

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. X.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

No. 474.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST:

The Production of Gold	1061	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Wellington's Funeral	1062	Paris	1069
Some Political Consequences of the		CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Duke's Death	1063	Income Tax	1070
Adulteration of Wine	1064	Silver Coin and Silver Bullion	1070
Confidence Abroad	1064	NEWS OF THE WEEK	1070
Holland.—Opening of the Legislative		LITERATURE:—	
Sessions of the States General	1065	The Passions of the Human Soul	1075
Lord John Russell's Tribute to the		A Treatise on Investments, &c.	1075
Duke of Wellington	1065	Year-book of Social Economy	1075
New Impediment to the Militia	1066	History of Philosophy	1075
Cotton Manufactures	1066	England's Foreign Policy, &c.	1075
AGRICULTURE:—		A Letter to Charles Babbage, Esq.	1075
Husbandry in Cumberland	1067	Michael's History of the Crusades	1075
Thin Sowing	1068	Annette	1076
Spirit of the Trade Circulars	1068	Books Received	1076

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ..	1076	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current	1077	State of Corn Trade for the Week ..	1080
Mail	1078	Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets ..	1081
Weekly Corn Returns	1079	Postscript	1082
Commercial Epitome	1079	Additional Notices	1082
Indigo	1079	Gazette	1083
Cotton	1080	Price Current	1084
Markets of Manufacturing Districts ..	1080	Imports, Exports, &c.	1085

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Epitome of Railway News	1085	Railway and Mining Share List	1086
Railway and Mining Share Market ..	1085	Railway Traffic Returns	1086

The Political Economist.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

THE EFFECT ON THE RATE OF INTEREST.

THE accounts from the "gold diggings" become every week more astounding. For some years prior to 1850 the produce of Siberia and the Oural mountains, steadily rising year by year till it reached the value of 4,000,000*l.*, excited extensive speculation as to the ultimate consequences of so great an annual addition to the stock of that metal. That source of supply was, however, entirely eclipsed in 1849 by the almost fabulous accounts which reached us from California, and which, wonderful as they appeared at the time, much underrated the capacity of that country to supply gold. According to an account published in the *Economist* of last week, the best estimate which we have of the production of California down to the end of June in the present year, shows it to have been of the value of 174,780,877 *dols.*, or in round figures 31,000,000*l.* But a year ago California was eclipsed by the still more fabulous accounts from Melbourne; and now the first localities in which gold was discovered to be so abundant in the colony of Victoria, are again eclipsed by the far more astounding accounts than any hitherto received, which have just arrived from Melbourne of the produce of the Mount Alexander mines. These accounts, if they are to be relied on, make the weekly arrivals at Melbourne from that one locality alone, equal to the value of about 400,000*l.*, or at the rate of 1,600,000*l.* a month, or 19,200,000*l.* a year. Taking then only these modern sources of supply, the startling question suggests itself:—What is the annual addition to the supply of gold at this moment? Russia, 4,000,000*l.*; California, 15,000,000*l.*; and Australia, if we even put it down at 21,000,000*l.* from all parts, make an annual sum of 40,000,000*l.* To all appearance at the present time, this is the smallest sum which we can estimate will be added to the stock of gold in the world during the next year. Of course but a very small portion of it may reach this country. The produce of Russia will be largely absorbed in Northern and Eastern Europe as hitherto. The produce of California, or at least a large portion of it, will continue to be absorbed by the population of the United States, increasing as it is so rapidly in numbers and in wealth. And with regard to the remarkable production of Australia, it is obvious that a very large portion of it will find its way to British India and to other parts of the East, where the field for its absorption is very extensive—thus creating an entirely new and most extensive inter-

course between those parts of the world. Of course, a very large amount from all those quarters put together must reach this country in the ordinary way of trade, as the cheapest remittances for our exports. But even with regard to the quantity of gold which does thus reach England, it is probable that a very large portion of it will only pass through the country to be absorbed elsewhere.

Taking the most moderate view of these facts, it must be owned they are of a magnitude calculated to excite the deepest interest in relation to their effects upon the various interests directly and indirectly involved. The bearing which they will have upon the public debt, amounting altogether to little less than *eight hundred millions*, upon the value of land and other real property, upon the relative value of various classes of investments, the ultimate effect upon prices, and, perhaps the most important of all, upon the rate of interest, are all matters of the greatest moment and of the deepest concern.

It is relative to the latter point, as bearing most upon the events of the day, that we propose to confine our present observations. A most erroneous and vague notion prevails, that the production of gold increases the capital of the world by whatever amount it may be; and that in proportion as it flows into this country, our capital is increased, and the rate of interest is likely to be correspondingly and permanently reduced. No conclusion could be more erroneous. The rate of interest must be governed exclusively by the relative supply of, and demand for, capital; but it by no means follows that capital increases in proportion as gold is produced, and much less in proportion as it is imported into this country in larger quantities, or even in proportion as it accumulates in the Bank cellars. The capital of the world can only increase by the production of gold in proportion as the quantity produced exceeds what is required to replace the food, clothing, machinery, wear and tear of life and labour, and all the other expenses attendant upon it. It is very doubtful if the balance of profit and loss, between California and the world, does not at this moment leave that golden region largely indebted; or, in other words, whether it has not rather abstracted from the aggregate amount of the capital of the world, than added to it. As the best proof how little the production of gold has to do with the accumulation of capital and the rate of interest, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that very recently the rate of interest in California was 3 per cent. per month, or 36 per cent. per annum! In Australia the gold discoveries will doubtless lead to a much more rapid accumulation of capital than in California, and simply because, from a variety of reasons, the cost will be much less, both to individuals and to the community. In the one case our colonies were formed, and a settled government with all its appendages existed, when this new source of wealth was discovered, and gold-digging has led to comparatively little additional cost beyond the labour employed in it. In the other case the whole expense of the sudden and rapid formation of a new country, and all its institutions and conveniences, have been mainly chargeable to the gold production.

Nor, as we have already said, does the capital of this country increase in proportion to the quantity of gold imported, or even in which it accumulates in the Bank cellars: it is not, on the contrary, impossible that coexistent with such facts, the capital of the country might in reality be diminishing. The only way in which the increased production of gold can increase the capital of this country, is by increasing the demand for our productions and the extent and profit of our trade, in order to supply the greater demand created by this new development of industry in the gold countries. But that must be, at best, a slow and gradual process. As to the importation of gold, it can take place only under two classes of circumstances. *First*, and most generally, it comes as a mode of payment for our manufactures exported, precisely on the same principle as we receive cotton, corn, wool, or silk; and in that case the only addition to our capital is the profit made by the exporters and importers, the same as if the returns had been made in produce:—and, *second*, gold may be sent here, and doubtless is, in some cases, in order to be in-

vested in British securities on account of persons abroad; but such remittances may as well be, and frequently are, made in other produce as in gold. Such importations do not increase the actual capital of the country, but only the proportion of British securities held by persons abroad; but they do, nevertheless, produce an effect upon our *money market*, as it is popularly termed, by liberating a corresponding amount of British capital, which seeks other employment; and while it has the effect of raising the value of securities, it also leads to a reduction of the rate of interest at the same time. These effects were produced to a remarkable degree in 1848, when, in consequence of the want of security on the Continent, very large amounts of capital came to this country for investment. At the present time, however, there is no reason for believing that any important portion of our imports, either of gold or of other commodities, represents capital for investment, certainly not to be compared with the amount of British capital exported for investment abroad.

The only purpose, then, for which gold is being imported is as a payment for our exports. And, if we consider two facts which are beyond dispute, we shall find no ground for surprise at the very large amount which at this moment is in the vaults of the Bank. The first of these is, the great amount of our exports in 1851; and the second is, the great decrease in our general imports in the present year. First, let us look at the exports in 1851, for which returns may be expected in 1852. Our exports were in—

	£
1848	52,849,000
1849	63,596,000
1850	71,367,000
1851	74,448,000

Thus we see that in comparison with 1848, the exports of 1851 were 21,599,000*l* larger; in comparison with 1849, they were 10,852,000*l* larger; and in comparison with 1850, they were 3,081,000*l* larger:—and so far in the present year, our exports are on about the same scale as in 1851. Up to the end of 1851, the increase of imports seemed to keep pace with our increase of exports. In 1848 the official value of our imports was 93,547,000*l*, and in 1851 it rose to 110,679,000*l*. (See *Annual Finance Accounts*.) But in 1852, when the increase ought to have been very considerable, we find, as we have remarked in former articles, a very striking decrease in their quantity. For example, take the following articles, as they appear in the last published Trade and Navigation Returns:—

IMPORTS—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.		1851.	1852.
Hemp .....	.....cwt	488,429	377,465
Sugar .....	.....	4,769,399	4,412,855
Molasses .....	.....	489,000	272,000
Tea .....	.....lbs	49,851,292	46,116,264
Tobacco .....	.....	10,574,932	5,939,740
Wine .....	.....gals	5,533,602	3,379,364
Wool .....	.....lbs	47,515,752	39,395,652
Grain .....	.....cwt	5,414,398	3,239,492
Flour .....	.....cwt	3,171,833	2,417,000
Olive oil .....	.....tuns	8,082	4,279
Palm oil .....	.....	268,000	232,000
Currants .....	.....cwt	227,531	90,587
Raisins .....	.....	56,882	30,395
Potatoes .....	.....	406,000	200,000
Bacon .....	.....	133,000	49,000
Pork .....	.....	125,000	66,000
Pepper .....	.....lbs	1,493,000	1,070,000

From these figures it is obvious that a very large balance is left to be made up by remittances in other ways than by the customary imports of produce;—a balance which very amply accounts for the increase of bullion in the Bank, without necessarily inferring that that increase arises from any permanent cause in connection with the increased production of gold. In order to show how little that circumstance is likely permanently to affect the reserves in the Bank, we have only to refer to the state of the bullion for the last few years. Prior to the panic of 1847, the amount of bullion held by the Bank was for some time from 15,000,000*l* to 16,500,000*l*. In 1847, at the beginning of September, it was reduced to 8,400,000*l*. At the corresponding date in 1848 it had risen to 12,883,000*l*, and in 1849 to 14,000,000*l*. At that moment the discoveries in California began to be very productive, and during the next two years the quantities of gold produced and imported into this country were extremely large; yet so long as our imports of other commodities kept pace with our increasing exports, no accumulation of gold took place in this country. The following were the quantities of bullion in the issue department of the Bank at the beginning of September in each of the last four years:—

BULLION IN THE ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		£
Sept. 8, 1849 .....	.....	13,918,000
— 2, 1850 .....	.....	16,103,000
— 5, 1851 .....	.....	13,707,000
— 4, 1852 .....	.....	21,353,000

We thus find that in 1851, when the increased production of California had been in existence more than three years, the bul-

lion in the Bank was less than it was in 1849, and considerably less than it was in 1845 and 1846, before that discovery took place. But if we refer to the account of our imports of other produce in each year, we shall find an explanation of the fluctuating quantities of gold. In each of the above years the official values of our imports were:—

OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.		£
1849 .....	.....	105,874,000
1850 .....	.....	100,460,000
1851 .....	.....	110,679,000
1852 .....	.....	shows a large reduction.

Thus in 1849, with a large amount of imports, the bullion in the Bank was kept down to a small amount; with a decrease in the value of the imports in 1850, the bullion rose to 16,103,000*l*; with a large increase in the imports of 1851, the bullion again fell to 13,707,000*l*; and in the face of a large decrease in the imports of the present year, when, according to the exports of 1851 and 1852, they ought to have been much larger even than in 1851, the bullion has again necessarily increased.

But then we must ask,—What does this increased quantity of bullion in the Bank really represent? Obviously, only the diminished quantity of other commodities, as shown by the lessened imports of the year, which ought to be in our public warehouses, and which are absolutely necessary, in the form of raw materials to reproduce our manufactures, and of other produce to supply a greatly increased general consumption. It would clearly have been more convenient and more profitable if our imports of other commodities had been greater, and of gold less. For now the only use that can be made of that commodity is, to export it again to other countries in exchange for those articles of raw materials essential to our industry, and of other produce for general consumption, with regard to which we are clearly under-supplied. The importation of gold, therefore, under such circumstances, is only a more circuitous and more expensive mode of supplying other and more essential commodities.

But, then, it may be said, and with justice, that the accumulation of gold in the Bank has the effect, at least for a time, of rendering *loanable capital* abundant, and the rate of interest lower. No doubt such is the immediate effect. A larger portion of the capital of the country is, for the moment, in a state in which it increases the reserves of the Banks; and they, as well as individuals, use every means to make it profitable by lending it for short periods and on suitable securities. A very small profit is better than none. And thus money in Lombard street is often worth little more than *one* per cent. for short periods, when it is worth *four* per cent. as a permanent investment on the best landed security. We are, therefore, compelled to regard the present abundance of *loanable capital* and the low rate of interest as the effect rather of the decrease of our imports, and the unusual, but not permanent, increase of Bank reserves, than of any consequences arising from, or connected with, the increased production of gold. But as Bank reserves arise chiefly from the unemployed deposits of individuals, it is certain that they will only continue above their average amount until profitable employment offers for them. It is also obvious that if the imports of raw materials, and other produce for general consumption, have been below the required quantities during the past portion of the year, it will not be long before the insufficient supply will lead to an advance in prices, and to a corresponding increased importation from other quarters, and that sooner or later the imported gold must be used to purchase the commodities, of which our supply in the present year is defective. In a country like England, abounding with so much commercial enterprise and activity, and possessing a free intercourse with all the world, it is certain that capital will not long remain without some profitable employment, to whatever amount it may be accumulated.

WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

THE Great Duke's Funeral is to be postponed till after the meeting of Parliament. A letter from the Earl of Derby to Mr Walpole, dated Balmoral, Sept. 20, announcing this decision, appeared on Wednesday, the substance of which is as follows. It begins by stating:—"Her Majesty received with the deepest grief, on Thursday last, the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of his Grace the late Duke of Wellington." After referring to communications made to the Duke's family, and stating that an intimation had been received from them placing themselves wholly in Her Majesty's hands, the letter proceeds:—"Her Majesty is well aware that, as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might of her own authority have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But Her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character—*anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it*—is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity, by their

“previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with Her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride and sorrow. The body of the Duke of Wellington will therefore remain, with the concurrence of his family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of Her Majesty’s servants to submit to both Houses upon their re-assembling. As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is Her Majesty’s wish, should no unforeseen impediment arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St Paul’s, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest military by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England.”

It is, we presume, therefore finally settled that the illustrious Duke is to be buried by the side of Nelson in St Paul’s, and the Parliament, no doubt, will make an ample provision for a solemn and magnificent funeral worthy of the hero. We are not learned enough in heraldic lore to say what it ought to be, but it has been suggested that the funeral, like the processions in antiquity, should shadow forth the events of the hero’s life. The representations of such processions having been preserved, have become some of the most precious of historical monuments; and though we have in writing and printing far better methods of transmitting accurate knowledge to posterity, it will be proper that the ceremonial should impress on the spectators some ideas of the Duke’s great achievements. In particular we should like to see his civil deeds typified, as they would remind no one of disgrace and defeat, and would leave no rankling of envy or disappointment in any human heart. Necessary and great as were his military achievements, they inflict now as great wounds on the vanity of this generation of our neighbours as they inflicted on the material power of the Emperor and the hopes of the last generation of Frenchmen, and the memory of them cannot, unfortunately, be revived without kindling heart-burnings amongst those with whom the nation now desires to live in peace and amity. We, therefore, should wish to give a greater prominence to the Duke’s civil than his military achievements, and we would especially be careful not to omit some representation of his speedy and politic recognition of the revolutionary Government of 1830, and of the peace he thereby secured to France and to Europe. Truly proud as we are of the great military deeds of the Duke, it is more desirable to live at peace with our neighbours than even to have, if it were possible, a second military hero equal to him, and to be like him victorious in a hundred fights.

Though some party advantages to the men who hold office with only the temporary sanction of a deceased Parliament will accrue to the Ministers by putting off the funeral till after the meeting of Parliament, as a public funeral would not have been complete without the presence of the members of both Houses, we can make no objection to uniting “the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament with that of the Crown” to give increased solemnity to the ceremony. At the same time the delay is to be regretted, on account of the later season at which the funeral will take place, the possible chill of enthusiasm, and the chance of some other great event interfering to lessen the public interest. It is to be regretted, too, on account of occupying the time of Parliament at a period when it ought to be devoting its best attention to some of the many great political questions—such as who is to possess its confidence—which press for a decision. To call the Parliament together earlier, as might have been expected, seems not to be resolved, or at least it is not announced; and, perhaps, would be for Ministers and many members extremely inconvenient. The public, therefore, must expect that the important business of the nation will be delayed by the decision to which the Ministers have come.

On the expectation that the Duke’s death might cause a general mourning, a suspension has taken place in some of the usual preparations for autumnal dresses. The writer of a letter to the *Times* says:—“The perfected labour of the past four months of the minds and looms of England is now in the market waiting for purchasers. The goods are necessarily of a fancy description, adapted only to a given season. While uncertainty prevails business is suspended. When will the funeral be? Will a general mourning be suggested? Should that be now or after the funeral? These questions ought to be clearly answered. When you consider the aggregate value of a year’s production in the busy hives of Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Derby, Bradford, Huddersfield, Macclesfield, Coventry, and hundreds of other places producing goods of a seasonable class, you will readily understand the amount of property involved, and, I trust, urge the necessity of immediate information.” There is no ground whatever, we believe, for expecting that a national mourning will be at any time recommended. Except on the death of the Sovereign—and long may we be kept from experiencing that—national mournings have almost fallen into disuse, and will not be revived on this occasion. The heart of the nation will be sad, and it will not need to assume the semblance of woe.

SOME POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE DUKE’S DEATH.

It is, perhaps, too early to speculate on the political consequences of the death of the Duke of Wellington, but some results are so plain, that they are already beginning to attract attention, and we may, therefore, advert to them. We pointed out last week that the Duke had, by his influence over the aristocracy, saved them from themselves, and been for more than forty years like a guardian angel to his class, his party, and the monarchy. From his first entrance into life he stood up as a bulwark against violence and wrong, and to the last day of his existence he fulfilled the same function. He fought against them in the field, and always made head against them in the cabinet. To his readiness to give his assistance in carrying on the Government for the benefit of the country, let who might be in office, Lord John Russell has borne a willing and convincing testimony. The *Daily News* of yesterday reminded us that the Duke has been known to have held as many as sixty proxies, and that he was the guide and moderator of the House of Peers. In that character his loss will be most severely felt by his class, his party, and the nation. Our contemporary says:—“It is truly a matter of serious consideration to know what the Upper House will do without the Duke. He had the same power over a large number of volatile subjects as Virgil’s Æolus had over the winds committed to his care. He was placed, like the classical god, high above his roving subjects. He held his sceptre firmly. He alone could soothe their minds and temper their wrath. He, like Æolus, knew his subjects well, and felt certain that but for him they would sweep over the political heaven and earth, over the court and the nation, and create a tumult which they would have no power to put down. Where is the Neptune in the House of Lords who, as in Virgil’s fable, will lift his placid head above the troubled waters, and bring the jarry elements to repose?”

Who is henceforward to guide the House of Peers? Lord Eldon preceded the Duke of Wellington in the office, but who is to succeed the Duke? There is no other living Peer of equal or similar influence, and the House is likely, as our contemporary says, to “wander without a shepherd,” and to give the Minister of the day, instead of the profit of a peaceful and obedient flock, the trouble of an unruly one. Instead of being the steady ballast of the State, as under the guidance of the Duke, it seems likely, from many jarring political and religious elements within it, to become the top hamper that may endanger its safety. The country will first probably be made sensible of the great loss it has sustained by the want of the Duke’s efficient guidance of the House of Peers.

To avoid such evil consequences, the House must follow the Duke’s example, and continue to show the respect it entertained for him in life by doing after his death as he would have advised them to do. His first principle was to make himself thoroughly acquainted with facts. It was by being a slave to them that he became the master of other men, even of the Peers. Let them, therefore, now go to facts for guidance as facts guided him. Let them study society; let them read blue books, and the daily records of all men’s actions; let them discard, as he discarded, all respect for mere traditional maxims, all veneration for party shibboleths, and look on the face of nature and in the eyes and hearts of men as far as they can, to learn what they have to do; and then they will do as the Duke would have done, and he would have recommended them to do.

The Duke’s life was devoted to duty, but he found out his duty by looking at the materials of which his own army and other armies were composed, at the ground he had to defend or to occupy, at the character of what the *Times* calls his “unworthy coadjutors” and “stupid employers,” and at the character of the men he had to contend against in the field and in the senate; he found out his duty, not by repeating some stale cries about the constitution and the throne, and the union of Church and State, but by looking at the dangers and difficulties that beset the State, as he looked at the position of contending armies, and by telling the King and the leaders of the Church and the Peers what they must do and what they must not do. How the Government was to be carried on was his question; and he answered it, not merely by a reference to old laws and usages, but by mastering the facts of every case as it arose, and guiding the Peers by them. Let the Peers now seize hold of every question by the same handle, and they will do as Wellington would have done.

His life being devoted to doing his duty according to facts, and it being in general the principle of too many of his associates and of many statesmen to follow some maxims, admirable at the time they were adopted, but now false guides, we may expect now the Duke is dead to encounter hereafter, in the large party he has left behind, a more obstinate adherence to old routine and old maxims than during his life. Wanting his quick eye and mind for forming an independent judgment, the Tory Peers will necessarily, like the mass of inferior men, take refuge in rules and forms; and society, now everywhere moving forward with accelerated rapidity, will have, perhaps, some trouble to overcome their attach-

ments and their prejudices. It was from his close observance of facts that the Duke was so completely and thoroughly the man of the age, from the first taking the field as a soldier to the last advice he gave to the Peers; and as we do not see any other influential statesman who possesses the same capacity and influence, we are not without apprehension that one of the results of his loss will be very considerable imperfections, if not confusion, in the conduct of the Government.

ADULTERATION OF WINE.

EDIBLES and drinkables are considered by many persons to be vulgar, scarcely worth mentioning; and yet they engage very deeply the attention of Governments, are the main sources of their revenues, and are dealt with by them so as to produce, without such effects being intended, no little discomfort, privation, annoyance, and demoralisation. No one imagines, and no one believes, till the facts are brought before him by official investigations, half the evils inflicted on society by imposing duties on tobacco, tea, wine, &c., &c. For example, our duties on the last, which were investigated by a committee appointed last session, are shown by its inquiries, recently published, to lead to the imposition by the Government of Portugal of a duty on the wine exported thence to this country, which could not exist for a day but for our high duties, which thus expose all port wine drinkers to be fleeced for the advantage of a Portuguese company and the Portuguese Government. High duties here keep alive monopoly and injustice in Portugal. It is one of the consequences of these combined circumstances, that pure and good port wines are adulterated, compounded, and vitiated in Portugal, while none of the much finer wines of that country—those which are drunk by all the people in preference, from the Queen to the peasant—ever find their way to England. Thus we are actually taxed by the Portuguese in order that we may be deluded and half-poisoned by a coarse and an adulterated article. When such tricks are played in Portugal, and added to the tricks played with wine at home, which make the mixture ordinarily sold under the name an object of abhorrence to all who have drunk genuine wine in wine-growing countries, one cannot be surprised that the importation of wine falls off rather than increases, and that our increasing population—increasing, too, in wealth as well as in numbers—are deprived, or deprive themselves of the enjoyment of drinking wine.

