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SUPPLY AND DEMAND.—CAPITAL, LABOUR, AND COMMODITIES.—HIGH PRICES AND THE RISE IN THE RATE OF INTEREST.

ONE of the main causes of commercial distrust and panic upon all former occasions has arisen from ignorance of the real nature of the causes which were at work. Vague apprehensions are at any time sufficient to create alarm, and alarm is sufficient to create all the evils of actual scarcity, even though it does not exist, or materially to aggravate it, if it does. In 1817 the greatest alarm existed in Belgium, under an apprehension of scarcity of food. Prices rose enormously—importation was rendered free—exportation was prohibited—riots took place among the people. In a country so small, and with statistics so admirably arranged, it was not difficult for the Government to ascertain, when it determined so to do, the actual state of the stocks on hand. After imaginary famine and high prices had continued for some months, during which all persons were eager to purchase grain, from a belief that before the next harvest there would be an absolute want, and that price would not be an object, and while for the same considerations the holders of grain were extremely unwilling to part with their stocks, the Government at last determined to have an account taken of the actual stock on hand, when it was found, to the amazement of all, that it considerably exceeded an average quantity, and what was considered as necessary to carry the country easily on to the next harvest. The bubble instantly burst; public opinion entirely changed; all were sellers—none were buyers; the famine disappeared, and prices became again moderate. In 1847, in this country, there can be no doubt that public opinion greatly exaggerated the actual scarcity of the moment, and aggravated it for a time, causing enormous losses and extensive ruin among those who were the largest importers. In another way in the same year we had a remarkable example of the effect of public opinion in creating, or at least in aggravating, scarcity. No doubt there was a great pressure upon the money market; but no one will deny who watched the events at the time, that that demand was greatly aggravated, and the rate of interest much increased, from a vague apprehension which prevailed at the time amongst traders generally that they would be unable to obtain the accustomed accommodation and facilities when required. The consequence was that every one was a borrower to a greater extent than under ordinary circumstances he would have been; while lenders were unwilling to part with their money, partly from a belief that it might become still more valuable, and partly from an apprehension of undefined claims which might be made upon them. And thus in both ways the

tendency was to stagnate capital, and to aggravate the actual scarcity. No one will for a moment believe, apart from such distrust and apprehension—and here we do not speak of the distrust and apprehension which attach to the credit of any particular security, for the most unexceptionable were equally affected—that the minimum rate of interest charged by the Bank could have been 8 per cent., and for some time the current rate in Lombard street on the best bills 10 per cent. This was proved by the fact, that the moment the Bank Act was relaxed, and when money was easily obtainable, the demand instantly ceased. Then, as had been the case with corn in Belgium, all became lenders, and comparatively few wanted to borrow.

At the same time, nothing could be more prejudicial to public interests than the attempt to avoid by any means the proper and natural consequences of scarcity, or of increased demand. The best, if not the only true, security against the evils or inconvenience of scarcity, is a rise of price; the effect of which is not only to economise consumption, but to encourage larger supplies at the moment, and increased production in the future. Nothing could have a more ruinous tendency at any time than to keep prices low, when the actual state of the supply should naturally make them high. This could only be accomplished by the interposition of some artificial regulation, which would not only not tend to increase quantity, but which, on the contrary, while it encouraged for a time a more lavish consumption, would also direct external supplies into other and more profitable channels. We have, therefore, to steer between the two difficulties. We have to avoid Scylla, and, if possible, not be drawn into Charybdis. We have to allay unnecessary apprehension and alarm, which at all times greatly aggravate the evil at the moment, and extend its scope in the future, while we have to leave scarcity to its own natural cure, by increased prices sufficient for the occasion. But this is a task far too delicate and too difficult to perform by any regulations. The nearest approach to its successful performance can only be obtained by a perfectly free, unrestricted, and unregulated trade; and by such a knowledge and intelligence on the part of the commercial public as will lead them to approach the nearest to an exact appreciation of the necessities of the occasion. When the Government has withdrawn all restrictions and interference in matters of commerce, the rest must be left to the intelligence and to the private interest of individuals, which, in spite of a popular notion to the contrary, the latter of which is always the same as the public interest.

These considerations at once show how much importance now attaches to the mercantile community, and the intelligence and skill with which they exercise their calling. Formerly, while trade and capital lay under the heavy embargo of artificial restrictions—when Governments undertook to regulate prices—to say when imports should begin and when they should cease,—the merchant was a mere shuttlecock in the hands of some minister, who must have been very ignorant of the real nature of the trade, when he had the temerity to undertake such duties. Now, for his own benefit and profit, and equally so for those of the public, the merchant is entirely free to act as he pleases:—the conditions of import and export are absolute, fixed, and invariable. He has now a firm ground on which to make his calculations—on which to exert his skill and intelligence. Our trade is no longer attempted to be governed by Parliamentary regulations:—it is left to the free exercise of an enlightened self-interest. It is, therefore, more than at any former time necessary that the mercantile community should be possessed of all the information that is necessary to determine the precise state of the facts as regards supply and demand, in order, for their own sake and for that of the public, the great objects to which we have pointed may be obtained;—that ignorant apprehensions may not aggravate real evils, and that scarcity, so far as it exists, may be alleviated by the natural effect of a legitimate and adequate rise of price.

AS APPLIED TO INTEREST ON CAPITAL.

The observations which we have just made apply with as much force to the price or value of money, or of loanable capital, as to any other commodity whatever; and it is with a view of

discussing this subject, in connection with the increase in the Bank rate of discount, that we have now introduced the preliminary observations which we have made. We are above all things desirous that it should always be borne in mind, that capital is a commodity subject to all the laws which affect supply and demand in other commodities; that a high price may be caused either by a small supply or by a great demand; that in either case it is as necessary and as desirable that the price (that is, the rate of interest) of money should rise, as that of corn, coffee, or sugar; and that a moderate rise in price in good time is the best security against an inconvenient scarcity in the future, not only by giving a timely check to immoderate consumption, but also by attracting capital for investment in this market. But if the public mind be susceptible, and if there be a tendency to unnecessary apprehension and alarm in the case of a rise in the price of corn or of other commodities, tending to aggravate the difficulties of the moment, the remark is still more applicable in the case of money:—and in that increased degree is it necessary that the true causes should be rightly comprehended:—and especially whether it be of a character which is likely to be a permanent inconvenience, or whether it be of a temporary nature, or such as is not likely materially to derange trade. Of course this must depend entirely upon the causes which in the meantime have led to the increased demand for money, and consequently to a rise in the rate of interest. For example, we have known periods when extravagant speculations in railways and other undertakings which led to a permanent fixing of capital to a large amount—much larger than could be conveniently spared from the annual accumulations of the country—have withdrawn from trade its ordinary succour, or when investments in foreign loans have entirely withdrawn capital from this country, leaving the interest only to be received as annual income, but permanently parting with the capital itself. When such transactions have been carried to such an extent as materially to derange our money market, and to raise the price of loanable capital, or, in other words, the rate of interest, the disturbance has always been one of a long continuance, and of extensive inconvenience, derangement, and loss. The extravagant investments in foreign loans in 1824 and 1825 affected our trade for five or six years afterwards; the same may be said of the railway speculations of 1844, 1845, and 1846. If, on the other hand, an increased demand for capital, leading properly and naturally to an increased price, be the effect of an enlarged employment of it as floating capital in commercial enterprise, where returns will be made within a moderate period, not as in the former case of profit or interest only, but of the capital itself, as in the case of ordinary trade, then it is obvious that no derangement need take place, that the increased price is the only inconvenience which need be experienced, and that that will be amply repaid by the larger amount of business and the higher rate of profit. In the former case, capital is withdrawn from trade, and is, to an inconvenient extent, converted into *fixed capital*;—in the latter case, the *floating capital* of the country is only more extensively employed, but does not alter its character, and will be in the same proportion *more largely returned*, within a moderate time.

If, then, we recognise the theory, which few will [now attempt to deny or doubt, that capital, like other commodities, will follow in its value the same law of supply and demand—that is, that the rate of interest will rise and fall by that rule only—then does it become a most important consideration, what is the character of the investment which leads to such increased demand and higher price.

On the 1st of January in the present year the Bank rate of discount was *two per cent.* Since then it has advanced by various steps to the present rate of *four per cent.*—an increase more steady and rapid than any we have ever known before, except in periods of discredit and panic. The Bank itself has obviously been, as it should always be, a mere passive instrument, governed by events over which it has no direct control, but yielding to the common law of supply and demand, and rather following the market than attempting to lead it. At the close of last year the bullion in the Bank was 21,308,000*l.*, the circulation of notes 23,893,000*l.*, and the reserves of unemployed notes was 11,415,000*l.*;—now, the bullion has sunk to 16,962,000*l.*, the circulation has increased to 24,241,000*l.*, and the reserve has sunk to 7,755,000*l.*, being nearly *four millions* less than at the beginning of the year, with the amount still sinking every week. These facts in a few words not only justify, but show the necessity of the course pursued by the Bank. The great question of the day then is,—Whence this sudden and increased demand upon the Bank, and which is only indicative of the similar demand which has been experienced in other quarters?

In the *Economist* of last week, we endeavoured to show the intimate connection between our recent increase of trade and the present adverse state of the exchanges. We drew attention to the fact that in the present year an export trade is going on at the rate of an increase of 15,000,000*l.* upon that of last year, and of nearly 20,000,000*l.* upon the trade of 1851. We further reminded our readers of the fact, that as we give credit—and in many cases a long credit—to all the world in the case of our exports, and pay ready money in the case of our imports, a large expansion of our trade at any moment must necessarily lead to a

considerable balance of payment against us at the time, but which must all be returned when the credit upon our exports has expired, and remittances are to be made for them. We showed how the extraordinary increase in our trade in the present year must in this way tend to an adverse exchange for the time being; and now we propose to consider the effect which this legitimate cause must necessarily have upon the rate of interest or the value of capital.

The immediate component parts of every production of our manufactures are—capital, labour, and raw material. All these are regulated in their value from day to day by the same law of supply and demand. It was not difficult to foresee that the effect of *Free Trade* would be to raise the value of all, especially of the two former—capital and labour—by increasing the field of their profitable occupation. When have we seen the interest of money lowest? Generally when employment has been least, and wages lowest. Our increased commerce, the result of *Free Trade*, stimulated by the discoveries in Australia and California, and the demand for the products of British industry in consequence thereof, has had the same effect upon all the elements of our manufactures. Capital, labour, and raw materials have all equally risen in value, and from the same cause. The same causes which have enabled the artisan and the labourer to insist upon higher wages, have enabled the capitalist to demand a higher rate of interest. If there were a higher price of raw materials and of wages alone, it would require a considerable increase of capital to conduct the same amount of trade; but when to those we add the actual increase of the trade of the country *in quantity*, any surprise at the rapid rise in the rate of interest must entirely cease. Let us look at two or three facts. To-day we publish the Trade and Navigation Accounts brought down to the 5th of August. What do we find? Let us take our exports first. For the seven months they amount to 49,861,643*l.* against 40,138,560*l.* last year, being an increase of 9,723,083*l.*, or at the rate of more than 16,000,000*l.* in the year; and this, too, upon a year of an unexampled extent of trade. Then let us look to the consumption of raw materials, and of some of the leading articles of foreign produce:—

FOREIGN PRODUCE IMPORTED OR CONSUMED—JAN. 5 TO AUG. 5.			
	1852	1853	1853
Raw Materials:—			
Cotton wool	cwts 5,574,778	...	5,866,639
Sheep wool	lbs 39,395,000	...	52,471,000
Flax	cwts 528,289	...	709,690
Hemp	cwts 875,846	...	339,500
Silk, raw	lbs 2,682,000	...	3,241,000
... thrown	lbs 156,000	...	429,000
Articles of Consumption:—			
Cocoa	lbs 2,076,931	...	2,476,565
Coffee	lbs 19,254,000	...	22,255,000
Sugar	cwts 3,997,000	...	4,275,000
Tea	lbs 32,656,000	...	35,368,000
Wine	gals 3,785,000	...	4,200,000
Wheat	qrs 1,331,000	...	2,787,000
Flour	cwts 2,417,000	...	2,986,030

Now it is impossible to look to so enormous an increase in our export trade, extending our credits in every quarter of the globe, or to the increase of our domestic trade, which the increased consumption shown by these figures would indicate, without at once recognising the legitimate sources of a greatly extended demand for, and employment of, capital and labour, and, consequently, a substantial reason for the increased value of both. In a recent number we showed the enormous increase which had taken place in our exports to the Australian colonies; but even those figures exhibited in an imperfect form the additional employment of British capital in that quarter; for it is calculated that, at the least, an amount of coin equal to about 12,000,000*l.* has also been exported to those colonies during the last eighteen months.

The important question then is, how are these transactions likely to affect the money market in future? Unlike the scarcity of capital which was experienced in 1846 and the subsequent years, the great increase of investments in the present year is of a character which must at no distant day be returned, with the profit attached to the trade. In 1846 and the following years the chief investments were in railways, which fixed the capital, and only returned an interest equal to whatever dividend was paid. In 1846, in place of an increase of exports, for which future returns could be expected, the amount was less by nearly two millions and a half than in the preceding year of 1845. In 1845, the exports were 60,111,000*l.*; in 1846, 57,786,000*l.*; and in 1847, 58,842,000*l.* The great rise in the value of money then arose from a conversion of *floating capital* into *fixed capital*;—now the rise in the value of money is caused merely by a more extended use of the *floating capital*, for purposes which will quickly return it, in its full amount, with profit. The exports in 1851 were 74,000,000*l.*; in 1852, 78,000,000*l.*; and this year, they will be at least 93,000,000*l.* The comparison of the two periods in respect to the amount of the exports, and the consequent returns which must soon be made, is the most instructive explanation of the difference of their character. So long as trade continues upon so extended a scale, both capital and labour must continue of high value; but the great means of continuing our commercial industry will not be interfered with upon this occasion as it was in 1846 and 1847. The absorption of capital is now of an entirely different character, and one which will soon lead to returns adequate to, and corresponding with, the extent of present investments.

We do not overlook the fact that there has necessarily been a considerable increase of expenditure of capital in *new factories, ship-building, completing railways*, and in other similar objects, which constitutes a conversion into fixed capital. This is no doubt true, but these are not the chief, nor, indeed, comparatively an important portion of the investments which have taken place. The great increased use of capital has been in extended commercial operations, such as we have described, and which will yield returns in the regular order of trade. So far as Europe is concerned, these may receive a check from the high price of corn, but so far as the United States, Australia, and our other foreign markets are concerned, there is no reason at present to expect any material reduction; and in some respects a moderate check will be rather a convenience than otherwise. On the whole, then, the rise in the rate of interest is the indication of an extended prosperity, and as such is to be regarded as a national advantage, as much as is an increased rate of wages.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

We publish to-day the Board of Trade Tables for the first seven months of the year, and they show a continuance of the great prosperity we have continually recorded of every previous month. The imports of the following articles may be quoted as specimens:—

	Imports—Ended August 5.		In the 7 Months.	
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Oxen.....number	4,367	5,159	12,723	17,435
Sheep.....	20,728	21,811	62,528	65,079
Cocoa.....lbs	174,779	827,230	4,324,785	4,514,833
Coffee.....	7,428,923	8,277,097	26,826,108	30,186,051
Wheat.....qrs	278,161	691,734	1,327,790	2,755,527
Flour.....cwt	486,695	879,243	2,417,453	2,555,589
Flax.....	117,413	82,499	528,289	709,672
Hemp.....	26,618	31,076	375,846	841,749
Hides.....	67,704	57,540	279,768	429,329
Potatoes.....	19,630	12,888	200,040	726,829
Butter.....	20,495	40,694	167,899	201,799
Cheese.....	27,468	54,793	147,334	183,999
Flax and lincseed.....qrs	29,148	51,874	272,382	326,780
Silk.....lbs	455,126	548,443	3,778,223	5,031,556
Tobacco.....	621,975	1,663,002	7,131,882	10,070,185
Wine.....gals	228,502	1,119,181	3,379,354	5,700,781
Cotton.....cwt	639,461	731,949	5,574,778	5,866,229
Wool.....lbs	12,479,630	12,282,082	39,395,632	52,471,480

Sugar shows a falling off in the seven months of unrefined, 96,040 cwts, and tea of 2,564,202 lbs; the latter is explained by the condition of China and our own fiscal changes—the former by the comparatively limited amount of the production. The decline in sugar is principally of British West India, 407,794 cwts, or nearly 19 per cent. of the imports of last year, and British East India, 88,503 cwts; while the sugar imported from the Mauritius has increased 5,119 cwts, and foreign sugar has increased 395,138 cwts. The high freights have something to do with the diminished import from the East; the falling off in the importation from the British West Indies is wholly due to the crop of 1852 having been less productive than the crop of 1851. In some other articles there is a decline, but it is unimportant, and in general the excess of imports is much above the imports of last year. At the same time it must be remembered that the imports last year fell off generally in relation to the imports of 1851, making a less difference between 1853 and 1851 than between 1853 and 1852.

The increase of consumption, however, in the seven months, notwithstanding the decline in some imports, continues. Thus, while the import of unrefined sugar has fallen off 96,040 cwts, the consumption, as compared to the seven months of 1852, has increased 278,214 cwts, or nearly 14,000 tons; while the import of tea, too, has fallen off 2,564,202 lbs, the consumption has increased 2,651,610 lbs. In both cases, though the export both of sugar and tea has declined, the stocks will be much reduced, and a rise in the price, particularly of sugar, may be looked for. The consumption in the seven months, as compared to the seven months of 1852, has increased of—

Cocoa.....lbs	395,634
Coffee.....	3,000,153
Wheat.....qrs	1,425,453
Indian corn.....	405,121
Flour.....cwt	538,144
Gloves.....pairs	442,779
Butter.....cwt	25,433
Cheese.....	38,011
Rice.....	187,385
Pepper.....lbs	192,566
Rum.....gals	222,273
Tobacco.....lbs	716,391
Wine.....gals	414,833

The greatly increased consumption of all things which we have had for some time past to notice, therefore, has suffered no diminution; and at the present time it is satisfactory to observe, that of every species of grain, except oats and beans, and of flour in the seven months (though there is a little decline in the month), and of every kind of provisions, the import and the consumption have both largely increased. The revenue must feel the beneficial effects of the prosperity of the people.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise in the seven months are some greater and some less than in 1852. The following are conspicuously greater:—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTED IN THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 5.

	1852.	1853.
Cocoa.....lbs	1,305,570	1,322,362
Coffee.....	4,616,777	11,506,662
Cotton yarn.....	339,038	424,504
Glass:—Window.....cwt	851	3,565
— Plate.....sq feet	13,732	16,210
— Flint, not coloured.....lb	26,566	26,130
Gloves.....pairs	53,372	178,240
Cocoa-nut oil.....cwt	32,098	84,862
Quicksilver.....lb	398,639	745,431
Rum.....gals	1,022,149	1,302,676
Brandy.....	632,768	1,514,459
Geneva.....	69,712	145,994
Tobacco.....lbs	6,265,812	6,948,131
Wine.....gals	973,724	1,481,638
Cotton wool.....cwt	652,490	796,149

The following are conspicuously less:—

Glass:—Flint, coloured.....lb	89,188	77,521
Hides:—Untanned.....cwt	61,398	31,059
— Tanned, &c.....lb	32,837	2,691
— Tanned, &c.....lb	118,205	21,132
Palm oil.....cwt	65,051	35,190
Silk:—Raw.....lb	426,044	247,070
— Thrown.....	128,248	95,347
Sugar:—Unrefined.....cwt	331,478	178,935
Tea.....lb	3,583,243	2,377,454
Wool.....	6,449,330	4,729,348

For most of these articles, particularly the spirits, wine, tobacco, &c., we have already paid; and on these when re-exported, particularly when they go to Australia, we have to wait for a considerable time before we are repaid. The large increase of our imports, therefore, and the considerable increase in a great number of foreign articles exported, constitutes one element of that present want of capital which causes the rise in the rate of discount.

The increasing excess in the exports of our own manufactures operates in the same manner. We stated last week that the excess of our exports in 1853 was likely to reach 15,000,000. Seven months' accounts out of the twelve show an actual excess over 1852 of 9,723,083, which, if continued through the year, would amount to upwards of 16,600,000; but the present condition of the money market may, till the returns come in, give a great check to our export trade. Hitherto the increase has become greater month after month, and in the month of July, now under consideration, amounts to no less than 1,405,918, compared to the corresponding month of 1852. This is a prodigious increase. The actual increase in the seven months is nearly a fourth part of the whole exports, and only a few years ago would of itself have been considered a great and flourishing trade for an entire year.

Most of our manufactures seem to have shared in the increase. The following are some specimens of the declared value of exports in the seven months ended August 5th:—

	1852.	1853.
Beer and ale.....	461,256	827,309
Butter.....	168,017	204,550
Cheese.....	22,279	61,919
Coals.....	764,624	874,357
Cotton, entered by the yard.....	12,502,963	14,381,320
— yarn.....	3,787,891	3,897,030
Haberdashery and millinery.....	1,110,921	2,295,790
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,478,499	1,975,526
Leather, of other sorts.....	241,115	594,234
Saddlery, &c.....	85,791	162,226
Linen, entered by the yard.....	2,117,435	2,449,250
Steam engines.....	146,206	241,929
Other sorts of machinery.....	430,941	680,322
Iron and steel, all sorts.....	2,633,524	6,046,114
Silk stuffs, &c.....	291,219	550,623
— thrown.....	79,534	132,689
Soap.....	131,412	192,234
Stationery.....	213,512	323,743
Woolens of all descriptions, yarn, &c.....	5,694,106	6,867,161

Though the increase is large in almost every branch, it is greatest, taking the per centage, in haberdashery, in iron, in silk, in hardware, in cotton, than in some other things; but the whole is a striking testimony to the wonderful prosperity which now prevails. The defective harvest, the rise in the rate of interest, and the great extent to which the trade has already extended itself, will all operate to check the continuance of such a rapid progress; but there appears nothing in the trade itself, except the long period for which the returns will be delayed, to make us entertain the least doubt of its great success in the end—supplying then more capital for fresh undertakings, and still more extensive trade.

The tonnage entering inwards and outwards, keeping pace with our imports and exports, is 907,444 more in 1853 than in 1852. The following are the figures:—

	SEVEN MONTHS.	
	1852.	1853.
Entered inwards.....	3,490,065	4,040,316
— outwards.....	3,898,790	4,235,883
	7,388,855	8,276,209
Increase, 1853.....	907,444	

Making allowances for passenger vessels, vessels in ballast, &c., we may assume that these figures represent the fact of more than half a million of tons of goods brought into and carried out of our country in the first seven months of 1853 than in the first seven months of 1852. All this is solid and substantial trade—actual, active, and good business—and which multiplies while it gratifies wants, and will be the parent of more business.

The usual tables are accompanied this time by an account of the total declared value of British and Irish produce and manu-

factures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1852, specifying the countries to which the same were exported. In this list we see that the United States is set down for 16,134,397, and the British settlements in Australia for 4,222,205, both being, particularly the latter, a large increase on the previous year, while we know that the trade to both has increased very much in the present year. It is newly-peopled countries, where the people have European tastes and habits, with which the trade of Europe most rapidly extends. A part of the increase in the trade to America is the consequence of the discoveries of gold in California and the continuance of the supply. Our own direct trade to California is not of great, though it is of increasing importance. Its amount in 1851 was 287,333, and in 1852, 433,340—a very respectable increase; and when combined with the increase indirectly, or through New York and the other shipping ports of the Eastern seaboard, may be considered as contributing effectually to our prosperity. We publish the returns of the countries to which our exports were sent in 1852 with our other tables.

There will be found also with our usual trade tables the Excise accounts for the six months, which are as gratifying as the imports and the exports. In the half-year the consumption has increased of malt from 24,794,651 to 25,637,710 bushels; of paper, from 72,383,843 to 83,590,271 lbs; and of spirits from 11,437,334 to 11,953,281 gallons. Hops do not appear in this return, and soap only appears for a portion of it. Our Excise duties are now reduced, in fact, to those on paper, on malt spirits, and hops; and probably the paper duties, as standing in the way of the most ingenious manufacture, take it all in all, that art has ever created, will not long be continued.

Agriculture.

THE HARVEST.

SLOWLY the harvest drags on. The very heavy rains of last week have greatly retarded the stacking of corn, and have in many places so beaten down the barley that where there is a strong growth of clover—as is commonly the case this season—it has grown through the barley, and much injury to the grain is apprehended in consequence. Except on the clay soils, a considerable part of the wheat has been got in, farmers having availed themselves of the few fine days at the early part of the present week to secure as much of their wheat as possible, for there are no indications of settled weather. The recent samples of new wheat brought to market are not so well spoken of as the earlier lots exhibited, but an impression prevails that both yield and quality will prove better than was at one time anticipated. Stocks of old wheat in farmers' hands are found to be rather abundant, and, for the most part, in fair condition; in some districts wheat of the crop of 1851 is held. The French demand for wheat having ceased in our market, prices have not advanced, and buyers have been unwilling to pay the rates of the former week; holders are, however, firm, as many experienced dealers consider that even yet an advance is more to be looked for than a fall in the price of wheat during the current season.

Old barley has been well nigh exhausted, but the growth of that grain this year is generally good, and the breadth, is larger than in any former year. Taking the breadth crop, and price together, the barley crop of the present year is estimated to be the most valuable ever grown in this country.

Grass in the pastures has been and is abundant, but so large a proportion of the hay made has been injured by wet that good hay is likely to prove rather scarce. In the London markets good meadow hay lately sold at 5/ 17s 6d per load, and first-rate clover at 6/ per load; and though these high rates have not been sustained, all kinds of hay are still selling well. At the great fair at Barnet on Monday and Tuesday all descriptions of cattle sold at very high prices. There was a large proportion of young stock, showing the heavy drafts the breeders have been making on their stocks under the influence of high prices; and the condition of much of the stock offered was not so good as might have been expected from the abundance of provender. The following is the *Times* report of this fair:—

The cattle arrived drove after drove in rapid succession, and the principal graziers bought freely. The best Devon and Hereford beasts made from 12/ to 16/ per head; two and three years old were also in good demand, and were quickly bought up at 10/ to 13/ each. Some large beasts of the Lincoln breed made 17/ each. Business was also brisk among the Scotch cattle, the best Galloways making 10/ to 14/, and Highland Scots 7/ to 10/ each. Short horns were nearly all sold at 12/ to 15/ ditto. The Welsh fair was also very animated, and many large sales were easily effected; yearlings, 3/ to 4/; two years old, at 5/ to 7/; three years old and aged, 8/ to 12/ per head. Irish beasts also met with a ready sale at unusually high prices. Indeed, every description of grazing stock brought prices unequalled since the last war. Milch and in-calf cows and heifers were in great demand. The best Yorkshire breed, including their small calf, made 18/ to 24/ each; Suffolks, 14/ to 17/ each. In-calf cows also made high remunerative prices. The sheep fair was scantily supplied; those offered were easy to sell at high figures. In the horse fair good cart-horses were scarce; the demand being great, prices ran high, 55/ to 65/ being given for the best. Cart colts were much sought after, and sold freely; two years old at 25/ to 35/; three years old, 30/ to 45/ each.

This was the first day. On the second, business was equally animated, and 40,000 head of cattle are reported to have been sold at prices much beyond any of late years. As a proof of the activity of the demand for stock, great numbers were resold more than once before leaving the fair.

SHEEP LAMENESS.

AMONGST the rural ills of the present season is the unusual prevalence of foot-lameness amongst sheep. Amongst the South downs scarcely a flock is free from it, and there is very great difficulty in getting rid of it when it has once commenced. Where fattening sheep are attacked they rapidly lose their condition, and store sheep also suffer much under the infliction. We have seldom found the Cotswold and other long-woolled breeds much affected with this complaint, but this year we have it amongst our ewe lambs of the Cotswold breed, though they have not come into contact with any diseased sheep; the ewes and the ram lambs have as yet remained free from it. Removal into a dry shed, and dressing the feet till cured seem to be the only effectual remedies, but it appears likely to run through the whole of the affected flock, for as fast as some are cured others fall lame. A Suffolk farmer, writing to the *Mark Lane Express*, gives the following recipe for this disease:—

I have had several hundred sheep lame with it this season—some of them fat sheep—which have wasted quite a stone (14 lbs) in weight. I have used an ointment of the following composition:—1 oz. butter of antimony, 1/2 oz. stone supplement, 1/2 oz. blue vitriol, 1/2 verdigris, 2 drachms spirits of salts; first having carefully pared the foot, and then applied this ointment, holding the foot up until it has been absorbed, and afterwards keeping the sheep on dry straw an hour, before letting them on to layers or pastures.

