export amounts to 5,730 bales, consisting of 4050 American, 820 Brazil, and 860 East Indian.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Aug. 23, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

| | Cotton Twist | | Worsted Yarn | | Other Yarns & Threads | | Cotton Goods | | Woollen Goods | | Cotton Wool | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|--------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------|---------------|------|-------------|--------|
| | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 |
| To—pkgs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petersburg | 1108 | 1189 | 918 | 791 | 208 | 224 | 373 | 341 | 173 | 153 | 41514 | 45250 |
| Hamburg | 22378 | 21030 | 4430 | 8347 | 5611 | 4809 | 2169 | 8496 | 4782 | 4576 | 21661 | 29547 |
| Bremen | 340 | 187 | 37 | 7 | 91 | 35 | 290 | 297 | 34 | 34 | 408 | 334 |
| Antwerp | 732 | 581 | 294 | 295 | 535 | 1064 | 250 | 616 | 401 | 550 | 11577 | 21312 |
| Rotterdam | 11470 | 10401 | 1417 | 1417 | 1458 | 1414 | 3595 | 3737 | 1749 | 1783 | 8650 | 12777 |
| Amsterdam | 2415 | 1938 | 119 | 68 | 278 | 212 | 1905 | 1806 | 790 | 687 | 175 | 100 |
| Zwolle | 1597 | 1286 | 9 | 5 | 160 | 54 | 28 | 28 | 6 | 11 | ... | 39 |
| Kampen | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Leor | 1882 | 2373 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 31 | 33 | 10 | 48 | 33 | 917 | 708 |
| Denmark | 2012 | 2295 | 25 | 34 | 531 | 241 | 567 | 665 | 451 | 491 | 3345 | 4707 |
| Otr. Gro. Pcs | 401 | 623 | 47 | 27 | 47 | 68 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 2910 | 1624 |
| Otr parts | 445 | 336 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 45 | 716 | 20 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Total | 4473 | 4257 | 7332 | 5954 | 8847 | 8257 | 15700 | 15945 | 8539 | 8644 | 90157 | 1,7518 |

Mears, Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

| | Price Sept. 1 1852. | | Price Sept. 1 1851. | | Price Sept. 1850. | | Price Sept. 1849. | | Price Sept. 1848. | |
|---|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------|
| | s | d | s | d | s | d | s | d | s | d |
| RAW COTTON:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upland fair.....per lb | 0 | 6 1/2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 1/2 | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 5 1/2 |
| Ditto good fair..... | 0 | 6 1/2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 1/2 | 0 | 8 1/2 | 0 | 5 1/2 |
| Pernambuco fair..... | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 6 1/2 | 0 | 8 1/2 | 0 | 6 1/2 |
| Ditto good fair..... | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 7 1/2 | 0 | 8 1/2 | 0 | 6 1/2 |
| No. 40 MUTE YARN, fair, 2nd qual..... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 1/2 | 0 | 9 1/2 | 0 | 11 1/2 | 0 | 9 1/2 |
| No. 30 WATER do do..... | 0 | 10 1/2 | 0 | 9 1/2 | 0 | 9 1/2 | 0 | 11 1/2 | 0 | 9 1/2 |
| 26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| 27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz | 6 | 1 1/2 | 5 | 7 1/2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 1/2 |
| 29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8lbs 4oz | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 1/2 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 1 1/2 | 8 | 1 1/2 |
| 40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz | 9 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 7 1/2 | 10 | 1 1/2 | 9 | 7 1/2 |
| 40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 1/2 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 1/2 |
| 48-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 24 yds, 9lbs | 7 | 10 1/2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 1/2 | 8 | 10 1/2 | 8 | 9 |

Our market still continues without animation, and in the lower numbers of yarn we must quote a further decline of 1/4d per lb. Though little business has been done in goods, prices remain comparatively firm. The unsettled state of the weather and the unfavourable accounts received from India and China cause an unsatisfactory effect on the market. We fear that the raising of the rate of discount to 4 per cent, by the Bank of England will cause a further degree of flatness. The movement for higher wages still extends to those districts where the ten per cent. on spinning and weaving has not yet been conceded.

BRADFORD.—Wools.—Throughout the week there has been a marked dullness, and difficult as it is to get supplies from the country, it is still more so to get prime cost for them here. There have been but few sales making, and those in comparatively small lots, to assort up spinners' stocks, the prices demanded acting as a barrier to extend operations. Nolls and brokes are not altered since last week. Yarns.—The high prices now demanded for wool compelled the spinners to ask higher prices than at the opening of the month just ended, but there is a decided unwillingness to give any advance on any numbers, and the contracts made to-day are certainly under the average of months past. In reeled yarn the same difficulty exists, and the spinners complain loudly of their profitless avocation. Pieces.—The opening of St George's hall appears to be engrossing all our market business, for, during the hours when activity is usually manifest, to-day has presented an unusual degree of quietness, there being but few merchants passing; and since the close of the morning's performance, there has been more discussing its merits than buying of goods, and the day closes with flatness. Notwithstanding the lack of sales, the cotton warp dealers and worsted spinners have been seeking further advances, which are impossible to be given, for already the manufacturers cannot cover cost, and sooner than be driven into this dilemma, they will allow their looms to stand, till either yarns recede or goods advance.

NOTTINGHAM, Aug. 30.—Yarns and all materials continue firm, with still a tendency upwards. On our exchange, the Manchester agents obtained very excellent orders at current rates, fully maintained; and orders generally are freely given to meet the demands upon the manufacturers for goods in all descriptions of middling and superior hosiery. In this (the hosiery) department of business, the demand continues as free as ever for Australia, although the Australians are understood to have also cleared every market hitherto and this. And the Americans have already commenced their spring orders, at least the large houses have done so, in their anxiety to be first and in good time. The Leicester trade, which is the principal source of supply for the American winter market, is now fully concluded, being principally done in June and July. The Americans then come to Nottingham with their spring orders for shipment in November and December; and their orders are most rife in our market towards the latter end of the present month and throughout October. In the lace trade, business, generally considered, is not retarded to such an extent as it usually is during the interval of the change of seasons. The hands, for the most part, are fully employed in the completion of German orders, and in supplying the demands of the Australian market. A few rather extensive orders have also been received from America, which have tended to keep the trade in its present state of activity. A complete reaction is expected speedily to take place, when manufacturers will be enabled to clear out their old stocks; they are now, however, directing a considerable portion of their attention to the preparation for the American spring trade.—*Notts Guardian.*

LEEDS, Aug. 30.—Rather below than above an average business has been done in the white and coloured cloth halls this morning; but there is no change in the general tone of the woollen cloth trade, which is one of cheerfulness and prosperity. The stocks in the halls are much lower than they usually are at this period of the year. Prices are very firm.

ROCHDALE, Aug. 29.—There was a tolerably good demand for pieces to-day, but few offered for sale, on account of the past week being the wakes, when the mills stop a few days. For kerseys higher prices have been asked and obtained, as well as for flannel of a coarser quality. Wool is firm, with an upward tendency.

GLASGOW, Aug. 29.—Our pig iron market has been rather weak to-day. Sales of warrants at 65s 6d, at which we close rather sellers. No. 1, 67s 6d to 68s. The cotton yarn market has experienced a slight check in the lower

numbers, and qualities of warps and wefts, owing chiefly to the very wet weather. Power-loom yarns and fine numbers continue very firm, with the tendency as much upward as otherwise.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—With the exception of low mixtures, for which there is some little inquiry, the demand for worsted goods is almost at a stand in our piece hall. In yarns there is no change, either as to demand or price; and the wool market is quiet, at late quotations.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—FLOUR, &c.—The stormy weather which has continued for three days had the effect of checking operations in flour to-day. Sales of common brands of State and Western flour which have been exposed to the weather were made at 5 dols 6 1/2c, but good fresh ground flour brought 5 dols 12 1/2c. Other descriptions, although not active, were steady; Western, mixed brands, 5 dols 12 1/2c to 5 dols 13 1/2c; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 5 dols 11 1/2c to 5 dols 25c; fancy brands, 5 dols 25c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 13 1/2c to 5 dols 21 1/2c; round hoop, common, 5 dols 12 1/2c to 5 dols 25c; fancy brand, 5 dols 31 1/2c to 5 dols 37 1/2c; extra brands, 5 dols 37 1/2c to 6 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 5 dols 31 1/2c to 5 dols 37 1/2c; fancy brands, 5 dols 37 1/2c to 5 dols 50c; extra brands, 5 dols 50c to 6 dols 62 1/2c; Canada, 5 dols 18 1/2c to 5 dols 25c; Southern, 5 dols 37 1/2c to 5 dols 62 1/2c, for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore and Georgetown; 5 dols 62 1/2c to 5 dols 75c for good and favourite brands, and 5 dols 75c to 6 dols 75c for fancy brands. Rye flour, 3 dols 37 1/2c to 3 dols 50c for fine, and 4 dols to 4 dols 25c for superfine. Wheat was in good request, and large sales, here and to arrive, of Michigan and Ohio white were made at 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c, with some above that price; red Southern sold at 12 1/2c, and mixed Ohio at the same rate. Oats are firm and in good demand at 45c to 47c for Western and Northern. Corn sold to fair extent—Western mixed brought 72c to 73 1/2c; heated lots, 70c to 71 1/2c; Southern yellow, 74 1/2c to 75c, and 73c for white.

GRAIN.—We have had a very inactive market for wheat, the prices of which are a shade lower. Indian corn supports former rates.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a moderately fair supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday, which met a steady sale at an advance of 3s to 4s per qr on all the best qualities, new as well as old; as yet the quantity of the former was limited. There was not a large business transacted in foreign, but 2s per qr more money was generally obtained. The imports consisted of 1,800 qrs from Archangel, 190 qrs from Bilbao, 3,650 qrs from Danzig, 576 qrs from Hamburg, 939 qrs from Konigsberg, 2,157 qrs from Marianopolis, 2,822 qrs from New York, 2,500 qrs from Odessa, 1,260 qrs from Petersburg, 725 qrs from Pillan, 444 qrs from Stettin, 500 qrs from Stralsund, 1,750 qrs from Taganrog, 1,500 qrs from Trieste, and 2,620 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 24,443 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,689 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,392 sacks, from foreign ports 884 sacks and 8,941 barrels. Town-made was put up to 60s per sack; country marks advanced 5s per sack, and American 2s per brl. New making barley was held for more money, from the precarious position of the crop of this article. There was a ready sale for oats at 6d to 1s per qr enhancement in value. Floating cargoes were held higher, and the arrivals on the coast were quite moderate.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were good of wheat, but only moderate of flour; and although a thin attendance of country buyers, there was a fair sale of wheat, several parcels of American white having been bought for investment at 4d to 6d per bushel advance on the currency of the previous Tuesday, and States flour realised 1s 6d to 2s per barrel enhancement in value. The weather was fine during market hours, but afterwards a good deal of rain fell.