This is in spite, too, of a growing taste among the "upper lower" and the "lower middle" classes to substitute wine for spirits. Some curious evidence was given on this point by Mr Short, who keeps a tavern within a few doors of our own office, and by Mr Poole, who keeps a tavern near London Bridge. Both gentlemen sell wine over the counter in glasses, gills, half-pints, pints, and quarts, which are drunk on the spot. The customers of the latter are persons going by steam-boats to Margate, Gravesend, Dover, Greenwich, &c.; respectable tradesmen, clerks, and placemen; persons connected with banking houses, artisans, &c. Mr Poole sells a pipe of wine in three or four weeks to such customers. Mr Short has exactly a similar class of customers; but he sells also to families, and has cabmen and others come to his premises for wine. He draws no less than three pipes a week all the year round, and of this two pipes and a half are drawn from the wood and sold in glasses and half-pints and pints over the counter. The diminished consumption of wine, therefore, arises from the improved habits of the upper and middle classes. They have come to abhor excess in drinking, in which their fathers indulged, and have acquired by travelling improved taste, which makes them equally abhor the abominable trash that is sold as wine through the whole length and breadth of the land. The high duties, levied only as a means of obtaining a revenue, lead to a corruption of taste and of morals. Every sort of adulteration is a fraud; the adulteration of wine cannot be carried on without many persons participating in it; and thus, without meaning it, the Government corrupts the people, or at least impedes them in that career of moral improvement in which Nature is continually urging them forward.

Of the many specimens of adulteration which the evidence brings to light, this is what is done in Portugal. First, the law steps in to prescribe the sort of wine that shall be exported to England; it must have immense colour, great body, and great richness, and adulteration is directed to produce these legal wines. They must possess qualities which cannot be derived from the grape. Thus, the deep colour is given by elderberries, the sweetness by checking the fermentation of the wine, and the strength by an addition of brandy. Then there is a mixture called *jeropiga*—largely exported to the United States for making *negus*—manufactured of two-thirds must or grape juice, one-third spirit 20 per cent. above British proof, a variety of sweetening matter, and elderberry dye. This compound is used to give low port wines body and colour, and is mixed with them as they are supposed to require it. Port wine, then, passes out of Oporto itself a compound very different from the natural product of the juice of the grape fully fermented.

It is a comparatively innocent cheat to bring French wine from Certe, in port-shaped pipes, and pass it off as port wine. If it were left unadulterated when it reached England, it would probably be better than the adulterated port from Oporto in its best

form; but the French wines are blended, as it is tenderly called, with others before they are sold as port. Nor is it a very great evil, albeit a fraud, to mix port wine with what is called Cape Pontac, when it pays half the duty that is paid on port wine, and the compound is sold as port, or re-exported as port, by which the parties receiving the drawback gain from the State a sum equal to half the duty on the whole quantity of Pontac they export as port. Nor is compounding a pipe of port of 50 gallons of cider, 60 gallons of Pontac, and from 5 to 10 gallons of British brandy, with an addition of 19 gallons of cider afterwards to make it quite full, the worst part of the adulterations. Here is a specimen of the wholesale manufacture.

Two pipes of Beni Carlos, 230 gallons cost 76*l*; two pipes of Figueras, 230 gallons, cost 90*l*; and one and a half pipes of red Cape, 137 gallons, cost 48*l* 3*s* 6*d*; and one and a half pipes of stout good port, 165 gallons, cost 109*l* 0*s* 10*d*; one pipe of common port, 115 gallons, cost 63*l*; mountain wine, 20 gallons, cost 11*l* 8*s* 7*d*; washings of brandy casks (brandy cowe), 20 gallons colouring matter made of elderberries cost 3*s* 1*d*; two and a half lbs salt of tartar and three lbs of gumdragon cost 4*s*; allowance for loss, 3*l*; total manufacture, 8 pipes of port of 115 imperial gallons each, for 401*l*. Or good port wine is manufactured, after sulphuring a cask, of 12 gallons of strong port, 6 of rectified spirit, 3 of Cognac brandy, and 42 gallons of fine rough cider and colouring matter, the cost of which is about 18*s* per dozen. Another recipe for manufacturing port wine, which seems the worst, is, 45 gallons of cider, 6 of brandy, 8 of port wine, 2 of sloes stewed in 2 gallons of water and the liquor pressed off; tincture of red sanders or cudbear is to be added, and the mixture bottled in a few days. This sells as port.

These are only a very few of the evils brought out by the evidence produced by the high duties on wines. Every one now knows that some similar evils, to a greater or less degree, are inflicted on us by every similar high duty on what we eat and what we drink. It is pretty evident, too, though the subject has not been very minutely inquired into in foreign countries, that similar and greater evils must result throughout them from their high tariffs and commercial restrictions. It has been frequently said of celebrated men, that they touch nothing but what they adorn and improve; and it may, in like manner, be said of these high duties and restrictions, that they fall on nothing they do not vitiate. Throughout Europe, therefore, we are compelled to conclude that great evils are inflicted on society by Governments meddling with those common, if not vulgar things, edibles and drinkables.

CONFIDENCE ABROAD.

THE new Austrian loan has been readily subscribed for. Applications have been made for 10,000,000*l*, being 2,000,000*l* more than the amount of the loan. France, too, remains perfectly tranquil, and business is increasing. Large orders have been received at Paris from England. "There is a visible improvement in the trade between France, Turkey, and Egypt. The Paris cabinetmakers and upholsterers are busily engaged in preparing rich furniture for Constantinople and Alexandria. The last mails from New York have brought extensive orders for the silk manufacturers of Lyons and St Etienne." At the same time "all apprehension of a scarcity has subsided, for although the wheat crop is less than that of an ordinary year, and the quality of the grain is inferior, there is a sufficient quantity of last year's wheat in store to supply the deficiency." Now, but not before, can we congratulate the public on the complete restoration of confidence in the continued tranquillity of the Continent. The conviction is at length general that there will not be any more revolutions, that the Governments will be allowed to pursue their course unobstructed, and if revolutions again occur, the Governments will be exclusively to blame.

That they were in fact to blame for the revolution of 1848 cannot be doubted. They were previously unobstructed and almost unopposed, and the chief use they made of their power was to harass their subjects with unnecessary and vexatious imposts and restrictions. They maintained as large armies as in time of war. They almost interdicted communication, both personal and commercial, as if it were a crime—laying embargoes equally on human beings by their passports, and on goods by their tariffs. They were the embodiment of mistrust. They appeared to exist only as they could oppress and coerce their subjects. They treated their people as enemies. Their theoretical character of protectors had entirely disappeared, and they were known only as extortioners and oppressors. Their mistrust was met by defiance; their open reliance on force by secret organisations; and in the end their coercion evoked revolution, and they fell before it.

It is customary to represent the terrible disasters which then occurred as wholly due to some Socialist or other theories, as if revolution only of all creation had not a sufficient cause. Out of respect to the Governments which will not bear rude handling, all antecedents are shut out of view. It is customary to console them by the darkest pictures of the disasters that accrued from the temporary suspension of their authority, and only similar evils are predicted from any opposition to their will. They are hence taught to believe that any mischief they do which falls short of the mischief of revolution will be tolerated; that there

is no alternative but submission to bad government or revolution; and that society, to avoid the latter, must be content with legalised oppression.

This is probably a mistake. Men learn how to model Governments as they learn other things. A succession of trials and failures leads them at length into the right course. A well-matured opinion makes the use of force unnecessary. Governments have existed in consequence of such an opinion; and whenever that opinion changes they must change too.

Half a century ago gas as a means of artificial illumination was unknown. It was tried, and after several trials succeeded in London. From London its use travelled first to other towns in England, and then to towns on the Continent; and at present gas is partially in use throughout Europe and in America. It is the same with steamboats and railroads and electric telegraphs. In a shorter period than sufficed to make illumination by gas common to nearly all Europe, they have come into use more or less throughout the world. The same countries in which they originated, and in which they have been most developed, possess systems of Government which have as many and as palpable advantages, compared to the military and restrictive Governments of the Continent, as gas, steamboats, railroads, and electric telegraphs have over the modes of illumination, locomotion, and communication previously in use. The inhabitants of the United States have obviously profited by the experience of Europeans to set up institutions in all respects superior to those which Europe inherited from the feudal ages. They answer all the purposes of Government at a far less cost of money and of liberty. What reason can be supposed then why the people of the Continent, who have adopted gas, steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs, should be unable to introduce very much improved Governments without going through the terribly destructive process of a revolution? They have eyes to see and understanding to comprehend the advantages of the moral as of the material improvement; and if the Continental Governments cannot shut up the senses and obliterate the minds of their subjects, they must yield to very great changes, if they have not the sense and skill to initiate them.

This general view is confirmed by particular facts. M. Baron du Cluzeau de Clerant, for example, was examined before the wine duties committee, and he stated that the prejudices against Free Trade were very much diminishing in France, and that our experiment had produced a very great sensation in France, both in the nation and in the Government. They are both struck by our success. The President, we are assured by the same gentleman, who recently had an interview with him expressly on the subject, is extremely desirous of extending commercial relations with England, being thoroughly sensible that it would both promote the prosperity of France and contribute to maintain peace. We shall not have done what we ought to do to ensure the continuance of peace, and induce other nations to follow our example, till we abate the duties on the wines and brandies of the neighbouring countries. There is a great probability that free commercial intercourse with France would ensure the continuance of peace between the two countries, and as one year's war would destroy the revenue derived from wines and brandies for half a dozen years, it is clear that the question of revenue is quite an insignificant and secondary matter. We pray for peace, we establish Government to preserve it, and it seems something like a mockery of our prayers and desires not to remove duties which are an encouragement to war. By facts of this description we are and have been taught; by such facts other men will be taught; and to these lessons the Continental Governments must conform.

Now that confidence in the continuance of tranquillity is restored, and they have almost ceased to dread each other and dread their respective subjects, they have a good opportunity to commence of their own free will the changes which time has made necessary. They can begin to reduce their armies, to give freedom to the press, to abolish restrictions on industry, to lessen their troublesome system of surveillance, getting rid of passports, and so following the example of England, they will diminish their expenditure and increase their revenue. Then, like men at ease in their worldly circumstances, they will grow kindly and confident, and meriting the respect and the love of their subjects, will no longer dread their hatred or be exposed to their violence. As they are hereafter conducted, so will they stifle or strengthen the causes of future revolutions.

HOLLAND.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF THE STATES GENERAL.

THE opening of the Dutch Parliament is worthy of the momentary attention of our readers. Holland is still an influential, though a very silent portion of Europe; and if it have not latterly played a great part like the Holland of the sixteenth century, its progress as a member of the European family is not unworthy special notice. The King appears to meet his subjects only to congratulate them on their prosperity and their success; to remind them of what they have done towards improving agriculture, establishing telegraphs, and extending railroads;

and to inform them of what they have yet to do. Probably Holland is on all these points doing quite as much as her more noisy neighbours. She still continues, however, an example of energies weighed down by an enormous load of taxation, local and general; and it is one indication of future improvement that measures, it is hoped, can be adopted to lessen her debt. The tranquillity of her colonies and the perfect security of her own possessions in Europe seem to offer her the means of diminishing her expenses, and her people probably need only to have their burdens diminished to revive in the present and in the next generation the energies of their predecessors—the citizens who were amongst the first to set Europe the example of winning and preserving a well-regulated freedom. The following is the Royal Speech:—

GENTLEMEN,—At the opening of the present session of the States General, I am again, to my great satisfaction, enabled to inform you of the prosperous state of the country.

The Netherlands continue to maintain perfect friendship with all foreign powers. I receive constant marks of friendship and esteem from foreign Governments.

I have been enabled by various treaties to consolidate and extend the international relations between this state and other countries.

I have much pleasure in being able again to give a favourable report of our naval and military forces.

In the transmarine possessions of our kingdom, order and tranquillity prevail. At Palembang, in the Island of Sumatra, the disorders have been repressed.

The favourable prospects relative to the harvest in the colonies have been completely realised.

The results of the sales made during the present year have been particularly favourable.

On the invitation of a friendly power, and in following out the track which was commenced in 1844, I have promised my good offices in favour of an attempt to obtain modifications in the system of exclusion hitherto maintained by the empire of Japan.

The execution of the provincial and communal laws has made considerable progress in general. I have cause to rejoice at an efficacious co-operation of the provincial states and the communal administrations.

Our dykes have been wholly exempt from disasters. This has enabled us to carry on the works of improvement, particularly those on the principal rivers, with the more energy and success. I witness with much interest the growing development of the spirit of enterprise among our people in agriculture, trade, and commerce, as well as in the multiplication of the modes of conveyance.

The measures adopted by my Government tend to encourage and strengthen their development.

The works for uniting our kingdom with the neighbouring states by means of railways and electric telegraph communication are prepared, and on the point of execution.

Navigation and maritime constructions have been equally prosperous this year.

The financial state of the country affords ample grounds for satisfaction. The revenue of the preceding year was extremely satisfactory; that of the present year promises to be equally favourable. I hope that the general circumstances may permit me to submit to your consideration this session also an important project relative to the national debt.

The projects of law, which were addressed to you on my part in the preceding session, and which have not received their solution, will be again presented to you with the others.

May our united efforts to accomplish the task that still awaits us be crowned by the blessing of God!

I declare the session of the States General to be opened.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S TRIBUTE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

AT Stirling, on Tuesday, Lord John Russell, on being presented with the freedom of that burgh, made the following remarks on the character of the Duke of Wellington:—

Now, gentlemen, having appeared here to-day in this assemblage, I own I feel—although it is not an occasion immediately to introduce the subject—yet, as it is an occasion on which I have to speak in public, I cannot refrain from noticing that event which occupies all men's minds—to which the attention of all is now directed—I mean the loss which this country has sustained by the death of the Duke of Wellington. I must say that, while I am one of those who most admired that great man, I am not one of those who think that we ought to be so dazzled by the fame of his exploits that we should not endeavour to gather objects of imitation even from the conduct of a man so great and so illustrious. While many of the actions of his life—while many of the qualities which he possessed are unattainable by others, there are lessons which we may all derive from the life and the actions of that illustrious man. It may never be given to another subject of the British Crown to perform services so brilliant as he performed; it may never be given to another man to hold the sword which was to gain independence for Europe, to rally the nations around it, and while England saved herself by her constancy to save Europe by her example; it may never be given to another man, after having attained such eminence, after an unexampled series of victories, to show equal moderation in peace as he had shown greatness in war, and to devote the remainder of his life to the cause of internal and external peace for that country which he had so served; it may never be given to another man to have equal authority, both with the Sovereign he served and with the Senate of which he was to the end a venerated member; it may never be given to another man, after such a career, to preserve even to the last the full possession of those great faculties with which he was endowed, and to carry on the services of one of the most important departments of the State with unexampled regularity and success, even to the latest day of his life;—these are circumstances, these are qualities which may never again occur in the history of this country; but there are qualities which the Duke of Wellington displayed of which we may all act in humble imitation. That sincere and unceasing devotion to our country—that honest and upright determination to act for the benefit of the country on every occasion—that devoted loyalty which, while it made him ever anxious to serve the Crown, never induced him to conceal from the Sovereign that which he believed to be the truth—that devotedness in the constant performance of his duty—that temperance of his life which enabled him at all times to give his mind and his faculties to the service which he was called upon to perform—that regular, consistent, and unceasing piety by which he was distinguished at all times in his life—these are qualities that are attainable by others, and these are qualities which should not be lost as an ex-

ample. Let us hope, therefore, that while we render every honour to the memory of the Duke of Wellington—while everything that can be done by the Sovereign and by the country to show how they estimate their loss should be observed—let us not think that when we have performed these services and rendered these honours our duty is then over. Let us all recollect that there was a man of whom this country was justly proud, and that among other qualities we have those which it is in the power of all to imitate, and which we may all endeavour to attain. This much I have said—I could not refrain from saying it; I trust you will excuse me for doing so, as the subject so much occupied my mind. Perhaps I am the more justified in saying what I have done, because there were few, perhaps there were no persons, except the late Lord Melbourne and myself, who could bear this testimony—that however he might differ in political sentiments with the person who held the chief office in the political service of the State, he was as willing, as ready, as forward in giving every assistance that he thought for the benefit of the country to one who differed in political opinions as he would have been to the dearest of his political friends.

NEW IMPEDIMENT TO THE MILITIA.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Who can tell what unforeseen inconveniences will arise from the attempted resuscitation of old institutions, and how inapplicable they may prove to the new condition of society? Whether we refer to commerce, manufactures, banking, travelling, the army, the navy, politics, or almost anything else, we find that the fact that a practice was suitable for its purpose thirty years ago, is no evidence whatever that it would be so now. We have had no revolution, in the ordinary sense of the term; but our habits have undergone changes by steady and rapid progress, even greater than are produced by the most violent political convulsions. The comparison between the best-appointed mail coach of 1820 and the express train of 1852 is not more striking than many other changes even in the social habits of the bulk of the people. It is not, then, to be wondered at, if the attempt now made to revive the old militia force should find the country so changed in all its social relations and its industrial and economical habits as to present difficulties which did not exist when that force was embodied at the commencement of the century. Indeed, during the discussion in Parliament, no point was more forcibly urged against the bill than its inapplicability to the new state of society. The great and minute division of labour, and the whole factory system—a term which we may apply to organised in-door labour, by which each man becomes but a single link in the great chain, but upon whose punctuality in the fulfilment of his allotted duties hundreds of others depend—have of themselves produced so radical a change in the construction of the industrial world as to render a militia force wholly unsuitable to modern times. And it now appears that, in the same sense, a new difficulty has just come to light, which bids fair to be fatal to the whole volunteer scheme.

Amongst the numerous institutions which have of late years marked the increasing providence and forethought of the age, we must class, as one of the foremost, those societies for insurance in the case of sickness or death. . . . It has become a very common practice, in drawing up the rules for such societies, to insert one stipulating that any members entering the "army, navy, militia, or police force," shall be deprived of all benefit from the society. In some cases the exclusion extends only to the period during which they continue in those services; in others the exclusion is absolute and permanent; so that the members of such clubs or societies, who may have been paying subscriptions for many years, must either sacrifice all the advantages to which they have thereby become entitled, or refrain from entering the militia. These rules have been duly certified by the barrister, and have therefore all the force of law. So we safely arrive at the conclusion that all who belong to societies whose rules embrace a provision to this effect, will at once refuse the offered bounty of half-a-crown a month. And, moreover, it is almost certain that such societies as have had their rules drawn up, not anticipating the formation of a militia force, and therefore not providing against it, will now form new rules of a similar kind, which it is impossible the barrister can refuse to certify as reasonable. For it is quite clear that if tables have been constructed excluding that risk, they would not be adequate to the new state of things. And, again, it is hardly to be expected that that portion of the members who do not avail themselves of the Government bounty, will be content to run the greater risk, to which their funds will be exposed on the part of those who enter the militia. It is, therefore, clear that those societies which have no such restrictions at present will enact them, and thereby will practically exclude the members of all such societies from the service. And as these societies are now so common, it is more than probable that they include a very large majority of the classes likely to volunteer into the militia. The half-crown a month as bounty, and the shilling a day as pay, were not very tempting terms, to well-paid mechanics at least; but when it is found that such a disadvantage as we have described will attach to the service, it is less probable than ever that the numbers will be raised.

The course which such societies should pursue, under the circumstances of the case, is obvious. . . . The poor man in the friendly society has paid a premium calculated only on a certain limited risk. If, with the change of occupation, he increases that risk, it is but fair to the society and to his brother assurers that he should pay an additional premium commensurate with that increased risk.

And now, when it is proposed to make the militia a portion of our permanent defences, it is the more necessary that some permanent arrangement should be made by which members of such societies, who are desirous of entering that branch of the service, shall, on just and equitable terms, be enabled to do so. In the meantime, this new difficulty promises to put an end to volunteering—and with it to the scheme for a militia force; for we can scarcely believe that the Government will have general recourse to the ballot.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

WE copy from the *Times* of Wednesday the following account of some of the larger and more important additions now making to our cotton factories. Magnificent as is the description of our contemporary, it does not include all the new mills in the course of construction; and Mr Horne, who in his last report announced an increase equal to 3,717-horse power, will in his next report have to announce a still greater increase.