This complaint is not the foot-rot, and seems to be more difficult to cure. A suggestion has been made that the Royal Agricultural Society might usefully make the treatment of this foot disease the subject of a prize essay, and we advert to the subject in the hope of directing to it the attention of scientific veterinarians.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Sept. 8, 1853.

Since the 24th ult. five cargoes of currants have been received here from Patras, and a few parcels from Trieste and the northern parts of Europe. The direct arrivals consist entirely of currants of the 1852 crop. The clearances here in August for home consumption were 450 tons, against 600 tons in August 1852. During the four weeks ending 26th August, the official returns of deliveries in bond, were 102 tons to our colonies, 28 tons to the Continent, and 90 tons coastwise, in all 220 tons, making the total clearances of August 670 tons, against 735 tons in August, 1852. During the first eight months of this year 4,800 tons have been cleared at this port for home consumption, against 6,130 tons during the like period of 1852, showing a deficit this year of about one-fifth, as compared with 1852. There is a slight alteration in the range of our quotations of currants, owing to an improvement since our report of the 24th ult. of 5s to 6s per cwt on the ordinary and middling qualities. Of fine fruit the quantity offering is so small that it is difficult to execute colonial orders. New fruit is held with equal tenacity, owing to the forthcoming crop being found to be much smaller than was expected even a month ago, and prices likely to open exorbitantly high. The 1853 season for raisins has now commenced, new Valentias having reached this place via Southampton, ex Augusta steamer, from Denia, on the 31st ult., when a portion of the cargo sold at 54s, which price has since been maintained: the quality is indifferent. A few new sultanas, new black raisins, and muscatels have not arrived at Liverpool; the quality of the new black is much inferior to that of 1852 crop, being very small, stalky, and tasteless. The clearances of raisins in August were 250 tons for consumption, and 168 tons for export, in all 368 tons, against 320 tons in August, 1852.

(From Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Sept. 7, 1853.

The actual amount of business done during the past fortnight has upon the whole been small, and a want of life has been the ruling characteristic, dealers acting with the greatest caution in the face of the recent intelligence, and in the absence of orders from the country, which have been most sparing of late. We have heard of but few transactions in common congou, but several large parcels of better quality, out of recent arrivals, have been taken by exporters at from 11d to 11½d per lb. Souchongs are without change. The scarcity of good and fine scented teas enables holders to effect sales very readily, and the tendency is upwards. Oolongs move off freely. For plain orange pekoe there still continues some demand, and at some improvement in value. Green teas continue neglected as before, and unless concessions are made but little business can be effected. Hysons and gun-powders appear to suffer the most; in the stock of the latter, the excess over that of same time last year appears considerable.

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

London, Sept. 6, 1853.

Business has been very active, large sales of all kinds of produce have been made, and in some, as in coffee, rice, lac dye, cochineal, and some minor articles, no inconsiderable advance in price has taken place, while the value of everything else has been fully maintained. The large deliveries of produce for domestic consumption, in the face of the rise in the cost of provisions, afford full proof of the well-being and activity of the working classes, while, at the same time, the large demands for the raw staples for manufacturing purposes, give evidence of the satisfactory condition of the internal trade of the country, even under the advancing rates of discount. The measure of the Bank of England in raising its minimum rate to 4 per cent. is regarded by the mercantile community as an act of prudence. The business doing in indigo has been limited, not on account of any want of confidence on the part of the trade, but from the circumstance, chiefly, of so little indigo having been offered on the market. For small retail sales a slight advance on the July rates has been obtained for Bengal indigo, but the market, generally, is firm at that sale's prices. In dry leaf Madras, which has again become comparatively scarce, in inferior qualities there has been some little demand, and the

extreme rates to 2d per lb higher have been realised. In the better sorts, however, little alteration can be noticed. Kurpah has been in good request, and fully last sale's prices have been paid. The next quarterly sale is fixed to commence on the 4th proximo, when in all probability from 12,000 to 15,000 chests will be brought forward, 11,970 chests being already declared to this date. The trade having now for some time been buyers only for their immediate wants, and consequently are bare of stock, a good demand is anticipated. The deliveries continue large, and the advices from India by no means favour the probability of a crop up to an average. The stock now amounts to 23,234 chests, against 30,044; the deliveries 22,451 chests, against 23,606; while the imports only reach 16,407 chests, against 23,318 in 1852.

(From Mr J. C. Ollershaw's Circular.)

Manchester, Sept. 5, 1853.

A short time since there were strong reasons to fear such a reduction in the Liverpool stock towards the end of the year as would seriously inconvenience the trade, and perhaps run prices temporarily to a dangerous point. The grounds for these apprehensions are now much weakened. A variety of causes have thus far tended to check that reduction in the stocks, and there is reason to think that they will operate for some time to come. These causes are chiefly—1. The reduced consumption of American cotton, caused by the recent strikes—the general limitation of the hours of working to ten hours per day—and the unsettled feeling of the operatives, and greater unwillingness to work as steadily as formerly,—through which, I have been informed by a highly respectable spinner, that the production of his mill has been reduced from 35,000 lbs of yarn per week, to less than 25,000 of the same numbers. This may be more than the usual reduction, but the many changes to spinning finer numbers must have also largely affected the consumption, more than balancing the increase in mill power. So marked an effect have these causes recently produced, that the average of the weekly deliveries to the trade since the commencement of the year has been reduced to 29,000 bales against 30,500 to same date last year. 2. The depression caused by the still unsettled position of the Eastern question. 3. The glutted state of the Indian markets for Manchester goods. 4. The increased abundance and cheapness of East India cotton, which will probably continue through the year, as the revolution in China will divert supplies to this country which usually find their way thither. By the same cause the operations of shippers of Manchester goods to China are much restricted. 5. The dulness of the home trade, consequent upon the advancing prices of food and interest of money. In these respects the position of the country must be regarded as very precarious.

(Translated from Messrs L. Yeoleron and Co.'s Circular.)

Havre, Sept. 3, 1853.

As the price of corn exercises a great influence upon the general condition of the country, it is interesting at this moment to examine the future prospects of the grain market. In his work on agricultural statistics, M. Moreau estimates the aggregate growth of wheat in France at 70,000,000 hectolitres. From that quantity, 11,000,000 hectolitres must be deducted for seed, leaving for consumption 59,000,000 hectolitres. At no period during the last ten years have our importations exceeded the exportations by from 10 to 15 million hectolitres. We believe that the growth of wheat this year will fall considerably short of 1852. Our estimate of the crop is as follows:—

	Hectolitres.
Total crop	52,500,000
Deduct for seed	11,000,000
Supply for consumption ...	41,500,000

The quality of the wheat is, however, exceedingly good. We assume that the total yield in a full average year is 4,425,000,000 kilos; that the harvest of 1853 will furnish only 3,320,000,000 kilos; consequently there is a deficiency of 1,105,000,000 kilos, or 14,800,000 hectolitres of 75 kilos! American flour is selling here at from 39f to 44f 25c per barrel. Large quantities continue to arrive.

(From Mr Wm. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1853.

My circular of 16th ult. advised you that the stock of cotton in the port was then 44,156 bales, since which it has been gradually decreasing by sales and shipments, and now it is reduced to 16,300 bales, 4,000 of which are on shipboard, and the balance in store or going on board. Our prices are firm, at 10½c to 10¾c for middling, and 11c to 11½c for good middling. Exchanges—Nothing doing. The rates are nominal at 9 to 9½ per cent. pm for sterling; francs, 5f 5c to 5f 10c per dollar. New York, 60 days' sight, 1½ to 1¾ per cent. discount; sight, ¼ per cent. discount. Freight are firmer, owing to the large stock of tobacco yet to be shipped. To Liverpool, ¾d per lb for cotton has been paid, and 1d to Havre. Although one month has elapsed since the date of my last circular, it is yet difficult to give correct information on the subject of the growing crops, the accounts from the interior being still contradictory. All I can say for the present is, that since my last we have had continued wet weather, and the complaints from Louisiana, some sections of Mississippi, Texas, and Alabama are universal, that the rains have accelerated the growth of the plant to an extraordinary degree, causing the young forms to fall off, the grown bolls to rot, and retarding the early maturity of those that escape destruction by the unusual moisture; and the opinion prevails from these sections of the country that the yield will not reach more than half to two-thirds. On the other hand, accounts from other sections in the same States are much more favourable; the rains, on the contrary, having greatly improved the crops, and the opinion being that the yield will be a full average one. From the above statement you will easily perceive that an opinion cannot be expressed for the present, inasmuch as the season is not far enough advanced; and it will require at least another month before something more definite can be given as to the probable extent of the growing crop. We received on the 9th one bale of new cotton

from Texas, and on the 11th one from Louisiana; last year the first bale reached us on the 2nd. From present indications I think we may look for light receipts during the early part of the season at hand, and consequently small exports, principally on account of the yellow fever, which must cause a great delay in all branches of business.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 8, 1853.

The Government took a very audacious step last week when it decreed that the price of bread should continue to be charged in Paris at the rate of 40 cents per kilog., though the *mercuriales* ought to have fixed it at 45 centimes. It is not yet quite sure that it has succeeded. There is, indeed, a fall of prices in many markets, but it is only the natural effect of over-speculation. Several of our chief capitalists, who had cargoes of flour and wheat at Havre and Marseilles, have sent orders to take them to England; and the *Moniteur* has been obliged to declare, in contradiction to the *Patrie*, that the Government had made no purchases of corn abroad, in order to compete with speculators. It has only given orders to prevent speculators from enhancing the price by undue manoeuvres.

According to the reports which have been sent to the authorities from the different parts of France, it appears that there is an average reduction of one-half in the yield of this year's crop. But a part of that deficiency is made up by the heaviness of the wheat. The difference is about one-third in favour of this year, so that the exact deficiency of the whole of France does not exceed 3-16 of an ordinary crop. On the other side, 150,000 charges of wheat have already arrived in Marseilles from Odessa and Alexandria, and more than 650,000 charges are still expected from those granaries. The arrival of these cargoes has been delayed by the want of ships.

Though these purchases of foreign wheat have relieved the Government from their anxiety, they continue to take active measures to facilitate the diffusion of that precious merchandise throughout France. They have issued a decree, authorising such railway companies as shall reduce their charges for the carriage of corn, flour, and potatoes, from this time to the 31st December next, to again raise them after that period to the limits of the maximum authorised by their *cahiers du charges*, without waiting for the delays therein enacted. Another decree states, that until the 31st December next, all boats laden entirely with corn, flour, rye, potatoes, or dry vegetables, shall be exempt, on all rivers and canals belonging to the State, from all the navigation dues usually charged. Where canals have been conceded to companies the same exemptions will be made, and an account kept of the amount of the dues which are thus given up. Foreign vessels may, until the same period, enjoy the same exemption, provided their cargo consists of the above-mentioned articles.

Several of our general councils, who have just met for their yearly sittings, have voted resolutions in favour of the liberty of trade, and of the abolition of the sliding scale.

The Eastern question is revived, in consequence of doubts which have been expressed about the answer of the Emperor Nicholas. That answer is expected in Paris in a few days; it is even reported that it is already known to our Government, and that the Emperor of Russia has rejected all the modifications introduced by the Sultan. Will, then, the Sultan persist in refusing his adhesion, and will, in this case, the Cabinets of Paris and London continue their protection to Turkey? or will they recall their fleets, and declare that the Sultan must yield to all the conditions imposed by Russia? These questions have excited a great deal of perplexity, though the public feeling persists to believe that peace will be ultimately preserved after such protracted and difficult negotiations.

P.S.—I understand that the monthly accounts of the Bank of France will exhibit unfavourable results, and chiefly a decrease of two millions sterling upon the bullion. This decrease has given rise to a report that the Bank of France will increase its rate of interest from three to four per cent. But the Government will oppose as long as possible the adoption of such a measure, which might become an impediment to large purchasers of foreign corn.

The following are the variations of our securities from September 1st to 7th:—

	f	s	d	to	f	s	d
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	79	5	0	to	78	5	0
The 4½ per Cents.	104	90	0	—	102	0	ex div
Bank Shares remained unvaried at 2800	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Northern Shares declined from ...	890	10	0	—	875	0	0
Strasbourg	960	0	0	—	935	0	0
Lyons	960	0	0	—	942	50	0
Orleans	1250	0	0	—	1245	0	0
Rouen improved from	1085	10	0	—	1125	0	and left off at 1100 0
Havre	517	50	0	—	530	0	— 520 0
Bale	388	75	0	—	395	0	— 390 0
Western	745	0	0	—	765	0	— 750 9
Avignon	816	25	0	—	820	0	— 800 0

HALF-FAST FOUR.—The securities were firm at the beginning of the Bourse, but they declined again before the end, in consequence of a report that the Directors of the Bank of France had been prevented from increasing the rate of discount to 4 per cent. by the Government. It was announced that M. de Kisseleff and Made. de Lieven considered the refusal of the Czar as certain.

The Three per Cents. varied from 78f 35c to 78f 40c; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 101f 60c to 101f 75c; the Bank Shares were at 2,800f; the Northern Shares varied from 881f 25c to 877f 50c; Strasbourg from 947f 50c to 932f 50c; Lyons from 947f 50c to 942f 50c; Orleans from 1,252f 50c to 1,250f; Rouen from 1,095f to 1,090f; Avignon from 790f to 785f.

Correspondence.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Some controversy appears to be going on as to the names to be given to the contemplated decimal sub-divisions of the pound, and, in the midst of many different opinions, the fact that the name of the coin itself is unimportant appears to be lost sight of.

When once it is determined to keep our accounts in two columns, and that 1*l* is declared equal to 1,000 farthings, there appears no necessity for any new Latin, Greek, or other name, for it would hardly ever be used in practice. In France, the word "*centime*" is only used for articles of less value than a franc, but not otherwise—for instance, "*2 frs soixante quinze*" is understood by everybody, the same as "*Two fifteen six*" is understood in England; and doubtless 2.775*l* would soon be understood as "*Two—seven seventy-five*."

In the circulating medium the use of Greek and Latin names are likewise unnecessary, and by the issue of a small silver coin, equal to 10 farthings, to be called for the present a "*new penny*," and the issue of copper coins, equal to 5 farthings, to be called a "*half-penny*," we should have the following table of coins, viz.:—

1 farthing			
10 farthings =	1 new penny or silver penny		
100 do. =	10 do. =	1 ten or florin.	
1,000 do. =	100 do. =	10 do. =	1 <i>l</i> .

We should then have pounds, tens, new pence, and farthings, each coin representing the unit of a column of our account. Thus, the above-named sum of 2.775*l* would be liquidated by two pounds, seven florins (or tens), seven new pence half-penny (or 5 farthings).

The present shilling I would propose to call half-florin or a five, and the sixpence a quarter florin or a quarter, and any other incidental coin accordingly.

Apologising for troubling you with these remarks, I beg leave to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARITHMOS.
London, September 5, 1853.

AUSTRALIA.—EXPORTATION OF GOLD.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The article in the last *Economist* on "*Adverse Exchanges*" is one of much interest at this time, and clearly shows that it is the amount of "*payments made and received*" on account of exports and imports which determines the state of the exchanges; also, that the necessarily extended credits, in respect of the greatly increased exports to Australia during this year, must especially, though temporarily, have an adverse effect.

I apprehend, however, that the amount of exports elsewhere, though somewhat larger than last year, would not, in the absence of Australia, afford a satisfactory reason for declining exchanges; and it would be satisfactory if you could give the exports to Australia in the three half-years from January, 1852, to July, 1853, stating each half-year separately. A small portion only of those exports during the last twelve months can have been yet realised in England, and the absence of the large returns which must ultimately ensue, cannot but have a very decided effect until they are received.

It is a question often asked, Why does so large a quantity of gold continue to go to France? It cannot be in payment of imports. If sent as an article of merchandise, uncoined (as suggested in a late number of the *Economist*), on account of the profit of 1*l* an ounce, chargeable by the Bank of England, being divided between the merchant and exporter, it would command a quick return either in goods or specie, which does not appear to be the case. It has been stated in some of the papers, that an inducement to send gold to France, or rather for the Government there to purchase it, uncoined, is, that a profit is obtained by means of an economical mode of extracting the silver from it, which they possess. If this is a fact, it might account for the operation being profitable, but the value of the gold would still have to be quickly returned. Perhaps you will favour your readers by noticing the subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. L.
Cheltenham, September 6, 1853.

[In a recent number we gave the particulars of the Australian trade in great detail. In our next number we propose to consider the question of the continued export of gold to France.—ED. ECON.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and Prince Albert visited the Great Exhibition in Dublin on Friday, and subsequently went to Howth castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Howth. Her Majesty embarked on Saturday, and arrived at Holyhead on Sunday morning. In the afternoon, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite, went on board the *Fairy* tender, which proceeded on a marine excursion round the Head to the entrance of the Menai Straits. The day was beautiful and clear, and Her Majesty had a distinct view of the South Stack and the whole south-west coast of Anglesea, with Carnarvon castle on the opposite shore. The *Fairy* returned about seven o'clock, when Her Majesty proceeded on board the *Victoria* and Albert, and shortly afterwards left for Scotland. Her Majesty arrived at Edinburgh on Monday evening, and reached Balmoral on the following day.

We learn that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Raglan have received invitations from the King of Prussia to assist at the approaching grand manoeuvres of the Prussian army.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are entertaining a succession of visitors at Dunrobin castle.

The Duke of Devonshire has given a splendid *fete* to Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Russia, and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, daughters of the Emperor of Russia.

Queen Christina visited Windsor on Tuesday.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz has arrived in England.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr T. Villiers Lister is appointed to the clerk-

ship in the Foreign-office, vacant by the resignation of Mr Hugh Astley. The appointments under the act of last session, for the "*Better Administration of Charitable Trusts*," have been fixed as follows:—Chief Commissioner—Mr Peter Erie. Two Paid Commissioners—Mr James Hill and the Rev. R. Jones. Secretary—Mr Henry Vane. Two Inspectors—Mr Thomas Hare and Mr Walter Skirrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness on Thursday.

Viscount Strathallan has been elected a Scottish representative peer.

METROPOLIS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—A fleet of upwards of five hundred vessels has arrived in the river since Sunday evening, from the northern ports of Europe, putting the docks in the greatest bustle and activity, and giving employment to several thousand labourers who have undergone much misery since the strike.

TAKING THE POPULATION.—Constables of the metropolitan police force have been for some days past busily engaged in the outskirts of town in ascertaining the number of inhabitants, the same having been required by Lord Palmerston.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The deaths registered in London, during the week ending Saturday, September 3, numbered 1,029; whilst the average of the corresponding weeks for the last ten years, not including the cholera in 1849, was 950. The mortality little exceeds the average, raised in the same proportion as the increase of population. Cholera was fatal to 16 persons, namely, 12 children and 4 adults. The deaths from typhus have increased. Of the 1,029 persons whose deaths are recorded, 320 were under 15 years of age, 317 of the age of 15 to 60, and 191 of the age of 60 years and upwards. Last week the births of 805 boys and 777 girls, in all 1,582, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52, was 1378. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.732 in. The mean temperature of the week was 55.7 deg. The highest temperature of the week was 70.3 deg. on Tuesday; the lowest was 45.0 deg. on Saturday. The wind blew from the west and south-west during the first five days of the week, and from the north for the remainder; its horizontal movement averaged 110 miles a day. More than an inch of rain fell during the week; of this large quantity for the season nearly half an inch fell on Thursday.

THE LIGHTERMEN.—The dispute between the master and journeymen lightermen has at length terminated, the journeymen, to a certain extent, gaining their demand, namely, 5s for Sunday's work, the previous payment having been only 2s 6d, and 3s 6d for nightwork, being 1s more than they obtained up to the strike.

PROVINCES.

THE DURHAM PITMEN.—A very general movement for an advance of wages is at present being made by the pitmen throughout the county—the average amount of the advance asked being 1s per score. On the owners refusing to comply with the demands of the men, a strike almost invariably immediately takes place. A few days ago the whole of the men employed at Pease's West Colliery ceased work, in consequence of the refusal of the owners to grant what they demanded. Strikes have also taken place at Ludworth, Framwellgate Moor, and other collieries, the masters in most instances giving the additional price per score demanded by the men.

HIGH FREIGHTS.—SHIELDS, Sept 6.—Coal freights are unprecedentedly high, and ships are scarce in the Tyne. During yesterday and Saturday about 10s 9d per ton seemed to be the price for vessels loading for London, 12s 6d for Southampton and Plymouth, and 15*l* 10s per keel to Hamburg and Harve. So much as 11s 4d per ton was given to one of our Shields vessels to load for London yesterday.

THE SILK MANUFACTURE IN CORNWALL.—A silk manufactory has been recently established in Helston by an enterprising gentleman, and is now in operation; several experienced weavers have arrived from Spitalfields, and some beautiful pieces of silk, satin, and velvet have been already worked. The factory will afford great employment for young persons, and its novelty in this county excites great interest. It appears that a scarcity of hands in London has suggested the experiment, coupled with the advantages of cheaper food and lodging than can possibly be had in more populous districts. This, with a redundancy of the description of labour essential to a business of this nature, will, it is hoped, remunerate the promoters and be a benefit to the neighbourhood. The increased facilities for the transit of the raw material and manufactured goods have overcome the former hindrances to the establishment of concerns of this nature so remote from the metropolitan markets.

THE DYERS' STRIKE AT MANCHESTER.—Efforts are now making to bring this dispute to a settlement by arbitration, and we understand that with this view a deputation from the men on strike waited on the Mayor of Manchester on Monday morning. Meanwhile, another branch of the trade—the cotton skein-dyers—have struck for an advance of 15 per cent. It is reported that about 13 establishments have acceded to this demand, whilst the hands in 23 others have turned out.

PROPOSED DOCKS AT JARROW.—The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company has resolved to provide dock accommodation at Jarrow, to meet the growing wants of the coal trade on the south bank of the Tyne, and to facilitate the local railway traffic at Jarrow and South Shields.

GAS LIME EXEMPT FROM TOLL.—An interesting point was decided at the Worcester petty sessions on Tuesday last. A toll-gate keeper charged Mr Payne, a farmer, of Henwick, with refusing to pay toll on a load of gas lime. The defence was that gas lime is a chemical manure, which the statute expressly exempts; and, after a lengthened examination, and hearing scientific evidence, the magistrates dismissed the charge, considering this description of lime to be exempt.

COST OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.—The trustees of the Liverpool Docks having occasion to purchase 28,836 square yards of land for increased accommodation in the docks, had to pay for it 1*l* 2s 11d per square yard, or a total of 33,113*l*. One thousand square yards required for the erection of a warehouse in Manchester last week fetched 10*l* per square yard, or a total of 10,000*l*.

RAILWAYS ROUND THE QUAYS AT BRISTOL.—It is proposed to construct a railway round the quays at Bristol, in connection with the Great Western, the Bristol and Exeter, and Midland lines, which have intimated to the Chamber of Commerce that they are favourable to the proposal.

DEEP OCEAN SOUNDING.—There has been lying in the Southampton waters an American Government surveying brig, named the *Dolphin*. This brig, which is empowered under an Act of Congress, in connection with the scientific researches of Lieutenant Maury, of the National Observatory at Washington, for the purpose of entering into a series of meteorological observations and discoveries, left Chesapeake Bay on the 31st of May, and has completed a perfect

line of soundings across the Atlantic to Rockule, off the west coast of Scotland. The distances between each place of sounding averaged about 100 miles. The explorers have brought home with them specimens of the soil which has been discovered at their various places of sounding, and which will be laid before a committee of scientific men at Washington, for the purpose of analysis. The temperature of the water was also tested at various depths, specimens of which have also been preserved.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF THE WIGAN COLLIERIES.—The colliers at Wigan have given notice of a strike on the 14th inst., unless their wages are advanced 15 per cent. They have already received three advances since Christmas, making a total rise of 45 per cent.; and the masters are resolved this time to make a stand.

IRELAND.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT.—The Irish provincial journals are filled with the details of the Royal visit, borrowed from the columns of their Dublin contemporaries; and, indeed, no other subject seems to occupy the attention of the Irish press either in town or country for the present. In all quarters it is treated as a subject for congratulation, and the cordial character of the reception which Her Majesty has received, admitted and applauded.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—A Mr Jonathan Richardson, of Lambeg, has commenced a canvass of the electors of Lisburn. The liberal interest of the borough will be wholly at the disposal of Mr Hogg.

ADVANCE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY.—The Bank of Ireland has advanced the rate of discount to 4 per cent. on all classes of bills, and the example has necessarily been followed by the other banks.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Council-General of the Herault has voted unanimously two resolutions—one calling upon the Government to abolish the sliding scale, and the other praying for a thorough revision of the tariff, with a view to the gradual and entire abolition of all import duties upon raw materials, and to large reductions in the duties upon manufactured articles. The first resolution is thus worded:—

The Council-General of the Herault expresses its warm gratitude to the Emperor's Government for the recent decree suspending the sliding scale until Dec. 31, 1853; convinced, moreover, that the sliding scale is a combination which has now attained its object, which was to assure sufficient provision for the country at a moderate rate; Considering that the sliding scale is an experiment against which experience has decisively pronounced, and that it cannot fall greatly to hamper commercial operations by which a sufficiency of corn might be procured in difficult times; Considering that the nation which originated the sliding scale has effaced it from its legislation, and that many other countries which had adopted the sliding scale have now renounced it, and congratulate themselves upon having done so; Considering that the differential duties established by the sliding scale between different sections of the territory are incompatible with the spirit of unity which characterises French legislation; Considering that, assuming that these differential duties were at any time justifiable, the immense improvements in the means of transport since they were enacted, now more than twenty years ago, takes away all excuse for their continuance; expresses the wish that the sliding scale may not be revived after Dec. 31, 1853, and that it may be replaced by a fixed duty.

In the other resolution, the Council-General states that the French tariff is the most restrictive in Europe, and that it remains nearly what it was at the end of the last general war, except in those particulars in which it has subsequently been rendered still more prohibitive. It complains particularly of the heavy duties on iron, which it represents to be highly injurious to many branches of national industry, more especially to agriculture, protests against all prohibitions, and demands that all high duties may be reduced to a moderate amount, so that French industry may be stimulated by foreign competition. The Council-General of the Herault distinguished itself by a series of free-trade resolutions last year.

The corn question is becoming every day more aggravated, and gives great uneasiness to the Government. The injudicious measure adopted by the Government, in the hope of mitigating the evil, has had a contrary effect. Numerous orders given by corn merchants for supplies from England and elsewhere have been countermanded, and the greatest confusion has been created in the arrangements between the miller and the baker. The price of flour has fallen in the Halle 3f or 4f per hectolitre. The *Moniteur* has contradicted the assertion that the Government is disposed to make purchases of corn; but a decree has been published, granting to the railway companies which shall lower their tariffs for the transport of grain, breadstuffs, and potatoes from this date to the 31st of December next, power to raise them after that date within the limits of the maximum authorised by their books of charges, without waiting for the delays stipulated therein. Another decree provides that all French or foreign vessels, loaded entirely with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues from this date up to the 31st of December next.

The manufacturers and export merchants in Paris continue to do a good business, but the shopkeepers are nearly idle. The high prices of provisions still prevents the middle classes from making any purchases but such as are indispensable. The rise in the price of raw silk has been severely felt by the manufacturers at Lyons, Nîmes, and St Etienne, but fortunately the large orders received from the United States enable them to give employment to all their operatives. The manufacture of velvet has assumed this year a greater proportion in those towns. Letters from Nantes state that the weather is not calculated to dispel the fears respecting the vintage. Hot weather was necessary for the maturity of the grapes, but the days are wet and the nights are cold. Letters from the south are filled with lamentations at the progress of the *oidium*. The disease is extending rapidly in the vineyards, and the proprietors are raising their terms for the wines remaining in their cellars. Speculators are availing themselves of the demand, and brandies have attained the price of 158f the hectolitre at Bordeaux, being an increase of 8f within eight days.

