The Economist, weekly commercial times.

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853.

No. 521.

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THE CONSOLIDATED TARIFF ACT.

In a supplement to our present number we publish the Act which consolidates into one tariff the whole of the Customs duties of the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man; including all the important remissions and reductions of duties in the present session. These are important, not only in relation to their number, but also to the character of the articles affected. They include no fewer than one hundred and five articles with respect to which the duties have this year been entirely repealed, and one hundred and twenty-six articles with regard to which very important reductions have been made; making together two hundred and thirty-one articles which have been dealt with in the present session of Parliament.

For the first time we have now in a single Act of Parliament the British Tariff brought together in one clear and distinct form, including every article in alphabetical order, whether *free* or subject to duty; and including any special provision attached to particular articles.

The articles upon which the additional five per cent. attached to our Customs duties in 1840 now applies are reduced to seven in number, and these have been retained only on account of the considerable amount of revenue which they yield. But they are no longer continued in a separate list, but are placed in their proper alphabetical order, with the words attached to them, "and five per cent. thereon." The seven articles are as follow, with the amount of revenue which such additional per centage yields, as shown by a Parliamentary return of the present session:—

					2
Tobacc	0	***	***	****	216,308
Wine	***	***	***	***	85,468
Timber	of Bri	tish Po	esessio	ng	4,287
Pepper		***	***	***	4,402
Gloves		***	***	***	1,864
Currar	ets		***	***	13,585
Figs	***	***	***	***	1,253
	Tota	1			327.167

On every other article the additional per cent. is by this Act repealed.

This short Act, together with the Consolidation Act of Customs Regulations, to which we shall refer more particularly in a future number, will be all that the merchant will now require for his guide in relation to our export and import trade.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Session of Parliament, now virtually at an end, though the proregation has not yet been formally pronounced, was marked by some important peculiarities; and the list we publish elsewhere of the number of public bills introduced, will show at a glance the immense number of measures and immense variety of business which have occupied the continued attention of Parliament. All those bills did not become laws, but the majority of them did, and most of those introduced by the Ministers went through all the forms and were placed on the statute book. "The results," says the Times in an excellent article, of which we shall use a great deal instead of writing much on the subject ourselves, "which have been obtained are far more solid than showy, and have been purchased by an amount of labour and physical and mental effort such as has never before been demanded from or condured by the members of the Imperial Parliament. The bills that have passed claim our attention, not so much for their number as for their immense weight and importance, and from the fact that they have not been the production of private members, but of the Government itself. That Government only succeeded to office one month before the meeting of Parliament, yet it has found time to devise and elaborate bills, carried into law with wonderfully little alteration, and dealing with the most difficult and complicated subjects, with machinery the most elaborate and provisions the most precise. So great has been the scale of legislation, that measures which seemed during the past session to be of secondary importance would in ordinary years have been considered alone sufficient to found a claim to national gratitude. It is wonderful to consider how few things have been proposed which have not been carried into effect. There has been no "massacre of the inno-"cents;" the young family has been brought up to vigorous manhood. What has been promised has been attempted, and what has been attempted fully and fairly carried out."

Amongst the important measures

the financial measures—the renewal of the income tax for seven years and its extension to Ireland, the tax on successions, the reform of the tariff, the consolidation of the Customs acts, the amendment of the assessed taxes, and a great reform in the stamp duties, the redemption of the land tax, and many connected measures, which belong to the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and make his labour in the session pre-eminently conspicuous. Of the Right Hon. Gentleman the Times eloquently says:—"In a speech unrivalled for clearness, comprehensiveness, and eloquence, Mr Gladstone undertook and overcame the gigantic difficulty of persuading the people of England to endure for seven years longer the inequalities of the income tax, of extending that tax to Ireland, of inducing the owners of real property to submit to a tax on successions, and of carrying out at once and without delay the Free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel to its full complement and perfection. When he rose to speak these things seemed impossible,—when he sat down they were virtually already done. The most sceptical knew that his success was certain, and that which in the morning would have been treated as a dream became before midnight a sober reality. To this succeeded a still more difficult feat in legislation—the passing of the succession tax. This bill only contains some fifty clauses, but into those clauses was compressed an almost infinite number of details and provisions. This act is admitstion. The subject was thoroughly analysed and digested before an attempt was made to put it into words, and by this patient process of investigation was reduced under a few heads and comprehended under a few general terms. All the infinite variety of human transactions with property, all the contin-

gencies, all the subterfuges which a new tax must contemplate and provide for, have thus been dealt with in a few pages in a manner which every one who reads them must admit to be clear, complete, and comprehensive. This act, we doubt not, will form an era in our legislation, and serve as a model upon which future measures will be framed."

which future measures will be framed."

The measure next in importance to the financial measures concerned the government of India—one of the most difficult subjects that ever came before Parliament ;-difficult, because in fact it is beyond ordinary comprehension, and because almost every person believes that he knows all about it. We have had accordingly quite as many volunteer legislators for India as we usually have volunteer Chancellors of the Exchequer. Very wisely, in our judgment, the measure was made of a temporary character, and while it provides an immediate improvement in the government of India, it carried on its face the profession that more improvement will be needed hereafter. No bill was more opposed or more discussed; and whatever may be the public opinion of its merits, it will be at once admitted that it added very much to the labour of the session, and was enough of itself to make that session remarkable.

The measures, perhaps, next in importance, are those concerning the manning of the fleet, and the annual bills which originated with the Admiralty. No subject more deservedly interests the nation than its maritime defences and its maritime superiority; and if these are secured, while the sailors are treated more liberally and made to feel more attached to their country, a great good is achieved. If we may take the splendid display of Thursday week as the herald of the future grandeur of the navy, we know not whether posterity will not place on a higher pedestal the statesman who provided for that than the statesman who has adjusted our taxtion. Six Large Craham has not now for the adjusted our taxation. Sir James Graham has not now for the first time done well for the navy, and his administration as First Lord of the Admiralty will be as highly distinguished in our annals as any that was not accompanied by war and greal naval triumphs. Should the former unfortunately become necessary, we may say that he has prepared for it as far as human prudence could, and provided for its successful and speedy termination.

After the Admiralty measures those of the Board of Trade must be mentioned. "The last vestige of Protection," says our contemporary, "the restraint on the employment of foreign seacontemporary, "the restraint on the employment of foreign sea"men, has been taken away, and solid compensation offered for
"increased competition by relieving the merchant shipping of
"much of that load of taxation which had been unjustly laid
"upon it." The pilotage regulations have been improved, the
light dues lessened and the mode of levying them simplified,
and navigation cheapened at the very moment when, from the
prodigious demand that has arisen for ships of all descriptions and of all countries, freights have been much enhanced.

No longer complaining the shipping interest has been relieved. No longer complaining, the shipping interest has been relieved by the care of the Government, while it has been enriched by the rapid development of a great and new traffic.

The Home-office has not neglected measures for the improvement of our towns and the repression of crime. Another great experiment is to be made in penal jurisprudence, and though we are not sanguine in anticipating benefit from it after so many other well-devised projects have turned out failures, we cannot be insensible to the care and the zeal which have been displayed in the new measure for reforming offenders. Considering the

in the new measure for reforming offenders. Considering the many ages the subject has engaged the attention of the leaders of mankind, it must be admitted that the best means of repressing crime are yet amongst the most mysterious and least understood of all the social phenomena.

"The Colonial-office," says the Times, completely describing all that is necessary to be described concerning it, "has origi-"nated but one important bill, a bill keenly contested, and carried "through under circumstances of some doubt and difficulty, before the brilliant success of the Budget had consolidated the power of the Ministry. Had Lord Derby's Government con-"power of the Ministry. Had Lord Derby's Government continued a few months longer, Canada would have been thrown
into tunult and confusion by its refusal to pass the Clergy
Reserves Bill. This question, the fruitful source of contention
for half a century, has in this session been finally laid to rest,—
a memorable triumph for the cause of colonial independence,
the signal homest to the principle of local self-government, and "a memorable triumph for the cause of colonial independence,
"a signal homage to the principle of local self-government, and
"something very like a formal renunciation on the part of Par"liament of any intention to meddle with the colonial church
"for the future,—a resolve which seemed to have lost nothing
"of its strength, when the ill-advised measure for the suppres
"sion of colonial churches was brought forward."

We shall conv. too. what our contemporary says of "the

We shall copy, too, what our contemporary says of "the "Charitable Trusts Bill, which, though carried quietly through "the House, owes its easy passage to a third reading rather to "the excellence of its provisions than to any lack of interest in that most important subject. To rescue some fifty millions of "property, devoted to the noblest and most beneficial uses, from
"waste, malversation, and neglect; to supply a cheap and do"mestic tribunal for the adjustment of disputed questions; to
"provide an indemnity for trustees acting conscientiously without
appealing to the Court of Chancery; to save from absolute destruction charities too small to bear the expense of litigation; " and to provide the means for getting rid of obsolete bequests and adapting them to the exigencies of modern society—these rathe excellent provisions of a bill which it has required seven " and-thirty years to mature, and which it was reserved for this sion to pass into a law.

"session to pass into a law.

Much private business and many committees—election and others—have added much to the labours of Parliament, and have others—have added much to the labours of Parliament, and have made this as arduous a session as ever met. Its most important result, however, is not engrafted into the statutes, though it may influence the formation of them for years. It will be remembered that the new Ministry opened the Parliament with a doubtful majority; before it closed almost all opposition had vanished. "This session has not only scattered to the winds" (we again borrow from the Times) "the incapable and anti-national Go-"vernment it found in office, and almost annihilated the very semblance and shadow of an opposition, but it has welded "together in one solid mass, and consolidated into a power which "for the present seems irresistible, all that is wise, and great, and respectable in the country." To that important result the character of the Ministers, and the confidence the public was disposed to place in them, powerfully contributed. But it would not have been sufficient had their measures not been distinguished by an earnest desire to do the duty expected would not have been sufficient had their measures not been distinguished by an earnest desire to do the duty expected of them in the best manner, and by great sagacity in finding the best means. Party has, by their mode of administering the Government, made way for principles; and at the close of the session the public think little of the men in office, but much of the measures they proposed. These, and their obvious sincerity and earnestness, made it evident that they were working less for themselves or a party—which, in fact, they scarcely had—than for the country. which, in fact, they scarcely had-than for the country, and rallied around them the reflecting and the wise of all parties.
While they have studiously attended to their legislative duties in regard to our domestic concerns, they have not neglected our foreign interests or disparaged our honour. Their foreign policy has found no impugners in Parliament; and they could not have been so zealous in promoting great financial, trade, and administrative reforms, had they not provided for the peace as well as the security of the Empire.

EXPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.

In our last week's number we referred to the increase of exports which has taken place to our Australian colonies in the present year, as exemplified by our own tables of exports. We have since been able to procure, and now publish, the following account of the quantities and declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures, exported from the United Kingdom to the Australian colonies in the year

		-							
			Declared	-Sou	th Au	Declared	-New		Wales
Apparel, slops and ha-	Qua	ntity.	value.	Quant	ity.	value. (2uanti		value.
berdashery value	***		13,436	***	***	61,240	***	980	344,75
Beer and ale brls	1.0	157	3,606	9.1	38	26,941		05	79,039
Butter and cheese cwt		97	43)		36	968		82	11,383
Cotton manufacs. val.	600	998	2 803		***	17,491		2200	184,083
Earthenware, all sorts	***		453	***	***	4,612	***	***	15,683
Giass manufactures	***	***	1,004	***	900	5,158	***	***	23,915
Hardwares & cutlery	***	900	2,800	***		14,367	***		65,473
Iron and steel manu-			-1	***	***	24,001111	***	***	02,010
factures tons	1.	127	9,233	1.3	85	17,635	46	07	54,781
Leather manufactures, wrought and un-				-,-		11,000 21	4,0	0 0 0 0 0	04,101
wroughtlbs	11.9	300	2,066	87.0	15	16,689	445,8	26	96,141
Saddiery&harness val.	***	200	734	400	***	3,616	443,0		32,813
Linen manufactures	***	900	632 -	***	000	9,464		***	
Machinery & millwork	***	***	190	704	***	3,546	***	004	73,44
Plate, plated ware,		***	~~~110	****	***	nin znese	800	***	12,037
j :wellery & watches	000	99.4	173	***		4 400			00 700
Silk manufactures	000	900	571		***	4,466	***	999	33,792
Soap and candleslbs		884	607	905 9	150	4,539	***	30	55,777
Stationery value			898	205,2		3,613	958,2		16,638
Woolien manufactures	000	000		***	900	4,356	***	900	33,632
	000	***	1.641	000	***	2 ,696	***	***	199,755
All other articles	***	009	14,376	***	***	57,138	999		298,992
Total declared value			55,647			276,545		1	,632,137
		- 4 YC	toria-	-V.1	Dieme	m's Land	-N	ew Z	-aland-
			Declared			n's Land— Declared	-N		Paland_ Declared
	Quan		Declared value.	Quan		Declared value.	Quan		Declared value.
Apparrel, slops, ha-)aan	dity.	Declared value.	Quan	tity.	Declared value.	Quan	tity.	Value.
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value	Quan.	dity.	Declared value. £ \$66,493	Quan	tity.	Declared value. £ 134,597	Quan	tity.	Declared Value. £ 39,169
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris)uan 32,0	ily.	Declared value. £ \$66,493 102,941	Quan	tity.	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959	Quan 2,9	tity.	Declared Value. £ 39,169 9,171
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt	32,0	187 187 185	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432	Quan 8,0	tity. 183 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280	Quan	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer aud ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval	32,0 9,	187 187	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343	Quan 8,0	tity. 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts	32,0 9,	187 1855	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456	Quan 8,0	tity. 983 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures	32.0 9,	187 185	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827	Quan 8,0	tity. 083 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery	32,0 9,	187 1855	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456	Quan 8,0	tity. 983 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures	32.0 9,	187 185	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827	Quan 8,0	tity. 083 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109 22,723	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998 10,787
Apparel, slops, haberdashery value beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ewt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manu-	32.0 9,	087 455	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293	Quan 8,0	183 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998
Apparel, slops, haberdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures tons thardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufacturestons Leather manufacturestons Leather manufactures wrought and un-	32,0 9, 4,85	161y.	Deciared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 17,496 37,827 76,293 78,112	Quan 8,0	183 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109 22,723	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998 10,787
Apparel, slops, haberdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufacturestoas Leather manufactures, wrought and un-	32.0 9,	161y.	Declared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293	8,0	183 794	Declared value. £ 134,597 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109 22,723	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39.169 9,171 84 8.289 2,954 2,998 10,787 8,831
Apparel, slops, haberdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures tons thardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufacturestons Leather manufacturestons Leather manufactures wrought and un-	32,0 9, 4,85	161y.	Deciared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 17,496 37,827 76,293 78,112	8,0	165	Declared value. £ 134,557 23.959 6,280 38,475 9,062 9,109 22,723	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,998 10,787 8,831
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery. value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufacures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manu- factures Leather manufactures, wrought and un- wroughtlbs	32,0 9, 4,85	187 1855 1858	Deciared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,113	Quan 8,6 1,4	65	Declared value. £ 134,597 23,959 6,280 38,475 9,109 19,062 19,062 22,723 22,577 3,470	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,454 2,998 10,787 8,831 5,586 4,198
Apparrel, slops, haberdashery avalue Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures Leather manufactures, wrought and un- wrought Saddlery&harnessval.	32.0 9, 4,85	087 455 98	Deciared value. £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,113	Quan 8,6 1,4	65	Declared value. £ 134,597 23,959 6,280 38,473 9,462 9,109 122,723 19,002 22,577 3,470 19,730	Quan 2,9	64 27 16	Declared value
Apparrel, slops, haberdashery. value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese cwt Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures ton Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures tons Leather manufactures, wrought and unwought	32.0 9, 4,85	087 455 98	Deciared value, £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,112 103,335 37,881 42,946 16,989	8,6 1,4 80,6	65	Declared value. £ 134,557 23.959 6,280 9,062 9,109 22,723 19,002 22,577 3,470 16,730 2,667	Quan 2,9	64 27	Declared value
Apparrel, slops, ha- berdashery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufac val Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufacures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manu- factures toss Leather manufactures, wrought and un- wrought bb Saddlery&harnessval. Linen manufactures Machinery &millwork Plate, plated ware, jewellery&watches	32.0 9, 4,85	087 455 98	Declared value. 2	8,6 1,4 80,6	65	Declared value. £134,595 23.959 6,280 28,475 9,462 9,109 22,723 19,002 22,577 3,470 16,730 2,667	Quan 2,9	64 27 16	Declared value
Apparrel, slops, haberdashery. value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures wrought and un- wroughtlbs Saddlery&harnesval. Linen manufactures Machinery &millwork Plate, plated ware, jewellery &watches Silk manufactures	32,4,85 4,85	98 37	Declared value, £ 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,112 103,335 37,881 42,946 16,983 29,895 40,921	Quan 8,6 1,6 80,6	65	Declared value. £ 134,57 23,959 6,280 88,475 9,109 19,002 19,002 22,723 19,730 2,667 16,745 16,745	2,9	64 27 16	Declared value. 39,169 9,171 8,289 2,958 10,787 8,831 5,586 4,198 2,392 2,165
Apparrel, slops, haberdshery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures, wrought and un- wrought and un- wroughtlbs Saddlery&harnesval. Linen manufactures Machinery &millwork Plate, plated ware, jewellery&watches Slik manufactures Soop and candle lbs 1,7	32,4,85 4,85	98 37	Declared value, 2 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,223 78,112 103,335 37,881 42,946 16,989 29,895 40,921 19,406	8,6 1,4 80,6	65	Declared value. £134,595 23.959 6,280 28,475 9,462 9,109 22,723 19,002 22,577 3,470 16,730 2,667	2,9	64 64 27 16 82	Declared value. 39,169 9,171 84 8,289 2,954 2,958 10,787 8,831 5,586 4,198 2,394 2,165
Apparrel, slops, haberdashery. value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures, wrought and un- wroughtlbs Saddlery&harnesval. Linen manufactures Machinery &matter Jewellery &watches Silk manufactures Soap and candle lbs 1, Stattlonery value	32,4,85 4,85	98 37	Declared value, 2 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,112 103,335 37,881 42,946 29,895 40,921 19,405 36,733	Quan 8,6 1,6 80,6	65	Declared value. £ 134,57 23,959 6,280 88,475 9,109 19,002 19,002 22,723 19,730 2,667 16,745 16,745	2,9	64 64 27 16 82	Declared value. 39,169 9,171 8,289 2,954 2,958 10,787 8,831 5,586 4,198 2,392 2,165 287 600
Apparrel, slops, haberdshery value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufac val Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufacures. Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manu- facturestoas Leather manufactures, wrought and un- wrought and un- wrought and un- wrought and un- kninery & milwork Plate, plated ware, jewellery & watches Silk manufactures Soap and candle lbs 1, Stationery. value Woollen manufac	32,4 9, 4,85	98 37 84	Deciared value, £ 266,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,112 103,335 42,946 16,889 29,895 40,921 19,496 36,733 128,127	8,6 1,6 80,6	65 16	Declared value. £57. 184,57. 23,959 6,280 88,475 9,462 9,109 22,723 19,002 19,002 19,730 2,667 16,745 4,745 4,745	2,9 54 31,9	64 64 27 16 82	Declared value. £ 39,169 9,171 84 8.289 2,958 10,787 8,831
Apparrel, slops, haberdashery. value Beer and ale bris Butter and cheese ext Cotton manufacval Earthenware, all sorts Glass manufactures Hardwares & cutlery Iron and steel manufactures, wrought and un- wroughtlbs Saddlery&harnesval. Linen manufactures Machinery &matter Jewellery &watches Silk manufactures Soap and candle lbs 1, Stattlonery value	32,4 9, 	98 37	Declared value, 2 866,493 102,941 31,432 79,343 17,456 37,827 76,293 73,112 103,335 37,881 42,946 29,895 40,921 19,405 36,733	Quan 8,6,6 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	116	Declared value. 257	2,9 54 31,9	64	Declared value. \$ 39,169 9,171 8,289 2,958 10,787 8,831 5,586 4,198 2,392 2,165 287 6.00

Aggregate Quantityor value of the principal Articles of British roduce and Manufactures exported to the Australian Colonies in the years 1850 and 1852.

		1859				850	
OF THE CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE			Declare		A serious		Declared
	Quant	ity.	value £		Quantity		value.
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery value	***	***	959,657	100		***	502,783
Beer and alebris	78,434	***	245,657	***	47,078		144,447
Butter and cheese cwt	14.541		50,583		765		2,780
Coton manufacturesvalue			336,484				311,135
Earthenware of all sorts			50,220		**		33,140
Glass manufactures			80,011				3,654
Hardwares and cutlery			182,443				115,533
Iron and steel manufacturestons	14,628	**	194,535		wt 12,351		144,085
Leather menufactures, wrought and							,
nawroughtlbs 1.	174.376		246,394		242,800		59.720
Saddlery and harnessvalue		**	82,712				31,373
Linen manufactures	**		144,609				87,674
Machinery and millwork	**		37,494				20,292
Plate, plated ware, jewellery,& watches			85,359		**		13,174
Silk manufactures			117,113			**	54,376
Soap and candlesibs 2	CO2 837	**	45,924	**	380,603		13.587
			81,290				76,435
Stationery	**		410,983		**	**	246,640
Woollen manufactures	**	**	878,648	**	**	0.0	436,719
All other articles	**	**				**	430,113
Total declared value			4,212,20				2,602,253
777. 1							

We do not possess a similar return for each of the colonies in 1850, but we give the total declared value of the exports to all our Australian colonies in that year. Its amount was 2,602,253t so that the exports of 1852 exceeded those of 1850 by 1,619,952t,

The article on which there was the smallest increase between. 1850 and 1852 is the cotton manufactures, but it includes only those entered by the yard, and no doubt hosiery, lace, and small wares form a large part of the item with which the list concludes—"all other articles." With reference to the immense returns we are receiving from these colonies, not only in gold, but in wool and other things, we are more astonished at the small amount of our exports than at the great amount. The gold we received from exports than at the great amount. The gold we received from Australia in 1852 was valued at 6,950,000l, and this year we have already imported 9,500,000l, and it is more likely to increase than decrease; so that, at least, the returns from Australia are ample as yet to pay for all our exports. Though some individuals may fail, it is clear, on the whole, great as the exports may be, that the trade must be eminently successful. What distinguishes it from other newly-opened trades into which speculation has run wildly and greatly to the national loss, is, that there is an immense mass of new wealth suddenly found, and made suddenly available mass of new wealth suddenly found, and made suddenly available for commerce, while in almost all other cases, as when an alteration has been made in the law, there was no great mass of new wealth or new commodities suddenly added to the stock of the world, but merely some improved distribution of the old stock, which led in the end to greatly enlarged production, though the increased competition at first might cause great losses and disorders.

Our returns last week show that in all the items there enume rated the increase in the exports to Australia is very great in 1853 above 1852. Thus—to state a few examples—the exports in the

above 1852. Thus—to state a few examples—the exports in the first six months of 1852 and 1853 were as follows:

Plain Calicoes. Printed Calicoes. Woollens.

1852 1853 1852 1853 1852 1853 1852 1853

New South Wales, which yards yards yards yards ££ £ includes Victoris 1244219 2. 5343545... 1225069... 5079225... 54100... 377633

South Australia 132869 ... 591239... 129745... 739195... 5352... 36174

Van Diemen's Land 97838 ... 928601... 111987... 728974... 7761... 48497

From this it appears that the exports of woollens in the past half-year to New South Wales, including Victoria, exceeds by 50,000l the total exports of woollens to them in 1852, and is only 23.000l less than the total exports of woollens to all the Aus-

only 23,000l less than the total exports of woollens to all the Australian colonies in that entire year. Only last year did the great extraina colonies in that entire year. Only hast year did the great extension of the trade to Australia begin. In a short period it almost doubled itself; and this year, judging by the incomplete returns we are yet able to collect, it seems likely to more than quadruple the trade of 1850; or, should it continue as it has begun, it may amount in 1853 to nearly 10,000,000l sterling. Woollens increased sevenfold in the first six months of 1853 above the first in the trade of 1852 are all the trade of the trade o six months of 1852, exemplifying the progress of the trade; but it must be remembered that the principal increase in the exports last year was in the last six months of the year; and the increase, either of woollens or anything else, is not likely, at the end of the year, to continue so much in excess of 1852 as in the first six months of the year.

Large, however, as the exports are, they are not too large. According to the statements just arrived from the colonies, there is no excessive supply of any one commodity. On the contrary, goods are said to be so scarce as to afford no opportunity to invest money in them: in other words, there were not goods enough for the consumers, and all that were imported were bought up immediated for any diately for use

We commit these tables now to the reflection of our readers. Whatever may be in the end the amount of this trade-and it promises to grow to many millions—it has its origin and its growth in the new wealth of Australia, and is in no sense a mere change of property, but a vast increase in the total wealth of society, equivalent in value to having in England two full harvests of grain in the year instead of one.

We have been requested to state the amount of population in these colonies but the increase form all creaters in a population in

these colonies, but the increase from all quarters is so rapid, and the changes so numerous in the colonial population, that we decline to make any statement on the sub-

ject. In 1851, the whole population of New South Wales, not including Victoria, was something less than 190,000 souls, and at that period the whole population of all the settlements did not amount to 350,000. What it may now be, and how distributed, we will not undertake to say.

ITALIAN WRONGS AND ITALIAN DESPERATION.

Two publications have recently issued from the Press which have a curious but undesigned connection with each other, and possess a peculiar interest for all who watch, as we do, with great concern the hopes and progress of European freedom:—
"Lorenzo Benoni," or passages from the life of an Italian
Liberal,—and Mazzini's address to the Italians, on the failure of
the Milanese insurrection and the future conduct of "the cause"

in Italy.

in Italy.

The former is the veracious autobiography of the early years of a young Italian patriot, a native of Genoa, who was obliged to fly from his country in consequence of the part he had taken in organising a conspiracy against the existing Government in the year 1831. Many of his friends were imprisoned; many, like himself, became exiles self-banished for life; others were sentenced to punishments of various degrees of severity; and his byother parished in a dungeon—it is said, by his own hand. his brother perished in a dungeon—it is said, by his own hand. The writer is well known, and respected wherever known; he was an intimate friend and an early associate of Mazzini, who figures largely in his pages, and who in fact first initiated him into the dangerous fascinations of secret plots. Every portion of his book hears the impress of fidelity and simple truth; and, even if we were not assured of the fact from independent sources, it would be impossible to doubt that we are here dealing with an authentic and unembellished narrative of Italian life and Italian

despotism as they existed twenty years ago.

The picture is melancholy enough. It is drawn with reference to the Sardinian States alone; but it is equally true of every other part of Italy except Tuscany, where at that period its features were to be traced in a very mitigated shape. The benumbing, deadening, narrowing, barren-nising influence of a timid and jealous despotism is depicted in every line. All education was in the hands of the Priests, and the Priests either were the Government, or were its willing and harmonious tools. Lorenzo Benoni belonged to the middle class: he was a gentleman, but not a nobleman. He was educated, like most of the youths of that day, in the public seminary, and afterwards at the University. He in the public seminary, and afterwards at the University. He seems to have been distinguished by unusual diligence and talent. The teaching does not seem to have been bad of its kind, though narrow in its scope, and carefully watched in its effects. The young men were nourished, as ours are, upon Greek and Roman classics; were taught to admire Brutus and to hate Casar, to repeat republican sentiments and to imbibe heroic thoughts. But if it appeared, as they grew older and more reflective, that their characters had received any bias in favour of liberty from these exciting histories, or if they manifested any disposition to apply to modern days the lessons they had learned from ancient worthies, they instantly became marked men. Their studies were impeded by difficult and embarassing formalities; they were excluded from the University on the most trivial pretexts; they were compelled to bring certificates from their priests of the due performance of religious duties before they were allowed to continue their lay or professional studies; and every measure was devised to crush and intimidate the young and aspiring spirit. They were the slaves not only of the priests, the professors, and

the proctors, but of the lowest agents of the police.

But perhaps the saddest feature of the book is the indescribable

in the indescribable in the stage attorn of life, society, and thought which prevailed at that time in Piedmont, and which has prevailed nearly ever since in every part of that fine but most miserable peninsula. There was little commerce, little litigation, little peninsula. There was little commerce, little litigation, little medicine. In no profession was there an opening for men of energy—a career for men of ambition. Those who entered the army had a maintenance—but nothing more. They had nothing to do, and wasted away life at ball-rooms, theatres, and cafés. Those who embraced the medical profession had nothing to do: that line was already overstocked, and no patients could cured;—so they, too, wasted away life, smoking, reading, and talking. Those who became lawyers could get no business: lawyers were many; litigants were few, and, what was more fatal still, were poor. So the young advocates, too, killed time as they could, in small knots and coteries of friends, at the casino, in the streets, and with the never-failing resource of a cigar. streets, and with the never-failing resource of a cigar. For literature there was no encouragement and few rewards; for if it soared above the meanest mediocrity it became suspected and dangerous, and was far more likely to lead to a loathsome dungeon than to a laurel crown. A universal and compelled idleness seemed to be the law of the land; a life of uselessness and frivolity was enforced upon every one. The worthless fell easily into the dull routine, and dreamed or slumbered or trifled life away: the noble and high-minded rebelled against the wretched and objectless existence, and became secret or avowed conand objectless existence, and became secret or avowed conspirators. The young were unhappy and discontented, till years had made them hopeless and apathetic; then they accepted their fate, gave up all expectation and all effort, married and gave

birth to children destined to the same unworthy and unsatis-

Can we wonder that a Government insane enough thus, as it were, to drive the rising generation into conspiracy and rebellion by laboriously cutting off from them every other channel for their energies, should have been the object of perpetual plots? Can we wonder at the fierce and implacable hatred it created in the minds of men who felt that they were born for better things—that life under such conditions was scarcely worth having—and that a Government which thus killed, or crushed, or reduced to the inaction of despair whatever was good, and noble, and capable within their souls, was a public nuisance—an enemy of the human race? Can we avoid perceiving that it was precisely the best, the purest, the most aspiring who would be most sure, under such a rule, to be found in the ranks of the conspirators? And can we help entertaining a sentiment of deep respect for men, who, in such a climate, under such a sun, with a life of indolent and sensual pleasure within their reach, with the dolce far niente forced upon them—inculcated as a duty—compelled as a necessity—could yet turn away from the opera, the gaming-table, and the corso—from the convivial board and the midnight orgy—and say—'No! life was not given us to be so wasted, and we will Not so waste it;—life has higher objects, more solemn obligations, more imperious calls;—life so stagnant, so drawling, so slavish, is a gift we do not care to keep; and if we cannot bring about a better state of things, we may at least as well perish in the attempt to do so "

These considerations will go far to explain a peculiarity with which none who have had much to do with rebels and exiles can fail to have been struck—viz., the high tone of character which distinguishes the unfortunate Italian patriots from those of nearly every other country. We have seen and known many of every class and shade of opinion, and from every part of Italy, and little as our sympathies go with revolutionists in general, we can bear honourable testimony to the lofty morale and the fine intellect which is the usual characteristic of the men of whom we speak. They are for the most part earnest, elevated, and sincere effect whether the religious and with a mixture of stoicing often unaffectedly religious—and with a mixture of stoicism and tenderness which is especially attractive. They are not noisy demagogues. They are not disappointed intriguers. They are not mauvais sujets who would dishonour any cause which they embraced. They are rarely even turbulent and vapid de-claimers. On the contrary, they are often men of excellent edu-cation, of deep reading, of statesmanlike capacity, of most instructive and elevating conversation, and of singular beauty, fidelity, and strength in their domestic affections—the whole tinged with and strength in their domestic affections—the whole tinged with that pathetic and indescribable sadness inseparable from noble minds in a world and an age like this. Such was Pisa, whom we knew and who died in Greece. Such we believe is Manin, the ex-Dictator of Venice. Such are Poerio and Settembrini, two of the principal victims of the Neapolitan barbarian. Such is Ruffini, the author of the volume before us. And such, by the universal admission of both enemies and friends, is Mazzini, of whom under the name of Fentasio a very truthful likeness is whom, under the name of Fantasio, a very truthful likenes here drawn. Of this remarkable man we have spoken more than once with the most unreserved freedom and severity, and we are about to do so again :- we are, therefore, glad of the opportunity of stating our conviction that—mistaken, fanatical, and mis-chievous as we consider him to have been—Europe holds few men of finer intellect, of more pure and spotless moral character, or of a richer, tenderer, and more genial nature. Of much that we see in him to blame and deplore, the autobiography of "Lorenzo Benoni" affords an explanation. We see the despicable, fatal, grinding nature of the despotism which irritated him and drove him forth; we see his most intimate friends exiled, imprisoned, or put to death by the Piedmontese Monarch, -and we cannot wonder that his distrust and detestation of that Royal House, changed and constitutional as it has since become, should be insurmountable; we see the nature of the man-stern, resolute, concentrated, and pertinacious—and we cease to be surprised that love of "the people" and hatred of the Austrians should have blinded him to the defects of the one and the strength of the

But we do not the less grieve over and condemn the language and sentiments of the address which Mazzini has just put forth. He writes like a man whose patience is exhausted, and who has been rendered desperate instead of cautious by repeated failure. He proclaims the dissolution of the National Committee for the promotion of Italian unity and liberation. He reproaches with some bitterness those of his fellow-patriots who hung back in February last, as not deeming the movement then wise or timely. He separates himself formally and finally from all those friends with whom he has hitherto acted, but who differ from him now as to the mode and the time of action. He adjures all hopes arising from the gradual education of the people, or the slow and problematical spread of Piedmontese institutions to other States. He calls upon his countrymen to form "a party of action," to strike with whatever weapons may be in their hands, and no longer to wait for the chances of a European war or the hope of foreign aid. Altogether this address appears to us the least sensible and reputable document that has ever proceeded from Mazzini's pen. It is, in effect, a refusal to join with any who will not take him as

their leader, adopt his creed, strike at his time. His past failures and defeats do not seem ever to have suggested to him the possibility that he may be wrong and others may be right. Neither experience nor reflection have taught him to suspect that those who look to gradual amelioration, or to happy accident, or to foreign aid, and not to republican insurrections, for the redemption of Italy, may be as staunch patriots and perhaps wiser statesmen than himself. And, what is still more remarkable and deplorable, he never seems to think that men who are engaged, along with him, in a project where life and liberty and all that makes either valuable are at stake, may well be allowed to exercise their own judgment as to the moment and the manner in which they will jeopardise these precious treasures. We do not readily bind ourselves to obey the dictates of others, where a mistake on their part may bring us to the scaffold.