The arrivals of foreign grain at Hull were moderate. Wheat commanded an enhancement of fully 4s per qr. The farmers brought forward a good supply, for which they demanded a considerable advance, but ultimately accepted 2s to 3s per qr over previous rates. Two or three parcels of new appeared—condition and weight good, but the yield very unsatisfactory: average, 50s 7d on 267 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Leeds was short, and prices were 1s to 2s per qr higher, the millers buying with their usual caution, although out of stock: average, 50s 6d on 189 qrs.

The deliveries from the farmers at Ipswich were limited, and wheat was taken off steadily at 1s to 2s per qr higher rates: new samples came forward of various quality: average, 47s 4d on 792 qrs.

There were short fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, and the imports of foreign were fair; former prices were well maintained for all descriptions of wheat; a small lot of choice Rostock realised 68s per qr, weighing 63 lbs per bushel. Oats were the turn dearer, and in good request.

The weather in Scotland has been unfavourable this week. At Edinburgh there was a small supply of wheat, and the whole was cleared off at 3s per qr advance: average 61s 1d on 696 qrs. There were moderate imports at Leith, and foreign wheat was 3s per qr dearer; the enhancement, however, was not paid willingly by the buyers. The arrivals were not large for Glasgow, either up the Clyde or on the east coast; wheat realised 4s per qr more money, and flour might be quoted 1s to 1s 6d per barrel dearer, every other article of the trade being in better request, and at more money.

Birmingham market on Thursday was largely supplied with wheat, and prices were higher, but trade dull for old, whilst new commanded a ready sale.

At Bristol there was a steady demand for wheat at 1s to 2s per qr advance on all sorts: average, 55s 10d on 616 qrs.

The deliveries from the farmers at Newbury were very large, and sales were effected slowly at former rates for old, but at 2s per qr advance on new: average, 45s 10d on 1,463 qrs.

Trade for wheat at Uxbridge was inactive at 2s per qr advance on old, and 3s to 4s advance on new; one fine sample of old made 75s per qr. The top price of new was 72s per qr.

The averages were 48s 6d on 74,172 qrs wheat; 29s 6d on 1,694 qrs barley; 21s 6d on 8,137 qrs oats; 33s 5d on 223 qrs rye; 41s 1d on 2,222 qrs beans; and 24s 6d on 713 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain, but tolerably good imports of foreign. The weather on Thursday was disastrous for harvest operations, being so very wet. The small quantity of English wheat on sale commanded rather more money, and there was a fair demand for foreign at somewhat over Monday's currency. Flour was in good request at the full prices of Monday. Barley was held for more money. There has been

An improved demand for oats, and about 6d to 1s per qr over Monday's currency has been obtained. Floating cargoes of most articles are held higher, with much buoyancy in the trade; during one week about 60 vessels have arrived at Queenstown and Falmouth for orders. The prices now current are for Polish Odessa wheat 50s to 52s; Gbirka Odessa, 52s to 54s; Merianopole, 56s to 58s; Galatz, 51s to 53s; Ibraila, 48s to 50s; Roumelia, hard, 45s to 47s; soft, 44s to 46s. Maize—Galatz, 39s 6d; Odessa the same; French and Bayonne, 52s to 53s; Ibrail, 50s to 51s 6d; Egyptian, 26s to 27s. Rye, 32s to 33s, Danube or Odessa. Barley—Danube, 28s to 29s; Egyptian, 21s 6d to 22s. Beans—Egyptian, 33s to 34s; Dari, 25s to 26s.

The London averages announced this day were—

| | Qrs. | s | d |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Wheat..... | 5,471 | at | 55 7 |
| Barley..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oats..... | 5,656 | 21 | 9 |
| Rye..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beans..... | 162 | 40 | 5 |
| Peas..... | 132 | 41 | 0 |

| Arrivals this Week. | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Wheat. | Barley. | Malt. | Oats. |
| Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. | Qrs. |
| English..... 1,523 | 40 | ..... | 110 |
| Irish..... | ..... | ..... | 300 |
| Foreign..... 10,990 | 5,750 | ..... | 12,960 |

| | Flour. |
|--------------|------------|
| English..... | 940 sacks |
| Irish..... | ..... |
| Foreign..... | 200 |
| | 4,250 brls |

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

| BRITISH AND IRISH. | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Per quarter. | s | d |
| Wheat—Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red..... | ..... | 60 | 52 |
| Do do white..... | ..... | 65 | 68 |
| Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red..... | ..... | 55 | 62 |
| Northumberland & Scotch do..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rye—Old..... 32s 3s New..... 32 5s | Brank..... | 29 | 30 |
| Barley—Grinding..... 27 29 Distilling..... 30 31 | Maltling..... | 36 | 47 |
| Malt—Brown..... 52 54 Paleship..... 50 54 | Ware..... | 65 | 68 |
| Beans—Newlargeticks..... 36 37 Harrow..... 38 41 | Pigeon..... | 42 | 45 |
| Old do..... 37 39 Do..... 42 43 | Do..... | 44 | 46 |
| Peas—Grey..... 38 39 Maple..... 38 40 | Sine..... | 47 | 56 |
| White, old..... 39 40 Boilers..... 42 44 | New..... | 46 | 48 |
| Oats—Lincoln & Yorks feed..... 19 20 | Poland..... | 21 | 23 |
| Scotch, Angus..... 22 25 | Potato..... | 24 | 26 |
| Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black..... | Do..... | 19 | 20 |
| Do, Galway 18s 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed..... | Potato..... | 21 | 23 |
| Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport..... 20 22 | Fine..... | 22 | 23 |
| Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry..... 20 23 | Do..... | 50 | 52 |
| Flour—Irish, per sack—2s, Norfolk, &c..... 44 45 | Town..... | 55 | 60 |
| Tares..... Spring..... 49 48 | Winter..... | 55 | 60 |

| FOREIGN. | | | |
|---|---------------|----|----|
| | Per quarter. | s | d |
| Wheat—Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white..... | ..... | 64 | 58 |
| Do do mixed and red..... | ..... | 62 | 65 |
| Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red..... | ..... | 61 | 61 |
| Silesian, red 57s 58s, white..... | ..... | 62 | 64 |
| Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do..... | ..... | 58 | 58 |
| Do do do, red..... | ..... | 56 | 58 |
| Polish Odessa..... | ..... | 51 | 56 |
| Russian, hard..... 50s 52s | Soft..... | 61 | 64 |
| Rhine, red..... 58 60 | Old..... | 63 | 64 |
| Canadian, red..... 58 60 | White..... | 61 | 65 |
| Italian and Tuscan, do..... 58 60 | Do..... | 64 | 65 |
| Egyptian..... 33 34 | Fine..... | 35 | 36 |
| Maize—Yellow..... 31 33 | White..... | 31 | 33 |
| Barley—Grinding..... 25 31 | Maltling..... | 34 | 35 |
| Beans—Ticks..... 34 39 | Small..... | 39 | 40 |
| Peas—White 40s 42s, fine boilers..... 45 46 | Maple..... | 24 | 24 |
| Oats—Dutch brow and thick..... | ..... | 20 | 21 |
| Russian feed..... | ..... | 19 | 22 |
| Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed..... | ..... | 19 | 22 |
| Flour—Danzig, per barrel—2s, American..... 28 32 | ..... | 28 | 32 |
| Tares—Large Gore 3s 4s, old 3s 3s, new..... 35 36 | ..... | 35 | 36 |

| SEEDS. | | | |
|--|------------------|----|----|
| | Per qr. | s | d |
| Linseed—Per qr crushing, Baltic 47s 48s, Odessa..... 49 50s | Sowing..... | 55 | 58 |
| Rapeseed—Per last do foreign 27s 28s, English..... 27 28s | Fine new..... | 28 | 29 |
| Hempseed—Per qr large..... 40 42 | Small..... | 36 | 38 |
| Canaryseed—Per qr new 4s 4s Carraway per cwt..... 36 38 | Trefoil Wet..... | 20 | 22 |
| Mustardseed—Per bushel, brown..... 9 11 | White..... | 7 | 10 |
| Cloverseed—Per cwt English white, new..... 45 56 | Red..... | 40 | 50 |
| Foreign do, do..... 48 58 | Do..... | 40 | 48 |
| Foreign do, do..... 19 20 | Choice..... | 31 | 21 |
| Trefoil..... Foreign..... 19 20 | Choice..... | 31 | 21 |
| Linseed cake, foreign..... Per ton at 0s to 10s 0s, English, per ton 9s to 9s 7s | ..... | 51 | 55 |
| Rape do do..... 5s 5s to 5s 7s | Do..... | 51 | 55 |

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand during the week, particularly for foreign, at fully previous rates, both the trade and exporters making large purchases. The sales in West India to yesterday (Thursday) reached 1,926 hds at last Friday's prices to 6d advance, and other kinds of colonial have been in moderate supply. On Tuesday, 314 hds 204 barrels Barbadoes went at 38s to 38s 6d for good brown to fine yellow. By private contract good brown have sold at 34s to 35s; low to good refining sugars 34s 6d to 36s 6d. The stock at this port is reduced to 68,993 tons against 92,254 tons last year. A decrease upon colonial of 30,000 tons is apparent, while stocks of foreign are only slightly in excess. The week's delivery reached 4,523 tons. Imports show a serious falling off upon colonial, but in the aggregate to 5,900 tons, owing to the larger supplies of foreign received.