SPAIN.

The subject has again been mooted, of largely increasing the issue of bank-notes by the Bank of San Fernando. The idea put forward by the advocates of the increase is that the issue should be raised from 120 to 240 millions of reals, and that notes of the value of 200 reals should be issued. At present the minimum value is 500 reals. The Finance Minister favours the scheme, under the idea that the Bank will be willing and able, with this additional capital, to assist him in reducing the interest on the floating debt, which his new measure of issuing Treasury bills, in imitation of our Exchequer bills, has not as yet effected. It is stated that out of 85 millions issued during the present month, 80 millions have cost the Treasury 3 per cent. interest, which is the rate borne by the floating debt, under its former denomination of bills on the provinces and promissory notes.

GERMANY.

The States of the Darmstadt Confederation, with others to back them, have nullified every attempt at unshackling commerce and manufactures, and are playing Austria's game better for her than if she herself had a seat and voice at the conferences. In the meantime the greatest activity and zeal are shown by Austria in assimilating her customs' arrangements to those of the Zollverein, in preparation for the new treaty of commerce between the two, which comes into force at the beginning of next year.

There appears now some probability of France entering into a commercial treaty with the Zollverein, in spite of the attempt to bring about such a result having hitherto always failed. In consequence of the dearness of all kinds of grain, Prussia is about to propose in the Zollverein conference to admit corn duty free, and it is not improbable that this motion will pass.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The advices from Constantinople are not quite so pacific in their character as those to which we alluded last week. The Sultan appears determined not to surrender tamely to a foreign Power his rights of sovereignty over 12,000,000 of his subjects. For some months past the very fact of such enormous warlike preparations being undertaken, and such untold treasures expended, must have taught diplomatists that the Turks foresaw and determined upon a struggle, and, as such preparations continue, the peaceable solution of the question becomes daily more difficult. There is reason to fear that the Emperor of Russia has refused to agree to the Vienna note.

AMERICA.

By the Humboldt, we have advices from New York to the 27th ult. Large quantities of gold continued to be received at that port from California. The yellow fever still continued at New Orleans with all its malignity, and with an unchecked tendency truly frightful. The number of deaths in one day had reached 315, and at the last accounts the average mortality was but little below 300. The Convention between the United States and Great Britain concluded on the 8th of February last has been made public by the President. The subject is the unsettled claims between the two countries since the treaties of Ghent. Advices from Jamaica to the 12th ult. state that the Government affairs still remained at a dead lock. The arrival of the new Governor was daily expected, and hopes were entertained that, after he had convoked the House of Assembly, political affairs would go on more smoothly.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Stackpole court, the Viscountess Evelyn, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Barwell, Leicestershire, the lady of Major Pearson, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Carnsdale house, Barnston, Cheshire, the wife of J. T. Dawson, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Sydney ledge, Edinburgh, John Rutherford Russell, Esq., M.D. of Georgina Isabella, only surviving daughter of Sir David Maxwell, Bart., of Cardross.
On the 6th inst., at Hartlebury church, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Rev. Edward Firmstone, Herbert Richard Peel, Esq., second son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, to Georgiana Maria, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Baker, rector of Hartlebury, and honorary canon of Worcester.
On the 6th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. John R. Fellden, A. M., the Rev. William L. Fellden, third son of Joseph Fellden, Esq., of Witton house, Lancashire, to the Hon. Jane Elizabeth St Clair, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Sinclair.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Blackpool, in the 6th year of his age, George Ormerod, Esq., of Fernhill, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster.
On the 1st inst., at Brussels, Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders.
On the 3rd inst., in his 79th year, Charles Linton, Esq., of the Royal Navy, one of the medical officers who attended the battle of Trafalgar in Codrington's ship the *Orion*.
On the 3rd inst., at Iridge place, Sussex, Sir Peckham B. S. Micklethwait, in his 68th year, after a short illness.
On the 4th inst., at No. 10 Chapel place, Ramsgate, Jane, widow of the late Joseph Tucker, Esq., formerly Surveyor and Commissioner of the Royal Navy, aged 84.
On the 5th inst., at his residence, King Edward's road, South Hackney, the Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., LL.D., aged 70, the revered and beloved pastor of the Baptist church, at Hackney, over whom he had presided for more than 42 years.
On the 3rd inst., the Hon. Miss Byng, in the 18th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The East Indian Iron Company have announced that they have at length obtained from the East India Company an exclusive concession for carrying on ironworks in the presidency of Madras, similar to that originally granted to the Indian Iron and Steel Company, whose establishments are to pass into their hands, under an agreement that no profits are to be divided until the shareholders in the new company receive 7 per cent.

By a Treasury order, all articles imported into the Isle of Man, and upon which an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. has hitherto been charged, are henceforth to be admitted duty free.

A letter from Galatz states that, owing to the bad condition of the Sulina passage, upwards of 1,000 cargoes of wheat have been detained.

We read in the *Moniteur Belge*—"The *Moniteur* will publish every five days the list of the imports and exports of corn and flour in such a manner as to show the situation of commercial operations."

The official *Gazette* at Venice contradicts certain rumours which have gone abroad respecting the harvest, and announces the arrival of so large a quantity of corn that the authorities are at a loss where to stow it.

An importation has taken place at Southampton from India of a parcel of cordage manufactured from strips of hide, and from its pliability and durability, particularly adapted to the purpose of tiller ropes. These hide ropes are a novel article of importation from abroad, and will be admissible under the new tariff free of duty.

The leading firms of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, connected with Bombay, have transmitted the following declaration, in reference to postal matters, to the President of the Board of Trade:—"We express our earnest desire to see the mail service between Suez and Bombay thrown open to public tender and contract, as recommended by the report of the special committee presided over by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General (8th ult.), to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury."

The wheat harvest in Spain has turned out exceedingly large, the produce being one-fourth greater than in ordinary years.

The Prussian Board of Agriculture has published a circular, wherein it is stated that there is no foundation whatever for apprehensions of a dearth of corn.

The value of grain has risen enormously in Poland. Thus, whilst in Podolia the tchetwert of wheat hardly costs two silver rubles, the same is being sold at Warsaw for the enormous price of nine silver rubles. The speculators in corn are therefore afraid that the export of grain may shortly be prohibited.

In Greece the ministry have forbidden the exportation of corn, and have suppressed the, till now, existing system of the sliding scale for the importation of grain, substituting a fixed tax. The crop of wheat is very deficient, and it is supposed that fully 600,000 kilos will have to be imported.

Mrs Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," took her departure for America on Wednesday last.

Literature.

HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA, &c. By MM. CALLERY and YVAN. Translated from the French by JOHN OXENFORD. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

"HALF-A-DOZEN barefooted vagabonds of obscure origin, and moved, by personal interest alone, formed a league, of which the Government took no notice. Their number perpetually increased, and they gained partisans after the manner of ancient Rome." Such, according to the letter of a very learned and remarkable Chinese, published in the present work, is the origin of the great insurrection in China; and the more obscure its origin, the weaker and more despicable its instrument, the better must be the cause, the more popular the course, and the weaker the Government, which ensures success. The rebellion first became manifest in the autumn of 1850, and already it has spread from the extreme and mountainous south-west over half the Empire. Here is a description of

THE COMMANDERS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Tièn-tè, the chief of the insurrection, is not above twenty-three years of age; but study and want of rest have made him prematurely old. He is grave and melancholy, leads a very retired life, and only communicates with those about him when he gives his orders. His face is expressive of mildness, but it is a mildness peculiar to certain ascetics, and which neither excludes firmness nor that obstinacy belonging to persons of strong religious convictions. His complexion, which borders on the colour of saffron, is that of the Chinese of the southern provinces. In stature he is taller than Hièn-foung [the Emperor]; but he appears less robust. Both of them have been influenced by their education; and their moral are indicated by their physical qualities. The young Emperor, easy in his movements, and with firmness in his glance, has an aspect of haughty command, and requires blind obedience. Tièn-tè, on the other hand, has a fixed gaze, which seems to penetrate into the depths of the human soul, and to unmask all its designs. He commands rather by suggestions than by directly giving orders. In a word, he has the taciturn reserve of a man who has long reflected before he has made any one the confidant of his projects. As for the position he takes, the following is an account given by a Chinese of the Pretender's entry into one of the numerous cities of which his troops have taken possession:—"The cortège of the new Emperor recalled to my mind the scenes which are represented in our theatres, and those pieces in which we see the heroes of ancient times who lived before we submitted to the Tartar yoke. The persons who surrounded Tièn-tè had cut off the tail, and allowed their hair to grow, while instead of the *chang*, buttoned at the side, they wore tunics open in front. None of the officers had on the thumb of the right hand the pan-tche, or archer's ring which our mandarins wear with so much ostentation. The Emperor was in a magnificent palanquin, enclosed by curtains of yellow satin, and carried by sixteen officers. After the palanquin of Tièn-tè came that of his tutor, placed on the shoulders of eight coolies. Then came his thirty wives in painted and gilded chairs. A multitude of servants and soldiers followed in perfect order."

Houng-tseou-tseou, who takes the title of Tsai-ping-wang, or, "King grand pacificator," is a man of tall stature, with a face bronzed by the sun, and of a bold, confident aspect. He is about forty years old; his beard and his hair are already grey; and he is said to be endowed with great courage. Although his accent betrays a Canton origin, no one knows his real name, or in what district he was born.

Hiang-tseou-tseing, or Toung-wang, that is to say, the "King of the East," is a man of five-and-thirty. He is short, and pitted with the small-pox, and his scanty moustache stands bristling on his upper lip. Hiang-tseou-tseing speaks with remarkable facility, and is very accessible to all his subordinates. No one knows from what country he comes; it is only known that he is married to the eldest sister of Tsai-ping-wang.

Siao-tcha-koué, or Si-wang, "King of the West," is the Achilles of this pleiad of kings. In every engagement he shows himself regardless of personal

safety, always fighting in the foremost ranks, and directing his troops with a precision which gives evidence of superior knowledge. His figure is graceful, his countenance is animated, and there is nothing of the Mongol type in his oblong face, except the distension of the nostrils and the obliquity of the eyes; he does not wear moustaches. This man, who is one of the most gifted of the party, is not more than thirty years of age. They say he is married to the youngest sister of the "King-pacificator."

Foung-hien-san, or Nan-wang, that is, "King of the South," is a man of letters, of the province of Canton. He has gone through several public examinations, and has gained degrees. He is thirty-two years old, and is said to be much beloved by his fellow-students, who consider him endowed with great talents. He does not wear the moustache, and his features still have something youthful in their character. Even amid the agitated life of a camp he lives as much in retirement as possible, to pursue his literary studies.

Wei-tching, or Pé-wang, the "King of the North," is the Ajax of the insurrectionary army. He is very tall, and has the dark complexion of a Malay, so that his black moustache forms but a slight contrast to his brown skin. He is only twenty-five years of age. His physical force and his intrepidity have given him a high position among the insurgents, and it is said that he is a native of the Kouang-Si.

Such are the five kings, whose united armies now act in concert. They are all young; and have all resolved to sell their lives dearly in case of defeat. A large number of functionaries and officers surround these sovereign chiefs. We shall only mention here the two prime ministers, who are assuredly destined to play an important part, if the insurgents gain their end. The prime minister, Foung-je-tchang, is thirty-seven years of age. In person he is short and thin, while his mind is subtle and fertile in resources. It is known that he was born in the province of Canton.

Tehe-Ta-Kai, the second minister, is extremely ugly. He is very thin; his complexion is the colour of soot, and his long neck supports a bony face, with a head rising to a point. He is a man of letters; and it is said that he is the author of most of the proclamations lately published—a circumstance which might lead to the supposition that he is a Chang-ti—perhaps a Member of Gutzlaff's union. After the ministers, come the high officials of the army.

The military organisation of the insurgents reminds one of the Roman centuries and decuries. The lowest officer is a sergeant, who has twenty-five men under his orders. Four sergeants or a hundred men are commanded by a lieutenant. A company is composed of four hundred men, and four lieutenants under a captain. A regiment comprises four companies, and a general has the charge of four regiments, each of which has a colonel.

In this army there is an administrative corps and a special corps, answering to our artillery and engineers. The officers are distinguished by the colour of the scarf and their head dress. The mass of the troops does not wear a uniform, so that the rebels are only recognised by their long hair and the tunic simply crossed over the chest. The organisation of the whole body is perfect.

Above all these soldiers, officers, high dignitaries, ministers, and kings, is the supreme chief, the Emperor Tièn-tè. It is said that when Tièn-tè came to Keou-Tseu-Chan in the Hou-Nan, all the feudatory kings, with the "King Pacificator" at their head, received him kneeling. On this occasion he held open court, and there were banquets in the Homeric style. More than a hundred oxen were killed, hundreds of pigs were roasted, and during three whole days festival followed festival in the districts recently conquered. After these solemnities, Tièn-tè returned with his intimate councillor into that impenetrable retreat, in which, when the crisis arrives, the destinies of the empire will receive their solution.

"King," the reader must be informed, is a Chinese word, denoting leader or general, and not the English word king. Tièn-tè is the King in our sense of the word, and the others are his generals. It must not, therefore, be inferred because a federal Empire is spoken of under the insurrectionists, supposing them to be successful, that the federation will be that of independent states, like the union of the North American provinces; it is rather a federation of heads of tribes, such as already exists and has long existed amongst the Tartars, and already prevails in China, where the people are already governed on that principle. It is quite plain from the narrative, though the Emperor may appoint all his viceroys and governors, that each has, when appointed, a kind of independent jurisdiction, and that all the subordinate mandarins and others have each a jurisdiction and powers of his own. Hence apparently it comes to pass, that province does not now assist province, nor viceroy viceroy; nor has the Emperor the custom, and probably not the power, of bringing the forces of the different provinces to bear on any one point, or make them all act on one principle. Hence, too, while the force of the rebels is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, followed by a much larger rabble of volunteers, the Imperialists never appear to have collected more than 10,000 soldiers to oppose them. The great army of the Emperor, said to be 100,000 strong, is concentrated at Peking. It is composed of the guards of the Royal person. In all the other provinces the provincial authorities seem to act with their own means, and they are beaten in detail. No great force was ever mustered to resist us, and no great force has yet been mustered to resist the rebels. The conclusion, therefore, that the power of the Emperor of China is not in proportion to the number of his subjects, is evident; and probably a very small and well-organised European force would suffice—like the troops of Cortez in Mexico—to overthrow the Empire. The rebels have cannon, but so have their opponents—they have vessels to carry on war on the rivers and coasts, but, of course, the Imperialists are also provided with these; and the two being about equally efficient, are a fair match for one another. According to the French authors, corruption prevails to a vast extent in the Empire. The Emperor is described as the best robbed man in his dominions. His power was established by robbery, and that principle continues to animate it. Hence it has no other hold of the people but force. There was, no doubt, a time when the Tartar horde were in all respects better organised and stronger than the Chinese, and they imposed a species of slavery on them. At least they usurped all the power originally exercised by the native Chinese authorities, and have exercised it for their own purposes. To the Tartar rule the bulk of the nation has never been reconciled, though generally submissive, and now there is a probability that it will be overthrown, the Chinese reverting to that patriarchal federation amongst themselves which prevailed before the Tartars mastered them. The supposed author of the insurrection, Tièn-tè, is said to have died some time ago, and to have as successor, Tae-Ping; but any name will probably do to ensure ruin to the Emperor of the hated Tartar race. One of the steps taken to popularise the in-

Insurrection is to discard the Tartar costume. The rebels wear their hair long—it is untouched by the scissors; the Tartars shave the head, leaving one long tuft on the top of the head, which forms a tail to be taken hold of. The custom of so wearing the hair is very ancient. The Tartars button their dresses across or at the side, the insurrectionists wear them open in front. Then the rebels profess new religious doctrines. They have amongst them some knowledge of Christianity, and profess some of its principles. They destroy idols. Probably such methods are not the best for establishing an empire on a secure foundation—Christianity not laying down rules for either war, or police, or taxation—though they are very efficient in overthrowing it. They appeal to the popular delusions, and excite popular enthusiasm; and they disavow that exact science, borrowed from the material world, which comes late to man, and seems the best and most stable foundation for systems of government and society. The wealthy Chinese, according to the French writers, are a very luxurious people, indulging, on their rivers, and lakes, and waters, and gardens, in festive enjoyments to an extraordinary degree. They seem to take no part in the insurrection, content to obey apparently whatever authority preserves the peace. With the history of MM. Callery and Yvan, and the official documents furnished by our own authorities, we are now able to form some notion of the extraordinary change going on in China. It is a revolution in manners and morals, as well as in dynasties; and it takes place at a moment when China is opened wide, by the emigration of her people and the power of gold and of trade, to the influence of European civilisation. However the insurrection may end—whichever party may be victorious—it cannot fail to unite China more intimately to the rest of the world. The history comes very appropriately to give us some much-desired information.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The London Quarterly Review. No. 1. Partridge and Oskey.
 Soyer's Pantheon: or History of Food and its Preparation.
 Chambers's Pocket Miscellany.
 Papers relative to an Asylum for the Saips and Mariners of all Nations at the Goodwin Sands. Baynes.
 Chapman's Library for the People.
 Chapman's Quarterly Series—Theism, Atheism, and the Popular Theology—History of the Hebrew Monarchy.
 The Educational Expositor. Longman and Co.
 Hints on the Importance of the United States of America as a Market for Patented Inventions.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

JOHN C. FOSTER.—Your request shall be attended to.
 A CONSTANT READER, Brookes.—The explanation desired is to be found in the fact that a considerable fall took place in the price of wheat in the second week of August, and that fall shows itself in the decline of the subsequent averages. In the average of the present week a change appears.

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 3rd day of September, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£ 30,162,640	Government debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	16,162,640
		Silver bullion	
	30,162,640		30,162,640

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 12,773,176
Reserve	3,634,523	Other Securities	14,546,194
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,701,598	Notes	7,696,695
Other Deposits	11,017,313	Gold and Silver Coin	337,428
Seven Day and other Bills	1,447,059		
	35,353,493		35,353,493

Dated the 8th 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:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	23,913,004	Securities	26,766,370
Public Deposits	4,701,598	Bullion	16,500,968
Other or private Deposits	11,017,313		
	39,631,915		43,266,438

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,634,523, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£ 328,850
An increase of Public Deposits of	99,913
A decrease of Other Deposits of	116,043
An increase of Securities of	460,953
A decrease of Bullion of	462,850
An increase of Rest of	343,83
A decrease of Reserve of	152,490

The present accounts show a large decrease of circulation, 328,850l; a small increase of public deposits for the period of the quarter, 99,913l; a decrease of private deposits, 116,043l; an increase of securities, 460,953l, but there is a decrease of Government securities to the extent of 254,406l, and an increase of private securities, consequently, to the extent of 715,359l; a larger decrease of bullion, 462,850l; an increase of rest, 343,083l; and a decrease of reserve, 152,490l. After seeing these accounts, which our readers will remember refer to the state of the Bank last week, noticing the comparatively small amount of public

deposits, 4,701,598l against 6,607,129l at this period last year, the diminution of private deposits, the large decrease of circulation, and the large decrease of bullion, with a large increase of private securities, and a decrease of reserve, we cannot feel the least surprise at the resolution adopted by the Bank on Thursday week. If the accounts continue to show similar results, and we know that gold continues to be exported, while we are told that the Bank has this week made large additional advances on private securities, the Bank will speedily be obliged to raise its rate of discount still higher.

The money market continues very tight, with a probability of its being tighter. There was a considerable demand for money to-day, and the Bank, we believe, at its high rate of 4 per cent. was largely drawn on. Money is freely taken on call at 3½, and no bills are discounted under 4.

The exchanges do no improve, and the broken weather to-day strengthening the apprehensions for the harvest, which is not yet gathered in, begot an opinion that our purchases of corn must be unusually large, that more gold will be carried away, and that ere long a still higher rate of discount will prevail.

The market for silver to-day was ½ lower in consequence of large arrivals from Holland, and no purchases being made for the East Indies. A considerable portion of that which came by Her Majesty's ship Dædalus was sold in the course of the week at 5s 2½d per ounce standard for bars, and 5s 0½d per ounce for dollars.

In the Stock Exchange there was very little business doing; and the funds, which have had a downward tendency all the week, fell still more to-day. The rain which set in for a short time about noon had a sinister effect on the stock market.

There were large sales of railway shares; for Liverpool it was supposed they were made, and the whole stock and railway markets were extremely flat. Consols fell ¼th, and closed at 96½ 97 for the account, and 96½ for money. There being no business doing, money was not much in demand on the Stock Exchange. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price of the principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	97½	97½	97½	97½
Monday	97½	97½	97½	97½
Tuesday	97½	97½	97½	97½
Wednesday	97	97½	97	97½
Thursday	96½	96½	96½	97
Friday	96½	96½	96½	97

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
5 percent consols, account	97½	97½	96½	97
5 percent consols, money	97½	97½	96½	97
3½ percents	100½	100½	shut	shut
3 percent reduced do.	97½	97½	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large March	2s dis to par	2s dis to par	2s dis par	2s dis par
— June	2s dis to par	2s dis to par	2s dis par	2s dis par
Bank stock	227 9	227 9	226 7	226 7
East India stock	257 9	257 9	253 6	253 6
Spanish 3 percents	47½	47½	46½ 7½	46½ 7½
— 5 percents new def.	32½ 3½	32½ 3½	32½ 3	32½ 3
Portuguese 4 per cents	44½ 5½	44½ 5½	44 5	44 5
Mexican 3 per cents	26 ½	26 ½	25½ 6½	25½ 6½
Dutch 2½ per cents	64½ 5½	64½ 5½	64 5	64 5
— 4 per cents	98 9	98 9	98 9	98 9
Russian, 4½ stock	101½ 2½	101½ 2½	101½ 2½	101½ 2½
Sardinian stock	95½ 6	95½ 6	95 6	95 6
Peruvian 4½	81 3 x d	81 3 x d	80 3	80 3
— deferred	58 9	58 9	58 9	58 9
Venezuela	37 9	37 9	37 9	37 9
Spanish Certif.	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½

There was no life in the railway market. Some large sales of South-Eastern and some other shares were pressed, and the market wore throughout the day a gloomy appearance. The following is our usual list of prices last Friday and this day:—

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices This day.	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Bristol and Exeter	99 100 x d	99 100 x d	64½	64½
Caledonians	65½ 2	65½ 2	12½ 13½ x d	12½ 13½ x d
Eastern Counties	13 ½ x d	13 ½ x d	70½ 1½	70½ 1½
East Lancashire	70 1	70 1	79 80 x d	79 80 x d
Great Northern	80 1 x d	80 1 x d	81½ 5½ x n	81½ 5½ x n
Great Western	86 1 x d	86 1 x d	72½ 2	72½ 2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	74 ½	74 ½	8½ 2	8½ 2
London and Blackwall	8½ 2 x d	8½ 2 x d	8½ 2	8½ 2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	100 1	100 1	99 100	99 100
London & North Western	109 ½	109 ½	106½ 7½	106½ 7½
London and South Western	83 4	83 4	81 2	81 2
Midlands	68 ½ x d	68 ½ x d	65½ 6½ x d	65½ 6½ x d
North British	32 3 2	32 3 2	31 2	31 2
North Staffordshire	5 4½ dis	5 4½ dis	5 4½ dis	5 4½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	47½ 8½	47½ 8½	45½ 6½	45½ 6½
South Eastern	68½ 2 x d	68½ 2 x d	66½ 7½	66½ 7½
South Wales	35 7 x d	35 7 x d	36 37	36 37
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	67½ 9½ x d	67½ 9½ x d	67 8 x d	67 8 x d
York and North Midland	36 7 x d	36 7 x d	53½ 4½ x d	53½ 4½ x d

FRENCH SHARES.	
Northern of France	35½ 2
Do. 20½ p ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 ½
Paris and Rouen	43 4
Paris and Strasbourg	38 4
Rouen and Havre	20 1
Dutch Rhenish	2½ 2 dis
Paris and Lyons	18 ½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	5
East Indian	4½ 5 pm
Dijon and Besancon	1½ 2½ pm
Madras	1½ 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4½ 5½ pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day
Paris and Orleans	56 51	49 51
Western of France.....	94 1/2 pm	94 1/2 pm
India Peninsular.....	2 1/2 pm	14 2 1/2 pm
Grand Junction of France...	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm
Central of France.....	14 1/2 pm	14 1/2 pm

There have been for some time reports in circulation, that Austria was coming into the market for a loan. To these reports were added to-day reports that France, Belgium, and Russia would all want money. We mention the statement without attaching any credit to it. There is nothing to warrant any of these Governments in borrowing money. The resources of each is as large now and its expenses as small as they are likely to be, and whatever they borrow now, must diminish their means hereafter. They are not like merchants or agriculturists, with large quantities of goods or growing crops preparing for the market; they have present revenue which they have already generally forestalled, and loans to them are like loans to a man travelling on the road to bankruptcy, who is pretty sure to offer a composition to his creditors. They all, with the exception of the Government of Belgium, labour to thwart production and decrease their own resources, and they ought not to be encouraged to take up more money on their unimproving estates. The capital of society is now required to carry on the productive business of society, and it cannot be spared for princes to squander. To have them running up the rate of interest in competition with the enterprising classes, would now be intolerable.

The arrivals of gold in the week have been by the Barrackpore, from Port Phillip, 51,000 ounces, value about 204,000l; by Humboldt, from New York, 35,386 dollars; and 8,000l from the West Coast of Africa. Shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Indus have been made to the extent of 450,000l, of which 364,700l is silver and 85,300l gold. 161,000l is for China, 70,000l for Alexandria, and 165,000l for Bombay.

It is expected that the Bank of France will follow the example of the Bank of England, and raise the rate of discount, though money is less in demand in Paris than in London.

We make very light of the contradictory rumours about Russia and Turkey, that the Emperor has refused to accept the Turkish modification of the note, and that his troops are immediately to withdraw from the Principalities, though both reports are circulated, and probably find credit, according to the wishes of some parties, with them. So much has now been said on this long-protracted dispute that the public is tired of it.

The money market of New York is said by the *Shipping and Commercial List* of the 27th to have sensibly relaxed:—

Floating capital is more abundant and easier to negotiate, though rates remain high. Notwithstanding the pressure has been somewhat mitigated in its severity, yet, with a continued active demand, and the near approach of a period of larger payments among the mercantile classes, shrewd financiers do not look for any material reduction in rates immediately. The Banks are, and must continue to be, sparing of their accommodation to customers, as any material increase in their discounts at the present juncture would tend to increase the rates of foreign exchanges, and render probable the resumption of specie exports. We quote:—Loans at call, 7 to 8 per cent.; prime, 3 to 4 mos. paper, 9 to 10 per cent.; prime, 4 to 6 mos. paper, 10 to 12 per cent.

The difference in the rates of short and long paper is not so marked as in easy times.

The following are the aggregates of the leading items of this week's returns of our City Banks, as compared with the statements of the preceding week. It will be seen that the last statement shows a continued salutary diminution in the amount of loans and increase of specie. The capital of the fifty-six banks is 45,663,900 dols. The amount of loans, therefore, is 205.8 per cent. on capital; the amount of specie, 21.27 per cent. on capital, and 16.4 on circulation and deposits:—

	Aug 13. dols.	Aug. 20. dols.	Dec.	Inc.
Loans	94,663,282	94,074,417	558,565	
Specie	10,653,518	11,082,274	228,756	
Circulation ...	9,451,943	9,389,727	61,216	
Deposits	57,451,504	57,207,223	144,720	

Official notice is given that the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase, at any time previous to 1st December, 2,000,000 dols of the United States Loans, redeemable in 1856 and 1862, at 108 1/2 and interest for the former, and 116 and interest for the latter. It is stated that 1,000,000 dols of the loans of 1867-8 have been presented for redemption under the previous notice.

There is an increased demand for land warrants, and higher prices are very readily paid. Annexed are the current buying and selling prices:—

	Buying. dols a	Selling. dols c
160 Acre Warrants	182 0	186 0
80 —	91 0	94 0
40 —	45 50	47 50

The receipts at the Assistant Treasurer's office for the week ending last evening amount to 1,283,153 dols 69c; payments from ditto, 713,693 dols 30c. Balance in the Sub-Treasury last evening, 8,821,843 dols 27c—the largest amount ever before held at one time.