"The following details, which are the result of a few hours' inquiries only, will, as we have already stated, give an indication of what is doing:—

"At Blackburn, among a number of new erections, is one building by Mr Thomas Dugdale, estimated to cost 100,000*l.* Mr John Fish is building a mill, also at Blackburn, for spinning, of about 60-horse power; Messrs Thwaites and Ashburn are erecting another; Mr Edw. Briggs has recently completed one; Mr Lewis is erecting a shed for weaving; and Messrs Noble and Walmsey a mill for 300 looms. There are also two other large spinning mills erecting at Blackburn. Mr L. Catterall is building a large spinning mill at Great Horwood, and there is also a large weaving shed erecting there for a manufacturer. At Chorley we learn that Messrs Rice and Hill are erecting a weaving shed, with 600 looms, for the production of coloured goods; that Messrs Lightholder and Wood are erecting a magnificent mill there for spinning, consisting of five lofty storeys, 216 feet by 120, which will receive 60,000 spindles, with steam power equal to 120 horses; and Mr R. Smethurst is building a weaving shed with 500 looms. At West Houghton Mr J. Chadwick is erecting a large silk mill. At Kirkham Messrs Richards and Whalley are building a large cotton mill with 30,000 spindles, and engines of 70-horse power. At Croston Mr Mellor is erecting a weaving shed with 300 looms. At Wigan a new cotton mill, built for the Hon. Mr Lindsay, but sold to other parties, is an exceedingly extensive concern for spinning and weaving, with 200 horse power. At Ratcliffe Messrs Milne and Pickstones are erecting a mill for spinning and weaving, of about 60-horse power; Mr R. Booth a mill for manufacturing only; and Messrs Pilkington and Sons a mill for spinning and weaving—say of 40-horse power. At Whitefield Mr John Taylor is erecting a new mill, for manufacturing only, with an engine of 12-horse power, high pressure. At Farnworth, near Bolton, Mr Witham is erecting a fine new mill for spinning, of 70 to 80-horse power; Messrs Brimelow a weaving shed for 80 looms; Messrs J. Rivet and Co. also a weaving shed for 80 looms; Messrs S. and W. Hurst a weaving shed for about 200 looms; and Messrs Topp and Hindley are extending their present works at Farnworth to include 200 additional looms, with spinning power in the whole, probably, equal to 150 or 200-horse power. At Ramsbottom a handsome new building of stone has been erected by Messrs Porritt Brothers and Austin for spinning. At Rochdale Messrs Ratcliffe are erecting mills for spinning and weaving, which, it is said, will cover three acres of ground, and equal to 200-horse power; and there are several smaller factories building in that town. At Lees Mr Halliwell is building a mill of 20 to 30-horse power; Mr Andrew a weaving shed of 30 to 40-horse power; Mr Isaac Seville a weaving shed of 20 to 30-horse power; and Messrs Schofield and Fielding a new spinning mill of 20 to 30-horse power. In this rapidly rising little town we were told all hands are in full employment, and there is a scarcity both of workpeople and of dwellings for the working classes. A spinner there states that he has orders on hand which will keep him at work for three months, but he cannot get a full complement of hands, and some portion of his machinery has been obliged to lie idle. At Mossley Messrs Mayall are making great extensions in their spinning mills by new erections—equal to 200-horse power. At Hurst Messrs John Whittaker and Co. are extending their mills, making, with other recent additions, an increase of 800 looms, and spindles for about 2,000; horse-power about 300. At Ashton Mr Mason is building a large spinning mill—say of 50 to 60-horse power; Messrs Leese and Knott a second for spinning and weaving; Messrs Chadwick a third; and Messrs Rayner a fourth, of about 120-horse power, for spinning and manufacturing. At Staleybridge Messrs William Bayley and Brothers are building an extensive new mill, and Mr Adshead is erecting a spinning mill there. At Glossop Mr W. Platt is just covering in a new mill; Messrs John Wood and Brothers are erecting another, and Mr F. Sumner a third. These are in addition to extensive mills already worked at Glossop by these gentlemen, and they will probably average 100-horse power each. Two new mills are also erecting at Mottram and one at Tintwhistle. At Stockport Messrs Kershaw, Leese, and Co. are erecting a new shed for 200 looms (wide ones) in addition to their present extensive mills; and the mill worked by the late Mr Jesse Howard, which has been for some time standing idle, is refitting with new machinery for Messrs Thomas Thorniley and Co. At Hulme a new mill is rising, intended for cotton spinning, of about 80-horse power and 40,000 spindles. At Blackley Messrs Wolstencroft are building a new mill for spinning of about 40-horse power. At Oldham Mr Robinson is erecting a new mill, and Mr J. Jones is enlarging his present mill. At Hollinwood Messrs Lees are erecting a large new cotton mill. At Accrington there is a new spinning mill erecting with 10,000 spindles, and a manufactory with 200

looms. At Swinton Mr John Gibbs has taken a small mill, and is enlarging it to about 120-horse power. At Adlington Mr J. Gerard is building a large spinning mill; and at Euxton Messrs Smalley and Co. are building a mill. At Preston Mr Calvert is building a large new mill for spinning; and another mill is erecting there by Messrs Paley and Co. for 30,000 spindles. At Tyldesley, Mr Thomas Clegg is erecting a new mill for fine spinning and doubling, adding about 70-horse power to his present works; and Messrs Burton are erecting a mill for spinning and manufacturing of 80-horse power. Mr R. Kay, at the same place, is also extending his present works.

Large as some of the above-named establishments are, however, they shrink into insignificance almost by the side of one which is building near Bradford, and which is for the alpaca manufactures, which have recently sprung into such repute, as well as for cotton. The magnitude of this concern, which is erecting for Mr Titus Salt (already known as an extensive manufacturer), may be inferred from the fact that it is calculated to cover six statute acres of ground. The principal building will be a massive stone edifice, with considerable architectural pretensions, having a single room in it 540 feet long, and the machinery will include the latest inventions of acknowledged merit. The engines to move the immense mass of machinery required are making by Messrs Fairburn, of Manchester, and they are calculated at 1,200 horse power. The gas works alone will be equal to those of a small town, and will be erected upon White's hydro-carbon system, at a cost of 4,000*l*; it is estimated that 5,000 lights will be required, and the gas works are constructed for a supply of 100,000 cubic feet of gas per diem. In addition to this extensive factory, Mr Salt is building 700 cottages for the workpeople in its immediate neighbourhood. The site is at a place which has been named Salt-Aire, being on one of the banks of the river Aire, and will be approached by a tubular bridge over the river, which is also to be of elegant construction. The estimated cost of the whole is not known, but has been spoken of as upwards of half-a-million sterling. Unrivalled for extent as these works are at present, perhaps, in the world, and with masonry also of the most substantial character, and machinery the most perfect, it is said that a cotton mill is in contemplation at Bolton of nearly, if not quite equal, magnitude. Nor is the extension of cotton factories confined to this neighbourhood alone, for we learn that among others Messrs Fox, Brothers, and Co. are erecting a large cotton mill at Wellington, Somersetshire, and Messrs J. and A. Kennedy a new cotton mill at Belfast. In this hasty sketch we have omitted the very names of some towns in which large extensions are going forward, including among others those of Burnley and Bacup, which have earned a character for enterprise second to very few of the manufacturing towns."

Agriculture.

HUSBANDRY IN CUMBERLAND. GAME PRESERVATION.

OF late years the reported sayings of notable persons at agricultural meetings, with which a few years ago the country papers at this season were filled, have become few and far between. Nor need we go far in search of reasons for this change. Then the autumnal agricultural meetings formed the field on which a sort of political bush fighting took place on the subjects of Free Trade and Protection, and politicians sought to express their own views thereon, and to soothe or stimulate, as the case might be, the feelings of their agricultural hearers. Now, merely political landowners generally avoid these meetings, and the men of mark who speak at them have commonly something of real import to say. Such was the case at the East Cumberland Agricultural Association, which held its annual meeting the other day at Carlisle, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle. Sir James Graham being present, was of course the principal speaker. Now, Sir James is well entitled to be heard on questions of agricultural management, for he has proved himself to be one of the best managers of his own estate amongst our larger landed proprietors. In 1819 he succeeded to an unimproved and incumbered estate, situated in a moist climate and entirely undrained; divided into small farms ranging from 40 to 100 acres, occupied by some 300 tenants of little capital and less skill; without roads sufficient for public or private use, and with buildings of the worst possible kind. By steady perseverance he has consolidated his farms, and has now about 140 tenants, occupying, for the most part, well-drained farms with good roads and buildings, and who are far beyond the average of Cumberland farmers. This has been effected by means of considerable outlays in permanent improvements by the landlord, and by the grant of leases to the tenants. The following allusions made by Sir James Graham to his relations with his tenants, in proposing "the tenant-farmers" at Carlisle, show that such judicious management has produced satisfactory results:—

It was no vain boasting, but he would tell the company this, that when he began the management of his property he let improving leases for nineteen years. By a good providence he had now twice renewed those leases. He renewed them for fourteen years in 1842, and he was again renewing them for a fresh period of fourteen years; and in a very large portion of his property, within the last six months, he had renewed for fourteen years to come. He also stated it with deep and heartfelt gratitude to his tenants, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which they and he had had to encounter, he had not changed any considerable portion of his tenantry during those three respective renewals.

It must be remembered that Cumberland holds no high rank as an agricultural county, and the farmers are generally what in our best districts would be called inferior husbandmen. Several speakers bore testimony to the improvements in cultivation which have taken place of late. Still both the chairman (Lord Carlisle) and Sir James

Graham thought it requisite to advise more attention to stock farming and less reliance on grain-growing, having especial reference to the climate and soil of Cumberland. Thus Lord Carlisle said:—

But it does seem most clearly made plain to my mind that when we take into consideration, on the one hand, such permanent conditions as are impressed on our agriculture by what we must admit to be—though in a less degree this year than any other—the comparative moisture of our climate and the elevation in large portions of our soil; and when we take into consideration, on the other hand, the present circumstances of agriculture, and so far as we can ascertain those which, to use an accredited phrase, are "looming in the future," the great demand made and the high prices paid for animal food, for meat, milk, cheese, butter, wool, and indeed for almost every article, with the single exception—undoubtedly an important exception—of wheat, it does seem to me that the way is made plain to us, that we should check rather than encourage the growth of wheat, except in circumstances manifestly favourable; that we should favour the extension of turps, and that we should rear a still increasing quantity of stock; for depend upon it the appetites of our countrymen will not retrograde, and that when once they have accustomed themselves, in classes where such matters were formerly unknown, to the taste of good mutton and good beef, they will not, except under such a pressure as I trust the Almighty goodness may long avert from us, lose their relish for such particulars.

Of the soundness of the advice not to grow wheat except under favourable circumstances it is impossible to doubt. Sir James Graham was naturally more practical:—

He was more convinced that without draining in that wet climate no success in agriculture could be effected. He began under the impression that for surface draining it was not necessary to go deep, but he had seen the error of that theory completely demonstrated. He would say, speaking generally, that the deeper the draining the more effectual it would be. His subsequent experience proved to him that drains of three and a half feet, at greater distances, were much more effectual than the original plan. Then, with regard to the great question of stock. He was delighted to observe in the show yard that day the greatest improvement in that species of stock which would be most remunerative, and most conducive to the improvement of the soil in that neighbourhood—he meant sheep. He did not think that at any show which he had visited for a long time he had seen better sheep than those he had seen in the Castle yard that day. But his impression, generally speaking, was that the improvement in stock did not keep pace with that of sheep. In the district around Penrith there was a superior show of short-horns compared with that in the northern division of the county, and he could certainly wish that more attention should be paid to the breeding of that description of stock, which would be all the more improved by being crossed with the Galloway breed.

After referring to the continued failure of the potato crop he recommends the substitution of some more certain crop, and suggested flax, thus stating his own experience in growing it:—

He was bound to tell them that an experiment which he had this year tried with respect to flax convinced him that flax might be grown in that district with great advantage and great profit. He had tried it this year out of lea, without manure, on indifferent land; he had tried it out of lea on superior land, without manure; and he had tried it both with guano and with bones; and he was convinced from the result of those experiments that the cheapest mode of growing it was the best, namely, out of lea, without manure. But, to effect that, it was necessary that their land should be dry, deep-ploughed, and in a condition free from weed. Two or three of his tenants had this year tried the experiment of the growth of flax, and on one farm of very inferior land a crop had been raised worth, all charges included, from 10*l* to 15*l* an acre. He could have wished that it had been possible to establish in that neighbourhood a manufactory for the conversion of the straw of flax, and he would not yet despair of witnessing some such happy event; for it was the union of manufacturing with agricultural skill and capital which was the foundation of the prosperity of both.

It is plain Sir James has as keen an eye to business in promoting flax growing and flax manufactures in his district as he had to the improvement of his own property; and this is the spirit in which the landowners who mean to keep their positions must act. It appears from the prize essay on the Farming of Cumberland, of which the first part is published in the recent part of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, that wheat will not usually ripen in that county at any higher elevation than about 500 feet above the sea level, and where the land is exposed to the south western gales, there very prevalent, wheat is hardly attempted to be grown so high as 400 feet above the sea. Barley and oats ripen up to 800 feet of altitude, but beyond that the land is only fit for pasturage. The moist climate makes the cleaning the arable land not always easy, which is another reason why grain crops should not be too anxiously sought.

We must not quit this subject without adverting to the following circular which Sir James Graham has addressed to his tenants on the subject of game:—

Sir James Graham, unsolicited, has pleasure in notifying to his tenantry that they have his permission to hunt and kill hares and rabbits on their several and respective farms, between hours of sunrise and sunset—the time for killing hares being limited to the usual period, from 27th September to 27th February. Neither guns nor snares to be used. This permission will be continued from the present date until further notice. During its continuance Sir James Graham confidently expects and trusts that such a concession on his part will induce all his tenants, by themselves and their servants, to preserve the winged game on their respective farms to the utmost of their power, for the amusement of himself, his family, and friends. He hopes that they will cordially co-operate with him in putting down the baneful practice of poaching, and would suggest that every tenant, acting up to the spirit of the obligation contained in his agreement, should, when engaging his servants, make it a condition that any unfaithfulness discovered on their part, in respect to the preservation of game, will be considered sufficient ground for immediate dismissal."

This concession is valuable as indicating on the part of a shrewd and observing landowner an opinion that the time is come for some abatement of the intolerable nuisance of game reservations, but it falls far short of the necessity of the case. Practically it is an attempt to convert the tenants into gamekeepers by giving them leave to course hares and rabbits, for observe neither guns or snares are to be used by the tenants, and they are only to be at liberty, even by such limited means, to kill these vermin between sunrise and sunset from the 27th of September to the 27th of February. Now, if Sir James' gamekeepers use the ordinary means of preserving hares and

rabbits, as of course they will, during the rest of the year, we defy the farmers, let them then course and scramble over their crops as much as they like during the autumn and winter months, to keep down either the hares or rabbits by which their land may be infested. It is only by destroying them during the breeding season and with traps, that the crops can be protected from game depredation, and unless the game be destroyed, it is quite impossible for farmers to do justice to their land, and reap all the advantages they are entitled to from outlays in the cultivation of roots and green crops. Then even this partial and imperfect control over the game—that is the four-footed game, is held merely “until further notice,” and may be withdrawn upon the suggestion of a gamekeeper that any particular tenant has infringed the conditions of this rural decree. It is altogether an effort at compromise on a subject about which, if farmers are wise, they will submit to no compromise whatever. It is time that the landowners should recognise the fact, that any reservation to themselves of the right to preserve wild animals on land let for agricultural purposes, is inconsistent with the successful prosecution of the business of husbandry, and the comfort, independence, and self-respect of the occupier.

THIN SOWING.

AMONGST the “miscellaneous communications” made at a recent weekly council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, was the following:—“Sir John Conroy, Bart., transmitted to the council a sample of wheat grown at Arborfield hall in 1851, and sold in Reading market, on the 5th of June, 1852, at 52s a quarter: it was seeded under three pecks to the acre, and drilled in at thirteen inches apart; it yielded five quarters to the acre, and weighed 65 lbs to the bush. This is the result not merely of thin sowing but of the most perfect cultivation; for after draining his land four feet deep, Sir John had it trenched by forks to a depth of twenty-two inches; the surface being carefully retained uppermost, by being thrown forward to cover the previously trenched portion of subsoil. This was done, draining and trenching together, at about 12l per acre; and though that is a large outlay of capital, it is obviously a good investment. We have lately had another instance of the profitableness of judicious improvement by landowners. A Berkshire landowner had a farm requiring drainage and other permanent improvements, took it into his own hands for a few years, and expended upon it, in additions to the fixed capital, 2,000l. The rent before improvement was 200l a year; it has lately been re-let at 400l. Surely this is better than buying more land.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs R. and W. Moffat's Circular.)

London, Sept. 22, 1852.

The past month has again been of a quiet character, with a large quantity of tea offering of nearly all descriptions, and a consequent reduction in the price of some kinds taken place. Common congous have maintained previous quotations, assisted by a demand for shipment to some extent, parcels of which, with fair leaf and free from dust, cannot be obtained under 8½d to 9½d per lb. There has been a better supply of good souchong and Kai-Sow flavoured congous, some of which have been sold “with all faults” at about previous rates, leaving them less in demand. Fine and finest pekoe kinds are still wanted, as also souchong, a few of which have brought good prices. Scented teas have again been difficult of sale, and lower prices accepted both by private treaty and public sale: finest scented orange pekoe, however, here forms an exception, being scarce at full rates. Some Ning Yongs and Olongs have met a fair sale. In flowery pekoes, business has been done to a fair extent for the Continent, chiefly in the good and fine descriptions.

Of green teas, common Canton-made young hysons and gunpowders have been offered on easier terms, whilst good qualities of each have sold well. Medium and good qualities of young hysons, imperials, and gunpowders have realised better prices, also good common hysons.

Three series of auctions have occurred since our last, viz., on the 27th ult., when 13,700 packages passed and 4,800 sold without alteration in rates, excepting that young hysons were a little dearer; on the 8th and 9th inst., 22,300 were submitted and 7,900 sold, some few hysons and S. O. pekoes rather cheaper; and on the 16th inst., 8,300 were offered and 5,000 sold briskly, some congous “with all faults” bringing good prices. A sale will take place this morning, chiefly consisting of scented and green teas of recent import.

The China advices received on the 18th inst., with dates to the 23rd July, report business to have commenced in new season's teas, the quality to be generally fine, and shipments to some extent to have taken place. This intelligence has had no effect on the market here.

The clearance of the month is unusually large, being 4,625,000 lbs.

(From Messrs Edward Higgin and Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, Sept. 21, 1852.

The dull and quiet tone which characterised the transactions in mercantile circles at the period of our last circular, has continued to the present moment, presenting no points of novelty, and requiring little remark. It is not that this dullness results from any decrease in the extent of business, but that with continued peace at home and abroad, an easy money market, and an average harvest, operations are solely influenced by supply and demand; hence, whilst our markets have been gradually rising for some months past, the rise has been so slow and imperceptible, that the current of business, though strong and regular, has been apparently flowing in a dull and languid stream.

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

London, Sept. 22, 1852.

The silk market has been more than usually disturbed since the date of our last circular.

In China silk, immediately upon the departure of the mail of last month, it was announced that some holders of Tsatiee were prepared to sell at a reduction of another 6d per lb, making 1s 6d per lb on the prices of June. This was somewhat unexpected, although the previous reduction of 1s per lb had failed to induce business, and sellers had shown an anxiety to be moving. The first effect was a general pause, but importers declaring that they would not submit to the proposed scale, buyers became comparatively strong, and for a few days there were symptoms of returning confidence. This however was soon dispelled—the landing of the silk per Geelong and Duke of Richmond brought other sellers on

the scene, who were less tenacious of submitting to the new scale of prices. About 1,000 bales changed hands, but consumers generally showed no disposition to come forward—alarmed perhaps by the continued dropping of price, and preferring to wait the result of the mail then expected to arrive on the 14th instant. The letters were not delivered till the 18th: they report large early shipments, and the steamer is supposed to have 1,500 bales on board—a large portion of it this year's crop—until that is landed it would not be reasonable to expect business. The deliveries are large, and consumers are believed to hold unusually small stocks. You will observe the stock was on the 1st instant the same as it was at that date last year, and of Canton silk 1,400 bales less. Subsequent arrivals and deliveries have not changed this unfavourably. The only feature in the stock calling for especial notice is the large reduction in Taysam and all the lower classes—the quantity of Tsatiee being nearly 2,000 bales in excess of last year, the result rather of unusual disproportion in the importations of the season than of any altered character of consumption.

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

Alexandria, Sept. 8th, 1852.

We had occasion on the 20th ult. to call attention to the great advance which had taken place in our grain market, and we have now to remark that the excitement then so predominant still continues, whilst prices which were before disproportionate to those existing in Europe have even made a further advance. The cost of wheat here, inclusive of freight to England, is 4s to 5s over the last Mark Lane quotations. This unhealthy state of affairs is less attributable to the over-sanguine expectations of speculators than to other causes which have only more recently come into operation. The Government themselves have assumed the position of monopolists of the grain crops; so much so, that our arrivals of private produce this season have not yet amounted to one-sixth of those in previous years. The Government sales have hitherto only reached 20,000 ardebs, and after an interruption of more than a fortnight, a further sale of 10,000 ardebs wheat and 5,000 ardebs beans are advertised. In past years these sales were regularly continued twice a week from the commencement of the season, but now a disinclination is evinced to meet the demand with liberality, even at the present high quotation. It seems to be imagined that the necessities of merchants holding tonnage, and the demand for Egyptian grain in Europe, will enable the monopolists to regulate the price of grain in this market; and it is not forgotten that large contracts for delivery in the autumn have been made, which must be fulfilled, and parties so situated must bend to their demands. In the meanwhile, to carry out the monopoly systematically, orders have been issued to prevent all grain-laden boats from passing Cairo, unless provided with a clearance for Alexandria, and the owners are thus compelled to sell their produce there. The pretext put forward is, that fears are entertained for future supplies, but it is well ascertained that the cereal crops, with the exception of beans, are abundant. The Government themselves have it in their power to supply all the wants of Cairo. Produce is pouring into their own warehouses here, but of the new crop only about 60,000 quarters have been exported. These are the causes which have fanned speculation to its present pitch. It is with regret that we have to notice a state of things so unsatisfactory, and a course of proceeding which, to say the least, is injudicious; but we are not without hopes that the advisers of his Highness will abandon a policy so detrimental to the best interests of the country, which only requires free and uncontrolled trade to develop its progress and prosperity.

Few shipments are in the meantime being made, and tonnage is comparatively neglected. Although there are but few seeking ships in port, inactivity reigns in our freight market. Few charters have been effected, and freights are nominally at 6s 6d to 7s for orders, and 5s 3d to 6s for direct ports; 9-16 square cotton for Liverpool; 3l 5s clean flax, 6l to 6l 5s wool, 2l 5s gum, coffee, and mother-o'-pearl for London.

With the recollection of last year's crisis before us, we consider it a duty incumbent to lay before shipowners the uncertainty to which shipping is exposed in this market, in order that they may be placed in a position to judge of the desirability of sending their vessels to this port.

The present value of grain, f.o.b., is 25s 3d to 26s 2d for Saidi, and 23s 9d to 24s 6d for Behera wheat; 19s 6d to 20s 3d for Saidi beans; 14s 1d to 14s 11d for barley; 36s 9d to 42s 6d for linseed.

P.S. Sept. 9.—Result of Government sales this day:—10,000 ardebs Saidi wheat at 68½ P. tariff=71½ P. E.; 5,000 ardebs Saidi beans at 51½ P. tariff=53 P. E.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Sept. 22, 1852.

The transactions of the past month in this market have been on a liberal scale—quite sufficient to carry off our present large production; prices have not only been fully supported, but very generally we find advanced rates are being obtained. Stocks, in the aggregate, were perhaps never lighter, and in the hands of manufacturers the orders are unusually heavy. We have experienced a good and steady export demand, and our home trade houses have taken off an unprecedented large quantity. The state of the cotton market, as regards supply and demand, has inspired general confidence in the maintenance of present prices. We do not remember to have seen the trade of this district in a more sound and healthy condition at any former period. Our harvest may now be considered as secured, and we believe the result will prove highly satisfactory.

No alteration has taken place in the Bank rate of interest—2 per cent. on bills, not exceeding ninety-five days to mature. Money continues abundant and cheap. The specie held is 21,893,644l, against 21,926,127l at same period last month, showing a decrease of 32,483l.