But the point to which we would now call attention is this. It is singular that in perusing this autobiography of his friend, Mazzini should not have been forcibly struck with the contrast between Piedmont then and Piedmont now, and should not have asked himself the question, whose course of policy has brought about this blessed change—his own, or that of his rival patriots? Twenty years ago, Piedmont was such as we have described it, languishing under a stupid and a leaden despotism—the Press fettered, literature proscribed, liberty at the mercy of every gendarme and of every official, the very souls of men crushed out of them. Now, Piedmont has a Constitutional Monsrch and Parliamedtary Government; law is everywhere paramount; commerce is reviving; life is being infused into every grade of society; the Priesthood is shackled, and the Press is free; Mazzini's own city of Genoa is, in nearly all points, in possession of as much individual liberty as Brussels or Geneva. If all Italy were like the Sardinian Kingdom, what more could Mazzini desire? And what has made the Sardinian Kingdom thus free, thus enviable, thus the reverse of what it was? Is it the work of the Republican Party—of the devotees of a National Italian Association? No! it is the work of those very men with whom Mazzini has never yet cordially acted; whom he has always mistrusted; from whom he has always stood superciliously aloof; whose action (we are bound to say, and we say it with grief) he has often crippled; and from whom he now ostentatiously and bitterly separates himself;—it is the work of the Moderate Constitutionalists of Italy. Azeglio, the chief and organ of one party, can point to the establishment and consolidation of one free and self-governing State in Italy as their achievement: Mazzini, the chief organ of the other party, can point only to the Milanese insurrection of 1848, to the defence of Rome, to the struggle of Venice—all glorious and gallant indeed, but all unsuccessful—and to the abortive disturbance of February last—whi

FRANCE.—SAVINGS BANKS.

For the last four years France has continually exported wheat and flour, the price of bread has been comparatively low, and the bulk of the people have been ready to acquiesce in any Government that has been established and was likely to preserve the public peace. That is one cause of Louis Napoleon's success. Bread has been cheap, and the population of Paris have been well employed. A confirmation of this statement is to be found in the report presented on the 14th uit. to the general assembly of the Directors and Administrators of the Saving Bank of Paris (Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance) by M. François Delessert, the president

the president.

"The year 1852," it begins, "was favourable to our hank. The total sum deposited has increased in a greater proportion than in 1851, and the increase in the number of depositors, particularly of depositors of the working classes, has been still greater." In 1852 there was in the Paris Savings Bank an increase of 12,000,000f due to depositors. Comparing 1852 to 1851, when the results were better than those of 1850, it appears that the deposits in 1851 amounted to 25,305,434f, and in 1852 they reached 33,703,578f, an increase above 1851 of 8,398,144f. The repayments in the two years were about equal,—19,048,957f in 1851, and 19,650,368f in 1852, an increase in the last year of 601,411f."

After speaking of an alteration of the law which limits the amount of any depositor to 1,000f, the report observes that this limitation was felt most severely by the working classes, the members of which have opened the greatest number of new accounts for women and minors of both sexes. "In referring," the report continues, to the most prosperous years of the Bank—1841 to 1844—"there is no example of so many new accounts having been opened in a single year. In these four years the number of new accounts exceeded 35,000. In 1852 the number exceeded 40,000. It required twelve years, from 1832 to 1844, for the number to increase from 10,000 to 35,000; but three years, between 1849 and 1852, were sufficient to carry it again from 10,000 to 40,000," from which it is to be inferred that the Re-

volution of 1848 reduced the annual number of depositors from 35,000 to 10,000.

The class of artisans and workmen constituted only one-half of The class of artisans and workmen constituted only one-han of the new depositors when the accounts were first kept—(the Bank was first opened in 1818)—and now they constitute three-fifths. Out of the new depositors in 1852—40,000—the number of work-men is 19,741. The average of their deposits is about 160f, the 19,741 having deposited 3,100,000f for their first payment. The average of the sum deposited by domestic servants was about equal to the average of the sum deposited by the working classes; but in point of number the domestic servants who are depositors are only about two-fifths of the working classes. The new depositors of domestic servants were 7,835, and their deposits amount to 1,300,000f

In all France there are 368 savings banks, and 271 of them ave communicated the state of their affairs to the Paris Bank. In 163 of them there is an increase in the deposits of the working classes; in 88 there is no change; and in 13 the number has decreased. Of agricultural labourers it is said that in 138 banks their deposits have increased; in 99 they are unchanged; and in only 20 is there a slight decrease. In a great number of places, says the report—bearing a most important testimony to the im-provement of the numerous class connected with the land—the agriculturists have at length come to comprehend the benefits agriculturists have at length come to comprehend the benefits they may derive from savings banks. In place of buying land, as formerly, without having the means of paying for it, and becoming the prey of usurers, they now take the wiser course of amassing a little capital before they acquire land, and all their own savings yield them a profit instead of subjecting themselves to nay interest to pay interest.

The reports from particular places correspond with the general result. From Saint Quentin it is said the working classes figure more largely amongst the new depositors than in former years. Rural labourers continue to come to the bank, and the number increases. The bank at Moulins is very prosperous, and order and tranquillity are described as the most powerful auxiliaries of economy. At Marseilles the working classes have increased 25 per cent. as depositors. At Nevers the new books opened belong in great part to the day labourers, the gardeners, and the vine-dressers of the neighbourhood. So throughout France savings banks are getting more customers, and the working classes are acquiring property and learning wisdom. Like other people, they will do well if their rulers will allow them.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA.

(From the Dan's Leaden, Toronto paper.)

THE valley of the Ottawa contains an area of about 80,000 square miles, nearly equal in extent to the island of Great Britain. The Ottawa commences its course in the highlands, separating the water-shed of the Ottawa from that of the Hudson Bay. After a course of about 750 miles, it embouches into the St Lawrence at the foot of of about 750 miles, it embouches into the St Lawrence at the foot of the island of Montreal. Its volume of water is immense, and during the spring months, probably far exceeds that of the St Lawrence at the Falls of Niagara. During its course it receives numerous tributaries, exceeding in size the largest rivers of Great Britain—one single branch, the Gatineau, drains an area of 12,000 miles, equal to one quarter the area of England and Wales. On the banks of the Ottawa are the largest pine forests in the world, accessible to the markets of Europe or the Northern and Eastern States. Nearly the whole of its courses is below the 47th parallel of latitude (that of Quebec), and it is estimated that in its valley, or in situations which are most readily accessible by this channel, there are more than thirty millions of acres capable of successful cultivation, still belonging to the province.

Our Western friends seem to be strongly impressed with the idea that wheat is the great article of Canadian manufacture. This opinion, however, is far from accurate. The trade returns of the last year show that of our aggregate exports lumber is by far the most important item; and, in fact, that compared with the other great classes into which our exports are subdivided, viz., products of the mines, the seas, sgriculture, and manufactures, the products of the forest exceed all the rest by the large amount of 207,000L.

Total exports per trade returns of 1882Of which, products of the forest	
Excess of products of the forest	1,308,752 207,000
Annual to an about the first bound of	1,515,752
Among the productions of the forest, however, are classed furs and ashes, amounting to	

Lake Huron, via the Ottawa and Nippissing, is little more than four hundred miles,—by the St Lawrence and Lake Erie, the same distance exceeds 880 miles. At an expense not much exceeding that of the St Lawrence Canals, the Ottawa route could be made navigable for large vessels. The North Western territories of the United States are rapidly filling up with an active and industrious population. This navigation would pass through the most extensive and valuable Crown lands now remaining in the province, and which are about to be opened out for settlers. It requires no very prophetic skill to fortell that, before any great lapse of time, this will become the highway of the vast trade of the great West—a route affecting a saving of nearly five hundred miles, and a more secure navigation, will not always be neglected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—PUBLIC BILLS.

HOUSE OF COMMON

1 Bills of Exchange—Duke of Wellington's Funeral

2 County Elections—Polls.

3 Back Notes.

4 Courts of Common Law—Ireland.

5 Land Improvement—Ireland.

6 Leasing Powers—Ireland.

7 Landlord and Tonant—Ireland.

8 Tenants' Improvement—Ireland.

9 West India Colonies Loans Act
Amendment.

10 Tenant-Right—Ireland.

11 Parliamontary Electora.

12 Commons Inclosure.

13 General Board of Health.

14 Land Tax Commissioners' Names.

15 County Extes and Expanditure.

16 Stamp Duties on Patents.

17 Designs Act Extension.

18 Parlah Constables.

19 New Porest Deer Removal.

16 Teansfer of Aids.

21 Union of Benefices.

22 Examiner in Chancery.

23 Sale and Parchase of Land.

24 Grand Jury Cess—Ireland.

25 Valuation Act Amendment—Ireland.

26 Elections.

7 Crestly to Animals.

24 Grand Jury Cess—Ireland.
25 Valuation Act Amendment—Ireland.
26 Elections.
27 Crestly to Animals.
28 Cleng Reserves—Canads.
29 Oa's in Chancery.
30 Sheriff Courts—Scotland.
31 Metropolis Improvements — Repayment out of Consolidated Fund.
28 Slave Trade—New Granads.
34 Publie Houses—Scotland.
34 Publie Houses—Scotland.
35 Inland Revenue Office.
36 County Election Polls—Scotland.
37 New Trials—Criminal Cases.
38 Commons Inclosure (No. 2).
39 Mutiny.
40 Marine Mutiny.
41 Jawish Disabilities.
42 Payment of Wages.
43 Fisheries—Ireland.
44 Places of Religious Worship, Registration.
45 Judges' Exclusion.
45 Judges' Exclusion.
46 Cathedral Appointments.
47 Burghs—Scotland.
48 Laws of Evidence—Scotland.
49 Indemnity.
40 Pilotage.
51 Probate of Wills, &c.
52 Consolidated Fund (London Approaches).
53 Aggravated Assaults.

52 Consolidated Fund (London Approaches).
53 Aggravated Assaults.
54 Autornies' Certificates.
55 Sheriff Courts—Scotland (No. 2).
56 Absconding Debtors—Ireland.
57 Combination of Workmen.
58 Outholds.
59 Autornies' and Solicitors' Certificates (No. 2). (No. 2).

59 Atternies' and Solicitors' Certificates
(No. 2).
60 Universities—Scotland.
61 Sheriff and Commissary Courts—Berwickshire.
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67 London and Edinburgh Gazettes.
68 Taxing Office (Common Law)—Ireland.
69 Hackney Carriages.
70 Entails—Scotland.
71 Whitbury Forest.
72 Sale of Lands—Ireland.
73 Municipal Corporations, Acts Amendment.
74 Sales of Bullion.
75 Exchequer Bills
76 Entails—Scotland.

ment.
74 Sales of Bullion.
75 Exchequer Bills
76 Bankruptcy—Scotland.
77 Vaccination Extension,
78 Excise Duties on Spirits.
79 Expenses as Elections.
80 Convicted Prisoners—Removal
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81 Transfer of Land—Ireland.
82 Lunsey Regulations.
83 Lanatic Asylums.
84 Lunsics—Care and Treatment.
85 Burgh Harbours—Scotland.
86 Recovery of Personal Liberty.
87 Income Tax.
85 Customs Duties.
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91 Registration of Assurances.
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102 Spitalfields and Shoreditch Improvements.
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105 Savings Banks Annulties.
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109 Law of Evidence Amendment.
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121 Fisheries—Iraland.
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127 Improvement of Towns—Iraland.
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129 General Board of Health (No. 3).
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131 Probate and Administration.
132 Entry of Seamon.
133 Naval Coast Volunteers.

131 Probate and Administration.
132 Entry of Seamen.
133 Navai Coast Volunteers.
134 Coinage Offences—Colonies.
135 Dublin Carriages.
136 Incumbent Estates—Ireland.
137 Ministers' Money—Ireland.
138 Patronage Exchange.
139 Colonial Bishops Act Extension.
140 Juvenile Offenders.
141 Land Tax Redemption.
142 Betting Houses.
144 Turnpike Acts Continuance.
145 Turnpike Acts Continuance.
146 Metropolitan Sewers Act Continuance.
147 Sheep, &c.—Contagious Diamass Provention.

145 Turnpike Acts Continuance.
146 Metropolitan Sewers Act Continuance.
147 Sheep, &c.—Contugious Diamans Prevention.
148 Public Works Acts Amendment—
1reland.
149 Consolidated Annuities.
150 Poor Relief Act Continuance.
151 Burials beyond Metropolis.
152 Children in Factories Employment.
153 Drainage at Lands—Ireland.
154 Juvenits Mendicancy (No. 2).
155 Chancery Suitors further Relief.
156 Truck Act Amendment.
157 Friendly Societies.
158 Customs (Repeal).
159 Crime and Outrage—Ireland.
160 Metropolis Building Act Amendment.
161 Transportation.
162 Horses Let to Hire—Duties.
163 Hackney Carriages—Duties.
164 Public Sibraries and Museums.
165 Trunpike Acts Continuance—Ireland.
166 Sherffs—Societand.
167 Smoke Nuisance.
168 Ecclesiastical Leasing.
169 Colonial Church Regulation.
170 Missionary Bishops.
171 Customs Duties Consolidation.
172 Insurances on Lives.
173 South Sea Annuities, &c.
174 Crown buits.
175 Linen Manufactures—Ireland.
176 Defacing the Coin.
177 Mintis Bailot Suspension.
178 Registrar of Meetings of Court of Bankruptey.
179 Female Consicts.
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183 Stock in Trade Exemption.
184 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
185 Copyholds and Incleasure Commission—Appolarment.
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188 Petra Reston—Lecland.

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187 Corrupt Practices at Elections.

188 Petry Sessions—Ireland.

189 Summary Jurisdiction—Ireland.

190 Consolucated Fund (10,634,0871) Ap-

190 Consolidated Fund (10,634,087)
propriation.
191 Militia Pay.
192 Metropolia Sewera.
193 Registrar of Privy Council.
194 Liberated of Financesiera Leone.
195 Passengers Act Amendment.
196 Borough Boundaries—Scotland.
197 Land Tax Redemption (No. 2).
198 Highways—Ireland.
199 Friendly Societies (No. 2).
206 Hackney Carriage Duties (No. 2).

Agriculture.

HARVEST.

WE are now in the midst of harvest, for though there are some cold clay lands which were late sown whereon the wheat will not be ready for cutting for some eight or ten days, the greater part of the wheat in the South of England is now cut, or in the course of being cut. New wheat appeared at Mark lane on Monday and sold, the best lot of red wheat from Kent at 56s pergr, and white spring wheatfrom Essex at 60s to 63s per gr. On old wheat there was, however, a further fall of from 3s to 4s per qr. All August, with the exception of last Tuesday and Wednesday, has been fine, and another fortnight of fine weather would enable most of the farmers in the southern districts to complete their wheat harvest. On the light lands there is not much complaint, but elsewhere some blight and mildew are spoken of, and the sheaves are generally very light, promising but an indifferent yield. In France, where much wheat has been thrashed, the yield is reported to be shorter than was anticipated, and it cannot be doubted that much corn from other countries will be required to meet the French demand during the ensuing year. Other European countries, also, have but indifferent wheat crops; yet such is the confidence afforded in our markets by Free Trade, that the large reduction of price we have mentioned has taken place under circumstances which, under the Protective system, would probably have produced a sort of panic in the corn market.

From Essex we learn that

From Essex we learn that

Up to the close of July great appearance of mildew prevailed, and which, to a slight extent, has affected most pieces—especially those that were lodged or upon which the plants were most defective. But the present fine weather has relieved us of those apprehensions, and we can now state decidedly that the mildewed portion will be far less than in last year; whilst in no instance that has come under our notice will it be attended with such injurious consequences. Upon the whole, we now think that upon two-thirds of the wheat land there will be an average crop; and upon the remainder—mostly that portion deficient in plant, which will certainly not be a moiety of a usual yield—the deficiency altogether will be greater than in any year since the commencement of the present century. The quality of the wheat will be far better than could have been anticipated; indeed, we have no hesitation in stating that it will be better than that of last year. The mealing quality, however, may not be so good, on account of the preceding wet season; but the sample will be bold, as the grains are larger than ordinary, and, if fine weather prevails, a good sample may generally be calculated upon. This, it is true, will not meet the deficiency in quantity, but will to a certain extent give the English farmer a preference as regards the foreign producer. Upon the light and mixed soils the yield will probably be good; upon the chaik and chalk-clay soils it will be also less deficient; but upon the heavy clay and loamy soils it will be the worst; and as regards blight from other cause, especially red gum, no general application can be made. Some pieces are greatly affected, whilst others are almost free—this arising rather from the state of the weather at the exact time of the wheat coming into bloom than from any other cause, a day or two earlier or later making all the difference of four or five bushels per acc.........Since we have commenced reaping we see no reason to alter our opinion. The wheat is him on t

In Northumberland it is said

In Northumberland it is said

All our grain crops will cut up light; and in the early wheat some defect
will be found in the ear. Much of the spring-sown is only coming into bloom,
and will be at the mercy of the elements for maturing. Harvest will be very
protracted. Small patches of barley and wheat will be ready for reaping in a
week or ten days; and a large breadth of the same species of grain cannot be
ready before the last week in September. On all sides barley seems the prevalling crop, covering the largest acreage breadth, and wheat the smallest. On
fine early soils barley will reap a fair average crop. We have, however, soen
hundreds of acres that will reap a bad crop, and very late. Oats, which showed
generally best, look thin since the blade has fallen; still, we think the oat
crop the best of our cereals, and with a continuance of the present fine weather
will reap a fair average.

In South Yorkshira the recent fine weather

In South Yorkshire the recent fine weather has worked favourable changes in the crops, though there "will be far short of an average in both wheat and oats. Upon many lands the winter and spring floods completely, or nearly so, destroyed the plant; and accordingly numbers of acres present a most cheerless aspect, the long-continued wet weather preventing the ordinary process of cleaning from being carried on. Upon the sand and limestone lands the crops are generally good, especially upon the latter; and it is surprising the very great improvement which has taken place in the growth of barley. Strong undrained clays and peat soils have suffered most. Potatoes, until within a few days, have presented every prospect of an excellent yield; but unfortunately the blight has again shown itself, and we cannot say where its devastating progress will stop. Turnips, after much trouble in resowing of seed, promise well, and we anticipate generally an average crop. Stock of all descriptions is selling at generally an average crop. Stock of all descriptions is selling at remarkably high rates, but the wool trade has shown less firm-ness than was expected."

From Suffolk we learn that

From Suffolk we learn that

The fine weather has much improved the appearance of the wheat, but it
adds little to the yield, which, upon a moderate calculation, may be estimated
considerably under an average; should it be well secured, we calculate on a
fine quality, which will in some measure partly compensate for the defect. The
barley crop has been greatly improved by the late rains, and, although twisted
about, promises a fair quality and an abundant produce. The breadth sown is
unusually large, from the inability of planting wheat in the autumn, arising
from the continuous rains. Beaus are the most prolific crop, and may be considered out of danger, with an extensive breadth planted. Peas, on making up,
prove very defective. The potatoes are much more diseased than in 1846, and
will be a great loss to our peasantry, as scarcely a garden escapes. Turnips
and mangel wurzel are not promising. The hay crop is materially injured, and
many hundred acres washed away.

Such are some of the most recent accounts, all recording deficiency, of this (to farmers) yery untoward season. In Scotland.

ciency, of this (to farmers) very untoward season. In Scotland, much the same accounts are given of the wheat crops, and turnips are said to be backward and far from promising.

are said to be backward and far from promising.

Stock offers at this time the best hope of profit to our farmers, and, in consequence, fairs, stock markets, and local agricultural shows have been very animated. The Royal Northern Agricultural Show, at Aberdeen, was a very good one; and the after-dinner proceedings were enlivened by Mr Mechi, who at great length detailed his own operations, and urged his rural hearers to regard his example as a stimulus to activity and enterprise in husbandry. The show of Shorthorn cattle was noted as very good. The local report says that "Mr Cruickshank's first prize bull, 'Matadore,' aged two years and eleven months, has gained the following prizes:—Yorkshire Agricultural Society's first prize, in 1851; the first prize at the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society's first prize, 1852; and we learn that Mr C. refused 500 guineas for him a week or two ago." That stock breeding, if well done, is now the best branch of farming seems to be generally admitted. seems to be generally admitted.

THE DRAINING PLOUGH.

For several days during last week Fowler's patent draining plough was at work in Mr Wilkinson's meadows, at New West End, near Hampstead, This was within ten minutes' walk of the Swiss tavern, at St John's Wood, and within a two shilling cab fare from any part of the West-end of London; yet, strange to say, that for some days visitors to inspect this truly useful implement only dropped in by ones and twos at considerable intervals throughout the day. Such is the apathy with which nine-tenths of the landed proprietors regard imwith which nine-tenths of the landed proprietors regard im-provements which may affect materially the value of their pro-perty. At this time were there not hundreds of landowners perty. At this time were there not hundreds of landowners—whose lands are sodden with redundant moisture, and whose incomes are in consequence precarious and often deficient—lounging at their clubs or dissipating ennui in streets or parks of the metropolis? Could not some of them have devoted an hour or two to the personal inspection of a piece of machinery calculated to save 50 per cent. in the cost of draining immense tracts of wet land? It may, however, be said, that many of our landed proprietors may have seen the draining plough in work at the Gloucester meeting, where it received the Society's silver medal, and that it is a bore to the idle, and an interruption to their metropolitan pursuits amongst the husy landlords to attend to such matters without the bustle and excitement of an agricultural gathering. Perhaps, too, it is not to be expected that such improvements should be adopted otherwise than vicariously. The The provements should be adopted otherwise than vicariously. The agents and the leading farmers must be first convinced of the efficacy of new machinery. Still in this recent working many persons have become satisfied that the draining plough will be a most valuable agent in draining clay soils, and that it ought to be more widely known and adopted than it has been hitherto.

We carefully inspected the working of the plough and its completed work at New West End, and in this soil—a uniform clay with a regular and moderate incline—nothing could be better.

completed work at New West End, and in this soil—a uniform clay with a regular and moderate incline—nothing could be better than its performance. There were drains laid at four feet deep, in which the tiles were placed with the most perfect accuracy; and, as the upper part of the field consisted of a mixture of gravel in which the water was confined by the surrounding clay—as is common on the London clay—every drain poured forth a full stream. At the same depth there were also drains made without tiles, simply by the pressure of the snout on the clay, and such drains when laid in pure clay, and at such a depth as 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet, will undoubtedly last for a great many years. The inventor states that "a uniform clay subsoil when the surface presents a sufficient draimage fall, such as is found in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, Leicestershire, Bucks and Oxford, Essex, Kent and Surrey, Wilts is found in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, Leices-tershire, Bucks and Oxford, Essex, Kent and Surrey, Wilts and Somerset, Northamptonshire, Hertfordshire, and many other similar districts, is the land best adapted to the working of the machine; and drainage executed under these circum-stances cannot be exceeded in quality and efficiency by the best hand labour." And this appears to be an accurate statement.

Nothing could be more perfect than the drains laid with tiles at New Nothing could be more perfect than the drains laid with tiles at New West End; and besides the great saving of expense, as compared with hand-labour draining, there is none of that disturbance of the surface, which causes so much inconvenience on pasture land when drained by hand. Four horses executed the work at four feet depth with apparent ease; the soil, however, was in a very favourable condition for the working of the implement, being moist beneath and firm upon the surface. With additional power any extra depth might be adopted. The inventor has a plan in contemplation for working the plough with steam-power, which will be a manifest advantage; for it is obvious that when the land is wet, the trampling of four or six horses must poach at good deal of the land, besides occasioning to the animals most severe labour. In fact, the severity of the work for their horses is the principal objection we have heard practical farmers make is the principal objection we have heard practical farmers make to the draining plough.

The proprietors on this point justly say—"The times of the year best adapted for working the draining plough are the spring, summer, and autume, as the surface then is in the best condition, and no injury is done to the land or any short crop by its working; and we also find that when the land is in this condition the plough likewise acts the part of a gigantic subsoil plough, stirring and opening the earth for some distance in its course, and allowing the water ready access to the drains." As the pipes are drawn in on a wire rope, it is obvious that they must be truly made and well burnt: a faulty pipe might be partly broken and leave a flaw in the drain.

With horse-power the depth usually adopted is three feet six inches; this for pasture land is a reasonable depth, if the drains be laid 24 feet apart in tenacious clay, and about 33 feet apart in be laid 24 feet apart in tenacious clay, and about 33 feet apart in more mixed soils. The great fault, however, committed by many modern drainers consists in placing their drains too far from each other. And this is chiefly caused by the great cost of hand draining. In strong clay the proper width is 24 feet, and no increase of depth beyond four feet seems to render any extension of width safe and effective.

As yet the Inclosure Commissioners have not given their sanction to drainage works excented by the draining plough, which of course

to drainage works executed by the draining plough, which of course limits its application to the owners and occupiers who drain without to drainage works executed by the draining plough, which of course limits its application to the owners and occupiers who drain without the aid of public or private money drainage loans; but we think the time is now come when drainage by the plough in suitable situations ought to receive the Commissioners' approval. It is a question of fact for the drainage inspectors to determine whether the work is effectively executed, and on such soils as above indicated there can be no doubt that a tiled drain properly laid with the plough is, to say the least, as effective and as permanent as a handlaid drain. This point should be pressed by the land owners, for it is the settled land of this country on which draining is so much wanted, and where the difficulties of providing for its cost are so many. We understand a joint stock company is in the course of formation, by a combination of gentlemen, improving landowners and agriculturists and capitalists, for the purpose of purchasing the patent right in this plough and working it on a large scale. Indeed, large contracts are now being undertaken by the company, who furnish their own horses, thus removing the main objection farmers have made to plough-draining. The lower rate of cost, as compared with hand draining, at which the draining plough works, will afford ample room for profit to the adventurers, while we believe that nothing more is required to bring this implement into extensive use upon the vast areas of clay land to which it is so well adapted than a more general knowledge of its merits.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Walton and Bushell's Circular.)
London, Aug. 17, 1853.

London, Aug. 17, 1853.

The arrival of the overland mail from Sydney, via Singapore, puts us in possession of most satisfactory advices from our friends to the 31st May. They are still receiving large accessions to their population from various quarters. The markets continued exceedingly brisk, notwithstanding the large arrivals which had taken place, and prices generally had remained exceedingly firm, leaving large profits to the shippers. Tallow is scarce, and increasing in value, beef realising 34/to 35/, mutton 40/to 42/perton. The colony use nearly all the tallow brought to market for their own consumption. Wool—But moderate quantities coming into the market, which were bought up, after much competition, and the prices fully supported. Spirits and tobacco received in bond from 1st to 30th May—Rum, 10,560 gals; brandy, 9,199 gals; Geneva, 1,057 gals; British spirits, 47 gals; tobacco, 21,968 lbs; cigars, 4,270 lbs. Delivered for home consumption—Rum, 17,391 gals; brandy, 10,922 gals; Geneva, 6,191 gals; whiskey, 9,199 gals; Geneva, 1,057 gals; British spirits, 47 gals; tobacco, 21,968 lbs; cigars, 4,270 lbs. Delivered for home consumption—Rum, 17,891 gals; brandy, 10,922 gals; Geneva, 6,191 gals; whiskey, 595 gals; British spirits, 181 gals; tobacco, 24,747 lbs; cigars, 3,021 lbs. Delivered for exportation—Rum, 10,449 gals; brandy, 12,511 gals; Geneva, 2,804 gals; whiskey, 806 gals; British spirits, 110 gals; tobacco, 10,442 lbs; cigars, 8,086 lbs. Stocks warehoused to 30th May—Rum, 98,479 gals; brandy, 30,271 gals; Geneva, 6,622 gals; whiskey, 3,620 gals; British spirits, 2,374 gals; tobacco, 181,109 lbs; cigars, 47,461 lbs. Freights to England—Wool, \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{3}{4}\$d per lb; oil, 60s to 63s per tun imp.; tallow, 35s per 20 cwt; hides, 20s to 25s per 20 cwt; timber, 45s per 50 cubic feet; gold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. per steamers. Prices current at Sydney:—Beer, ale, in bulk, Bass' No. 3, per hhd, 101 l0s; ale in bottle, 91 to 101; Marzetti's, per dozen, 17s to 18s; porter, in bulk, Taylor's, per hhd, 101; other brands, 91 to 101; porter, in bottle, Marzetti's, per dozen, 17s to 18s; beef, per ton, 41 l0s; brandy, dark first quality (scarce in bond), per gallon, 15s to 16s; inferior French and Spanish, 14s; cop-

per, sheathing (in demand), per lb, 11d to 1s; nails, 1s; yellow metal, 9d; flour, American, per barrel, 2l 16s; Adelaide, per ton, 25i; Genevared cases, 15 flasks, per case, 1l 2s; HDK2, on key brand, 1l 2s; gin-English, sweetened, per gallon, 5s to 8s; hams, York, per lb, 1s 6d; Westphalia, 11d; lead, sheet, per ton, 23l; pipe, 26l.

(From Messra Tootal and Browne's Circular.)
London, Aug. 16, 1853.

MELBOURNE, June 7 .- Our market for the last six weeks has under-MELBOURNE, June 7.—Our market for the last six weeks has undergone considerable fluctuations; not so much as any depression of prices, but the obtaining extreme rates for articles of which the market had become quite bare; and the supplies of which, on arrival, were eagerly snatched up at almost any price the importers asked. We have now had an immense arrival of vessels from all quarters of We have now had an immense arrival of vessels from all quarters of the globe, yet these have had no very serious effect, the goods being unable to come into the market all at once, owing to the extreme difficulty of landing. Brandy has fluctuated with the arrivals, but is not likely to decline in price. The present quotations will, we think, be fully maintained; much, however, will depend upon advices from home. Boots and shoes continue to be sold to good profit, especially heavy makes, fit for winter service. Prices vary, but all yield a good profit. Flour, owing to large arrivals, has again declined, and the best cannot be quoted at more than 301 per ton.

ADELAIDE, May 27. Our market for some time past has fluctuated with arrivals, and the advices from Melbourne. Beer—By the late arrivals we have had large import of this article, coasequestly

with arrivals, and the advices from Melbourne. Beer—By the late arrivals we have had large import of this article, consequently prices have given way. Taylor's, Trueman's, and Barclay's stout may now be had at 10t to 11t per hhd; Whitbread's, and other brewers, at 9t 10s to 10t per hhd, delivered in town; when taken for reshipment, the purchaser is entitled to an allowance of 23s to 25s per hhd, for duty, cartage, &c., off the above rates. Of Bass' and Allsopp's ale, the market is very bare; by the late arrivals we have only one or two small parcels; the same remark will apply to English ales in general. For bottled beer the demand is good at full rates. Byass and Dunbar's stout realised 18s 6d to 20s per dozen; ale, 18s 6d to 19s 6d per dozen. One or two new brands appeared in the market during the month; these have been offered at 16s to 17s per dozen, all delivered in town. Boots and Shoes—Notwithstonding the large import to hand, genuine invoices realise from 50 to 70 per cent advance, and in some instances more Shoes—Notwithstanding the large import to hand, genuine invoices realise from 50 to 70 per cent advance, and in some instances more for seasonable goods. Flour, Bran, &c.—For home consumption a fair amount of business is going on, at 27l to 28l per ton, exclusive of bags. Spirits—In brandy, a fair amount of business has been done at 13s 6d to 14s 6d per gallon in bond; and for case brandy, 36s to 40s per case, in bond. Rum has been in demand for shipment, and several parcels have changed hands. Wines—The business doing is very limited; a few small sales of sherry and Marsals. Timber—Insertant pates: great demand, at exorbitant rates; at present all building operations are suspended for the want of materials.

are suspended for the want of materials.