We must quote from the *Shipping List* an account of the dry goods trade at New York in the week ending the 25th ult., as that important market for the productions of Manchester and Glasgow is just now of more than usual interest. Our produce is largely in demand, and will no doubt be well and speedily paid for:—

An active demand for the leading domestic staples, of both cotton and woollen manufacture, still continues. The distant Southern and Western dealers have completed the bulk of their purchases, and the demand now comes chiefly from the Middle and North Western States and our own local jobbers.

Brown sheetings and shirtings continue in good demand at 8c to 8 1/2c for the standard styles, and bleached do. are selling freely at full previous prices.

In printing cloths there has been a slight decline during the week, owing to

the concession at Providence, and the stringency in the money market. Prices are about 1/2 of a cent. lower, and for future delivery sales could not be effected except at a decline of 1/2 of a cent. We quote:—40 by 44 picks, 23 inches wide, 4 1/2c to 5c; 44 by 48 picks, 23 inches wide, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; 48 by 52 picks, 23 inches wide, 5 3/4c to 5 1/2c; 52 by 56 picks, 23 inches wide, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; 56 to 60 picks, 23 inches wide, 5 1/2c to 6c; 60 by 54 picks, 23 inches wide, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; 64 by 68 picks, 23 inches wide, 6 3/4c to 6 1/2c; 68 by 72 picks, 23 inches wide, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c.

Prints are in steady good demand, and for desirable styles full prices continue to be paid. Drills are rather dull, but without change in prices. The stock is slowly accumulating. Mouselin de laines are becoming more active as the season advances—the leading makes are selling briskly at 18 to 20 cents, with some few of fine qualities at 25c. Gingham are firm at 11 cents for Lancaster and Glasgow makes, and the demand keeps up with the production. Denims are steady and quiet. Ticks, stripes, Osnaburgh, and Canton flannels, are in fair demand, and prices are without change.

The business in woollens continues good. Low-priced cloths are still scarce and wanted; anything below 1 dol 37 1/2c to 1 dol 50c is hard to be obtained. Higher priced goods are less inquired for; and prices are unchanged. Fancy cassimeres are in demand, especially goods which sell at about 1 dol to 1 dol 12 1/2c; plain ditto are selling to a fair extent at full prices. Black and mixed satinet remain scarce and wanted at previous prices; blues are in better supply. Sheep's greys are selling readily at 55 cents for good makes. Flannels are firm and in steady good demand; the stock of low grades is light. Other descriptions of woollens are in fair demand at unchanged prices.

In British goods the trade continues in a most satisfactory condition—all reasonable goods being in good demand at full prices. There is a perceptible improvement in the demand for continental goods this week. The importations, it will be seen, continue large—they amount in value, since the 1st of January, to 64,525,665 dols, against 41,416,692 dols for the corresponding period of last year.

The following shows the movement of foreign dry goods at this port, during the week ending Thursday evening, 25th inst., as compiled from official sources:—

	Entered for Consumption.	Value. dols.
Manufactures of Wool.....		825,689
Ditto Cotton		454,138
Ditto Silk		798,433
Ditto Flax		164,959
Miscellaneous		149,741
Total		2,392,960
	Withdrawn from Warehouse.	
Manufactures of Wool		102,208
Ditto Cotton		20,339
Ditto Silk		30,497
Ditto Flax		3,824
Total		156,858
	Entered for Warehousing.	
Manufactures of Wool		46,610
Ditto Cotton		42,559
Ditto Silk		24,812
Ditto Flax		13,965
Total		131,926
Total thrown upon the market		2,549,816

Mr Leone Levi's lectures at King's College on commercial law, for the approaching session, are commenced. Of the great importance of all merchants making themselves acquainted with the commercial law of their own and every other country, there cannot be a doubt. If their forefathers were ignorant on this subject, they were also ignorant of many other things of which this generation find the knowledge indispensable. It is creditable to King's College that it promotes this useful kind of instruction.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 8	£.24 97 1/2 24 72 1/2	3 days' sight 3 months' date
Antwerp	— 8	£.25	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 6	fl.11 75 11 67 1/2	3 days' sight 2 months' date
Hamburg	— 6	ml.3 2 1/2 13 1	3 days' sight 3 months' date
St Petersburg ..	Aug. 30	39 to 39 1/2d	3 —
Madrid	Sept. 2	5c 4-5d	3 —
Lisbon	Aug. 29	84d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 26	51 1/2d to 51 1/4d	3 —
New York	— 27	9 1/2 to 9 1/4 per cent pm 1 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight 30 —
Jamaica	— 11	1 —	60 — 90 —
Havana	— 13	11 1/2 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro..	July 14	28 1/2d	90 —
Bahia	— 18	29d to 28 1/2d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 21	28 1/2d to 28 1/2d	60 —
Buenos Ayres ..	— 2	2 1/2d	60 —
Singapore	— 15	4s 11d	60 days' sight 6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 25	3 per cent. dis	6 — 1 —
Bombay	— 20	2s 1 1/2d to 2s 1 1/4d 2s 0 1/2d to 2s 1d	6 — 6 — 3 —
Calcutta	— 15	1 —	3 — 1 —
California	— 16	47 1/2 to 47 1/2d	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.	50 days' sight
Valparaiso.....	July 15	48d	30 days' sight 60 to 90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	3 17 9
Mexican dollars	0 5 6 1/2
Silver in bars (standard).....	0 5 2 1/2

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks including Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, and others with their respective prices and dates.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Paris, etc., with columns for Tuesday and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French financial instruments such as Rentes, Bank Shares, and Exchange rates for London.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing foreign stocks from various countries including Austria, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Denmark, etc.

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 3 1/2 1/4 per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-00 1/2; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24.97 1/2, it follows that gold is about 0.48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 125 1/2 per mark, which at the English mint price of 3 1/2 1/4 per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-5 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3 1/2, it follows that gold is 0.65 percent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 1/2 per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 3/4-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.33 per cent. against England; the present rate does not therefore admit of the transmission of gold either way between England and America.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing India exchange rates for Commercial bills, E. I. Company's bills, and Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from various locations.

Total for month, from Aug. 8 to Sept. 7, 1853. Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Sept. 7, 1853. Total drafts from May 7 to Sept. 7, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1).

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, September, 1853.

Her Majesty's packet heretofore conveying the mails between Malta and Corfu having been withdrawn, the correspondence for the Ionian Islands and Greece can no longer be forwarded by the overland mail either via Southampton or via Marseille.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 3rd September, PENINSULAR, per Tagus steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Corfu, and Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 30. On 5th September, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, August 23; New York, 24.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON.

- On 14th September (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Washington steamer, via Cowes. On 14th September (evening), for CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ET HELENA, MAURITIUS, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, per Hydaspes steamer, via Plymouth.

Mails Due.

- AUGUST 28.—West Coast of Africa. SEPTEMBER 15.—America. SEPTEMBER 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. SEPTEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate. SEPTEMBER 16.—West Indies.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Table showing weekly corn returns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas, including weekly averages and six-week averages.

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending August 31, 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	Buck wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign	80,855	9,608	25,419	38	84	7,020	8,848	...
Colonial	5,491	...	2	...	94	...	...	...
Total	86,447	9,608	25,421	38	178	7,720	8,848	...

Imports of week 137,562 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The corn market was flat at the opening to-day, and to effect sales lower prices in some instances were submitted to, but rain setting in towards noon it closed very firm. Wheat and barley remain at Monday's prices. Oats declined on Wednesday in consequence of large arrivals, but recovered, and found buyers to-day also at Monday's prices. The imports into London from September 4th, 1853, to September 8th inclusive, were:—

	Wheat qrs.	Barley qrs.	Malt qrs.	Oats qrs.	Flour sacks.
English and Scotch	4,350	80	4,320	2,040	3,670
Irish	120	...	...	1,060	...
Foreign	77,010	6,870	...	116,180	...

That our market keeps up in face of these large arrivals is a pretty conclusive proof that the opinion of our own crops is very unfavourable.

Our advices from Hamburg of the 2nd and the 6th, from Amsterdam of the 5th and the 7th, from Rotterdam of the 5th, and from Cologne of the 4th inst., all represent the corn market at these places as quiet, and some of the circulars attribute the quietness to the recent measures adopted in Belgium and France with reference to the corn trade, though they express doubts as to the ultimate effects. Mr Theodore C. Engel, writing from Antwerp on the 3rd, says:—"The uneasiness caused by some mobs at the great markets of the interior have more or less paralysed all sales. It is the same in France. In the face of the measures taken by the Government to keep down the price of bread in an irregular manner, the merchants decline to act; but all these proceedings confirm the fact that the want of food is urgent, and are to be regretted because they, instead of remedying the evil, will make it worse hereafter, preventing the merchants from purchasing abroad, which in the winter it will be more difficult or impossible to accomplish. If, by means of Government measures, the price is beaten down now, it will inevitably, if, as there is reason to suppose, the harvest be very deficient, only rise the higher by and by." Those seem to us judicious and true observations; but the interference of the Government, whether it be now to relax Protectionist laws, or to beat down the price of bread, however absurd such conduct may be abstractedly or naturally, is the unavoidable consequence of the Government having, by interfering, made itself responsible for the subsistence of the people. For the complicated regulations of foreign Governments, imposing on them the most onerous responsibilities, we have substituted the plain and simple system of freedom. Our Government is relieved from all responsibility on the subject. It remains perfectly quiescent, causing no additional expense and consumption by its exertions, and the people are comparatively well fed, and totally indisposed to get up "meal mobs," as in France and Belgium. The two systems in their effects contrast with each other, as if one were the work of Divine Goodness, and the other of short-sighted, ignorant man.

Notwithstanding the peculiar condition of the sugar market, with upwards of 45,000 tons in stock in our ports less than at this time last year, and a consumption of nearly 14,000 tons more in the seven months of 1853 than in the seven months of 1852, swelled in the eight months probably to 16,000 tons, the business done in sugar in the home market has been small, and the prices in some instances barely maintained. The sales of British West India have not exceeded in the week 1,250 casks; but very large purchases of floating cargoes of foreign sugar have been made, and mostly at improved prices. Some influence may be exercised over the market by the reports of the growing crops of beet, which, according to some, though it is yet too early to form an opinion, are likely to yield much more sugar than last year. Whatever may be the cause, the price of this valuable article of food keeps comparatively low. The market for refined sugar is very steady.

The coffee market has been very active. The Amsterdam and Rotterdam sales of coffee have come off with great spirit. "The prices," says one account, "rose above all expectation," from 1s to 1s 6d. In Hamburg these sales have had the effect of raising the price from 2s to 2s 6d, and the rise here has been 1s or more, with a great deal of business. The market has become extremely animated, and the article attracts much attention.

The tea market is also rather looking up, and considerable sales have been made in the week at the former or somewhat better prices. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 1st inst. on 575,513 lbs, against 586,460 in the same period of last year.

The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market have again been very limited this week. The total sales reach to only 32,000 bales, of which spinners took 25,000 bales, speculators 2,000 bales, and exporters 5,000 bags. Notwithstanding this small business, there is no change in prices; holders are willing sellers at the full market value, but no cotton is pressed for sale. The feeling in general is in favour of the article. Three days later news was received yesterday from New York, via Southampton. The markets were unaltered. At New Orleans business was at a complete stand-still in consequence of the fever. The reports about the new crop are less favourable; the continued rainy weather was doing much injury. These accounts have rather improved the Liverpool market to-day; the estimated sales were about 7,000 bales, at full but not higher prices. We had this week rather more demand in this market. The sales are 2,280 bales, at unchanged prices.

"As usual at this period of the year," Messrs Wilson, Rose, Graham, and Co., inform us, "arrivals of linseed are large from Baltic ports: the import since our last is 19,000 qrs, of which 660 are from Archangel, 5,765 from Petersburg, 3,766 from Riga, and 3,000 from Black Sea. For Archangel 42s is asked, and only 40s offered. Several sales of fine Petersburg have been made at 47s. Bombay cannot be quoted over 50s, and Calcutta 49s, either on the spot or for arrival; Black Sea is held at 48s 6d to 49s on the spot, but for late shipments 51s is the value."

Trade, notwithstanding the briskness noticed in some branches generally, feels the effects of the stringent money market, which curtails business in many directions; and, from present appearances, we conclude with regret that the stringency is likely for some time to increase.

IMPORTS OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

Colonial and Foreign Wool imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 1st of January, to the 30th of August, 1852 and 1853, and the total imports including Bristol and Leith.

	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Total, inc. Bristol and Leith.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
<i>Colonial.</i>								
New South Wales	35166	58726	193	172	...	...	35361	58958
Van Diemen's Land	15292	11550	...	...	...	...	15292	11350
P. Philip & Adelaide	52859	17071	1509	190	...	...	54368	11852
Cape of Good Hope	13552	15723	27	...	...	...	13579	15723
East Indies	6077	9685	6649	9007	...	...	12726	18792
Total Colonial	132946	107186	8390	9569	...	...	151346	116655
<i>Foreign.</i>								
Germany	4760	4798	...	29	18003	13768	23383	20596
Spain and Portugal	776	514	4035	2251	...	...	4811	2795
Russia	1211	379	608	1209	1414	482	3089	2670
South America	3496	4439	18861	24818	...	2841	22389	31098
Barbary and Turkey	3578	5988	2237	5485	...	...	5816	10673
Syria	...	139	178	607	...	...	173	746
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.	200	4282	264	6045	...	...	464	10827
Denmark	52	79	...	278	55	...	184	896
United States	...	...	65	...	...	...	66	...
Sundry	4285	2595	2942	1373	1100	531	8285	4866
Total	141244	129499	37537	51494	20572	20023	150116	161049

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	Aug. 13	SOUTH CAROLINA	Aug. 19
MOBILE	13	NORTH CAROLINA	20
FLORIDA	4	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	July 30	NEW YORK	23
GEORGIA	Aug. 19	OTHER PORTS	20

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase	Decrease
	1852-53	1852-53	1852-53	1852-53
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1.	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,215,347	3,011,969	203,348	...
Exported to GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,731,643	1,658,959	72,684	...
Exported to France since do.	422,131	423,384	...	1,453
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	171,189	166,158	5,031	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	188,037	183,685	4,352	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	2,513,000	2,432,286	80,614	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.	99,360	71,209	28,160	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853	1852
At latest corresponding dates.	17,715	7,680

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1.	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	3,215,347	...	3,011,969
Total supply	...	3,302,816	...	2,111,542
Deduct shipments	2,513,000	...	2,432,286	...
Deduct stock left on hand	99,360	...	71,209	...
Leaves for American consumption	...	690,456	...	607,995

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with columns: Ports, For Gt. Britain, For France, For other Ports. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, New York.

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d to 4d per lb. Exchange, 10s to 103d.

Since our last we have had a more animated market, with firm prices; our quotations, however, remain the same as on Tuesday last. The sales for the last three days are 4,200 bales, making a total for the week of 5,400 bales.

Table with columns: Atlantic Ports, Florida, Other Gulf Ports. Rows include Inferior, Low to good ordinary, Low to good middling, Middling fair to fair, Fully fair to good fair.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 9. PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns: Ord., Mid., Fair, Good Fair, Good, Fine. Rows include Upland, New Orleans, Pernambuco, Egyptian, Surat and Madras.

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Table with columns: Whole Import, Consumption, Exports, Computed Stock. Rows include 1853 and 1852 data for bales.

We have again to report a very dull and drooping cotton market. The limited demand is still chiefly directed in American to the better qualities, which are daily becoming scarce.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1853.

Table with columns: Price Sept. 8, Price Sept. 1852, Price Sept. 1851, Price Sept. 1850, Price Sept. 1849, Price Sept. 1848. Rows include RAW COTTON and various grades of yarn.

(From Messrs. Merck and Co.'s Circular of Sept. 6.)

Table with columns: MULE, Best, Good First, First, Extra Second. Rows include No. 4 to 12 and WATER.

Table with columns: MULE, Best Second, Very good 2nd, Good Second, Ord. to best ord. Rows include No. 4 to 12 and WATER.

We have experienced another very flat week in business, and the amount of transactions are smaller than at any period during the past dull month. In yarn there is a decided decline in value of the lower and medium counts, but high numbers are rather dearer, and scarce.

Every concession made to the operatives on the wages question only leads to further demand, who seem determined not to "let well alone."

BRADFORD, Sept. 8.—Wool—There continues to be very great inactivity in the purchase of wool for consumption. The spinners positively assert they cannot make their own, and are now working more closely than usual, the prices sought acting as a barrier.

NOTTINGHAM.—The hosiery trade has this week ruled rather quieter, although for all hand-wrought goods there still exists a large demand. For lower class goods the demand is still very small.

HUDDESFIELD, Sept. 6.—The market has been very good to-day, though without any change to report, having been much the same for the last few weeks.

LEEDS, Sept. 6.—There has been about an usual business done in the coloured cloth hall to-day; but in the white market there was a languid and quiet tone prevalent, and only a very indifferent business was done.

GLASGOW, Sept. 6.—Our pig iron market, which was very firm yesterday forenoon at 66s 6d, became flatter towards the close, iron being offered at 65s, buyers at 65s 6d; No. 1, 67s 6d.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 5.—Our markets begin to have a more lively appearance, and the attendance of merchants and country drapers has been more numerous, of late. Fine and middle qualities of flannels have been in moderate request, and dyed flannels, coarse goods, and strong Yorkshire domestics have sold at rather higher rates.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—The demand for worsted goods has not improved in our piece hall to-day, and the sales, which have been limited, have chiefly consisted of mixtures of low quality.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The flour market has continued very firm since our last, with a good demand for export and home use, mainly the former, and many parcels have been sold for future delivery at very full prices.

GRAIN.—The supply of prime wheat is light, and of all other grades it is quite moderate, and with a continued good demand for export and home use, prices are well supported. The sales are 8,500 bushels new white Canada at 1 dol 36c, in bond; 7,800 bushels fair to choice white Genesee, 1 dol 32c to 1 dol 34c; 15,000 bushels white Michigan to arrive soon on private terms; 10,000 ditto, for September delivery, 1 dol 27c; 55,100 bushels white Ohio, at 1 dol 24c to 1 dol 26c for ordinary, to 1 dol 26c to 1 dol 28c for good to prime; 5,000 bushels prime mixed ditto, 1 dol 19c.

Export of BREAD STUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

Table with columns: From, Flour, Meal, Wheat, Corn. Rows include New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Other ports, Total, Same time last year, Increase, Decrease.

LONDON MARKETS. STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING. There was a good supply of wheat at Mark lane on Monday from the near counties, which was taken off slowly at about the rates of the previous week. Foreign was held at full prices, but only a moderate extent of business was transacted, and that principally to country buyers.

There were fair imports at Liverpool on Tuesday, but sales of wheat were effected to a limited extent, and where business was forced it was at a decline of 3d to 4d per 70 lbs generally. Flour receded 1s per sack and barrel, the speculative demand having closed with the favourable change in the weather for harvest.

At Hull there were moderately good imports of wheat, and sales were slow, but the holders would not give way. Farmers obtained 58s for old wheat and 60s to 60s per qr, 63 lbs, for new; the latter was taken freely: average, 57s 11d on 295 qrs. Spring corn of all sorts was held for more money.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short; there was no change in prices; old was taken slowly, but new eagerly at high prices: average, 51s 8d on 1,060 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Ipswich were limited, which the millers took off at former rates, the new quite readily: average, 52s 9d on 1,231 qrs.

There were very short arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, but immense imports of foreign wheat and oats. Buyers seemed to expect lower rates, and as the factors would not give way in wheat, not many sales were effected. The superabundance of oats enabled the dealers to purchase this article at 5d to 1s per qr decline, and at this abatement the sale was good.

The Scotch markets have been affected by the truly beautiful weather experienced there since this week set in, and the rapid progress made in consequence thereof with harvest work. At Edinburgh there was an increased quantity of wheat from the farmers, which was taken off slowly at somewhat in favour of the buyers. Two or three samples of new appeared, the quality and condition only middling; sales of these parcels were not reported. New barley appeared, the quality of many samples was good, the condition various, and prices were irregular, ranging from 29s to 40s per qr, the last weighing as much as 55 lbs per bushel. The imports at Leith were good. The trade for foreign grain generally was inactive, without any material variation in the value of any article. The supplies were limited at Glasgow, as well by the Clyde as at Grangemouth, and prices of wheat and flour were about supported, with less activity in the trade from the effects of the fine weather.

At Birmingham, on Thursday, the supply of wheat was good, and prices were 2s to 2s per qr lower.

There was a short delivery of wheat at Bristol, which met a slow sale at rather lower rates.

Newbury market was largely supplied with wheat, and trade was dull at 2s per qr decline.

The quantity of wheat brought forward at Uxbridge was limited; the millers took it off slowly, at former rates.

The weekly averages were 50s 4d on 59,619 qrs wheat; 30s 4d on 1,499 qrs barley; 21s 10d on 11,459 qrs oats; 32s 3d on 294 qrs rye; 41s 1d on 1,819 qrs beans; 36s 6d on 713 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were moderate fresh arrivals of English wheat, but a limited quantity of all other articles from our own coast, while the immense imports of foreign wheat and oats for Wednesday's market have been liberally added to this morning. The first four days of the week were very favourable for the harvest, and from Monday to Wednesday inclusive much work was accomplished and in tolerably good order. Thursday was slightly wet, which gave a little check. English wheat met a slow sale at about the rates of Monday, new inquired for, and none offering. The demand for foreign wheat was limited, and notwithstanding the great import factors were very firm for all fine qualities. Flour was much the same as on Monday, in value and demand. In one week the imports of oats from Archangel has scarcely ever been exceeded; many cargoes have arrived out of condition; these sold slowly at low rates, but good corn could not be quoted more than 6d to 1s per qr under Monday's currency, and our large dealers are waiting the best opportunity to make liberal purchases, looking for no repetition of such a supply this season. There has not much of interest transpired in floating cargoes, except that one of Polish Odessa wheat, already arrived at the port of call, has been purchased for the Continent at 55s per qr, coat, freight and insurance included. There have been several arrivals of Indian corn, but these meet a very limited sale, and must be ordered to the port of discharge and be probably warehoused for future and anticipated better markets.

Floating cargoes:—Wheat per qr: Odessa, Polish red, 50s to 52s; Sandomires, 54s to 56s; Ghirka Odessa, 52s to 54s; Taganrog, 54s to 56s; Marianople, 56s to 58s; Berdianski, 56s to 58s; Galatz, 51s to 53s; Ibraila, 48s to 50s; Romelia, hard, 41s to 47s; soft, 44s to 46s; Egyptian: Said, 40s

to 41s; Behara, 38s to 39s; Syrian, 35s to 37s. Maize per qr (recent shipments held 1s to 2s higher):—Galatz, 37s 6d; Odessa, 32s 6d; French and Bayon, 32s to 33s; Ibrail, 30s to 31s 6d; Bulgarian, 30s to 31s 6d; Salonica, 28s to 29s; Egyptian, 26s to 27s. Rye per qr:—Danube, 32s to 33s; Odessa, 32s to 33s. Barley per qr:—Danube, 23s to 26s; Egyptian, 21s 6d to 22s. Beans per qr:—Egyptian, 32s to 34s; Dari, Egyptian, 25s to 26s. Floating cargoes from ports east of Gibraltar arrived at Cork and Falmouth from the 30th August to 6th September, 1853:—Wheat, 16; maize, 30; rye, 2; barley, 4; total, 51.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Rows include Grs. s d and various quantities.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour. Rows include English, Irish, Foreign and various quantities.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table with columns: Wheat, Rye, Beans, Oats, Flour. Rows include Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red; Do do white; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red; Old, 35s 3os New; Grinding, 27 29 Distilling; Brown, 33 34 Faleship; Newlargeticks, 25 27 Harrow; Do do, 38 39 Do; Grey, 38 39 Maple; White, old, 39 40 Boilers; Lincoln & Yorks. feed, 19 20 Short small; Scotch, Angus; Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black; Do, Galway 18 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed; Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport; Do, Nery, Dandalk, and Londonderry; Irish, per sack — —, Norfolk, &c.; Tares, Spring.

Table with columns: Wheat, Rye, Beans, Oats, Flour, Tares. Rows include Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white; Do do mixed and red; Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red; Silesian, red 57s 58s, white; Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do; Do do, red; Polish Odessa; Russian, hard; Rhine, red; Canadian, red; Italian and Tuscan, do; Egyptian; Yellow; Barley, Grinding; Beans, Ticks; White 40s 42s, fine boilers; Dutch brew and thick; Russian feed; Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed; Danzig, per barrel — —, American; Tares, Large Gore 3ts 42s, old 2ts 36s, new.

SEEDS.

Table with columns: Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape. Rows include Per qr crushing, Baltic 47s 48s, Odessa 49s 50s; Per last do foreign 27 28s, English 27 28s; Per qr large; Per qr new 41s 48s Carraway per cwt; Per bushel, brown; Per cwt English white, new; Foreign do. do.; Foreign do. do.; For ton #1 0s to 10l 0s, English, per ton #1 5s to 9l 10s; Do do do do — 5l 5s to 5l 7s. Do — 6l 5s to 6l

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Although prices remain without alteration, the demand for colonial has been steady, and we have again to report very large sales in foreign, numerous cargoes finding buyers at a trifling improvement upon last week's quotations in some instances. Up to yesterday (Thursday) about 1,350 hhds British West India sold at fully last Friday's rates. At auction 265 hhds Barbadoes went from 22s 6d to 38s 6d for good brown to fine yellow, and 88 casks crystallised Demerara, 34s to 40s, one lot, 48s. By private treaty, good brown sugars bring 32s 6d to 38s; low to fair strong working kinds, 23s to 35s. The stock in the United Kingdom on 1st inst. was estimated at 125,000 tons, being a decrease of 24,000 tons as compared with last year, while the deliveries are 10,000 tons in excess.

Mauritius.—7,103 bags were chiefly sold at and after the sales, without any alteration in prices: low to very good yellow, 38s to 37s; brown, 30s to 32s 6d; low dark ditto, 27s to 29s. More inquiry has been made by private contract since the sales.

Bengal.—Some extent of business has been done privately this week, and the sales on Tuesday went off at full rates: white Benares, low to good, 37s to 39s; Mauritius kind, good brown to fine yellow, 32s to 37s 6d; fine white Coals-pore, 42s 6d to 43s per cwt.

Manilla.—20,000 have sold: clayed in bond, 20s 3d to 20s 9d; unclayed, 18s 6d to 19s.

Penang.—480 bags soft brown sold at 30s to 31s.

Foreign.—The public sales have not been so large as last week, and prices for duty paid sugars are generally steady. 146 hhds 153 barrels Porto Rico brought 36s 6d to 41s, for mid to fine yellow. 4,917 boxes Havana about half sold (including washed) at 33s to 38s 6d, for fine brown to fine yellow; white, 40s 6d; mid to good white, in bond, was bought in at 27s 6d to 30s 6d. 3,400 bags Pernambuco, all found buyers from 31s 6d to 33s for mid brown to low mid soft greyish yellow. Five cargoes yellow Havana, Nos. 101 to 131, at 22s 6d to 23s 4d, in all about 6,000 boxes. Four cargoes Bahia, chiefly for the Continent: brown, 19s to 20s; one white at 22s 9d; one mixed brown, 19s 3d; white, 23s. A cargo of 3,100 bags brown Pernams sold at 19s.

Refined.—The market is steady with more business doing. Brown goods cannot be quoted above 45s. For crushed lumps and pieces, there is a good deal of inquiry; the former bring 41s 6d up to 44s. Treacle sold as high as 20s for the finest. The sales in bonded sugar are rather limited, as an advance is generally demanded. English crushed, 31s 6d; 10lb loaves, 36s to 38s.

MOLASSES.—A large quantity of West India has changed hands this week, at rather higher rates.