The transactions in 40-in. shirtings have been to a moderate extent, larger than would appear from the limited business that has taken place for India and China; but these fabrics are extensively shipped to other quarters, as well as consumed largely in the home trade for printing and other purposes. The higher reeds have not varied much, if anything, from the rates current in the previous month, whilst low reeds, of 6 lbs weight, have advanced fully 3d per piece; these are exceedingly scarce, consequent on a diminished production, from the low prices that had ruled for a protracted period. Stocks generally are light. 9-8 shirtings have had a large and increasing demand, and are again 3d per piece dearer—there are no stocks, with large orders in the hands of the makers. The demand for 7-8 printing cloths has been so extensive as to carry off large quantities and reduce stocks into a very narrow compass; all the lower descriptions have advanced from 1½d to 3d per piece; in the higher reeds little if any change, the supply being adequate to the wants. Madapollams of the better kinds continue in unabated request, and are only obtainable under contracts previously given out, and by patiently awaiting the pleasure of the manufacturer to deliver them; the lower descriptions, adapted for India, have had some attention, buyers being attracted by the comparative low prices, and almost cessation of production. Long cloths of some weights have been partially inquired for, but generally quietness has prevailed in this article throughout the month—stocks have not, however, much, if at all, accumulated. T cloths have again been the most depressed article in our market, and may

be had relatively cheaper. Domestics, notwithstanding the rise that has taken place in the raw material, and consequent increase in the cost of production, cannot be sold at an advance, any attempt to establish which has the effect of checking the demand—in some few instances, 1-16 or 1/4d per yard has been obtained, but this is by no means general. Grey jaconets, since the arrival of the overland mail, have had a good inquiry, and are dearer 1/4d to 3d per piece—stocks are unusually light, and the production comparatively trifling. White jaconets, 6-4 cambrics, and fancy muslins continue depressed. For fustians there has been a steady demand, and at higher rates.

YARNS.—The aggregate sales of the month sum up a large business, at steady prices, the only variation from those of the same period last month being in 30's, 40's, and 50's mule, which are 1/4d per lb dearer. The German and Russian houses have been the principal operators. Until within the past few days very few transactions have taken place for Indis, and the business for China has been only to a very limited extent. The demand from our own manufacturers has been large and continuous. Cops during the month have increased in value from 1d to 1/4d per lb.

Our market closes with firmness.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Circular.)

London, Sept. 22, 1852.

The tone of the colonial markets during the month has been very favourable, and although no very important enhancement of prices has occurred, slowly advancing rates, and a well sustained demand for most articles, constitute the leading features. The absence of speculative investments, and the caution now invariably exercised by the trade, give an appearance of permanence to every improvement, while a greater confidence in the future is encouraged both by the increasing deliveries, and the flourishing condition of the general trade of the kingdom. The business transacted in sugar has been satisfactory, great steadiness being the characteristic of the market, and although early in the month prices had rather a downward tendency, the small quantity offered and the firmness of importers upheld quotations. Subsequently the trade have shown themselves more desirous of adding to their stocks, and a gradually increasing demand has been evident. West India qualities, of which exceedingly large parcels have changed hands, have attracted the chief attention, while all good and fine sorts of British have been also more sought after, and are saleable at an advance of fully 1s per cwt. Foreign, which was at one time rather dull, has recently been operated in more largely. The Dutch Trading Company's sales of 41,179 baskets Java, held at Rotterdam on the 20th instant, went off at half a florin above the valuations. There have been large transactions in coffee, and although more quietude has been lately observable, prices until lately have been fully maintained. The result of the Netherlands Company's sale of 634,920 bags Java, held early in the month, gave spirit to the article here; the fine colour descriptions of plantation Ceylon being in chief request for shipping, and high rates were paid, but the inferior sorts have been uniformly flat; at this day's sale, however, a decline of 6d to 1s was generally established. Native has been neglected, and for some time past quotations have been nominal; at public sale to-day there were not buyers at 43s per cwt. In the public sales of foreign the chief feature to notice is the extreme rates paid for fine qualities of Costa Rica, which have been 3s to 5s per cwt in advance of former prices; of late, however, not any has been offered, but in other descriptions of foreign an average amount of business has been transacted. The rice market was rather flat at one time, and a decline of fully 6d per cwt from the highest point was established; lately, however, there has been a much better demand, and the above reduction has been fully recovered. Saltpetre has been firm, and the fine sorts, which have been in most request, have realised advanced quotations. There has been a moderate degree of activity in spice; mace and nutmegs are dearer, but black pepper has been sold at lower prices. In ginger, also, a large business has been done at full rates. Indigo, which had been in some request, at an advance of 2d to 3d per lb, on the arrival of the mail announcing the damage sustained by the crops, experienced considerable inquiry, and quotations rose 5d to 7d per lb above the July rates; business, however, has been checked by the firmness of importers, who refuse to realise unless at the extreme advance. The declarations for the quarterly sales which commence on the 5th October amounts to about 19,000 chests. Cotton has been in fair demand, which has of late somewhat increased, and prices of some qualities are higher.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Sept. 24, 1852.

It is now five weeks since currants reached 60s, having advanced 30s to 32s per cwt since the beginning of July. A rise so sudden and great in any commodity is calculated to give, to a certain extent, an immediate check to consumption; this has not as yet been the case with currants. We showed in our last report that the August clearances had exceeded those of August, 1851. From 19th ult. to 18th inst. they have reached 810 tons, against 620 tons in 1851, and 540 tons in 1850, during the corresponding weeks.

According to the last advices from Greece, the Genova screw steam vessel will have left Patras about 9th inst., and may be expected here in a few days. Her arrival is anxiously looked for, as the quality of her cargo will be some criterion of that of the 1852 fruit. Two other steam vessels will have been despatched soon afterwards for Liverpool. Last year no less than 102 cargoes, with 16 to 18,000 tons had been shipped off from all the places of growth before 30th September, 76 cargoes from Patras, 11 from Zante, and 45 from Cephalonia, 90 of them for the United Kingdom, whereof 60 cargoes, or about 8,500 tons, for London alone. This severe visitation of Providence has plunged the whole of Greece and the Ionian Islands into great distress, the means of subsistence of a vast population depending mainly upon the produce of the currant vine. Nor can we be without apprehensions, founded upon the experience now being painfully felt in Germany and other countries, that the effects of the disease may possibly extend over the produce of another season.

Since our report of the 8th instant our market has been quiet, and owing to pressure of several continental parcels, a slight decline has, in some instances, been submitted to. This has been fully recovered during the last few days as regards fine fruit, 63s having again been paid; low qualities have been of heavy sale, but are now more inquired for. Old fruit has been sold at our quotations. Although the clearances are very large, the fruit season cannot be said to have yet commenced.

RAISINS.—New Valencia have arrived slowly, only 10 cargoes having been reported to 23d inst. The demand has been moderate, but the opening price of 45s has as yet been maintained. It is evident that this article must soon be greatly wanted. Four cargoes have arrived at Liverpool, and two at Bristol, where sales are understood to have been made for arrival at lower prices than here. A cargo of new Muscatels has arrived, and about 6,400 drums Saltanas. For the latter it is too early in the season to expect much demand, but the high prices of currants warrant the expectation of a large consumption. A few sales have been made at 70s. A considerable parcel has been shipped off to the Continent.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 23, 1852.

Louis Napoleon continues his departmental tour in the midst of the ovations of the officials and the hurrahs of the peasants. The working classes have also received him with great enthusiasm in several localities, and chiefly in St Etienne. The welcome was not quite so warm at Lyons, where were heard cries of *Vive Napoleon* rather than of *Vive l'Empereur*. On the emblems and colours which decorated the windows on the passage of the cortege, the Lyonesse population had inscribed the words *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*, instead of *Vive Napoleon*. The President assisted in that city at the inauguration of the statue of the Emperor, and he delivered a speech which may be considered as a new hint of his approaching accession to the dignity of Emperor. He endeavoured to prove the legitimacy of Napoleon, who had been elected three times by the people, crowned by the head of the Church, and recognised by all the continental powers of Europe. He then stated that the French people had wept over his fall, and he concluded in the following words:—

"Hence it was that as soon as the people saw themselves at liberty to make their choice, they cast their eyes on the heir of Napoleon, and for the same reason, from Paris to Lyons on every point of my passage, a unanimous cry of *Vive l'Empereur* has been raised. But in my eyes this cry is much more a *souvenir* which touches my heart than a hope which flatters my pride. Faithful servant of the nation, I never shall have but one object, and that is to reconstitute in this great country, convulsed by so many commotions and utopian schemes, a peace based on conciliation, inflexibility as to the principles of authority, love for the labouring classes, and national dignity. We have but just extricated ourselves from those crises in which, in consequence of notions of good and evil, being confounded together, the best minds have been perverted. Prudence and patriotism demand that, at such times, the nation should reflect before it decides on its destinies, and it is yet difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services. If the modest title of President would facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I have never held back, it is not I who, from personal interest, would desire to change that name for the title of Emperor."

The modesty of words which is affected at the end of this speech is evidently a comedy; as well as the answer to M. Dupin, jun., to whom he said, that when the interests of the people were at stake, he did not hesitate to precede public opinion; but when his private interest was in question, he preferred to follow it.

The scheme of Louis Napoleon is evidently to heap together as many proofs as possible of the popular enthusiasm, and of the desire of the nation to become an empire. He will then declare that he yields to the pressure of public opinion, which he, however, desires again to consult. The question will be introduced to the Senate, and afterwards to the *Comitia*, and he will then acquire a great force for his Imperial Government. He may answer the foreign powers who may look with disquiet upon this new change of Government, that he was obliged to accept a title which was bestowed upon him by a whole nation.

It is announced in well-informed quarters that the President intends soon to execute his plans for the reduction of the French army. It will secure an economy of 30 millions of francs. But it will have another aim. It will quiet the foreign powers who may have conceived suspicions about his ambitious desires. But he has adopted at the same time a very suspicious policy towards Belgium. As the Belgian Cabinet refused to continue the treaty of 1845 without modifications, a decree has been published by which the duties upon Belgian coals are raised from 15 centimes to 30 centimes, and Belgian cast iron from 4 to 5 francs per 100 kilogrammes. These duties are still under those which are fixed upon the same goods of British origin, as the duty on English coal is fixed at 50 cents.

Such a decree is considered as a rupture with Belgium, and it is probable that the Belgian Government will take reprisals, and increase the duties upon French wines and silk wares. This sort of commercial war between France and Belgium gives rise to great apprehensions among our capitalists, and it produced a heavy fall in the French stocks and railway shares. There is, however, a report that the French Cabinet has taken this hostile step against Belgium after having succeeded in a treaty of commerce with England. It is said that this treaty will be signed by Napoleon during his stay at Bordeaux, as it is quite favourable to the Bordeaux wines.

A singular report has been circulating for several days. They say that General de Cotte, as aid-de-camp of Louis Napoleon, who has been sent to Rome as commanding a brigade of the French army, has received a secret mission for the Pope. He is to demand of his Holiness to come himself to Paris, in order to anoint Louis Napoleon at the ceremony of his coronation as Emperor. Pope Pius IX., they add, has consented to make this journey, and he will be in Paris at the beginning of December next.

The following are the variations of our securities from September 16th to 22nd:—

	f c	to	f c	and left off at	f c
The 3 per Cents improved from	77 60	—	78 10	—	77 90
The 4 1/2 per Cents	103 75	—	104 35	—	104 10
Bank Shares declined from ...	2845 0	—	2840 0	—	2840 0
Northern Shares improved from	690 0	—	725 0	—	707 50
Strasbourg	725 50	—	750 0	—	740 0
Lyons	800 0	—	825 0	—	815 0
Avignon	597 50	—	630 0	—	625 0
Ouest	602 50	—	640 0	—	637 50
Cherbourg	537 50	—	575 0	—	566 25
Dijon	530 0	—	559 0	—	550 0
Bordeaux and Cets	541 0	—	567 50	—	562 50
Orleans	1450 0	—	1492 50	—	1477 50
Rouen	875 0	—	910 0	—	890 0
Havre	375 0	—	450 0	—	410 0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was no business to-day at the Bourse in consequence of the Jewish fête: none of them appeared on 'Change. The securities were rather declining, as the speculators have apprehensions about the commercial relations between France and Belgium. However, the last prices were more steady, and there was a decided improvement upon yesterday's quotations.

The Three-and-a-half per Cents varied, for money, from 77f 70c to 77f 80c; the Four-and-a-half from 104f 40c to 104f 50c. Bank shares were at 2,840f; Orleans, from 1,480f to 1,482f 50c; Strasburg, from 740f to 747f 50c; Northern, from 707f 50c to 715f; Lyons, from 815f to 820f; Rouen, from 895f to 890f; Havre, from 410f to 417f 50c.

Correspondence.

INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Observing in an article on the income tax in your paper of the 18th inst. a promise to revert to the subject in future articles, and having witnessed your uniform courtesy to correspondents, I venture to lay before you a few remarks on that subject, the substance of which I do not remember to have seen in any public print.

I agree with you in thinking that direct taxation is the best mode of raising the funds necessary for the support of the State; and that simply because it is the only way in which each individual receiving benefit can be made to pay according to the benefit he receives. My "beau idéal" of perfect taxation is to raise the whole revenue of a State by a single tax—viz., a direct tax upon each individual in proportion to the amount of his income.

Looking forward, then, to a period when such a system shall be carried out, our present business is to consider the best means of removing the objections which exist against the one step we have taken in the above direction. The principal, and to my mind the only plausible objection to the present income tax, is its inquisitorial nature. This objection may be divided into two. First—I have heard it objected that of necessity a certain number of persons are aware of the amount of one's income. This I regard as a small matter. Those who officially know persons' incomes are bound to secrecy; and self-interest, as well as a sense of honour, prompts them not to betray their trust. Besides, there is no particular inducement for officials to divulge a person's income; so that, from the nature of the case, a merchant need have as little fear of his affairs being published abroad by income tax officials as he has of the same being done by his confidential clerk. The second objection, and I conceive the only serious one, is the inquisitorial nature of the proceedings in collecting the tax in case of dispute as to the amount. The knowledge of the fact that, in the event of an individual being assessed on a higher income than he possesses, he must either submit, or prove from his books that his income is less, is to many persons an overpowering objection to the present income tax. We may, perhaps, try to persuade ourselves that this objection has no force, since every man ought to be prepared to back his statements with proof that may be relied upon; but we all feel the force of the objection, and silently in our minds come to the determination that we will submit to all the evils of indirect taxation rather than accept of direct taxation on such conditions. I believe that if the above objection were removed, direct taxation upon income would be received as the cheapest and the justest system which we could adopt, and might by skilful legislators be made the means of removing burdens from one branch of trade after another (giving by that means an impulse to each branch), and so finally setting commerce free from all influence of taxation whatever. I proceed now to state what has occurred to me as being a suitable remedy for the plausible objection mentioned.

It is simply this:—Let it be enacted that every man's word as to the amount of his income be received as truth. It requires no argument to show that this would entirely remove the objection we are combating; but it, in its turn, is no doubt liable to many objections. There are, however, only two which I consider so important as to require notice. First—The moral or immoral tendency of the measure. It may be argued that it would open a door to the extensive commission of a very heinous sin. This appears at first sight a powerful objection, but I think when looked fairly in the face it will be found not so powerful as it seems. It cannot be denied that, from all we know of the nature of things, the probability is that some would make a false return of their income; and thus an amount of offence would be committed which, under the present law, would be considered punishable by a threefold tax and fines. But would that offence take place to any greater extent than at present? The subject is not at present looked upon as a matter of principle, and people generally are consequently not so particular as they would otherwise be. But were it made a matter of principle, and were men given to understand that their honesty was being trusted to, they would consider it a point of honour to make their return scrupulously correct. I, for one, believe that under such circumstances the income returned would be fully as near the truth as at present. The other objection is, the injustice which honest men would suffer from dishonest men not bearing their full share of State burdens. I have already stated that I believe this evil would not prevail more than at present. But compare this small injustice with the unfairness connected with indirect taxation. I need only refer to the clear statement you made in the article I have already mentioned, showing the immense injustice which the poor man suffers under indirect taxation. Decidedly, if we are to choose between two evils, let us take the one which is so very small compared with the other.

I fear I have now encroached too much on your valuable space; but before concluding allow me to remark, that were such an enactment as I have described passed, it would by no means prevent the three-fourths of the tax being collected in the present harmless way. It

would be to the collection of the other fourth that the principle might be chiefly applied.

Hoping shortly to read your remarks (always so clear and satisfactory) on this subject, and enclosing, according to rule, my name and address, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. J. L.
London, Sept. 21, 1852.

[We fear that our correspondent does not lay sufficient stress on the importance of the check which the present state of the law exerts against fraudulent returns. It is quite true that the cases are very few in proportion where the returns of traders are challenged by the commissioners, and there is no doubt that, notwithstanding the power to challenge given to them, there are very extensive and numerous frauds committed (though not to the extent generally supposed); but what our correspondent seems to overlook, is the effect which a simple knowledge of the liability of the returns to be challenged and of proof to be demanded, have upon parties making returns in the first instance. At present the return is simple and entirely voluntary, and in the first place the tax-payer's word alone is taken under Schedule D; and it is only in the event of strong suspicious existing of the returns being erroneous that any proof is demanded. But the liability to this demand cannot but exert a certain influence in the first place to make the returns such as shall not expose a person to such a demand. In the United States the amount of personal property for the purpose of being taxed is taken upon the voluntary statement of each person; but the returns so made are printed and published to the world, with the return of each person annexed to his name. This practice, which is not objected to in the United States, furnishes a powerful check upon the returns, but to which the public here would not submit.—Ed. Econ.]

SILVER COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I take the liberty to point out an error either of the printer or the writer of the article on the scarcity of silver coin, in the ECONOMIST of this day.

It is stated twice over that the Mint issues the silver coin at 5s 2d the ounce, whereas the issues are at 5s 6d the ounce; for by the Act 56 George III., c. 68 (1816), the pound troy was coined into 66 shillings, and there has been no alteration since that time. The seignorage or profit to the Mint is, therefore, nearly 10 per cent., instead of little more than 2½ per cent., which you make it. Your argument is, therefore, by so much the stronger. One pound in British silver is little more than 18 shillings at the present market price of standard silver.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
S. C.
27 Wimpole street, Sept. 18, 1852.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—By an error, probably a clerical one, in your last article on the relative values of gold and silver, English silver coin is said to be emitted from the Mint at the rate of 5s 2d per ounce; whereas, in fact, the rate is 5s 6d per ounce, as indicated by the coining of one pound, or 12 ounces of sterling silver into 66 shillings.

Would it not be useful at the same time to correct a common misconception, that because 11 ounces of silver bullion must be given at the Mint in exchange for only 10 ounces of coin, therefore the seignorage of one-eleventh is a profit to the State. On the contrary, our silver coins are mere tokens, aliquot parts of a sovereign, and they circulate at the risk of the State, in such manner that when defaced and deteriorated by wear they are called in and replaced by new coins. The loss of weight on old silver coin, often more than 1 in 11, is not borne by the holder, as is the case with gold coin, our standard of currency. Sovereigns, as is well known, are coined without any seignorage whatever; in other words, a bar containing a given weight of sterling gold bullion being left at the Mint, the depositor receives in exchange a number of sovereigns whose aggregate weight is precisely that of the original bar. The loss of weight by wear of the gold coin falls necessarily upon the holder.—Your constant reader,
J. A. FRANKLIN.
29 Throgmorton street, Sept. 21, 1852.

[Our correspondents are quite correct. The price of silver at the rate at which it is coined is 5s 6d the ounce, and not 5s 2d as erroneously printed in the article referred to.—Ed. Econ.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family remain at Balmoral and the neighbourhood. On the 15th Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Balmoral for the Shiel of Aut na Giuthsach.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred drove the same day to Invercauld, and passed the afternoon with the younger sons of Mr and Mrs Farquharson.

On the 21st the Earl of Derby left Balmoral for England.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at Balmoral the same day, and will remain on a visit to Her Majesty.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Duke of Wellington, Her Majesty and the Royal household have gone into mourning for a week from the 22nd.

METROPOLIS.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In a letter addressed from Balmoral to the Home Secretary, Lord Derby states the intentions of the Government as to the Duke's funeral. He says:—"Her Majesty is well aware that, as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved of the step. But Her Majesty is anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character; anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of

joining it; is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two houses of Parliament should have the opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with Her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride or sorrow. The body of the Duke of Wellington will therefore remain, with the concurrence of the family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of Her Majesty's servants to submit to both houses of Parliament. As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is Her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediment arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest military by the side of the greatest naval chief who ever reflected lustre upon the annals of England.—On Thursday, at a meeting of the Court of Common Council, it was resolved—"That it be referred to a committee, now to be appointed, to consider what mark of respect should be paid by the Corporation of London to the memory of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and report their opinion thereon to this court."

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The list of appointments given in the *Daily News* of Thursday, and since confirmed by the other daily papers, is as follows:—

Commander-in-Chief.....	Lord Hardinge.
Master-General of Ordnance (with a peerage).....	Lord Fitzroy Somerset.
Military Secretary.....	Colonel Wood.
Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.....	Earl Derby.
Constable of the Tower.....	Lord Combermere.
Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards.....	Prince Albert.
Colonelcy of the Fusilier Guards.....	Prince George of Cambridge.

The Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Londonderry to be Knights of the Garter.

CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.—On Wednesday the alderman, deputies, and common councillors of the City assembled within their respective wards, for the purpose of providing the required number of men for the city of London royal regiment of militia, in compliance with the orders issued by the Court of Lieutenancy, and also to make a return of those volunteers who have been approved of and attested. The aldermen presided at their respective wardmotes. Notwithstanding that recruits are eligible (subject to the approval of the Secretary-at-War) up to the age of forty-five, and of the height of five feet three inches, recruiting for this service proceeds very slowly; and it is a singular fact that up to the present time not one freeman has enlisted, and comparatively few persons who reside in the City have joined the corps; and although the staff of the regiment in Bunhill row and the various ward officers are indefatigable in their exertions to obtain recruits, it is doubtful when the number (600) will be made up.

NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—The permanent doors, of solid carved oak, are all completed and fixed at the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, and the Prince's Chamber. The decorating of the ceiling of the Royal Gallery is rapidly progressing, and is to be finished before the opening of the new Parliament. The statues are to be fixed in the House of Lords. There are already completed the statues of the Archbishop of Dublin and Fitzwalter, and the whole are expected to be finished by the 11th of November. A great improvement has taken place in the lighting of the House of Commons during the vacation. The residences for the several officers of both houses are in a state of great forwardness, and are expected to be completed early in the year. Mr Dyce, the artist, is daily engaged in finishing another fresco for Her Majesty's robing room, and every effort is being made to complete this chamber by the opening of Parliament.—*Globe*.