Sydney, New South Wales, May 30.—Importations, in the former part of the month, were very heavy. The principal portion, however, were of goods suitable to our immediate wants, consequently, invoices changed hands on very advantageous terms; and though there might be a decline in some few articles, all sales must have proved highly satisfactory. As yet, our stores are but barely stocked, our exports to the surrounding colonies large, and the requirements for our own and inland markets large and increasing. Business to a large amount is daily transacted, and prices of many articles have again an upward teudency. Ale and Beer—Importations have been unusually heavy this month. The great scarcity, however, previous to late arrivals, the immense consumption, and demand for surrounding markets, has greatly relieved our stocks; prices have been ma ing markets, has greatly relieved our stocks; prices have been materially affected by recent arrivals. Present supplies and expected quantities may burthen the market for a little, but for a length of time terially affected by recent arrivals. Present supplies and expected quantities may burthen the market for a little, but for a length of time sales will be very remunerating. Favourite brands firm at quotations. Boots and Shoes—Very profitable sales continue to be made; the heavier descriptions, suitable for the coming winter, are much inquired for; boys' and children's shoes are still very scarce, and realise well; shipments on their way will meet with ready and advantageous sale; importations will pay for a length of time; city manufactories at a perfect standstill for the want of labour. Metals—Of bar iron the market is cleared by speculators. Hoop is more in demand, large quantities of \(\frac{3}{2}\)-inch to inch being used for binding hay. Nail rod very dull. For sheathing metal and nails there has been some inquiry at rather improved rates for assorted weights. Importations of tin plates have been large this month, but the best descriptions only are saleable. Sugars—For low or inferior descriptions little or no demand. Although our stocks are at present somewhat large, the better descriptions of clayed or crystallised find ready sale at quotations. A portion of a recently arrived cargo from the Mauritius realised well, say 40l to 44l for really fine, and 3l to 35l per ton for bright yellow. Refined is so scarce that difficulty exists in fulfilling city orders. Timber—Of all descriptions in very great demand. Importations, on arrival, immediately taken for the Melbourne market; orders for large quantities are now open which cannot be filled. We would recommend large shipments, as the consumption will be immense. Three-inch deals cut; joist pieces 3 by 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 4 by 3, as well as flooring boards, much wanted. Wines—Although importations have been large since the first instant, yet on account of the almost total want of low-priced port and sherries previous to late arrivals, prices have in a great the first instant, yet on account of the almost total want of low-priced port and sherries previous to late arrivals, prices have in a great measure been maintained, and we do not look for lower rates; the greater part being taken for immediate use. As the winter approaches these descriptions will be in greater request. Fine wines are scarce and in good demand.

(From Mesers Bradbury and Cook's Circular.)
London, Aug. 13, 1853.

The second series of public sales of colonial wool commenced on the 14th ult., and closed this day. The catalogues have contained the following quantities:—Sydney, 16,026 bales; Port Philip, 25,786 bales

Van Diemen's Land, 7,680 bales; Adelaide, 5,783 bales; Cape, 6,084 bales; New Zealand, 173 bales; total, 61,532 bales: East India, 4,688 bales; total colonial, 66,220 bales.—German, 250 bales; Spanish and Portugal, 350 bales; Russiau, 562 bales; Egyptian, 368 bales; Buenos Ayres, 815 bales; Mogadore and Barbary, 291 bales; Turkey, 220 bales; Puget Sound, 48 bales; sundries, 770 bales; total foreign, 3,674 bales. The unsettled state of political affairs in the East, and the consequent depression of trade in the manufacturing distributes, tothe consequent depression of trade in the manufacturing districts, together with the prospects of a bad harvest, and the unprecedentedly large supply of wool to be offered at these sales, caused a general impression that there would be a very considerable fall in prices; but, though there was a comparatively small attendance of buyers at the commencement, prices opened about id per lb below the average of last sales on the middle and lower classes, whilst the better descriptions, including secured wool, we consider quite as dear as in May. We have rarely observed prices so steadily maintained throughout, and with so little fluctuation as during the present series; towards the middle they gradually became firmer, and closed about id per lb higher than at the commencement. There has been a very limited demand for the Continent. mand for the Continent.

(From Mas rs Southey and Son's Circular.)

London, Aug. 13, 1853.

London, Aug. 13, 1853.

The second series of sales of colonial wool of the season commenced on the 14th ult., and concluded on this day, comprising —16,346 bales Australian, 25,786 bales Port Phillip, 7,680 bales Van Diemen's Land, 5,633 bales South Australian, 6,084 bales Cape of Good Hope, 20 bales New Zealand, total 61,549 bales; and 4,688 bales East Indian. The comparatively high range of prices which have now prevailed for many months were firmly supported at the last sales, partly from the exhaustion of the stocks of English, colonial, and foreign wool; but after the English clip and large arrivals of colonial wool it became questionable whether ruling prices cauld be maintained. The woollen districts have been generally well employed since the May series, and received a fresh impulse from the recent since the May series, and received a fresh impulse from the since the May series, and received a fresh impulse from the recent favourable accounts from the Australian colonies, accompanied as they were with large orders at liberal prices: these came very opportunely, and contributed, no doubt, to encourage our manufacturers. The sales opened at a reduction of ½d to 1d on almost all sorts, and so continued till towards the close, when the average of last sales were again reached; finer qualities throughout were in full demand; wools in the pected advance being removed, the large quantity of East Indian wood offered, as shown above, and the larger quantity accumulated at Liverpool, shortly to be declared for sale, caused our buyers to purchase very cautiously, and prices again resumed the level of many months previous, being a reduction of 1d to 14d upon May sales.

1					CURRENT.				
AUSTRALIAN.		d		d	1	- 8	d		d
Superior clothingfrom	2	1	to 2	ä	Inferior do.	1	6	1	7
Fair and good do	1	7	2	. 0	Locks, pieces, and broken		0	to I	9
Inferior do	1	- 4	1	6	In grease			1	3
Scoured	1	H	- 2	54	Skin and slipe	1	I	1	91
Handwashed	1	6	1	10	SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.				- *
Lambs	1	6	2	34	Fair and good combing				
Locks, pieces, and broken	1	0	3	8	and clothing	1	6	-1	10
In grease	0	9	1	3	Inferior flocks	1	3	1	5
Skin		0	1	9	Superior lambs	2	0	2	24
TASMANIAN.					Fair and good do	1	7	1	11
Sooured clothing	1	10	2	04	Inferior do	1	3	1	6
Superior combing and				-	Scoured	1	7	1	114
clothing	2	6	2	14	Lucks, pieces, and broken		1	1	64
Fair and good combing					In grease		8	ī	1
and clothing	1	7	1	11	Skin		0	1	43
Inferior do. do	L	3	1	6	SOUTHERN APRICAN OF CA			-	-9
Superior lambs	2	0	2	7	Good flocks		-	1	10
Fair and good do	1	8	1	11	Fair do		4	- 1	7
Inferior		5	1	7	Inferior do	1	0	î	3
Locks, pieces, and broken	1	0	1	64	Lambs	1	2	1	94
In groase	0	10	1	1	Handwashed	Ĩ	3	1	76
Skin	1	2	1	8	Ill-conditioned & kempy		-	-	. 8
PORT PHILLIP.					do	0	10	1	2
Superior combing and					Locks and pieces	ĩ	0	î	34
clothing	2		2	5	In grease	0	7	1	0.4
Fair and good do. do		8	1	11	EAST INDIAN.	~	-		
Ill-conditioned & interior	ì	5	1	7	Good white	۵	11	1	1
Superior scoured	2	8	2	6	Fair de		0	0	10
Fair and good do		10	2	1	Good yellow	0	91	0	10
Scoured lambs		0	2	54	Fair do	0	2	0	8
Superior do		0	2	4	Coloured	0	93	0	6
Fair and good do	1	- 8	1	10		4	-2	0	0

(From Messrs Clark and Son's Circular.)

London, Aug. 12, 1853.

Since our last monthly advices of the 8th July, the wine market has attracted much attention, in consequence of the general unpromising appearance of the vines abroad. In all parts of France they have been more or less affected by bad weather and disease, and although recent accounts state that the weather latterly has been very favourable, fears are still entertained that the damage already done is too decided to be materially remedied. In the Douro the disease which appeared in June has steadily progressed, and this has caused a considerable action at Oporto, where large purchases of wines have been made at advanced prices; further accounts are anxiously looked for. Here, also, the trade have evinced a strong desire to possess themselves of low port wines at moderate rates, and the result is, that the stock of this description has been bought from importers, and is now held at higher rates. Low red wines from other parts are scarce; the demand for them at present has not been sufficient to command any material advance, but holders are firm, and the improved value of low Since our last monthly advices of the 8th July, the wine market has

ports must ultimately affect them. From Spain we learn that at present the prospects of the sherry vintage are for a good and abundant crop; but in the south the disease has manifested itself extensively, and will materially affect the vintage of red wines. The red wine grape in Sicily is also said to be visited with the same calamity, while the white wines appear to have escaped. The total importation of wines during the first six months of this year has nearly doubled that of the first six months in 1852, but this increase (about 16,000 pipes) is principally in Portugal and French wines, which descriptions showed so material a falling off last year. The imports of all sorts this year up to the present time are not above an average. The deliveries have been considerable both for exportation and home consumption, and show a combined increase of 690,542 gallons—upwards of 6,000 pipes. Our spirit market during the past month has steadily advanced. The high prices of grain spirit, combined with the deficiency in the imports of rum, have caused a material advance in this article, especially in Jamaicas, which are very scarce and in good demand. During the last week no first-hand sales have been made, the stock in importer's hands being much reduced. Our total London stock is 16,172 puncheons. Brandy has advanced about 2d to 3d per gallon during the month, and is now firmly held at our quotations. Within the last few days strong buyers of Hennessy's have appeared, and several parcels of 51's have been taken at 7s 6d and 7s 7d hhds. The transactions generally, however, have been limited to actual wants. The London stock on 1st August was 16,760 puncheons. In Cognac the market for brandies is said to be in a very excited state, holders being unwilling to part with their produce unless exorbitant prices are given. At present we believe there is no appearance of disease in that district, but under the most favourable circumstances the vintage must be very deficient and prices rule very high. and prices rule very high.

London	STOCK	s of F		tzust 6.	1		
Jamaica Demerara and Berbice Other British Islands	1853 puns. 4,727 4,122 1,485	000000	6,031	*****	decrease decrease decrease	puns. 4,023 1,903 110	
Total West India East India Foreign Vatted	10,334 1,016 856 3,966	******	16,376 1,350 1,078 3,702	******	decrease decrease increase	6,042 344 226	264
Total of all sorts	16,172		22,516		decrease	6,344	

(From Messes Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.)

Alexandria, Aug. 6, 1853.

restless fluctuations by which it still continues to be agitated. The tendency of operations here is to anticipate rates in Europe, and to such an extent lately has the spirit of speculation availed of this feeling, and so much have prices in consequence been in the ascendant, that legitimate export operations have been quite impaded. We have no new feature to notice in our market in place of the feeling, and so much have prices in consequence been in the ascendant, that legitimate export operations have been quite impeded, and no room left but for local transactions. The want of encouragement in the news recently arrived, has caused less firmness to be evinced, and the present tendency of grain is toward a par with the European rates, the price of Government Saidi wheat being now 29s f.o.b. Arrivals of produce from the interior find their way to hand but slowly at present. In the course of the next fortnight, however, they will commence to come down in greater quantities. Our market for freights, owing to the preceding causes, has been extremely inactive. Current rates are 9s 10d to 10s for orders; 8s fid to 8s 9d for direct ports; ballast,7s 9d to 8s: cotton. 9-16d per lb: flax. dressed 3/ 10s, rough 4/; wool, 6/ 5s: 9s 10d to 10s for orders; 8s 6d to 8s 9d for direct ports; ballast, 7s 9d to 8s; cotton, 9-16d per lb; flax, dressed 3l 10s, rough 4l; wool, 6l 5s; gum, 2l 5s to 2l 10s per ton. The following charters and recharters have taken place:—1 Austrian, 300 tons, 9-16d per lb cotton, and 8s 6d ballast, for Liverpool; 1 English, 440 tons, 9-16d per lb cotton, and 8s 3d ballast, for Liverpool; 1 Swedish, 147 lasts, 9-10d per lb cotton, and 8s 3d ballast, for Liverpool; 1 Swedish, 147 lasts, 9-10d per lb cotton, for orders; 1 Swedish, 250 tons, 10s, for orders; 1 Swedish, 236 tons, 9s 9d, for orders; 1 Swedish, 140 tons, 10s, for orders (to arrive); 1 Swedish, 224 tons, 10s, for orders; 1 English, 236 tons, 9s 6d, for orders (wheat); 1 English, 298 tons, 950l, and 10l gratuity; and 1 Austrian, 480 tons, on the berth for Liverpool. Exchange on London, 98t piastres per £ sterling.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 18, 1853.

On Friday last the journal La Patrie, which is considered as a Ministerial organ, announced that the Sultan's answer to the note of Vienna had arrived. The Sultan accepted it, but he would not send his ambassador to St Petersburg so long as the Russian troops held possession of the Principalities. As this piece of news was considered as emanating from the Cabinet, it had the best influence; the public funds improved, as it was supposed that all the diplomatic difficulties were at an end.

But on the next evening the Patrie received a first warning for having published a piece of news which was false at the moment of its publication, though it is probable it will be confirmed by the

This official contradiction has rather affected the speculators, who had begun to sell stocks with a depreciation, when their confidence was again stirred up by some words which were addressed by the Emperor to the Ambassador of Great Britain. Louis Napoleon, on taking the hand of Lord Cowley, said to him—"I thank the diplomatic body for its congratulations. What could be most agreeable to me this day than to behold the peace of Europe consolidated—at least I considered it so—without the result having cost anything to the dignity and amour propre of any nation."

Indeed, the despatches from St Petersburg confirm the disposition of the Czar to accept the note of Vienna, provided nothing be changed to its terms. But that note says nothing of the evacuation of the Principalities, and some doubts are entertained that the Sultan will submit to the conditions imposed by the High Powers before that evacuation has taken place. Indeed, the Emperor of Russia is said to have sent an autographic letter to the Emperor of the French, announcing that he will hasten to recall his troops from the Danubian provinces after the signature of the note. But this difficulty may still protract the negotiations for some weeks, and delay the recall of the Eaglish and French fleets from Besika Bay. Those fleets must, however, leave that anchorage before the end of September, as the bay affords no security for our ships, as the French ship, Le Friedland, has already experienced.

however, leave that anchorage before the end of September, as the bay affords no security for our ships, as the French ship, Le Friedland, has already experienced.

There were on Sunday and Monday last public fetes and official rejoicings throughout the whole empire for the Saint Napoleon. The Emperor passed on Sunday a great review of the troops and the National Guards of the Seine. There were 120,000 men under arms. That ceremony passed off without any remarkable incident. The Emperor was pretty well received by the National Guards, and enthusiastically cheered by several battalions of the line. It is true that the authorities had carefully chosen the National Guards who were admitted to be present at the review. Besides, one-half of Paris has no National Guard. It has not been re-established in those quarters known for their demagogic or anti-Napoleonist opinions.

On Monday the rejoicings of the fete began everywhere, but those of the evening were indeed very curious. The illuminations had never been so splendid, and of a more fairy-like effect. The Champs Elysées and the Place de la Concorde were a vast field of lights. It has been reckoned that about 200,000 or 400,000 strangers, or inhabitants of the provinces, had come down to Paris to witness those fetes. The crowd was immense, but I have not heard of any accident. The Emperor and Empress went in the afternoon in the Champs Elysées, and their presence was considered as an act of useless imprudence, as they had no sufficient escort, so that the crowds surrounded their carriages, and they were exposed to the mad attempts of the desperate demagogues. They were, however, cheered by the crowds, and remained about an hour in the Champs Elysées.

The Emperor has granted a great quantity of decorations on account of his fetes. Many soldiers who had been condemned by

The Emperor has granted a great quantity of decorations on account of his fetes. Many soldiers who had been condemned by martial courts have been pardoned, but no amnesty has been published till now in favour of political prisoners. It had been reported that the Generals Changarnier, Bedeau, and Lamoriciers would be allowed to return into France but that recent has not been confirmed.

to return into France, but that report has not been confirmed.

The information about the crops is not satisfactory. Exact estimates have been made in the Beauce, the Brie, and several other districts, and it has been recognised that the wheat contains on an average 27 grains in the ear; the average is usually 36 grains in the ear for good years, and 40 grains for superior harvests.

The following are the variations of our securities from August

		- 10						62	
The 3 per Cents, improved from	80	10	to	38	0	and left off	at 80	70	
The 4g per Cents	104	30	_	105	25	_	105	3	
Bank Shares	2835	0	_	2850	0	-	2850	0	
Northern Shares	592	50	_	920	0	-	900	0	
Strasburg	980	0	-	1020	0	_	1010	0	
Lyons	960	25	-	280	0	_	970	0	
Avignon	782	50	6000	810	0	-	840	0	
Orieans	1217	59	-	1260	0	-	1260	0	
Ronen	1105	0	produc	1120	0	-	1120	9	
Havre	512	50	_	520	0	-	520	0	

HALF-PAST FOUR .- There was some hesitation to-day among our ALF-PAST FOUR.—There was some hesitation to-day among our speculators, but the prices have experienced a new decline at the end of business. The Three per Cents. varied for money from 80f 75c to 80f 45c; the Four-and-a-Half from 105f to 105f 15c; the Bank Shares were at 2,860f; the Northern Shares from 905f to 900f; Strasburg from 1,017f 50c to 1,007f 50c; Lyons from 980f to 970f; Orleans from 1,260f to 1,250f; Rouen from 1,117f 50c to 1,110f; Havre from 520f to 522f 50c; Central from 558f 75c to 561f 25c.

Emperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Translation of Russiau Diplomatic Circulars moved for by the Eart of Malmesbury. Monday: Royal assent to various bills. Tuesday: Universities (Secolund) Bill read a third time. Thursday: Passing of various bills. House of Commons.—Friday: Debate on Transportation Bill. Saturday: Passing of the Redemption Land Tax Bill.—Consideration of the Lords' Amendments in the Government of India Bill. Tuesday: Government explanation on the state of affairs in the East.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friaay, Aug. 12.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, who moved for a translation of the two circulars addressed by Count Nesselrode to the agents of the Russian Government, the Earl of Clarendon observed that he was not in a position to comply with the noble earl's request. Several noble lords joined in the discussion, but the motion was eventually withdrawn. The orders of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

Monday, Aug. 15.

The Boyal assent was given by commission to a large number of bills. The Pilotage Bill and the Scottish Universities Bill passed through committee. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time. The Smoke Nulsand Abatement Bill passed through committee, and was reported. Several other bills were also forwarded a stage. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Hackney Carriage Duties Bill was read a first time.
The Lord Chancellor, in bringing up the report of the Commissioners for the Consolidation of the Statutes, gave an interesting sketch of the manner la which the commissioners had prosecuted their labour, the result of which, he was convinced, would be of most essential service to the public.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill and a great number of other measures were read a third time and passed.

Friday, Aug. 19.

The amendment of the Common Law Bill was read a first time. Lord Stanley presented a petition in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Lord Rodesdale gave notice that next and a first time.

Lord Redesdale gave notice that next session he would move that no bill a read a second time after a certain day (to be hereafter fixed) in the month

of July.

In reply to Lord Brougham, the Eurl of Clarendon observed that means were being taken by the Spanish Government for the suppression of the slave trade in Cuba. Several bills having been read a third time, their Iordships

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday, Aug. 12.

Friday, Aug. 12.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Transportation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr Walpole moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Election Bill. He observed that it was not his intention to press forward the measure this session, his only object being that the provisions should be made known. He proposed to repeal the existing statutes altogether and to re-enact their provisions, laying down in definitive terms the exact meaning and nature of the offences which it was intended to put down. He then proceeded to define the securities he had provided, and to specify the penalties and disqualifications he proposed to affix to the commission of the offences by the several grades of offenders.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed that day

The house then went into committee on the Vaccination Extension Bill, the

of which were agreed to after discussion.

er bills were read a second time, and the house adjourned at a quarter

Saturday, Aug. 13.

Saturday, Aug. 13.

Soveral bills were forwarded a stage.

In committee on the Passengers Aot Amendment Bill,
Mr. F. Peel stated that its object was to correct some anomalies in the existing system, and to facilitate the emigration of labourers from China to the West Indies, giving the Government a control over the transport of Chinas from other than British ports in China.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for reave to bring in a bill to supply an omission in an act of this session respecting the redemption of the land tax, and to enset that the power of redemption should be limited to persons having an interest in the land, and that, when effected, the tax should through all its stages. h all its stages.

The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

Monday, Aug. 15.

The Lords amendments in the Government of India Bill were agreed to. When that by which the 44th clause, relating to the salt tax, was struck out of the bill, Sir J. Fitsgerald and Mr Gregeon complained of the injustice of enhancing the price of salt.

Sir C. Wood said, he had never justified the maintenance of a high duty upon this article, and he was ready to concur in a reduction of the duty, which the Indian Government were prepared to make as soon as the state of the revenue warranted the sacrifice.

warranted the sacrifice.

warranted the sacrifice.

Mr Cranfurd moved an address for the production of certain papers referred to in the minutes of evidence taken by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the city of Cantarbury, but not printed with their report.

Mr Low opposed the motion.

Mr W. Williams supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr I. Butt. Lord J. Rassell said, the house would not be justified in supposing that the Commissioners had withheld information which it was proper for the house to know; it would not be wise, therefore, to require the production of these

spers.

Mr Craufurd ultimately withdrew his motion.

Mr Sotheron obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate Friendly Societies, thich he proposed, he said, to circulate as widely as possible, with the view the subject permanently next session.

of legislating upon the subject permanently next session.

Mr Kinnaird called the attention of the house to the amended criminal code Mr Kinnaird called the attention of the house to the amended criminal and of Malta, which, he said, had given just offence to the Protestant inhabitants of that island, and the Crown advisers of Malta had proposed an amendment, which the Governor had refused to adopt. He moved a resolution condemnatory of the amended code, and an address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will take the faces into consideration, and withhold her sanction from the amended code until the subject should have received the mature consideration of Parliament.

Mr. T. Chambers seconded the motion, contending that this amended code

tion of Parliament.

Mr T. Chambers seconded the motion, contending that this amended code affected the Roman Catholic laity as well as Protestants, and altered designedly the religious status of every class in Malta.

Mr F. Peel thought the speech of Mr Kinnaird was in some respects injudicious. He thought the best mode would be to allow the code, which might be in some degree modified, to come into operation.

Lord John Russell having promised that the whole matter should be reconsidered, the motion was withdrawn. Adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

sidered, the motion was withdrawn. Adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Mr Oliveira adverted to the Report of the Committee upon Decimal Currency, with regard to the question generally, and especially to the inconvenience of circulating florius and half-crowns at the same time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that the general question required mature consideration; and with regard to the particular point, studed that no half-crowns had been issued since 1850, and that none would be issued until the question was decided.

Lord J. Russell made his promised explanation respecting the state of the negotiations on the subject of the difference between Russia and Turkey. With respect to the production of papers, he had not found that it had been usual in such cases to lay papers on the table while the negotiations were still pending, nor until they were brought to some issue. He then proceeded to give an outline of the transactions as they had occurred, without referring to down

ments which were of the nature of secret papers, but glancing at incidents generally known to the house and the public. It was considered by both England and France that, looking at the interests at stake, it was desirable that the Turkish Government should forego its right to regard the occupation of the Principalities as a casus belli, and that it should not decline to enter into further negotiations. When the Russian Government had occupied the Principalities Austria changed her views upon this subject, and with reference to the treaty of 1841 deemed it necessary that there should be a conference of the Powers; and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs having adopted a proposition of the French Government as the groundwork of a proposal to Russia, the treaty of 1841 deemed it necessary that there should be a conference of the Powers; and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs having adopted a proposition of the French Government as the groundwork of a proposal to Russia, the note containing it was finally arranged and settled to the satisfaction of the four Powers on the 31st of July. To this note the Emperor of Russia had given his adhesion. Supposing the matter of this note to be fully arranged, there would still remain the evacuation of the Principalities; and it was quite evident that no settlement could be satisfactory that did not include their immediate evacuation, which, according to the decisration of Prince Gortschakoff, was to follow the satisfaction obtained from Turkey. He must ask the permission of the house to say nothing more upon this head, and request that the mode of obtaining the end in view might be left in the hands of the executive Government. He thought there was now a fair prospect that, without involving Europe in hostilities, the independence and integrity of Turkey—which he had always said was a main object of Her Majesty's Government—would be secured. That object was one which required the vigilant attention of Government, and it would only be secured by the union of England and France and a constant and friendly communication between them.

Mr Layard dwelt in much detail upon the indications of design and artifice on the part of Russia in her conduct towards Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia. Mere assurances by Russia were not enough; she should have been called upon to disarm, and precautions should have been taken against her movements. Had she been told that if she entered the Turkish territories it would not regard the evacuation of the Principalities as a sine qua non, he lamented to regard the evacuation of the Principalities as a sine qua non, he lamented that that should still remain an unsettled point.

Lord D. Stuart, Mr Mills, Mr Muntz, and Mr Blackett having offered a few observations.

observations.

Mr Cobden said everybody seemed to agree that the conduct of Russia had been treacherous and violent, and to rejoice that the cocurrence had brought about a sincere alliance between England and France. The opinions expressed by Lord J. Russell were those of the people of England, for he believed even Birmingham would rather support his pacific policy than precipitate the country into a war. Still there was a feeling of uneasiness in this country respecting Turkey; but there was at the same time a growing conviction in men's minds that the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, as a maxim of policy, had become an empty phrase, and nothing more. He ridiculed heat notion of going to war for tariffs, the fatility of which policy experience had proved, and he contended that the importance of the trade with Turkey had been overrated. He maintained that all our commerce in the Black Sea was owing to Russian encroachment there. What could a country like Turkey, without roads, contribute to the commerce of the world? The belance of power might be all very well, but he protested against it being argued the twe were bound, in the interest of England, to maintain Turkey. The Government, he thought, had done wisely, for themselves as well as the country, in disregarding the taunts of thoughtless men and restring the cry for war, and he did not blame them for adhering to the traditional policy of maintaining the integrity of Turkey.

he did not blame them for added to the speech of Mr Cobden to pass without one or two observations. He had begun by talking of maintaining the independence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russis, he worth defending. dence of Turkey, and ended with endeavouring to show that Turkey was not worth defending. If he had stood there as an avowed advocate of Russis, he could not have dared to pursue a course more calculated to assist her views. Mir Cobden had forgotten the principles of free trade, of which he had been so stanch a defender. Did he not know that the commercial system of Russia was eminently restrictive and prohibitory, while that of Turkey was the most liberal of any country with which we had commercial relations? The resources of Turkey, which were constantly improving, tended to make her commerce every year more valuable to this country. Mr Cobden, again, was a great advocate for non-interference, and what was the matter which he specially recommended to the Government? "What shall we do with the Turkish empire?" Mr Cobden regarded it as a rotten fabric, and thought it was high time to consider what we should do with the country when we got rid of the Mahomedans. But he (Lord Palmerston) did not agree that the Turkish empire was in a state of decay; he held its maintenance to be not only desirable, but worth contending for. Turkey, so far from having gone back in the last thirty years, had made more improvements in social and moral concerns and in religious tolerance than any other country.

Mr Danby Seymour said a few words expressive of satisfaction at the speech of Lord Palmersron, and the motion was agreed to.

After some further business the house adjourned, at half-past seven o'clock, until Friday.

Friday, Aug. 19.
The Hon. Mr Lyttelton took the oaths and his d his sent for South Staffordshire.

Namerous petitions on various subjects were presented.

In reply to Lord D. Stuart, Lord John Russell observed that he regretted to the temperature of the country and the Government of Central merica and the United States, with regard to the territory of Mosquito, were contemporated.

not terminated.

Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr A. Pellatt, intimated that that portion of the Education Bill which applied to places having town councils, the sum woted would not be expended; and as to the question of the hom. gentleman as to establishing new schools in towns where no town councils existed, he begged to state, that it was the decision of the Government that where cases of that kind occurred, and were brought before the committee of the Privacy Council, grants ought to be made in conformity with the minute of the board.

Mr Kinnsird wished to ask Lord John Russell if any information had reached the Government with reference to a late decree said to have been passed by the Queen of Portugal, and sanctioned by the Cortes, by which any subject of that kingdom is condemned to fine and imprisonment, varying from one to three years, if he should do anything, by word or in writing, which, in the opinion of the Government, may be considered as an insult to any of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic religion, or attempt to propagate dostrines contrary to that religion, or celebrate public acts of worship differing therefrom, that kingdom.

Lord John Russell said that, at present, he saw the state of the contrary to the propagate said that, at present, he saw kingdom. ord John Russell said that, at present, he saw no reason to remonstrate

ainst the decree.

After a few remarks in reference to the case of Edward Murray, Lord almerston observed that the fine upon Phillips the cabman had been returned him, with an additional 40s.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were agreed to.

Mr Cayley gave notice that early next session he should move for a select
mmittee to inquire into the expediency of fixing a salary to the office of leader of the h

The house adjourned until half-past one till this day,

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

748 The Ship "Novello"—Report from the Committee.
912 Bills—Registrar of the Privy Council.
913 — Liberated Africans (Sierra Leone).
914 — Passengers' Act Amendment.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Saturday, the Queen and the Duchess of Kent drove out in the neigh-

bourhood of Osborne.
On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Walting, went to Whippingham parish church.
On Monday, the Queen and Prince, the Princess Helena, and the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, the Hon. Mary Seymour, and the Hon. Captain de Ros, drove out in the neighbourhood of O-borne.
On Tuceday, the Queen and the Royal children walked out at Osborne.
On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Prince Arthur, and Count Alexander Mensdorff, embarked on board the Fairy, and honoured the Cowes Regatta with their presence. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to Spithead, and passed round the ships of war lying at anchor there.

On Friday, the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne. It is understood that the Royal speech on closing the session of Parliament will be delivered by commission.

by commission.

Wednesday being the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, the morning was ushered in at Kensington by the ringing of merry peals on the church bells, and the royal standard was hoisted.

The Queen and Royal Family will remain at Osborne house till the birthday of Prince Albert, the 26th instant, which of late years has been celebrated at the marine residence of the Prince and his Royal consort. Immediately after this auspicious celebration the Court will depart for Ireland, on the members of Saturday, the 27th but the Queen and Prince will not enter

Immediately after this auspicious celebration the Court will depart for Ireland, on the morning of Saturday, the 27th, but the Queen and Prince will not enter Dublin until Monday, the 29th inst. The Queen will remain at the Viceregal lodge till the end of the week, when she will proceed on her annual visit to the retirement of her Highland home.

The annual Whitebait Dinner took place on Saturday at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, previous to the prorogation of Parliament The following Ministerial members of both Houses of Parliament were present:—Right Hon. W.E. Gladstone, Lord Alfred Hervey, Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Mr James Wilson, Right Hon. E. Strutt, Lord Sydney, Lord Wodehouse, Hon. Robert Boyle, Duke of Newcastle, Mr Grenville Berkely, Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Mr William Keogh, the Lord Chancellor, Lord De Tabley, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Viscount Drumlanrig, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Mr W. Monsell, Sir Richard Bethell, Mr Robert Lowe, Hon. W. Cowper, Earl of Mulgrave, Mr John Sadleir, Lord [Ernest Bruce, Earl of Aberdeen, Mr Frederick Peel, Duke of Argyll, Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Mr Balph Osborne, Earl Granville, Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Elcho.

Painterston, viscount Cannag, ar happi Osbotac, East Osabrino, analysis of Breadalbane, and Lord Elcho.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-office, Downing street. The Council sat two hours and a helf,

The Earl of Aberdeen gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening at his

residence, Argyll house.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. Frederick Bruce, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruzuay (Monte Video), is appointed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

METROPOLIS.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The number of deaths registered was 984. In comparing the results of the last two weeks as regards fatal diseases, it will be seen that while tubercular diseases and diseases of the heart continue of the same amount, and diseases of the nervous system have declined from 119 to 89, those of the respiratory organs from 97 to 77, the epidemic class has risen from 279 to 820. Typhus, which rose in the two weeks from 42 to 60, has partly contributed to the increase of the last mentioned class; but the principal cause is diarrhos, which continues to grow in activity. This complaint which numbered in four previous weeks, 54, 73, 81, 110 cases, rose last week to 139; and cholera, registered under various designations, "English," "infantile," and in one instance "Aslatic," exhibits a still more rapid augmentation; for in the preceding week the number was only 4, last week it was 19. Two or three of these 19 cases appear to have been of violent character and short duration; 16 occurred to children, nearly all very young, and 8 to persons of advanced years. Last week the births of 709 boys and 752 girls, in all 1,461 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845.52 was 1,351. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.072 in. The realing of the barometer decreased from 30.06 in. at the beginning of the week to 80.03 in. t. 10 s.m. on the 7th; increased to 30.18. by 9h. a.m. on the 10th; and decreased to 29.97 in. by the end of the week. The variations of reading during the week have been unusually small. The mean temperature of the week was 61.2 deg., which is alightly below the the most part from the north-east.