COFFEE.—Since last Friday the market has shown a further improvement, and the transactions have again been to a fair extent. About 8,000 bags native Ceylon sold privately at 47s 6d to 48s, chiefly the latter price, with a small part 48s 6d. At auction yesterday 600 bags common good ordinary brought 47s 6d to 48s. A moderate quantity of plantation has been offered, viz., 484 casks 200 bags, which chiefly found buyers without material change in prices, ranging from 54s 6d to 64s 6d for fine ordinary to middling; good, 65s 6d to 71s; peaberry, 70s to 71s. The private sales are not important, 1,740 bales and half-bales Mocha sold rather dearer again: fair to good clean garbled short berry, 65s 6d to 69s, being a recovery of 2s to 3s from the lowest point of the market. Few sales are reported in foreign. The Dutch Trading Company's sales of coffee have gone off briskly, and at rather higher rates.

COCOA.—A limited business has been done in the absence of further public sales of East India. Foreign is quiet. A cargo of Guayaquil has arrived.

TEA.—The trade have been chiefly occupied with the large public sales this week, consequently there is not much to report by private treaty, and the market may be quoted firm. Common congou, 11d. The sales commenced on Tuesday and concluded the following day. The catalogues contained 29,534 pkgs, and about 12,200 found buyers. Hysons, young hyson, and gunpowders were 1d, and in some instances 2d lower for the two latter. Scented teas met a ready sale. There was a moderate attendance of the trade. Common congou sold at 11d to 11½d; ditto with all faults, 10d. No fine offered. Fine scented orange pekou, 1s 2½d. A considerable portion of the above quantity sold included small packages.

RICE.—The transactions in East India have been limited, and if holders were to press sales lower rates must be accepted. 3,874 bags white Bengal were bought in at 14s for good to fine. Yesterday 10,200 bags Moulmein were taken in at 10s 6d to 11s. Privately the operations have been upon a smaller scale than for some time past.

SAGO.—97 casks sold at 20s to 20s 6d for good medium grain.

PIMENTO.—590 bags sold at extreme rates to ½d advance: low to fair quality at 6½d to 8½d. A further improvement is looked forward to.

PEPPER.—All kinds of black continue in good demand, and prices tend upwards. Several sales have been made privately this week: clean Sumatra is worth 4½d to 4½d. 380 bags Singapore white sold at 1d under late rates, from 9½ to 9½d for common dull mix-d.

OTHER SPICES.—Nutmegs and mace are very firm, holders being indisposed to sell unless at an advance on previous rates. Cloves are also rather dearer. The sales in cassia lignea are confined to trifling lots taken for immediate wants at high rates, as quoted. 158 casks Jamaica ginger in public sale sold from 42s to 55s for ordinary to middling; 15 cases fair Calcut were bought in at 64s per cwt.

ECM is active, at a further advance of 1d to 2d. Leeward proof, 2s 8d.

BRANDIES still tend upwards, and the demand is good.

SALTPETRE.—As the market continues quiet, there are few transactions reported by private contract. Of 573 bags Bengal in public sale, 250 bags sold at 28s for 5 per cent. refraction.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, with the Stocks remaining on hand at same date.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1853, 1852, 1851, 1850), Unit (tons), and Values for Imported, Delivered, and Stock.

NITRATE SODA is steady.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have again gone off at rather higher rates, 466 bags being about three-fourth sold. Honduras alivers, low to fine, 4s 10d to 5s 4d; pesty, 4s 4d to 5s, for low to fine; very low down to 3s 7d; blacks, 4s 6d to 6s 2d. Mexican alivers, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; blacks, 4s 9d to 4s 11d. Tenebric, mixed grain, 4s 10d to 4s 11d per lb.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COCHINEAL from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, with the Stocks remaining on hand.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1853, 1852, 1851, 1850), Unit (serons), and Values for Imported, Delivered, and Stock.

LAC DYE continues firm. Yesterday 205 chests in public sale were above two-thirds sold, but the low qualities went rather cheaper, from 4½d to 7½d; fine R B, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; other marks, mid to good, 1s to 1s 9d; good B Mirzapore held at 2s per lb.

OTHER DRUGS.—323 bags fine Cutch partly sold at 62s; remainder held at that price. Gambier is in good demand at 35s. 129 bales Bengal safflower of the new crop chiefly sold from 3l 10s to 7l for ordinary to good, being about equal to former rates: fine held at 8l 5s. Turmeric is in steady demand, and good Bengal sold this week at 13s. Blue galls were held at 5l 5s to 5l 10s per cwt.

DRUGS.—Nothing of interest occurred in the public sales yesterday, as very few goods were brought forward. Cream tartar was taken in at the advanced prices of 96s to 100s for sound, a few lots selling at 95s. Castor oil sold at barely previous rates for fair seconds—viz., 3½d to 4d. Ipecaacuaha held at 9s 6d, and bought in, Camphor is firm at 95s.

GUMS.—Gamboge sold at moderate rates. Turkey Arabic in sorts was chiefly bought in, but picked sold from 4l to 7l 10s for low to fine. Shellac has been in steady demand this week; very low broken to good silver sold at 41s to 44s 6d; common native orange, 48s; button, 38s; ditto cut of condition, 32s 6d to 34s. Tragacanth remains dull.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF DRUGS AND DRUGSALERY GOODS during the first Eight Months, with Stocks on hand 1st Sept.; including all the Wharfs which publish returns.

Large table with 5 columns: Item, Landed, Delivered, Stock, 1853, Stock, 1852. Lists various goods like Aniseed, Camphor, Cochineal, etc.

DYEWOODS.—All descriptions are firm. Red Saunders has sold at 6l 10s to 6l 12s 6d, being rather higher. Stocks of log are getting low. Sapan sold at 13l to 13l 3s 6d for Siam.

SUNDRIES.—India rubber sales to some extent have been made in South American at higher rates. Batavia has been quiet at 10½d. Philadelphia quercitron lark brought 9s 9d per cwt.

METALS.—The late advance in the Bank rate of interest has had little effect upon the markets generally. Scotch pig is rather firmer than last week, the nearest price of mixed numbers yesterday being 65s to 65s 6d. Bars and other kinds are without alteration. Copper is looking up. Spelter continues firm: 21l 17s 6d to 22l is now the nearest value on the spot. E. I. tin is rather higher, Banca having sold at 131s 6d; Straits, 119s, and holders are very firm.

JUTE.—1,263 bales sold at full prices, from 22l to 24l for mid to fine quality.

OLDS.—Very large sales have been made in cocoa nut this week, and now holders ask higher rates. Palm is firmer: fine, 37s 6d to 38s. In common fish oils there is no material change to report this week. Sperm is more inquired for. Lined oil has been flat during the week, and closes at 28s 9d on the spot, with a good supply, while production, as usual at this season, is increasing. Rape presents no new feature this week. Olive is in fair demand, particularly the lower qualities.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE have sold at a farther decline, but the market is now firmer, holders asking 50s for English drawn.

TALLOW.—There has been a reaction in the market this week, and prices of foreign have advanced nearly 1s since last Friday. This morning 1st sort Petersburg Y C was quoted 52s on the spot; 52s to arrive in the next three months. A large quantity is on the way here, but shipments from St Petersburg will be delayed in the autumn.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Sept. 5.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1851, 1852, 1853), Unit (casks), and Values for Stock, Delivered, Do. since 1st June, Arrived, Do. since 1st June, Price of Y C on the spot, Do. Town last Friday.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was steady to day, but the sales in colonial were rather small. About 250 hhds West India found buyers, making the week's business 1,610 hhds. Mauritius.—The public sales comprised 2,810 bags, which sold at previous rates; yellow, low to good, 39s to 36s; low dark to good brown, 28s to 32s 6d. Bengal.—1,486 bags sold at the rates previously quoted.

COFFEE.—78 casks 63 bags plantation Ceylon sold readily at fully former rates; about 500 bags native sold at 48s. 74 bales greenish Mocha small berry, at 62s 6d to 66s. Some bags Rio partly sold; washed, at 54s to 56s; unwashed, good ordinary quality, held at 45s per cwt.

SPICES.—876 bags Malabar pepper brought a further advance of ½d to ¾d, from 4½d to 4½d; one lot 5d for heavy. Pimento, quoted 6½d to 7d for good.

SALTPETRE remains quiet.

CASTOR OIL.—356 cases second-hand parcels were bought in above the market value.

INDIA RUBBER.—253 brls Para were bought in, fine bottles as high as 2s 7d to 2s 8d.

OILS.—30 tons pale seal, by auction, went at 34l.

TALLOW.—The public sales this day went off at much higher rates. 399 casks Australian found buyers: beef, 48s to 50s 9d; mutton, 49s to 52s. 141 casks South American went 2s 6d dearer: from 44s 9d to 51s 9d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains steady; no material alteration to note as to prices; fine wet lumps in good demand, from 43s 6d to 44s. No alteration in the bonded. Dutch crushed is held for higher prices; no transactions worth notice have taken place. Belgian loaves and crushed unaltered.

GREEN FRUIT.—A livelier character exists in the market. Some parcels grapes, per Tagus steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised prices proportionate to quality. No improvement in the lemon trade, the cold weather having checked the sale. Barcelona nuts have advanced to 45s per bag, the new crop of which will be short; and the disease in Spanish and Lisbon grapes is further confirmed by the last packets.

DRY FRUIT.—The market generally is quiet; little attention excited by the arrivals of new Valentias, new figs, muscatels and sultanas, all opened at high prices. The holders of all kinds of fruit hesitate to sell, in consequence of the continuance of bad accounts from every place of growth. Chesnes, 48s buyers. Clearances still large for the season; stock of old currants gradually diminishing; new are coming into demand for consumption.

SEEDS.—Higher prices are being asked for carraways, and new mustard, the supply of which is very short and quality inferior, commands from 16s to 20s per bushel.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is quietly improving; the prices are only nominally a trifle higher.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The prices of all kinds of wool remain firmly up to last sale's quotations, and from the general state of activity in the manufacturing districts, are likely to be maintained for some time to come.

FLAX.—Another sale of Egyptian flax, and again very little sold.

HEMP.—Not any sales made since the arrival of the supply from Russia.

COTTON.—Although a fair extent of business has been transacted, the market continues dull, prices being irregular and slightly in favour of the buyer, particularly the low and middling qualities, which have declined ½d per lb during the fortnight. Sales of cotton wool from the 2nd instant to the 8th instant inclusive:—900 bales Surat, at 2½d to 4½d for ordinary to good fair; 700 bales Madras, at 3½d to 3½d for ordinary to fair Western, and 3½d to 4½d for very middling to good fair Tinnivelly; 800 bales Bengal, at 3½d to 3½d for middling to fair.

TOBACCO.—The demand has continued steady for most descriptions. Prices continue firm at our present quotations.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The demand for leather continues unabated. Prices are in almost every article at higher quotations, and the stock considerably diminished. At Bristol fair, which was held this week, the attendance of parties connected with the leather trade was unusually numerous. The supply was far from large. In calf skins and dressing hides an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. was obtained. All other goods sold at former rates.

METALS.—Copper.—There has been much more activity in the copper market, and it may be considered firmer, without any change in price. Iron.—The demand for rails continues good, and bars are in more request. In Staffordshire there is more business doing. Scotch pigs are lower, the present quotation for mixed being 64s per ton. Tin very firm at present prices. Spelter.—The present stock is 9,979 tons, and the demand good. Lead shows symptoms of more animation than we have had for some time past.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

Table with columns for Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Russian candle, Melted stuff, Rough ditto, Graves, Good drags, and their respective prices per cwt.

PROVISIONS

The dem and for all kinds of butter very good. The bacon market firm for prime fresh Irish and Hamburg, the latter making 64s; stale and inferior parcels, of which the stock almost totally consists of, are a drag.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table comparing stocks and deliveries for Butter and Bacon in 1851, 1852, and 1853, with arrivals for the past week.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—Full average supplies of foreign stock arrived in the port of London last week, the total import having amounted to 11,226 head. During the corresponding week in 1852 we received 11,967; in 1851, 11,450; in 1850, 8,778; in 1849, 5,769; in 1848, 7,225; and in 1847, 6,928 head.

To-day's market was somewhat extensively supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was very inferior. However, a good clearance was effected.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts was large, there was an evident improvement in the beef trade, caused by the large number of both town and country buyers in attendance. The primest Scots were, however, very scarce. That breed moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs—4s 6d per 8 lbs having been realised. Prime large oxen were rather dearer; and the value of all other breeds was well supported.

From the northern grazing districts we received 1,800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, shorthorns, &c.; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots.

For the time of year, the numbers of sheep were limited, and we observed a falling off in their general condition. The mutton trade was very firm, and a good clearance was effected at fully last Monday's advance in prices. The best old Downs sold at 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

We were very moderately supplied with lambs, which moved off slowly, at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Prices ranged from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs.

Calves—the supply of which was good—met a dull sale, at from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs less money. The top figure was 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

Table showing supplies for Sept. 8, 1851; Sept. 6, 1852; and Sept. 5, 1853, for various categories like Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—To-day's market was tolerably well supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior. The beef trade ruled steady, at Monday's quotations. Prime Down sheep were scarce. All other kinds moved off slowly. The lamb trade was heavy. Calves met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Pigs sold steadily, on former terms.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offas.

Table listing prices for various types of livestock including inferior beasts, second quality do, prime large oxen, prime Scots, large coarse calves, prime small do, sucking calves, lambs, and total supply.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—Since our last report these markets have been seasonably well supplied with each kind of meat. On the whole, the demand has ruled active. Prime mutton has been on the advance; but the value of lamb has had a downward tendency. In the other quotations very little change has taken place.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The general demand ruled steady, at the following quotations:—

Table listing prices for inferior beef, mutton, prime large, prime small, veal, and lamb.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The arrivals of foreign potatoes last week were only 233 sacks from Dunkirk, and 47 bags from Antwerp. The supplies of home-grown qualities are large; yet the demand is steady, as follows:—Shaws, 80s to 90s; Regents, 110s to 120s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The supply at this market to-day was again rather limited, with a good trade at the subjoined rates:—Shaws, from 80s to 100s; Regents, 110s to 120s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 5.—The reports from the plantations are scarcely so favourable, and the few hops offering are held at a slight advance. Warmer weather is desirable for the growing crops.

New Hops.—Mr William Henham, of East Peckham, Kent, supplied the market with a new pocket on Saturday. The hops were tolerably ripe. The consignment was made to Messrs B. and W. Noakes, who have sold them to Messrs Kitchen and Co., at 137 13s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—There is an improved demand for most kinds of hops at full prices. The plantation accounts are not very favourable, and the duty is called to-day 155,000Z. Mid and East Kent pockets, 120s to 180s; Weald of Kent ditto, 115s to 120s; and Sussex ditto, 112s to 120s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.—Caradoc Duff 17s—Davison's West Hartley 25s 6d—Green's Tanfield 20s—Hasting's Hartley 23s 6d—Hedley's Hartley 22s—Holywell 24s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 23s 6d—Ravensworth Hartley 23s 6d—Stobart's Hartley 22s—Tanfield Moor 21s—Wylam 24s. Wall's end:—Johnson 23s—Eden Main 24s 6d—Belmont 24s—Bradwell 25s—Haswell 25s—Plummer 24s 6d—Stewart's 25s—Whitwell 23s 9d—Cassop 25s—Hartlepool 25s—Kelloe 25s—South Hartlepool 25s—Tees 25s—West Tees 23s—Grey's West Hartley 24s 6d—Watney's Anthracite 30s—Wemy's Cannel 26s. Ships at market, 28; sold, 23; unsold, 5.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. WOOL.

There is a steady and improving demand for all descriptions, and prices are well maintained.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, August 27, 1853.

Corn continued dull till the last few days, during which about 25,000 chets wheat have been taken for delivery this and next month; and both that article and rye are firm at our quotations.

DEALS.—Quite nominal, mainly for want of ship room, as a large quantity, full 100,000 doz., remain for shipment.

FLAX.—No transactions beyond a purchase of 100 tons best dealers' 12-hd and 9-hd at 120 and 114 r; but there seems more disposition to sell from second hands. The total supply is estimated at 1,120,000 poods, of which about 450,000 sold and not yet received, and 110,000 remaining in first hands. The reports of the present growth, in the districts that supply us, vary, but are on the whole favourable.

HEMP.—Last week, with purchases to the extent of about 1,000 tons, prices of clean were driven up to 94 and even 95 r for trifles; sorts, however, did not advance in proportion. Since then it has been quiet and almost nominal as quoted, and a resale effected at 92 r. The estimates of supply vary from 2,100,000 to 2,250,000 poods shipped and on the spot, with about 100,000 poods expected down: of that on the spot 100,000 to 250,000 poods are variously estimated in firm hands, and the remainder sold but not delivered.

LINSEED.—Quiet as quoted. The supply will be at least 425,000 chets, of which 325,000 to 350,000 contracted for: some make the supply 500,000 chets, of which part would probably be down too late for shipment.

TALLOW.—Transactions have not been large, and latterly at 144 to 142 r, both on the spot and for the month. There have been reports—we believe with little foundation—of the supplies being delayed in consequence of the crews deserting the barka from dread of cholera; but several dealers, finding their goods later than expected, are bringing them down by rail, to avoid any pressure at the end of the month.

FRIGHERS fully maintained, and no room offering.

Shipped from the Warehouses up to August 15th.

Table showing shipping statistics for Flax, Hemp, and Tallow, including quantities and values for various grades and types.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Anderson and Waterston, Coventry, tailors—Griffith and Sewell, Brighton, brewers Capes and Stuart, Gray's inn, attorneys—Binns and Jennings, Sheffield, chemists—Walker and Maitly, Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturers—Bennett and Carr, 2 Moorgate street, and Wadebridge, Cornwall—Deighton and Kemp, Howden and Armsley, drapers—A. Samman and H. Samman, Deddington, Oxfordshire, drapers—Bott and Allen, Manchester, brass founders—Newson and Williams, 50 Borough, and 35 Fenchurch street, tea dealers—Cooper and Watson, Norwich, surgeons—W. Short and T. Short, Birmingham, malleable iron casters—Clark and Mausell, 450 West Strand, dealers in lamps—Pearson and Holdeu, Brantwaite, Cumberland, paper manufacturers—Watson and Feather, Fisher's Lodge mill, Yorkshire, hand yarn manufacturers—Abbott and Shaw, New Accrington, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Bateman, Salt, Schofield, Price, and Knight, Oxclose, Derbyshire, coal masters; so far as regards J. Salt—Foster and Cox, New road, Rotherhithe, builders—Smith, Low, Green, and Wood, Liverpool and Savannah, commission merchants; so far as regards W. Smith—W. Sager, R. G. Sager, and E. Sager, Liverpool, commission agents; so far as regards R. G. Sager—Timbrell and Spackman, Bradford, Wiltshire, dyers—Whitburn and Pannell, Ripley, Surrey, schoolmistresses—Edginton and Roach, Great St Andrews street, St Giles's, licensed victuallers—Cock and Williamson, Plymouth, grocers—Tobitt and Smith, 53 Great Tower street, shipowners—F. Mitchell and G. W. Mitchell, Chard, Somersetshire, and Axminster, Devonshire, wine merchants—E. Lawford, J. Lawford, H. S. Lawford, and J. L. Lawford; so far as regards J. L. Lawford—Young and Martineau, King William street—Hind and Cockroft, Tyersall Gate, Yorkshire, damask cloth manufacturers—H. Maden and J. Maden, Broadwood mill, Lancashire, cotton spinners—James and Buckland, Birmingham, woollen drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Wood, late of Edinburgh, writers, (deceased.) A. M'Dougall, Glasgow and Mull, Argyleshire, wine merchant. T. Young, Glasgow, share dealer.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Hargreaves, R. Hargreaves, and J. Hargreaves, Accrington and Manchester, Lancashire, cotton spinners and calico spinners; so far as regards John Hargreaves—Wright and Warner, Leicester, coal merchants—Dixon and Longstaff, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, sailcloth manufacturers—C. B. Buchanan, D. C. Buchanan, and W. Sheppard, Liverpool, general and cotton brokers; so far as regards W. Sheppard—J. Maunder (deceased), F. Maunder, and E. Maunder, Northampton and Barnstable, Devonshire, woollaplers—Withington, Petty, and Burton, Manchester, attorneys; so far as regards S. M. Barton—S. Richards and A. Richards, jun., Tottenham, auctioneers—Boole, Stanforth (deceased), and Co., Sheffield, merchants—Hatch and Sweetman, Oxford, linen drapers—Booth and Flint, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, sawyers—D'Enning and Wright, 119 Curtain road, Shoreditch, pianoforte makers—Smith and Clark, Birmingham, drapers—Leather and Littwood, Almondsbury, York, fancy waistcoat manufacturers—Simpson and Isaac, Aylsford and Boxley, Kent, composition board manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

E. Cutler, late of Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, grocer, a dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at the office of Mr J. Dunkin, Chesham, Bucks. G. Raymond, of Dover, and of 87 Strand, London, lieutenant R. N., a dividend of 6d in the pound, payable at the office of Mr W. S. Shoobridge, Dover.

BANKRUPTS.

C. C. Hamilton, of 32 Little Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, ironmonger. T. L. Powell, of Romey, Hampshire, upholsterer. L. Oppenheim, of 10 Broad street buildings, City, merchant. C. S. Rendle, of 4 Brook terrace, Old Kent road, and Brixton hill, boot manufacturer. J. J. Ryan, of 20 Edward street, Portman square, milliner. W. Barratt, of Stourbridge, Worcester, butcher. J. Robson, of Durham, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Darling, Edinburgh, merchant. J. Stewart, Dundee, brewer. D. Campbell, Thurso, merchant. J. Farrer, Dumfries, leather merchant. J. Currie, Springhall mill, Roxburghshire.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

John Henry Gould and Frederick Herman Gould, wholesale lace warehousemen, Watling street. James Palmer, builder, Brighton. Wm. Howlett, builder, Hove, near Brighton. Edward Henry Parkes, corn chandler, Ebury street, Fimlico. William Alderton, grocer, late of Wolverhampton. George Booth, shipowner, Bishopwearmouth.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The railway calls for this month amount to 496,729*l*, of which 50,60*l* is on account of foreign companies. The total for the first nine months of the present year is 7,712,011*l* against 5,828,077*l* for the corresponding period of last year. The following table shows the date when each call falls due:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.			Total.
		Already paid.	Called.	£	
*East Indian Extension B.....	15	1 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	50,000
Great Northern, New 4 <i>l</i> per cent. 1 <i>l</i> scrip.....	30	7 10 0	2 10 0	9 20 0	202,520
Lancashire & York-hire Fifts.....	30	17 10 0	1 10 0	18 20 0	194,290
Middlesbro' & Redcar, New 2 <i>l</i> 1.....	1	8 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	51,900
					496,729
					7,712,011

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

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—The half-yearly meeting was held at Manchester on Wednesday. From the report it appears that the revenue had been, for the six months ending June 30 last, 451,700*l*, against 408,607*l* in the half-year ending June, 1852, showing an increase for the last six months of 43,093, or 10½ per cent. The working expenses up to June 1853 had been 188,113*l*, against 172,816*l* in the six months ending June, 1852, showing an increase of 15,297, or 8½ per cent.

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD.—At the half-yearly meeting held on Wednesday, the directors recommended a dividend of 3*l* 3*s* per share upon the first preference shares. The share and loan account shows that the company are authorised to raise 3,255,000*l* on shares, and 1,084,332*l* on loan, together 4,339,332*l*. The capital account to the 30th of June last shows that 4,287,633*l* had been received, and 4,260,584*l* expended, leaving a balance of 27,048*l*.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held in Glasgow on Tuesday last. From the revenue account it appears that the disposable balance is 50,573*l* 5*s* 4*d*, out of which the proprietors are recommended to declare a dividend of 3 per cent.

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 July.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—The thirty-first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held in Glasgow, on Tuesday. From the report it appeared there was a considerable increase in the receipts from passengers and goods, as compared with the corresponding period of 1852. The total increase upon the half-year was 9,293*l* 14*s* 11*d*. The working expenses, however, were larger, but did not exceed 37½ per cent. on the receipts. The free balance amounted to 37,123*l* 10*s* 2*d*, from which the board recommended a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., the balance of 3,722*l* 17*s* 8*d*. being added to the reserve fund, which will thus amount to 54,229*l* 2*s* 2*d*.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—The railway market opened with increased firmness, and prices were well supported until near the close of business, when an unfavourable reaction took place. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was very little done, and prices showed a heavy tendency. Mining descriptions were also rather lower. Metcalf left off 2½ to 3 pm; Jamaica, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Royal, 2 to 3 pm; Sue River, 1 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 to 2 pm.

TUESDAY, Sept. 6.—The railway market remains very inactive, and there is scarcely the least disposition to purchase. Throughout the day the tone was heavy; and in the afternoon some sales were pressed, prices finally closing at an almost general reduction from the last rates of yesterday. London and North-Western stock was especially heavy. Great Western has also given way, after maintaining its price so steadily. Caledonians were comparatively well supported. In French shares there was less than the usual amount of business. During the greater part of the day prices were almost stationary, but in the afternoon the market yielded, chiefly in Strasbourgs, from selling orders on Paris account. Royal Danish Railway shares were weaker, at 1 to 2 pm. Upper India scrip closed 1-16 to 3-16 pm. Grand Trunk of Canada remain very heavy, there being numerous sellers.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.—The railway market was heavy throughout the day, and prices towards the close of business showed a further tendency to decline. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the transactions were unimportant. Mining descriptions were heavy, owing to the continued absence of business. Metcalf left off 2½ to 3 pm; Jamaica, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Royal, 2 to 3 pm; Sue River, 1 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 to 2 pm.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—The railway market at the commencement of business suffered severely from sales, but ultimately a slight reaction took place, and there was then generally greater steadiness in quotations. The operations in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies were not numerous, but prices were affected by the fall in other securities. West India mining descriptions were particularly heavy. Metcalf left off 1½ to 2½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1 to 2 pm; Sue River, 1 to 2 pm; and Clarendon, 1 to 2 pm.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9.—The railway share market is again worse, and the Bears press sales. The French lines have been weak, and have not supported the advanced rates obtained late yesterday afternoon. The gold mines shares are all very feeble, as well as the land companies. The Australian bank shares have been very flat.