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Information up to the 9th inst. has been received from Mr Owen Jones and Mr Wyatt, who have been appointed by the directors of the New Crystal Palace to collect illustrations of the art of the Continent. At Paris permission had been obtained to mould several of the finest works in the Louvre; amongst others, the Great Nimrod from Egypt, several of the best Venuses, and colossal statues by Jean Goujon, in all about 400 pieces, 80 of which will be above life size; casts of the Ghiberti gates have also been secured, as well as of the principal of Michael Angelo's figures in the Medici Chapel at Florence. From the museums of Naples a most valuable collection has been obtained, and arrangements have been made to enable the Pompeian Court to be so carried out as to present a faithful transcript of that peculiar mode of construction. To this end the services of the first painter officially attached to the excavations have been secured, who will bring to this country at the close of this year the result of his studies made on the spot during the last twenty years. Every ornament will thus be painted from tracings made on the walls of Pompeii. From Lucca and Pisa several fine works of the Pisanos have been secured.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The official report says:—A further, though not considerable, decrease in the mortality of London appears in the return of last week. The deaths registered were 913. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average number was 1,039, which, if a correction is made for increase of population, will be 1,143. The highest number registered in any corresponding week was 1,981, in the year 1849, during the cholera epidemic; the lowest number occurred in 1842, and was 766. The births of 718 boys and 720 girls, in all 1,438 children, were registered in London last week. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 was 1,291. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.612 in. The mean temperature was 54.3 deg. The mean daily temperature was below the average of the same days in ten years on every day of the week.

PROVINCES.

THE MILITIA.—The results of the efforts to obtain recruits is still but partially successful. At Birmingham 500 volunteers for Warwickshire had been already accepted, while numbers were still offering themselves. In Buckinghamshire volunteers had come forward pretty freely. In Leeds there seems some doubt, and the officials are very backward in giving the information as to the number who have come forward. There can be no doubt (says a Leeds correspondent) but the placards of the Peace Society have had something to do with the backwardness of the industrious classes in this matter; but apart from that, our great industrial community are, as a whole, strongly imbued with Peace principles, and would rather follow their industrial occupations than be called out to play at soldiers. In Hull the "force" consists of one volunteer. Nineteen have offered themselves in Kettering. At Exeter men have freely offered. In Gloucestershire there is great backwardness. At Upton four or five men offered themselves, but only one of them was found eligible. The city of Gloucester has produced none as yet. From Wales the report is not encouraging. In Carmarthenshire no great difficulty is expected in procuring a sufficient number of

volunteers. In Flintshire, great disinclination has been manifested against volunteering. [No fewer than 670 men are required for the county of Glamorgan, for the raising of which number the ballot will be necessary, as the iron trade, and its adjunct, the coal trade, are in full activity, and labour is not over-abundant.]

SCARCITY OF LABOURERS.—A farmer living at a farm near Braughing, in Hertfordshire, was compelled to apply to the union at Bishop's Stortford for men to enable him to get in his harvest, there being no labourers out of employment in his parish, and he was obliged to take seven men whose ages averaged 73 years each, and he employed them three weeks.

DECREASE OF CRIME.—Birmingham has been treating its magistrates in a most unusual manner. From Monday morning to Tuesday forenoon in last week, not a single offence came under the cognizance of the police, nor was the name of a single prisoner entered upon the police sheets. It is full forty years since such an event occurred in Birmingham. The population of the district is nearly a quarter of a million. The circumstances is the more remarkable as Monday is, with a great part of the population, a day of jollification and recreation. The magistrates were presented with white gloves.

READING GREAT STOCK AND CHEESE FAIR.—This great fair commenced on Tuesday and terminated on Wednesday. The supply of cattle was unusually short, and the great demand for them caused a brisk trade among every description of store beasts, all of which was sold in rapid succession at from 10s to 15s per head advance upon the prices obtained at Barnet and other previous fairs. Cows for dairy purposes were inferior in quality, but sold readily according to their value. The supply of sheep was short, but of those offered both ewes, wethers, and lambs sold freely at a further improvement in prices. The horse fair, which is noted for cart colts, was well supplied on this occasion, and readily sold. The cheese fair was largely supplied, but the trade seemed depressed.

WILTON GREAT SHEEP FAIR.—This fair was held on Monday. It was well attended, and the supply of sheep was large and in good sound condition. There were many large dealers from Middlesex and the adjoining counties, and sales were brisk at an early hour in the morning, at prices which were well supported throughout the day, and a clearance effected. Prices may be fairly stated at an average from 1s to 2s per head above the prices at Britford fair.—*Wiltshire Independent*.

WELSH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—A meeting of Welsh gentlemen residing in Liverpool, and of Liberal politics, took place on Friday evening, at the Clarendon rooms. The meeting was one of a series, preliminary to the formation of a great national league, for the furtherance of political progress. About thirty gentlemen attended. Mr Roberts, the secretary, read the minutes of former meetings, with an exposition of the nature and objects of the proposed league. It will be based on the following principles:—Free trade, secular education, financial reform, extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, short parliaments, equalisation of electoral districts, and the discontinuance of property qualification for members of Parliament. In addition to these, its objects will be to obtain Welsh representatives for the principality, as a guarantee that national grievances and interests may receive the attention of Parliament, and the rights and privileges of Welshmen be protected when attacked. In order to carry these desiderata into effect, it is proposed to establish an institution under the name at the head of this paragraph, with a working committee in Liverpool, and having branches in various counties in Wales. A subscription will be set on foot, as essential to the efficient working of the league.—*Liverpool Times*.

PETERBOROUGH ELECTION.—A numerous meeting of the electors of Peterborough was held at the Corn Exchange in that city last week, to hear an explanation of the political sentiments of Mr G. H. Whalley, who had been requested to attend to give such an explanation before becoming a candidate for the vacant seat for Peterborough, in opposition to Mr Cornwell Lewis. Mr Whalley declared himself an advocate for a system of direct taxation, and the repeal of the taxes on articles of consumption—tea, sugar, and all other necessaries. Mr Whalley further stated that he was once much opposed to the ballot, but now considered it to be required, not merely on political, but also on social grounds. He was for the abolition of church rates; he thought the Maynooth grant not justifiable; he was for an extension of the suffrage and the removal of the taxes on knowledge. A vote was unanimously passed that Mr Whalley was fully entitled to the confidence and support of the constituency.

SCOTLAND.

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, the river steamers Duchess of Argyll and Emperor came into collision upon the Gareloch. The steamer Emperor was so much damaged that she sank in deep water, and now lies a little way below Shandon tollhouse, completely covered with water almost up to the top of the funnel. The Duchess, after the collision, seems not to have been so much disabled, as she had evidently been put about and run ashore. She lies close on to the beach, but her stern quarter is also covered with water. Fortunately no lives are lost. It was quite dark when the accident took place, and it is said to have been caused by one of the vessels not exhibiting the usual signal lamps.—*Glasgow paper*.

IRELAND.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CATTLE.—The correspondent of *Saunders Newsletter* gives the following report of the Banagher black cattle fair:—"The market this day was allotted for the disposal of black cattle, and the several herds of bullocks and heifers offered for sale were in excellent condition. There was a large attendance of buyers. Breeders and graziers were remunerated far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and sales went on so briskly that the supply was found unequal to meet the demand. Sellers and buyers appeared in high spirits, so that sales were carried on almost as quickly as prices were named. There was more than an average supply of stock on the green, when compared with former years, but not equal to the demand; and in giving this outline the business of the day may be curtly expressed by saying 'that it was the best and most sweeping fair remembered in Banagher for several years.' Three year old heifers brought from 10l to 13l; two years old ditto, from 7l 10s to 9l 10s; yearlings, from 4l 10s to 7l; three year old bullocks, 8l 10s to 12l; two year ditto, 6l 10s to 9l; one year ditto, 4l 10s to 6l. In milch cows there were but few submitted for sale, and those only of an ordinary description, and not very anxiously inquired after, chiefly owing to the absence of quality. Calves were in great request, and brought from 15s to 35s each, according to quality."

THE HARVEST.—The following information respecting the yield of the harvest throughout the province of Ulster is condensed from a lengthened report which appears in the *Belfast Mercury*:—"The harvest in this part of Ulster is almost finished, the weather having been the most favourable for reaping perhaps ever recollected. On the heavy wheat lands the yield has turned

out much above the average of recent years; winter-sown especially is a very superior crop, the fine weather of the last couple of months having added materially as well to the quality as the weight of the grain. In point of yield, we know of a case where it amounted to one ton per statute acre; the land was certainly in prime condition, and great care taken both in the preparation of the soil and after-management of the crop. Taking a wide district of wheat land, we should say that the average quantity of grain produced will not fall short of 13 cwt to 15 cwt per acre. The oat fields turn out admirably—that is, taking the average of several districts of the country. We may safely state that as to bulk in the stackyard, the oats of this year show an addition of at least one-fourth above that of any season since 1841. Of the potato, it may be said the results will turn out much better than was predicted some weeks ago; and, from the most extensive inquiries, we are enabled to state that for some weeks past the disease seems stayed. The older varieties of the root have suffered pretty largely, while others are, in many cases, very little affected. The loss resulting from the recent attack of potato disease in this part of the country cannot, as yet, be correctly stated, but we feel quite certain it must approach 25 per cent. as to bulk. Last season, when very melancholy tales about Ireland's favourite esculent were put forth in some of the papers, we attempted to allay the excitement felt on the subject, by showing that the actual loss then sustained would not reach one-half of that generally stated. Now, we met some days ago a gentleman who, for several autumns past, has been in the habit of purchasing diseased potatoes for the manufacture of starch, &c., and he stated that this season scarcely half a dozen cartloads have been offered to him. Reports from nearly every district speak in high terms of the flax crop, and we learn that more than usual pains are being taken to preserve the seed."

THE QUAKERS IN IRELAND.—What a pity it is that the Quakers cannot purchase in the Encumbered Estates Court. Everybody is sorry, they would make so admirable a class of purchasers. But the arrangement about tithes precludes their buying those estates. Can nothing be done about this? It has been very striking to us that the one opinion in which we have found sensible, benevolent, well-informed practical men most earnestly agreeing, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is this—that the best hope for Ireland lies in the settlement of British capitalists, who shall pay wages in cash, make no inquiry into any man's religion, do justly, lead a quiet life, and leave others in peace and quiet. There is the very description of the Quaker settlers already here. Must the passage hither through the Encumbered Estates Court be closed against them alone?—*Correspondent of the Daily News.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK.

In the official Danish journal is published a royal decree, by which an English company is authorised to form a railway from Rendsburg in Holstein to Husum in Schleswig, and from Husum to Tønning. The works are to be concluded in two years. It is understood that a Government guarantee has been obtained, and that the project will shortly be brought forward in this market.

PRUSSIA.

There is again a pause in the negotiations of the Zollverein Congress. The Coalition is holding a rival conference at Munich, at which the answer to the last Prussian note will be agreed to. It is generally accepted as a fact, that Prussia has broken off the negotiations, inasmuch as at the last sitting of the Congress only the envoys of the States who support Prussia were present. This, however, must not be taken as quite equivalent to a rupture. If either of the coalition States will accept the conditions Prussia has fixed, and to which it has adhered throughout, a road for retreat is open to them, and they may again take part in the proceedings. The Prussian Cabinet has already received some degree of support in the course it has taken, even though it is not so decided as is generally supposed. The Diet of the province of Saxony has voted its thanks to the Berlin Cabinet for having so energetically "broken off the negotiations with the States of the Coalition;" and the *Treubund* has voted an address to the Government to the same effect.

In Posen, on the 17th, there were 24 new cases of cholera, and 11 deaths. The disease, however, was so far abated that one cholera hospital is already closed. According to the church registers, the Protestant communes have lost 560 members by the pest. A rich Jewish merchant of Posen, who had refused to give any contribution to the committee of the congregation, died a few days since of the disease. Burial was refused to the corpse till the brothers of the deceased had paid 1,500 thalers to the funds. The disease had broken out in seven localities in the police district of Buin. In Königsberg orders had been given to avoid overcrowding the military hospitals; as many of the troops as could be accommodated were to be placed in private houses. In all the garrisons in which the disease has appeared there has been proportionately fewer cases among the soldiers than the civilians. The accounts from Dantzic also gives hopes that the epidemic had reached its highest point, and that the reports of the cases would show a decrease. On the 14th there were 41 cases and 30 deaths; on the 15th, 25 and 23 deaths; on the 16th there were 16 new cases reported and 17 deaths. In Dirschau and the vicinity the epidemic is also less violent. A body of 400 men of the reserve that are to be removed from Posen to the district of Liegnitz, and many of whom come from places where the disease exists, are first to undergo a disinfecting treatment as a precaution.

In Berlin the cholera appeared in the Catholic hospital some days ago, brought, it is supposed, by a patient who had come from Posen with what are called the premonitory symptoms. But the disease, according to the medical authorities, has a milder form than in 1849; the whole number of cases has not exceeded 30, and has not yet shown any marked tendency to increase. It has not been thought necessary to make any official reports of the cases.

In Königsberg, from the 25th of August to the 15th of September, there have been 162 cases, 96 fatal.

Two members of the Provincial Government of the Duchy of M. Von Tieschowitz and M. Von Waldow, have died of the epidemic.

Bettina Von Arnim, the well-known authoress, having employed a bookbinder to bind a number of copies of her last work in her own

house, has been denounced by the "Craft" for illegally working at the trade. The complaint will probably be rejected.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 19th inst.

A certain movement had been observed in the Home Department, from which it was inferred that the Government contemplated to convene the Cortes for the latter end of October or beginning of November.

"The *Gazette* publishes a few reflections on the Duke of Wellington. "Spain," it says, "must participate in the mourning of England. The English army has lost its purest and most legitimate glory, and the Spanish army a general."

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon are of the 19th. The Government, by a temporary expedient, had attempted to promote the shipment of wine from Oporto, while it delayed the permanent settlement of their trade and placed the rest of the tariff upon more liberal principles, in the hope of suppressing agitation in the Douro, and showing itself the promoter of the wine-grower's true interests.

Some Portuguese and Brazilian capitalists had organised a company at Oporto to propose for a line or railway from that place to the Spanish frontier, with 675,000*l* capital.

The people still appeared incredulous as to the construction of a railway, notwithstanding the arrival of Mr Hislop and his engineers, and the application of the amortization, or internal sinking fund, to the proposed line between Lisbon and Oporto. The Bank and other capitalists interested in the sinking fund clamoured as much as any bondholder could against spoliation, but the public at large were evidently prepared to absolve the Ministry and also to embrace its free trade policy if its magic wand could only connect Lisbon and Oporto by a railroad.

The Ministers, after deferring the remaining and principal modifications of the tariff for two months, seemed also disposed to delay the settlement of the port wine question and equalisation of export duty at Oporto, in consequence of the agitation got up by the privileged and absurdly protected interests, which availed themselves of the ignorance of the people to persuade them that they are sacrificed by the Government to British influence and interest. The actual position of the Lisbon Cabinet made it probable that the efficiency of its future steps in a liberal commercial policy would greatly depend upon the assurance of reciprocity in the reduction of wines in England, which the Derby Administration was said to have led the Portuguese Ministry to expect during the approaching Parliamentary session.

PAPAL STATES.

"We have received accounts from Rome," says the *Débats*, "to the 14th. A long interview which Sir Henry Bulwer had, a few days since, with the cardinal secretary of state, is the subject of general conversation. The following is, according to the reports current in the political world, the substance of what took place. The first subject talked of was the maintenance of friendly relations between the two governments, relations which had been somewhat compromised on the one side by the introduction of the Roman episcopal hierarchy into England, and by the prosecution of Mr. Murray, and on the other by several recent legislative measures and by the trial of Dr. Achilli. In order to establish a good understanding for the future, the envoy of Lord Derby is said to have suggested whether it would not be well to accredit at Rome an agent with a higher title than that of consul, for instance, an ordinary minister. To that suggestion, the answer is said to have been, that the time for discussing that question would be when a papal nuncio should be admitted at London, and that, as far as regarding Mr. Freeborn personally, the pontifical government, by not removing from him its *exequatur*, showed very clearly that the recall or the maintenance of that agent was a matter of indifference to it. As to the communication of the documents relative to the affair of Murray, which Sir Henry Bulwer is said to have demanded, the reply of the cardinal secretary was, it is reported, peremptorily and clearly given, by a *non possum*. It is even pretended that he said, 'a judgment has just been given in England, which has astonished and afflicted us. But, notwithstanding these feelings, we will not call in question the decision in that affair, pronounced by the legally instituted justice of a regular government, master of its penal legislation. We are also a regular government. We have our penal legislation, which differs from yours, but which is sanctioned by the Prince, applied for many years in the country, and working according to rules the justification of which we do not admit any government to have a right to demand from us. Murray has fallen under that penalty. It was regularly applied to him according to the forms usual in these proceedings. To demand the communication of the documents of his trial would be equivalent to a suspicion of the judgment not being correct, a suspicion which would become an insult to Roman justice, and for the state which has confided to it the honour, the property, and the lives of its subjects. This insult, therefore, we reject, without even wishing to combat it, and we will not establish a dangerous precedent by communicating to you the documents you demand. Once more, I repeat, the affair has been decided, and the judgment legally pronounced.' The conversation is said to have afterwards turned on subjects of secondary interest, such as a few words on railways, and some insinuations on the deplorable state of Ireland, after which an end was put to this painful interview. Satisfaction is generally felt at Rome at the issue of the affair, and the turn which the matter has taken."

SICILY.

Accounts from Catania of Sept. 1st, say that Zaffarana has been and still is in considerable danger—by last accounts the lava was at a very short distance from it, and apparently the interposition of Providence could save it. The soil on the sides of the Etna generally, is full of undulations, in some places mere hillocks, in other places

hills, caused by lava, or scoria, from previous eruptions. The lava, as it flows on its downward course, is naturally turned aside by these undulations or irregularities, and some hill or obstacle, may possibly turn aside the lava ere it reach Zaffarana. I may here mention that it is calculated that the course of the lava since the eruption first broke out, is, owing to its devious course, caused by the undulation alluded to above, full sixteen miles, while the distance in a straight line, does not exceed three miles. The first stream of lava, after nearly reaching Zaffarana, suddenly ceased, as if the eruption were at an end. It is a second stream, flowing on the first, which now causes so much alarm. Great damage has already been done to the vineyards and chesnut woods on the slope of the mountain, and it is to be feared that the damage will still be very considerable, even if Zaffarana escape. This village and Ballo, a suburb thereof, have been deserted by the inhabitants, and several houses higher up than it have been already destroyed.

Yesterday evening, and the whole of to-day, Catania has been visited by a heavy shower of black ashes from the mountain, to such an extent that it is perfectly disagreeable to be in the streets. Owing to this cloud of ashes the mountain has been nearly invisible to us, but we are warned by the continuous heavy explosions that it is still in a very active state.

Curiosity has carried, and is still daily carrying, a large number of Catanese to Zaffarana; there, however, a little more than the stream of lava is visible. I made a trip on Saturday afternoon to Tre Castagne, three hours' drive distant from Catania, thence on mule and on foot through the Bosco and over the lava of 1819, to the summit of Monte Pomiciaro, a trip of four hours and a half. From its summit we had a glorious sight of the newly formed craters, casting up enormous red hot masses under our feet, and we could trace the whole course of the different streams of lava from the source to Zaffarana. The trip there and back took 16 hours. I would recommend it to any one wishing really to see what an eruption is.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts are to the 8th inst.

The order of the "Lone Star" had been forming lodges in Philadelphia, but the United States Government had expressed its determination to prevent any attack on Cuba. Respecting this secret society, the *Times* correspondent says:—The folly and blunders which ended in the miscarriage of the Lopez expedition have been detected, and they will be avoided in this new movement. *The Americans have lost all confidence in the Creoles—they will not admit them into their councils—they will not trust them at all.* I am pretty confident that not a single Creole has been admitted to the secret society of the Lone Star. They are regarded as traitors. It was, in fact, clearly proved that Lopez had been betrayed; otherwise he would not have landed with so small a force, nor where he did, nor at that particular time. He was led into an ambush! Americans have confidence in one another, but nobody any longer believes the word of a *Cubano*. So the Americans will keep their own counsels, they will head their own expedition, and they will go more completely prepared for the contest than any company of invaders ever could have gone at any other period of the world's history. They will not carry Colt's rifles, which hold but six rounds, but Jennings's (recently invented), which carry 24 charges, and can, in experienced hands, be shot 24 times in less than 60 seconds. This expedition is a complete organization. Lopez' was an *impromptu* and a shabby affair. His men were hastily picked up—generally poor, and many of them desperate. The Lone Star admits no man to its company whose social standing is not a fair pledge of his honor, truth, courage, and intelligence. No organization of the same number has probably ever been formed in America in which there was so much wealth and character represented. They can raise millions *on call*, but they are not likely to need it, for by their regulations every member contributes a certain sum into the common fund every month or quarter; and, numbering as the Lone Star men now probably do, 25,000, their fund already is said to exceed *half a million*; the institution is not yet six months' old. Again, the Lone Star is known to embrace many of the most influential, opulent, and distinguished men in the United States. Lopez had not a single man of wealth or public reputation with him. So far as close scrutiny could do it, not a worthless or untrustworthy man out of 25,000 has yet been allowed to pass the threshold of this extraordinary order.

The dates from Havana are to the 3d inst. There were at that time 400 prisoners in confinement for conspiracy. Several American journals had been forbidden the island; and the Americans were unceasingly watched, and those who arrived at Havana by the Chagres steamers were not allowed to land. A few cannon and arms and ammunition had been landed and seized; there had been no executions, and the conspiracy was thought to be defeated.

A dreadful earthquake had occurred at Santiago, by which sixteen persons were killed, and a million and a half of property destroyed.

Another awful steamer explosion had occurred on the North River, by which thirty-two persons had been killed, and many more scalded, most of whom were not expected to survive.

Advices from Oregon mention that a pitched battle had taken place near Table Rock, between a large party of whites and Indians, at the conclusion of which a treaty of peace was made. The miners on the Klamath, Salmon, and Rogue rivers were doing well, and several rich discoveries had been made. One man is said to have washed out of a sack of dirt upwards of 1,017 dols. 50c.; another took out of Rogue River a piece of gold worth 500 dols. The San Francisco market was in a flourishing condition, there being a heavy and constant demand for goods.

According to the newspapers, Yucatan was about to apply to the United States' Government for protection and annexation.

In California Chinese villages were springing up. Peking, Canton, and Hongkong were among the names given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contained upwards of 1,500 souls. The immigration of Chinese into California was enormous. Since the month

of May the arrivals equalled that from all other quarters of the world, and were nearly three times that of the previous quarter. The immigrants were principally from Canton River and its vicinity. It was estimated, that in the month of August the number of Chinese resident in California was 27,058, and it was expected, before the expiration, to increase to 47,058. "But very few Coolies," says a California paper, "so to speak, have been known to return to China. Those who go back and spread the fever are principally small traders, who were in the habit of fitting out junks to go on short coasting expeditions. This class of Chinese coming to California with their little 'ventures' dispose of them here, making what would in China be a fortune. Perhaps they dig a little in the mines; and, returning to their homes and acquaintances, puffed in monetary importance and swaggering about some celestial Montgomery-street in breezy breeches, and with gold enough to buy a small cartload of strings of China coin, have been the principal means of freighting our shores with the inoffensive moon-eyed children of the sun."