The New City Market in Copenhagen. Fields.—500 workmen are employed on the ground in constructing sewers and raising the wall by which the market is to be surrounded.

The Wages Movement.—On Thursday the bricklayers in the employment of Mr Jay, the extensive builder, who have b

E WAGES MOVEMENT.—On Thursday the bricklayers in the employment Jay, the extensive builder, who have been on strike for an advance ges from 5s to 5s 6d per day, were informed that their demands had been

OCEAN CURRENTS.—On Thursday, Lieut Maury, of the United States Navy and head of the Observatory at Washington, gave some very able explanations, at Lloyds', in reference to the various currents of the ocean, and the direction of the winds.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.—Mr Shirley, the son of the late Mr J. E. Shirley, formerly member for the division, is a candidate in the Conservative interest for South Warwickshire, in the room of Lord Brooke,

Conservative interest for South Warwickshire, in the room of Lord Brooke, now Earl of Warwick.

The Shipping of the North-East Ports.—There is a great scarcity of merchant vessels at Shields, and in consequence of the increased demand for coals in the South of England, and the number of vessels that have gone to the Baltic, so much as 10s per ton has been given to the masters of collier vessels to convey coals to London. 18/10s per keel has also been given to vessels to take coals to St Petersburg, with a return cargo of 40s per ton home with tallow. Scamen are as scarce as ships; 3435s, and in some instances 41 per month, has been paid to seamen going in vessels in the Baltic trade. The same high rates of freight have been given in the neighbouring ports. Vessels of large tonnage have taken in cargoes at Hartlepool for St Thomas's at from 38s to 34s per ton, being from 50 to 100 per cent, more than was obtainable for the same voyage this time last year. A Dutch vessel has sailed from Hartlepool for Hongkong with steam coal, her freight being 66l per keel.

Great Firm at Dover.—On Sunday last the premises of Messrs Walker and Co., oil merchants and seed crushers, were destroyed by fire. The firm was partially insured.

partially insured.

TRELAND.

ENIGRATION.—From May 1 to August 11, 2,390 emigrants sailed from Queenstown, of these 1,592 were for Quebec, 367 for New York, 283 for St John's, and 144 for Boston.

THE CORN TRADE.—A meeting of the corn merchants of Belfast was held in the Corn Exchange of that town on Friday, when the following resolution was adopted:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the duty on all grain should be paid by weight, and they strongly recommend all parties concerned in the corn trade to take such steps as may be necessary to induce the Government to adopt this mode of charging duty."

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONERS.—Mr Edmond O'Flaherty has been appointed, conjointly with Mr Godley, Commissioner of Income Tax.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Right Rev. William Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon, John Hatchell, and Mr Montifort Longfield, Q.C., have been officially gazetted to be Commissioners of National Education.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A grand review took place in the neighbourhood of Paris on Sunday. Upwards of 100,000 men were under arms.

The official account of the operations of the straing-fund and of the caises des dépôts et consignations, during the second quarter of 1853, has been published. Of late years the sinking-fund has ceased to be actively employed towards lessening the burden of the State debt, the financial situation of the country not permitting it to act. It is, however, worthy of note that the receipts of the second quarter of the present year, added to the surplus existing on the 31st of March last, amount to 40,093,054f. Henceforward the fact of the funds of the caises des retraites for the aged being entrusted to the sinking-fund will give this latter greater animation, in consequence of a certain sum of perpetual rente being each year converted into life annuities. The rente belonging to the caises retraites now held by the sinking-fund amounts to 323,565f, representing a capital of 7,166,825f 95c. The caises des dépôts et consignations has had, up to the end of the second quarter of the present year, a general receipt of 573,805,926f 10c. Its expenses, reimbursements, and outlay of all kinds within that period amounting to 55,781,955f 79f, there remains in hand a sum of 518,023,970f 31c. The purchases of rente for the depositors in the savings-bank amount for this second quarter of the year to 147,437f, representing a capital of 3,507.259f 40c, of which sum 788,636f 30c were employed in purchases ex officio; previously, from August 1, 1845, to March 31, 1853, the amount of rente purchased reached the figure of 2,174.569f for a capital of 46,627,572f 5c.

PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon, on the 9th instant, bills were scarce. London, three months, was at 544, with little money also; Paris, 5 28; Hamburg, 484; Genoa, 5 27, with a good demand for bills. Portuguese stocks are now all quoted as Converted Three per Cents., the Government are now all quoted as Converted Three per Cents., the Government having been enabled to put on the screw and enforce the internal conversion, by making it a condition of receiving any dividend at all. The last prices were 41 to 42, and Bank of Portugal shares were nominal at 140 milreis, or nearly 30 per cent. discount, the market being again du'l, in consequence of renewed doubts of any arrangement with the Government. These quotations are in Lisbon banknotes, which were at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; and the Oporto Bank shares maintained 4 to 5 per cent. premium in metal.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The Zollverein Conference has held an interesting and important sitting, which, however, terminated, as all preceding sittings have terminated, by the defeat of those whose object it is to bring the Union States into a more enlarged system of commercial polity. Prussia brought forward her proposition for uniformly reducing the duties on unwrought iron from 10 to 5 silver groschen per cwt. This proposition was supported energetically and logically by the Prussia Commissioner; and by M. Albrecht and M. Liebe, plenipotentiaries for Hanover and Oldenburg. The two latter went further even than Prussia, as they demanded the re-establishment of the old system adopted in those States, whereby unwrought iron was admitted almost at a nominal duty, or droit de balance. Brunswick was equally disposed to support a reduction, but only to the extent of 2t groschen, so as to equalise all duties to a level with the differential favour accorded to Belgium. All these propositions were not only met by sturdy negatives from the Southern Protectionist phalanx, assisted by Nassau and Electoral Hesse, but these States demanded a general

augmentation. Consequently, after four or five hours' warm discussion, during which voluminous statistics were produced, the Liberal States were compelled to submit; and so there is an end to all idea of the duties on iron being reduced, at least until the next triennial general meeting of the Conference. The rejection of the proposition for reducing the duties on iron is meantime of the highest importance to Belgium. As the maximum duty of 10 silver groschen upon English produce is to be maintained, it is more than probable that the southern States will consent to allow the Belgian differential favour to remain at its present cipher of 7½.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

In the official Wiener Zeitung of to-day a statement is given of the ordinary revenues of the Austrian monsrchy during the first six months of the present administrative year, amounting in the whole to 115,016,001ff; during the same period in 1852, to 111,349,552ff; and in 1851, to 99,728,806ff; consequently, when the revenues of the first half of 1853 are compared with the same period of 1852, the increase is 3,666,449 florins; and when compared with the same period of 1851, the increase is 15,287,195 florins.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No additional news tending further to solve the differences between Russia and Turkey have come to hand. The Russian troops still hold possession of the Principalities, and the combined fleets are in the Bay of Besica. The latest accounts from the Danubian frontiers state that the Turkish army was in a high state of discipline.

UNITED STATES.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday, with advices from New York to the 6th inst. A large business had been transacted in the leading fancy stocks, but generally at a decline. Erie railroad shares sold as low as 73\(^2\), with sales of 2,400 at 73\(^2\) to 74\(^2\); Morris Canal, 18\(^1\) to 19\(^1\); and Nicaragua Transit Company, 23\(^1\) to 25 Money in active demand "on call" and on business paper 8 to 9 per cent. Foreign exchange in fair demand at 108 to 109\(^1\); Paris 5.12 to 5.15; Amsterdam, 41 to 41\(^1\); Hamburg, 36\(^2\) to 36\(^1\); Bremen, 79\(^1\) to 80. 800 tons of Scotch pig iron had been sold at 32 dols cash; 200 tons refined English had also been sold at 66 dols to 67\(^1\) dols.

WEST INDIES.

By the Parana the usual files of papers have come to hand. A Jamaica the arrival of the new Governor, Mr Barkly, was anxiously looked for, and the public anticipated that an end would be put to existing difficulties when he arrived. At Trinidad the crop was entirely finished, and heavy rains had fallen. Barbadoes was generally very healthy. Ships were loading for England with the last of the

crop.

From Honduras we learn that the reports of the failure of the cochineal crop are confirmed. No more than 1,200 or 1,500 serons will go to market this season in place of as many thousand as anticipated. In consequence of the heavy rains it was feared that the mahogany merchants will not get out more than one-third of their cutting this season. Business at Belize was quite at a standstill. The heat of the last two or three months had been excessive.

THE BRAZILS AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Severn has brought our usual letters and files from Rio and the River Plate. From Buenos Ayres we learn that the blockading squadron had been bribed with 60,000 dols, and had gone over to the Buenos Ayrean Government. The ports are again open, and the besieging party had sanguine hopes that General Urquiza must speedily retire.

At Rio Janeiro the monetary crisis had nearly subsided, and the discounts were easier, in consequence of the assistance given to the

discounts were easier, in consequence of the assistance given to the banks by the Government. In the money market the extremes noted were 29 and 294 upon London, 325 upon France, and 625 and 610 upon Hamburg.

Prices of coffee were steady, and good sales were effected, viz.:—
69,000 bags for the United States, 14,000 Mediterranean, 110,000 for Channel, North of Europe, &c. Some small samples of new coffee were sold at 4 dols 400 and 4 dols 500, but the quantities were unimportant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Harbinger we have advices from the Cape to the 7th of July. The Governor is still on the frontier, completing his arrangements for defence and the improvement of internal order and obedience to the laws. The constitution was legally promulgated on the 1st of July, and several clear directions have been issued by Government to the future constituencies on the subject of registration. The public and the Government are completely reconciled. The tribes beyond the colony appear at present to be peacefully disposed. Of the Caffres little is now heard, but that they are gradually settling down upon the territory assigned to them by General Cathcart. By the Harbinger we have advices from the Cape to the 7th of

INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual semi-monthly express from India, via Marseilles, has arrived, but it contains very little news in addition to the intelligence received by telegraph last week. The Calcutta Star observes:—
"Owing to the intervention of the native holydays, the business of the past fortnight has been considerably curtailed, but the position of the market has undergone no material change. There has been a good demand for most articles of export, which, on the whole, may be

said to have maintained their former value. The remaining parcels of indige are gradually disposed of, and the total quantity shipped up to the end of last month amounts to 98,400 maunds, and there is little doubt that 100,000 maunds will be completed."

Canton, June 23.—The import market is seriously affected by the present state of matters. Money is scarce. Settlements of the new congous have taken place at from 21; taels to 32 taels; the latter for the best kinds. These prices are considered 30 to 35 per cent. advance on last year's opening rates. The Don Ricardo was disfor the best kinds. These prices are considered 30 to 35 per cent. advance on last year's opening rates. The Don Ricardo was dispatched on the 13th inst. with some of the new teas. The Shanghai market is still closed for imports. Musters of the new silk and tea had been received, but no prices mentioned. The price of silk in the interior was higher. Money was very scarce, and exchange quoted 5s 10d. The total export of tea from China for the season 1852-53 is estimated at 6,500,000 lbs in excess of that for the season 1851-52.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Australia, in reference to the produce of the mines, are very satisfactory. The following return gives the quantity of gold delivered from the Victoria fields at Melbourne, by the Government and private escorts, in the first four months of the present year:—January, 186,015; February, 172,329; March, 169,654; April, 161,431; total, 689,429 ounces. In the corresponding months of 1852 the produce of the same fields was as follows:—January, 64,834; February, 56,108; March, 51,865; April, 67,556; total, 240,363 ounces. The increase is 449,066 ounces above the produce of the same period last year, or 187 per cent. But it should be remembered the fields are now more extensive, and worked by a greater number of persons. There is no indication that the yield is falling off.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., the Lady Frances Lloyd. of a son.
On the 12th inst., the wife of T. Campbell Foster, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, of a

On the 13th inst., the Lady Clarence Paget, of a son.
On the 15th inst., the Lady Burghley, of a daughter.
On the 18th June, at Victoria, Hong Kong, the wife of the Bishop of Victoria, of a in.

on the 18th inst., at No. 13 Lownder square, the Lady Mary Egerton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at St Andrew's church, Plymouth, Charles Arthur Aylmer, Esq., to the Hon. Sophia Mackay, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Reay.
On the 10th inst., the Lady Olivia Taylour, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort, to the Rev. Frederic FitzPatrick.
On the 16th inst., at St James's church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. H. Thomas, Charles W. Booham, Esq., Commander, R.N., youngest son of the late Henry Booham, Esq., M.P., to Isabelia Elfra, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hailes, K.H., suil grand-daughter of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.
On the 13th inst., at Baden, Max, Count Schmettow, to Justine, only daughter of Count and Countess Blucher de Wahlstatt.
On the 13th inst., at the parish church of Inch, by the Rev. John Lawless Pyna, Massiere John Brady, Esq., accord son of the Right Hon. Maxiere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Longfield, of Castle-Mary, Cloyre. On the 12th inst., Anne, relict of the late Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., of

On the 18th Inst., Added, Tichborne, Hants.
On the 13th Inst., Lieutenant-General William Martin Burton, Colonel Commandant, Madras Artillery.
On the 13th Inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Verner, In the 30th year of his age.
On the 14th Inst., Regimeld Dalrymple, the Infant son of the Hon. Colonel and Lady

umh Lindbay. On the 14th inst., Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart., of Sylverion hill, county of Lanark, CB aged 76.

On the 17th inst., Sir Frederick Adam.

On the 16th inst., Mr Bransby Cooper, F.R.S.

On the 6th ult., at the Caps, Lady Sale, the wife of the late Sir Robert Sale.

Capital of the Bank .

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Monitour publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday week :-DEBTOR.

Deserve of the Unnit	70.0-0,000		
Reserve of the Bank	12,960,750		
Reserve of the Bank in landed property	4,000,000	0	
Bank nutes in circulation	507,688,800		
Ditto of the Branch Banks		0	
Bank notes to order	5,143,025		
Receipts payable at sight	14,906,050	0	
Treasury account current, creditor	71,321,975		
Sundry accounts current	151,036,738	92	
Ditto of the Branch Banks	26,712,328	0	
Lividends payable	1,085,720		
Ariscounts and sundry interests	1,766,624	85	
Commission on the care of title deeds	13,441	95	
Rediscounted during the last six months	557,492	0	
Received on account of protested bills	209,169	56	
Sundries	3,341,051	16	
Carl St. 19-11 School of the Carl St. 19-11 of the	,051,854,813	0	
CREDITOR	January 1000		
Cash in band	374 948 751	23	
Cash in the Branch Hanks	105.290 755	0	
	1.837.478	7	
Commercial bils discounted but not yet due, of which 55,684,383f were received from the Branch Banks			
Ditto in the Branch Banks	131,229,317	93	
Ditto in the Branch Banks	156,342,939	0	
Ditto by the Branch Pants	1,429,600		
Ditto by the Branch Banks	946,543		
Advanced on French public securides	35,113,336		
Ditto by the Branch Banks	12,478,100		
Advanced on railway securities	21,582,754		
Advanced to the State on the treaty 1848	70,000,000		
Government Stock reserved	10,000,000		
Ditto disposable	55,451,514		
Hotel and farniture of the Bank.	4,000,000		
Landed property of the Branch Banks	. 3,844,813		
Interest in the National Discount offices	27,000	. 0	
Expenses of the management of the Bank and Branch			
Banks	. 334,959		
Sundries	141,338	:3	
printed and to little the frame in the second	1,051,854,813	0	

From these returns it appears that the metallic reserve has increased about a quarter of a million in Paris, and half a million in the departments. The discount accommodation has diminished in Paria 2½ millions, and increased in the branch banks 7½ millions. The advances on French Rente have diminished in Paris half a million, and increased in the provinces a quarter of a million. The advances of the provinces a quarter of a million. advances on French Rente have diminished in Paris half a million, and increased in the provinces a quarter of a million. The advances on railway shares have fallen off in Paris half a million, and in the branch banks not quite a quarter of a million. On the side of the liabilities, the notes in circulation have increased 18½ millions in Paris, and diminished 5 millions in the departments. The account current of the Treasury has declined 1½ million. Ordinary accounts current have fallen off 7½ millions in Paris, and have increased 1½ million in the branch banks. The whole amount of the metallic reserve is at present 4794 millions to 654 millions of notes in circulation, It will be remarked that the Bank has added a new item on the side of It will be remarked that the Bank has added a new item on the side of its liabilities, namely, the levying of a small duty on the safe keeping of securities of all kinds which its clients may think fit to entrust to it. This plan has been already adopted with beneficial effects, with respect to their railway shares and bonds, by some of the principal rench companies.

An account has reached us of a project for establishing a national bank in the city of Mexico. The main features of the proposals are, that] the bank shall have a subscribed capital of 800,000l, and that, on account of the revenues to be collected by it, a yearly credit of 1,800,000l, shall be allowed to the Government for the wants of various departments, including 320,000l for the dividends of the foreign debt. It is also stipulated that any excess of revenue over the average of the past five years which may arise after the duty of its collection is assumed by the bank shall be equally divided between the bank and the Government. The bank is to issue 400,000l in notes, of denominations from 2l to 200l, which may be extended, provided their account does not exceed a third of its available assets—such notes to be payable to bearer, but not a legal tender, except in payment of duties. Finally, the scheme appears to embrace a plan for raising a new 3 per cent. loan in London to the nominal amount of 1,600,000l, for the purpose of paying off a like amount of the home debt. An account has reached us of a project for establishing a national amount of the home debt.

From statements recently furnished to the Government of the operations of the Mint during the last six months, it appears that the coinage during that time has been 9,099,000l of gold and 416,000l of silver. The unprecedented nature of this amount may be estimated

silver. The unprecedented nature of this amount may be estimated from the fact that in the corresponding period of each of the three preceding years the totals were as follows, viz., in 1850, gold, 66,000t; silver, 129,000t; in 1851, gold, 4,199,000t; silver, 19,000t; and, in 1852, gold, 4,453,000t; silver, 32,000t. The rate of coinage this year has, therefore, been more than twice as great as during 1852, when Australia was already yielding large results.

The report of the Bank of New South Wales, one of the Sydney institutions, for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, has been received, and presents a result which the directors state to be without a parallel in banking enterprise. It appears that on a capital of 300,000t, the profits for the six months amounted to 141,640t, the appropriation of which has just been effected by increasing the capital from 300,000t to 300,000t—a step equivalent to a bonus of 6t 13s 4d on each 20t share besides declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, adding 14,280t to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 40,000t, and carrying 4,960t to a new account for future distribution.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Southampton Dock Company, held on Tuesday, it was resolved that out of the surplus profits, to the 30th June last, a dividend be declared for the half-year at the rate of 10s (or 2 per cent. per annum) per share on 7,093 shares, forming the ordinary capital of the company. The revenue returns for the half-year showed an increase of 5,1771 over the corresponding period of 1852, and the trade of the docks show considerable progress.

The report of the Select Committee on Decimal Coinage, appointed on the motion of Mr William Brown, of Liverpool, has just been printed, and is a clear and concise document. It appears, as might have been expected, that all the witnesses examined were unanimous printed, and is a clear and concise document. It appears, as might have been expected, that all the witnesses examined were unanimous respecting the advantages that would attend the introduction of the decimal system, and that the only open question among them was with regard to the relative ease and superiority of the various methods suggested for its accomplishment. In the United States the old system of pounds, shillings, and pence was superseded by the decimal system of dollars and cents without any inconvenience having been caused, and in Ireland when the 13 pence, which at one time constituted an English shilling, were replaced by 12 English pence, although a prejudice was originally felt among the poor from their receiving only 12 coins of the same name as those of which they had previously got 13, they soon found that the injury was imaginary. With regard to the various contracts and prices which would have to be rearranged, the extent of the alterations rendered necessary would depend on the exact system adopted. The plan recommended by the committee is that the pound should be the unit, and that the relation of the several coins should be as follows:—

SOTING STICKE	n ne H	101101		Mile,				Mile.
Sovereign	***	***		1000	War allows sales			20
Half-sover	eign	***	***	500	New silver coins		000	10
Crown	***		***	250				6 5
Florin	***	***	***	100	New copper coins	***		2
Shilling	2+4	***	***	50				1
Olivery and a				100.00				

Under this plan the existing threepeeny and fourpenny pieces would be put out of circulation, and, in place of the penny, a new copper coin would be introduced equal in value to the tenth instead of the twelfth part of a shilling. The payments that would be affected by the alter-ation are all the minor ones at present made in pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, and although no inconvenience would arise in the sale

of goods, since the size of a penny loaf or any other article would be altered by the dealer to correspond with the altered value of the coin he receives for it, there are cases, such as tolls on railways, bridges, ferries, roads, &c., in which private interests are concerned, that would have to be the subject of adjustment, since if, instead of charging one penny or four farthings, as at present, the nearest equivalent toll under the decimal system—namely, one of four mils were substituted, the change would involve a loss to the receiver of the toll of 4 per cent.; while, on the other hand, raising the toll to 5 mils would involve a loss to the payer of 20 per cent. The case of the penny postage, also, is an important element in this part of the matter, as well as the new penny receipt stamp. While considerable discontent would, in the opinion of Mr Rowland Hill, be excited by raising the postage charge to 5 mils, and thus making an addition to it of 20 per cent., the adoption of 4 mils, involving a reduction of 4 per cent, would cause a loss to the revenue of 100,000l. All these things, however, merely relate to the way in which the great principle should be carried out, and have nothing to do with the question as to whether it should be carried out or not. On that point the conclusion of the committee is unequivocal and emphatic, and they consequently urge the necessity of decisive action.

The accounts from the Lyons silk market state that goods continued to be continued.

the necessity of decisive action.

The accounts from the Lyons silk market state that goods continued to be bought up with the greatest eagerness owing to the activity of manufactures. The quantities "cooditioned" on the 9th and 10th inst. amounted to the almost unprecedented total of 161 bales each day. The aggregate quantities during the month of July had been 2,831 bales, weighing 494,172 lbs, against 1,768 bales, weighing 278,745 lbs in the same month last year.

A plan for the renewal of discovery in Australia is in contempla-tion. The proposal is, to start from the mouth of the Victoria River, to trace that river to its sources, and thence to proceed eastward as the nature of the country and the facilities for travelling may permit, until the party strike the upper waters of a stream flowing into the gulf of Carpentaria. Subsequently the party would probably strike across the continent, and re-enter the civilised world by some of the older settlements.

Telegraphic communication will be continuous by the 1st of October between London and Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Killarney, the land lines being completed in Ireland, and the aubmarine link between Portpatrick and Donaghadee being at work.

The river Nile is rising very rapidly, and, to the satisfaction of all, is covering the whole of the valley of Egypt with its fertilising water and allyzial description.

and alluvial deposit.

and alluvial deposit.

Considerable purchases of wheat have been made for exportation from Santander to England. A letter from Talavera de la Reina says that the harvest in that part of the country is very middling, especially that of wheat, barley, and rye.

A letter from Alexandria of the 5th inst. states that a coal mine has been discovered on Mount Sinai.

The duties on solid bitmen in France, have been abeliahed.

The duties on solid bitumen, in France, have been abolished. Letters from Zante to the 6th inst. state that the harvest of currants has begun. The produce is estimated at 4,000,000 lbs, of which 1,000,000 lbs will be good, 2,000,000 lbs of medium quality, and 1,000,000 lbs of bad quality, or probably quite unsaleable.

A letter from Venice, dated the 6th inst, states that "corn and breadstuffs actually in the Venetian territory are to be free without regard to the country they come from, and free trade is to continue in all articles sent from foreign parts."

regard to the constry they come from, and stree trade is to continue in all articles sent from foreign parts."

In consequence of the passing of the New Stamp Act, which comes into operation on the 10th of October next, the various banking establishments throughout the country have mutually agreed to a modification of the system under which they have of late years issued letters of credit. When these documents first came into use, they were simply intended to enable the party in whose favour they were granted to receive the amount personally at the place named, and were consequently not transferable. Subsequently, however, it has become the habit to cash them to bearer on the assumed endorsement of the payee, and several of the leading provincial banks have even prepared them so us to admit the amount or any portions of it to be drawn for by regular checks signed by the payee. They have thus, although not legally negotiable, entered into extensive circulation, the saving of the stamp duty payable on bills of exchange being an inducement to their rapid increase in the face of the risk of forged endorsements us well as of the literal state of the law of the law payable to order on demand may be issued on a penny stamp, and it is proposed therefore from the 10th of October to adopt that form, while for credits available only at a specified term after date the usual stamp applicable to bills of exchange will be required. By this means, as regards the notes payable on demand, the various banks will save themselves from risk with respect to forged endorsements, inasmuch as the 19th clause of the new act exonerates them in these special cases from all liability on that account.

It is stated that the Board of Trade have agreed to grant charters to the Chartered Bank of Asia and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Literature.

THE PORTICAL WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE. Edited by ROBERT CARRUTHERS. Illustrated. Four Vols. Vol. I. Memoir of Pope, with Extracts from his Correspondence. Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand.

Porn is undoubtedly the most philosophical of our poets. Whethe h e borrowed his ideas from Bolingbroke, or only refined and matured t hem in communication with him, he had formed a large and compre-

hensive theory of nature, which he expounded and illustrated in a vigorous and graphic manner. Independent in pecuniary matters by his own exertions, a naturally fearless man, and excluded by his religion from the current prejudices of the day, not faucying that it was necessary for him to support a Church to which he did not belong, and give much hence to a State which proceeding his peculiar faith. ligion from the current prejudices of the day, not rancying that it was necessary for him to support a Church to which he did not belong, and give much become to a State which proscribed his peculiar faith, he was enabled to think freely, and to express his philosphical thought in a terse and vigorous style, unequalled before and unsurpassed since. He was neither terrified nor bribed into an advocacy of the untrue. His style was at once polished and musical—his words fixed themselves in the memory, while they diffused abroad new and important truths. Both critic and philosopher, he taught, by precept and example, how to write as well as how to think. Neglected or unread he has never been; but other generations, with other thoughts, other pursuits, and other knowledge than those of his day, have naturally paid more attention to the poets and writers of their own time than to Pope; and they in turn will make room for successors—perhaps less, perhaps more, vigorous and poetical than themselves. The bulk of men and women read for amusement, and they want novelty and variety, as well as philosophy, truth, and wit. Pope has accordingly not been so much read, and certainly not so much talked about, by the literary world latterly as he was a century ago. He is now becoming variety, as well as philosophy, truth, and wit. Pope has accordingly not been so much read, and certainly not so much talked about, by the literary world latterly as he was a century ago. He is now becoming a venerable classic of other days, and requires to be again brought before a new generation. His works will be novelties for many readers. Disputes have latterly taken place as to his merits, in which the world takes an interest. A new and popular edition of his works is very much wanted, and that the present editor and publishers have very properly undertaken to supply. As yet we have only the Memoir; but, from the minute and careful manner in which that is composed and edited—displaying an intimate acquaintance with Pope's writings and his life, and with the men and women and manners of the period—we may infer that the works themselves will be very carefully and completely given to the world. The Memoir, for a popular edition of Pope, we consider rather too minute. Something of the literary history of the period must be given, but Mr Carrathers has looked at his subject with the loving eye of an antiquary and a critic, considering more what is interesting to himself than what the public desire. The world at large has not time at present to be stow on the quarrels of the small and large wits of the last century. They never were worth much—they are worth less now than they were when they happened, and their value diminishes day by day. They are not the best parts of the peet's li'e, though they were most interesting to his contemporaries. There are happily now no such quarrels; and if there were, the world would not attend to them. No art could now make the Flecknoes, the Dennises, the Cibbers, the Theobalds, and the crowd of authors who live in London of importance. The public has outgrown its reverence for such persons, and has come to estimate their pursuits by a juster standard. What we reject as worthless in the living, we are not likely to honour in the dead. So much of the biographies and scandal of t as it is preserved by his editors, and no new editor can wholly cast aside such explanations. But more than that is not required in an edition of Pope's Works intended for the people. Many of his productions were essentially local and temporary, and we know no stronger proof of the genius that some persons have denied him, than the fact that he has adorned many of the most trivial subjects of the hour with gems of thought—great truths and moral sentiments—that are everlastingly quoted. Shakespeare alone excepted, no writer has contributed so many "household words" to our native eloquence as Pope. The squabsles in which he was engaged derived their importance from the attention bestowed on them in an age when no great object made men earnest. The great religious contests which we know as the Reformation had ended in paltry penal statutes, and the great political contests which we justly call revolution had not begun. There was theatime and thought for the puerile personalities that the public now treats with the utmost contempt. Pope justly says:—

Abstract what others feel, what others think, All pleasures sicken and all glories sink.

And because the "others" of the present day have better occupations—wiser pursuits—than had the courtiers of the beginning of the 18th century and the public which they influenced, they cannot be interested by the personal disputes of authors. If they now occur, the world hears very little of them, and heeds them less. "Living asses," world hears very little of them, and needs them tess. "Living assession and coording to the proverb, are of more consequence than "dead lions;" and if the world is too busy to notice the gambols and freaks of the former, it will hardly condescend to waste much time over what were the roamings of the latter. The history of Pope's squabbles, then, is not worth reviving; they are of little interest, except to a few literary men. Such things are the common features of every man's life, and we men. Such things are the common features of every man's life, and we must express our regret that more than is necessary should be said about them in a popular edition of his works. The memoir is copious, and supplies abundant materials for forming correct opinions of Pope's merits as a man and as an author. We learn from it more particulars than we knew before of his intimacy with Martha and Teresa Blount, and are made better acquainted with his domestic history. There is much in the book of Pope's friendship with Swift and Bolingbroke that we desire to know. Copious extracts from his interesting, but too artfully prepared, correspondence, and numerous anecdotes of the man, will make Pope better known, if not more respected. Notwithstanding the objection to the memoir which we have stated, it is a very useful addition to our literature; and this edition of Pope's Words which will be read as long as there is any taste left for vigorous thought expressed in nervous language, will be welcomed and read and studied by a large mass of readers in both hemispheres. THEORY OF POLITICS. An Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments, and the Causes and Progress of Political Revolutions. By RICHARD HILDRETH, Author of the "History of the United States of America." Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet street. New York: Harper and Brothers.

THE numerous books continually published on the general principles of politics, or on what is here called the Foundations of Governments, inform us that the subject is now of great interest, and convince us that it is very little understood. The late revolutions, and the revolutions call in a representations of the subject is subject to the subject in the subject is subject to the subject to t us that it is very little understood. The late revolutions, and the revolutions still in progress, force the subject on the notice of clever mentions as our own Great Revolution made the subject a favourite one with Harrington, Sydney, Locke, and others, towards the close of the 17th century. But neither the discussions formerly nor the discussions now have done much to settle opinions on the subject. The historical origin of governments indeed, is easily comprehended—it is written in many deeds of blood

Force first made conquest, and then conquest law; Then Superstition taught the tyrant awe; Then shared the tyranny, then lent its aid, And gods of conquerors, slaves of subjects made.

The history of government is far better ascertained than the principles on which it rests. Were the latter settled, its acts could be guided by science to meet the public requirements and ensure the public approbation. "Everywhere," as Mr Hildreth begins by saying, "we find men—a few savage tribes excepted—living together under distinctly organised forms of government." The universal existence of governments proves that they are congenial to man's nature, founded on his wants, suitable to his desires, ordained in this sense by his Creator—a necessary part of his own existence therefore; but all these facts are quite compatible with the other fact, that men still remain ignorant of the reasons or causes which now make and have made governments necessary. The modern theory is, that they are established to promote the public welfare; the fact is, that they were all established by conquest, were maintained from motives of ambition or power, and do not, in the sense here implied, promote the public welfare. They are necessary to bind men into masses—a kind of external force to compress them into sociality; but that effected, individual interest—the desires, struggles, and conflicts to get wealth, and rear families, and attain power—impel forward society, preserve order, and gradually weaken the compressing force. Government itself, continually altered and modified by the life-spring of society in individuals, is obliged to conform to their changing wants, wishes, and opinions, till it seems losing its force. Its purpose of compressing men into society having been answered, and individual interests now connecting widely separated and distinct nations together, not only without the help of governments, but very generally in opposition to their endeavours, the old system of government by conquest and coercion is passing away, and having found a new theory for it, namely, that of promoting the public good, The history of government is far better ascertained than the principle on which it rests. Were the latter settled, its acts could be guided by and distinct nations together, not only without the help of governments, but very generally in opposition to their endeavours, the old system of government by conquest and coercion is passing away, and having found a new theory for it, namely, that of promoting the public good, we require new principles and new rules to guide it. Hitherto, for example, the great object of government throughout Europe—the plain consequence, too, of its origin—has been to keep by force the lower or labouring classes, formerly everywhere in a condition of servitude, obedient to the laws. To make good laws—laws that would or could promote the welfare of society—has been a very secondary object, even where some inkling was obtained of the means of accomplishing it. The first object always was to enforce obedience to the laws, whether they were as radically unjust as impressment, or as just as the law which requires parents to maintain their own offspring. But now the condition of the long-compressed multitude has everywhere become a kind of plague-spot—dangerous to peace, property, security, and welfare; and throughout Europe the attention of politicians has for some time been directed, far less towards keeping the multitude obedient than to provide for their welfare and make them contented and prosperous. In fact, a total but quiet and gradual change has ensued and is now becoming obvious in the very objects aimed at, and to be aimed at, by all government. Till the first establishment of English colonies in America—where, the association being voluntary, the principle of government was the public good—only force as the principle of government was known; and in the slave States of America—as in the other States which were plantations into which criminals were sent,—to keep slaves in obedience by force, is the first principle of all the laws. vernment was known; and in the slave States of America—as in the other States which were plantations into which criminals were sent,—to keep slaves in obedience by force, is the first principle of all the laws. The government, therefore, of force—of conquest—(suitable at one time to the condition of mankind—always the result more of their instincts or blind desires than reason)—seems no longer suitable to their condition. Men obey it still instinctively, but they examine it; and the fact of their stating many different state for its existence shows that they are yet not well informed on the subject. Mr Hildreth's is an historical examination of it and he refers the "political equilibrium called government" to a variety of causes. In fact, as it is one general result of human passions and instincts, they may all combine to produce it. The elements of power are various—strength, skill, sagacity, strong desires, knowledge, eloquence, wealth, traditionary respect, property, raligion, combination, &c.—and they all come in for a share in establishing government as it exists, and for a share in all the changes and revolutions continually made in government. Though Mr Hildreth's inquiry is conducted on the exhausting principle, we cannot trace in it, or in its results, any great principle or great truth likely to be a guide to men. The inquiry is bold and searching, not checked by any prejudices nor limited by factitious respect to existing authorities, and likely, we believe, to be the parent of further inquiries. The subject is, in fact, too vast and too universally interesting not to provoke a great deal of discussion and give birth to many books. Not to enter into any controversed parts, we may quote a lieve, to be the parent of further inquiries. The subject is, in fact, too vast and too universally interesting not to provoke a great deal of discussion and give birth to many books. Not to enter into any controverted parts, we may quote a passage which happily describes the condition of modern as contrasted with ancient society, and refers us to the pivot on which the great change turned:—

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

In one striking and most important particular, the municipalities of the Mid-e Ages appear to have differed from those ancient municipalities upon the

sites of which many of them were erected—a particular which seems to have produced all the difference, so very great, and it may be said, radical, between the civilisation of ancient and of modern times.