STATEMENT
 Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 3, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 3 in each year.
 FOR THE PORT OF LONDON
 Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
British Plantations.						
West India.....	71,095	58,003	62,028	57,017	29,959	16,016
East India.....	35,206	25,381	35,991	37,954	21,448	9,457
Mauritius.....	25,369	30,806	20,299	28,537	11,176	6,902
Foreign.....	—	—	14,474	18,015	—	—
	131,670	114,184	132,792	141,523	62,783	32,425
Foreign Sugar						
Overltn, Siam, & Manila ..	4,935	3,800	2,274	2,257	6,356	5,415
Havana.....	9,905	17,463	6,361	8,237	15,488	20,204
Porto Rico.....	2,126	3,074	1,113	817	2,381	2,287
Brazil.....	3,660	5,935	4,823	5,628	9,787	7,721
	20,626	34,272	14,575	11,939	34,012	37,657

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
 From the British Possessions in America..... 24 7½ per cwt.
 Mauritius..... 25 0
 East Indies..... 27 1½
 The average price of the three is..... 25 1½

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India.....	3,355	3,754	3,055

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
RUM.								
W. India.....	1,616,400	1,378,395	765,803	1,021,995	727,335	816,390	1,325,455	816,840
E. India.....	164,565	87,210	230,355	145,845	50,220	6,615	180,995	74,160
Foreign.....	19,080	25,020	25,785	40,580	2,700	2,025	92,250	89,176
	1,800,045	1,490,625	1,022,943	1,208,420	780,255	825,030	1,748,700	980,176

	Br. Plant.		Foreign	
COCOA.—Cwts.				
Br. Plant.....	28,282	26,104	1,846	2,805
Foreign.....	4,677	4,545	3,137	3,511
	32,959	30,649	4,983	6,316

	Br. Plant.		Ceylon		Total BP.		Mocha		Foreign EI.		Malabar		St. Domingo		Hav. & P. Ric		Brazil		Africa	
COFFEE.—Cwts.																				
Br. Plant.....	15,670	9,470	3,638	3,574	7,842	6,796	14,294	9,986												
Ceylon.....	165,483	147,248	29,557	44,210	110,033	127,918	231,361	206,236												
	181,153	156,718	33,195	47,784	117,915	134,714	245,656	216,222												
Mocha.....	12,961	20,689	1,633	2,437	11,754	12,352	13,902	23,751												
Foreign EI.....	4,178	4,435	2,295	522	4,389	5,828	10,829	10,299												
Malabar.....	865	1,324	1	175	279	1,203	1,567	1,608												
St. Domingo.....	79	6,946	28	779	35	1,554	2,877	7,462												
Hav. & P. Ric.....	4,432	2,797	916	412	922	2,101	7,483	8,250												
Brazil.....	45,818	42,731	26,156	24,470	26,534	36,730	50,285	33,341												
Africa.....	29	154	—	35	74	442	649	209												
Total For.....	68,262	79,076	26,029	28,830	44,307	60,210	87,712	85,010												
Grand tot.....	249,515	236,794	68,224	76,614	162,222	194,924	333,367	301,232												

	British EI.		Foreign EI.		Total.	
RICE.						
British EI.....	11,393	17,211	5,536	2,998	10,255	14,194
Foreign EI.....	1,276	3,469	791	424	761	998
	12,569	19,890	6,327	3,422	10,986	15,192

	White		Black	
PEPPER.				
White.....	146	118	5	5
Black.....	1,046	1,201	204	922

	Pkg		Pkg		Pkg		Pkg	
NUTMEGS.								
Do. Wild.....	983	1,123	169	151	708	922	1,062	1,132
CAS. LIG.....	4,577	1,848	2,054	1,258	2,275	1,520	1,286	780
CINNAMON.....	5,009	3,225	3,777	2,442	5,592	683	3,724	2,689

	bags		bags		bags		bags	
PIMENTO.								
White.....	12,579	11,556	8,033	9,687	2,996	3,077	3,821	3,863

	Serons		Serons		Serons		Serons	
Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.								
COCHEINIL.....	8,566	3,798	—	—	6,286	6,598	11,140	7,836
LAC DYE.....	1,822	5,089	—	—	3,055	3,592	6,999	11,185
Logwood.....	3,043	2,312	—	—	2,960	2,326	1,291	287
FUSTIC.....	1,332	1,046	—	—	939	2,112	1,920	240

	bags		bags		bags		bags	
INDIGO.								
East India.....	33,318	16,790	—	—	23,680	22,702	36,217	22,212
Spanish.....	3,305	2,972	—	—	2,555	2,585	1,236	1,308

	tons		tons		tons		tons	
SALTPETRE.								
Nitrate of Potass.....	5,567	8,212	—	—	5,710	6,751	3,045	2,143
Nitrate of Soda.....	2,072	3,532	—	—	2,054	920	361	2,734

	bags		bags		bags		bags	
COTTON.								
America.....	1,518	1,097	—	—	437	1,454	1,172	3 9
Brazil.....	157	150	—	—	157	228	82	4
East India.....	17,402	102,565	—	—	33,353	57,426	33,729	30,587
Liverpl., all kinds.....	1,686,811	1,709,715	174,280	205,380	1,339,930	1,362,400	617,339	779,991
Total.....	1,705,598	1,813,527	174,280	205,380	1,373,547	1,361,508	632,374	876,900

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent duties, &c spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 27 04 27 64 Montreal 27 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 0 28 6 Montreal 28 0 28 6

Cocoa duty 1d p lb. West India per cwt 39 0 42 0 Guayaquil 30 0 35 0 Brazil 28 0 30 0

Coffee duty 1d p lb. Jamaica, good middling to fine bond, p cwt 50 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0

Leather, per lb. Bengal 30 to 45 B 1 1 3 3 Crop Hides 30 to 65 1 4 1 6

Foreign do 16 25 1 3 1 5 do 28 35 1 4 1 11

Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 11 do 40 60 1 4 2 4

Dressing Hides 1 2 1 4 Shaved do 1 3 1 6

Horse Hides, English 9 0 1 0 do Spanish, per hide 9 0 15 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 6 do East India 0 11 1 6

Metals-COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. B 1 0 0 0 Bottoms 1 1 0 0

IRON per ton. Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0 Nail rods 9 15 0 0

Hoops 10 10 0 0 Sheets 11 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0 Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0

Pig, No 1, Clyde 3 17 0 0 Swedish, in bond 12 0 0 0

LEAD, p ton-Eng, pig 21 0 22 0 sheet 23 0 0 0

rad lead 23 0 0 0 white do 27 0 0 0

patent shot 25 10 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 20 0 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgal 16 0 17 0 in faggots 0 0 0 0

SPELTER, for, per ton 21 17 22 23 TIN duty free

English blocks, p ton 122 0 0 0 bars 123 0 0 0

Banca, in bond, nom. 120 G 121 0 Straits do 118 10 119 C

TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 32s 2d 32s 6d

Coke, 1 C 28 0 28 6 Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d

British beat, d p p cwt 0 0 0 Patent 0 0 0 0

B. P. West India 0 0 0 0 Oils-Fish Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 34 15 35 0

Yellow 34 0 34 5 Sperm 35 0 37 0

Head matter 38 0 39 0 Cod 33 15 24 0

South Sea 37 10 38 0 Olive, Galipoli, per tun 67 0 68 0

Spanish and Sicily 63 0 64 0 Cocoa Nut 41 0 42 0

Seed, Rape, pale (Forgu) 41 0 41 10 Linseed 28 15 29 0

Black Sea p qr 48 6d 49 6d St Petersburg Morshank 46 5 47 6

Do cake (English) pr tn 91 0 91 10 do Foreign 8 12 10 15

Hides-Ox & Cow, per m s d s d B A and M Vid, dry 0 5 0 8 Do, & R Grands, salted 0 4 0 8

Indigo duty free Bengal 5 3 8 2 Oude 2 9 4 3

Leather, per lb. Crop Hides 30 to 45 B 1 1 3 3 do 30 65 1 4 1 6

Foreign do 16 25 1 3 1 5 do 28 35 1 4 1 11

Calf Skins 20 35 1 2 1 11 do 40 60 1 4 2 4

Dressing Hides 1 2 1 4 Shaved do 1 3 1 6

Horse Hides, English 9 0 1 0 do Spanish, per hide 9 0 15 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 6 do East India 0 11 1 6

Metals-COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. B 1 0 0 0 Bottoms 1 1 0 0

IRON per ton. Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0 Nail rods 9 15 0 0

Hoops 10 10 0 0 Sheets 11 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0 Bars, &c. 8 5 0 0

Pig, No 1, Clyde 3 17 0 0 Swedish, in bond 12 0 0 0

LEAD, p ton-Eng, pig 21 0 22 0 sheet 23 0 0 0

rad lead 23 0 0 0 white do 27 0 0 0

patent shot 25 10 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 20 0 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgal 16 0 17 0 in faggots 0 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, new p cwt 40 0 41 0 Canary per qr 44 0 48 0

Silk duty free Surdah 15 0 17 5 Gosambur 12 0 15 6

ORGANINES Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 29 6 Do 24-26 27 0 28 0

FRUIT Bruttia-Short tree 14 9 15 2 Long do 13 6 14 0

Spices, in bond Pepper, Malabar, pr lb 0 4 0 4 Eastern 0 4 0 4

CINNAMON duty 2d per lb Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 1 4 2 8

CLOVES, duty 6d Amboyna and Ben-coolen p lb 0 8 1 2

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s East India com. p cwt 19 0 21 6

MAIZE, duty 1s 1 and 2 p lb 2 7 3 3 NUTMEGS, duty 1s 2 3 4 3

Spirits-Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For. 15s Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 3 0 3 2 Leeward I., P to S O P 2 7 2 8

Geneva, common 2 9 3 0 Fine 3 4 3 6

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 12s, 13s, or 14s

British plantation, yellow 25 0 28 6 brown 21 6 24 6

Bengal, crys., good yellow 28 6 32 0 Benares, grey and white 25 6 31 0

REFINED duty Br. 12s 4d, For. 17s 4d Bonty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d,

Do leaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 0d 51s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 49 6 49 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 2s 4s Port per pipe 24 0 50 0

SUGAR-REF. cont. pdd 0 Dutch superior 21 6 0 0

Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Timber Duty, foreign 6d, B.P. 1s per load Dantick and Memel fir 77 0 to 85 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 3 0 8

Wool-English. For pack of 240 lb Pieces, So. Down hogs 17s 0 17 10s

Spanish: Leonora, R's, P's, & S 1 5 1 6 Segovia 1 3 1 4

German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 3 4 6 Saxon, prima 2 6 3 0

Australian and V D L Combing and Clothing 1 1 2 9

Lamb's 2 3 4 0 Combing and Clothing 0 0 0 0

Locks and Pieces 8 0 0 0 Greave 0 9 0 11

ape-Average Flocks 0 10 2 1 Combing and Clothing 0 4 1 11

Lamb's 1 5 1 5 Locks and Pieces 8 0 0 0

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal 2s 4s Port per pipe 24 0 50 0

Claret 7 0 44 0 Sherry 10 0 70 0

Madeira 26 0 60 0

Claret 7 0 44 0 Sherry 10 0 70 0

Madeira 26 0 60 0

Claret 7 0 44 0 Sherry 10 0 70 0

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 paid up, and various other details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.
For the Seven Months ended August 5, 1853.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the seven months ended 5th August, 1853, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	12,722	17,836	Free	Free	158,848	185,321	Free	Free
Cows	9,240	13,403	—	—	69,670	82,816	—	—
Calves	13,922	14,900	—	—	207,112	268,140	—	—
Sheep	62,528	85,079	—	—	...	...	...	...
Lambs	3,336	3,815	—	—	17,721	19,548	8,814	11,402
Swine and Hogs	2,859	1,612	—	—	...	3,273	...	2,190
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	29,559	51,718	—	—	...	5,469	...	3,101
Barilla and Alkali	988	1,097	—	—	...	62,781	...	28,330
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	200,535	192,040	—	—	...	2,739	...	1,144
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	28,819	23,520	—	—	377,745	568,809	Free	Free
Brimstone	434,861	353,541	—	—	37,868	57,460	—	—
Caoutchouc	11,746	12,325	—	—	10,690	5,164	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	48,875	42,680	47,128	—	51,758	36,354	—	—
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....	...	39,010	...	39,095	9,796	11,782	—	—
Cocoa	4,324,785	4,544,833	2,076,931	2,476,565	44,296	74,355	—	—
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe	22,190,632	21,130,222	15,911,003	16,761,166	97,669	136,657	—	—
Imported from other Parts	4,635,476	9,055,829	3,343,970	5,493,980	4,027	5,912	—	—
Total of Coffee	26,826,108	30,186,051	19,254,973	22,255,126	1,191	1,898	—	—
Corn:—Wheat	1,327,790	2,755,527	1,331,651	2,757,104	6,594	5,955	—	—
Barley	364,496	597,373	364,496	597,373	48,089	58,663	40,760	52,260
Oats	540,012	453,499	540,012	453,499	...	2,792	...	3,193
Rye	2,502	59,459	2,502	59,458	...	5,847	...	3,978
Peas	42,818	49,834	42,908	49,834	...	15,905	...	Free
Beans	249,487	207,387	251,898	207,387	528,289	607,504	Free	Free
Indian Corn, or Maize	708,864	1,108,985	708,864	1,108,985	90,586	86,264	206,666	138,692
Buckwheat	3,723	6,156	3,723	6,156	822	6,952	8,645	12,603
Bear or Bigg .....	...	790	...	790	...	...	...	...
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	3,239,692	5,239,009	3,246,054	5,240,586	309,496	218,810	252,649	210,481
Wheatmeal or Flour	2,417,453	2,955,589	2,417,453	2,955,597	55,937	32,018	55,937	32,018
Barley Meal	51	45	51	45	5,154	2,164	16,113	6,513
Oatmeal	358	65	415	65	...	42,474	...	45,024
Rye Meal	75	9	75	9	30,395	84,353	75,127	98,550
Pea Meal	14	11	14	11	8,184	13,841	7,259	12,487
Indian Corn Meal	273	893	273	893	89,474	51,468	75,776	*32,481
Buckwheat Meal	7	18	7	18	...	17,860	...	Free
Total of Flour and Meal	2,418,231	2,956,630	2,418,288	2,956,638	38,846	23,848	13,476	*18,005
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	3,930,631	5,862,416	3,936,182	5,863,904	332,910	270,615	247,927	242,665

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, Free.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
Guano.....tons	100,816	65,586	Free	Free	Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti...tons	7,332	9,194	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed.....cwt	1,619	3,549	—	—	Palm.....cwt	232,094	310,834	Free	Free
Undressed.....cwt	375,846	172,332	—	—	Coccol-nut.....cwt	41,894	90,964	—	—
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp.....cwt	375,846	13,400	—	—	Olive.....cwt	4,279	6,057	—	—
Jute.....cwt	375,846	150,134	—	—	Rapeseed.....cwt	3,013	9,651	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp.....cwt	2,334	2,334	—	—	Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	28,451	28,654	—	39,300
Hides, untanned:—Dry.....cwt	64,821	117,938	—	—	Opium.....lbs	79,583	72,042	Free	Free
Wet.....cwt	204,219	266,624	—	—	Potatoes.....cwt	200,040	726,829	Free	Free
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	1,201,570	4,005,925	—	—	Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	49,904	122,010	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	42,529	43,623	41,574	40,798	Beef, salted, not corned.....cwt	80,228	153,862	—	—
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight.....lbs	...	1,542	...	1,476	Fresh, or slightly salted.....cwt	1,410	972	—	—
By value.....value £	...	429	...	218	Pork, salted.....cwt	66,366	113,955	—	—
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	14,059	25,726	13,256	21,252	Fresh.....cwt	6	...	—	*6,780
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	1,462	1,556	1,234	1,430	Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	14,233	8,551	14,233	206,331
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	48,978	77,913	47,329	67,247	Butter.....cwt	167,599	201,799	176,898	186,378
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	17,403	44,290	10,198	21,801	Cheese.....cwt	147,234	183,999	148,367	80,900,806
Children's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	707	2,851	398	1,698	Eggs.....number	74,624,378	80,868,796	74,624,418	11,247
Boot Fronts.....cwt	311,044	373,380	308,476	372,108	Hams.....cwt	5,657	11,874	2,400	Free
Gloves.....cwt	1,646,657	2,174,251	1,595,286	2,038,065	Lard.....cwt	33,270	87,629	Free	Free
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853.....value £	1,307	1,466	1,164	1,237	Quicksilver.....lbs	...	1,606,487	—	452,773
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs...pairs	...	1,119	...	903	Rice.....cwt	301,399	617,699	264,388	11,677
Cut into shapes.....cwt	...	47	...	47	In the husk.....cwt	23,665	12,044	Free	Free
Uncenumerated.....value £	72	438	388	*284	Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	280,731	367,107	Free	Free
Linen Manufactures:—Lawn, not French.....£	15,339	14,544	15,288	*13,342	Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwt	73,215	140,427	85,463	+143,402
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....sq. yds.	...	18,332	...	Free	Flaxseed and Linseed.....cwt	274,282	326,780	Free	Free
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	9,285	25,403	9,163	*17,355	Rape.....cwt	43,676	41,426	—	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	12,526	12,088	Free	Free	Tares.....cwt	9,644	10,836	—	—
Sails.....value £	600	1,104	600	*641	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	2,682,439	3,241,046	—	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....number	6,676	6,343	6,078	5,838	Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	156,439	429,150	—	—
Entered from June 11, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs.....number	...	9,031	...	9,175	Thrown.....lbs	...	...	—	—
Stays.....pairs	...	16,984	...	17,389	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	112,253	141,897	105,133	136,899
Uncenumerated.....value £	...	1,307	...	877	Ribbons.....lbs	109,915	116,821	111,294	112,552
Mahegany.....value £	20,347	16,009	Free	Free	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....cwt	4,618	4,798	4,236	4,595
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulat.....tons	22,590	24,128	22,682	*18,260	Ribbons.....cwt	17,632	18,550	18,021	18,772
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....tons	40,279	40,015	37,621	*27,037	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....cwt	...	25	...	25
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	11,542	14,982	Free	Free	Ribbons.....cwt	486	4,283	483	4,458
Steel, unwrought.....tons	247	620	—	—	Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	8,422	3,894	7,092	2,466
Lead, pig and sheet.....cwt	6,653	10,122	6,658	*3,855	Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	4,286	...	4,520
Spelter.....cwt	7,941	11,294	Free	Free	Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	88	...	37
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	29,771	24,364	16,510	*11,188	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	12,519	21,068	12,645	20,358
					Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	...	13,095	...	13,559

* Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st of June, Free.

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th of June, Free.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
<i>Silk (continued):—</i> Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....lbs	79,843	794	81,223	861	Timber (continued):— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	160,724	163,445	164,344	166,629
Plush for making hats	229,037	119,718	69,772	119,805	Foreign	158,981	168,751	230,947	237,643
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....	...	158,164	...	99,242	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	5,939,740	8,054,992	16,274,878	16,981,482
Ditto and Tussore cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853 .....	...	75,435	...	21,262	Manufactured, and Sauff.....lbs	1,195,142	2,015,193	117,430	127,207
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	255,915	105,186	35,343	61,009	Turpentine, common	255,953	219,399	Free	Free
Cinnamon	410,208	252,179	13,999	17,659	Watches: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	82,708	63,177	80,557	57,276
Cloves	213,328	41,224	62,374	92,776	Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10 <i>l</i> each.....number	...	23	...	21
Mace	26,589	40,022	6,672	10,634	Not exceeding the value of 10 <i>l</i> each .....	...	11,531	...	13,793
Nutmegs	216,186	148,395	80,133	117,123	Whale Fins.....cwt	2,610	4,377	Free	Free
Pepper	1,073,399	2,571,165	1,708,890	1,900,456	Wine: viz.—Cape	95,521	53,345	131,768	155,198
Pimento.....cwt	9,852	8,582	1,826	1,598	French	287,604	424,205	302,431	355,867
Spirits: viz.—Rum	2,828,629	2,395,970	1,561,022	1,783,295	Canary	39,037	78,076	9,533	12,462
Brandy	1,988,408	2,916,519	1,007,889	993,465	Fayal .....	...	38	307	111
Geneva	91,225	203,889	14,964	16,234	Madeira	75,056	66,277	46,926	53,978
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	5,247	1,562	5,870	3,632	Portugal	950,432	2,861,003	1,382,747	1,595,031
Not equal to white clayed	2,150,731	1,746,622	1,976,675	1,756,105	Rhenish	39,208	53,027	36,569	47,741
Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	632	1,218	974	1,547	Spanish	1,647,681	1,923,668	1,655,127	1,737,875
Not equal to white clayed	898,373	902,906	729,234	1,019,207	Other sorts	244,825	241,142	240,501	242,479
Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	12,142	66,735	7,918	84,159	Total of Wine	3,379,364	5,700,781	3,785,909	4,200,742
Not equal to white clayed	732,011	588,915	897,875	807,784	Wool, Cotton: From United States	5,084,728	4,739,338	Free	Free
Not equal to brown clayed	48,202	28,068	60,873	13,887	Brazil	182,643	112,747	—	—
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	525,955	839,087	313,368	510,725	Egypt	196,365	143,944	—	—
Not equal to brown clayed	39,562	141,702	4,346	78,401	British India	147,034	854,168	—	—
Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	4,412,855	4,316,815	3,997,133	4,275,547	Other parts	14,008	16,432	—	—
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	2,305	8,365	3,825	5,070	Total of Cotton Wool	5,574,778	5,866,629	—	—
Foreign	135,570	169,653	171,090	121,203	Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British Posses. sions out of Europe	24,151,897	26,678,985	—	—
Melasses	272,936	572,265	478,656	449,085	Other parts	15,243,755	25,792,495	—	—
Tallow	292,794	254,654	410,851	468,438	Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	39,395,652	52,471,480	—	—
Tar	2,344	1,460	Free	Free	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	864,827	834,255	—	—
Tea.....lbs	46,116,364	43,552,062	32,656,534	35,308,144	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	341,125	495,523	—	—
Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	...	...	...	...	Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	42,551	41,252	40,584	38,400
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	162,681	215,962	170,568	223,232	Rugs.....square yards	...	10,608	...	10,510
Foreign	163,412	162,281	308,342	299,053	Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	13,144	...	12,686
Staves	25,246	36,281	Free	Free	Gloves .....	...	...	...	...
					Other Articles .....	...	1,841	...	1,070

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the seven months ended 5th August, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Alkali: viz.—Soda	597,136	641,602	242,436	282,710	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	159,359	191,862	347,905	561,051	
Beer and Ale	151,755	273,689	464,256	827,309	Bar, bolt and rod	325,876	388,038	1,836,834	3,313,541	
Butter	48,183	48,939	168,017	204,550	Wire	2,866	5,777	49,448	119,076	
Candles	1,442,634	1,846,342	47,899	66,806	Cast	33,486	32,380	262,830	298,341	
Cheese	6,793	17,384	22,279	61,919	Wrought of all sorts	80,312	100,361	845,380	1,428,324	
Coals and Cullm	2,054,472	2,224,393	764,629	874,367	Steel, unwrought	8,496	10,852	291,127	365,781	
Cordage and Cables	50,232	63,319	86,901	126,135	Copper, in bricks and pigs	80,672	88,145	354,890	221,588	
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	897,820,171	969,293,663	12,502,563	14,381,320	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	112,053	110,706	507,681	638,003	
Lace and Patent Net	66,414,352	62,540,498	347,913	341,649	Wrought of other sorts	10,222	8,673	62,075	54,617	
Thread for Sewing	2,704,603	2,936,169	286,704	339,371	Brass of all sorts	9,399	7,780	50,223	50,223	
Stockings	337,765	822,601	121,235	281,885	Lead	14,244	6,706	243,058	160,648	
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	159,154	170,999	Tin, unwrought	11,038	10,209	46,799	52,689
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	13,417,569	15,515,224	Tin plates .....	...	...	649,477	710,697
Cotton Yarn	85,703,573	84,986,501	3,787,529	3,897,080	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,529,584	2,302,845	274,640	266,513	
Earthenware	53,672,193	57,886,667	687,075	754,431	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	149,481	179,667
Fish: viz.—Herrings	43,767	41,332	43,157	46,068	Silk	11,073,841	11,417,328	125,553	143,404	
Of other sorts .....	...	...	17,567	29,614	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	247,835	423,885	291,219	550,623
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	17,830	24,631	69,334	81,209	Stockings	8,405	12,780	14,390	16,820	
Window Glass	14,298	19,566	20,037	26,286	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	135,401	170,977
Bottles, Green or Common	217,855	274,995	112,687	146,813	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	355,234	423,457	146,719	195,124	
Plate Glass .....	...	...	14,542	24,508	Stockings	1,168	12,261	923	8,354
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	216,600	278,816	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	19,673	23,447
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,110,921	2,295,790	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	608,325	965,345
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,478,409	1,975,526	Silk, Thrown	94,323	159,963	79,534	132,689
Leather, Unwrought	18,124	12,941	105,338	104,887	Silk Twist and Yarn	270,257	219,586	108,975	114,917	
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	13,819	24,282	10,600	18,301	Soap	87,803	114,846	135,412	192,238	
Of other sorts	1,271,590	3,045,071	231,115	594,234	Stationery .....	...	...	213,512	323,743
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	85,791	162,226	Sugar, refined	136,987	99,309	182,415	162,393
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	72,791,697	77,186,222	2,117,435	2,429,250	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	8,977,259	3,079,849	515,476	204,332	
Lace of Thread	124,365	282,352	2,499	3,353	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	1,606,234	1,896,743	3,088,723	3,741,261	
Thread for Sewing	2,107,390	2,282,491	186,136	205,915	Entered by the Yard	45,901,377	45,965,963	1,703,633	2,116,892	
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	8,741	11,532	Stockings	86,909	259,026	51,186	139,858
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,314,811	2,650,050	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	80,574	114,598
Linen Yarn	13,583,864	12,967,655	625,071	646,578	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,924,116	6,112,609
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	146,206	241,929	Woollen Yarn	69,401	64,949	767,990	754,492
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	430,941	680,222	Total declared value .....	...	...	40,138,560	49,861,643

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Sept. 1853.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED
 From the United Kingdom in the Year 1852, specifying the Countries and Colonies to which the same were Exported.

	Declared Value. £	Declared Value. £	
Russia, Northern Ports	994,330	Cape Verd Islands	9,561
Ports within the Black Sea.....	105,587	Ascension and St Helena	31,760
Sweden.....	184,734	Mauritius.....	229,693
Norway.....	254,276	Aden.....	20,686
Denmark, including Iceland.....	452,436	Continental India, with the contiguous Islands, viz. :—	
Prussia	581,884	British Territories	7,352,907
Mecklenburg Schwerin	38,351	Islands of the Indian Seas, viz. :—Sumatra	817
Hanover	365,843	Java	618,368
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	31,715	Philippine Islands	115,303
Hanseatic Towns	6,872,753	Lomboc	54
Heligoland	60	Amboyna.....	263
Holland	4,109,976	China	1,918,244
Belgium	1,076,499	Hong Kong.....	585,355
Channel Islands	564,453	British Settlements in Australia	4,222,205
France	2,731,286	South Sea Islands	33,784
Portugal Proper	1,104,213	British North America	3,065,364
Azores	63,479	West India Islands and British Guiana	1,908,552
Madeira	41,825	Honduras (British Settlements)	122,806
Spain, Continental, and the Balearic Islands	1,253,957	Foreign West India Islands; viz. :—Cuba.....	1,033,396
Canary Islands	39,641	Porto Rico	35,069
Gibraltar	510,889	Guadaloupe	830
Italy, with the adjacent Coast of the Adriatic and the		Martinique	900
Islands, viz. :—Sardinian Territories	924,245	Curaçoa	21,675
Duchy of Tuscany	693,749	St Croix	917
Papal Territories.....	188,231	St Thomas	536,965
Naples and Sicily	911,658	Dutch Guiana	7,426
Austrian Territories	674,423	Hayti	251,409
Malta and Gozo	256,867	United States of America	16,134,397
Ionian Islands.....	138,642	California	433,340
Kingdom of Greece	152,527	Mexico	366,020
Turkish dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia,		Central America	260,699
Syria, and Egypt)	2,079,913	New Granada	502,128
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	269,533	Venezuela.....	273,738
Syria and Palestine.....	511,096	Ecuador	3,163
Egypt: Ports on the Mediterranean	955,701	Brazil	3,464,394
Tripoli	2,947	Oriental Republic of the Uruguay	615,453
Tunis	336	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic.....	837,513
Algeria	6,800	Chili	1,167,494
Morocco	110,126	Peru	1,024,007
West Coast of Africa	536,358	Falkland Islands.....	7,792
British Possessions in South Africa.....	1,064,283	Greenland and Davis' Straits	125
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	5,542		
African Ports on the Red Sea	1,138		
		Total Declared Value.....	78,076,854

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Half-years ended July 5, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.			Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.			Quantities retained for Home Consumption.		
	Half-years ended July 5,			Half-years ended July 5,			Half-years ended July 5,		
	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND.									
Hops.....lbs	...	...	...	281,548	539,809	433,015	...	...	...
Malt.....bshls	21,164,594	21,729,317	22,322,066	*11,661	29,095	53,219	21,164,594	21,729,317	22,322,066
Paper.....lbs	57,351,843	56,032,614	65,468,093	3,697,255	2,516,163	3,860,934	53,654,588	53,516,451	61,607,159
Soap	88,681,942	95,013,170	68,599,247	6,325,708	7,245,657	9,637,524	82,356,234	87,767,513	58,961,723
Spirits.....gals	4,612,072	4,701,441	5,182,380	28,268	31,359	184,377	4,591,031	4,674,302	5,024,409
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar.....cwts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd....brls	...	...	...	89,299	111,819	175,419	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Malt.....bshls	2,325,445	2,098,291	2,411,246	*598	540	160	2,325,445	2,098,291	2,411,246
Paper.....lbs	16,506,351	15,826,139	18,886,300	644,270	489,472	1,040,003	15,862,081	15,336,667	17,846,297
Soap	11,360,856	11,476,422	6,136,376	167,444	65,334	120,438	11,193,412	11,411,088	6,015,938
Spirits.....gals	3,264,097	3,150,514	3,053,933	83,483	62,353	176,673	3,253,773	3,147,300	3,046,949
Beer exptd....brls	...	...	...	14,594	15,623	17,429	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt.....bshls	874,500	967,043	904,398	...	...	...	874,500	967,043	904,398
Paper.....lbs	3,821,562	3,533,720	4,140,920	10,842	2,995	4,105	3,810,720	3,530,725	4,136,815
Spirits.....gals	3,481,833	3,615,732	3,882,023	19,861	8,633	43,446	3,481,833	3,615,732	3,882,023
Sugar.....cwts	...	90	1,196	...	...	...	...	90	1,196
Beer exptd....brls	...	...	...	1,752	2,109	2,029	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Hops.....lbs	...	...	...	281,548	539,809	433,015	...	...	...
Malt.....bshls	24,364,539	24,794,651	25,637,710	*12,259	29,635	53,379	24,364,539	24,794,651	25,637,710
Paper.....lbs	77,679,756	75,392,473	88,495,313	4,352,367	3,008,630	4,905,042	73,327,389	72,383,843	83,590,271
Soap	100,042,758	106,489,592	74,735,623	6,493,152	7,310,991	9,757,962	93,549,646	99,178,601	64,977,661
Spirits.....gals	11,358,002	11,467,687	12,118,336	131,612	102,345	404,496	11,326,637	11,437,334	11,953,281
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar.....cwts	...	90	1,196	...	...	...	...	90	1,196
Beer exptd....brls	...	...	...	105,645	129,551	194,877	...	...	...