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica accounts extend to the 29th ult:—

The greatest distress prevailed. Disease was prevalent throughout the island, and had numbered hundreds of victims in all parts, greatly decreasing, of course, the already scanty labouring population of the country. On the evening before the packet left, a report was in circulation that there had been one fatal case of cholera in Kingston. This, however, required confirmation.

The English brig John Robinson had arrived at Kingston, to convey a number of persons to Australia; among the adventurers are several planters, some of whom were proprietors of estates. The brig Gotland had arrived at Falmouth, on the north side, fitted up for the same service.

Some most alarming shocks of earthquake had been felt all over the island. No damage had, we are happy to say, been sustained, but great alarm was caused in all quarters. On one occasion three successive shocks were distinctly felt, whilst in Falmouth, according to the statement of the *Kingston Daily Advertiser*, a gentleman felt seven shocks in one day. There had been heavy rains for a day or two, but still the weather was oppressively warm.

In business matters at Jamaica everything was very dull. Supplies of imported goods were quite ample to meet the demand. Produce generally was firm, with the exception of sugar, in which holders evinced more disposition to make sales. None of the new crop of pimento had found its way to market.

Accounts from British Guiana extend to the 25th ult. inclusive. The Legislature had been occupied only by local business. A petition from several influential landholders had been presented to the Governor to promote the temporary introduction of labourers from Barbadoes to assist with the harvest. A back passage is to be offered to all who may choose to visit Demerara. Governor Barkly was in Berbice, and was about to visit the Canje river. The *Demerara Royal Gazette* gives the following on agricultural affairs:—"Since the sailing of the last mail, estates everywhere have come into full operation. All around the eye is gladdened by the sight of heavy smoke from every tall chimney curling picturesquely into the still air before becoming dissipated—evidence of active and, let us trust, remunerative industry. The weather is magnificent for the planter, and the sanguine anticipations entertained that the present year's crop will be the largest ever shipped from the colony, are in rapid progress of realization. A slight advance in wages has taken place in various parts of the colony, the necessary consequence of a limited amount of labour and much to do with it; but it is not such as to tell seriously on the year's amount of profit and loss. Business is dull in the city, and will now likely continue to be so until the end of the year, when the crop is gathered in. Shipping is scarce, and freights higher than they have ruled for many a day. The market continues fairly supplied with most articles of provisions."

In a Paramaribo (Dutch Guiana) paper mention is made of gold having been found in Cayenne, and that the rivers of that colony were, by order of the Commissaire-General, to be examined and reported upon, with a view to test the accounts of the yield of the precious metal.

The St. Lucia papers contain reports of a great public meeting, held at Castries on the 14th ult., upon the subject of West Indian distress, at which petitions to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament were adopted, praying for some modification of the legislative acts of 1846 and 1848, regulating the duties on sugar imported into the United Kingdom, and for such other relief as the present extreme distress of the inhabitants of this colony should call for. The meeting further appointed Messrs William Muter, Charles Marryatt, and James McChelery to act as delegates from St. Lucia to proceed to England in order to press upon the attention of the home Government the prayer of the memorialists.

INDIA.

Accounts from Calcutta are to the 7th August.

The chief event of importance which had occurred at the seat of war, since the departure of the last mail, had been the capture of Prome, by a fleet of light steamers, under the command of Captain Tarlton. The capture had been effected with the greatest ease and the loss of only one life, and there was every reason to believe that the steamers might have reached Ava with little difficulty. The *Calcutta Englishman* gives the following account of the expedition, dated Rangoon, July 16.—"Something at last worth telling has been brought about by the gallant little fleet that was sent up some short time ago at the earnest recommendation of the Commodore to reconnoitre Prome. It was pretty well guessed that Captain Tarlton, the commander of the expedition, would speedily follow his reconnoitre by something more decisive and satisfactory, and those who from the high-spirited qualities of the gallant sailor had thus supposed of him, have had their opinion of his character justified. The river below

Prome divides itself into two streams; the left of these is the deeper of the two, indeed the only navigable channel at any other season of the year than the present. On the left bank of this, that is, the left bank of the river, the Burmese were located in great numbers, and on this bank, in very commanding positions, were stone bastions mounted with cannon, which could entirely enfilade that branch of the river. Through this our friends of course thought the fleet must pass to reach Prome, and well had they provided to contest severely the passage. But, to their disappointment and great grief, the steamers took the other channel, namely, the right branch, and thus got into the main river comparatively unharmed by the guns on the formidable bastions. On reaching the stockade at Prome, the garrison appearing a very feeble one, the marines and seamen were landed, and the place with no resistance taken; 28 guns, including some mortars, were captured, and have been brought down. One seaman only was killed, two officers wounded, and those severely.

The river is said to have risen eighteen feet since the commencement of the rains, and all the naval authorities declare there is water enough to float any steamer here, not only to Prome, but to Ava, if need be. Why not, then, take advantage of the season? Why not send up as many men as can be spared at once, with instructions not to stop at Prome, but go straight to the capital? One European regiment and two native corps, with a company of artillery, are ample for the protection of this place, which is, you may say, under the guns of the shipping—besides which we are in a friendly country, and cannot be surprised, and as long as our steamers are wending their way towards Ava there is no chance of a concentration of force against us here. It is hoped that the Governor-General will at once see the propriety of taking advantage of the season when the river is so deep, and pushing up troops as high and as rapidly as he can. All the natives on the banks of the river told our people in the steamers, that between Prome and Ava there was not a Burmese army of any description to stop us; so evident is it that the Burmese have not reckoned on the facility with which our steamers can make way against the stream, and so fully have they reckoned on our adopting in this war the same tedious system of an advance by land, in which they were able so to harass us in the last, and which very system our commander proposes to adopt. If his judgment does not alter, may it be overruled, is the devout wish of every one who has the interests of this force at heart, and the speedy termination of the war, if such it can be called.

"The seamen and marines, on landing at Prome, found the place vacated for them; they remained twenty-four hours there, and some went a mile and a half into the country without seeing any appearance of the enemy. So different is the climate up there, that actually dust was blowing about, which shows how little rain had fallen lately. Captain Tarlton deeply regretted he had not a regiment with him, and that his instructions did not admit of going higher up, for, from what was there learnt, it seems that between Prome and Ava there would have been nothing found to prevent the latter place being attained. It does, indeed, seem a thousand pities that his wishes could not have been carried into effect. Such a move now would bring this unsatisfactory expedition to a close in three months and less. By the tedious method of a march it will take a year, at the very least, to do so.

CHINA.

The China rebellion is gaining ground. The *Overland Friend of China* of July 23rd says:—"Defeated in every encounter—without money to carry on the contest—its prestige broken—and from within and from without altogether wanting in that affection and sympathy which alone form substantial support to a throne—the days of the Tartar dynasty appears fast drawing to a close. Choo, or Tsou, the prince of the old Ming family, who has several times made known to his countrymen, that he is anxiously watching the progress of events, still remains in the back ground; cautiously, perhaps, anticipating the time when—the country from end to end being in a state of anarchy—the throne will revert to his possession an easy prize. In our last summary, it was stated that the insurgents, having attacked Kweilin-foo, the capital of Kwang-si, proceeded towards the borders of the adjoining province of Hunan. Dividing, it would appear, into two parties, one body attacked and captured the town of Tsuen at the north, the other crossed the border and took the township Tau; and another smaller place which we do not find in the map of Hunan, called Keem-wah. Keem-wah, at last advices, was held to a ransom of thirty thousand taels. In Hunan large gangs immediately joined the insurgents as a distinguishing mark, wearing blue caps or turbans; the Kwang-si men, red. The information given in our last, that Commissioner Seu had formed a coalition with Saishangah at Kweilin-foo, has not proved correct. Saishangah is said to be still at that place; but Seu has had to fight a hard battle, and has been terribly defeated. This engagement has been described as follows:—"The rebels of Lo-king-shan, belonging to Kaou Chow, had encamped on the top of a high mountain, by a dangerous pass. On the 19th of June, Seu resolved on dislodging them; and, leading a body of 4,000 men, proceeded directly to the rear of the mountain where the rebels were. But, anticipating this movement, the insurgents had undermined the ground, dug pits, and thrown up various obstacles. The mines being sprung, fire, arrows, and stones, were hurled down on the unfortunate army, and fully the half of the whole body were killed or seriously wounded."

AUSTRALIA.

The last account from the Mount Alexander mines exceed in their exciting character any hitherto brought. It appears that the amounts brought in to be sent by escort to Melbourne for the weeks ending respectively the 11th, 18th, and 25th of June were 80,000, 91,000, and 105,000 ounces, making an average of 92,000 ounces per week, or about 370,000 sterling. The yield appears to have increased with enormous rapidity week by week, so that it is impossible to conjecture, unless some sudden and unlocked for check should be experienced, what will be the limit of the supply when the number of adventurers shall be

swollen, as it will be in the course of a short time, by the emigrants daily arriving not only from Europe, but also from the adjoining colonies, and even from Canada and the United States. Indeed, the totals now given appear so astounding, showing, as they do, from the Mount Alexander mines alone, a rate of production little short of 20,000,000 per annum, that they suggest the possibility of some mistake in the figures, and as they rest upon an extract from a private letter, they may, perhaps, be accepted with some reserve. All the collateral information at hand, however, tends to confirm the probability of their correctness.

The following is an extract of another private letter, addressed to a mercantile firm in London, which tends to corroborate the probability of its accuracy. The news was obviously current at Sydney at the date of these communications, and there would consequently now be no reason to hesitate in regarding it as certain but for the possibility that it may have been fabricated by some of the passengers of the *Shamrock*, by which vessel it was brought to that port:—

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED SYDNEY, JUNE 29, 1852.

"The *Shamrock* is just in. It is reported 95,000 oz. of gold arrived in Melbourne the week the *Shamrock* sailed, 85,000 the previous week; and no less than 105,000 were expected the week following."

The subjoined additional paragraph from the letter originally quoted likewise indicates that even at Sydney the difficulty of getting crews had greatly increased, while it also mentions that a considerable quantity of the Mount Alexander gold had just been received:—

"The departure for London this month are—the *Ganges*, on the 13th; the *Maitland*, on the 26th; and the *San Francisco* on the 27th. There are several vessels ready for sea. But the difficulty of obtaining seamen prevents their getting away. Even 10*l.* per month will not tempt them to go to London, and the *Glenbervie* and *Neptune* have scarcely a hand on board. The *Shamrock*, from Melbourne, has brought 10,000 ounces of gold on freight, and about an equal amount in private hands. These large quantities do not affect the price, as at Sydney 67*s.* is freely given, and at Melbourne 63*s.* 9*d.*"

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at New street, Spring gardens, Lady Mayne, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 78 Chester square, the Hon. Mrs Charles Ridley, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at 29 Thurlow square, Brompton, the lady of William Digby Seymour, Esq., M.P., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Edenn church, Carnarvonshire, by the Rev. W. M'Iver, M.A., rector of Lyomin, Cheshire (uncle of the bride), James Nicholson, Esq., of Melwall hall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Parry Jones Parry, M.A., rector of Edenn and of Llanellyn, Merionethshire, and niece of Lieut-General Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, K.H., of Madryn park, Carnarvonshire.

On the 15th inst., by special license, at Hollybrooke house, Bray, Sir George Frederick Hodson, Bart., of Hollybrooke, in the county of Wicklow, and Westcrofts, Buckinghamshire, to Meiel Anne, third daughter of the late Rev. Richard Neville, rector of Clouppriest, diocese of Cloyne.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at his residence, Chatham lodge, Woolwich common, having nearly completed his 80th year, Sir John Webb, C.B., K.C.H., late Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department, for many years a justice of the peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Kent.

On the 15th inst., at Holme, N. B., Lieut-General Sir John Rose, K.C.B., of Holme, aged 75.

On the 18th inst., at Portland place, Sir Sandford Graham, Bart., aged 64.

On the 16th inst., at 9 Cavendish square, Major the Hon. Charles Robert Weld Forester, aged 41.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At Nottingham the lace trade has been somewhat startled by the production of a lace wrought in very fine wire, which will create an entirely new branch of business. On the bobbin-net machine wire for blinds, bonnets, bed curtains for hot climates, shades, safes, and a thousand other things, may be wrought almost with the same facility as cotton thread, and be made to present every variety of pattern. The idea is understood to have been suggested by a Birmingham house, who required a metallic lace for electro-plating. It is impossible to calculate the importance of this adaptation, as it will, no doubt, lead to the establishment of several new branches of manufacture in connection with it.

A line of screw steamers is about to commence running between Southampton and Bordeaux.

A new telegraphic line of pipe is being laid down along the Strand to connect the General Post-office with the Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and the telegraphstation at Charing cross.

On Monday morning the largest known mail to India, via Southampton, Greece, the Ionian Islands, &c., from the General Post-office, was despatched from the Waterloo terminus of the South-Western Railway. It consisted of 173 boxes of letters, four portmanteaus, and 16 bags of newspapers.

A tanner, recently deceased, at Manchester, is said to have left a fortune of 250,000*l.*, which he had accumulated in that trade.

The Duchess of Orleans' carriage has been upset into a large ditch full of water, at the entrance of the village of Promasac in Fribourg. The Duchess had, it is said, her collar bone broken; but the other travellers escaped with a few contusions.

Among the proceedings about to be abolished in the Court of Chancery are the writs of subpoena and summons upon a claim.

Letters and newspapers from Alsace are filled with accounts of danger and devastation produced by the overflowing of the Rhine. A telegraphic despatch dated Strasburg, Sept. 22, says:—"The whole plain comprised between the Rhine and the strategic road is one immense lake. In each village a certain number of houses have been swept away; but the inhabitants have been saved and sheltered. The most dangerous point is Rhinau, where the Rhine has formed a breach of 160 metres, by which a very river precipitates itself into our plains. We work at the dyke, but the transport of materials is very difficult. I (the prefect) have organized in each *chef lieu de canton* a service of distribution of succour, comprising each a group of submerged villages. The waters are subsiding everywhere." Despatches received in Paris on Wednesday state that no resistance was any longer possible where the dykes had been broken down. Sixteen villages in the department of the Bas-Rhin are inundated, and all the plain round Strasburg is under water.

Literature.

THE PASSIONS OF THE HUMAN SOUL. By CHARLES FOURIER. Translated from the French by the Rev. JOHN REYNELL MORELL. Henry Lea, Warwick lane.

It grieves us to say a word which may be of disservice to the gentleman who has so laboriously translated this huge volume of the works of Fourier; but we should grieve still more if we allowed such a book to be published without informing the public of its contents. Fourier is known to have been a teacher of a peculiar kind of Socialism, which many persons in France, hungering for improvement and not knowing how to get it, greedily swallowed. He has left behind him disciples there, and his sect finds some favour in England. A Mr Doherty, who seems to be an admirer of Fourier and a believer in his apostleship, introduces the translation by a sketch of Fourier's history and comments on his writings. With this help we understand them well enough to say that this book will repay no person the trouble of reading it. There are some 900 pages of writing fit for an astrologer's almanac, or some of the mystical productions of the last century. With the exception of some scattered phrases and occasional illustrations, the book is unredeemable trash. No person can learn anything from it, and the reading is anything but pleasant. It is as obscure as algebra, and not useful like it. To spend money on such a book is to throw it away. If nothing better can be found in the literature of our neighbours, we hope never to see another translation.

A TREATISE ON INVESTMENTS, &c. By ROBERT ARTHUR WARD. Second edition. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

MR WARD'S work is a very complete treatise on all the customary modes of investing money. It refers to the purchase of real property, and describes all the particulars which a person concerned in the purchase would desire to know. Purchases by public auction and private contract are treated of. Investment in house property, in copyhold property, and all other kinds of property, are minutely gone into. Professional men who are habitually employed to invest money, and non-professional men who have money to invest, may consult it with great advantage. It is neatly and concisely written on the exhaustive plan, every little item being separately considered. Persons engaged in building societies and other similar bodies ought to consult it if they would avoid error. It contains directions that will be useful to a great number of persons.

JAHRBUCH FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT UND STATISTIK, &c. Von OTTO HUBNER. Year-book of Social Economy (Political Arithmetic) and Statistics. By Otto Hubner. Leipzig: Published by Gutavus Mayer. London: Williams and Norgate.

WE do not think that the Germans have any occasion for more statistical works. They number and describe their own possessions and the possessions of other people quite enough already; and if they were to produce more, and regulate less, and write less about what is produced, they would be a more prosperous people. They seem not to distinguish sufficiently between doing and writing—between what is or ought to be done and describing it; and very often we are afraid they confound the two, and are content with the latter only. The present work is an addition to many other works on statistics that the Germans possess, but the information it gives is put into a readable and concise and easily-consulted form. It is, we presume, to be continued yearly. The present volume contains a general and very elaborate statistical description of Prussia, which may be consulted with great advantage by any person who desires to know the movements of the population and the progress of industry in Prussia. The causes of the increase of population in Prussia and the observations of M. Dieterici on the subject are examined. The influence of the Prussian legislation on the number of children born out of marriage is the subject of one paper, and some particular notice of the Statistics of Berlin is the subject of another. There is a paper on the Statistics of the Zollverein, and another on the Statistics of Austria, and a third on the Statistics of Hanover. Then comes papers on the Steuerverein and the Convention of September; with papers on German Fairs and Railroads. There is a paper also on Railroads in other countries, and a full statistical account of them is given. One article describes all the Assurance Institutions of Germany, which will enable some of our writers on this subject to institute comparisons between Germany and England. Emigration from Germany is also treated of, as is the Linen Trade of Germany and the Shipping of Hamburg and Bremen. There is a paper on Count Ficquelmont's work on Social Economy, and one on Savings Banks and on other Banks in Germany. The shipping of Germany is referred to, and there is an account of all the commercial treaties concluded in 1851—1852. We may refer to some of the interesting particulars contained in some of these papers hereafter: at present it must suffice to mention the contents of the book, that our readers may know what they will find in it. Mr Hubner's reputation is considerable; his book is carefully compiled, and promises to become an authority for all matters of statistical detail relative to Germany.

A MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. Translated from the German of TENNEMANN. By the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A. Revised, enlarged, and continued by J. R. MORELL. Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

"TENNEMANN'S Manual of the History of Philosophy" has long possessed considerable reputation in Germany as a concise account of all metaphysicians, ancient and modern, and of their systems. He be-

stows a very brief passage on each one, a sort of catalogue raisonné, and yet he fills a thick book. The mere names of the philosophers occupy 14 pages in double columns. Probably they have written more than any other class, and we are afraid to less purpose. They stand higher than they deserve in the esteem of mankind, for much of their writings, particularly their controversial writings, are wholly valueless. Amongst us metaphysicians have almost passed out of existence, and they have given way to economists and philosophers of a more useful class. Division of labour has done science a good service by separating metaphysicians from political economists and logicians, and sifting the objective writers from the peculiarly subjective writers has reduced the latter to their proper value, and sent them to their proper place. Pure metaphysics have almost passed into oblivion, and yet there seems still room for a work that, without further pretensions, should give us an easy, simple, and complete classification of the objects of consciousness, combined with a distinct and clear nomenclature. Tennemann's book shows what has already been done on this subject, which is very little, the metaphysicians having in general paid much more attention to the origin of our sensations, or knowledge, or objects of consciousness, than to the classification of them. The translation is carefully executed; and Mr Morell, the continuator, has added an account of Fourier and others classed as "scholastic mystics," which reduces all philosophy, if they are philosophers, to a very low place. The book, however, is an extremely useful one for a library of abstruse literature, and will no doubt be on the shelves of every such library.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY, &c. By THOMAS WILSON, Esq. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE bulk and the useful part of this more than pamphlet and less than treatise is a description of the parties and their tactics of Belgium, where the author resides. It contains information on its population, finances, schools, press, clubs, &c. It gives a succinct history of the proceedings of that country since 1830. It contains also a chapter on secret societies, which are never to be dreaded except when people want employment and want the means of getting wealth. The author over-estimates, we believe, the importance of Belgium, its parties, and its politics, as well as the importance of its fortified frontier towns; for Belgium will not be able to maintain its independence in case of a European war, and fortified towns are of comparatively little importance in modern warfare, unless the fortified town be the capital of a state. But besides the description and discussions that concern only Belgium, Mr Wilson indulges in a long tirade against Grey Whigs and cotton Whigs, and against the foreign policy of England under the Whig Administration, influenced, as he makes it out, by cotton lords. This part of his work, from which it receives its title, seems inspired chiefly by reading "Blackwood's Magazine," and by adopting many of the ignorant prejudices that prevail on the Continent, as to the foreign policy of our Ministers being always guided by a view to extend our trade. Foreign policy is, we think, of two kinds—that which concerns exclusively our own relations with foreign states, and that which concerns the relations of foreign states with one another. It cannot be denied, we think, as a general truth, that our foreign policy has concerned itself a great deal too much about the mutual relations of foreign states, with which we should have little or nothing to do, except as they might appeal to us, and it is particularly this part of our foreign policy that Mr Wilson condemns. We do not defend it—we do not pretend to understand it: we think it is in the main an error, and the less we trouble ourselves at any time with what other states do with regard to one another the better. As to our policy in direct relation to each foreign state, Mr Wilson scarcely impugns it. He does not say that we have done wrong in the relations we have established with France, with Belgium, with Austria, &c.; but he and others have got into a habit of regarding England as a sort of constable for the world, and they blame it because other nations are not what they think they ought to be. England gets no gratitude for her exertions in favour of other nations, and the sooner she confines her cares to her own direct interests the better. The Whig Ministers, when they return to power, will probably escape by such means the oburgations of Mr Wilson and "Blackwood." Mr Wilson's pamphlet is useful for the information it gives about Belgium, but of no use for the remarks on the foreign policy of the Grey Whigs and the cotton Whigs. Such remarks may please certain parties in Belgium and in France: they will find no favour in England.

A LETTER TO CHARLES BABBAGE, Esq., in Reply to his Thoughts on the Principles of Taxation, &c. By the Liverpool Financial Reform Association.

A SMART pamphlet, in which Mr Babbage's work is severely criticised, and the bearings of the present system of taxation on the middle and lower classes very distinctly shown. As taxation is likely to be the one topic of Parliamentary discussion, the pamphlet will have a wide circulation. To prepare our readers for what is to come, we recommend them to read both Mr Babbage's work and the reply to it. The pamphlet just now is extremely valuable.

MICHAUD'S HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES. Translated from the French by W. ROBSON. Vol. III. George Routledge, Farringdon street.