In the municipalities of the Middle Ages, for the first time in civilised communities, within the period of authentic history, chattel slavery was unknown Even serfdom was not recognised; and both slaves and serfs, flying from the tyranny of brutal masters, found convenient refuge and protection within the walls of the towns, of which they helped to augment the population, and to increase the strength and wealth. Laborious industry, as well that of the mechanic arts as of agriculture in the verge of territory attached to the towns, was now, for the first time, carried on by free citizens. Freedom and industry thus reconciled, the arts, under their impulse, soon made a progress which first equalled and finally surpassed anything known among the ancients. Combining trade with maoufactures, to which those towns favourably situated for it, like Venice, Naples, Genoa, and Pisa, added navigation, these municipalities rapidly accumulated wealth, which, as we have seen, is a most important element of political power; while the compactness, as well as the superior intelligence, of their population, by facilitating combined action, gave to them a still further advantage.

With the compactness to the research as increased and continued and continued and continued action.

their population, by facilitating combined action, gave to them a still further advantage.

With reference to the present prime object of all sound politics, that of providing for the welfare of the multitude, Mr Hildreth has some very sound observations. We shall quote them, reminding our readers that by them he justifies the instinctive exertions that the bulk of every society is now making to increase its wealth, and enforcing on attention the great fact which he points out, that it is far more important to produce more wealth by which all may be satisfied, than to redistribute that which exists, by which only some will be robbed or injured to enrich or benefit others. We have already said in another place, and we repeat here after Mr Hildreth, that the great necessity now is to increase production, or the productiveness of human labour, as individuals are happily very generally engaged in doing.

HOW THE MULTITUDE CAN BE IMPROVED.

If the mass of the people are ever to be raised above the service position in which they have been so long and so generally held, there would seem to be only one way in which it can be permanently and effectually done, viz., by imparting to them a vastly greater portion than they have ever yet possessed of those primary elements of power, sagacity, force of will, and knowledge, to be backed by the secondary elements of wealth and combination. Nor does the prospect of thus elevating them appear by any means altogether so hopeless an one.

Whatever objections may be made to the existing distribution of riches, and

prospect of thus elevating them appear by any means altogether so hopeless an one.

Whatever objections may be made to the existing distribution of riches, and to the artificial processes by which it is regulated—subjects which will form important topics of the Theory of Wealth—this at least must be conceded: that no mere redistribution of the existing mass of wealth could effectually answer the proposed purpose of elevating the people. Any such redistribution, even if means could be found—and they could not—to prevent this equalised wealth from running back again, more or less, into masses, would still leave everybody poor, at the same time that it cut up by the roots a great mass of industrial occupations. What is vastly more important than the distribution of which is actually accumulated wealth is the distribution of the annual returns of human industry. But no redistribution even of that—though it might sweep away the existing comfortable class—would suffice, very materially, to elevate the condition of the great body of the people. Above and beyond any of these schemes of redistribution, either of accumulated wealth or of annual products, in order to redeem the mass of the people from poverty and its incidents, a great increase in the amount of both is absolutely necessary.

Here, indeed, we discover one great reason of the state of social depression in which the mass of the people have been and still are so generally held. The good things which the combined efforts of any given community can as yet produce are not enough to give hardly a tasts to everybody; and the masses have of necessity been kept at hard labour, on bread and water, while luxuries and even comforts have been limited to a few. Labour—the sole resource of the mass of the people—has been of little value, because labour has been able to produce but little; and the proceeds of the labour of production being so small, hence the greater stimulus to substitute in place of it fraud and violence as means of acquisition. The same man who will rem

thirsty and gasping company, would readily share his cup with you did the stream only run a little fuller.

The first great necessity, then, of the human race, is the increase of the productiveness of human labour. Science has done much in that respect within the last century, and in those to come is destined to do vastly more. Vast new fields are opening on our American continent, on which labour can be profitably employed. So far from labour being the sole source of wealth, all-sufficient in itself, as certain political economists teach, nothing is more certain than that Europe has long suffered, and still suffers, from a plethora of labour—from being obliged to feed and clothe many for whom it has had nothing remunerative to do. The United States of America have now attained to such a development, that they are able easily to absorb from half a million to a million annually of immigrants from Europe. What is more, the labourers of Europe have found it out, and are rapidly emigrating. In so doing, not only do they change a barren field of labour for a fertile one, and at the same time relieve the pressure at home, but, by becoming themselves consumers, far more so than ever they were able to be at home, of the more artificial products of the countries from which they emigrate, they contribute doubly to raise the wages of those whom they have left behind.

The development of productive industry seems, then, to be at this moment one of the greatest and most crying necessities of the human race. But what is more essential to this development than peace and social order? It is not pusillanimity, then, on the part of the people of Europe, but an instinct, more or less conscious, of what they need most, that prompts them to submit for the present, without further struggle, to the rulers who have shown themselves to possess, for the time being, the power to govern—a power, let it be noted, quite too unstable, however, not to require, even in the view of those who possess it, great circumspection and moderation in it

Popular Economic Botany. By Thomas Croxen Archer.
Reeve and Co., Henrietta street, Covent garden.
Manual of Botany. By W. Macgillivray, A.M., IL.D. Second
Edition. Adam Salt, Charter House square.

THE last named of these two books, having reached a second edition—though we have no recollection of having before heard of the first—is already appreciated by the public, and only needs us to say that it is

a succinet and yet complete manual, well adapted to instruct people in the principles of botany. The explanations given are lucid, and the recapitulations at the end of the chapters well calculated to impress what has been read in detail on the memory. The first assertion in the second book, "that no popular work has yet appeared devoted exclusively to the commercial products of the vegetable kingdom," rather surprises us, for we thought there were several (and we recollect, amongst others, the work of Phillips on cultivated fruits and vegetables) which seem to us to be exactly books of this description, though being now of an old date, new editions or revised works of the kind are very acceptable. Nothwithstanding the little mistake, we are disposed to welcome Mr Archer's book as very much wanted, and as well calculated, with its plates and statistical information—all the intelligence being brought down to the present time—to fill a place at present vacant. It is at once popular and erudite—tells us what is necessary to be known of plants, and what quantities of them are consumed and used. "Popular Economic Botahy" will be a popular book.

LOUIS XVII. His Life—His Suffering—His Death, &c. By A. DE BEAUCHESNE. Translated and Edited by Wm. HAZLITT, Esq. Two Volumes. Embellished. Vizetelly and Co., Fleet street.

Two Volumes. Embellished. Vizetelly and Co., Fleet street.

M. De Beauchesne has quite set at rest by his researches the doubtful question, which has served as the foundation for numerous impostures, of the death of Louis XVII. in the Temple at a quarter past two p.m. of June 7, 1795, and he supplies an authentic and affecting history of his confinement and his death. That would not, however, suffice to fill two volumes; and the greater part of the book is devoted to the events of the Revolution, chiefly connected with the royal family and the execution of the King. Much new matter is brought together concerning that period, and the book is embellished with numerous plans of the Tuileries, of the towers of the Temple, the apartments of the King and Queen there, with fac-similes of numerous documents and persons' writing, making this, for sympathetic and sensitive minds, a very interesting work. It will supply materials for the history of the period; but, while it appears thoroughly honest and authentic, it is more personal and more minute than comports with the dignity of history. The translation is carefully executed; and, being a very pathetic and minute narration of events in which all take an interest, the book will be widely read. We transcribe an anecdote which we do not remember to have met with before: anecdote which we do not remember to have met with before:-

A DEVOTED ABBE.

A DEVOTED ABBE.

As soon as he had heard of the King's condemnation, the Abbé Benoît le Duc, the former head of the abbey of Saint Martin de Paris, had hastened to the Prince de Conti, the only prince of the blood royal thea nt Paris, and had asked him whether he did not intend to demand the body of Louis XVI. "I should like to do so," replied the timid prince; "but they would not grant my request, and it would be only exposing myself to no purpose." "Will you allow me," returned the Abbé le Duc, "to take this step?" "I make no objection, and I wish you may succeed; but I do not think you will."

Early on the fatal morning, the Abbé le Duc (he related these details himself) put on an old brown coat, which was sufficiently like the costume of the Jacobine, and, with a double-barrelled pistol in his pocket, left his residence. He soon learned that, in order to have the right of appearing in the street, it would be necessary to join the ranks of the armed multitude; but he was without weapons, his concealed pistol not being a permitted one. Suddenly, making up his mind what to do, he sprang upon one of the citizens who were hastening to the scene, and enacthed away his musket. The man from whom he had taken it was completely bewildered by the suddenness of the action; he knew not to what to attribute the movement—rapid as lightning—nor had he time to ask its meaning. He was fain to hide his shame and provide for his personal safety by flight, for the aggressor was already far away, and had slipped among the ranks of the armed population. By means of this stratagem, justified, in his opinion, by the plan he had so near his heart, the Abbé le Duc moved on with the crowd to the Convention. There he left the ranks, and attempted to force his way into the hall, but found all the approaches lined with cannon. At this moment a deputy passed by, and the Abbé le Duc joining him, told him he had a petition of the utmost importance to present to the Assembly. Struck with the truthful accent and decided tone of the man who th

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The "Destructive Art of Healing." Routledge.
On the Composition of Foods, and Feeding of Animals. Taylor and Francis.
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Yankee Humour and Uncle Sam's Fun. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Facts and Documents Relative to our National Defences. By Captain Warner. Piper
Journal of the Statistical Society. Parker.
On the Impolicy of Providing for a Family by Life Assurance, since the Recent Dis
coveries in California and Australia. Bumpus.

Shareholders' Key to the London and North Western-Railway Company. By a Member of the Stock Exchange. Richardson.

A Synopsis of Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. By D. Michelsen, Handbook for Travellers in Southern Italy. By O. Blewitt, Murray. Contributions to the Physical Geography of South-Eastern Asia and Australia. By G. W. Earl. Builliere.

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 Saturday the 13th day of August, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT | 1350E | 1550E | 1550 36 963 240

Dated the 18th August, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,341,2261, as stated in the above accounder the head Rest.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week

The present return shows an increase of circulation 552,9171; an increase of public deposits, 1,097,165l; a decrease of private deposits, 285,508l; an increase of securities, 385,269l, the increase being wholly of private securities; a decrease of bullion, 124,986l; an increase of rest, 1,543l; and an increase of reserve, 297,794l. The increase of the public deposits, with the increase of private securities, or bills discounted by the Bank, and the decrease of private deposits, are the principal features of the return. The first shows an increase in the resources of the Bank, and the two others, though indicating a demand for money, are not of sufficient magnitude to lead to the inference that the demand is excessive. The facts serve to explain the determination of the excessive. The facts serve to explain the determination of the Bank not to raise the rate of interest, which, looking to the returns of last week, some persons expected.

The money market is easier this week, though we quote no alteration in the terms. Money is taken on call at 3 per cent., and no bills are discounted at a lower rate than 3½. There is simply a less pressure for money. Two or three causes combine to this effect. The opinion that the Bank would raise the rate led to a effect. The opinion that the Bank would raise the rate led to a great demand on it, and that being satisfied, some of the gentlemen who have taken the money from the Bank find, as the rate is not raised, that they have some to spare. Then the late fine weather lessened the alarm for the harvest, which had a favourable influence; and, combined with purchases of corn in our market on foreign account, acted to a slight degree on the exchanges. Great bullion merchants, too, who have latterly been in the habit of sending all the gold in their possession to the Continuation of the continuation nent, are now offering it here—another sign that the demand of bullion for the Continent is less. But with a prodigious demand for capital existing and increasing, with prices rising and enterprise more active than ever, it cannot be expected that an easy money market should long continue. When returns come in from Australia for our late large shipments, and when propitious seasons or more extensive cultivation shall give us large supplies of food—when the great consumption of all kinds is again overtaken by production, we shall have capital cheaper and the money market permanently easier,—but not till then.

Consols have been firm this week, and have tended upwards consols have been firm this week, and have tended apwards till to-day. The Bank not having raised its rate of interest, as some persons expected, that exercised a favourable influence on the public funds, and they improved till yesterday and early to-day. Later in the day they went backwards from 98\frac{3}{2} to 98\frac{1}{2},

and closed at 981 \$. The only reason assigned for the retrograde move was, that a defaulter was declared on the Stock Exchange who held a large amount of Consols. His liabilities, as at present ascertained, are about 9,000l. On the Stock Exchange money is worth very little. There is no speculation. Consols for the account and for money are nearly on a par, and money is not in demand. We must mention that the call we referred to last week, as made by the Great Central Railway of France, was made some time ago, and last week, a heavy settlement having taken place, the arrangements of this large account had increased the demand for money temporarily. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the principal stocks :-

			Co	MBOL	8.				
		Mos	ney			Ac	count		
	Lowest		Highest			Lowest	E	lighest	
Saturday	98	900-0	. 5	18		98		98#	
Monday	975	****	. 5	181	801 -50 691	975		98g	
Tuesday	974	030 at	. 1	38	*** *** ***	975	****	974	
Wednesday	972	489.00	. 1	975	440 xxx 200	97=		38	
Thursday	971	499 **	. 5	18 8	-	971	*****	981	
Friday	981		. 1	38	*** ***	984	*****	98#	
				price				ng prices	
& percent consols,	. secoun		984		•		Oo I		
	money		98 1			******	988		
8 percents			101			******	101		
2 per centreduced			984			*********	981		
Exchequerbille,la		ch		is pa	r	-		lis Is pm	
	Ji			is pa		*********		dis 1s pm	
Bank stock			***	- 4			228	9	
East India stock			***			******	257	9	
Spanish 3 percent	Bassersanne		471	8		901 410 002	474	8	
- 3 per cen			23#	6			234	*	
Portuguese 4 per e			976	84		*******	44 3		
Mexican 3 per cen			265	7		*******	26%	74	
Dutch 24 percent			644	54		********	641	54	
- 4 percents			974	80		900 000 000	98	9	
Russian, 44 stock	**********		101	2			101	2	
Sardinian stock			96 7	7		-	96	7	
Peruvian 4}			83 4			*******	84 (5	
- deferred	********		58 €	10		********	59 6	1	
Venesuela	*********		37 9	1			37	9	
Spanish Certif			61 1			000001000	61	de .	
							-		

There is nothing to notice in the railway market of importance. Prices are firmer, but the business doing is not extensive. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day :-

	RAILWAYS.		
	Closing prices		Closing prices.
	last Friday.		This day.
Bristol and Exeter	102 4		102 3
Caledonians	681 1		67 å
Eastern Counties	125 13	**********	125 18
East Lancashire	741 54	********	714 24 x div
Great Northern	85 €	*******	834 44
Great Western	90± £	*********	881 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	778 B	200.000.000	754 6
London and Blackwall	81 9	********	84 4
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	102 4 x d	********	162 3
London & North Western	1154 #	#00.000 FBD	112 4 x div
London and South Western	884 94	*******	864 74 m div
Midlands	72 4	********	714 2
North British	324 54	*******	32 3
North Staffordshire	48 & dis	********	41 d dis x div
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	511 24	********	514 24
Bonth Eastern	72 4	*********	701 14
South Wales	354 64	********	354 61
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69 76	*********	68# 94
York and North Midland	60 1	400 000000	584 94
FRENCH SHARES.		401-1111	
Northern of France	254 6	202.00. 111	332 63
Do. 20/3 - ct. Bds (formerly		******	
Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 A	*******	14 4
Paris and Rouen	44 6	C-00000000	44 5 x div
Paris and Strasbourg	384 9	********	401 2
Rouen and Havre	20 1	********	204 14
Dutch Rhonish	21 15 dis	001102100	21 11 dis x div
Paris and Lyons	18 # pm	200,000,000	18# 19 pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	to B Sent	*** *** ***	tof to ber
East Indian	42 51	22222222	5 i pm
Dijon and Besancon	14 24 pm	000.000.000	2 3 pm
Madras	14 24 pm	*******	14 24 pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4 5 pm		4# 5# pm
Paris and Orleans	47 9	*******	494 564
Western of France	16 ½ pm	******	
India Peninsular	15 24 pm	**********	104 11 pm
Grand Junction of France		900020 400	2 ± pm
Central of France	24 # pm	*********	24 5 pm
Countries Of LEGISCO.	1\$ 2 pm	******	22 pm

The arrivals of specie in the week were as follows:-Adelaide the Shakamaxon has brought 14,108 ounces, the Henry Tanner 16,864 ounces, and the Maid of Auckland 21,000 ounces. From Pernambuco the Bella has brought 80,000*l* Australian gold, From Pernambuco the Bella has brought 80,000l Australian gold, saved from the Condor, 'recently burnt at sea. From Sidney the Washington Irving has brought 15,000 ounces of gold, valued at 60,000l. The Tamar has brought 10,952 ounces of gold, and the Harbinger has brought gold the estimated value of which is 450,000l. From New York 272,000 dols have arrived. From Oporto 1,218l, and from Africa 4,000l in gold dust. Constantinople has sent 10,000l in gold, and the West Indian packet has brought 767,576 dollars in silver. brought 767,576 dollars in silver.

Specie continues to be exported, but the quantities returned are far below the actual exports.

The silver recently arrived has been sold at an advance of \(\frac{1}{4}\), which is equivalent to \(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. The demand for silver is very great for India and China, and hence the rise in price.

We have the following account of the Mint of the United States, from which it will be seen that the excess over the gold obtained from California less year continues.

obtained from California last year continues :-

		or at Phil	adelph				
	Gold.			No. piece	10	dols	
	Dauble Eagles				900	1,004,560	
	Eagles	***********		20,860		208,600	
	Half Eagles					215,000	0
	Quarter Eagles	************		83,216	***	208,040	0
	Gold Dollars				900	60,276	0
	Total	A#1400000.000		257.580		1,693,476	0
	Fine Gold Bars					2,762,993	
	Total Q	old	*******			4,459,469	28
	Half Dollars			552,000		276,000	
	Quarter Dollars			1,404,000		A-1 0-0	0
				540,000		F . 000	. 8
	Dimes				240	29,000	0
						P10.000	_
	Total S.	ilver	******	3,076,000	200	710,000	0
	Cents	g egy 000 000 000 00		183,228		1,832	23
						E 171 200	5.6
	Total	GOLD BUL	LION	DEPOSITEI	***	5,171,302	20
	From California					3,459,000	0
	From other sour					22,000	0
	Total					3,491,000	0
		LVER BUL				0,101,000	
						611,000	0
	From various so					4,545,179	0
	Gold received in						-
	Gold received in					3,491,000	0
ompara	tive Statement of		epositi nd 185		rst s	x months	02 150
		1651.	sees and	1852.		1853.	
		dols		dols		dols	
	Townson						0
	January	5,071,669		4,161,688	000	4,962,982	
	February	3,001,970		3,010,222		3,548,523	0
	March	2,880,271		3,892,156	604	7,533,752	0
	April	2,878,353		3,091,037		4,768,000	0
	May	3,269,491		1,335,578		4,425,000	G
	June	3,637,560	was - 1	6,689,474	**	4,545,179	0
	July	3,127,517		1,193,890		3,491,006	0
	Total	23,869,831	90	374,035		3,272,416	0
	Increase in 1853			**********			

In conjunction, however, with this continued importation and coinage of gold, money is getting dearer in the United States, just as it is getting dearer here with a similar increased importation and coinage of gold. The Shipping and Commercial List of the 6th inst., has the following important remarks :-

The slight stringency noticed in our money market last week, has greatly increased since, and at the close of business to-day, the rates were fully 2 per cent. higher than those of the preceding Friday. This flurry in Wall street is said to be the result, mainly, of the action of our city banks in calling in their demand loans, agreeable to the new arrangements. The supply of capital is undoubtedly as large, at the present time, as it has been during the past mounth or two, though it is not to be disquised that there is an evident disnipation of the present street of capital control of the control o

month or two, though it is not to be disguised that there is an evident disinclination on the part of capitalists to grant the same facilities, in the hope of obtaining still higher rates.

The most urgant demand for money for some days has some from the importers, who have had to pay, and are still paying, enormous amounts in the shape of duties on their foreign merebandise.

These imports, especially of dry goods and fancy articles, are coming to be immense. During the last two years, not only have they exceeded in amount those of any two of the ten years immediately preceding, but they were in each year greater by 24,000,000 dols than those of the year of ruinous extraorgance, 1836. The total imports of 1852 amounted to 212,945,000 dols, and from present appearances, the close of the current year will greatly exceed this enormous aggregate

The rates of money are as follows:—Call loans, 8 to 9 per cent.; prime 3 to to 4 mos. paper, 8 to 10 per cent.; prime 4 to 6 mos. paper, 9 to 11 per cent.

The rates of money are as follows:—Call leans, 8 to 9 per cent.; prime 3 to 4 mos. paper, 8 to 10 per cent.; prime 4 to 6 mos. paper, 9 to 11 per cent.

We must also add from it a passage concerning the dry goods

trade:—

The active demand and firmness in the dry goods market noticed last week still continues, and for some of the leading domestic fabrics a slight improvement in prices has been established. The stock of heavy cotton goods, such as brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, remain light, and sell freely at very full prices. Printing cloths also continue scarce, and with an active demand prices have advanced to fa cent, during the week. All kinds of woodlen goods continue firm, in view of the high prices of the raw material and the light supplies. Low-priced cloths are very scarce, and anything below 1 dol 400 is hard to be obtained. Cotton warp cloths are entirely closed out, and some mills are working on orders. The following statements, compiled from official sources, will show the movement in foreign dry goods for the week ending August 4:—

:-		- 1, -
	Entered for Consumption.	dols
Manufactures	of Wool	653,835
-	Cotton	204,222
	Silk	530,564
-	Flax	93,617
Miscellaneous	*****************************	139,812
	Total	1,615,050
	Withdrawn from Warehouse.	
Manufactures	of Wool	76,003
-	Cotton.	15,466
_	Silk and and an analysis of the same o	27,800
-	Flax	4,566
Miscellaneous .	140	3,610
	Total	128,480
	Entered for Warehousing.	
Manufactures	of Wool	37,828
	Cotton	8,977
-	Silk	17,728
-	Flax	5,498
Miscellaneous.		1,822
	Total	71,853
Total thrown w	pon the market during the week	

We may quote here, as a specimen of the trade of Australia at present, the following paragraph from the South Australia Register. It refers to South Australia:—"The importations in during

"the quarter ended March 25, 1853, amounted to no less a sum "than 440,3281 6s 6d; subject to Customs duties, yielding "35,4251 3s 6d. The exports do not fall much short of a million sterling, being 954,7601 16s; which may be thus epitomised:—Exports, the produce of the colony, 278,7591 16s; reexported imports, 12,5541; bullion and coin, 663,447; total,

" 954,760l 16s."

A letter from Havana of the 29th of July, which has reached us, states "that the Government of Cuba is entertaining a project for establishing a submarine wire to Key West, to form part of an electrical communication with Charleston, and in the end unite Cuba with Europe. Another project was entertained for importing 40,000 labourers from Galicia. The British Consul has claimed several persons from Yucatan brought to Cuba under contract by a British vessel that went from Belize to Ascension to sell goods in contraband, and took these people on board and sold them. They are thirty in number, and will be sent back to Yucatan."

We see by the 66th report of the Bank of New South Wales.

We see, by the fifth report of the Bank of New South Wales, made to a meeting of the proprietors on April 27,1853, tha banking flourishes in Australia. The Bank is giving large bonuses banking flourishes in Australia. The Bank is giving large bonuses to directers, paying large dividends, increasing the reserve fund, &c. The report states that "a total surplus of 204,045*l* 1s 10d has been accumulated since the 1st of October, 1850, on an original capital of 125,000*l*." But it states that the harvest of the gold discovery has now been reaped, and the profits of banking are rapidly returning to their former standard. At the same time a hope is expressed that the increase of population, and the development of trade, and the internal resources of the country, will open a great and permanent extension of the field. country, will open a great and permanent extension of the field for banking enterprise.

POREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE

			LA	TEST DATES.			
	La	test		Rate of Exchange			
	Da	te.		on London.			
				f f.25		3 day	's' sight
Paris	Aug.	18	-	24 80	*****	3 mor	ntha' date
				1	-	1	-
Antwerp	-	18	404 685	£25 74	****	3 day	s'sight
				6 611 60	-		s'sight
Amsterdam	-	16	+80 000	11 724	-94		the date
_				m13 94			a'sight
Hamburg	-	16		13 2			the date
		10		88 15-16d	49.5 0.00	S INCOL	INCH SETA
St Petersburg	-		****		100 100		_
Madrid	-			50 90-100d	******	3	-
Lisbon	-	6	100 000	544d	*****		_
Gibraltar	-	3		51d to 51id	*****	8	T
New York	-	6		9# to 9# per cent pm		50 day	s'sight
_				(1 per cent pm		30	-
Jamaica	July	26	*** 488	{ 1 -	*****	60	000
	-			(par	-29 000	50	-
Havana	-	28	****	104 to 11 per cent pm		90	-
Rio de Janeiro	-	14	******	281d	*****	90	-
Bahia	-	18		29d to 281d		60 and	90 days' sight
Pernambuco	-	21	******	28id to 28id	*****	60	- and a selent
Buenos Ayres	-	2		2#d	*****	60	-
		_					a'sight
Singapore	_	2	*****		******		the' sight
				(as rola to as tra	******	1	tue sugar
Ceylon		14	*** 4*	,		8	_
Celina	_	10	*** **	3 per cent, dis	******	4	
					****		-
		0	4	1	-60 400	1	-
Bombay	-	2	022 mas		*****	3	_
				2s 11d	*****	6	-
				28 lfd to 28 lfd	*****	6	-
Calcutta	_	2	***		-	3	-
				(1	-
California	July	1 .	******	47 to 471d		50 day	s'sight
Hong Kong				5s 2id to 5s 4d			nthe' sight
		-		114 to 2 per cent, dis.			s' sight
Mauritius	-	21	-	-			s' sight
Sydney	May	38	-	1 per cent. pm.			rs' sight
Valparaiso				484			o days' sight
2 m- burm-nomen con ser				300		00 10 3	a dela signi

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.17; and the exchange at Paris on London at ishort being 25, it follows that gold is about 0.58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426 per mark, which, at the Englishmintprice of 31 17s 10 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.3 i, it follows that gold is 1.93 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange of Now York of the Control of the last tariff; which is the control of the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the last tariff; which is the exchange of 13.7 is the e

In Londov.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.18 per cent. In favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a very small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

						IN	DIA	EXC	H	AN	GES.					
	Con	mor	cial	bill	8	E.	I. C	ompa	ny'		Am	otte	at o	E. I. Compai	Dy's	
	ate	o day	ys' s	ight				days						lrawn from-		
	per	Co.'	ruj	ee.		per	r Co.	's rup	ee.		July 8 t	0 2	3.	July 25 to A	ug.	6.
Bills on		d		d			d	8	d		£	- 8	a	£	8	d
Bengal	2	61	0	0	900	. 2	04	0	0		355,172			467,088	11	7
Madras	2	04	0	0	-	. 2	02	0	0		43,278		11	27,024	7	5
Bombay	2	04	0	0	**	. 2	02	0	0	***	313	14	1	000		
Bi-	mor	thly	***		00 01	******		*****	190.0	****	398,764	14	6	494,112	19	0

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

	Sas	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
8 per Cent Reduced Anns	227 ± 28 ± 4 58 ±	2284 SHE 4 984 75	2274 84 984 4 974 1	2204 7± 988 ± 972 ±	2284 8 984 1 98 4	228½ 99 ¢ 984
5 per Cent Anns., 1796		act 15	2.7 8	314 8	20. 8	nest.
Si per Cent Anns	1011	1014 1	101	100 14	1014	2014
New 5 per Cent	969			000	***	***
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	000	-	54	6	5	***
Anns. for30years, Oct. 10,1859 Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	200	000	58	900		100
		***	58	***	28	000
1 11 01 1 101	257	258 9	2574	257 4	259 7	***
Do. Bonds, a per Cent 1000.		***	174 15s p			13s 8s 1
Ditto under 500%	17s p		000	20s 15s p		18s p
South Sea Stock, 34 ner Cert		000	959	200	1454	819
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	***	***	000	104	000	***
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent		200		***	600	***
8 per Cent Anna1751 Bank Stock for act, Sept 8	0064	***	***	***	***	
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, Sept 8	981 8	984 73	976	979 :	974 84	995
India Stock for acct Sept 8	200	1 .00	****	100	***	***
Excheq. Bills, 100011d	ai d	3s d par	3s d par	par	par Is d	1 s p 2s d
Ditto 5004 -	34 d		3s 1s d	par	20 d	lsp
Ditto Small -	3s u	par	3s 1s d	3s d par	28 d	la p
Ditto Advertised-	100		***	200		100

COL	OF ED OF T	OP	EXCH	A BEILLE

					-	Tues	day.	Prid	ay.
					Time		gotlated ange.	Prices no	gotiated
Amsterdam Ditte Rotterdam Antwerp Brussels Hamburg Paris Ditte Marseilles Frankfort on		one			short ā ms	11 161 11 18 11 184 11 184 25 20 25 20 13 51 24 974 25 20 28 221 1194	11 16½ 11 18½ 11 18½ 25 25 25 25 13 7 25 5 25 27 1192	11 182 11 183 25 20 25 20 13 62 25 0 25 20 25 22 26 224 1194	11 165 11 184 25 25 25 25 13 7 25 5 25 25 25 25 25 24 1194
Vienna Trieste Petersburg	000 000	000	***	***	=	10 55 10 57 38	10 88	10 54 10 56 38	10 56 11 0 38¢
Madrid Cadis	***	200	940 940	***	=	50 501 29 90	508	495 504 29 85	29 95
Leghorn Genos Naples	***	***	***	000 000	=	25 425 416	25 47	25 45 414	25 50 414
Palermo Messina Lisbon	***	***	***	***	=	1244 1244 534	1244 125 531	124± 124± 53±	1244
Oporto Rio Janeiro	***	***	***	***	60 ds sg:	534	531	538	53 1
New York	***	-	900	-	-	48	***	***	***

PRENCH FUNDS

	Pa		London Aug. 17			London Aug. 18		London Aug. 19
		e.	W. O.		C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	104	90		105	25	-	800	2000
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	80	90	***	80	10			888
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2850	0	***	2850	0	-	***	***
Exchange on London 1 month	25	0		25	0	-	***	***
Ditto 8 months		80		24	80	400		***