Mauritius.—Of 6,987 bags offered in the early part of the week, about 1,000 bags were bought in; the remainder sold at fully former rates: low to fine yellow, 33s to 37s; brown, 31s to 33s; low dark, 26s 6d to 28s 6d. There has been more inquiry made since the sales.

Bengal.—2,878 bags offered on Tuesday sold at full prices. Be naries, low to fine, 37s to 40s 6d; Date brown and yellow, 32s 6d to 37s. No grainly descriptions were submitted. A steady business has also been done by private treaty.

Madras.—The lower qualities find ready buyers. Only 23 bags were brought forward, as the stock is much reduced, and mid to good so brown sold from 30s to 31s per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales have been unusually heavy: large transactions are also reported by private contract. 4,189 bags Pernambuco were disposed of at 35s 6d to 38s for mid brown to low yellow. 258 cases 26 barrels 112 bags Bahia sold; low grey, 33s to 34s; very low to good brown, 29s to 32s. 908 hds 12 brls Cuba muscovado also sold from 33s to 37s 6d for low to good and fine yellow; mid to good brown, 31s to 33s. 790 hds 857 barrels Porto Rico chiefly found buyers: good brown to very good yellow, 34s to 39s; a few lots extra fine, 39s 6d to 41s 6d. 2,562 boxes yellow Havana were sold at and after the sales at 35s to 39s. 81 boxes white in bond brought 27s 6d to 29s for mid to good. 347 baskets Java were taken in at high rates: good white

40s to 41s; low to mid greyish yellow, 34s 6d to 36s. Privately six cargoes of yellow Havana were reported sold to yesterday: numbers 91 to 14, 22s 6d to 23s 7d; number 16, 25s 9d; 9, 19s 9d. Three cargoes Bahia have sold, two consisting of brown, at 20s to 20s 1d the other mixed; brown, 19s 6d; white, 20s. About 1,000 bags Manila also sold. This morning another cargo of 1,100 boxes Havana sold at 23s 9d for No 133.

Refined.—No change has occurred in the market this week, brown good being quoted 45s to 45s 6d, and the demand is by no means active. Sugars refined under bond are steady. Fine crushed has sold at 31s 6d. Leaves are held for higher rates. In foreign crushed the sales are to a moderate extent at full prices. Treacle is steady.

MOLASSES.—West India are in moderate demand at last week's rates. About 450 puns West India have sold this week, chiefly at 15s to 16s for Dominics and Antigua.

COCA.—346 bags Trinidad went at last week's rates, and about two-thirds sold from 34s to 39s 6d for low to good bright red. Stock on the 27th ultimo: —279 casks 14,762 brls and bags, against 285 casks 16,703 brls and bags in 1882, and 158 casks 942 brls and bags in 1881.

COFFEE.—A further advance in prices has been paid since last Friday, and a large business done partly upon speculation. A few lots of Jamaica in the public sales partly sold without alteration in value. Of native Ceylon about 12,000 bags are reported at 47s to 47s 6d, closing at the latter price, which is fully 1s higher. 560 casks 60 brls 310 bags plantation brought 1s to 2s advance, prices ranging from 55s for fine fine ordinary to 68s 6d for mid; good to fine ordinary, 51s to 54s; triage in proportion. Several sales have also been made by private treaty. 747 bales and half-bales Mooha were chiefly sold, and brought rather higher rates: clean garbled, 65s to 71s; ungarbled, 50s to 55s. 198 cases 65 bags Costa Rica sold from 51s 6d to 54s 6d. 320 bags Quilon, 49s to 51s. A cargo of Rio fully insured has sold at a price not made known.

TEA.—Since the letters by the last overland mail were delivered, there has been a better feeling in the market. Fine congous have met with more inquiry at 4d to 1d advance. Common is also inquired for by speculators, but at prices rather too low to admit of large transactions, and the nearest quotation is 11d per lb. The crop of congou was generally stated to be inferior in quality to last season's. Green teas are without alteration, as the trade await public sales declared for next week.

RICE.—The market is firm, although the transactions have been to a moderate extent. At public sale 2,563 bags Bengal were bought in above the value: good white, 14s. 4,026 bags Coringa Madras part sold at 11s to 11s 6d. 4,120 bags Java all found buyers at 12s to 15s 6d for low broken to fine white. Also 2,890 bags Arracan, at 10s to 10s 6d. The stock is 16,884 tons, against 15,900 tons in 1882 at same date, and 21,800 tons in 1881. Three cargoes Arracan have sold by private treaty at 10s to 10s 9d per cwt.

SAGO.—1,061 boxes pesri sold cheaper; medium, 20s to 21s; bold grain, 19s to 19s 6d. The market being cleared of sago flour, holders are asking higher prices.

PIMENTO has further advanced 1/4d to 3/4d; 64d to 84d per lb having been bid.

GINGER.—70 barrels Jamaica brought 42s to 76s for ordinary small to good; 122 cases Calicut part sold at 52s to 52s 6d per cwt.

PEPPER.—The demand has been active, and large sales made at fully 1/4d above last week's rates. 930 bags in public sale found ready buyers: common Batavia, 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d; good clean bright Alappy, 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d per lb. The stock is moderate. White remains without alteration.

OTHER SPICES.—29 cases mixed brown Batavia nutmegs sold at 2s 11d to 3s, being steady rates. Mace is in fair demand, 13 cases bringing 2s 10d to 2s 11d for middling pale red. Cloves have met with more inquiry for common kinds. Cassia lignea is selling at an advance upon the last sale's prices, as it is rather scarce.

RUM is in active demand and prices have advanced 2d to 3d. Proof Loewards are quoted 2s 6d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—Sales in rough East India have been limited, as the market remains dull. 1,879 bags Bengal about one third part found buyers at barely previous rates: refrac 10 1/2 to 7, 26s 6d to 27s 6d; 1 1/2 bought in at 29s.

NITRATE SODA.—A steady business has been done at 17s on the spot.

COCHINEAL.—The sales have gone off with less spirit, and on Tuesday 422 bags chiefly sold rather under the extreme rates paid by private contract. Honduras silvers, clean, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; pasty, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; blacks, 4s 10d to 5s 8d; Teneriffe silvers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; blacks, 5s 2d to 5s 9d; Jung Mexican blacks were brought in at 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Some manufactured silver grain sold at 3s 6d to 3s 9d for good color. There has since been more inquiry made by private treaty. Deliveries show an increase of 2,209 serons this year over last. The stock is 8,071 serons, against 11,905 serons.

LAC DYE has been in improved demand at 1 1/2d to 3d advance. 300 chests partly sold at 64d to 9d for common to good ordinary native marks; DT was held at 2s 3d to 2s 4d; B Mirzapore, 2s; other marks chiefly bought in.

DREYALTELY GOODS.—Cutch sold in public sale at 60s 6d to 61s 6d for good quality loose. The price is still tending upwards. 200 bales Gambier damaged and heated sold at 32s 6d to 33s, making sound worth 35s. Safflower sold at previous rates, from 31s 6d to 41s 10s for ordinary to middling quality. Turmeric is higher. Good Bengal sold at 12s 6d to 13s 6d. Persian yellow berries taken in at 70s to 82s 6d per cwt.

DRUGS.—More inquiry has been made for camphor at 95s re-weights, but other articles remain quiet, and, as stocks generally are much reduced, the transactions since last sales are devoid of interest. 350 cases castor oil were chiefly bought in at stiffer rates, and there is not much inquiry by private treaty. Saffron held at 25s. 192 cases shellac partly sold, and the better qualities went dearer: fine orange, 65s; fine thick blood, 58s; low dark liver to fair liver and red, 41s to 46s 6d per cwt.

DYEWoods are extremely firm, and prices of log tend upwards, the stock being still small. Cam is held for an advance. 25 tons Nicaragua brought 14 1/2 to 14 1/2 1/2 6d.

INDIA RUBBER.—Large sales have been made in Batavia at 10d to 10 1/2d per lb.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has given way in price owing to some further failures. This morning 62s was accepted for mixed numbers. Rails and common bars continue active. Spelter has been firmer with more inquiry at 21 1/2 to 22 1/2 on the spot. A large business is reported in East India tin, at last week's rates, chiefly in Straits at 118s; Banca held at 120s. English is up 10s; common blocks 122s per cwt. For lead there is a fair inquiry, and prices of Spanish show a recovery of 15s from the lowest. Copper is firm.

HIDES.—East India went rather dearer yesterday, 80,000 being nearly all sold at 1/4d advance.

HEMP.—118 bales good Manila were brought in at 50s. Clean Petersburg is quiet. Jute has found ready buyers at last week's rates.

SUNDRIES.—Plumbago was taken in at 8s to 10s per cwt.

IVORY.—15 tons Egyptian and East India sold at full prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The late advance has been followed by a reaction, and British drawn have sold as low as 50s. Rough last brought 13s per cwt.

OL.—Sperm is quiet. Pale seal held at 35s. Cod has met with more inquiry at 34s. Olive is again rather higher: Gallipoli, 68s to 70s. Linseed has been flat, and the production is increasing. Sales are reported at 29s, or 3d to 6d lower than last quoted. Rape is in fair demand, as the high rates of foreign on the Continent are likely to curtail supplies here. Palm and cocoa nut are both steady, but the former is more inquired after.

LINSEED CAKES continue in brisk demand. Fine American 10l to 10l 10s; finest English, 9l 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—During the week the market has been quiet, in the absence of any further speculative demand, and yesterday 50s 6d was the nearest value of 1st sort St Petersburg Y. C. both on the spot and to arrive.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Aug. 29.

Table with 3 columns: 1851, 1852, 1853. Rows include Stock this day, Delivered last week, Do. since 1st June, Arrived last week, Do. since 1st June, Price of Y.C. on the spot, Do. Town last Friday.

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The was no alteration in prices to remark to-day, the market closing with a good demand. Barbadoes in public sale brought 34s to 37s 6d; grainy yellow and brown 34s to 40s 6d; crystallised Demerara, 36s to 41s. 466 casks sold, making the week's transactions 2,400. Mauritius—Of 7,740 bags brought forward, nearly 6,000 were taken in above the value, remainder sold at previous rates: crystallised yellow, 36s to 40s 6d. Bengal—2,871 bags sold at extreme rates: white Benares, 36s 6d to 41s; 850 bags grainy yellow sold rather dearer; fine Cossipore, 42s 6d; other kinds, 39s to 39s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—1,000 bags native Ceylon, sold at 47s 6d; 266 bags Havana, 46s to 50s.