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

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 L is not specially directed to be sent by any particular rate, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable

	under	not exc
	1/2 oz	1 oz
	s d	s d
Aden	10 10	
— via Southampton		1 0
Africa, West Coast of		1 0
Alexandria	8	
— via Southampton		1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	10	10
Algeria		1 0
Ascension		1 0
Australia, South or Western		8
Austrian dominions	4	
— via France		7
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg		3
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto		10
Azores		9
— via Portugal		8
Baden	11	
— via Belgium		3
— via Holland or Hamburg		11
Bavaria		8
— via Belgium		4
— via Holland or Hamburg		6
Belgium		8
— via France (closed mail)		8
— via Holland		8
Belgrade		8
— via France		4
— via Hamburg		4
Berlice		2
Bermuda		0
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	3	
Bolivia	2	
Brazil	8	
Bremen		8
— via Belgium (closed mail)		4
— via Holland		11
— via France		11
Brunswick		3
— via Belgium		3
— via France		4
Buenos Ayres		0
California	2	
— via the United States (closed mail)	2 1/2	
Cape de Good Hope		0
Cape de Verde Islands		10
Canada		2
— via Halifax		0
Canary Islands		10
Ceylon	1	
— via Southampton, or the Cape		0
Chili		0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	110	
— via Southampton		0
Constantinople		1
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		2
— via Marseilles by French packet		3
Craew		8
Cuba		3
— via the United States (closed mail)	2 1/2	
Cursapa		5
Cuxhaven		6
— via France		11
— via Belgium		8
Denmark		10
— via Belgium		11 1/2
— via France		4
Ecuador		0
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	8	
— via Southampton		6
Falkland Islands		0
France		10
Frankfort		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Galatz		1
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		1
Galicia		8
— via Hamburg		3
Gibraltar		0
— via France		10
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	4	
— via Southampton		6
— via Marseilles		3
— via France and Austria		4
Grey Town		3
Hamburg		8
— via Belgium (closed mail)		8
— via Holland		8
— via France		11
Hanover		9
— via Belgium		8
— via Holland		8
— via France		4
Heligoland		6
Hesse		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Holland		0
— via Belgium (closed mail)		2
— via France		11
Honduras		0
Hong Kong	10	
— via Southampton		0
Ibriall		1
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		1
India		10
— via Southampton or the Cape		
Ionian Islands		0
— via France		4
— via Southampton		0
— via Marseilles		8
— via Marseilles, by French packet		3
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)		2
Kingston		0

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	s d	s d
Jassy		8
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		0
Java	10	
— via Southampton		0
— via Holland		0
Lippe Detmold		8
— via France		12
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)		8
— via Hamburg		9
— via Holland		4
— via France		11
Madeira		10
— via Lisbon		9
Majorca		10
Malta		3
— via Southampton		0
— via Marseilles, by French packet		1
Mauritius		0
— via Marseilles		10
— via Southampton		0
Mecklenburg Strelitz		6
— in France		4
— via Belgium		8
Mecklenburg Schwerin		10
— via France		4
— via Belgium		8
Meiningen		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Mexico		3
Minorca		10
— via France and Austria		4
— via Belgium		9 1/2
Moldavia		8
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		4
Monte Video		7
Naples		8
— via Belgium		8
— via Marseilles, by French packet		5
Nassau		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
New Brunswick		0
— via the United States (closed mail)		2
Newfoundland		0
New Granada		0
New South Wales		0
Norway		4
— via Belgium		5
— via France		4
Nova Scotia		0
— via the United States (closed mail)		2
Oldenburg		9
— via France		4
— via Belgium		8
Oregon		2
— via the United States (closed mail)		2 1/2
Papal States		8
— via Marseilles, by French packet		4
— via Belgium		11
— via Hamburg		4
Penang		10
— via Southampton		0
Peru		0
Parma		8
— via France and Austria		4
— via Belgium		9 1/2
Placentia		8
— via France and Austria		4
— via Belgium		9 1/2
Poland		11 1/2
— via Holland or Hamburg		7
— via France		4
Portugal		9
— via France		10
Prince Edward Island		0
— via the United States (closed mail)		2
Prussia		8
— via Holland		0
— via Hamburg		0
— via France		11
Reuss		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Russia		11 1/2
— via Holland or Hamburg		7
— via France		4
St Thomas		8
Salonica, via Belgium		1
— via Hamburg		2
— via France		10
Sandwich Islands		4
Sardinia		1
— via Marseilles, by French packet		1
— via Belgium		8
— via Hamburg		4
Saxe Altenburg		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Saxe Coburg Gotha		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Saxony		8
— via France		4
— via Holland or Hamburg		3
Schaumburg Lippe		9
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen		8
— via France		11
— via Holland or Hamburg		4
Scutari		6
— via Marseilles, by French packet		3
— via France		10
— via Hamburg		2
Sicily, via Marseilles, by French packet		5
— via France		8
— via Belgium		8

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For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—SHAKESPEARE.

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Colonial Branch, Melbourne, Australia.

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Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Español.

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—A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waiscoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from 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, 3½ inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They surpass 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 Aurists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

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

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

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen. Obtained the Prize Medal Great Exhibition, 1851.

FRY'S NEW FRENCH CHOCOLATES

are used at the Royal Table, and by the first Nobility. Chocolats de la Reine Victoria, du Prince Albert, and other varieties à la Française. Important directions are enclosed in each package.

Chocolat Pastilles, Chocolat de Voyage, and FRY and SONS' other Bonbons are delicious and nutritious condiments. They confidently recommend these Chocolates as combining the results of the most refined foreign taste, that richness and delicacy of flavor, with that peculiar softness on the palate which is rarely to be met with. Sold by tea dealers, grocers, and confectioners, of whom FRY'S Churchman's and other cake Chocolates, their patent, soluble, homoeopathic, and other Cocos may be obtained.

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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.

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"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.

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or, How to Live, and What to Live For, with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; together with Instructions for securing perfect health, longevity, and that sterling state of happiness only attainable through the judicious observance of a well regulated course of life. By a Physician.

Also, by the same Author, price 2s 6d; by post, 3s 6d. A MEDICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, with Practical Observations, illustrated with Anatomical Plates, in Health and Disease. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, the result of many years' practical experience, is addressed to the numerous classes of persons who suffer from the various disorders acquired in early life. In its pages will be found the causes which lead to their occurrence, the symptoms which indicate their presence, and the means to be adopted for their removal.

London: James Gilbert, 49 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill; and all booksellers

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HAIR DYE, without smell, the best and cheapest extant.—ROSS and SONS have several private apartments devoted entirely to dyeing the hair, and particularly request a visit, especially from the incredulous, as they will undertake to dye a portion of their hair, without charging, of any colour required, from the lightest brown to the darkest black, to convince them of its effect. Sold in cases at 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 10s, 15s, and 20s each case; likewise wholesale to the trade by the pint, quart, or gallon.—Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, six doors from Cornhill, London.

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 Montmartre, 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.

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GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s 9d, with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

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TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST.

52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

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., 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 6s 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.

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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, 22, 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 inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 12s.

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FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

price 1s 4d, per box.—This excellent family PILL is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness, and pains in the stomach and bowels; a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity of the bowels causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine. As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use; and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. PROUT, 229 Strand, London. Price 1s 4d and 2s 9d per box, and by the vendors of medicine generally throughout the kingdom.

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the seven months ended 5th August, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
Alkali: viz.—Soda	597,136	641,602	242,436	282,710	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	159,359	191,862	347,905	561,051
Beer and Ale	151,755	273,689	464,256	827,309	Bar, bolt and rod	325,876	388,038	1,836,834	3,313,541
Butter	48,183	48,939	168,017	204,550	Wire	2,866	5,777	49,448	119,076
Candles	1,442,634	1,846,342	47,899	66,806	Cast	33,486	32,380	262,830	298,341
Cheese	6,793	17,384	22,279	61,919	Wrought of all sorts	80,312	100,361	845,380	1,428,324
Coals and Culm	2,054,472	2,224,393	764,629	874,367	Steel, unwrought	8,496	10,852	291,127	365,781
Cordage and Cables	50,232	63,319	86,901	126,135	Copper, in bricks and pigs	80,672	38,145	354,890	221,588
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ... yards	897,820,171	969,293,663	12,502,563	14,381,320	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	112,055	110,706	507,681	638,003
Lace and Patent Net	66,414,352	62,540,498	347,913	341,649	Wrought of other sorts	10,922	8,673	62,075	54,617
Thread for Sewing	2,704,603	2,936,169	286,704	339,371	Brass of all sorts	9,399	7,780	56,510	50,223
Stockings	337,765	822,601	121,235	281,885	Lead	14,244	6,706	243,058	160,648
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	159,154	170,999	Tin, unwrought	11,038	10,209	46,799	52,689
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	13,417,569	15,515,224	Tin plates .....	...	...	649,477	710,697
Cotton Yarn	85,703,573	84,986,501	3,787,529	3,897,080	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,529,584	2,302,845	274,640	266,513
Earthenware	53,672,193	57,886,667	687,075	754,431	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	149,481	179,667
Fish: viz.—Herrings	43,767	41,332	43,157	46,068	Salt	11,073,841	11,417,328	125,558	143,404
Of other sorts .....	...	...	17,567	29,614	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	247,835	423,885	291,219	550,623
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	17,830	24,631	69,334	81,209	Stockings	8,405	12,750	14,390	16,820
Bottles, Green or Common	14,298	19,566	20,037	26,286	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	135,401	170,977
Plate Glass	217,855	274,995	112,687	146,813	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	355,234	423,457	146,719	195,124
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	14,542	24,508	Stockings	1,168	12,261	923	8,354
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	216,600	278,816	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	19,673	23,447
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,110,921	2,295,790	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	608,325	965,345
Leather, Unwrought	18,124	12,941	1,478,409	1,975,526	Silk, Thrown	94,323	159,963	79,534	132,689
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	13,819	24,282	105,338	104,837	Silk Twist and Yarn	270,257	219,586	108,975	114,917
Of other sorts	1,271,590	3,045,071	231,115	594,234	Soap	87,803	114,846	135,412	192,238
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	85,791	162,226	Stationery .....	...	...	213,512	323,743
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	72,791,697	77,186,222	2,117,435	2,429,250	Sugar, refined	136,987	99,369	182,415	162,393
Lace of Thread	124,365	282,332	2,499	3,353	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	8,977,259	3,079,849	515,476	204,332
Thread for Sewing	2,107,390	2,282,491	186,136	205,915	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	1,606,234	1,896,743	3,088,723	3,741,261
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	8,741	11,532	Entered by the Yard	45,901,377	45,965,963	1,703,633	2,116,892
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,314,811	2,650,050	Stockings	86,909	259,026	51,186	139,858
Linen Yarn	13,583,864	12,967,655	625,071	646,578	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	80,574	114,598
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	146,206	241,929	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,924,116	6,112,609
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	430,941	680,222	Woolen Yarn	69,401	64,949	767,990	754,492
Total declared value .....	...	...	...	...	Total declared value .....	...	...	40,138,560	49,861,643

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Sept. 1853.

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED

From the United Kingdom in the Year 1852, specifying the Countries and Colonies to which the same were Exported.

	Declared Value £		Declared Value £
Russia, Northern Ports	994,330	Cape Verd Islands	9,561
Ports within the Black Sea.....	105,587	Ascension and St Helena	31,760
Sweden.....	184,734	Mauritius.....	229,693
Norway	254,276	Aden.....	20,686
Denmark, including Iceland.....	452,436	Continental India, with the contiguous Islands, viz. :—	
Prussia	581,884	British Territories	7,352,907
Mecklenburg Schwerin	38,351	Islands of the Indian Seas, viz. :—Sumatra	817
Hanover	365,843	Java	618,368
Oldenburg and Kuiphausen	31,715	Philippine Islands	115,303
Hanseatic Towns	6,872,753	Lomboc	54
Heligoland	60	Amboyna.....	263
Holland	4,109,976	China	1,918,244
Belgium	1,076,499	Hong Kong.....	585,355
Channel Islands	564,453	British Settlements in Australia	4,222,205
France	2,731,286	South Sea Islands	33,784
Portugal Proper	1,104,213	British North America	3,065,364
Azores	63,479	West India Islands and British Guiana	1,908,552
Madeira	41,825	Honduras (British Settlements)	122,806
Spain, Continental, and the Balearic Islands	1,253,957	Foreign West India Islands ; viz. :—Cuba.....	1,033,396
Canary Islands	39,641	Porto Rico	35,069
Gibraltar	510,889	Guadaloupe	830
Italy, with the adjacent Coast of the Adriatic and the Islands, viz. :—Sardinian Territories	924,245	Martinique	900
Duchy of Tuscany	693,749	Curaçoa	21,675
Papal Territories.....	188,231	St Croix	917
Naples and Sicily	911,658	St Thomas	536,965
Austrian Territories	674,423	Dutch Guiana	7,426
Malta and Gozo	256,867	Hayti	251,409
Ionian Islands.....	138,642	United States of America	16,134,397
Kingdom of Greece	152,527	California	433,340
Turkish dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, and Egypt)	2,079,913	Mexico	366,020
Wallachia and Moldavia.....	269,533	Central America	260,699
Syria and Palestine.....	511,096	New Granada	502,128
Egypt: Ports on the Mediterranean	955,701	Venezuela.....	273,738
Tripoli	2,947	Ecuador	3,163
Tunis	336	Brazil	3,464,394
Algeria	6,800	Oriental Republic of the Uruguay	615,453
Morocco	110,126	Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic.....	837,513
West Coast of Africa	536,358	Chili	1,167,494
British Possessions in South Africa.....	1,064,283	Peru	1,024,007
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	5,542	Falkland Islands.....	7,792
African Ports on the Red Sea	1,138	Greenland and Davis' Straits	125
		Total Declared Value.....	78,076,854

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Half-years ended July 5, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.			Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.			Quantities retained for Home Consumption.		
	Half-years ended July 5,			Half-years ended July 5,			Half-years ended July 5,		
	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND.									
Hops .....	...	...	...	281,548	539,809	433,015	...	...	...
Malt	21,164,594	21,729,317	22,322,066	*11,661	29,095	53,219	21,164,594	21,729,317	22,322,066
Paper.....	57,351,843	56,032,614	65,468,093	3,697,255	2,516,163	3,860,934	53,654,588	53,516,451	61,607,159
Soap	88,681,942	95,013,170	68,599,247	6,325,708	7,245,657	9,637,524	82,356,234	87,767,513	58,961,723
Spirits	4,612,072	4,701,441	5,182,380	28,268	31,359	184,377	4,591,031	4,674,302	5,024,409
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	89,299	111,819	175,419	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Malt	2,325,445	2,098,291	2,411,246	*598	540	160	2,325,445	2,098,291	2,411,246
Paper.....	16,506,351	15,826,139	18,886,300	644,270	489,472	1,040,003	15,862,081	15,336,667	17,846,297
Soap	11,360,856	11,476,422	6,136,376	167,444	65,334	120,438	11,193,412	11,411,088	6,015,938
Spirits	3,264,097	3,150,514	3,053,933	83,483	62,353	176,673	3,253,773	3,147,300	3,046,849
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	14,594	15,623	17,429	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt	874,500	967,043	904,398	...	...	...	874,500	967,043	904,398
Paper.....	3,821,562	3,533,720	4,140,920	10,842	2,995	4,105	3,810,720	3,530,725	4,136,815
Spirits	3,481,833	3,615,732	3,882,023	19,861	8,633	43,446	3,481,833	3,615,732	3,882,023
Sugar .....	...	90	1,196	...	...	...	...	90	1,196
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	1,752	2,109	2,029	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Hops .....	...	...	...	281,548	539,809	433,015	...	...	...
Malt	24,364,539	24,794,651	25,637,710	*12,259	29,635	53,379	24,364,539	24,794,651	25,637,710
Paper.....	77,679,756	75,392,473	88,495,313	4,352,867	3,008,630	4,905,042	73,327,389	72,383,843	83,590,271
Soap	100,042,758	106,489,592	74,735,623	6,493,152	7,310,991	9,757,962	93,549,646	99,178,601	64,977,661
Spirits	11,358,002	11,467,687	12,118,336	131,612	102,345	404,496	11,326,637	11,437,334	11,953,281
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar .....	...	90	1,196	...	...	...	...	90	1,196
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	105,645	129,551	194,877	...	...	...

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

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.) Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

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

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

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berberia, Bermuda, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cracow, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grey Town, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Kingston.

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubbeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Minorca, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Piacenza, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, St Thomas, Salonica, Sandwich Islands, Sardinia, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwarzenburgh Rudolstadt, Schwarzenburgh Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, light and pervious, easily drawn on without lacing, yielding an unvarying support under any temperature.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. JOHN CARTER RAMSDEN begs to give notice to Manufacturers in general, that he has now completed arrangements for Licensing his

PATENT MOTION. All the advantages to be derived from it are too numerous to be detailed in a circular, but the following will be sufficient to denote its general utility, and great superiority over every other motion now in use for accomplishing the same object.

CREMORNE. Admission is.—Thursday, Sept. 10th. T. B. Simpson, in announcing another extra day and night fete, embraces the opportunity afforded him of returning his most grateful thanks for the very liberal way in which he was supported on the night of his benefit, begs most respectfully to inform those who, from arriving late, were disappointed on that occasion, that he is now making arrangements for another, upon the same extensive scale; which will embrace the novel and highly interesting exhibition of the Zulu Kaffirs the extraordinary Aztec Lilliputians, the highly interesting and talented Earth Children; which, together, will form an extraordinary, rare, and ethnological group.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY. To Dr BATCHELOR has been communicated (from abroad) one of the most astounding discoveries of our age. By the simple external application of a Lotion, without pain, Cancers, even in the last stage, are completely eradicated; and White Swellings, Contracted Joints, Spinal Complaints, and Neuralgic Pains cured.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy.—SHAKESPEARE. 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.

FOR MORE PURPOSES THAN ONE, AND FOR MORE THAN ONE SEASON.

Attire to measure or ready-made, which may be obtained at the Establishment of E. Mosses and Son, or at its West-end Branch, New Oxford street, exhibits an admirable suitability to the season, and is prepared expressly for Excursionists, Men of Business, and all others, for Adults, Juveniles, and Children.

The materials are the greatest novelties which have been produced, and the styles and workmanship of the most distinguished order, but the prices charged are very considerably lower than at any other house.

Uniforms, Military and Naval, Liveries, and Official Costumes, are made according to present regulations; and every description of Dress is provided in the most artistic finish, at the lowest possible charges.

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Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

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ECONOMIST

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AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—STEAM direct to AUSTRALIA.

—The sailing of the S. S. AUSTRALIAN has been unavoidably POSTPONED until early in October. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.



NEW ZEALAND.—FREDERICK YOUNG and CO'S LINE.

—To follow the Northfleet, and sail the 10th October, embarking passengers at Gravesend.—For OTAGO, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.—The fine well-known A. 1 passenger ship DUKE OF PORTLAND, 533 tons register, 800 tons burden, J. ALEXANDER, Commander. The superior qualities and commodious accommodation of this ship have rendered her a favourite in the New Zealand trade. Will load in the East India Docks.—For freight, passage, or further information, apply to Frederick Young and Co., at their New Zealand Colonists' Rooms, 9 Adelphi terrace, Strand, or 74 Cornhill.



FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.

succeeds the Gauntlet, and will be positively despatched on the 25th of Sept., the new clipper barque MARION, A. 1, and coppered, 326 tons o.m., 191 n.m., E. F. BYRNE, Commander, built by Messrs Alex. Hall and Co., of Aberdeen, and expected to surpass in speed the swiftest vessels yet constructed by that eminent firm. Loading in the East India Dock. This beautiful vessel offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers wishing to anticipate the Christmas market, combining with great speed the advantage of avoiding the delays of transshipment from Hobson's Bay to the wharf at Melbourne.—For particulars of freight or cabin passage apply to G. and A. Herring and Co., 12 Old Broad street.



W. S. LINDSAY AND CO'S LINE OF PACKETS to

PORT PHILLIP.—For SYDNEY direct, to sail early in October, the favourite ship BARRACKPORE, A. 1, (belonging to W. S. Lindsay,) 880 tons register, E. UNDERWOOD, commander: to load in the St Katharine Docks. This vessel has a full poop, and very superior accommodation for first-class passengers. The tween decks are lofty and well-ventilated, and fitted for a limited number of second class passengers, at £25 each. The captain is well known in the Australian trade, in which he has had great experience, and both shippers and passengers will find this a very desirable opportunity. An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.—For freight or passage apply to W. S. Lindsay and Co., 8 Austinfriars.

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 follows, 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.



FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

to sail punctually Sept 23, the fine, fast-sailing, coppered clipper brig IDE, A. 1, 300 tons burden, THOMAS PENNY, Commander; now loading in the London Docks. Has the principal part of her cargo engaged. Her accommodations are admirably adapted for six passengers, to whose comfort every attention will be paid.—For further particulars apply to the owners, Linklater, Green, and Co., 5 Mark lane; or to Charles Walton and Sons, 17 Gracechurch street.



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—Notice is hereby given to Passengers and Shippers, that the Mail for September will be taken to Calcutta, via the Cape and Mauritius, by this Company's Screw Steamship the HYDASPEE, Captain Henry B. BENSON. 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, Lamington, and Owen, 16 St Mary axe, London; and Oriental place, Southampton. Parcels will also be received by Messrs Grindley and Co., 9 St Martin's place, Charing cross.

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.

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

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail 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 £5 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; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C.M'Iver, 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 11th 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 27th 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, or plans of vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 122 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 Register.	Tons Burden.	Destination.
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Templar	565	700	do.
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Ann	801	1000	do.
Daniel Wheeler	282	400	do.
Nimroud	103	1600	do.
Juno	6-2	700	Port Phillip
Delta	902	1100	do.
Bato	800	900	do.
Gouverneur-General Rochussen	715	800	Geelong and Melbourne
Hugo Grotius	663	800	do. do.
Jacob Roggeveen	683	750	Hobart Town
Vice-Admiral Gobins	595	700	do.
Edouard	703	750	do.
Houghly	466	650	do.
Aztec	474	500	Lanncoston
Fingal	400	500	do.
Agneta	6-1	750	Adelaide
Oud Alblas	788	800	Do.

For terms of freight or passage-money, dietary scales, and any further information, 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.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION B SCRIP.—CALL AND NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Extension B Scrip are required to pay to the Company's account at the Bank of England, on or before the 15th day of September next, a further instalment of 30s per share (making 2/ paid), and that, in the event of such call not being paid on or before the said 15th day of September, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's deed of settlement.

Notice is hereby further given, that the holders of Extension B Scrip Receipts, or vouchers for the same, are required to transmit them, for registration, to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, on or before the 15th day of September next, according to the subjoined form, in exchange for which they will receive the usual call circular, on which the payment will be received at the Bank of England.

Parties sending Scrip by post are advised to write across the face of the receipts, "Sent for Registration," with their names and addresses.

An acknowledgment will be given for the Scrip, which will be exchanged for Share Certificates, under the Company's seal, after registration.

Notice is hereby further given, that so soon as the call has been paid, and the shares registered, circulars will be issued to the shareholders, conveying the option of new shares in the extended capital.

By order of the Board,
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

50 Old Broad street, London, Aug. 24, 1853.
Form to accompany Scrip Receipts, which may be obtained at the Offices of the Company:—

To the Secretary of the East Indian Railway Company.

Sir,—I herewith transmit Scrip Receipts of shares in the East Indian Railway Company, numbered as below; and I hereby request you to register me as the proprietor, under the provisions of the deed of settlement, of

shares in the East Indian Railway Company.
Christian Name or Names in full length.....
Surname

Occupation

Date

Signature

Nos. of scrip. No. of shares represented. Total No. of shares to be stated in writing.

From — to —
From — to —
From — to —

THE METROPOLITAN LIGHT AND PATENT LAMP COMPANY.

established for the Manufacture of Clark's Patent Lamps and Gas Burners. Offices, 36 Moorgate street, and 447 Strand. Capital £60,000 in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 10s per share. (Provisionally Registered.)

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Newman Crouch, Esq., 10 Bayswater terrace, and 16 Chancery lane

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Henry Mottram, Esq., Austinfriars
J. S. Muschamp, Esq., Claremont house, Kensington,
16 Ironmonger lane, and Newcastle upon Tyne

SOLICITOR.—Mr Nickoll, 33 Essex street, Strand.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Mr Richard Clark, 447 Strand.

The Company is formed to carry out upon a more extensive scale the very valuable patented and other inventions connected with the production of light.

Commercial undertakings are the best of any calculated to prosper, for while there is a certain restriction upon the income of railways and other speculations of the same kind, there is no bound to the extent to which commerce can be carried.

The improvements introduced by the patentees in connection with lamps and lighting in general, consist in the production of the vertical, diamond, pearl, and other lamps of the most perfect construction for this country, surpassing all British and foreign manufactures; a complete set of lamps for India and the colonies, and patent gas burners, which, for illuminating power, are unapproached, and exhibit principles in science never before brought into practice in the production of light from coal gas.

The estimated value of the articles connected with the production of light annually sold in the United Kingdom, and the manufacture and sale of which will engage the attention of the Company, is about £1,000,000. And assuming that £100,000 only of this trade falls into the Company's hands (an extremely low estimate), the Directors, after the most careful calculation, are satisfied that at least 20 per cent. per annum will be ensured to the shareholders.

The capital of the Company will become immediately reproductive in the extension of its manufacture—the present returns exceeding £10,000 per annum; and a dividend will be payable to the Shareholders at the end of the first six months.

The eminent success attendant upon the adoption of commercial undertakings similar to the present, such as gas companies, Price's Patent Candle Company, and others, affords a strong guarantee for the successful operation of this Company.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, may be made to the Provisional Committee, at the offices of the Company, 36 Moorgate street, and 447 Strand; the Solicitor, 33 Essex street, Strand; at Messrs Brunton and Son's, stock and share brokers, South Gallery, Auction Mart, City; and to Messrs Duffield and Co., Manchester; Messrs Flint and Co., Hull; A. W. Labouchere, Esq., Dublin; Messrs Ludlow, Brothers, Liverpool; J. Perry, Esq., Birmingham; and J. K. Thomas, Esq., Bristol; and of whom Prospectuses may be had.

TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN LIGHT AND PATENT LAMP COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me Shares in the above undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or any smaller number you may think proper, and to sign the Deed of Settlement.—I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full

Occupation

Address

Reference

DENT'S PATENT CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, and MARINER'S COMPASS.—FREDERICK DENT, Clockmaker to the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to announce that, under the will of the late E. J. Dent, he has succeeded exclusively to all his patent rights and business, at 61 Strand, 34 Royal Exchange, and the Turret Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset wharf, Strand.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14 Moorgate street, London. Any of the remaining lots on the Hertford, Merton, Clapham, Leyton, and Walthamstow Estates may be taken on payment of a deposit of 10 per cent., and the balance within 12 months. Interest will be charged on the balance at the rate of 5 per cent.
W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.
September 3, 1853.