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS sat Mon Tues Wed Thur

Austrian Bonds	HERE.		000	-	696	100	000		140	7 000
Brasilian, a per cent	000		***	-	000	1003	999	1011	102#	
Ditto 44 per cent.		100	***	985	405	991	991	994	994 9	995
Ditto New, 5 perc	ent, It	129 an	d 1839	000	596	-	100	***	***	103
Ditto New, 1843		000	-	566	***	901	000	100	000	100
Buenos Ayres, 6 per	cent	***	***	-	684	69 7	67	G5		65
Cuba, 6 per cent	998	000	000		000	***	***	000		for own
Chilian, 6 per cent	800	***	***	***	***	200	500	100	-	107
Ditto 3 per cent		***	900	-	79	90	100	79	900	500
Danish, 3 per cent,1	825	0.00	400	951	***	***	85 4	***	***	100
Ditto 5 per cent B	onds	***	405	994		008	800	.000	400	168
Dutch 24 per cent. E	xchan	ge 12 g	guilden	B	844	100	100	100	800	000
Equador		***	***	-	***	5	100	51	494	5
Grenada, 14 per Cen	s, ex I)ec. 11	849 cor	up.	***	22	23 21	100	24	24
Ditto Deferred	***	000	***		28 \$	98 8	91 4	91 1	10 1	101
Greek Bonds, red	***	000	448	***	-	-	616	888	1000	819
Ditto blue	***	***	00	***	140	600	000	***	500	000
Me sicen 3 per cent		***	-	000	264 7	26%	27	27 64	267	264 74
Perguian 4 per cent		000	***	***	***	1 ***	84	1 204	844	842
Ditto Serip	000	000	499		800	000	59	990	600	594
Ditto Deferred, 3	per ce		***	-	***	***	188	800	800	698
Portuguese, 5 per cer				***	-	000	000	100	***	***
Ditto 4 per cent	-		***	***	432	434 4	44 44	434	435	443
Ditto 3 per cent, 18	148		998	***		37	000	***	***	800
Russian, 1822, 5 per				***			***	118g	1 800	1 000
Ditto 44 percent		-	040	***	1014 2	102	***	1011		000
Sardinian, 5 per cent			***		97	961		964	974 7	
Spanish I per cent		-			471	47 6	474	474 4		478
Ditto 3 per cent Ne					234	234 7	238	231	234	***
Ditto Passive con	ported	-	-		600	****	000		800	***
Ditto Com. Cert. of			inded	***	***	62 pc	64 pc		64 pc	64 pc
Swedish Loan,		***	*	***	***	000	l p		-	900
Venezuela 34 per cez			-	-	***	-		1 000		***
Ditto Deferred, 1 p				-	400	***		***	000	***
Dividends on the above			Londo			1	1	1		
Dividence on the same	. 2-3-		20000	-		3				
Austrian, 5 per cent.	10 gu	. per i	6 sterli	ng	***	600	***	***	***	419
Belgian 24 per cent	-		-	-		***	***	0.00	000	
Ditto, 44 per cent	6100		-	-	620	000	100	200	500	***
Ditto, 5 per cent	***	800	-	-	***	***	***	***	*** T	65
Dutch 24 per cent, E		ge 12 g	uilder		651 44	* ***	642			
Ditto 4 per cent Ce			-	***	984	984 8	446	984	-	985
Ditto 4 per cent	-	000	-	-	000	***	***	***	100	888
									- 1	
De la Land										

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

					Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices Aug. 19	Amer. Prices.
United States I	900	-	**	ent 6 6	1868 1862 1867-8	65,000,600	Jan, and July	116 103 110	1216 1164 1214
Alabama		Ster		5	1858 1870	9,000,000	=	86	
Kentucky Maryland	***	Ster	ling	6	1869-72	4,250,000 8,006,000	-		109
Massachussetts			ling	5	1868		April and Oct.	1	
Mississippi	200	-	-	6	1866	1.	May and Nov.	Į.	
	***	469	-	8	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	1	1
New York	-	400	-	5	1862	13,124,270		98 xd	1
Oino	-	-	2000	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		116
Pennsylvania	100			5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		-
	Ditto	100	-		1881	***	***	948	1
South Carolina		204	949	5	****		Jan. and July	1004	1
Virginia	***	000	200	6		7,000,000			1
United States	Bank	Shar	es		1866	35,000,000	-		i
New York Cit	y	-	_		[1860] [1856]		Quarterly	1	1

Exchange at New York 1094 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Nam	08.			Shares.	Pald		Price pr. share
			2			L.	L. S.	D.	
	3/ 10s	Albion	per	900	904	800	50 0	0	95
		Alliance British at	ad Fo	reign	800	100	11 0	0	***
	61 p c & bs	Do. Marine	-	god	900	100	25 0	0	50
\$4,000		Atlas	900	200	900	50	5 15	0	221
	41 p cent	Argus Life	***	0.00	900	100	25 0	0	231
12,000		British Commercia			900	50	5 0	0	7 1
20,000	61 p cent	Church of England	1	000		50	2 0	0	34
940		City of London	900	901	840	500	***		***
5,000	51 pe & bs	Clerical, Medical,	nd Ge	neral	Life	100	10 0	0	204
***	42	County		000	904	100	10 0	0	125
And T	158	Crown	-	900		50	5 0	0	228
20,000	5a	Eagle	000	***	-	50	5 0	0	7 8
	44% p cent	Equity and Law	ren	000	900	100	5 0	0	52
20,000	51 p cent	English and Scotti	sh La	w Life	900	50	2 12	6	42
4,651		European Life	000		201	. 20	All		201
000	47 p cent	Family Endowme	nt	996	-	100	4 0	0	4
600		General	***	-	w80	5	910	*	5%
£000000	61 p cent	Globe	200	-		Stk.			150 ad
20,000	57 p cent	Guardian	-	944	800	100	45 6		614 xd
2,400	12/p ceut	Imperial Fire	-		901	500	50 0	0	370
7,500	120	Imperial Life	-	-		100	10 0	0	410
	11sh & be	Indemnity Marin		000	***	100	20 9		60 xd
50,000	2s & 2s hs	Law Fire	000	800		100	2 10		45 x
10,00		Law Life	-	900	900		20 0		56
20,00		Legal and Genera		***			2 0		
	0 10a & bs	London		000	-	4.0	12 10		31
	0 15s p sh	Marine	200	300	***	100	15 6		
	dil p sent						2 0		34
	Sipc& he		0.	***	901		2 0		64
000	1	Monarch ***		900	901		1 0		11
	51 p cent	National Loan F	hau	000		0.0	2 10		2
10,000		National Province			***	5	1 0		11
	51 n cent	New Equitable			***	3.0	1 0		14 xd
	of pent	Palladium Life	***	**			2 10		
	1	Pelican	900			-			34 xd
950	816	200		***	-	***	***		185
40 000	0/5/ n cent	Professional Life	***	900		61	C 10	0	
		Provident Life	***		800	100	10 0		1
200,000		Rock Life	-	000			0 10		84
			098			Clab.	Al		
		Royal Exchange	906	000	900	1	-		242
A DO	641 1110a	Sun Fire	-	986	904	-	000		000
		Do. Life	-	000	800	0.0	4 ***		65
		United Kingdom	889	900	40	200	4 (
		Universal Life	200	984			10		
-	'ar p cent	Victoria Life	804	900	-		4 15	6	54

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. S. D.	
22,500	6/pc&12sbs	Australasia	40	40 0 0	82
20,000	6/ per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	62
40,000	***	Chartered Bank of Asla	25	5 0 0	200
50,000	000	ChrtdBnk, India Austral., &China	20	2 0 0	2;
20,000	37 per et	Colonial	100	25 0 0	***
	61pc&16s b	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	***
	000	Eng. Scot, & Austral, Chrtd	***	10 0 0	101
900		London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	15 0 C	172
15,000	67pc&2pcbs	London and County	80	20 0 0	000
5,000	***	Ditto, Scrip	0.40	10 0 0	***
60,000	61 pc & bs	London Joint Stock	53	10 0 0	252
50,000	64 p c	London and Westminster	1:0	20 0 0	381
10,000	61 pe	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	514
10,000	57 per et	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	
20,000	4/ per et	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	***
24,000	107 pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	51
20,000	84 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	50
4,000	81 per et	Ditto New	40	10 0 0	25
12,000	6/ per et	Ionian	25	25 0 0	***
50,000	2000	Royal Austral. Bk&Gold Imp. Com.	5	1 0 0	000
8,000	8/ pc & b	South Australia	25	25 0 0	***
34,000	20/ per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	72 xd
8,000	20/ per ct	Ditto Ditto	919	2 10 0	8 xd
60,000	6 peret	Union of London	50	10 0 0	199
15,000	100	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Name	05.			Shares	Pail.	Price pr share.
£	4 p cent	Commercial				Btk.	L.	
	6 p cent	East and West In	ndia	900	500	Stk.	***	900
3,638,310		Lendon	-	404	-	Stk.	940	124
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Kathat ne	540	400	984	Stk.	50 0	100
	5 per cent	Victoria	***	_	900	20	4 0	0

PRICES OF BULLION. & g d foreign gold in bars, (atandard) per ounce 3 17 9 fexican dollars 0 4 115

The Commercial Times.

- Mails Arrived.

 LATEST DATES.

 On 13th Aug., Brazils, River Plate, and Falkland Islands, per Severn steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, July 2; Montevideo. 5; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Behia, 18; Pernambuco, 21; Teneriffe, Aug. 3; Madeira, 5; Lisbon, 5; Falkland Islands, June 6.

 On 15th Aug., America, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, N.B., Aug. 1; Prince Edward's Island, 2; Montreal, 2; New York, 2; Boston, 3; Halifax, 5.

 On 15th Aug., India, China, and Australia—Shanghae, June 9; Hong Kong, 23; Batavia, 24; Singapore, July 2; Penang, 3; Calcutta, 2; Bombay, 2; Madras, 8; Ceylon, 14; Aden, 26; Alexandria, Aug. 5; Maits, 9; Sydney N.S.W., May 30; Port Philip, 21; New Zealand, April 14.

 On 15th Aug., Prinsbular, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 3; Cadiz, 5; Lisbon, 6; Oporto, 9; Vigo, 10.

 On 16th Aug., Aprica, per Faith steamer, via Southampton—Lagov, July 3; Cape Coast, 6; Sierra Leone, 37; Goreo, 19; Madeira, Aug. 8.

 On 17th Aug., America, per Adantic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Aug. 6.

 On 18th Aug., Wert Indies, Mexico, and Pactific, per Parana steamer, via Southampton—Honduras July 16; Vera Cruz, 21; Grey Town, 2; Carthagens, June 24; Berbice, July 23; Demarara, 25; Trinidad, 25; Jamaica, 26; Hayti, 25; Porto Rico, 27; Rarbadoes, 27; Havana, 28; Antigua, 29; St Thomas, Aug. 1; Valparaiso, June 30; Callao, July 11.

 On 19th Aug., Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius, per Harbinger steamer, via Southampton—Sydney, May 12; Melbourne, 22; Mauritius, June 21; Cape of Good Hope, July 7.

- Mails will be Despatched

 FROM LONDON.

 On 23rd August (évening), for United States, British North America, *California, and *Havana, per Atlantic Steamer, via Liverpool.

 On 23rd August (evening), for Madeira, Tenrriffe, Sierra Leone, and West Coast de Africa, per Charity Steamer, via Plymouth.

 On 24th August (evening), for the Mediterramean, Eayft, India, and China, via Marseilles.

 On 26th August (evening), for United States, Beitish North America, *California, and *Havana, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool.

 On 27th August (morning), for Viso, Opeato, Lisbon, Cadie, and Gibraltar, per steamer, via Southampton.

 If addressed ''' via United States.

 The Brazilian steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 24th inst., for Lisbon, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo. Letters in time on the 23rd inst.

 The Bengal steamer is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 25th Inst., direct for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. Letters in time on the 24th inst.

Mails Due.

AUGUST 22.—America:
AUGUST 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.
AUGUST 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraitar.
AUGUST 28.—West Coast of Africa.
SEPTEMBER 1.—West Indies.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
SEPTEMBER 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt. and India.
SEPTEMBER 4.—Alta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt. and India.
SEPTEMBER 4.—Brazils and River Plate.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
SEPTEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From	the	Gaz	ette o	fla	st ni	ghs.						
	Whe	ai.	Bar	ley	Oal	8.	Ry	e.	Bea	ns.	Pec	18.
80id qrs	84,9	907	1,6	15	9,3	26	18	7	2,9	00	210	5
	8	d		d		d		d		đ		đ
Weekly average, Aug, 13	53	3	30	0	22	3	34	9	41	5	36	9
6	53	9	29	9	22	6	37	3	40	7	36	10
- July 30	52	7	29	7	22	2	36	3	40	5	36	3
- 23	51	10	29	4	21	6	35	3	40	4	37	10
- 16	49	8	28	11	20	11	34	10	40	5	36	8
- 9	47	8	29	2	20	6	35	11	40	8	35	0
Sixweeks'average	51	6	29	6	21	8	35	9	40	8	36	7
Sametimelastyear	40	4	27	7	19	11	30	2	34	0	32	4
Duties	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

GRAIN IMPORTED. An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported in to the principal ports of Great Britain, viz: — London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgew, Dundre and Parth pool, Huli,

In the week ending August 10, 1853. Wheat and and barley and wheat barley sour meal ostmoal ryemeal peames and bean- and b qrs 110,985 356 qrs 18,739 grs qrs 315 Foreign ... Colonial ... 18,739 49,159 Total ... 111,341 270 536 2,355 16,014

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

.... 198,415 qrs.

FRIDAY EVENING The wheat market, which was extremely dull on Monday, became animated on Tuesday by some speculative purchases. The market continued brisk on Wednesday, and to-day wheat is from 2s to 3s higher than on Monday. The prices from Paris come continually higher, and our market closed very firm to-day at the advanced price mentioned. At present the Gazette average price of wheat is 13s 8d higher than at this time last year. American flour, which a short time ago sold for 23s or 24s a barrel, now sells for 29s or 30s. The rise in prices this week is probably the consequence of a conviction which appears to be gaining ground that our crop will not thrash out well.

Our advices from Belgium and Holland in the week state, that notwithstanding the dull state of our market last week, that the markets there were extremely active, particularly for wheat, the demand for which for the Upper Rhine was great, and prices had risen. We have similar news from Cologne, though the intelligence from there is that the quality of the corn is good, but the quantity short. Evidently the foreign markets now in-fluence our own, while for a long time past our own market has ruled the markets of almost all Europe.

The business, which has latterly been brisk in sugar, was slack to-day, and prices were barely maintained. There was more sellers than buyers.

For refined sugars the demand has abated, and prices are 6d lower than last week.

Coffee has experienced an improved demand, and considerable sales have been made at improved rates. An opinion begins to prevail that the coffee crop will be below the consumption. Some persons estimate the deficiency at 50,000,000 lbs. The deficiency is likely to be increased by the improved wealth and habits of the people. If the upper classes find it pleasant and healthful to consume large quantities of coffee, there can be little doubt that such a taste will spread as the multitude acquire the means of indulging it. It may be expected, therefore, that the consumption of coffee, which has already increased, should, as the circumstances the lower classes improve, increase still faster. It is less the deficiency in the quantity produced than the increase in less the deficiency in the quantity produced than the increase in consumption which causes the tendency to rising prices.

"The intelligence brought by the overland mail "from China," says Messrs Corrie and Co., "has not produced any effect on the tea market. Importers do not press sales; but several parcels of common congou have been sold at 10½d per lb in second hands; the quotation is, however, 10½d to 11d, but rather nominal. Duty was paid during the week ending 11th inst. on 574,168 lbs, against 683 648 in same period last year." against 633,648 in same period last year."

A rather stiffer money market, combined with the anticipation of a rise in the Bank rate of discount, has had a rather depressing influence this week on the Liverpool cotton market, and the transactions amount to only 35,000 bales; of which speculators took 3,000, exporters 8,000, and spinners only 25,000 bales. As their stocks are now again much reduced, and the abovenamed causes are now partially semental a better depend is expected. are now again much reduced, and the abovenamed causes are now partially removed, a better demand is expected, and already to-day's sales are telegraphed as larger at steady prices. The low qualities of American only are rather cheaper this week; clean and good stapled cotton, which is not abundant, is firm. The American accounts received this week represent their results as firm the season being nearly to a clear, the surplus markets as firm, the season being nearly to a close, the surplus in the receipts which in March was 540,000 bales, being now reduced to 195,000 bales; many estimates of the crop were then 3,500,000 bales, whereas the total yield now proves about 3,200,000 bales. The reports about the new crop are contradictory. The plant is undoubtedly very backward, and the long drought has been lately succeeded by too heavy rains. Last year the fresh new cotton was received at New Orleans on the 3d of August; this season no sign of any had yet appeared. In this market the sales have reached 1,600 bales, at unchanged prices.

A letter from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, July 28th, says :- " The Retter from Mayaguez, Forto Reco, only 25th, says:— The sugar crop in our district is nearly over; perhaps not more than 1,000 hhds of all descriptions remaining in the hands of planters and shippers. Thus we may call the year's season past. Last sales of sugars were closed at 3\frac{3}{3} dols to 3\frac{5}{3} dols; molasses, 14 dols. Cotton commands 11\frac{1}{2} dols. Tobacco in leaves, 5 dols. The prespects for the evaporage offse group are promising. Excipted The prospects for the ensuing coffee crop are promising. Freights firm in St Thomas, and declining with us. We quote 3l 5s to 3l 10s for the Channel. Exchange on London, 495 dols to 500 dols per 100l, and 64 per cent. Macoquino. Patriot doubloon, 17 dols."

We copy the following account of the receipts of grain and flour by the canals of New York, as important now:—

RECEIPTS FLOUR, GRAIN, &c., AT TIDE WATER.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corp., and barley left at tide water during the neth week in July, in the years 1852 and 1853, is as follows:—

u.	an wee	ak in July, in	Flour	1004	Wheat	,	Corn		Barley bush	
	1852		122,913	***	286,854		267,559	***	5,291	
	1853	************			159,820	***	146,636	***	4,987	
	7		97 098		127 034		120,923		304	

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1853, is as follows:—

The st	Flour		Wheat		Corn		Barley
1852	1,494,857		2,080,442		2,802,873	***	80,577
1653		***	2,112,752	***	1,106,977	***	163,753

Dec... 354,760 Inc. 32,310 Dec. 1,695.896 Inc. 83,176
The aggregate quantity of the same article left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 31st of July, inclusive, during the years 1851 and 1853, is as follows:—

	Flour		Wheat bush		Corn		Barley
1851	1,489,888	***	918,140	***	4,237,681	***	112,285
1858	1,140,097	***	2,112,752		1,106,977		163,753

Dec. ... 349,281 Inc. 1,194,612 Dec. 3,130,704 Inc. 51,468
By reducing the wheet to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide w
this year, compared with the corresponding of last year, shows a decreas
348,298 bbls of flour.

INDIGO.

The business in this article, although not large, is fully to the same extent as usual between the quarterly sales, when purchases are limited to the immediate wants of the consumption; the highest rates of the July sales are being currently paid.

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 July, 1852 and 1853, and the total imports including Bristol and Leith.

	London.		Liver	rpool.	H	ill.	Totals, inc Bristol is Leith.	
Colonial. New South Wales	1852 Bales 26958 14857 45311 10803 5282	1953 Bales 45216 7592 34939 13897 8486	1852 Bales 195 1509 27 5839	1853 Bales 172 190 7786	1852 Bales	185 Bales	1859 Bales 27153 14857 46820 18430 11121	1853 Bales 45388 7592 36639 13924 16279
Total Colonial	103211	110130	7570	8148	***	***	110781	119814
Germany	3810	4000	***	29	14691	13367	19006	18856
Spain and Portugal	776	514	3525	4592	444	000	4301	6103
Russia	1211	5057	608	2551	1096	3429	2715	11037
South America	3478	3941	18192	23783	***	2841	21682	2956
Barbary and Turkey	2920	3644	1503	4789	***		4423	8432
Syria	***	***	170	71	000	000	170	7
Trieste, Leghorn, &c	106		194	5466	000	000	360	940
Denmark	51	79	000	900	55	83	106	
United States	404	000	65			405	65	16
Sundry	2379	1923	1981	813	737	1787	5155	452
Total	117942	134225	33808	50242	16579	22007	168704	20746

COTTON.

OF RECEIPTS, EXI	PORTS,	AND STOCKS OF COTTON.	
NEW ORLEANS, on July	23	SOUTH CAROLINA July	29
MOBILE	23	NORTH CAROLINA	30
FLORIDA	21	VIRGINIA	R
TEXAS	16	NEW YORK Aug.	
GEORGIA	29	OTHER PORTSJuly	30

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
On hand in the ports on Sept. I,	1,697,218 421,716 167,828 178,681 2,465,443	2,903,191 1,635,341 420,811 165,508 178,915 2,400,575	61,877	234

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS (Not included in Receipts.) 1853 1859 17,778 15.852

At latest corresponding dates. COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

	1852-53		185	1-52
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	bales	bales 87,469 \$,198,070	bales	bales 99,573 2,993,191
Total supply Deduct shipments Deductstockleft on hand	2,465,443 150,074		2,490,575 97,805	2,092,764
Leaves for American consumption		670,023		594,384

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	1	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
- Mobile	23 23 21 29 29 2		1 1 000 000 000 1 5	6 6 86
Tota!	199	45	11	93

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, id to 9-32d per lb.

Exchange, 1051 to 1031

We notice an improved feeling, with a better demadd since our last, and a general advance of fully one-eighth of a cent per lb. The sales for the last three days are 6,000 bales, making a total the for week of 12,050 bales. We quote:—

At	lanti	c Por	ts.	Flo	rida.	Oth	er G	alf Ports
	0	C		c	C		0	C
Inferior	25-0	ne.	-	ne	ne.	-	no	ne.
Low to good ordinary	.9	99	086107	9	明	******	9	94
Low to good middling	104	114		101	114	400000	101	118
Middling fair to fair	114	112	ess-09	114	115	*****	12	13
Fully fair to good fair		0	*****	0	.0		0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 19. PRICES CURRENT.

				Good	a.a.d	Dine	1852	- bame	period
	Ord.	Mid.	Pair.	Fair.	ergon.	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Ine
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per lb	per lb	per 1b
Upland	51d	6d	63d	61d	74	71d	5 d	6 da	050
New Orleans	54	64	7	76	8	8	5	64	81
Pernambuco	64	6	74	75	8	204	64	74	8
Egyptian	5亩	61	62	71	9	14	54	74	13
Spratand Madras	3.8	33	44	44	44	5	35	44	51

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Jan. 1 to	Import, Aug. 19.		mption, Aug. 19.		Aug. 19.	Computed stock, Aug 19.		
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1857	1853	1852	
bales	bates	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
1.645.455	1,634,847	1,252,050	1.276 580	185,380	153,060	785.830	640,520	

The demand for cotton has been very limited this week. The operations of the trade have again been much below their average consumption, and the amount of busines, for export and speculation has been moderate. Cotton has been freely offered, but no decided decline has been submitted to, except in partial cases. It is, however, very difficult to effect a sale at our quotations. The lower grades of American are almost wholly unsaleable. Brazil command very full rates, and the better qualities are extremely scarce. Egyptian are without change. Inferior descriptions still very dull. East India are steady at last week's rates. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The market remains very inactive. The reported export amounts to 5,820 bales, consisting of 2,820 American, 520 Brazil, and 1,470 East Indian.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Aug. 11, 1853, and the corresponding period in 18:2
(Extracted from the Customs Bittof Entry.)

Cotton			Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolien Goods		Cotton Wool		
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1858	1852	1853	1852	1853	
To- pkgs			-		-								
Petersburg'	848	946	783	661	161	205	334	313	143	125		35215	
Hamburg	20571		4198	2981	5231	4537	7621	8182		4224	21304	27614	
Bremen	291	152	17	6	89	34	273	292		31	408	203	
Antwerp	713	542	274	284	565	938	276	498		822		20644	
Rotterdam	10654	9833	1300	1340	1362	1370	3417	3560	1654	1671	8560	13734	
Amsterdam	2112	1819	103	57	254	188	1759	1733	671	641	175	100	
Zwolle	1525	1277	9	5	68	48	25	27	5	11	808	39	
Kampen				999	***	***			400			490	
Leer	1665	2264	8		18	21	23	9	41	23	1917	683	
Denmark&c	1736	2129	22	22	483	199	510	576	432	439	3290	4653	
Otr. Ero. Pts	369	466	47	27	47	68	23	15	22	19	1647	634	
Other parts	446	336	***	100	9	***	426	716	20	3	***	***	
Total	40930	39591	6761	5386	8287	76:1	14687	15922	7930	8009	79701	10350	

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 18, 1863.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADS.

	Aug	ice c. 18	Au	ice ig.	At	ice ig.	A	ice ug. 50.	A	ıg.	A	rice ug. 48.
RAW COTTON:-	8	d		d		d		d	8	d		d
Upland fairper ib	0	6	0	6	0	58	0	75	0	54	0	41
Ditto good fair	0	61	0	160	0		0		0	51	0	44
Pernambucofair	. 0	73	0	74	0	64	0	82	0	6	0	51
Ditto good fair	0	72	0	71	0			81	0	61	0	
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual	0	10%	0	101	0			114		9	0	7
No. 30 WATER 40 do	0	10#	0	97	0	94	0	11	0	8	0	72
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 41bs 2oz	5	14	4	9	4				4	8	3	21
27-in., 72 read, do, do, 5lbs 2oz 89-in., 50 read, Gold End Shirtings, 374	6	18	5	79				3	5	73	4	7
yds, 8 bs 402	8	6	8	44	7	9	9	1é	R	14	6	104
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	6	9			74	10	14	8	9		
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 40z 39-im., 45 reed, Red End Long Cloth	10	-		4				3			8	
36 yds. 91bs	1 10	10è	7	- 6	7	74	8	104	6	9	6	44

We have still to report a want of activity in our market. In yarn there is some little irregularity, there being a few instances in the lower counts of pur chases at lower rates; in other descriptions there is no change. Cloth is also without change and very little doing, although there is much inquiry with an evident intention of doing business if a slight concession in prices could be obtained, but the much-increased cost of production makes manufacturers very firm in their demands. The last commercial advices from India and China are not calculated to improve demand; every thing sold in these markets at present showing a heavy loss upon the prices ruling here; and we believe manufacturers of cloth suitable for the East, who have to purchase their yarn, are working for no profit, if not to a positive loss. It is calculated that the cost of producing both yarn and cloth has increased ten per cent. in the last eix months.

Bradford, Aug. 18.—There is a fair demand for yarns, but the prices are too low to meet the price now demanded for wool; and if the raw material cannot be had on better terms, either yarns must rise or the production be lessened. There is a tolerably active demand in pieces, and in the warehouses, for finished goods, an average business doing. The accounts from America are represented as favourable, so it is not improvable that, ere long, we may again be busy for that market. There is no increased disposition to buy English wool, and from the high prices sought by the country dealers and growers it would appear that they are unwilling to accept prices at which sales might be made. For Botany combing there has been more doing, and the market pretty well cleared. Notis and broke are without any change.

Leed, August 16.—There were not many buyers in the cloth halls this

morning, and the purchases were of a comparatively light character. The tone of the market, however, remained firm, and very little of the heavier and coarser kinds of woollen cloths and mixtures brought in since the preceding market-day were left unseld. The deliveries direct from the manufacturers continue to a full average extent, and the trade is enjoying prosperous activity, such as we have long had to report its condition.

HUDDERSFIELD, Aug. 16.—We have no material change to report in our market to-day; the demand keeps up for seasonable goods. Manufacturers generally are fully engaged in working to order.

EOCHDALE, Aug. 15.—There has been a good demand for low-priced fiannels; but those of a finer quality have not been much in request. In the wool market there is little change, and the manufacturers continue to buy very sparingly. There is a good demand for English wools varying from 14d to 16d per 1b; and the dealers have small stocks on hand of that quality of wool.

HALIFAX, Aug. 13.—Although we cannot report an increased amount of husiness in our piece hall to-day, yet there is a tone of greater confidence, arising from the pacific settlement of the Eastern difficulty. The same cause has contributed to impart greater firmness to the yarn market, and the spinners might have orders to a large amount were they disposed to accept late rates; but they are holding out for an advance at least corresponding with that they are holding out for an advance at least corresponding with the staplers, having to pay higher rates in the country, have succeeded in realising an advance.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, August 5.—Flour And Meal.—There has been a fair demand for flour since our last, both for export and home use, and an advance of about 12½c, predicated upon the favourable European advices, has been established. Owing to the depression is exchanges and the difficulty of obtaining freights, however, the market yesterday closed rather heavily. Canada continues scarce, and prices are a trifle higher; the only sale we have to report is 250 bris sour, 4 dols 37½c, in bond. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 10,000 bris; Thursday, 9,600; and yesterday, 10,000. Southern has been inactive since our last, but the market yesterday was a shade firmer; the sales are 1,250 bris, closing at 5 dols 57½c to 5 dols 68½c for mixed to straight brands Alexandris, Baltimore, and Georgetown; 5 dols 68½c to 6 dols 75c for good and favorite brands; and 5 dols 75c to 5 dols 75c for fancy brands. Bye flour is a shade firmer; sales, 250 bris at 3 dols 25c to 3 dols 37½c for fine, and 3 dols 93½ to 4 dols 25c for superfine. Corn meal has continued in request, and prices are again higher; the sales are 360 bris Jersey at 3 dols 12½c to 3 dols 25c, and 1 to 200 do. Brandywine 3 dols 75c, cash. Export of wheat flour from 1st to 31st July, 1852, 180,306 bris; from 1st to 31st July 1853, 187,632 bris.

Grain.—The receipts of wheat have continued light, and with a good demand for export and home use the market has gradually advanced. The demand has been directed chiefly to white for export and milling, but prices of all descriptions are 3c to 5c higher than on Tuesday last; the market leosing heavily, especially for red and mixed. Rye has advanced, with sales of 400 bushels new at 80c. Oats are in good demand, and the market les better, though at the close prices were a turn in favour of the buyer. The receipts of corn are light, and with a continued speculative demand the market has advanced materially, but closed rather heavily. The sales are 94,000 bushels, closing at our revised quotations, wh

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK. MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a liberal supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, and the weather continuing fine for harvest, combined with the downward tendency of all markets held on Saturday, canced our millers to purchase very sparingly. The sales effected were at a decline of I to 4s per qr, on the currency of the previous Monday, and some quantity of Essex was left over unsold. The factors held foreign wheat at nearly former rates with a degree of firmness, and at the close of the market some fine Wolgast was sold at 5ss per qr, which was precisely the same price obtained in the previous week, and choice Rostock was actually above this rate, and the few sales effected on lower terms were from vessels requiring to be immediately cleared. The imports were liberal, consisting of 3e qrs from Aalborg, 1,180 qrs from Archangel, 610 qrs from Bandholm, 3,350 qrs from Berdianski, 1,350 qrs from Archangel, 610 qrs from Harlingen, 2,700 qrs from Gothenburg, 697 qrs from Hamburg, 127 qrs from Danzig, 1,190 qrs from Gothenburg, 697 qrs from Miller, 350 qrs from Konigsberg, 360 qrs from Lauterbach, 446 qrs from Labeck, 200 qrs from Norden, 775 qrs from Pillau, 650 qrs from Bigs, 2,198 qrs from Bostock, 3,626 qrs from Stettin, 1,580 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 29,293 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,892 sacks, by Esstern Counties Railway 6520 sacks, and 480 sacks from Ireland; but there were no imports of foreign: the trade for this article was dull and tending down. Barley was in limited supply: there were 54 qrs from Scotland and 5,100 qrs foreign: a few samples of new English appeared, of fair quality, which commanded 38s to 40s per qr; grinding samples were quite as dear. The arrivals of oats coastwise were 1,090 qrs, from Scotland 2,201 qrs, from; Ireland 4,487 qrs, and from foreign ports 5,792 qrs, making a total of 59,570 qrs, the largest supply at one market for many months past: consumers and dealers bought pretty freely at fully 1s per qr

the wisness of the buyers, and note business was the result: average, 513 154 on 562 qrs.

The arrivals of whest at Leeds were short, and prices receded 1s to 2s per qr, but trade closed firm at the decline: average 57s 2d on 467 qrs.

The deliveries from the farmers at Ipswich have suddenly ceased, owing to their busy occupation in harvest work, and prices of wheat were 1s per qr higher; a few new parcels appeared which obtained very high prices: average, 52s 6d on 1,763 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were limited; the imports of foreign were liberal. From the totally altered aharacter of the weather, steady rain having set in at noon the previous day, and being rather unsettled this morning, with a low barometer and shift of wind to the west, trade has assumed more firmness, and there appears no stop to the London panie for English wheat, the Essex being all cleared off at 1s per qr advance, and several cargoes were sold for France, old English as well as foreign, at a similar improvement in price; whilst for oats there was a better demand at rather more money.

The Sectoh markets have been steady during the week. At Edinburgh the supply of country wheat was short, and with a numerous attendance of bayers, notwithstanding the duil declining advices from the South, prices were fully maintained, with a good healthy demand: average, 53s 11d on 790 qrs. The imports at Leith were 4.794 qrs wheat, 620 qrs barley, 544 qrs rye, 570 qrs linseed, and 900 sacks flour. Trade was the turn in favour of the buyers, but the holders showed much firmness, and much wheat goes to granary for better markets. The imports at Glasgow were moderate both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth: wheat was about 1s per quarter cheaper, with a limited business in any description.

Birmingham market on Thursday was fairly supplied with wheat, which the millers took off readily at former rates: average, 52s 9d on 1,510 qrs.

At Bristol there was a steady demand for wheat, at 2s per qr lower rates: average, 49s on 550 qrs.

The delivery of wheat at Newbury was large, and there was a limited sale

At Bristol there was a steady demand for wheat, at 2s per qr lower rates: perage, 49s on 550 qrs.