RICE.—4,028 bags white Bengal were chiefly bought in, a small portion finding buyers at 10s to 13s 6d for mid. 2,950 bags Arracan sold from 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

LAC DYE.—75 chests were bought in at high prices.

TALLOW was firmer to day: first sort Y.C. closing at 50s 6d to 50s 9d. At auction 300 casks Australian rather more than half sold: beef, 48s 6d to 49s; sheep, 50s 6d to 53s 3d. 52 casks South American brought 46s to 51s.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for the better qualities is firm, but the lower description of goods is dull. Some sales of 10 lb loaves have been made at 37s 6d to 38s 6d for the drawback. Bonded remains barely supplied, with a tendency upwards in Dutch and Belgian loaves, and crushed remains without any alteration to note. The following are the latest quotations from actual sales of refined sugar (in bond) finest qualities:—6 lb loaves, 40s; 10 lb loaves, 35s 6d to 39s; 14 lb loaves, 35s; fine tilters, 33s; crushed sugar, 32s, f.o.b.

GREEN FRUIT.—A limited business is doing. Lemons do not improve in value, the weather being against consumption. A considerable shipment of Barcelona nuts is being made to Australia. A small parcel of grapes, per Madrid steamer, from Lisbon, being the first shipment this season, was sold by Keeling and Huat at public sale, and brought good prices.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants keep up, and much doing in fine fruit from 10s to 10s 6d. New Valentias have arrived, and the price has opened at 5s, and nearly all the first cargo has been sold. New figs and Sultanias expected next week.

SEEDS.—The supply of seed has been short, but quotations are as last week, excepting caraway and mustard, which are still dearer.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is firmer than it has been during the last few weeks, and prices are rather in favour of the sellers.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The same firm tone, as to prices, which governed the last public sales of colonial and other wools, continues to be maintained for any contracts made in this market for all descriptions of wool, and are still likely to keep stationary from the general activity among the various kinds of woollen manufacture.

FLAX.—The sale of Egyptian flax yesterday was again but partly effective, the higher kinds were disposed of at fair prices.

HEMP.—Very little doing, the supplies near at hand cause a pause.

COTTON.—The demand continues limited and the market very dull. Inferior qualities are difficult of sale, and prices rather easier, whilst the better descriptions remain unchanged. Sales of cotton wool from the 26th ult. to the 1st inst., inclusive:—800 bales Surat, 3d to 4d for very ordinary to good fair; 300 bales Madras, 4d to 4d for fully fair to good fair Tinnivelly.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made of 150 hds for exportation of middling and ordinary sorts at present quotations. For home trade very little done. Prices firm.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—Not any alteration has taken place in the leather market during the past week: almost all descriptions of goods continue to sell readily, leaving the stocks on hand very small. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the demand for light English butts was unabated, and all fresh arrivals found buyers at fully previous rates. The supply of crop hides, common dressing hides, and harness hides was again very small; kips and calf skins also were by no means abundant, and on all articles former prices were fully supported. At last week's public sale the New South Wales hides, of which there were 5,600, were all sold at 4d to 4d, one lot 4d; seconds and damaged 3d to 3d. The East India kips brought fully former rates; the best qualities of heavy weights 4d higher. The Mimosa 11l to 11l 12s 6d. By private contract, there have been sold 5,600 salted Buenos Ayres hides, 60lbs at 5d, 48 lbs at 5d; and 2,600 salted Entre Rios at 5d.

METALS are all in good demand, and prices are looking up. Copper is more inquired for, and full prices are paying. English tin has been advanced 10l per ton, and there is a large inquiry for this description, as well as for foreign. Lead and spelter are firm. Iron—Manufactured of all descriptions is in good demand. Scotch pigs have given way in price, owing to speculators being more cramped in their means, through the tightness of the money market.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Russian candle, Melted stuff, Rough ditto, Graves, Good dregs.

PROVISIONS

Very little doing in Irish butter either on board or landed; fine Friesland in good demand, at 9s to 100s; this will no doubt help the Irish market. Bacon having given way 4s to 6s per cwt, has there made a pause; prime landed parcels making 66s to 68s. Lard in good demand at an advance of 2s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Stock, Delivery, Bacon. Rows include 1851, 1852, 1853, and Arrivals for the Past Week.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were again tolerably extensive, the total arrival having amounted to 9,328 head. During the corresponding period in 1852 we received 11,437; in 1851, 10,827; in 1850, 8,893; in 1849 6,335; and in 1848, 6,421 head.

Several of the steamers from Holland not having arrived at the usual hour, the show of foreign stock in to-day's market was comparatively moderate. Amongst the supply were 30 oxen from Oporto, in fair average condition.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were on the increase, and in better condition than for some time past. The attendance of both town and country buyers being good, the beef trade ruled firm, at prices fully equal to those of Monday last. The general top figure for beef was 4s 4d per 8 lbs.

The arrivals from the northern grazing districts amounted to 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 240 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable falling off in the supply of all breeds of sheep. The demand for that description of stock was consequently active, and the currencies improved 2d per 8 lbs. The prime old Downs realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs.

The supply of lambs was by no means extensive. Sales progressed slowly, yet Friday's advance of 2d per 8 lbs was supported.

Calves were in short supply and active request, at a rise of fully 2d per 8 lbs. The prime calves were worth 5s per 8 lbs.

There was more doing in pigs, the value of which had an upward tendency.

SUPPLIES.

Table with 3 columns: Sept. 1, 1851, Aug. 30, 1852, Aug. 29, 1853. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality; nevertheless the demand for all breeds was in a singular state, at Monday's currency. The prime Scots sold at 4s 4d per 8 lbs. The supply of sheep exhibited a slight falling off; yet the sale for that description of stock was rather inactive, at the late advance—prime old Downs having realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Lambs met a dull inquiry, as, in most instances, a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Prime small calves commanded full quotations. Inferior veal was 2d per 8 lbs lower.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offer.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lambs, Total supply, Foreign supply.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—Since this day at night the supplies of meat on offer in these markets have been somewhat on the increase; nevertheless the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—A fair average business was transacted, at the following quotations:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, — middling, — prime, Large pork, Small pork.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Monday, Aug. 29.—There was an abundant supply at this market to-day, and things upon the whole are looking a little better, at the annexed quotations:—Shaws, from 80s to 90s; Regents, 90s to 110s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 1.—There was a full supply at this market to-day, with middling demand, at the following quotations:—Shaws, 90s 90s; Regents, 110s to 120s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 23.—The progress of the growing crop had been generally favourable during the early part of the past week, and the estimate of the probable duty was fully sustained at 160,000. The subsequent gales of wind have, however, been felt very severely in those parts of the plantation which are nearest to the south coast. The exact amount of the damage cannot as yet be ascertained, but there is no doubt that it must have been considerable. The market has opened this morning briskly, and an advance of fully 5s to 6s per cwt is demanded on Sussex pockets, whilst all other descriptions are very firm.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—There is a slight improvement in the sale for good Sussex pockets, at full prices. In all other kinds of hops very little is doing. Duty, 160,000. The quotations are—Mid and East Kent pockets, 12s to 180s; Weald of Kent ditto, 11s to 130s; and Sussex ditto, 11s to 12s per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 10s to 10s 6d; inferior ditto, 8s to 9s; superior clover, 11s to 12s; inferior ditto, 9s to 10s; straw, 2s to 2s 6d per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old hay, from 10s to 10s 6d; new ditto, 4s to 5s; old clover, 10s to 12s; new ditto, 6s to 10s 6d; straw, 2s to 3s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—Longridge's West Hartley 23s. Wall's-end:—Belmont 21s 6d—Bradyll 22s—Hatton 22s 6d—Stewart's 22s 6d—South Kelloe 21s 6d. Ships at market, 16; sold, 16.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Wool continues in fair demand at previous rates. The greater portion of the late arrivals of foreign are intended to be offered by public auction, which is to come off in a fortnight to three weeks hence.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Richards and Turner, Attenuary court, Snow Hill, coffin and hat makers—J. Daniel and B. Daniel, Victoria wharf, Fimblea, skins merchants—G. Collier and H. Collier, 101 Tottenham court road, licensed victuallers—Richardson and Ritchie, Kingston-upon-Hull, plumbers—N. Ayer and Gissing, Eye, Suffolk, drapers—Mullis and Kefford, marble masons—G. Evans and H. Evans, Oldham, Lancashire, corn factors—Gosling and Sanders, Betchingley, and Helgate, Surrey, grocers—Mason and Jennings, 61 Fore street, City, coffin makers—D. Geddes and R. Geddes, Liverpool, drapers—Wardman and Smith, Kedgeby, Yorkshire, boiler makers—J. King, J. Moore, and H. Moore, 104 Bishopsgate street, City, pianoforte makers; so far as regards J. King—Orx and Barber, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Liverpool—Bailey and Jones, Cirencester, booksellers—Akhurst, sen., Box, and Hollingam, of Milton, Kent, oyster merchants; as far as regards William Hollingam—Astick and Thomson, Liverpool, plumbers—Licholler and Butterworth, Manchester, cotton manufacturers—Wilson and Powies, Barranquilla, New Granada.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Cusa, Gainsborough, hawkers, a dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr T. Oldman, Market place, Gainsborough. T. Max Draper, West Derby, Lancashire, corn broker, a dividend of 2s 8d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr W. Statham, 3 Lime street, Liverpool, on any Saturday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Roy, jun., Glasgow, iron merchant. Robert Pringle, Perth, near Edinburgh, sutler.