THIS is the third and last volume of M. Michaud's celebrated work, and the translation is just now very valuable, from the very peaceful kind of emigration going on, forming part of those migratory habits which have been at all times common to the race, and of which the Crusades were in reality a part. The great distinction between them and the former and subsequent migrations was, that the others were generally to the westward, while the Crusades were the turning

again of the people of the West to the East, whence they came. The time had not arrived when America was to be revealed to the Europeans; and the migratory habits continuing that had led them all over Europe, they turned back, and under religious influence went to the East, there to gather much knowledge, particularly of geography, and there to be prepared for pushing their way further West. We cannot look on the history of the race, whatever each people may say of its own little episodic career—its progress and its heroes, its individuals and its institutions—but as a great natural phenomenon, determined and regulated by general laws, like the seasons, on which our bread depends, or like the winds and tides, on which we depend to cross the ocean. The Crusades are very obviously more a part of the history of the whole European race in combination than of any separate portion of it, and thus read they form a very important part of history, quite worthy of a separate historian. We desiderate in M. Michaud less of the Frenchman and more of the philosopher, though as a philosopher he is to be preferred to those who saw in the Crusades nothing but ignorance, fanaticism, and barbarity. They were distinguished by such characteristics, no doubt, for they prevailed universally, but mingled with many others that we honour still as much as we condemn them. Extending over a period of four centuries, the termination being almost contemporaneous with the discovery of America, the crusades embrace a large and active portion of the history of mankind, in which arts, literature, and science, all made considerable progress; and society was very different at their commencement and their conclusion. The history of them is both important and interesting; and we are glad to see the completion in an English dress of M. Michaud's work. It has a copious index, and is a really valuable addition to our historical literature.

ANNETTE: a Tale. By WILLIAM FREDERICK DEACON. With a Memoir of the Author, by the Hon. Sir T. N. TALFOURD, D.L.C. Colburn and Co., Great Marlborough street.

"ANNETTE" is an interesting tale of the French revolution and the Vendean war. Its lamented author, who did not live to complete it, was a diligent student of the history of that stormy period, and of all the heart-stirring events of the war. He had made himself familiar with the country and manners of the people, and carried reading and research, as well as imagination and fancy, to the work. Many of the incidents are historical, if the personal adventures of the hero and heroine are fabulous. As a picture of manners now passed away, and of events which were too influential ever to be forgotten, the book will be a welcome addition to our now large stock of pleasant and useful historical novels.

It is introduced to the notice of the reader by a memoir of Mr Deacon from the pen of his old schoolfellow, Sir T. N. Talfourd. It is short, extremely well written, and says not a word more in favour of the author than he deserved, and is highly creditable to the good feeling and good taste of Sir T. N. Talfourd. Mr Deacon was taken away at an early age; and though he wrote a great deal for the daily and monthly press, and his *jeux d'esprit* were often extremely happy, his writings were of that fugitive description, like most of the writings for the periodical press—now by far the largest part of the national literature—which obtains for a man no lasting name in the memory of his countrymen. At one period of his life Mr Deacon wrote to Sir Walter Scott, forwarding him some manuscript, and he received from Sir Walter two letters, published in the prefatory memoir, which are quite models of considerate wisdom and kindness. They do great honour to the memory of the illustrious novelist. "Annette" comes before the world under the most favourable auspices. The author no longer amongst us to hear the kind words spoken in his just commendation, the testimony of Scott to his early merit, the testimony of his friend to the merits of his life, and the book itself testifying to a pure heart, a bright fancy, and much knowledge, inspire us with a conviction that the author was a superior man. His book will be read with interest and improvement.

SNATCHES OF SONG. By WILLIAM GURNER. Aylott and Jones, Paternoster row.

We hope Mr Gurner has a more lucrative occupation than writing verses, for there is nothing in his "Snatches of Song" either striking or powerful, to make us anticipate for him any fame as a poet. His poems bespeak a quiet contented mind, which indulges its placid and gentle emotions in writing verses. The occupation is harmless, but we cannot encourage him to expect, in these fastidious and critical days, the approbation of the public.

ERRATUM.—The name of Dr Arnott was misprinted Arnold last week, in the article "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Postulates and Data. No. XIV.
Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève for August.
Plain Instructions to Make a Will. Washbourne.
An Inquiry into the Religion of Secular Schools. (Pamphlet.) Tweedie.
The Validity of Marriages with a Wife's Sister celebrated Abroad. (Pamphlet.) By Edmund Beckett Denison. Parker and Son.
Wine Duties Reduction. (Abstract of Evidence.) By Cyrus Redding. Skipper and East.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

BLANK, Liverpool.—The *Litre* is equal to 2.1135 wine pints; the *Hectolitre* is 100 litres, and equals 26.419 wine gallons, or 22 imperial gallons, or 2.838 Winchester bushels. The proportions given, BLANK can work his own sums.

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 ending on Saturday the 18th day of Sept., 1852.—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
	£		£
Notes issued	35,154,530	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	21,135,376
		Silver bullion	19,154
	35,154,530		25,154,530
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
	£		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	14,189,182
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,552,310	Other Securities	11,325,130
Other Deposits	8,010,476	Notes	13,201,400
Seven Day and other Bills	11,919,586	Gold and Silver Coin	712,762
	1,325,075		
	39,428,477		39,428,477

Dated the 23rd Sept., 1852. J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

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

	Liabilities.	Assets.	£
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	23,346,208	Securities	24,961,312
Public Deposits	8,010,476	Bullion	21,867,295
Other or private Deposits	11,919,586		
	43,276,267		46,828,607

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,552,340£ as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£131,432
An increase of Public Deposits of	722,532
A decrease of Other Deposits of	411,140
An increase of Securities of	208,287
A decrease of Bullion of	26,349
An increase of Rest of	1,978
An increase of Reserve of	106,896

There is by the present returns a decrease of circulation, 131,432£; an increase of public deposits, 722,532£; a decrease of private deposits, 411,140£; an increase of securities, 208,287£, the increase being of private securities, on which the Bank has been making advances; a decrease of bullion, 26,349£; an increase of rest, 1,978£; and an increase of reserve, 106,896£. The returns display the usual features at this period of advances on securities and rapid increase of public deposits, and call for no remark.

The money market remains unaltered as to terms, but there is a great deal of business doing.

We have nothing fresh to notice in the exchanges. From Vienna the rates come a shade lower.

Notwithstanding the large quantities of silver arrived, and the still larger quantities announced as on the way, the price has a tendency upwards, though no positive rise can be stated. The demand for India still continues.

In the public funds business is very slack, and the price has undergone no important variation. Consols closed to-day at 100½. We subjoin our usual list of the price of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Money		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	99½	100	100	100
Monday	100	100½	100½	100½
Tuesday	100	100½	100½	100½
Wednesday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Thursday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Friday	100	100½	100½	100½
Closing prices last Friday.				
3 per cent consols, account	par ½	par ½	par ½	par ½
— money	99½	par	par ½	par ½
3½ per cents	shut	shut	shut	shut
2 per cent reduced	67 70	67 70	67 70	67 70
Exchequer bills, large	June 72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5
Bank stock	shut	shut	shut	shut
East India stock	276 80	276 80	276 80	276 80
Spanish 3 per cents	50 ½	50 ½	50 ½	50 ½
— 3 per cents new def.	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½	38 ½
Mexican 5 per cents	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½
— 3 per cents	64 ½	64 ½	64 ½	64 ½
Dutch 2½ per cents	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½
— 4 per cents	104 5	104 5	104 5	104 5
Russian, 4½ stock	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
Sardinian stock	102 4	102 4	102 4	102 4
Peruvian	42 4	42 4	42 4	42 4
Venezuela	8½	8½	8½	8½
Austrian (scrip) 5 per cent	8½	8½	8½	8½
Granada def.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Turkish Scrip	8½	8½	8½	8½

The railway market has been dull for all shares, except those of the French lines, in which a great deal of business has been done at rising prices. There is a considerable demand for these shares in Paris, and the prices thence come improved. Speculation is in truth very active across the water, and confidence seems fully equal to what is warranted by circumstances. The follow-

ing is our usual list of the prices of railway shares last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford qua.	29 30 1/2	29 30 1/2	30 21
Birmingham and Dudley	101 103	100 102	100 102
Bristol and Ex-ter	41 1/2 42	41 1/2 42	41 1/2 42
Caledonians	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2
Eastern Counties	18 1/2 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2	18 1/2 18 1/2
East Lancashire	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2
Great Northern	96 1/2 97 1/2	96 1/2 97 1/2	96 1/2 97 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2 8 1/2
London and Blackwall	104 105 1/2	104 105 1/2	104 105 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	121 122	120 120 1/2	120 120 1/2
London and South Western	51 52	50 50 1/2	50 50 1/2
Midlands	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2
North British	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2
North Staffordshire	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	47 48	47 48	47 48
South Eastern	71 1/2 72 1/2	71 1/2 72 1/2	71 1/2 72 1/2
South Wales	39 40	39 40	39 40
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	67 68	67 68	67 68
York and North Midland	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2
FRENCH SHARES.			
Northern of France	27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	28 1/2 28 1/2
Do. 2013 et. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	13 1/2 14 1/2	13 1/2 14 1/2	13 1/2 14 1/2
Paris and Rouen	34 34 1/2	34 34 1/2	35 36
Paris and Strasbourg	29 29	29 29	29 29
Rouen and Havre	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 1/2 14 1/2
Antw. Rheinish	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2
Paris and Lyons	11 1/2 11 1/2 pm	11 1/2 11 1/2 pm	12 1/2 12 1/2 pm
Lyons and Avignon	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2

The allotment of the shares of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank took place on Wednesday, when, in consequence of the demand for the shares being far beyond the number, considerable disappointment was experienced. No applicant got as many as he expected.

The Hooghly has arrived from Melbourne, having left it on the 4th of May, with 6,643 ounces of gold. The Ganges left Sydney on the 13th June, the Maitland on the 26th, and the San Francisco on the 27th, for London, and may be expected to arrive in the course of next month. They will bring, it is said, large quantities of gold.

"The Chamber of Commerce of Singapore," says the Times, "have issued a representation addressed to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c., regarding the evils resulting from the damaged condition in which cotton, woollen, and other goods arrive at that settlement. They attribute it to the disproportionate quantity of dead weight, such as metals, coals, &c., with which vessels from England are freighted, while it is mentioned that with regard to goods shipped in foreign vessels similar injuries rarely occur, the latter 'being properly loaded, less overburdened, in better trim to withstand the casualties of the voyage, and generally more efficiently navigated.' Notwithstanding the losses which the English underwriters sustain from this system, they have made no effort to stop it, and the Singapore merchants, therefore, call the attention of the commercial public to the subject, since the sales by auction of the spoiled goods is seriously detrimental to the prices and position of our manufactures in their market. In conclusion, they suggest whether it would not be for the interest of all parties that surveyors should be appointed to superintend vessels while loading, and that such general regulations should be framed as would prevent cargoes being either improperly stowed or ships receiving more than they can carry with safety and advantage."

From Rio Janeiro similar complaints are made, and parties there object to ship coffee in British ships, because it is sure to get damaged. Our shipowners should look to this in time. We apprehend they will no longer have the excuse of their ships not paying for neglecting their duties to those whose goods they carry and to themselves, as freights seem to be good and on the rise. "For freights," says the Calcutta Commercial Review, of August 7th, "our quotations for dead weight are much higher than those in our last. There has, however, been little business done at the advanced rates. The advanced rates were to London, for sugar, 4l 10s to 4l 15s; to Liverpool, 4l 2s 6d to 4l 5s; to London, for saltpetre, 4l 10s to 4l 12s 6d; to Liverpool, 4l to 4l 2s 6d per ton of 20 cwt, and others proportionable."

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille premium (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-19 1/2; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-27 1/2, it follows that gold is about 0.32 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 7/4, it follows that gold is about 0.12 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 1/2 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 25-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent. in favour of England. And, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	3	17	9
New dollars.....	0	4	10 1/2
Silver in bars (standard).....	0	5	0 1/2

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

	PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS					
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	99 1/2 xd	...	...	...
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	99 1/2 100	100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2	100 1/2 100 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	103 1/2 xd	...	103 1/2 xd	...
Long Anns., Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	6 1/2 xd	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	27 1/2	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000	...	87s p	87s p	84s 7s p	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 500	84s p	84s p	84s 7s p	...	...	...
South Sea Stock, 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	111 1/2	...
Do. Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	99 1/2	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opg. Oct. 19	...	...	...	72s	...	...
Bank Cons. for act. Oct. 13	100 1/2	101 1/2 1/2	100 1/2 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2 1/2	100 1/2
Excheq. Bills, 1000	70s p	70s 7/8 p	70s 6/8 p	...	...	...
Do. 500	...	...	70s 6/8 p	...	...	...
Do. Small	...	70s p	70s 6/8 p	...	67s p	70s 6/8 p
Do. Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 1/2 1/4	11 1/9	11 1/8 1/2	11 1/9 1/2
Do. Ditto	3 ms	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/4	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2
Rotterdam	...	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2
Antwerp	...	25 5/8	25 5/8 1/2	25 4/8	25 5/8 1/2
Brussels	...	25 5/8	25 5/8 1/2	25 4/8	25 5/8 1/2
Hamburg	...	13 9	13 9 1/2	13 9	13 9
Paris	short	25 25	25 32 1/2	25 25	25 30
Do. Ditto	3 ms	25 45	25 50	25 45	25 50
Marseilles	...	25 47 1/2	25 55	25 47 1/2	25 52 1/2
Frankfort on the Main	...	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121
Vienna	...	11 32	11 36	11 39	11 45
Trieste	...	11 33	11 37	11 40	11 45
Petersburg	...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid	...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz	...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn	...	30 67 1/2	30 75 1/2	30 70	30 75
Genoa	...	25 60	25 65	25 60	25 65
Naples	...	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Palermo	...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Messina	...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Lisbon	...	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Oporto	...	52 1/2	53 1/2	52	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sqt	27	27	26 1/2	27
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Sept. 20	London Sept. 22	Paris Sept. 21	London Sept. 23	Paris Sept. 22	London Sept. 24
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	104 5	...	104 30	...	104 20	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	78 10	...	78 30	...	78 0	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2845 0	...	2845 0	...	2840 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 27 1/2	...	25 27 1/2	...	25 27 1/2	...
Ditto 3 months	25 17 1/2	...	25 17 1/2	...	25 17 1/2	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
	Austrian Scrip	...	5 1/2 pm	6 pm	...	...	4 1/2 pm
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	104 1/2	...	104 3/4	...	103 1/2
Do. Scrip
Do. (Rothchild's)
Do. New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839
Do. New, 1843
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	72 1/2	...	...	71 1/2	72 1/2
Cuba, 6 per cent	84 1/2	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	105 1/2	...	...	...
Do. Ditto
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825
Do. Ditto
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders
Equador	...	4 1/2	...	...	...	4 1/2
Grenada, 14 per Cent
Do. Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	23	...	...	...
Do. Ditto Deferred	...	12 1/2 1/2	12 1/2 1/2	12 1/2 1/2	12 1/2 1/2	11 1/2 1/2
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons
Mexican 3 per cent	...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Peruvian, 6 per cent, 1849
Do. Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	66 1/2	65 1/2 5	65 1/2	64	65 3
Portuguese, 5 per cent
Do. Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841
Do. Ditto 4 per cent	...	38 1/2 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2 1/4
Do. Ditto 3 per cent, 1848
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	119	...	...	...	118 1/2
Do. Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	...	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	...	104 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	95 1/2 6	95 1/2 6	95 1/2 6	...	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Do. Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	...	23 1/2 2	23 1/2 2	23 1/2 2	23 1/2 2	23 1/2 2
Do. Ditto Passee converted	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Do. Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	3 1/2 p ct	3 1/2 p ct	2 1/2 p ct	2 1/2 p ct	2 1/2 p ct
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	9 1/2 pm	10 pm	9 1/2 pm	9 1/2 pm	9 1/2 pm	9 pm
Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds
Do. Ditto Deferred
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	85 1/2	86	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent	98 1/2	98 1/2	...
Do. Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent
Do. Ditto, 5 per cent
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	65	...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Do. Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	99	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Do. Ditto 4 per cent

On 2nd Oct. (evening), for MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, and INDIA, per Euxine steamer, via Southampton.
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 † If addressed "Per Euxine steamship."

Mails Due.

SEPT. 29.—America.
 OCT. 1.—West Indies.
 OCT. 1.—Mexico and Havana.
 OCT. 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 OCT. 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 OCT. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
 OCT. 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
 OCT. 16.—West Indies.
 OCT. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 OCT. 16.—Honduras and Nassau.
 OCT. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	93,857	7,897	11,781	849	1,975	1,361
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Sept. 18.....	40 5	27 4	18 7	30 1	34 4	29 10
— 11.....	42 5	27 10	18 10	30 9	34 5	31 9
— 4.....	44 9	28 2	20 5	31 3	34 10	31 6
— Aug. 28.....	43 7	28 2	20 3	29 9	34 4	31 1
— 21.....	41 2	27 4	19 3	29 4	33 2	29 10
— 14.....	39 7	27 5	19 6	30 3	33 7	31 4
Six weeks' average.....	42 0	27 9	19 6	30 3	34 1	30 11
Same time last year.....	39 2	26 1	20 4	26 4	30 0	26 11
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending Sept. 15, 1852.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign ...	72,245	9,248	58,680	40	230	1,632	2,721	...
Colonial ...	298	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	72,543	9,248	58,680	40	230	1,632	2,721	...

Total imports of the week 145,096 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The wheat market to-day was firm at Monday's prices. The more the crop is thrashed out the more it proves defective, and we have heard from competent authorities that a large part of it will be unsaleable for the use of the millers. Some few days ago the wet weather begun to excite uneasiness about preparing the ground for the next crop and sowing the seed, but the last two days have been all that the farmer could wish. They have, however, had no influence in sending the market down.

The market for barley is steady; that for oats is looking up, as the Russian supply, the bulk of which is now come to hand, falls short of last year. Beans and peas are both looking up. Flour is firm.

A corn circular from Paris, dated the 18th inst., says:—"The rise in old wheat, mentioned on the 10th, has continued this week, and extended to new wheats. On Wednesday the holders demanded an advance of 1 franc to 1 franc 50 cents, but found no buyers. On the following day, however, business was transacted on these terms, and at present the price tends upwards. It is said that Lorraine houses, which have made contracts to deliver, are purchasing in our markets; and if this be true, after the reports of the great crop announced in that province, it will be most significant. In consequence of the bad quality of the new wheat, many sellers object to the usual and natural weight, and stipulate for a fair and merchantable quantity. Some sales were made on these conditions, but to avoid the difficulties to which this might tend, a weight was fixed on of 112 kilogrammes."

A circular from Strasburg of the same date says "our markets have been well supplied, but the wheat is of a very bad quality. Old wheats are eagerly sought for."

The Amsterdam markets for rye were animated and firm on the 20th and 22nd, but the market for wheat was dull, and no change in the price.

In Hamburg, on the 18th, the wheat market was very lively. Rye was at the same period firmer. On the 21st the market was quiet. The continental markets generally show firmness.

The sugar market has displayed increased activity this week, and a further improvement in price. The sales of British West India in the week amount to 3,890 hhds, at an advance of nearly 6d on last Friday's prices for good and fine qualities.

The coffee market closed steadily to-day, but in the course of the week prices were hardly sustained. The demand continues large, but the quantity, particularly of Plantation Ceylon, brought forward was rather more than the market could take off, and the price gave way.

In the course of the week there has been a very considerable business done in Anacan rice. One house alone sold 24,000

bags. It is all purchased for consumption abroad, and its use is said to be not so much in consequence of any deficiency in the potato crop, as of a growing desire to consume this kind of food on the Continent. It begins to form a regular part of the sustenance of the people. The trade in the article is consequently increasing very fast.

With respect to tea, the Messrs Corrie say in their report for Tuesday, "the advices received yesterday by the overland mail from China have not produced any effect on the market. There is still an inquiry for common congou for export at 8d, but the transactions in most other kinds are limited to the wants of the dealers. 14,176 packages are advertised for public sale on the 22nd inst. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 16th instant on 605,672 lbs, against 621,175 in the corresponding week last year." On Wednesday at public sales 14,176 packages were offered, of which about 6,200 changed hands without any very material alteration in prices.

Of the silk market Mr Henry W. Eaton says, writing on the 22nd inst., "he cannot help thinking that his expectations of a more settled market would have been realised but for the circumstance of six to seven hundred bales of Chinas, chiefly Tsatlee, being placed upon the market at the 1s 6d per lb reduction, and though taken, it has unfortunately tended rather to deter buyers generally than to create an improved confidence. The elements supposed to constitute in a great degree the healthiness of a trade, such as a large increasing consumption combined with an unprecedented demand for exportation, continue unabated. Upon these grounds, although the recent accounts from China of the unusually early arrivals of new silk will naturally impart increased caution to the trade for the moment, I am inclined to believe that manufacturers will be induced to come forward freely at the present reduction, as soon as they have seen the new silk now daily expected. In Italians there is little to notice, prices continuing firm, and imports very limited. In Bengal silk there is a fair amount of business, without any alteration in prices, the finest and best reeled descriptions still being taken for the Continent, while the scarcity of the lower and coarse qualities, from 10s to 11s, is much felt by the home trade, but the middle-size Jungypore sorts held at 13s 6d to 14s are neglected, both on account of the price as well as their defective reeling and endness."

In cotton, the transactions at Liverpool during the week amount to 40,000 bales, of which the trade have taken 30,000, exporters 3,000, and speculators 7,000 bales; the quotations remain as those of last week. By the steadiness in the Liverpool market is exhibited on one side the firmness of holders, and on the other the prudence of buyers, for the last advices from the United States were of so conflicting a character as to the prospects of the crop, that a considerable fluctuation in prices at Liverpool would not have occasioned surprise. Mr Wright, a cotton broker at New York, asserts that a supply of 3,000,000 bales may be fully expected; whilst other parties, equally competent to form a correct opinion, write from the southern ports, that in consequence of various circumstances injurious to the growing crop, they feel it needful to reduce their estimates to about 2,800,000 bales. The telegraph to-day announces the sales as being 8,000 to 10,000 bales, and buyers showing more confidence. The sales in London have been 1,200 bales at very full prices.

For colonial wools the demand is not active, but there is a great business in low wools of all kinds. The Americans have come into our markets for low wools, and have purchased considerable quantities. The price of these wools, therefore, are rather better, and promise to advance still more. There is but a small importation of foreign wool, and little choice but of that which is afforded by our own colonial wool.

We see by the wine circular of Ridley and Co., that the report from the Cognac district is not favourable this year. Perhaps, after the evidence of Mr Forrester before the wine duties committee, that some of the brandies of Portugal are finer than any Cognac he ever tasted, dealers in this article may turn their attention more to Portugal, and bring its brandies into competition with the Cognac brandies, if they can get enough of them.

Our accounts from all parts of the country continue extremely favourable, and the description which we borrow from the Times of the rapid increase of cotton mills, reminds us of former times when speculation outran reality. We hope the builders are now more cautious.

INDIGO.