GREAT LUXEMBOURG COMPANY. Guaranteed Six per Cent. Stock. NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Great Luxembourg Company have this day made a Call of £1 per Share on the Guaranteed Six per Cent. Shares in this Company, payable on or before MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1853:—In London, to Messrs Masterman, Peters, and Co.; in Liverpool, to Messrs Moss and Co.; in Brussels, to Messrs J. P. Matthieu and Son.

For the convenience of parties paying the Call, the six months' interest due on the 30th September will be deducted from the present payment on presentation of the Certificates at the offices of the Company in Brussels or London. By order of the Board,
THOMAS COXHEAD, Secretary.
No. 1 Royal Exchange buildings, London,
26th August, 1853.

GREAT LUXEMBOURG COMPANY. Guaranteed Six per Cent. Stock. Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 30th September, 1853, will be paid on the Guaranteed Shares of this Company, on which all the Instalments shall have been duly paid, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1853. The interest amounts to

9s 6d on each Certificate of 5 Shares.
19s 0d on each ditto of 10 ditto
38s 0d on each ditto of 20 ditto

And the Certificates bearing the seal of the Company must be exhibited at the offices in Brussels or London seven clear days previous to the delivery of the Interest Warrants.

For the convenience of parties paying the Call of £1 on these Shares due on the 3rd of October next, the Interest then payable will be deducted from the required payment on presentation of the Certificates at the offices of the Company in Brussels or London.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS COXHEAD, Secretary.
No. 2 Royal Exchange buildings, London,
26th August, 1853.

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK.—To be incorporated by Royal Charter, or empowered by Act of the Colonial Legislature limiting the liability. Capital, £250,000 sterling, with power to increase to the sum of £500,000 sterling, in 12,500 shares of £20 each. Deposit, £2 per share.

TRUSTEES.
Rt. Hon. Lord Wharfedale | Lord Viscount Ranelagh
W. H. Burnand, Esq. | Charles J. Mare, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Lord Viscount Ranelagh, Chairman.
David Bridges, Esq., 14 Inverness terrace, Bayswater.
Charles Henry Edmonds, Esq., 18 Cannon street, City.
William Goodwin, Esq., merchant, Bath villa, Peckham.
Robert Tow send Hippisley, Esq., Frederick place, Clifton, Bristol.

John Henry Lance, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
Joseph Stayer, Esq., 110 Fenchurch street,
Charles R. Thompson, Esq., merchant, Old Broad street.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The London and County Bank, 21 Lombard street.

STANDING COUNSEL—Josiah Wilkinson, Esq., Temple.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Wright and Weedon, 4 Farnival's inn; Robert Hart, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand.

BROKERS—Messrs Price and Brown, Change alley.
SECRETARY—Mr John Hollingworth.
Temporary offices, 2 Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The New Zealand Bank proposes to conduct general banking business in New Zealand; and it is expected that, as there is no banking establishment exclusively devoted to the interests of New Zealand, the local Legislature will give to this Company the advantages of a colonial ordinance, which will obviate all difficulty in obtaining a royal charter. Her Majesty's Government having decided, however, in no case to grant a charter for colonial purposes, until the approbation of the colony in question shall have been obtained, a petition to the Governor-in-Chief, most influentially signed by landholders of New Zealand, and commercial firms interested in the welfare of that colony, has been already forwarded.

The principal establishment of the Bank will be in London. A local committee will be appointed in each province in New Zealand.

All banking business will be transacted on most liberal terms, and advances will be made in New Zealand and elsewhere on gold and other approved securities.

A proportion of shares will be reserved for New Zealand, so that a proper division of the Company's profits will benefit the colonies in which it operates.

By the charter or deed of settlement, the Directors reserve to the Company the right of increasing the capital to £500,000.

A deposit of £2 per share will be at once called upon the capital, but no future calls can be made at less intervals than three months.

Should the Bank not be established, the whole of the deposits, after deducting expenses, will be returned to the subscribers.

Further details and shares or share forms may be obtained at the Company's offices; or of the brokers and solicitors.

ASSESSED TAXES.—BY AN ACT of the last Session of Parliament, 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 96, entitled "An Act for repealing certain duties of Assessed Taxes, and granting other duties of the same description," certain exemptions from the duties of Assessed Taxes are repealed from the 5th April, 1854; and it is enacted that no person keeping any taxable article after the 5th April last, in respect of which exemption is allowed by the law now in force, shall be liable to be assessed in the year commencing from the 5th April, 1854, provided he shall not retain such article after the 10th October next, in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed; or, after the 22nd November next, in Scotland.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons now retaining or employing any servant, or keeping or using any carriage, horse, or mule, under the law relating to Assessed Taxes, is now exempt from duty, must discontinue such servant, carriage, or other article, if resident in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, before the 10th October next; or, if in Scotland, before the 22nd November; otherwise they will be liable to assessment for such servant or other taxable subject in the ensuing year, commencing 6th April, 1854. Any information which parties may desire, as to the subjects which are now exempt but which will be chargeable in the ensuing fiscal year, will be furnished to them by the Surveyor of Taxes for the district in which such parties respectively reside.—By order of the Board,

THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary.
Inland Revenue, Somerset house,
London, 30th Aug. 1853.

ASSESSED TAXES.—COMPOSITION.

—By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 90, the duties and progressive duties of Assessed Taxes upon servants, carriages, horses, &c., are repealed from the 5th April, 1854, and in lieu thereof a fixed and lower rate of duty is imposed from that date, upon each Servant or other taxable subject. It is provided by that Act, that Contracts of Composition for Assessed Taxes shall continue in full force, and in the amount therein mentioned, unless the persons who have so compounded shall determine their Contracts on the 5th April, 1854, by giving notice in writing of their intention so to do, to the Surveyor of Taxes for the district in which they shall respectively reside on or before the 10th day of October next. It is further provided, that if any such person shall at the same time, and in like manner, give notice to the said Surveyor of his intention to discontinue the use of any increased Establishment, or any part thereof, not included in such Composition, and shall actually cease to keep the same one calendar month before the 5th day of April, 1854, he shall not be chargeable in the assessment of the said duties for the year commencing from the last-mentioned day for such increased portion of his establishment, respecting which he shall have given such notice, and shall have discontinued as aforesaid. The necessary forms of notice in the cases above mentioned, and any information which parties may desire on the subject, may be obtained on application to the Surveyor of the District in which such parties respectively reside.—By order of the Board,

THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary.
Inland Revenue, Somerset house,
London, 30th Aug. 1853.

ANTWERP.—BELGIUM.—

"INSTITUT SUPERIEUR DE COMMERCE." This Institution has been erected at the joint expense and under the immediate patronage of the Belgian Government and of the Municipal Council of the city of Antwerp, for the acquirement of the higher branches of Commercial Knowledge, in virtue of a Royal Decree of the 29th October, 1852.

The Courses to open on or about the 31st of October, 1853. Special offices and counting-houses, representing commercial establishments of the most diversified nature, afford the Pupils an opportunity of acquiring the routine of every description of business, together with a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and accounting, besides corresponding in six different languages.

Extensive collections of samples comprise the natural and manufactured productions of almost every country in the world, which are thus surveyed and studied under the tuition of practical men.

The higher courses include political economy, commercial and maritime law, the rudiments of international law, the general history of trade and industry, statistics, commercial geography, custom-house regulations, and tariffs in force in all countries of importance, an account of natural and manufactured produce; everything, in fact, which may combine in giving young men a thorough knowledge of the higher branches connected with commerce.

The Courses are complete in two years. Pupils wishing to obtain Diplomas must, on entering the Institution, pass a probatory examination, in order to show their ability to attend all the lectures.

The regular examinations take place once a year, immediately after the termination of the courses.

The price of inscription is 125 francs for the first and 135 francs for the second year, comprising all the branches.

Special inscriptions for extra courses of lectures may be taken at the rate of 40 francs for each separate course. The Institution is placed under the control of a commission specially appointed by the Belgian Government, and corresponding with the Governor of the Province of Antwerp.

The Commission is composed as follows:—Monsieur Loos, Burgomaster of the city of Antwerp, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, President of the Commission.

Monsieur Cha. Agie, President of the Tribunal of Commerce and Russian Consul.

Monsieur Cateaux Wattel, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Municipal Council.

Monsieur J. Fucks, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Consul-General for Oldenburg.

Monsieur Joosten, Member of the Municipal Council.

Monsieur Matthys-oen, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and Consul-General.

Monsieur Ostendorp, Barrister, Member of the Municipal and Provincial Councils.

For all information, as well as for the inscriptions, apply by letter, post-paid, before the 17th of October next, to Monsieur Leon Vercken, Secrétaire de l'Institut Supérieur de Commerce, Antwerp, Belgium.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that the holders of Shares in the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, who are desirous of PAYING UP in advance on the Debentures allotted to them, will be at liberty to do so on the presentation of their scrip certificates at Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.'s, 67 Lombard street. All such payments will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of payment, and the Certificates will be exchanged for Debentures when the same are received from Canada.—By order of the Board,

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.
Office of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, 2 Leadenhall street, Sept. 3, 1853.

BOARD OF TRADE.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART. INSTRUCTION IN ART, General and Special, as afforded at the CENTRAL SCHOOL at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, London. The School consists of

I. A MODEL SCHOOL.
II. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.
III. A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

ART SUPERINTENDENT—Richard Redgrave, R.A.
The Autumn Session will commence on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, 1853, with an Introductory Lecture by Mr REDGRAVE.

1. The Courses of Instruction are intended to impart systematically a knowledge of the scientific principles of Art, especially in its relation to the useful purposes of life. A limited application of those principles is demonstrated with the view of preparing Students to enter upon the future practice of the Decorative Arts in Manufactories and Workshops, either as Masters, Overseers, or skilled workmen. At the same time, instruction is afforded to all who may desire to pursue these studies without reference to a preparation for any special branch of Industry. Special Courses are arranged in order to train persons to become Masters of Schools of Art, and to enable Schoolmasters of Parochial and other Schools to teach Elementary Drawing as a part of general Education concurrently with Writing.

2. The Lectures and Classes for Instruction, comprehend the following subjects:—

GENERAL COURSE FOR MALE STUDENTS ONLY.

A. Freehand, Model, and Elementary Mechanical Drawing, Practical Geometry and Perspective, Painting in Oil, Tempera, and Water Colours, Modeling. The Classes for Drawing, Painting, and Modeling, include the Figure from the Antique and the Life; and Artistic Anatomy. Class Lectures, Teaching and Practice, daily, in the morning and evening. Fee £4 the Session, or part of a Session. Head Master, Mr Burchett. Assistants, Messrs Herman, Walsh, Denby, and Wills.

B. The General Evening Instruction is limited to advanced Drawing, Painting, and Modeling, including the Figure. Qualified Students, formerly registered at Somerset House, may be admitted by the Head Master, at a fee of £1 10s for the Session, or part of a Session. Others pay £2 each Session.

TECHNICAL COURSES:

C. Practical Construction, including Architecture, Building, and the various processes of Public Decoration, Furniture, and Metal Working. Public and Class Lectures, Teaching and Practice, morning and evening. Fee £4 each Session. Evening Course only, fee £2 for Male Students only. Lecturer and Superintendent, Professor Semper.

D. Mechanical and Machine Drawing. Class Lectures with evening teaching and morning practice. For Male Students only. Fee £2 each Session. Superintendent, Mr W. Blinn.

E. Surface Decoration, as applied to Woven Fabrics of all kinds, Lace, Paper Hangings, &c. Public and Class Lectures, Teaching and Practice at all times. Fee £4 each Session. An afternoon class for Females only, Fee £2. An Evening Class for Male Students only, Fee £2. Lecturer and Superintendent, Mr Octavius Hudson.

F. Porcelain Painting, daily Teaching and Practice for Male and Female Students. Fee £4 each Session. Superintendents, Mr Simpson and Mr J. C. Robinson.

G. Wood Engraving, Public Lectures, daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only, Fee £4. Superintendents, Mr Thompson and Miss Waterhouse.

H. Lithography, Chalk, Pen, and Colour. Daily Teaching and Practice for Female Students only, Fee £4. Superintendents, Mr Brookes and Miss Channon.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

On Natural History, by Professor E. Forbes; on Metallurgical Processes, by Dr. Percy; on the History of Ornamental Art, by Mr Wornum, Librarian; on the Objects, and Uses of the Museum, by Mr J. C. Robinson, &c. Admission to each Lecture 6d.

3. The instruction for the general Students is carried on daily, except on Saturdays. The Annual Sessions, each lasting five months, commence on 1st October, and 1st March, and end respectively on 28th February, and 31st July.

4. Students may matriculate for a period of three years upon paying £20 in one sum on entrance, or three annual payments of £10. They are entitled to attend all Public and Class Lectures, the general and technical Courses, to receive personal instruction, and to practice in the School at all times; they have also access to the Museum and Library. At the end of the Session they may pass an Examination, and have the privilege of competing for Scholarships, varying from £10 to £30 a year in value.

5. Occasional Students are at liberty to attend only the particular Courses for which they enter, and have admission to the Museum, Library, and Public Lectures.

6. A CLASS for SCHOOLMASTERS and PUPIL TEACHERS will meet every Tuesday and Thursday evening, and on Saturdays. Pupil Teachers under inspection of the Council of Education pay a Fee of 10s for the Session of five months. Schoolmasters of Parochial Schools, &c., may enter the Schoolmasters' Class, and pay a fee of 5s. Superintendent of the Training Teaching and Elementary Instruction, Mr Burchett; Assistant, Mr Bowler.

7. A Register of the Students' attendance is kept, and may be consulted by Parents and Guardians.

8. The SCHOOL for the FEMALE STUDENTS passing through the General Course is at 37 Gower street. Superintendent, Mrs M'lan; Assistants, Miss Gann and Miss West.

For Prospectuses, and further information, apply at the Offices, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London.

HENRY COLE,
LYON PLAYFAIR, } Joint Secretaries.

New Books.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Just published, price 2s.
ON THE IMPOLICY OF PROVIDING
 for a FAMILY by LIFE ASSURANCE, since the
 recent Discoveries in California and Australia; with a
 Proposal for the establishment of a New Office, upon a
 plan which would secure the Assured from the effects of
 a fall in the value of gold.
 By JAMES MACLAREN, Esq.
 London: Published by Thomas Bumpus, 6 Holborn
 bars; Aylott and Jones, 8 Paternoster row; and T. B.
 Bumpus, Birch in lane.

LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE
INSURRECTION.
 Just published, in post 8vo, price 7s 6d cloth, with fac-
 simile of Chinese Map and Portrait of the Insurgent
 Chief.

A HISTORY OF THE
INSURRECTION IN CHINA. With Notices of
 the Christianity, Creed, and Proclamations of the Insur-
 gents. By Dr YVAN, and M. CALLERY. And a Supple-
 mentary Account of the most Recent Events.
 Edited by JOHN OXENFORD.
 "A most timely and interesting publication, full of
 curious and valuable matter."—EXAMINER.
 "A curious book, published at an opportune moment,
 giving a lucid account of the civil war now raging in
 China."—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
 "The revolution in China is, in all respects, the
 greatest revolution the world has yet seen."—TIMES.
 London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 45 Cornhill.

THE LEEDS TIMES' WEEKLY
 Circulation is from 6,660 to 7,000 Copies—being five-
 fold the average circulation of provincial journals.
 REDUCED SCALE for ADVERTISEMENTS, consequent on
 the abolition of the Advertisement Duty, forwarded gratis
 to any part on application.

OCEAN PARCELS DELIVERY
 COMPANY, 4 Agar street, Strand, opposite Charing
 cross Hospital.—Despatches are regularly made up for
 Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, China, Australia, North and
 South America, the West Indies, the Continent of
 Europe, and all parts of the world. Goods for towns
 in the United States are forwarded with the utmost
 despatch, and the greatest care, through Chase and
 Co.'s Express, of New York, which also possesses
 special facilities on the Nicaragua route to California,
 and the west coast of South America. Small packages
 for Port Phillip are taken at very reduced rates.
 Every attention is paid to sample packages.
 G. W. FIELD, Manager

125th SALE.
 Custom-house, London, September, 1853.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF THE
 Honourable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs,
 at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane, on
 Monday 19th, Tuesday 20th, Wednesday 21st, Thursday
 22nd, Friday 23rd, Monday 26th, and on Tuesday 27th
 September, 1853, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely,
 the following goods for home consumption, viz.—
 Artificial flowers—agate ornaments—bags, carpet-
 baskets, fancy and plain—brandy—brooches—bronze
 powder—bronze figures, &c.—brandy—black lace—Berlin
 embroidery—beads of metal—Bombay work—books—
 boxes, cartonnage, brass, capane, &c.—buttons—blinds—
 camera obscura—candelabra—candlesticks—caskets, &c.
 (jewel)—curry powder—crayons—cambric handkerchiefs,
 plain and embroidered—combs—curtains, muslin—chess-
 men—cleaning powder—clocks, gilt, brass, marble,
 ormolu, bronze, wooden, Dutch, &c.—cordials—China
 ware jars, &c.—Daguerreotype plates, frames, &c.—
 earthenware—embroidery, viz., Berlin, &c.—furniture,
 viz., book-cases—fusee boxes—fans—garters—globes for
 lamps—gold jewellery, viz., chateausines, brooches—
 Geneva—handkerchiefs—hair guards—hair-cloth for
 chairs—inkstands—chessmen, &c.—jewellery, viz.,
 (mock) bracelet slides, jewel caskets, brooches and
 brooch pins, studs, &c., buckles, chains, agate ornaments,
 chateausines do., Berlin—lamps—lametta—lace—meer-
 schaus pipes, &c.—millinery—musical instruments, viz.,
 brass instruments, musical boxes, fiddles, accordians, viola-
 lina, bird-organs, concertinas, &c.—needlework, viz., jackets,
 skirts, pellicines, robes, collars, muslin curtains, hand-
 kerchiefs, &c.—ornaments, bronze, &c.—opera glasses—
 pillow lace, silk and thread—paper weights—pencils of
 slate—perfumed spirits—pocket books—paper, fancy gilt,
 &c.—port-monnaies, portfolios, &c.—porcelain, coloured,
 Dresden, &c.—painters' colours—pipes, bowls, tubes,
 stems, &c.—purses, silk—pomatum—poplin—rum-
 raisins—segars—sucades—spices—segars cases, holders—
 stays—shawls, wove, woollen, unprinted, &c.—Swiss wood-
 work—spirits, plain and mixed—silk manufactures, viz.,
 hand screens, shawls, barge, poplin, mantles, lacos, guards,
 purses, braid, waistcoating, &c.—steel fingers, slides,
 beads, brooches, bracelets, &c.—sugar—tallow—tea—toys,
 &c.—veneres, walnut-velvet, Utrecht—watches gold and
 silver—watch springs and keys—watch chains of steel,
 &c.—woolcombs—woodwork (Swiss)—wine—waist-
 coating, and various other goods. For exportation or
 for home consumption on payment of the duties:—
 Spirits—tea—wine, &c., &c. For exportation only:—
 Books—playing cards—spirits, &c. For the benefit of the
 Crown:—Spirits—wine—boats—old furniture—cases, &c.
 The above Goods may be viewed at the Queen's Ware-
 house, Custom-house, Thames street; at the London,
 East and West India Docks; and Tobacco Ground,
 Rotherhithe; on Thursday the 15th, Friday the 16th,
 and Saturday the 17th September, 1853, from Ten
 o'Clock in the Morning until Three o'Clock in the
 Afternoon, and on the Days of Sale, from Ten o'Clock
 in the Morning until Twelve o'Clock at Noon. Take
 notice, that Goods sold at this Sale will not be delivered
 until after two clear days of the day on which they are
 sold, and that no lots can be paid for at the Office of
 the Receiver of Fines, after Two o'Clock in the After-
 noon, and that on the days of Sale money will not be
 received by the Receiver of Fines after Eleven o'Clock in
 the Forenoon. Catalogues may be had at the Queen's
 Warehouse, Custom-house, Thames street, One Shilling
 each.

BANK OF DEPOSIT

7 78 Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London.
 Parties desirous of Investing Money, are requested to
 examine the plan of this Institution, by which a high
 rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security.
 Interest payable in January and July.
 PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
 Prospectuses free on application.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING
COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
 The Court of Directors grant LETTERS of CREDIT
 and BILLS at 30 days' sight upon the Company's Bank
 at Adelaide. The exchange on sums above £10 is now
 at a premium, or charge of £2 per cent. Approved drafts
 on South Australia negotiated, and bills collected.—Ap-
 ply at the Company's office, 54 Old Broadstreet, London.
 WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
 London, September, 1853.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

Walbrook, London. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 The Court of Directors grant DRAFTS and LETTERS
 of CREDIT on, and Collect Bills payable in, Bombay,
 Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Singa-
 pore, and Melbourne. They also issue Circular Notes
 for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to India
 overland. The Corporation undertakes the agency of
 parties connected with India, and the purchase and sale
 of Indian Securities; also to effect remittances to and
 from India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, and Melbourne.
 W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF ASIA.

—This Company having obtained a Charter of Incor-
 poration, the Directors give notice that they are pre-
 pared to receive applications from gentlemen desirous of
 becoming candidates for the appointments of Managers,
 Secretaries, Accountants, &c., in London as well as in
 India.
 Applications, stating qualifications, will be received at
 the Company's temporary offices, No. 32 Great Winches-
 ter street, Old Broad street, until the 15th October, 1853.
 By order,
 ALGERNON M. POLLOCK, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

37 Cannon street, City.—Notice is hereby given,
 that this Bank has now established a branch for con-
 ducting its agency in this city, and that it is ready to
 GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the
 Bank at Sydney, and the branches at Melbourne, Gee-
 long, and Moreton Bay; and also on the Commercial
 Bank of Van Diemen's Land, at Hobart Town and
 Launceston, at a charge of two per cent.
 Bills on the Australian colonies negotiated and sent
 for collection, on terms which may be learnt at the tem-
 porary offices of the Bank.
 D. LARNACH, Hon. Manager.
 London, August 10, 1853.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855), No. 8 Aus-
 tinfrians, London.—The Court of Directors grant LET-
 TERS of CREDIT, payable on demand, and BILLS of
 EXCHANGE on the undermentioned Branch Establish-
 ments of the Corporation, at a charge of 2 per cent.,
 viz.:—
 Sydney } New South Wales.
 Maitland (Hunter's River) }
 Melbourne }
 Geelong } Victoria.
 Belfast (Port Fairy) }
 Portland Bay }
 Hobart Town } Van Diemen's Land
 Launceston }
 Adelaide } South Australia.
 The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Ex-
 change, and send Bills for Collection, drawn on Aus-
 tralia.
 Applications to be made at the office of the Corpora-
 tion, No. 8 Austinfrians.—By order of the Court,
 WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT,

&c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed
 by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as
 well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from
 the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly
 high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and
 other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly re-
 commended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster
 Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage
 or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or
 price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be
 promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAB, Sole
 Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

POWNALL'S FLAX PATENT.

(IRELAND), dated 11th February, 1852.
 (SCOTLAND), dated 28th May, 1852.
 (ENGLAND), dated 15th July, 1852.
 The above Patents grant to CHARLES JAMES
 POWNALL, Esq., the exclusive use of the following
 process for treating Flax:—
 "Instead of drying it after fermentation, as now
 usually done, subjecting it, whilst wet, to repeated me-
 chanical pressure, and the action of a stream of water,
 for the purpose of more effectually removing its resinous
 or gummy matters."
 The effect of the process is to render the fibre much
 more free from gluten, and to increase its value £10 a
 ton and upwards.
 Licenses for using the above process will be granted on
 application to George William Brown, Esq., 28 Parlia-
 ment street, Westminster. The licenses, if required,
 will give exclusive rights within certain limited districts.
 Legal proceedings will be taken against persons using
 the process without license.
 J. C. and H. FRESHFIELD,
 New Bank buildings, London, } Solicitors to
 HALLOWES and HAMILTON, } the Patentee.
 Dublin, }

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, compris-
 ing single and double-seated Broughams, Clarences,
 Step-pace Barouches, Plantans, Phaetons, &c.
 PEAKE'S Old-established Carriage Factory, 5 Lisle or
 11 Princes street, Leicester square.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 6, 1853.
 Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that
 they are ready to dispose of, to such persons as are will-
 ing to tender for the same, a quantity of OLD IRON
 ORDNANCE, SHOT, and SHELLS, OLD GUN
 METAL, LEAD, CAST and WROUGHT IRON, in
 store at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which has been
 divided into lots, and may be viewed upon application to
 the Storekeeper at that place, any day (Sunday excepted)
 previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders.
 A catalogue of the several lots may be obtained by per-
 sons willing to become purchasers at the Storekeeper's
 office, Woolwich; the Principal Storekeeper's office at
 the Tower; and at the Secretary's office in Pall Mall,
 where the Tenders for the whole, or any number of the
 said lots, are to be delivered on or before the 17th instant.
 By order of the Board,
 J. WOOD, for the Secretary.

STAMP DUTIES.—RECEIPTS,

DRAFTS ON DEMAND, &c.
 By an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament,
 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 59, the Stamp Duties now payable
 on receipts for the payment of money as also on drafts
 or orders payable to the bearer on demand or to order
 are repealed, and a duty of One Penny is imposed on
 such Receipts and Drafts from and after the 10th Octo-
 ber next.
 As it is desirable that all persons who may have oc-
 casion to be provided with a stock of stamps for receipts
 and drafts of the description mentioned, so as to be used
 immediately after the 10th October next, should have
 the means of obtaining such stamps previously to that
 period:—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all per-
 sons who may desire to have forms of receipts or orders
 for payment of money on demand impressed with the
 duties to which they will be liable after the 10th Octo-
 ber next, may now send such forms to this office, or to the
 Office of Inland Revenue, Custom house, Dublin, and
 pay the duty thereon, when the same will be impressed
 with the stamps required and delivered out with the
 least possible delay.—By order of the Commissioners,
 THOMAS KEOGH, Secretary.
 Inland Revenue, Somerset house, 8th September, 1853.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

LECTURES on COMMERCIAL LAW, by
 LEONE LEVI, Esq., Author of "Commercial Law of
 the World," &c., Hon. Member of the Liverpool and
 Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and Fellow of the Statisti-
 cal Society.
 Three Courses of Lectures on Commercial Law will
 be delivered during the October term, 1853. The first, in-
 cluding Ten Lectures on the Law on Merchants, Partner-
 ships, and Companies, commencing on Thursday, Octo-
 ber 13, and each succeeding Thursday.
 The Second, including Eleven Lectures on the Law on
 Bills of Exchange, Principal and Agent, and Contract
 of Sale, commencing on Monday, October 17, and each
 succeeding Monday.
 The Third, including Eleven Lectures on the Law on
 Shipping, Maritime Insurance, and General Average,
 commencing on Tuesday, October 18, and each succeed-
 ing Tuesday.
 The Lectures will be delivered at half-past 7 o'clock
 p.m. Fee for each course, £2 2s, or for the three courses,
 £5 5s, to be paid in advance.—For further particulars,
 apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., King's College.
 R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

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 SCHOOL OF SCIENCE applied to MINING and the
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 The following course of lectures and practical demon-
 strations will be given next session, which will commence
 on the 1st Oct., with an introductory lecture by Professor
 E. Forbes.
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 Hofmann, Ph.D., F.R.S.
 2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts,
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 6. GEOLOGY, with its practical applications, A. C. Ram-
 say, F.R.S.
 7. MINING.—S. MINERALOGY, W. W. Smyth, M.A.
 Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is also given.
 The Royal College of Chemistry, now the chemical la-
 boratory of this school, receives pupils at a fee of £10 for
 the term of 14 weeks. The same fee is charged in the
 Metallurgical laboratory. The fee for matriculated stu-
 dents (exclusive of the laboratories) is one payment of
 £30 for two years, or two annual payments of £20—this
 fee includes field instruction.
 Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3
 and £4. Officers in the Queen's, or E. I. Company's
 service, Acting Mining Agents and Managers, may ob-
 tain them at half the usual charge. H.R.H. the Prince
 of Wales has granted two exhibitions to the school, and
 others have also been established.
 For information, apply to Mr T. Reeks, Registrar, at
 the school, Jermyn street, London.

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