Tuesday, Aug. 30.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

L. MacPhail, A. and N. Ferguson, Chesham, drapers—J. H. and W. Rohmer, Manchester, merchants; as far as regards J. Rohmer—Phillips and Cornelius, Weymouth and Mokenbe Roads and Southampton, collectors—Collier and Simpson, Oxford street, hosiery—Gooch and Read, Stradbroke, Suffolk, surgeons—Gawrey and Coleman, Lowndes terrace, Knightsbridge, linen drapers—March, Charlton, Skokoe, and Robinson, Blaydon, near Gateshead, builders; as far as regards J. Charlton and E. Skokoe—Berry, Riley, and Stott, Birtle-cum-Bamford, Lancashire, fire brick makers; as far as regards J. Riley—T. and J. Bradshaw, Sh-field, coal miners—M. Wood and Son, Wednesbury, coachsmiths—Harvey, Napier, and Co., Whitefriars, flour factors—Carr and Co., Walsden, Northumberland, socks manufacturers; as far as regards T. Carr—Smith and Price, Ironbridge and Cosbroughdale, Shropshire, wholesale grocers—Springer, Thomas, and Co., Coleman street, wine merchants—Wright and Charlesworth, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinners—W., jun., J., and G. Scott, Henriette street, Covent garden, printers—Lott and Crisp, Southampton, builders—M. and E. Beetham, Manchester, fancy repositories—Walker, Coulson, and Hall, Sheffield, electro platers; as far as regards S. Coulson—Strangman and Co., Crescent, Minorities wine merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Tams, a dividend of 2s 3d in the pound, payable at the County Court office, Beckingham, on any day after September 1. W. Coxill, a dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, payable at the County Court office, Ingham, on any day after September 1. K. Holt, of Rochdale, Lancashire, out of business, first dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, payable at the County Court, Rochdale, on any Monday. J. H. Oshrook, late of York, land agent, a dividend of 8d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. W. Giles, late of Everton Millford, county of Southampton, lieutenant R.N., a dividend of 3s 11d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. P. Brown, of Romford, Essex, ironmonger, a dividend of 1s 10d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Waller Martin, of 76 Tottenham court road, cheesemonger, a dividend of 1s 1d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Mann, late of Sheffield, spring knife blade forger, a dividend of 9s 1d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Matthews, late of Topsham, Devonshire, innkeeper, a dividend of 3s 3d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. S. Binville, late of 1 Holly Bush gardens, Bethnal green, fancy trimming manufacturer, a dividend of 1s (making 20s) in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. W. Cliff, late of 7 Chapel street, Spitalfields, dyer, a dividend of 20s in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. K. Eccles, late of Leyland, Lancashire, licensed victualler, a dividend of 11s 11d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Andrews, late of Liverpool, licensed victualler, a dividend of 9d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. F. Gee, late of Manchester, surgeon, a dividend of 1s 5 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. W. Ryle, late of 45 Chelwell street, Finsbury, grainer, a dividend of 11s 11d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. H. Halsey, jun., late of Dorking, Surrey, gentleman, a dividend of 4s 2 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. E. Cowell, late of Cambridge, agent for the sale of books, a dividend of 9s 2 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. F. Atkinson, late of Upper Berkeley street, poulterer, a dividend of 1s 1 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. T. Mackern, late of Clapham common, surgeon, a dividend of 1s 1 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. G. Wheatcroft, late of Southampton row, Russell square, lieutenant, a dividend of 6d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. H. Biggs, late of Cieser green, near Windsor, schoolmaster, a dividend of 1s 3 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. G. N. C. Davis, late of 19 Upper North place, Gray's inn road, paymaster R.N., a dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Salmon, late of Kingswood, Surrey, licensed victualler, a dividend of 1s 8 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. J. Tapon, late of 5 Palace street, Pimlico, licensed victualler, a dividend of 1s 2 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn. S. Sparrow, late of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, farmer, a dividend of 3s 4 1/2d in the pound, payable at 5 Portugal street, Lincoln's inn.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Edmund Hayman Fowler, Brownlow road, Dalston, builder. John Scovell, St George's road, New Kent road, and Botolph lane, fish salesman. Alfred Rogers, Upper Marylebone street, draper. John Gamon, Woolwich, butcher. Thomas Johnson, Broad street buildings, merchant. Thomas Hutchings, Park street, Westminster, and elsewhere, railway contractor. James Kelly, Baker's row, Watford, tailor. Thomas Shelton Catlin, Leicester, grocer. Joseph Fowler, Macclesfield, provision dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Monfo, Milton-of Kineragie, near Dalguise, farmer. W. Clee, Glasgow, merchant.

Gazette of last night. BANKRUPTS.

Michael Canfield, woollen warehouseman, Basinghall street. Joseph Heath, chemist and druggist, Chesham. Thomas Pickford, butcher, Greenwich. Charles J. Keless, chapman, Clifton, near Bristol. Richard Williams, grocer, Welsh back, Bristol.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—Mr Maguire has been returned by a large majority. COLLISION ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.—A serious collision took place on the above line on Wednesday, near Hornsey. Several of the passengers were severely injured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.—Arrangements have been made for extending the wires of the Electric Telegraph Company, already at Perth, to Dundee and Forfar. THE COMET has been distinctly visible this week.

FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE.—The respectable and extensive firm of Messrs J. and J. Alexander, of Derry, we regret to learn, have been obliged to suspend payment. Their liabilities are said to be between 30,000l and 40,000l.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BELFAST AND DUBLIN.—The English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company have successfully completed telegraphic communication between Belfast and Dublin.

NEW ACT ON MERCHANT SHIPPING.—The new act passed on the day of the prorogation, to amend various laws relating to merchant shipping, will come into operation on the 1st day of next month (October). It contains 68 sections, with an interpretation clause of the terms used. Under this act the lighthouse tolls payable, and the ballast rates, &c., are in future to form "The Mercantile Marine Fund," which account is to be kept by Her Majesty's Paymaster-General. The accounts are to be approved of by the Board of Trade. For the purpose of erecting and repairing lighthouses, &c., the Treasury may make advances, and the Board of Trade is empowered to borrow money. Her Majesty may by an order in Council, fix the tolls to be taken for new lighthouses. The Board of Trade may appoint persons to inspect lighthouses. Unclaimed wages and effects of deceased seamen may be paid into the Exchequer. A gross sum is to be paid to the Seamen's Hospital, in lieu of an annual payment. In order to prevent the undue assumption of the British flag and national character, it is provided, by the 33rd section, that when it is assumed, the ship may be seized and adjudicated upon, and if the simulation is proved the vessel is to be condemned. These are clauses as to volunteers into the navy, &c., and facilities are given to obtain seamen in the Australian colonies. The subject of salvage is declared in a number of provisions, and other matters set forth in the act, with the view of carrying out the preamble to amend various laws relating to the merchant service.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The railway calls for this month amount to 496,729l, of which 50,600l is on account of foreign companies. The total for the first nine months of the present year is 7,712,011l against 5,828,077l for the corresponding period of last year. The following table shows the date when each call falls due:—

Table with columns: Railways, Date when due, Amount per Share (Already paid, Called, Total). Rows include East Indian Extension B, Great Northern, Lancashire & Yorkshire Fifth, and Midland & North Eastern.

Total called in 1853..... 7,712,011l. * The proportion called by foreign companies is 50,000l, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—The directors of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company have called a special meeting of their shareholders at Chester on the 13th Sept., for the purpose of considering, and, if approved of, adopting, terms of amalgamation with the Great Western Railway Company.

SHREWSBURY AND HEREFORD.—At the half-yearly meeting held on Tuesday, a dividend at the rate of 3l per cent. per annum was declared.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—At the half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, resolutions were passed, authorising the directors to take measures for obtaining the sanction of Parliament, during the next session, to the amalgamation of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, the York and North Midland, and the Leeds Northern Companies; and also to create shares for those who had given subscriptions for the construction of the Thirsk and Malton line. The dividend declared was at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The directors of the South-Eastern Railway will recommend the proprietors at the ensuing meeting to declare a dividend for the past half-year of 8s per 30l stock.

NORTH BRITISH.—The report of the directors of this Company states that the receipts for the half-year ending the 31st July last amounted to 96,372l, being an increase of 6,868l over the corresponding period of last year. The expenses amounted for the same period to 51,578l, being an increase of 2,363l. The working expenses amounted to 53.51 per cent. of the receipts against 54.98 per cent. at the corresponding period of last year. The directors intend to charge the cost of additional rolling stock, estimated at 12,183l to capital. They propose to issue the new shares authorised in the late session to bear a 5 per cent. dividend, and to place them as far as possible on a level with the existing 5l guaranteed shares, so that the 600,000l and the 180,200l may practically form one stock. The revenue of the half-year, with the balance of 4,153l from the former account, after deducting working expenses, interest, &c., leaves 19,594l, which would afford a dividend of 6 per cent. on the 5l guaranteed shares, and leave 1,794l. The directors proposed to pay the arrears of 2 1/2 per cent. due on the guaranteed shares, amounting to 7,408l, partly out of the balance and partly out of premiums to be received on the issue of the new stock. The capital account shows that 4,370,572l had been expended, and that 4,183,440l had been received, leaving a balance of 272,968l due to the bankers. The revenue account for the half-year shows that 96,372l had been received, and 80,931l expended, including 3,022l for extra purposes, and leaving 15,441l. The liabilities of the Company on capital account are stated at 341,841l, and the assets at 402,085l.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—The usual half-yearly meeting was held in Sheffield on Monday. The statement of accounts showed a balance of revenue of 29,923; but the refusal of the Great Northern Company to pay the toll due from July, 1852, to the 24th of February, when pre-payment for every train became compulsory by order of the Court of Chancery, rendered the directors unable to pay the dividend of 4 per cent. to which they were entitled. They could, however, pay the usual dividend on the guaranteed stock, and 3 per cent. on the ordinary stock.

NEWMARKET.—The report states that the ordinary traffic for the six months ended the 4th of July, as compared with the corresponding period of 1852, shows an increase of 1,182l. The gross receipts (including the Eastern Counties' contribution) for the half-year are 8,477l. After deducting therefrom 2,348l for the working charges, and 2,116l interest on debentures, there remains a net profit of 4,012l, which, added to 1,205l, the surplus of the last half-year, leaves a disposable balance of 5,217l, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 2s per cent., equal to 7s per 25l share, leaving 317l to the credit of the current half-year.

NORFOLK.—The half-yearly meeting took place on Monday, at which the dividend of the Eastern Counties Company was declared to be 1 5s per cent. for the half-year. The revenue of the Norfolk Company had increased during the last six months by 7,801 3s 1d.