The delivery of wheat at Newbury was large, and there was a limited sale or it at 2s per qr reduction in price: average, 52s 8d on 546 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a good supply of wheat at Uxbridge, which as in elow request at 1s to 2s per qr on most sorts: average, 53s on 464 qrs

The weekly averages were 53s 3d on 84,907 qrs wheat, 29s 10d on 1,625 qrs barley, 22s 3d on 9,326 qrs oats, 34s 9d on 187 qrs rye, 41s 5d on 2,900 qrs

Inc weesily averages were 53s 3d on 84,907 qrs wheat, 29s 10d on 1,625 qrs bailey, 22s 3d on 9,32s qrs oats, 3ts 9d on 187 qrs rye, 41s 5d on 2,900 qrs besne, and 36s 9d on 215 qrs peas.

The fresh supply of English grain at Mark lane on Friday was moderate, but there was a liberal supply of foreign wheat and oats. The few samples of English wheat on sale were taken off readily at 1s to 2s per qr adrames, and there was a good demand for foreign at an improvement of 2s per qr adrames, and there was a good demand for foreign at an improvement of 2s per qr on all descriptions. French buyers are taking off some quantity from this market and on the coast, and the export has well commenced, not only of our own produce but of foreign qualities. There has been a good demand for American flour from the Greek merchants and from France, and full prices are again paid. Barley was quite as dear and in good request. Beans and peas were steady in value and demand. The oat trade has revived, and some sorts have advanced 6d per qr, particularly those from Archangel. There have been very limited arrivals from the Black Sea at Falmouth and Queenstown, and very few are now on passage; prices are held still higher, and that branch of the trade is in a healthy and buoyant state. Polish Odessa wheat, red, 46s to 48s; Sandomirca, 51s to 52s; Taganrog, 50s; Marianopole, 50s to 51s; Berdianski, 51s; Galaita, 47s to 48s; Ibrails, 42s to 46s; Roumelia, soft, 44s to 45s; Egyptian, 34s to 37s. Maize—Galatz, 32s to 34s; French and Bayonne, 32s to 33s; Ibrails, 30s to 32s; Bulgarian, 30s to 32s. Barley—Danube, 23s to 24s. Beaus—Egyptian, 31s 6d to 32s per qr, all cost freight, and insurance included.

The Loudon averages announced this day were—

The London averages announced this day were-

	Qrs.			a .	
Wheat	4,347	81 5	57	7	
Bariey	270	- 1	27	7	
Oats	3,094	9	12	5	
Rye	400				
Bean s	311	2	38	2	
Peadonomeron	73	3	37	6	

		AT	rivals 14	ia W	ouk.				
	Wheat Qra.		Barley.		Malt.	Oats.		Pion	r.
Engitsh	2,510		50		3,220	540		1,560	sacks
Irish				455 100	010	1,280		***	
Foreign	27,120	-	1,620	-	***		****		bela

Perquarter.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	8			8	
Wheat Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,		100		50	52
Do do white	-		***********	54	60
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red			***********	45	50
Northumberland & Scotch do		40	***********		
Rys Old 32s 33s New	34	36	Brank	29	30
Barley Grinding 27 29 Distilling	30	31	Malting	35	47
Malt Brown 50 52 Paleship	58	62	Ware	65	68
Beans Newlargeticks 36 37 Harrow	38	41	Pigeon	42	45
Old do 37 39 Do	42	43	Do	44	46
Peas Grey 35 36 Maple	38	40	Bine	47	56
White old 39 40 Boilers	42	43	New	44	46
OatsLincoln& Yorks.feed 19 20 Short small	20	21	Poland	21	28
Scotch Angus	23	25	Potato	25	26
Irish Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black			***********	19	20
Do. Galway 18s 19a, Dublin & Wexfordfeed	19	20	Potato	21	22
De, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	20	21	fine	22	23
Do, Newry , Dandalk, and Londonderry	20	21	Do	22	23
PlourIrish.persack -s -s, Norfolk,&c	38	36	Town	68	5
TaresSpring	40	48	Winter	43	56
		-	***************************************	***	- 0
POREIGN.			0	-	-
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	*****	29	************	58	63
Do do mixed and red				56	53
Pomeranian, Macklenburg, marks, red				57	58
Silesian, red 56s 57s, white		******	· present	57	58
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do			********	50	52
Do do do, red				48	50
Polish Odessa				46	48
Russian, hard	41a		30ft	43	50
Rhine, red	54	55	Old	56	57
Canadian, red	53	54	White	26	58
Italian and Tuscan, do	54	56	Do	60	62
Egyptian	33	34	Fine	35	36
Maize Yellow	31	33	White	31	33

Canadian red	03	94	White	5.00	28
ftalian and Tuscan, do	54	56	Do	60	62
Egyptian		34	Fine	35	36
Maize Yellow		33	White	31	33
Harley Grinding		31	Maiting	31	84
Beans Ticks	34	39	Small	39	40
PeasWhite 40s 42s, fine boilers	43	44	Maple	37	38
Oats Dutch brow andthick		******		22	24
Russian feed				19	20
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Frieslandfeed				18	21
Flour Danzig, per barrel -s -s, American				25	28
TaresLarge Gore 34s 46s, old 30s 32s, new	40	******	***************	25	36
SEEDS.					
Linseed Pergrerushing, Baltic 47s 49s, Odessa	49	s 50s	Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed Perlast deforeign 27/ 28/, English	274	284	Fine new	28/	291
HempseedPer gr large	40	42	Small	36	28
Canaryseed Per qr new 442 486 Carraway per cwt	36		Trefoil Vct	22	24

MustardseedPer bushel, brown	9	11	White	9	10
Claverseed Percwt English white, new	45	56	Red		
- Foreign do. do	48	56	Do	40	42
Trefoil Foreign	20	22	Choice		
Linsoed cake, foreign Parton 8/ 0s to 10/10s,	Eng	lish,	per ton 98 os to	94	23
Rape do do 56 54 to 56 78,	I	0	- 64 50 to	52	Te

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

Mincing Lane, Friday Monnies.

Sugar.—At commencement of the week there was a good demand, but the market since become more quiet. Very large sales continue to be effected in foreign, both for this kingdom and the Continent, at full rates. About 1,550 hhds and bris British West India sold to yesterday (Thursday), including the usual sale of Barbadoes, viz., 251 hhds, which sold from 33s 6d to 39s 6d for low to fine yellow. By private treaty stiffer rates have been paid. The deliveries of sugar for consumption in the kingdom during the first eight months were 215,500 tons, against 208,600 tons last year. The stock on 1st inst, was astimated at 117,000 tons, against 153,300 tons last year. The week's deliveries at this port reached 4,462 tons, against 3,900 tons in 1852, and the stock shows a decrease of 26,800 tons.

Mauritius.—5,765 bags offered on Tuesday were chiefly sold at fully previous rates: yellow, low to fine, 33s 6d to 38s; low to good brown, 30s to 33s grainy yellow, 40s to 40s 6d. The stock has further decreased, being 5,800 tons against 12,200 tons at same time last year.

Bengal.—On Tuesday 3,305 bags were disposed of at full prices: low to good

rates: yellow, low to fine, 23s 6d to 38s; low to good brown, 20s to 23s grainy yellow, 40s to 40s 6d. The stock has farther decreased, being 5,500 tons against 12,200 tons at same time last year.

Bengal.—Oa Tuesday 3,305 bags were disposed of at full prices: low to good white Benares, 26s to 35s 6d; yellow and soft brown, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. A moderate amount of business also done by private treaty.

Madras.—607 bags soid at 30s 6d to 32s 6d for soft brown, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. A moderate amount of business has been done for consumption at full prices. The public sales have also comprised a larger quantity than usual. 757 hads and fre 197 bris 179 bags Cuba muscovado partiy realised 31s 6d to 34s for brown, with low to fine yellow 34s 6d to 33s. About 300 boxes, consisting of floreties, were bought in at 40s 6d to 42s. 225 hhds 79 bris Porto Rico partly soid from 37s 6d to 33s 6d for good to fine yellow. 2,500 bags white Macelo were chiefly bought in at to 38s 6d to 43s. 1,012 busines Java only partly soid from 37s 6d to 30s for low yellow to good white. By private treaty two cargoes yellow Havans, No. 12½ to 15, have sold at 23s 3d to 40s for low yellow to good white. By private treaty two cargoes yellow Havans, No. 12½ to 15, have sold at 25s 3d to 24s 6d: and one of 300 brown Bahia, white at 27s 9d, brown 18s 9d for this kingdom. Very large sales have been effected on the spot, say 9 to 10,000 boxes Havans, at 35s 6d to 37s.

Refined.—The market is quiet, and there has been a moderate business done at burely previous rates. Bown goods, 45s 6d to 46s; middling to good titlers, 46s 6d to 48s; crushed lumps, 41s to 42s 6d; pieces, 35s to 46s; middling to good titlers, 46s 6d to 48s; are she for Dutoh crushed continue to prevent any large transactions.

Mol.Asses.—A good deal of business has been done in West India, at 14s 3d to 16s for Demerara to fine Barbadoes.

Copper.—Coloury descriptions have been in good demand during the week at full prices to a slight advance. The public sales of plantation to yesterday co

TEA.—The letters by the overland mail were delivered on Saturday last, but ere was no intelligence from Chins calculated to have any effect upon TEA.—The letters by the overland mail were delivered on Saturday last, but there was no intelligence from China calculated to have any effect upon the market. New congous had arrived and opened much higher than last year, notwithstanding the falling off in quality. The chipments from Canton and Shanghai were in excess of the former season's by about 7,000,000 lbs. Common congou, after selling at 104d, closes firmer with buyers. Few parcels can now be had under 11d: good to fine are more inquired for.

RICE.—Since last Friday a large business has been done in East India at full prices. 1,975 bags Bengal brought 12s; few lots, 12s 6d for good white. Privately about 3,000bags have sold. Pinky Madras commands 10s 3d to 10s 6d. The stock of East India consists of 16,000 tons, against 15,600 tuns at same date last year.

date last year.

To-day extensive transactions were made known, and the telegraphic message announcing the admission of wheat duty free, into France strengthened the

Sago —852 boxes part sold : small grain, 22s to 23s; bold to medium, 13s to

PIMENTO has met with more inquiry, and 6d paid by private contract, which is now the market price.

is now the market price.

PEPPER.—There is a steady inquiry for black at full rates, and the market continues firm. No public sales were held to yesterday, consequently few transactions have taken place.

OTHER SPICES.—Mace has been more inquired for at stifler rates. (See this day's public sales.) Cassia lignes remains without alteration. 60 bris Jamaica ginger sold from 45s to 72s per cwt. Cloves are firm at last week's rates.

SPIRITS.—A good demand exists for rum, particularly Demerara, at 1s to 5s 2d; proof Leewards have sold at 2s 2d, and Jamaicas are higher.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been firm since our last. Yesterday 382 bags Bengal were sold at previous rates: refrac 11½ to 114, 26s; one lot, 26s cd. The sales by private contract are very limited. Deliveries have been 2,700 tons larger than in the former year. Present stock, 3,109 tons; in 1862, 3,216; and in 1851, 3,449 tons.

NITRATE SODA is quiet.

Nitrate Soda is quiet.

Lac Dym.—Yesterday 171 chests partly sold at low rates for the better qualities: good B Mirzapore, is 10d to 1s 10d;; Df, 2s to 2s 0;d; other marks, is 1d to 1s 9d; common to middling chiefly taken in at 6d to 9;d

COCHINEAL.—Accounts of the Honduras crop are werse by each steamer, and the market is firmer, prices having advanced 1d to 2d. 210 bags chiefly sold: Honduras silvers, little pasty to good clean grain, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; pasty, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; low do, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; blacks, low small to fine bold, 4s 2d up to 5s 9d: Mexican blacks, low, 4s 2d to 4s 3d; silvers, 4s 1d to 4s 2d.

The deliveries are large, reaching 300 serons last week, leaving the stock on 13th inst., 8,300 serons, &c., against 10,800 serons, &c., at same time in pre-

13th inst., 6,300 serons, &c., against 10,800 serons, &c., at same time in preceding year.

Other Goods.—There is little Cutch to be had even at the advanced price of 50s. Gambier has been more inquired for at 33s. Safflower is steady. 176 bales Bengal sold this week at the previous value: low wormy to good, 2i 12s 6d to 4i 15s. Turmeric is firmer for good qualities.

Drugs, &c.—Few sales have been made in any kind of produce since last week. Oil of aniseed has advanced to 5s 9d. Yesterday some parcels of China rhubarb in second hands were chiefly bought in at high rates as there was no demand: flat, 3s 3d to 3s 9d. A few lots of fine Socotrine aloes sold at 9i 5s up to 12i 10s. Shelles brought 52s to 53s 6d for good blood, bright: common button taken in at 27s; block, 33s. Gamboge weat at 7i to 7i 2s 6d for good clean pipe. A parcel Bombay animi sold at moderate prices.

Dyewoods are firm, and all kinds of log have an upward tendency.

IVORY.—Five tons Cape brought very full very rates.

TORTOISE.—Live shells were bought in at 65s; dead went at 37s 6d to 38s. Honns.—Siam bufialo were taken in at 36s to 42s; Bombay, 30s 6d to 33s 6d.

33s 6d.

HEMP — There is no alteration in the value of clear, but a few sales have been made rather under the quoted price. Jute has further advanced and the demand is active. 375 bales by auction sold at 201 5s to 211 5s for low mid to middling quality. Ceylon coir yarn was sold at 181 to 201 for coarse.

OIL.—Sperm is rather more inquired for at previous rates. Other kinds of fish are steady and fine southern keeps very scarce. For linseed oil there has been a fair inquiry at 28s 9d on the sp t and for delivery, and the market is very firm. Rape advanced to 40s for foreign refused, at which there are now few seliers. Palm is in moderate request at 37s 6d to 38s. Olive has further improved for the lower qualities.

rest sellers. Palm is in moderate request at \$7s\$ 6d to \$3s\$. Olive has further improved for the lower qualities.

Turperature.—Spirits have rapidly advanced, and the distillers will not make further sales under \$0s\$ for British drawn.

Linseed.—The market is steady. Several cargoes Black Sea have sold this week at \$4s\$ to \$5s\$ per qr. Cakes continue to meet with a good demand at \$10l\$ for fine New York.

Metale.—Much excitement has prevailed in the market for Scotch pig iron, large sales having been made at higher rates. 69s 6d paid at one time this week, but the quotation is now about \$6s\$ to \$6s\$ \$6d\$. Railway and common bars are also bringing rather high prices. This up 6d for East India, the result of the Dutch sale, which went off at 72 florins, being known by telegraph on Wednesday. Banca last sold at \$11s\$ to \$12s\$; Straits, \$117s\$ to \$118s\$. British is higher. Stelter closed firmer to-day at \$21\$ 10s. In Spanish lead a large business has been transacted at lower rates.

Tallow.—A further reduction upon foreign was established in the early part of this week, but the market is now firmer, and this morning first sort Petersburg Y C was quoted \$50s 9d to \$1s\$ on the spot; \$1s\$ to arrive in the last three months, with a more active inquiry. The stock on Monday showed a further slight reduction, as will be seen by annexed statement, and the deliveries are steady.

PARTICULARS	OF	TALLOW-Monday	Ang	15

	1851		1852		1853	
	casks		casks		casks	
Stock this day	32,006	#80 *** 080 -80	40,208	**********	18,220	
Delivered last week	1,292		2,027	************	1,644	
Do, since let June	14,344	**********	11,372	**********	15,561	
Arrived last week	799	*******	852	*** 000 *** *** 000	1,606	
Do since 1st June	9,859	*********	10,952	*****	10,468	
Price of YC on the spot	38s 37s 9d	6d new to 38s old	398 €4	*********	51s 0d	
Do. Town last Friday	39s 6d	*******	40s 3d	***********	52s 9d	

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

Sugar.—There was less animation in the market to-day. Only 287 chests West India were sold, making the week's business 1,821 casks. St Lucia in public sale brought 32s to 37s for brown to good yellow. Mauritius—6,843 bags

public sale brought 32s to 37s for brown to good yellow. Mauritius—6,843 bage were chiefly disposed of at Tuesday's rates for refining and other kinds; grainy yellow and grey realised 37s 6d to 40s 6d. Bengal—1,021 bags white Benares were nearly all bought in at the former value.

COFFEE.—93 casks 35 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at extreme rates to-day, and 32 casks Jamaica brought the former value.

RICE.—110 casks Carolina of doubtful quality were bought in at 22s. Furberlarge sales were reported in East India.

SPICES.—57 cases nutmegs found ready buyers at 2d advance for brown kinds, the extreme rates for low to fine being 2s 5d to 4s 3d. 15 cases mace sold rather dearer, from 2s 9d to 3s 2d for mid to good pale. 31 pkgs fair Penang cloves sold at 1s 1d to 1s 2d. 61 brls Jamaica ginger realised 45s 6d to 82s. 43s 6d to 82s.

SALTPETRE.—843 bags Bengal sold at stiffer rates, from 26s 6d to 27s for 9½ to 84 refraction.

SAFFLOWER.—10 bales Bengal of the new crop realised 51 to 61 5s for only mid quality to fair. MIRAB

M REABOLANES sold at 13s to 13s 6d for good.

TALLOW.—The public rates went off quietly but at the extreme rates of last iday. 189 casks Australian all sold from 48s 3d to 51s 6d. 74 casks Ame-Friday. 189 casks Australian all sold frican only partly realised 52s for 11 casks.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has declined for the middling and lower qualities 6d. 45s 6d has been accepted for brown lumps. Pieces continue in good demand. Treacle firm. In the bonded loaves continue in good demand, 38s for 6lb and 37s for 10lb loaves. Crushed steady. Dutch loaves, 35s 6d for 6lb and 34s 6d for 10lb. About 500 tons Dutch crushed sold f.o.b. in Holland at 26s 3d to 28s 6d. Nothing more to quote in Belgian loaves or crushed: the high prices a ked prevent any transactions.

GREEN FRUIT.—A dull market for all kinds. Lemons are 1s to 2s per package lower. No inquiry for nute—frait of home growth taking the place of foreign. The remainder of the cargo of oranges from Terceira has been placed at 2s per box advance upon the first sales.

DRY FRUIT.—A sudden revival in fine old currants has come on within the last two days, in consequence of speculative purchases from 35s to 100s; about 500 tons have changed hands. New and ordinary old fruit are at present passed by. Telegraphic news of a bad character has caused this advance of 5s to 7s. Raisins unaltered. The accounts from Turkey still unfavourable, and very high prices will prevail in Spain. REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has declined for the middling and

5s to 7s. Baisins unattered. The accounts from Turkey still unlavourable, and very high prices will prevail in Spain,

SEEDS meet a steady demand at unaltered quotations. New caraways come to hand very dark, and crop generally inferior.

COLONIAL WOOL.—No change has taken place in the wool market since the close of the public sales on Saturday last: prices remain firm up to the prices

FLAX.—The sale of the Egyptian flax yesterday was but to a small extent fective at about the prices of recent sales.

HEMP.—The sales to a small extent; the trade are only partially stocked.

Sizk.—No alteration since last week—a fair business continuing to be done,

HEMP.—The sales to a small extent; the trade are only partially stocked.

SILK.—No alteration since last week—a fair business continuing to be done, and prices of all descriptions, more especially Italians, well supported.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, and the transactions limited; prices are unchanged, with the exception of good Tinnivelly Madras, which are rather dearer. Sales of cotton wool from Aug. 12 to Aug. 18 inclusive:—550 bales Surat, at 3½d to 4½d for ordinary to good fair; 550 bales Madras, at 4d to 4½d for middling fair to fine Tinnivelly; 200 bales Bengal, at 3½d to 3½d for middling fair to fair. dling fair to fair.

Tobacco.—There was an improved demand for exportation, and sales were made of upwards of 200 hhds. For home trade very little done. Prices very

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The activity of our leather market has by no means relaxed during the past week; all descriptions of goods have been in continued request at fully former prices. At Leadenhull on Tuesday the supply of leather was small, particularly of crop hides, light English and foreign butts, common dressing hides, shoulders and bellies, and calf skins; the tendency of prices of these goods was still upward, and in no article was there any reduction in value. There was not any public sale of foreign raw goods in the past week, and a few hundreds only of River Plate hides were sold by private contract at former prices. By the recent news from the River Plate of the termination of the blockade of Buenos Ayres we have information of 40,000 hides being shipped for England, some of which may be shortly expected.

METALS have all been in good demand. Copper is much inquired for and higher prices are looked for ere long. Tin—The very high price at which the Dutch sale has gone off, say equal to 122l per ton, has taken every one aback, and for the moment we cannot quote English tin. Banca has been done at 120l per ton since the sale, and Straits at 117l per ton. Spelter and lead very quiet. Manufactured iron is rather more in demand. There has been a large epeculative business done in Scotch pig iron, and prices are firm. LEATHER AND HIDES .- The activity of our leather market has by no means

speculative business done in Scotch pig iron, and prices are firm.

TALLOW .- Official market letter issued this evening:

	8	a
Town tallow per cwt	52	9
Fat by ditto		104
Russian candle	52	6
Melted stuff	33	
Rough dtt to	25	
Graves	17	0
Good dre	.7	0

PROVISIONS

The bacon market is a little easier, 70s to 71s landed for first rate. Hamburg iffa. The large supplies of Irish and foreign butter last week has tended to flatten the market, buyers only supplying their immediate wants. Lard in good demand.

BACON Deliveries.

		a de la companya de l	
		Arrivals for the Past Week.	
Irish but	tter		12,858
Foreign	do.	***************************************	16,879
Bale Bar	con	***************************************	1,201

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Aug. 15.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were seasonably good, the total supply having amounted to 8,104 head. During the corresponding week in 1852 we received 8,695; in 1851, 6,066; in 1850, 7,289; in 1849, 5,152; in 1848, 4,342; and in 1847, 7,260 head.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was very extensive as to number, but extremely deficient in quality. The demand was tolerably firm, at full prices.

From our own grazing districts the arrival of beasts was by no means extensive, yet there was a slight improvement in their general condition. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, the beef trade ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. The general top figure for beef was 4s 4d, but a lew very superior Scotz realised 4s 6d per 6 lbs.

The supply from the northern grazing districts amounted to 1,800 shorthorns; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 350 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England 5t0 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 140 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supplies of the contract of the contract of the supply from the northern and the supplies of the supplies

Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep. On the whole, the demand for most breeds was rather inactive; nevertheless, last week's currency was supported. The primest old Downs produced 5s per 8 lbs.

With lambs we were seasonably well supplied. The sale for them was dull, at a decline in prices of 3d per 8 lbs. The top figure was 5s 10d per 8 lbs.

Calves, the supply of which was good, moved off slowly, at barely last week's cur-

		UPPLIES.					
		1851. Au					
Beasts	4,26	7	4,335	******	** ***	5.02	2
Sheep	32,930		29,820			32,24	0
Calves	363		506	90000000		35	5
Pigs	380		310			36	Ω

400

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Monday, Aug. 15.—Since Monday last full average time-of-year supplies of each kind of meat have been on sale in these markets. To-day the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19A fair a	Yel	rage	0.0	aine	ISS Was I	transa	icted to-day, i	IS f	ollo	W8	:-
	8	d	8	d					4		d
Inferior beef	2	10t	03	2	Mutto	n, Infe	erior	. 3	41	60	6
Ditto middling	3	4	- 2	6	-	mi	ddling	3	8	4	4
Prime large	3	8	3	10	-	pri	me	4	6	4	10
Prime small as assessment	3	10	4	0	Large	pork	********	3	0	3	6
Veal	3	6	4	8	Small	pork		3	8	4	2
	1	ami	bs.	48 6	d to 5s !	8d.					

HOP MARKETS.

Monday, Aug. 15.—The accounts from the plantations of the last week, and those which have reached the Borough this morning, continue to be of a conflicting character. Those from the Weald of Kent and Snasar are rather more favourable: on the other hand, Farnham is represented as decidedly worse, and in middle Kent the quantity of vermin is still sufficient to excite very serious appechasion. On the whole the prospect is very slightly, if at all, improved, and the duty can acarcely be quoted higher than about 155,000l. The market, meanwhile, continues firm, and the currency without alteration.

Friday, Aug. 19.—The show of hops is very limited, yet the demand is in a sluggish state, and prices are barely supported. In Kent the vine is fast coming into burr, and there is every prospect of a fair growth. Duty, 185,000l. Twenty-four bales have arrived from Hamburg. The quotations are—Mid and East Kent pockets, 123s to 184s; Weald of Kent ditto, 115s 3o 123s; and Sussex ditto, 112s to 124 per wet.

POTATO MARKETS.

Borough and Spitalfields, Aug. 15.—Since our last report these markets have been tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with potatoes. A full average business has been doing in them, at from 45s to 100s per ton. A few baskets have come to hand from the Continent.

WATERSIOE, Aug. 18.—There was a better supply at this market to-day, and things are looking a little better, at the annexed prices:—Shaws from 80s to 90s; Regents, 110s to 120s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 110s to 112s; inferior ditto, 85s to 90s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 95s to 100s; straw, 25s to 35s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITEOHAPEL.—There was a fair average supply at this market to-day, with a midding trade at the following prices:—Old hay. from 90s to 110s; new ditto, 85s to 80s; old clover, 100s to 120s; new ditto, 80s to 90s; straw, 30s to 35s per load.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

Monday, Aug. 15.—Bate's West Hartley 18s—Holywell 19s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 18s 9d—Hartlepool West Hartley 12s 6d—North Percy Hartley 18s—Ord's Adairs 16s 6d—Redheugh Main 16s—Tanfield Moor 16s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 16s 9d—Windsor's Pontop 18s 6d—Eden Main 18s—Derwentwater West Hartley 18s 6d. Wall's-end's—Brown 17s 6d—Harton 18s—Lawson 17s—Johnson 17s 9d—Braddyll 18s6d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s3d—Kepier 18s—Russell's Hetton 18s 9d—Stewart's 19s—Framwellgate 18s—Plummer 18s 6d—Cassop 18s 6d—Hartlepool 18s 9d—South Kelloel 8s 3d—South Hartlepool 18s 9d—Toes 19s—Adelaide Tees 18s 9d—South Durham 18s—Woodhouse Close 17s 3d. Ships at market, 8s; sold, 77; unsold, 11,

Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Burnbope 16s 6d—Holywell 19s—Howard's West Hartley 17s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 20s—Old Adairs 16s 6d—Steward's Hartley 17s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 20s—Old Adairs 16s 6d—Steward's Hartley 17s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 20s—Old Adairs 16s 6d—Steward's Hartley 17s 6d—Hartley, 18s 3d—West Wylam Trader 17s 6d—Willington Hartley, 18s 3d—West Wylam Trader 17s 6d—Eden Main 18s 9d—Braddyll 19s 3d—Hetton 19s 6d—Haswell 19s 6d—Lambton 19s 3d—Eden 18s 6d—Passell's Hetton 19s 3d—Eden 19s 6d—Hartlepool 19s 6d—Sunh Kelloe 18s 6d—Passe's West 16s 9d—St Helen's Tees 18s—Woodhouse Close 18s—Longridge's 19s 6d to 20s—Victoria Steam 17s 6d. Ships at market, 43; sold, 38; unsold, 5.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Currespondent.)

There has been considerably more inquiry and sales to a fair extent have taken place this week. Prices are well supported, and in some instances there is a tendency to advance.

METALS.

(From our sum Correspondent.)

The prices of Welsh bar iron and rails are still tending upwards, owing to the continuance of a godo demand, particularly for the latter, with a restricted production, occasioned by so many of the furnaces having been blown out consequence of the late extensive strike for wages. The market for Scotch pig iron is firm, with an extensive speculative business doing, and prices have now again reached a high figure, mixed numbers of good brands commanding 68s per ton f.o.b. at Glasgow. Tin and tin plates are more difficult to buy, and there is a better feeling for lead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, August 6, 1853.

Bristles.—The demand continues at our last quotations.
Corn.—Wheat remains firm, but with little doing this week.
DEALS.—Nominal.
FLAX.—60 tons taken of a minor dealer at 122; 105, and 95 ro; and 200 tons of Koraleff at 125, 110, and 106 ro. Ardsmatsky holds at 130, 115, and 102 ro; and the total remaining in first hands is estimated at about 135,000 poods.
HEND.—Hustness continues limited to trifles at our quotations.
Linsed.—The purchases of the week are about 9,600 chest; the inferior descriptions are neglected: for Morshansk on the spot 29 ro paid.
TALLOW.—About 2,500 to 3,000 casks done during the week, mostly on the spot, at 141, 143; ro, (though 146 ro was paid for trifles) and partly at 142 ro 10; ro down for August: the market closes quiet.
Freights continue very high, and room exceedingly scarce.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 12.

Friday, Aug. 12.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Issac Cliff and Joseph Spenee Cliff, of Leeds. merchants—William Stevens and Hugh Rowe, of 319 Strand, licensed victualiers—Titus Weich, Edmund Thomas Weich, and William Bolton Dewhurst, of Clitheroe, Lancashire, brewers—Ann Servant, John Bamforth, and Joseph Sutcliffe, of Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth dressers (so far as regards John Bamforth)—Simon Rose and John Rose, of Liverpool, merchants—William Henry Hoard and Robert Watkins, of 21 Conduit street, Hanover square, auctioneers—Joseph Hirst Hebblethwaite, Godfrey Binns, Abraham Shaw, Thomas Binns, and George Hirst Hebblethwaite, of Hudderfield, Yorkshire, chemists—James Prestou and William Charlesworth, of Leicester, hosiers—George Warren and Enos Skrine, of Bath street, Tabernacle square, drug gr nders—A. Pilon and E. Aujard, of 12 Goldshire, of Shettisham, Norfolk, drapers (so far as regards John Lambert)—Edward Harrison and Nutley John Neale, of Tabernacle square, Finsbury, brewers—William Stacey and William Vowles, of Cranbourn street, Leicester square, hatters—Bingham Padget, Joseph Gomersall, and Thomas Gill, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, brick makers (so far as regards Joseph Gomersall)—William Russell Mellor and John Shirteff Dode, of Manchester, commission agents—John Slater, jun., and James Slater, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, corn dealers—Thomas Richardson, Edward Bilton, and Robert Hawthorn, of Bisydon, Durham, and of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemical manufacturers—David Hedges and William Gough, of 22 Harrow road, Paddington, butchers—John Stanley Blease and Henry Greenham, of Liverpool, accountants—Eleanor Duzgan and William Miskin, of Shad Thames. Horselydown, and of Tooley street, clay merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

George Phibbs, of 11 Blenheim street, Bend street, wine merchant—second and final div of is 04d, in the pound, payable at 12 Achurch lane, on Saturday. October 8, and three subsequent Saturdays.

Robert White, of Birmingham, cut nail manufacturer—first div of is 3d in the pound, payable at 39 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 12, and every alternate Thursday.

Stophen Dudgeon, of Litchurch, Derbyshire, builder—first idv of 8d in the pound, payable at 36 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 13, and every alternate Thursday.

William Hutchinson, of Suttou-upon-Trent, ased crusher—first div of 84d in the pound, payable at 36 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 13, and every alternate Thursday.

Abraham Davles, of Acton Park, Shropshire, coal merchant, first div of 25d in the pound, payable at 39 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Thursday, October 13, and every alternate Thursday.

Wm. Haden Richardson, BenjaminRichardson, and Jonathan Richardson, of Wordsley, Staffordshire, and 75 Lamb's Conduit street, glass manufacturers—first div of 65 75d in the pound, on the separate estate of Jonathan Richardson, payable at 7 Waterloo street, Birmingham, on any Thursday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Wood, of Edinburgh, writer, deceased. Robert Pringle, of Piershill, near Edinburgh, sutler.

Tuesday, Aug. 16. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lucas and Stevens, Stroud, Gloucestershire, mustard manufacturers—Newton and Biggins, Ashton road, Ardwick, Lucashire, velves finishers—Sharp and Guy, Kirkstall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, mustard manufacturers—White and Gibson, Swan yard, Bishopgate street, City, manufacturers of the patent tube tugs for harness—Whison and Atkinson, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—E. Frans and W. Evans. Flom Farm, Ross, Herefordshire, farmers—W. H. Peace and E. Peace, Sheffield, Yorkshire, file manufacturers—Felton and Brennan, Manchester, porter dealers—Fox, Freeman, and Aslett, Ramsey street, Bethnal green, makers of inks—Gent and Coulebourn, Liverpool, confectioners—Phillips and Warburg, Water lane, Tower street, City, merchants—J. A. Moore and F. L. Moore, Cannon street west, wine merchants—S. Northeats—J. A. Moore and F. L. Moore, Cannon street west, vine merchants—Henderson and Mackirdy, Calcutta—Eastwood and Kennon, Great Boltoe, Lancashire, tanners—Collins and Bryan, Hungerford market wharf, Strand, coal merchants—Stephens, Ring, and Shaw, Bristol, paper dealers, so far as regards J. Shaw—Bell and Nixon, Notting—haw, iron merchants—W. Timms and R. Timms, Grandborcugh, Warwickspire, farmers—F. Sabel and E. Sabel, Broad street buildings, City, and Liverpool, general agents—Turner, sen, Lee, Dania, and Turner, jun., Rochdele, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Hammond and Fejen, Kingston-upon-Hull, commission agents—Morritt and Walker, Pontefract, Yorkshire, corn millers—Mc Turk and Hanesworth, Kingston-upon-Hull, general woollen merchants—Morse and Cairns, Newport, Monnaouthshire, and Cardiff, Glamorganshire, bonded storekeepers—J. Davenport and T. Davenport, tea merchants—Cund and Masselled, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, cosch builders—Christie, C. J. Alexander, A. Alexander, jun., Edinburgh, black cloth merchants—The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, so far as regards D. Hay, Esq., of Westerton, near Elgin.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Edward Smith, South Shelds, Durham, draper—first div of 8s, Oct. 1, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr B-ker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Henry Carrington, Mile end, near Stockport, Cheshire, nurserymen—second div of 5s 10d, Oct. 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

Love and Keya, Liverpool, lowing glass manufacturers—first div of 6s, Oct. 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

Michael Cox, Liverpool, provision dealer—first div of 1s 10d, Oct. 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

John Size, Liverpool, book keeper—first div of 5s, Oct. 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool, merchant—first div of 20s, Oct. 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool, book and mr Bird's, Liverpool.