CALEDONIAN.—The directors of this company have resolved to recommend that a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock of the company be paid for the half-year ending the 31st of July.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON.—The fifteen half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Wednesday. The capital account shows receipts 744,970l, and disbursements 655,771l, leaving a balance of 89,198l. The revenue account gives receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June amounting to 12,819l, and an expenditure during the same time of 5,642l, leaving an available balance of 7,177l. Out of this sum the directors propose a dividend of 1s 3d per share, free from income tax, which will absorb 5,475l, and will consequently leave a balance of 1,702l.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.—At the half-yearly meeting held on Wednesday, a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the guaranteed stock, and 4 per cent. upon the Lincolnshire stock, was declared.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR.—This company have received an intimation from the India house that they will be allowed to make an addition to their capital of 1,500,000l. Their present capital is 500,000l, which has been found sufficient to construct the experimental line of 35 miles from Bombay to Callian, and on which 5 per cent. interest is guaranteed. Of the fresh sum to be created, 500,000l is for a continuation of the experimental line to Shawpoor, a further distance of 18 miles, the guaranteed interest in this case being also 5 per cent. The remaining 1,000,000l is to enjoy a guarantee of 4 1/2 per cent., and to be employed for the commencement of two main lines—one to proceed south-east to Poona, and the other north-east to Khandeish; it being understood that while the newly-projected Central India Railway Company are to survey a route for a junction with the Bengal Railway at Agra, by way of Baroda, the Great Indian Peninsular Company are to perform a similar service for a junction at Allahabad or Mirzapore. The next meeting of the company will be held in October, when the new shares will be issued to the existing proprietors at the rate of one 5l share guaranteed 5 per cent., and one 10l share guaranteed 4 1/2 per cent., for every share at present held.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN CHAIRMAN.—We hear that the Marquis of Chandos is to be the future chairman of this company, and that Mr. Benson retires from the deputy-chairmanship on account of health.

LOW CONTRACT.—Messrs. A. Poittevin and Co., the bankers, have just contracted for the construction of the railway from Braine-le-Comte to Grammont, at the rate of 127,000f per kilometre, *matériel* included. This (says *Galignani*) is lower than the lowest rate at which any railway has hitherto been constructed.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, August 29.—The railway share market was steady to-day at Saturday's prices. Australian mines and banks were likewise without change. As regards the West Indian descriptions, Metcalfe left off at 3 1/2 to 4 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Sue River, 1 1/2 to 2 pm. Transactions took place also in the new company called the Clarendon Consols at 1 1/2 to 2 pm.

TUESDAY, August 30.—The railway market was heavy to-day, and prices were lower at the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies few operations took place, and quotations generally showed a decline. Mining descriptions, from a preponderance of sales, exhibited an unfavourable reaction. Metcalfe left off 3 to 3 1/2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Sue River, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 1/2 to 2 pm.

WEDNESDAY, August 31.—The railway market was affected by sales, and at the close of business there was general flatness in quotations. The shares of the Australian land and bank companies exhibited heaviness, very few transactions having taken place. No material change occurred in those connected with the various mining adventures. Metcalfe left off 3 to 3 1/2 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Sue River, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 1/2 to 2 pm.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—The railway market was unfavourably influenced by the advance in the Bank's rate of discount, and prices generally exhibited a decline. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the transactions were extremely limited, quotations suffering in all cases where sales took place. Mining descriptions, with few exceptions, showed heaviness. Metcalfe left off at 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; Jamaica, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Sue River, 1 1/2 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 1/2 to 2 pm.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—Railway shares are rather worse again, the English lines being down 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. Being previously depressed, there is not so much room for a decline. French shares are dull. The Australian bank shares have given way very materially again, and the cause is unquestionably the great competition arising. The land companies and mines are very flat.

STATEMENT OF comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1853, showing the Stock on hand on Aug. 31 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

| | Imported | | Duty paid | | Stock | |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|
| | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 |
| British Plantation. | | | | | | |
| West India | 70,027 | 54,987 | 59,854 | 58,970 | 29,705 | 14,920 |
| East India | 34,943 | 34,944 | 33,017 | 37,111 | 22,463 | 9,876 |
| Mauritius | 25,258 | 39,253 | 19,752 | 27,772 | 11,370 | 6,171 |
| Foreign | — | — | 14,696 | 17,101 | — | — |
| | 130,228 | 129,184 | 127,219 | 133,954 | 63,538 | 30,967 |
| Foreign Sugar | | | | | | |
| Cheriton, Siam, & Manila | 4,935 | 2,800 | 2,278 | 2,160 | 6,365 | 5,578 |
| Havana | 2,481 | 16,114 | 6,827 | 3,107 | 18,150 | 19,845 |
| Porto Rico | 2,726 | 2,826 | 1,112 | 817 | 3,419 | 3,190 |
| Brasil | 2,534 | 9,983 | 4,789 | 5,347 | 9,964 | 7,897 |
| | 20,676 | 32,323 | 14,906 | 11,431 | 33,904 | 36,510 |

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
 From the British Possessions in America 24 0 per cwt.
 — Mauritius 23 1/2 —
 — East India 20 6 —
 The average price of the three is 22 7 1/2

MOLASSES.

| | Imported | Duty paid | Stock |
|------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| West India | 3,187 | 3,480 | 3,194 |

RUM.

| | Imported | | Exported | | Home Consumption | | Stock | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 | 1852 | 1853 |
| W. India | 1,548,765 | 1,332,630 | 767,769 | 929,460 | 708,548 | 800,550 | 1,028,300 | 819,400 |
| E. India | 151,785 | 87,165 | 216,626 | 142,789 | 49,998 | 4,326 | 187,336 | 74,920 |
| Foreign | 19,680 | 25,020 | 22,185 | 35,160 | 2,700 | 2,025 | 28,540 | 66,365 |
| | 1,719,430 | 1,444,815 | 946,579 | 1,107,409 | 761,246 | 806,880 | 1,244,176 | 960,685 |

COCOA.—Cwts.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Br. Plant | 26,154 | 24,067 | 1,818 | 2,205 | 16,819 | 21,587 | 29,051 | 23,119 |
| Foreign | 4,577 | 4,543 | 3,137 | 3,511 | 1,916 | 2,023 | 4,323 | 3,292 |
| | 30,731 | 28,610 | 4,955 | 5,716 | 18,735 | 23,610 | 33,374 | 26,411 |

COFFEE.—Cwts.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Br. Plant | 25,266 | 9,458 | 3,524 | 3,204 | 7,378 | 8,456 | 14,650 | 10,622 |
| Ceylon | 159,517 | 143,178 | 89,252 | 41,108 | 104,953 | 123,258 | 226,321 | 210,082 |
| Total BP. | 174,783 | 152,636 | 92,776 | 44,312 | 112,331 | 131,714 | 240,971 | 220,704 |
| Mocha | 17,612 | 20,589 | 1,605 | 2,350 | 11,464 | 11,092 | 12,725 | 24,169 |
| Foreign EI. | 5,907 | 4,435 | 2,395 | 522 | 4,311 | 5,780 | 10,941 | 10,257 |
| Malabar | — | 1,324 | 1 | 175 | 277 | 1,165 | 1,377 | 1,726 |
| St. Domingo | — | 6,946 | 28 | 764 | 38 | 1,411 | 2,288 | 7,629 |
| Hav. & P. Ric | 4,132 | 2,863 | 918 | 412 | 781 | 1,083 | 5,529 | 4,252 |
| Brasil | 43,890 | 42,731 | 19,254 | 22,571 | 26,155 | 25,494 | 63,341 | 56,171 |
| African | 14 | 154 | — | 35 | 65 | — | 591 | 817 |
| Total For. | 64,404 | 79,082 | 24,799 | 27,138 | 43,107 | 58,563 | 98,400 | 80,548 |
| Grand tot. | 239,187 | 231,718 | 117,575 | 71,450 | 155,438 | 190,277 | 339,371 | 301,252 |

ICE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| British EI. | 10,507 | 15,396 | 5,474 | 2,749 | 9,467 | 13,766 | 14,757 | 14,294 |
| Foreign EI. | 1,276 | 2,321 | 791 | 376 | 794 | 916 | 1,139 | 2,528 |
| Total | 11,783 | 17,717 | 6,265 | 3,125 | 10,261 | 14,682 | 15,896 | 16,822 |

PEPPER

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| White | 144 | 117 | 5 | 5 | 112 | 148 | 124 | 79 |
| Black | 1,029 | 1,201 | 196 | 536 | 674 | 974 | 1,236 | 1,545 |

NUTMEGS

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Do. Wild. | 72 | — | 3 | — | 36 | 18 | 621 | 251 |
| CAS. LIG. | 4,577 | 1,814 | 3,003 | 1,258 | 2,321 | 1,474 | 1,433 | 845 |
| CINNAMON. | 4,956 | 3,225 | 3,664 | 3,377 | 555 | 651 | 3,016 | 2,736 |
| PIMENTO | 11,906 | 11,556 | 7,865 | 9,365 | 2,909 | 3,103 | 3,944 | 4,351 |

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|---|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Serons | 8,152 | 3,749 | — | — | 6,222 | 8,404 | 11,265 | 8,071 |
| chests | 1,742 | 4,588 | — | — | 2,277 | 3,177 | 6,602 | 11,069 |

LAG DYE.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| tons | 2,358 | 2,186 | — | — | 3,914 | 2,175 | 1,124 | 401 |
|------|-------|-------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|

FUSTIC.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|---|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| tons | 1,264 | 1,042 | — | — | 826 | 2,101 | 1,873 | 447 |
|------|-------|-------|---|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|

INDIGO.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| East India | cheats | 22,797 | cheats | 15,964 | cheats | — | cheats | — | cheats | 23,204 | cheats | 22,218 | cheats | 30,044 | cheats | 22,570 |
| Spanish | serons | 3,305 | serons | 2,972 | serons | — | serons | — | serons | 2,359 | serons | 2,426 | serons | 1,279 | serons | 1,969 |

SALTPETRE.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|---|------|---|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Nitrate of Potass | tons | 5,461 | tons | 7,827 | tons | — | tons | — | tons | 5,568 | tons | 6,291 | tons | 3,643 | tons | 2,223 |
| Nitrate of Soda | tons | 2,972 | tons | 3,491 | tons | — | tons | — | tons | 1,969 | tons | 914 | tons | 429 | tons | 2,609 |

COTTON.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---|------|---|------|---------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| American | bags | 1,518 | bags | 1,097 | bags | — | bags | — | bags | 437 | bags | 1,452 | bags | 1,222 | bags | — |
| Brasil | — | 157 | — | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | 157 | — | 228 | — | 87 | — | 4 |
| East India | — | 17,302 | — | 100,348 | — | — | — | — | — | 31,467 | — | 56,081 | — | 25,581 | — | 82,715 |
| Liverpl., all kinds | — | 1,659,859 | — | 1,697,193 | — | — | — | — | — | 169,030 | — | 192,820 | — | 1,307,500 | — | 1,274,640 |
| | — | 1,678,036 | — | 1,795,788 | — | — | — | — | — | 169,030 | — | 192,820 | — | 1,309,561 | — | 1,274,640 |

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per annum, Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1853 and 1852.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

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

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

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

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ansonson, Australia, Azores, Baden, Davary, Belgium, Belgrade, Bericeo, Bermuda, Brest, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape de Verde Islands, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Crotow, Cuba, Caragoa, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grey Town, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Home, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Kingston, and Kington.