Samuel and James Knight, Mold, bankers—fifth div of of \$d, Oct. 3, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

Thomas Brock, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchant—first and final div of 7s 8d, Oct 4, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKUPTS.

John Collett Jackson and Adolphus Feistal Harrison, Union court, City, merchants.
Frederick William Strickland, Kensington crescent, Kensington, and Symonds inn.
Chancery lane, wine merchant.
William Smith, High street, Shadwell, licensed victualler.
William Sarton, Rosemary Branch tavern, Islington, licensed victualler.
Robert Le., Grantham, Lincolushire, draper.
John Williams, Lower Wookey Mills, near Wells, Somersetshire, paper maker.
John Cornish, Tiverton, Devonshire, grocer.
William Laycock, Bradford, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
John Tate, Darlington, Durbam, iron merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
Samuel Clarke, Exeter and Torquay, Devonahire, hardwares

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.
William Henry, Dundee, bootmaker.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Henry Dee, plumber, Cambrdige. Robert Palls, builder, Surrey. William Henry Dee, plumber, Cambrugs.
Robert Palls, builder, Surrey.
John Pollitt, packer, Manchester
John Robertshaw, ironfounder, Church, Lancashire.
John Bradduny, dealer in copper ores, Mosely road, Worcestershire.
William Hargrove, brassfounder, Birmingham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A dreadful accident has coursed at the Crys al Palace, by which twelve workmen have lost their

lives.

New WRITS FOR STAMFORD AND DUNGARVAN.—New writs have been issued for these places, for the former in the room of Hon. J. C. Herries, who has accepted the manor of Northstead, and for the latter in the room of Mr J. F. Maguire, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COALS.—At a meeting of the coal trade held on Wednesday at Newcastle, it was agreed to advance the price of coals 2s ner chaldron.

per chaldron.

per chaldron.

THE DEBBY BRIBERY.—The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court has found a true bill against the Right Hon. William Beresford, two of the Messrs Cox, of Derby, Melluish, an attorney there, and seven other parties, for conspiracy to bribe the electors of Derby.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—Is now broken up.

THE INDIAN MAILS.—The Indus, with the heavy portion of the Indian mails, arrived at Southampton yesterday.

The Railway Monitor.

2 2000	De		LLS	7		-		ST.		7	Number		
Railways.	who	en	Alrendy paid.			Called.			d.	•	of Sharet.		Total.
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	-	***	4	0	e e		1	0	0	***	50,000	***	50,000
Cornwall	15		-	0	-		-		0	***	56,253	800	112,506
Great Southern and Wes- sers (Ireland), 4 per													
cent. preference		***	2	0	0		1	0	0	***	56,250	***	56,250
Glemoerfer		***	1.0	-	0	***	2	10	0	***	13,750	***	34,375
	T	otal	******			000 10		- 04 68		40 000	688 000 cox 000 c	00 000	253,181

* The proportion called by foreign companies is \$0.0.0%, but the holdings of king-lish proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

GREAT WESTERN.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Thursday, when the dividends already announced were agreed to.

THE GREAT WESTERN, Leeds Northern, Great Northern, and other companies have held their usual half-yearly meetings this week.

BIRKENHEAD, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Saturday at Birkenhead. The dividend declared was 6s 2d per 27/ 10s share, 6s 3d per 31/ share, and 4s 6id per 22/ share, being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

East India.—The bill for amalgamating this with the Upper India Railway Company, at a guaranteed interest of 4½ per cent, from the East India Company, was passed unanimously at a meeting held on Tuesday.

Tuesday.

ROYAL ASSENT.—On Monday the Royal assent was given to the following bills:—Worcester and Hereford, Bayswater, Paddington, and Holborn Bridge, West Cornwall, Crieff Junction, Tralee and Killarney, Chard, East Anglian, Monmouthshire, Severn and Wye, South Wales Mineral, Stamford and Essendine, Cork and Bandon.

BLACKWALL.—The half-year'y meeting was held on Wednesday. The traffic receipts for the half-year of 1853 showed an increase of 2,9021 198 1d. over the same period of 1852. The report was adopted, the amount of dividend being 2s 6d per stare.

MIDLAND.—The revenue account shows receipts during the half-year to the

-The revenue account shows receipts during the half-year to the MIDLAND.—The revenue account shows receipts during the half-year to the extent of 677,169l, and expenditure to the extent of 503,762l, leaving a disposable balance of 173,406l. The dividends proposed will thus dispose of greater portion of it:—9,179,754l consolidated stock at 5l 5s per cent., 146,559l; 386,225l, 5l shares at 4l 10s per cent., 8,690l; 978,533l Birmingham and Derby stock, at 1l 17s 6d per cent., 9,174l; 25,000l Midland preferential stock at 6l per cent., 750l; and 145,000l Erewash Volley at 6l per cent., 4,350l; total, 171, 209l MIDLAND

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The report of the directors, which has been issued to the shareholders previous to the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 25th inst. states that —"As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase in the gross earnings of 34,421l 68 8d, and a decrease in the general working expenses of 969l 13s 3d, also a reduction in the interest upon the guaranneed stock of the company and loans of 1,807l 18s 3d. On the other hand, there is an increase in the rates and taxes of 3,161l 6s 4d, and government duty of 694l 5s 3d, with an additional payment to the Great Northern Company of 4,20el. Thus, with an increase of traffic upon the half-year of 34,421l 6s 3d, there is of net half-year's revenue divisible amongst the proprietors 29,143l 6s 2d more than in the corresponding half-year of 1852; or, in other words, that 15,038l 4s 3d was taken from the rest in 1852 to pay a 4s dividend, and 3,035l 3s 11d this half-year to pay the 5s dividend now proposed. and 3,035? De 11d this half-year to pay the 5s dividend now pro-

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

Monday, August 15.—The railway market was heavy all day, and, sales having been freely pressed, a further decline took place in quotatious. The operators continue to be influenced by the unfavourable character of the various half-yearly reports, while, in the course of the settlement to-day, there was a greater supply of stock than was generally anticipated. Great Western, London and North-Western, and the other leading descriptions more or less participated in the fall. The shares of the General Water Company of France were quoted part of pm. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies no great alteration occurred, but those connected with mining undertakings continue depressed. Metcalfe left off 3 to ½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ½ pm; and Sue River ½ to ½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to 1½ pm; and Sue River ½ to ½ pm.

TUESDAY, August 16.—The railway market was heavy to-day, and prices have not materially recovered from yesterday's depression. The settlement of the secount, which was concluded during the afternoon, passed over in a satisfactory manner. The shares of the General Waterworks of France closed part to ½ pm. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies no change of consequence occurred, and those connected with mines continue depressed. Metcalfe left uff 3 to 3½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to ½ pm; Sue River, ½ to § pm. and Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm.

WEDNESDAY, August 17.—The railway market opened with much heaviness, but prices showed a favourable reaction towards the close of business. French descriptions were particularly good, a further advance having taken place in some cases. No great change occurred in the shares of the Australian bank and land companies, and those connected with mines were generally depressed. The shares of the Great Waterworks of France left off par to ½ pm; Metcalfe Mining, 2½ to 3½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to 1½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm; and Sue River, ½ to § pm.

Mining, 2½ to ½ pm; Port Royal, ½ to 1½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm; and Sue River, ½ to ½ pm.

THURSDAY, August 18.—The tone of the railway market to-day indicated a general tendency to improvement, and prices closed with considerable firmness. In the Australian bank and land companies there was no alteration. The shares of the Great Waterworks of France left off at ½ to ½ pm. West India mining shares were better. Metcalfe, ½ to 4 pm; Port Royal, ½ to 1½ pm; Jamaica, 2 to ½ pm; and Sue River, ½ to ½ pm.

FRIDAY, August 19.—The railway share market is up nearly ½ per cent, but the transactions in the English lines have not been of magnitude. Oxford and Wolverhampton have risen 18. Caledonian have been better. A member of the Stock Exchange who was a large Bear of French shares, has failed, and Central of France have gone up considerably in consequence. Gold mines, banks, and land companies are higher.

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 13, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Aug. 13 to each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

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

head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce. &c.

	8 U	GAR.			27.5%		
	lmp	rted	Dut	ypaid	Stock		
Sritish Plantation. WestIndia	1652 tons 61,496 84,055 24,858	1863 tens 52,563 24,8:5 27,560	1852 tons 55,343 32,832 18,876 13,520	1853 tons 50,794 35,661 26,626 15,438	tons 27,856 23,756 12,246	1853 tons 16,79 11,212 5,624	
Porcign Sugar Cheriten, Siam, & Manilla Havana Porto Rico Brazi),	8,324	3,680 14,122 2,233 9,694	Exp 2,275 6,269 1,108 4,788	orted 1,999 2,985 817 4,614	6,470 14,549 2,502 9,710	5.74 18,41 1,86 9,64	
	18,160	29,129	14,441	10,365	33,231	34,660	

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Musecvado Sugar, exclu-

..... 2,838 | 3,417 | 4,710 | 2,956 | 3,051 | 2,096 MOLASSES.

-				RUM.	-					
	1 mp	orted	Exp	orted	Home Co	nsump.	Stock			
W. India. E. India. Foreign	138,82	82,755	1852 gal 648,225 214,605 21,915	1853 gal 931,905 126,000 25,290	1852 gal 674,280 49,230 2,700	1853 gai 748,530 6,435 2,925	1852 gal 1,439,378 120,375 95,840	1963 gal 898,785 89.730 74,475		
	1,574,145	1,410,165	884,745	1,083,195	726,210	746,990	1,656,585	1,062,990		
			COC	OACw	ts.					
Br. Plant.						21,170		22,879		
	29,83	9 27,955	4,955	6,316	17,185	23,17	5 29,406	26,200		
	-		COFF	EEC	wts.		1	-		
Br. Plant. Ceylon										
TotalB	P. 163,4	17 146,53	30,67	9 38,794	107,468	120,18	6 236,02	9 229.55		
Macha	110	76 20.116	1.53	9.26	10,799	11.43	11.43	24.26		

			COFFE	ECw	ts.			
Br. Plant Ceylon	15,214 148,203	9,370 137,160	3,328 27,851	2,904 35,890	6,740 100,728	5,984 114,202	15,264 220,765	11,368
TotalBP.	163,417	146,530	30,679	38,794	107,468	120,186	236,029	229,551
Mocha		20,116 4,348 1,324 6,946 2,412 42,473 154	1,536 2,295 1 211 856 19,128	2,268 521 175 429 73 18,787 35	10,792 4,142 258 6 313 24,437 66	11,439 5,455 1,132 1,366 1,726 33,237 393	11,431 10,372 331 2,892 7,699 45,227 582	
Total For	55,202	77,773	23,844	22,288	40,014	54,798	78,734	95,658
Grand tot.	218,619	224,303	54,523	61,082	147,482	174,984	314,763	325,209
British EI Poreign EI.	Tons 9, t84 1,016	Tons 14,089 1,882	Tons 5,402 768	Tons 2,634 276	Tons 9,877 743	Tons 12,976 900	Tona 14,598 1,066	Ten* 18,756 2,265
Total	10,200	15,971	6,170	3,101	10,120	13,876	15,664	15,961
PEPPER White Black	tons 143 462	tons 117 1,152	tons 5 184	tons 5 836	tons 102 626	tons 136 924	tons 134 1,802	tons 79 1,696
NUTMEGS Do. Wild. CAS. LIG.	Pkgs 982 72 3,943 4,727	Pkgs 1,064 1,848 3,186	Pkgs 120 3 2,758 3,277	Pkgs 130 1,236 3,258	Pkgs 645 36 1,115 450	Pkgs 524 7 1,176 627	Pkgs 1,188 622 1,529	Phgs 1,192 560 1,146

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c. Serons | Serons Serons 7,819 Serons 5,758 Serons 7,924 Serona 10,603 Serons 8,290

bags bags 2,743 5,443

bags 5,326

COCHINBAL. chests chests 1,709 3,312 chests chests 10,940 LAC DYE. 6,602 tons tona 474 2,702 FUSTIC ... 1.106 1,000 554 1,952

PIMENTO 11,438 11,556 7,778 8,558 2,696

	about 1	chests		chests		-		-
East India.	19,267			enests	20,887	21,082	27,638	22,873
Spanish	serons 3,305	serons 2,956	serons	serons	serons 2,041	serens 2,123	serone 1,647	serons 2,254

			SALT	PETRE				
Nitrate of Potass	tons 5,459	tons 7,86±	tons	tons	tons 5,225	tons 7,937	ton* 3,316	tons 8,109
Nitrate of Soda	2,072	3,491			1,883	847	558	2 766
			CO	TTON.				
American Brasil East India.	bags 1,518 157 13,325	1,097 150 99,869	bags .	bags	bags 432 157 28,734	bags 1,252 78 51,929	bags 1,222 82 36,748	5% 15% -93 388
Liverpl., all			149,730		1,231,600		1.0	
Total	1,627,122	1,723,610	149,730	173,920	1,260,923	1,279,909	704,153	893,79

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8 # 40	SUGAR-RBF. cont.pdb 0
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The Economist's Unilbuy and Mining Share List.

							The	high	est prices of the day are give	n.							
Number of Shares.	of share,	paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.	_	don:	No. of	Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	_	don.	No. of	shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	-	ndon
E 8		8	Name of Company.	T.	P.	44	A	Ag		T.	F.	-	40	AM	SUBSTRUCTURE OF STREET	T.	F.
-	-	_	1 hordoom	-	-	-		-		401	601	Stock	100	100	North British	-	-
Stock !		-	Aberdeen		26	Stock		100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	094	694	58500		20	North Staffordshire	00.00	****
25000		- Mar.	Birmingham & Stour Valley			109621		20	- Extensions			Stock		100	North Staffordshire	254	25
55500 2		48	Birkenhead Junction	:01	-	***	25	114	- G. N. E. Purchase			PHOCK	100	100	151, 6 per cent		1
45000			Bristol and Exeter	21	1000	Btock	100	100	York and North Midland	998	591	19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham,		
Stock I	00		Caledonian	Anna	1 00				TANDE TRACED	1		10010		-	New guaranteed	100	
Stock I		00	Chester and Holyhead	073	68				AT FIXED RENTALS.	1	1	17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor.	TOR	000000
12000			Cork and Bandon	223	20	Stock	200	100		105					W. Min.) 8 per cent	10	1
3801		45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	201		9000		56	Buckinghamshire			20000	95	25	South Devon	10	*****
18671		25	East Anglian	50	000000	Stock			East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc			Stock		100	S. Eastern 4 per cent. pref	110	12:03
16000		18	- (18/ E. and H.)	4		10160		25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	23	*****	Stock	***	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	204	1103
Stock		20	Eastern Counties		13	8000		50	Hull & Selby	314	/******		6	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick,	200	******
Stock 1			Eastern Union, class A	46	1	8000		25	- Halves		*****	142395	1	-	44 per cent preference	105	1621
Stock 1			- class B	34	33	8000			- Quarters		*****		117	8			
Stock 1		100	East Lancashire	72		43077			London and Greenwich		******	6295C	25	10	York&N. Mid., H.&S. purch.	104	10
12000			E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	55	1-9			20	- Preference				-		par cit.		10
Stock I		56	Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	******	11136		20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	100		1			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		1
	1		Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	30	29	82500		54	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	31	3	26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	154	1
Stock		100	Great Northern			Stoak		100	Midland Bradford	109				10	Dijou and Basancon	124	
Stock			- shares, A			16862		50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	67		100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	64	*****
Stock		100	- d shares, B			Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	150	148	50000	20	20	East Indian	254	251
Stock !		100	Great Southern & West (I.)	114	1134	Stock	100	100	- Shepreth Extension	150	******	50000	20	1	- Extension	24	24
Stock		Юе	Great Western	884	89	78750		91	South Staffordshire	81		100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	74	
18000		50	Lancaster and Carlisle	105	1105	2880		25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.			66000	(20	14	Luxembourg	7	
18000						Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	1034	103 000		110	10	- (Railway)	44	
Stock 1			Lancashire and Yorkshire	75	75	Duca		200	THE BULL DULIGIAGE		1	of 201	1 5	3	- (Canal)	11	
126819		16	- Fifths						PREFERENCE SHARES.		1	25000	20	74	Madras	9	
		111	- West Riding Union	8		Stock	100	100	Aberdeen			26595	20	26	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7.	
18400		50	Leeds Northern	15	145	DIOCE	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	105	******	400000	20	20	Northern of France	361	
		114		8	88	Stock		100	Caledonian 101	107	000 000	280063	20	10	Paris and Lyons	28	
	10		London, Tilbury, &c			NEUCS.	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	201		80000	20	20	Parisand Orleans	50	
Stock		00	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	103		24000		61	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. June			72000	20		Paris and Rouen	454	444
Stock l		loc	London & North Western			34285	31	34	East Anglian (3/ 10s), 6 pr ct		*****	250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	394	
65811		12	- Fifths				5	5	(5/), 7 per cent			60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	9,	*****
	10	1	- £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2		87522	71	2	- (late 7/ 17s), 5 per ct			40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21	201
Stock 1		100	London and South Western			144000		64				81000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse		10
		42						- 3	5 per cent, No. 1		*****	26757	84	88	West Flanders	43	
		34	- New 401			144000	6%	68				50000	20	10	Western of France	262	****
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine		******	Stock	10	10	- New 6 per cent	15		2					1
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen			15000		20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6prct			11		1	MINES.		1
Stock I		100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.			110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 54 /pct		34	100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2	23
Stock 1		100	Midland			93080	12:	124	Great Northern, 5 per cent			100000	100	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1	1 4
Stock I		00	- Birmingham and Derby		1 41	60000		124			1	800		2	*Australasian	2	1
Stock !		100	Newmarket		#20 BBB		-		at 10 per cent pm	113	1134	20000	20	5	*Australian	2	
22220	25	174		14		81000	10	74	- 4 per cent Scrip	84	85	50000	1	1	Ave Maria	1	. 4
Stock	00 1	00	Norfolk	54		50000	61	6)	Great Southern and Western	1	1	10000	35	244	*Brazil.Imp.(issued at 5/pm)	41	. m. a.
Stock I	100 1	100	North British	33	324	1	-		(Ireland) Eighths	9	8	20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	1	6 4
168500		174			128	10000		6	GtWstrn(Berks&HntsEx)&pc	74		12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	484	
Stock I		00	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolve		514	Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 41 pr ct	103	104	100000		1	*Colonial Gold	1.2	
Stock :	00 1	100	Scottish Central	95	Date 202	Stock		100	- con. red, 4 per cent	101		220	14	14	Copiapo	104	11
Stock 1			Scottish Midland			Stock		100	- irred. 4 per cent	103	1031	350000		100	*Copper Miners of England	65	
Stock i	00	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham			48444		6	Lancashire& Yorkshire, F.20	6 68		8000	25	25	- Pref. 7 per cent	324	
Stock	100	100	- L. & N. Western Guar.	71		Stock	100	100	- 6 per cent	152	152	240	***	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	2	2
6000	26%	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor.		1	Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New,		1	20000		20	*General	16	
	4		W. Min.)	21		1		1	guar. 6 per cent			11000		8	Great Polgooth		
15000	134	All	- Halves	10	*****	34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	84	*****	100000		1	Liberty		
31990	20	29	- Oswestry	15	-	10310			L'derry and Coleraine halves	11	*****	20000		9	Mexican & South American	62	
65000	20	64	Shropshire Union	3	*****	7840			L'derry & Enniskillen halves	14	134	200000		1	Nouveau Monde	11	
		50	South Devon	20	-	18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and			150000		1	Port Philip	(5	
Stock 1		00	South Eastern	714	era :				Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1		*****	7000		104	Santiago de Cuba	1 11	3
	50	50	South Wales	364	******	87200		10	- New, 161		*****	50000		1	South Australian	1	
618		15	South Yorkshire& River Dun	132	*****	172300		B	- 61	1 34		6000		7	Tiu Croft.	8	*****
***	20				1 9 4 9 "	Ganale	100	100	Midland Consolidated, Bristol	1		43174	28	284	*United Mexican	5	1 4
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15	141	Proce											
7500 12500	20	17 20	Vale of Neath		84				and Birmingham, 6 p cent	151	150	100000			West Mariposa	4	*****
7500 12500	20		Vale of Neath Waterford and Kilkenny Waterford and Limerick	8	84	Stock	160	100	and Birmingham, 6 p cent Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent — 54 per cent, pref	116		100000		1	West Mariposa Yuba * Transferable by stampd deed	-	***

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Camina	A		DI	ridena j		L.				RECEIP	T8.		mile week.	1 30	liles
Capital	Amount	Average	on	per an paid-up		l.	Mame of Railway.	Week	Passengers,		Total	Same		ope	on in
Loan.	Report.	per mile.	1849	1850	1851	1852			parcels, &c.	cattle, &c.	receipts.	Week 1852	Tr per	1653	185
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ a d	£ 1 d	£	£	-	
1,946,332	1,928,902	26,721	050				Aberdeen			890 0 0	2579 0 0	2466	36	72	72
513,333	514,631	13,507	1	14	24	354	Belfast & Ballymena	1		258 17 6	947 4 4	727	23	373	37
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	18	1#	11	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Cheek	1	1 1723 7 3	11126 8 6	2849 15 9	1957	86	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,259	35,805	84	34	41	44	Bristol and Exeter	1	4761 19 8	1325 12 8	6087 12 4	5586	71	854	85
8,859,400	7,454,640	40,981	500	888	58	11		July 3		1	10707 0 D	8918	51	1894	189
4,339,332	4,223,878	44,462	***	840	800	0.5		Aug 1			6634 0 0	4428	69	944	94
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	16	2	24	Dublin & Drogheda	1 5	3 1641 8 0	302 11 0	1943 19 6	1267	31	624	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	78	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown		6	265 16 4	1717 18 2	1135	287	6	6
255,600	271,571	15,404	200	***	800	-	Dundee and Arbroath	-1	403 13 7	399 7 4	669 9 11	584	40	464	16
866,599	644,149	20,779	14	900	940	***	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	Yele 9	1 486 4 7	349 5 1	859 0 4	752	28	31	31
1,381,200	1,341,900	19,733	2000	-	494	**			-1		835 9 8	846	12	68	68
3,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	34	22	*	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow				4731 6 1	4179	53	891	89
8,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	***	-	900	***	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee		4 204 000 000 000 000		3462 7 3	3103	44	78	78
17,439,632	12,807,362	40,022	11	1	1	21	Eastern Counties and Norfoll		4 12473 3 4 4 3379 10 4	7538 2 0	20011 5 4	15710	62	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	14	21	24	East Lancashire	1 1		2631 12 3	6011 2 7	4997	74	814	79
2,746,666	2,396,737	25,228	200	-	***	***	Eastern Union		1898 14 9	1 4414 44	3007 8 3	2341	32	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,867	11	24	2	21	Glasgow, South Western	•)			5373 1 7	4170	3:	1714	171
10,804,466	10,372,840	36,910	920	899	2	21	Great Northern & East Lincolns			1338 0 5	18341 d 0	13609	65	283	241
4,922,910	3,772,473	20,066	888	34	69s	18	Great Southern & Western (I.	11	6368 3 9	1	7706 4 1	6419	42	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	44	4	Great Western					20383	83	3194	264
14,202,045		45,579	34	2	24	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire			2036 0 0	21461 4 0	20215	83	260	260
2,812,000	1.990,559	22,117	40	52	64	71	Lancaster & Carliale				3668 ø 0	5122	63	90	90
37,354,620		53,541	6	54	54	5e	London & North Western, &c		4 38173 5 5	22712 5 3	1864 15 10	554:4	110	5534	553
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,050	98	1140	3548	298	London & Blackwall	9) -	3 15294 14 11	3088 18 3	TO	1572	339	54	5
7,440,930		42,828	84	44	96s	846	London, Brighton, & S. Coas				18383 13 3	12612	106	1732	172
12,046,128	8,670,034	34,269	84	54	48	34	London & South Western		4 4000 19 0	4617 0 5		13825	99	2531	244
9,309,532	7,705,663	45,866	-	3	- 0.5	999	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire				9140 14 24	7405	54	1674	167
2,596,666	18,138,289	36,349 15,815	21	4	28	3	Midland, Bristol, & Birm			000 000 000 000 000 000		25638	57	498	126
754,660	671,882	15,456	44	34	34	44	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)					2352 795	23	126	37
1,770,000		13,539	6	6	4	4	Monklands		0 1135 4 0		3000 0 0	3581	39	784	60
4,640,666	4,476,108	36,041	24	1	1	-	Newcastle and Carlisle		7: 2887 # 0		4942 0 0	4.157	33	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404		1	31ès	243	North British	aring			4312 0 0		-	532	222
1,939,333	1,667,906	33,358	7	5	248	34	North Staffordshire		6 1448 10 8		2396 8 34	2533	48	50	10
000,000	653 557	20,423	-	-	158	2	Scottish Central	4	6 428 3 5		#85 5 2	669	28	39	35
1,628,000	1,425.098	39,842	35	-	1	-	Scottish Midland Junction	-1	4 1070 9 6	1135 9 11	2206 19 5	1948	45	49	49
2,800,000	12,315,852	42,100	i i	35	618		Shrewsbury & Chester		6 17336 0 0	1	21018 0 0	19054	73	1881	288
2,583,166	2,070,291	42,100	-	-	1	22	South Eastern	•	7 2:47 10 7		2550 1 5	2410	44	59	58
4,564,489	3,349,587	25,572	-	-	15a	2	DOMPH WALACTE AND ONC. W.			402 10 10		2276	35	181	100
2,000 000	1,720 998	21,409	6	3	34	1 -4	South Wales			12 000 400 000 000 000 000		860	23	77	77
11,134 600	1,120,642	23,666	6	6	74	71	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole Taff Vale			*** *** *** *** *** ***		2719		40	40
23,028,416	19,354,617	29,337			-	-	(Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick,) York and North Midland,	1	4 16345 6 5	13966 7 11	80311 14 4	27519	44	582	650
	1	1			1	1	and Leeds Northern		1	1			1	-	112

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Tailors, at 73 Cornhill. Note the number, Seventy-three

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Her Majesty in Council having granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation, the Directors feel it a duty promptly to bring into effective operation the means which they believe best calculated to insure the most direct and expeditions communication with Australia,—and thereby to satisfy a requirement of great and growing urgency.

to bring into effective operation the means which they believe best calculated to insure the most direct and expeditious communication with Australia,—and thereby to satisfy a requirement of great and growing urgency.

The route proposed, viz.—the direct line connecting England with Australia, and crossing the Isthmus of Panama, may be considered as divided into three stages—the Atlantic passage,—the Artanist across the Isthmus,—and the Pacific passage—to Sydney and Melbourne alternately; coaling at Otsheite or other convenient station. On the first it is unnecessary to dwell; of the second, all difficulties are in process of speedy in moval by the line of railway now approaching its completion, with attendant accommodation of suitable hotels, at both extremes; and the third, favoured as it is with the smoothest seas, with moderate winds, a pleasant temperature, and the absence of adverse currents, may indisputably be described as presenting the most unobjectionable navigation in the world.

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* The time of transit across the Isthmus, by rail, will robably not exceed two hours.

April last, the specie transmitted across the Isthmus*—from Peru and Chili, from the Western Coast of Mexico, and from Catifornia—amounted to 20,461-296 dollars, exceeding £4,000,000 sterling;—and that the passenger traffic by the same route, and for the same period, amounted to 10,569 persons,—irrespective of those conveyed by the Sam Juan de Nicaragua line. It may be, moreover, observed that this extent of traffic, however great, affords no adequate idea of the vast trade which will arise to feed this line, when in full operation—with all the important advantages of a completed railway, and of a systematic conduct of business.

Large additions to this vast traffic must necessarily flow from the increasing intercourse between North America and the Australian colonies,—facilitated as such intercourse is by the powerful lines of steamers already established between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama in the North Pacific.

The augmented line of steamers also embloyed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company between Valparaiso and Panama in the North Pacific.

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The augmented line of steamers also embloyed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company between Valparaiso and Panama in the Oorth Pacific.

The natural result of conveyance of passengers and valuable merchandise diverted from old and circuitous routes. The Directors derive great encouragement from the knowledge that the objects of this Company are favoured with the high approval of British merchan's in general. Many of the most eminent London houses have strongly expressed their approbation; and the oliving document fully attesta the spirit in which the enterprise is regarded by several influential and distinguished Manchester firms.

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George Fraser, Son, and Co.

As indicative of the approval of the Australian authorities and community,—they have much satisfaction in adding the following extract of a letter received from Stuart Alexander Donaldson, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated, "Sydney 2nd November, 1852."

"In my place in Council, I have ever been a warm public advocate for the advantages of steam,—and all I have ever said has gained tenfold force since the stupentous gold discovery; and moreover, I have lately advocated this very Panama line,—and I carried on the 28th August, by a unanimous vote of the Council, a public grant of £6 000 a year to the first Company which shill bring Sydnev within a course of past of 120 days with London. My original idea was all for Panama, but I generalised the motion to obtain unanimity:—and, that Panama will first claim the bonus, I teel quite sure. The gold will go by the quickest boats. The quantity of gold to be produced in 1853 and 1854 no human being can tell;—it is at present nearly at the rate of £20,000,000 a year. I assure you I feel the greatest interest in your success, and great confidence that your line will pay."

The unantisfactory state of the present communication with the Australian Colonies equival with the stream.

success, and great confidence that your line will pay."

The unsatisfactory state of the present communication with the Australian Colonies, coupled with the strong feeling prevalent in favour of the Panama route, points to this as the only means left of establishing the shortest possible period of communication;—and the Directors, from the demonstrations and experience of the most successful shipbuilders and engineers,—and from the arrangements formed at Panama, entertain no doubt that the passage can be accomplished in the time stated,—and that the course of postcan be safely and regularly reduced to about 120 days, including the intervals between arrival and departure of the mails.

In conclusion, the Directors observe, that this Com-

vals between arrival and departure of the mails.

In conclusion, the Directors observe, that this Company, not burdened with unsuitable ships, nor constrained to adopt unproductive deviations, may confidently anticipate the ultimate command of the postal service. They feel assured that, after arranging moderate rates for passengers, specie, and freight,—an ample margin for working charges, insurance, and repairs,—and also, a reserved fund for the replacement of ships and machinery,—they are justified in believing that this Trunk Line promises to realise a most remuerative dividend.

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July 1853.

6 "The Panama Railroad. The Board—declaring a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year ending June 30, 1853, and reserving a considerable balance—reported to the rockholders that the road is finished and in full operation a distance of 33 miles, full one-half the whole length—and that a further length of eight miles will be in operation so soon as the bridge across the Chagres River can be placed on the stone piers which are now completed. They pledge themselves not to remit their exertions to bring the whole road to a speedy completion."—NEW YORK HENALD, July 27, 1853.
† The title assumed by this Company previous to the

tion."—New York Hurald, July 27, 1853.

† The title assumed by this Company previous to the decision that the paddle-wheel should be adopted as the motive power.

‡ "Meibourne, April, 1853.—Hitherto the communication by steamers, via the Cape of Good Hope, instead of proving a boon to the Colonies, has been a serious detriment to business. We are anxiously looking—with our Eastern neighbours—for the establishment of the Panama line."—Traces, 4th July, 1853.

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To the Austrana

Via Panama.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

I request you will allot me Shares, or any less number of Shares of £25 each, in the Company, and I negage to except the Sheres so allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per Share thereon, in such manner, and at such time and place, as shall be appointed by the Directors of the Company for that purpose. And I further engage to execute a Deed of Subscription to the said Company, binding myself to accept and pay for the Shares allotted to me, and also to execute the Deed or Deeds of Settlement of the Company.

Dated this day of 1853.

Letters and notices to me may be sent by post addressed:

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SYRUPS, in bottles, from is 2d to 2s 6d each, prepared
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is, is 3d, 2s, and 2s 6d each. Travellers by sea and land,
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and Shoe March, and General and Gentlemen.

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

A New Book, "the Herald of the Seasons," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, facts relative to Australia, advice to emigrants, &c., may be had on application, or post free to any part of the

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A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be hadgratis on application.

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