STRAITS SHIPS

Table listing shipping routes and rates for various destinations including Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Placentia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, St Thomas, Salonica, Sandwich Islands, Sardinia, Saxony, Saxo Coburg Gotha, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzzenburgh Radolstadt, Schwartzzenburgh Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, and Silesia.

CARRIAGES OF THE LIGHTEST

construction, best build and finish, and at greatly reduced prices. For Sale, or to be Let upon Job, a large assortment of new and second-hand Carriages, comprising single and double-seated Broughams, Clarences, Step-piece Barouches, Phaetons, Phaetons, &c. PEAKE'S Old-established Carriage Factory, 5 Lisle or 11 Princes street, Leicester square.

NICOLL'S AUTUMNAL PATTERNS

are Now Ready. EXCELLENCE and ECONOMY combined, as illustrated by the well known Patent PALETOT, at Two Guineas. In England, France, or Germany, the best talent, workmanship, and materials are secured by H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street, and 22 Cornhill, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

(certified by Dr Ure to consist of the purest and most salubrious substances) is far superior to any Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the toilet or bath, a reviving scent, a pleasant dentifrice, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite in all families. Price 2s 6d and 2s. May be had in bond for shipping at a great reduction. Sold by all perfumers and chemists; by Sacker, 79 Cheapside; and by the Sole Proprietor, E. RIMMEL, 39 Gerard street, Soho.

C R E M O R N E

Open daily, notwithstanding the weather. Unrivalled attractions. Great national charms and artistic embellishments. Uninterrupted round of amusements until midnight. Varied attractive entertainments. The Hungarian Band. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. Balloon Ascents. The Italian Brothers. Dancing on the Oriental Platform. Brilliant illuminations and fireworks. The Suffolk Prodiges, &c. Admission, 1s. On Sundays, after 4, by refreshment card, 6d. A Table d'Hote on Sundays, at Half-past 5, 2s 6d. A fine Haunch of Venison in the Coffee Room at 6. On Tuesday, a Grand Pyrotechnic Gala, for the Benefit of Chevalier Mortram, Artist to the Establishment. And on Thursday, Special Entertainments, for the joint Benefit of Messrs Johnson, Seymour, and Sloman, N.B. - As some disappointment has occurred through the occasional closing of the Gardens on wet nights, the proprietor pledges himself in no case to exclude the public until the close of the season.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Walecoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS, price 30s, sent free. TELESCOPES. - A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 24 inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant. - Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS Opticians and Astrucis, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF ASIA:

Incorporated by Royal Charter, with limited liability. Capital £,000,000 sterling, with power to increase to £2,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN - Thomas Wingate Henderson, Esq., (formerly of the firm of Messrs Kemington and Co., of Bombay.) Director of the Bank of Australasia. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN - Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., M.P. (firm of Messrs Small and Co., formerly of Messrs Turner and Co., of Canton), Director of the London Assurance Corporation. Colonel Robert Alexander, of the Madras Army, and late Government Director of the Bank of Madras. John Entwistle, Esq., merchant, Director of the London Docks. Harrison Watson, Esq., (firm of Messrs Thomson, Watson, and Co.) N. Alexander, Esq., (firm of Messrs Alexander, Cullen, and Co.), Director of the London Docks. Robert Lindsay Leckie, Esq., (late of the firm of Messrs Leckie and Co., of Bombay). Ellis James Gilman, Esq., (formerly of Singapore, firm of Messrs Ashton and Co.) Lieut.-Colonel Neil Campbell, (late Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army). Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., (formerly of the firm of Messrs Ogilvy, Gillanders, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of Calcutta). James Fraser, Esq., (firm of Messrs Mac-sine, Fraser, and Co., of Singapore, and of Messrs Fraser and Co., of Penang).

The Directors have great pleasure in acquainting the shareholders that the Lords of the Treasury, the boards of Trade and Control, and the Hon. the East India Company have approved of the Charter for the Incorporation of this Company; and that the Charter was ordered to be sealed, at the Privy Council, held on Friday, the 19th August inst., and now only awaits the completion of the necessary forms.

The Charter will embrace all the powers sought for by the Director, and will enable the Company to carry on business, by means of banks or agencies, at all places to the east of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Directors will be prepared to commence business with the least possible delay after the completion of the Charter.

Dated the 22nd day of August, 1855. By order of the Court, ALGERNON M. POLLOCK, Sec. Temporary offices, 32 Great Winchester street.

THE COSMOS INSTITUTE

Provisionally Registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 114. Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, payable upon final registration.

- Patrons: His Grace the Duke of Leinster, The Most Hon. the Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Sheffield, F.G.S., The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, The Right Hon. Lord de Mauley, F.R.S., The Right Hon. Lord Beaumont, The Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St David's, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, The Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, F.R.S., Member of Foreign Institutes, &c.

- Trustees: Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Coleridge J. Kennard, Esq., Executive Council, President—The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., D.C.L., Vice-President—Sir J. Dorset, M.D., V.P.R.S.L., Edward Hodges Bailey, Esq., R.A., Walter John Bryant, Esq., Hyde Clarke, Esq., Dr F. Colquhoun, LL.D., V.A., F.G.S., Librarian R.S.L., Harpworth Dixon, Esq., F.S.A., Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq., M.R.S.L., Augustus Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.S.L., John Hogg, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.K.S.L., P. de Lovelock, Esq., M.P., M.R.S.L., Rev. C. G. Nicolay, M.A., F.R.G.S., William Osburn, Esq., M.R.S.L., Francis Leonard Simpson, Esq., M.R.S.L., Alexander Webster, Esq.

Messrs Heywood, Kennard, and Co. Messrs Herries, Farquhar, and Co. Messrs Carlon and Haynes, Palace Chambers, 81 James's street.

The object of the Cosmos Institute is to purchase Mr Wyld's interest in the property in Leicester square, and enlarge the building, in which will be arranged the characteristic costumes and productions of every nation, in which will be filed all the most important newspapers published throughout the world, and at which the earliest information may be obtained as to all new routes, shoals, rocks, and harbours.

The capital of the Institute is fixed at 50,000. It is proposed that this capital shall be divided into 50,000 shares of 1 each. Every shareholder will be entitled to a personal admission to the Exhibition Rooms, to the General Lectures, and to all the privileges of the Institute, subject to the direction of the Executive Council. Every holder of twenty shares will be entitled to write one admission each day; but no holder of more than one hundred shares shall be allowed to issue more than five such admissions on the same day.

The shares to be payable upon final registration. It is proposed that after payment of dividends any surplus revenue which may remain shall be devoted to the promotion of science, in connection with the Institute, in such manner as the Council may determine.

On a low estimate founded on the experience of the last two years, during which the Model at the Earth has been constantly open to the public, and taking into consideration the additional sources of revenue now for the first time opened, it appears that an annual return exceeding 4,000 may be expected after payment of the incidental expenses.

It is intended to apply for a royal charter or for a special act of Parliament for incorporation. By order of the Executive Council, STANLEY, President.

71, St. James's street, August 16, 1853. Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Messrs Fragg and Stockdale, 31 Throgmorton street; or to the offices of the Institute, 81 St. James's street.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy— For the apparel oft proclaims the man.—SHAKESPEARE.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN knows how difficult it is to find a Tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly-fitting garment, in which, ease and taste being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that can never become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, LAYTON JOHN HEMMENT and CO. (late FREDERICK FOX) adopt this means of making known that they have practically studied both form and fashion, in their most comprehensive meaning; and in the course of an extensive private connection, have clothed every conceivable development, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purposes it is intended to serve, thereby invariably attaining elegance of fit, with that regard for Economy which the spirit of the age dictates.

THE BEST FIT WEARS BEST. HEMMENT and CO. (late FOX), Tailors, 73 Cornhill. (Same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.) THE BEST CLOTH GIVES MOST WEAR.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY.

Gentlemen cannot ensure to themselves in the matter of Shirts that perfection of fit for which the EUREKA SHIRTS are so eminently celebrated, unless they are careful to ascertain that the above words are stamped inside the collar-band.

No. 38 Poultry is 17 doors from the Bank of England, the sole depot for these unrivalled Shirts, their sale by any Hosiery or Drapers elsewhere being unauthorised. 1st quality, 6 for 40s; 2nd quality, 6 for 50s.

Lists of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London.

CAUTION.—TO TRADESMEN, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing upon the public, by selling to the Trade and others, a spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. This is to give Notice, that I am the Original and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said Article, and do not employ any Traveller, or authorise any person, to represent themselves as coming from my Establishment for the purpose of selling the said Ink. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon the public, and serious injury to myself. E. R. BOND, sole Executrix and Widow of the late John Bond, 28 Long lane, West Smithfield, London.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

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

- 1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required. 4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small. INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c. preventing the radiation of heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel. Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO., 2 Dowgate hill, London.

STEAM TO INDIA, &c.—GENERAL SCREW STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to Passengers and Shippers, that the Mails for September will be taken to Calcutta, via the Cape and Mauritius, by this Company's Screw Steamship the HYDASPES, Captain Henry B. Bessow. She will leave Southampton for India on the 14th September, touching at Plymouth on the 15th to take the mails only. Applications for passage to be made at the Company's offices, 1 Adelaide place, London bridge; and for freight to the brokers, Messrs Balfour, Laming, and Owen, 16 St. Mary axe, London; and Oriental place, Southampton. Parcels will also be received by Messrs Grindlay and Co., 8 St. Martin's place, Charing cross.

W. S. LINDSAY AND CO.'S LINE OF PACKETS TO PORT PHILLIP.

The magnificent frigate-built ship MIHZAPORE, A 1, (belonging to W. S. Lindsay,) 880 tons register, or 1,400 tons burden, W. PARKER, R.N., Commander, is now loading in the St Katharine's Docks, and will meet with immediate despatch. This splendid vessel has a full poop, and lofty well-ventilated tween decks. Only a limited number of second cabin passengers will be taken, at 25 guineas each. There is a so room for a few first cabin passengers in the poop, who will be taken at the reduced fare of £40 each, exclusive of wines and spirits, but provided with a good table. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel.—For all particulars, for freight or passage, apply to W. S. Lindsay and Co., 8 Austin Friars.

SHIPS WANTED TO CONVEY HER MAJESTY'S MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

The Postmaster-General hereby gives notice, that it is his intention to receive Tenders for the conveyance of Mails to Australia, by steamers or sailing vessels. The dates of despatch to be as follow, viz.—The 4th October and the 3rd December of this year respectively, and the port of departure to be that of London, Liverpool, Southampton, or Plymouth.

The Postmaster-General will be ready on Thursday, the 15th September, before One o'clock p.m., to receive tenders for Ships to convey the Mails of the 4th October. Such ships to be classed A 1 at Lloyd's.

The sum of One Thousand Pounds will be paid by the Postmaster-General for this voyage to Australia; and persons tendering will be required to specify the number of days in which they will undertake to deliver the mails at their destination, subject to penalties for delay, either in departure or arrival.

Other things equal, the preference will be given to that Tender which specifies the shortest time for the service.

All Tenders must be made on the printed form provided for the purpose, which, with the conditions attached, may be obtained on application at the Secretaries' office, London, or at the Post-office of Liverpool, Southampton, or Plymouth.

Tenders must be delivered at the Secretaries' office, London, and none can be received after the day and hour above-mentioned.

The owner of the ship, or an agent duly authorised in writing, must attend at the General Post-office on the day and at the hour appointed for the receipt of Tenders.

Notice will appear shortly with regard to the mails of December. General Post office, Aug., 1853.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.

The AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

Iron auxiliary Screw Steamship AUSTRA-LIAN, 1,400 tons, 300 horse power, having undergone a thorough refit in hull and machinery, will be despatched from the East India Docks on Friday, the 23rd September, for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY, calling only at St Vincent for coals, and will embark her passengers at Gravesend on the following day. She is fitted up with water-tight bulkheads and every convenience for passengers, of which she will only take a limited number. She is found on the most liberal scale as regards the dietary and steward's departments, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Fares: Chief Saloon 70 to 120 guineas, Second Saloon 45 to 50. Freight of goods as per agreement. Parcels as follow: Not exceeding 1 lb in weight 4s 6d, 2 lb 2s 6d, 1 cubic foot 7s 6d.

For further particulars, and copies of dietary scales, &c., apply at the office of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, 69 Lombard street; or to Charles Walton, Jan., 17 Greenchurch street, London, of whom orders to view the ship may be obtained.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

After the 1st of July the rate of freight to Boston will be £4, and to New York £5 per ton measurement.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail AFRICA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Sept. 10. AMERICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 17. ARABIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Sept. 24.

Passage money including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board, viz., to Halifax and Boston, chief cabin £25, second cabin £15; to New York, chief cabin £30, second cabin £20. Dogs charged 45 each. Small parcels, Five Shillings each and upwards, according to size.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Boston; Edward Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and G. Miller, Water street, Liverpool.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton, and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA, via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 14th of September and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton, and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 21st of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage money and freight, for plans of vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 127 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

MARSHALL & EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.

The following First-class Ships, noted for their fast-sailing qualities, have most superior accommodations for passengers. Load in the London Dock, and will meet with immediate despatch:—

| Ships. | Tons | Days | Days | Days | Destination. |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Delta | 902 | 1102 | 1102 | 1102 | Sydney |
| Templar | 565 | 700 | 700 | 700 | do. |
| Washington Irving | 881 | 200 | 200 | 200 | do. |
| Ann | 801 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | do. |
| Kenan Hasselaar | 686 | 750 | 750 | 750 | Port Phillip |
| Juno | 6-2 | 700 | 700 | 700 | do. |
| Hester | 840 | 30 | 30 | 30 | do. |
| Bato | 800 | 300 | 300 | 300 | do. |
| Hugo Grotius | 663 | 800 | 800 | 800 | Geelong and Melbourne |
| Vice-Admiral Gobins | 595 | 70 | 70 | 70 | do. |
| Jacob Roggeveen | 694 | 750 | 750 | 750 | Hobart Town |
| Edonard | 703 | 750 | 750 | 750 | do. |
| Ond Atlas | 728 | 800 | 800 | 800 | do. |
| Aztec | 474 | 300 | 300 | 300 | Launceston |
| Pingal | 400 | 30 | 30 | 30 | do. |
| Agneta | 651 | 750 | 750 | 750 | Adelaide |
| Gouverneur-General Rochussen | 715 | 800 | 800 | 800 | do. |
| Him-laya | 477 | 600 | 600 | 600 | Moreton Bay |
| Severn | 535 | 650 | 650 | 650 | Portland Bay |
| Benjamin Elwin | 425 | 550 | 550 | 550 | Port Fairy |
| Nimrod | 6-3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Sydney |
| Daniel Wheeler | 282 | 400 | 400 | 400 | do. |

For terms of freight and passage-money, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australasian colonies. MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, light and pervious, easily drawn on without lacing, yielding an unvarying support under any temperature. Supporting Abdominal Belts and Corsets of the same beautifully-woven fabric; and strong low priced articles for hospitals and the working classes. Instructions for measurement, with prices, on application; and the articles sent by post from the Manufacturers, POPE and PLANTE, 4 Waterloo place, Pall Mall.

JOZEAU'S COPAHINE MEGE, OR SACCHARATED CAPSULES.—A perfect substitute for Copaha will be found in the Copahine Mège, which has been approved by the French Academy of Medicine, and successfully administered in the Paris and London Hospitals (see LANCET of Nov. 6, 1852, an extract of which will be forwarded on application).—Prepared and sold by G. Jozeau, French chemist, 49 Haymarket, London, and 161 Rue Monmartre, Paris; and the principal chemists of France, England, and the Colonies. The bottle of 100 capsules, 4s 6d; of 50 ditto, 2s 9d; and the name of Gabriel Jozeau printed on the Government stamp.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

Great Reduction of Price!!!
The merits of this Fluid, invented by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c., for the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, &c.; the prevention of Contagion; the preservation of Animal matter from Putrescence; the purification of Bilgewater, Cesspools, Drains, Water Closets, &c., &c., are now so well known to the Public as to render comment unnecessary.

Sold at the Office, 18 Cannon street, City, London, and by Chemists, Shipping Agents, and others throughout the United Kingdom, in Imperial Quart Bottles at 2s 6d; in Pints at 1s 3d; and in bulk at 5s per Gallon.

CAUTION.—The only genuine Disinfecting Fluid is sealed over the cork with the Inscription, "Sir Wm Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid," and accompanied with numerous Testimonials of the highest order, and instructions for its use.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 22a Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, and all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inextensible, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.
MANUFACTORY—225 PICCADILLY, LONDON

SARSAPARILLA BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA

—Is a Compound Concentrated Cortical Essence of Real Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the most eminent of the Faculty as a restorative for impurity of the blood, affection of the liver, indigestion, scorbutic and most cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, loss of flesh, constitutional debility, as an alterative at the changes of the seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of mercury. It is extensively used in India and the Colonies, and keeps good in any climate.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—LANCET.
"A superior preparation, that may always be relied on."—SIR ASHLEY COOPER.

Bridge's Quintessence of Ginger and Camomile, a valuable remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Gout, Cramp in the stomach and bowels, &c. No family should be without it.

CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against attempted imitations of the above articles. The genuine has T. A. Bridge, 270 Regent street, London, engraved on each bottle.
BRIDGE and CO., 270 Regent street, London.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

—Distinguished by the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851. —BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Tablets, plain, from 1s 4d to 2s per lb; with vanilla, from 2s to 6s per lb. A Chocolatiere, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 14 lb box of Tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s 6d. HONEY CHOCOLATE, a combination the purest heather honey with the mildest French cocoa, in pots, 1s 3d. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, unanimously pronounced an unrivalled dessert. FANCY CHOCOLATES, in medallions, railway pastilles, penny sticks, statuettes, cigars, &c. CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose and in packet, 1s per lb and upwards. FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s 3d to 2s 6d each, prepared from the choicest fruits, and when mixed with cold water, forms an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with puddings, for flavouring jellies, creams, &c. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s, 1s 3d, 2s, and 2s 6d each. FRENCH CONSERVES, in fancy boxes, 6d each. Travellers by sea and land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate. Agents wanted for vacant towns.

Sold wholesale and retail by the principal grocers, confectioners, and druggists in the Kingdom. Chocolate mills, Isleworth; wholesale depot, 25 Pudding lane, City; Wholesale agent, Mr John Hatfield, 221 Regent street. Post office orders and applications for agencies to be addressed to Samuel Sanders, Wholesale depot.

Just published, One Hundred and Ninety-six Pages, with Plates.

ON THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, weakness of the limbs, pains in the back, loss of memory, and eruptions on the face, body, &c., with remedies for their removal. Sent post-free on receipt of forty-two stamps to 19 Berners street, Oxford street, London.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.
Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from Dr Culverwell, 10 Argyle place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

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