The declarations for the October sales now amount to 19,495 chests, in the inspection of which all parties concerned are fully engaged. The Calcutta mail, with dates to the 8th August, arrived here on the 18th instant, and an extract of the intelligence will be found below. Upon the receipt thereof a speculative demand sprung up, and several parcels changed hands at 4d to 6d per lb advance on last sale's prices, and there is now nothing to be bought under 6d to 9d per lb advance. The following is an extract from Mr Colin Campbell's *Calcutta Overland Price Current*, dated Aug. 7, 1852:—

Ever since the departure of the last mail, the prospects of the crop have, until recently, been growing worse. The low and chur lands in Jessore were flooded by the unusually early rise of the rivers, by which the plant, in those localities, was much injured and partially destroyed, while the portion saved

had to be cut out of the water, and manufactured under unfavourable circumstances. Heavy and incessant rain, at the same time, impeded the manufacture and diminished the produce. The manufacturing in this district is now drawing to a conclusion, and the most sanguine do not expect from it more than 2-3rds of what it made last year. Kishnagur being higher and later, has been more fortunate, although some of the planters there have been obliged to reduce their previous expectations. Dacca has closed fairly with about the same quantity made last year. The extreme Eastern districts of Bengal will do pretty well. Malda has closed with a fair average. Purneah has been less lucky, and will not, it is expected, send down more than 3-5ths the quantity made last season. This district, it must, however, be remembered, does not produce much indigo. The factories on the line of the Bhageretty have been very unfortunate, and will finish badly. We mentioned in our last issue that Tirhoot complained of too much rain, but, nevertheless, expected to make an average crop. We are sorry to learn that this expectation is not likely to be realised. The long-continued and heavy rain filled for some days the lakes, rivers, water-courses, and indigo fields to overflowing, injuring the plant and reducing the produce. The rain appears to have been also heavy in the upper provinces, but the country in that part of India being high, it did no damage farther than to retard a little, by the cold it created, the growth of the young plant. The planters there generally expect to do better than they did last year. After the experience of the previous season, we have lost all faith in estimates, and will not, therefore, venture to predict the probable out-turn of the crop. A sale by private contract of 200 chests Wise and Glass' indigo of season 1851-52 is reported at 147-8 per md.

The following is the result of the public sale held on the 19th ultimo:—

Bellah—Futteghur.....LT, 95 chests, 85 0 0 to 130 0 0, average 123 13 0	Rungpore .....JG, 41 chests, 127 8 0 to 135 0 0, average 131 2 0	Benares .....MR, 7 chests, 0 0 0 to 0 0 0, average 140 0 0	Houghly .....HB, 2 chests, 70 0 0 to 85 0 0, average 77 8 0	Colingrah Juanpore .....C, 1 chest, 0 0 0 to 0 0 0, average 71 0 0
---	--	--	---	--

Exports from Nov. 1, 1851, to Aug. 4, 1852.

To	Chests.	Fy mds.
To Great Britain	23,126	89,150
France	8,125	29,078
North America	1,125	4,239
Foreign Europe	558	1,966
Red Sea, Bombay, and Persian Gulf...	2,380	8,208
Other ports.....	2	6
Total	35,217	1,32,657

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 17.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.			1851—Same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5½d	5¼d	6d	6½d	6¼d	7d	7½d	7¼d	8d	8½d	8¼d	9d	9½d	9¼d	10d	10½d	10¼d	11d	11½d	11¼d	12d
New Orleans.....	5½	5¼	6	6½	6¼	7	7½	7¼	8	8½	8¼	9	9½	9¼	10	10½	10¼	11	11½	11¼	12
Pernambuco.....	6½	6¼	7	7½	7¼	8	8½	8¼	9	9½	9¼	10	10½	10¼	11	11½	11¼	12	12½	12¼	13
Egyptian.....	5½	5¼	6	6½	6¼	7	7½	7¼	8	8½	8¼	9	9½	9¼	10	10½	10¼	11	11½	11¼	12
Surat and Madras.....	2½	2¼	3	3½	3¼	4	4½	4¼	5	5½	5¼	6	6½	6¼	7	7½	7¼	8	8½	8¼	9

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 24.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 24.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 24.		Computed Stock, Sept. 21.	
1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,736,431	1,456,964	1,404,560	1,132,710	194,700	191,620	560,900	576,700

Uniform dullness has prevailed in the cotton market this week. The trade have only taken 28,740 bales. The quantity of American offered has been too small to cause any decline in prices. In other descriptions we make no alteration in our quotations. Egyptian are offered freely. The import of the week amounts to 26,910 bales, causing a slight reduction of stock. To-day's sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, and the market is rather more active. The reported export amounts to 2,180 bales, consisting of 1,910 American, 220 Brazil, and 1,950 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1852.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 23, 1852.		Price Sept. 1851.		Price Sept. 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6	0	5½	0	7½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7
Ditto good fair	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7½
Pernambuco fair	0	7½	0	6½	0	8½	0	6	0	5½	0	8½
Ditto good fair	0	7½	0	7½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	10½	0	9½	0	11½	0	9	0	7	0	9½
No. 20 WATER do do	0	9½	0	9½	0	11	0	8½	0	7½	0	9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	9	4	6	5	3	4	8	3	7½	4	8
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	7½	5	6	6	3	5	7½	4	7½	5	7½
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	4½	7	9	9	1½	8	1½	5	10½	8	3
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	3	8	7½	10	1½	8	9	7	6	9	0
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	3	9	9	11	3	9	3	8	1½	9	7
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 yds, 9lbs	7	6	7	7½	8	10½	6	9	6	4½	8	0

During the past week we have again to notice very little change in the state of our market. The transactions in both goods and yarns have been small, and prices without alteration. The letters from India and China state that a large business has been done, but in most instances at unremunerative prices. At Calcutta a slight advance had been obtained, but the lower rate of exchange had prevented any advantage to the shipper. The advices from Bombay to 5th August show an improvement on those previously received, and sales will leave a profit on the better descriptions of goods.

BRADFORD, Sept. 25.—Wool—Limited as the transactions are, it does not make any change in the value, and another exceedingly dull week has borne testimony to the monotony of its predecessors. There is part speculation in opinion as to the results of the sales of colonial advertised for the middle of next month. There is a fall demand for all kinds of clothing materials, and corresponding prices are realised. Yarns—The demand is equal to the produc-

tion, but there is great complaining about the prices. Pieces—The cheerful tidings from the West give a tone of confidence for manufacturers, and if the fair at Leipzig now on is equally encouraging, there is no doubt goods will be higher.

LEEDS, Sept. 21.—We have no change to report in the state of the market to-day; there has been a good business done—a Tuesday's full average.

HUDDERSFIELD, Sept. 21.—There has been a decided improvement in our market to-day; more goods have been sold in the cloth hall than for some time. Fancy woollens, heavy black, and grey goods have been most in demand for home consumption this coming winter. During the week a fair trade has been doing in the warehouses. Some of the shipping houses have been very busy during the week with orders, both for the American and continental markets.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 20.—We have had a steady demand for kerseys and coarse goods at last week's prices. The wool market continues much in the same state as it was the preceding week, with little change either in price or demand.

HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—We have had a very flat market to-day, and there has been scarcely any inquiry for any description of worsted goods. The yarn trade is rather more active, and the quotations exhibit a slight improvement. The transactions in wool are not extensive, and prices have an upward tendency.

LEICESTER.—Prices of all kinds of plain goods are low as compared with the prices of yarns, and fewer goods will be made in consequence; as it is probable that this season goods will scarcely realise prime cost.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Sept. 15, 1852, and the corresponding period in 1851.

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	1169	1356	1173	1115	317	239	284	420	139	196	34143	55050
Hamburg	24348	21953	5450	4780	4440	5936	9335	8944	5708	5505	25883	22101
Bremen	675	394	53	37	107	96	339	296	73	42	240	408
Antwerp	1013	759	250	310	464	624	359	321	341	654	9445	12180
Rotterdam	10711	12445	1279	1555	1062	1591	1148	3851	2402	1959	8558	8680
Amsterdam	814	2703	61	135	143	297	1119	2066	405	835	...	175
Zwolle	917	1775	2	9	30	114	216	32	9	6	...	...
Kampen	2499	...	89	...	44	...	306	...	77	...	55	...
Leer	1700	2228	12	13	23	24	35	46	55	77	1066	917
Denmark &c	2888	2381	29	31	430	565	853	645	685	530	2947	3485
Otr. Ero. Pts	1575	720	173	63	222	84	97	28	70	30	2426	2528
Other parts	538	446	...	...	16	9	720	488	12	27	...	...
Total.....	45051	50190	8571	8048	7298	9599	17811	17131	9979	9842	83863	105524

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

CORN.

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a fair supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday, and the best-conditioned parcels were taken off steadily at previous prices, but damp samples were in slow request at low and irregular rates. Foreign wheat was taken off in small quantities by numerous country millers, and fully as much money was generally obtained: the imports consisted of 595 qrs from Amsterdam, 20 qrs from Antwerp, 2,900 qrs from Berdianeki, 1,250 qrs from Dantzig, 1,353 qrs from Hamburg, 450 qrs from Karre Becksmunde, 800 qrs from Konigsberg, 205 qrs from Middelfart, 188 qrs from Ostend, 790 qrs from Rostock, 730 qrs from Stettin, 5,850 qrs from Taganrog, and 570 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 15,651 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,863 sacks, 7,317 sacks by the Eastern Counties Railway, 3,575 sacks and 22,160 barrels from foreign ports: this article was steady at former quotations. Good malting barley realised as much money, but discoloured qualities were rather cheaper. The arrivals of English oats were 4 qrs, of Scotch 784 qrs, of Jri h 1,980 qrs, but of foreign no less than 51,591 qrs, whereof 46,805 qrs came alone from the port of Archangel, and with this superabundance of foreign on the market no decline on good samples was submitted to, and a fair amount of business was transacted with the consumers.

There were limited imports of wheat and flour at Liverpool on Tuesday. The former article sold in fair quantities to the town and neighbouring millers at quite as good prices as could be obtained last week: average, 39s 3d on 225 qrs. Good parcels of American flour were still very scarce, and not to be had without slightly exceeding late rates.

At Hull the imports were fair and a moderate supply of farmers' wheat, good samples of which sold readily at former prices. Spring corn is in fair demand, the new crop comes slowly to hand, and but very little offering: average, 38s 3d on 1,878 qrs.

The demand for old wheat at Leeds was very limited, last week's rates being barely maintained, but for new dry samples there was a good sale at previous rates: average, 42s 1d on 1,640 qrs.

There was a large supply of wheat at Ipswich, fine samples of which were taken rapidly at full prices: average, 39s 2d on 1,274 qrs.

At Mark Lane on Wednesday there was a small arrival of English wheat as well as of foreign, with a moderate addition of oats. The trade was firm for most articles at the full prices of Monday.

There was more activity in the Scotch markets held during the week. With liberal deliveries from the farmers at Edinburgh, wheat met a tolerably free sale at the full terms of the previous week: average, 41s 1d on 878 qrs. The imports at Glasgow were very limited, owing to contrary winds, and there was a good inquiry for both wheat and flour at an advance of 1s per qr on the former, and 6d to 1s per sack and barrel on the latter.

At Birmingham market on Thursday there was a fair supply of wheat, and prices were the same as last week: average, 39s 6d on 2,072 qrs.

The deliveries at Bristol were moderate of wheat, and trade was steady at former rates for all good qualities: average, 37s 3d on 618 qrs.

A large quantity of wheat was shown at Newbury, which the millers took off at a little less money: average, 42s on 1,170 qrs.

The trade for wheat at Uxbridge was good, at quite as high rates: average, 48s on 703 qrs.

The weekly averages were 40s 5d on 93,357 qrs wheat; 27s 4d on 7,397 qrs barley; 18s 7d on 11,781 qrs oats; 50s 1d on 549 qrs rye; 24s 4d on 1,975 qrs beans; and 29s 10d on 1,361 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were moderate, and the imports of foreign have this week fallen off. The small quantity of English wheat on sale brought Monday's currency, with a good steady demand for foreign at full prices. Flour was in fair request, and quite as high rates were obtained for all choice brands of American. There was no change in the value of malting barley, the best samples sold well. More disposition was evinced to purchase oats, and the best Russians realised somewhat higher rates: these are going off extensively, and, as is often the case with large imports, the decline had been anticipated, and trade is buoyant for the article.

The London averages announced this day were—

Wheat.....	Qrs.	4
Barley.....	1,035	30 0
Oats.....	3,179	19 2
Rye.....	151	32 6
Beans.....	225	38 10
Peas.....	243	34 7

	Arrivals this Week.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	2,740	1,450	4,690	190	980 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	2,770	.....
Foreign.....	3,840	1,130	.....	33,800	1,150 sacks brs

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.	
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new.....	32 40	Old.....	44 47
Do do white.....	34 48	Do.....	45 50
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red.....	31 38	.....	.....
Northumberland & Scotch do.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye.....Old.....	25s 30s	Now.....	32 34
Barley...Grinding.....	24 25	Distilling.....	26 28
Malt...Brown.....	48 50	Faleship.....	54 57
Beans...Newlargeticks.....	28 30	Harrow.....	32 34
Old do.....	31 32	Do.....	33 37
Peas...G. Jy.....	30 33	Waple.....	33 36
White, old.....	32 35	Boilers.....	36 38
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks. feed 18 19	Short small	19 22	Poland.....
Scotch, Angus.....	22 24	Potato.....	25 26
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yonghal, black	.....	New.....	17 18
Do, Galway 16s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18 19	Potato.....	20 21
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18 20	Fine.....	19 21
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry.....	18 19	Do.....	19 20
Flour.....Irish, per sack 32s 33s, Norfolk, &c.....	29 30	Town.....	41 43
Tares.....Old feeding.....	30 34	Winter.....	40 48
FOREIGN.			
Wheat...Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white.....	44 54	.....	.....
Do do mixed and red.....	44 54	.....	.....
Pomeranian, Macklenburg, marks, red.....	42 46	.....	.....
Silesian, red 4s 4s, white.....	46 47	.....	.....
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do.....	40 41	.....	.....
do do do, red.....	39 40	.....	.....
Russian, hard.....	38 40	.....	.....
French, red.....	42 44	White.....	44 46
Rhine, red.....	43 44	Old.....	44 46
Canadian, red.....	39 43	White.....	44 45
Italian and Tuscan, do.....	46 43	Do.....	46 48
Egyptian.....	32 32	Fine.....	32 34
Malze...Yellow.....	29 30	White.....	28 29
Barley...Grinding.....	22 25	Malting.....	29 31
Beans...Ticks.....	28 30	Small.....	33 34
Peas...White.....	31 36	Maple.....	30 32
Oats...Dutch brew and thick.....	19 20	.....	.....
Russian feed.....	17 18	.....	.....
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed.....	17 19	.....	.....
Flour...Danzig, per barrel —, American.....	20 23	.....	.....
Tares...Large Gore —, old 32s 34s, new.....	32 36	.....	.....
SEEDS.			
Linseed...Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 46s, O densa.....	45s 46s	Sowing.....	56 58
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 21s 23s, English.....	21s 23s	Fine new.....	22 24
Hempseed...Per qr large.....	42 46	Small.....	42 46
Canaryseed...Per qr new 40s 44s Carraway per cwt.....	42 46	Trefoil Wet.....	21 24
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown.....	9 12	White.....	7 11
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white, new.....	40 50	Red.....	36 48
Foreign do, do.....	36 48	Choice.....	35 50
Trefoil...Foreign.....	18 20	Choice.....	20 21
Linseed cake, foreign —, Per ton 4s 10s to 8s 10s, English, per ton 7s 15s to 8s 0s	.....	.....	.....
Rape do do —, 4s 10s to 4s 12s, Do.....	4s 10s to 4s 12s	.....	.....

FOREIGN.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

No particular change appears to have taken place in the opinion of holders of wheat on the Continent, and there seems to be no disposition to make any material concession in prices. Quotations at the principal Baltic ports are relatively higher than in this country, and there is consequently no inducement to consign. The purchases made on British account in August will, however, have to come forward, and we may calculate on receiving fair supplies from that quarter during the next month or two.

From Danzig we learn that a good many vessels had arrived out, which had imparted some activity to business, and on the 14th several hundred quarters of wheat were purchased at full terms. For Lower Polish of 61 lbs weight, 89s; and for 59 to 60 lbs inland, 37s per quarter, free on board, was paid. The last sale had been 500 qrs of fair old inland, weighing 60 to 61 lbs, at 88s to 38s 6d per quarter, free on board.

Königsberg letters of the 14th instant inform us that the wheat harvest had terminated very favourably in that neighbourhood, but the yield of spring corn was considered short. New wheat had been in fair request, and had commanded full prices. Beans and peas had been inquired for, but the quantity brought forward had been too small to allow of much business being done. The quality of the pulse crops is well spoken of, but the yield to the acre would, it is believed, turn out short.

Stettin advices of Tuesday state that the holders of wheat had remained very firm, and that extreme prices had been demanded for the finer qualities.

At Rostock, on Monday, holders of wheat were very firm; there were buyers of good qualities at 40s free on board; but few had been inclined to accept that price, and the operations had consequently been unimportant. The supplies of new had not increased much, and the stock of old in granary had been greatly diminished by the shipments to Great Britain. The quality of the former had not proved so uniform as expected; and whilst the common sorts had been sold at equal to 36s, the best samples had realised 40s per qr.

At the near continental ports, where business is usually a good deal influenced by the reports from hence, the dull tone of the English advices has

failed to have much effect. At Hamburg, on Tuesday, there was but little doing in wheat; holders were, however, very firm, and purchases could not have been made on easier terms than on that day se'night. Barley was in lively demand, and for Saale very high terms continued to be asked, say 27s 9d up to 29s per qr, free on board. In other articles there was not much passing. Freight to London by steamboat was 1s 6d per qr.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING

SUGAR.—A good and steady demand has been experienced during the week at full rates to 6d advance upon colonial descriptions. The reduced stocks of foreign continue to prevent business to any extent for home consumption. In West India considerable transactions have again taken place at prices rather in favour of the importers. By auction 124 hhd and tres Jamaica were sold at 31s to 33s for middling brown to low middling greyish yellow, with a few lots crystallised Demerara at 34s to 39s. 230 hhd and tres Barbadoes sold as follows: good to fine yellow, 35s 6d to 37s 6d; middling, rather soft to fair, 33s to 35s per cwt. Last week there was a large delivery of 4,025 tons, making the increase for home consumption 22,734 tons as compared with the former season to same date. The stock at this port on 18th inst. consisted of 91,650 tons, against 92,316 tons at same time in 1851.

Mauritius.—There were 9,407 bags offered on Tuesday, which found buyers at extreme rates: middling to fine bright yellow, 34s 6d to 37s 6d; low to low middling greyish, 31s 6d to 33s; brown, 29s 6d to 31s per cwt. A fair amount of business has also been done by private contract during the week.

Bengal.—White Benares is rather scarce, and prices 6d higher; other kinds have met with a better demand. 1,661 bags sold as follows: white Benares, low middling to middling, 35s 9d to 36s 6d; good middling to good, 37s 6d to 38s 6d. Date and Mauritius kinds went from 30s 6d to 35s for low to good yellow. Several sales have been made by private treaty at stiffer rates.

Madras.—700 bags fair soft brown realised 26s to 26s 6d, being the extreme value, and the lower descriptions are more in demand.

Foreign.—Very few transactions have taken place this week, as the holders are not so desirous to press sales. 2,645 boxes white Havana by auction were only partly sold at 28s 6d to 31s 6d for good to fine: remainder taken in at 24s to 28s for low to fair. 1,563 boxes yellow partly found buyers at extreme rates: low to fine strong, 33s 6d to 40s 6d; brown, 31s 6d per cwt. Two cargoes Havana have sold this week—one at 22s for Trieste, No. 11½, and one for this port at 19s 9d, No. 10½.

Reind.—The market has been rather active, at an advance of 6d upon last week's rates, and the supply of goods is again moderate. Brown patent lumps were yesterday quoted at 44s; middling tilters, 44s 6d to 45s; other kinds in proportion; wet lumps, 41s to 43s. Bastards and pieces are unaltered. Treacle firm, at 12s 6d to 15s 6d. Sugars refined under bond here are quiet. Crushed, 28s 6d for fine. 10 lb leaves firm at 21s to 31s 6d. Dutch crushed is held for a slight advance in Holland, with more business doing.

MOLASSES.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in West India, 13s to 14s 6d for Grenada to fair St Kitt's.

COFFEE.—The market is without animation, but there has been rather more inquiry for colour descriptions by exporters, and a slight decline in prices at commencement of the week since fully recovered. Native Ceylon is quiet, scarcely any business being done by private treaty. Of 1,530 bags 20 casks in public sale, a small portion sold at 43s for good ordinary, being 6d cheaper. Plantation kinds have been steady, but sold rather in favour of the buyers, except in colour kinds. 1,126 casks 1,016 brls and bags by auction, about two-thirds sold as follows: middling to good, 56s to 65s; low middling, 52s to 55s; good ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 47s to 52s; small berry in proportion; pea, 60s 6d to 64s. Mocha is quiet. 452 bags Costa Rica were chiefly brought in at 52s to 52s 6d for fine fine ordinary. Two cargoes Rio have sold privately, one for the Mediterranean (the exact price not transpired), and one deliverable at Liverpool at 40s per cwt.

COCOA.—There is a good demand for Trinidad at rather higher rates, 52s 8d bags finding ready buyers at 32s to 37s 6d for ordinary grey to fair greyish red. Foreign meets with some inquiry. 140 bags Bahia were taken in at 24s 6d to 25s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—Since last week the market has continued inactive, but prices do not show any change worth reporting. Common congou has met with some inquiry by the shippers at 8d to 8½d. On Wednesday 14,150 pkgs were brought forward in public sale, when about 7,000 pkgs sold at previous rates: fair sound congou realised 11d; damaged ordinary, with all faults, as low as 7d to 7½d. Fine hyson sold as high as 2s 9½d per lb; other kinds of green were unaltered.

RICE.—A speculative inquiry has again sprung up, and sales to some extent are reported in East India at 3d to 6d advance on last week's rates. About 4,000 bags Arracan sold, price said to be 8s 7½d. 3,036 bags Bengal, by auction, sold chiefly at 10s 6d to 11s for good white. The stock consists of 17,300 tons, against 21,500 tons at same date in 1851. Cleaned rice is active. Carolina has advanced: first quality, 32s; second quality, 28s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—The market has been quiet, but the few small parcels disposed of have brought the former value of 5½d for fair quality. The stock is 3,500 bags against 3,646 at same time last year.

PEPPER.—On Wednesday, 4,077 bags Aleppy were rather more than half disposed of at easier rates, fair half-heavy bringing 3½d to 3¾d per lb. All common kinds have been quiet during the week. The stock keeps moderate.

OTHER SPICES.—Nutmegs and mace fully support the late advance in prices, and good qualities of the latter are rather scarce. Cassia lignea also keeps scarce. The sales in cloves are limited. 511 bags African ginger were taken in at 23s to 23s 6d; 126 barrels, &c., Jamaica sold steadily at 45s to 91s per cwt.

RUM.—A steady business is reported in West India this week. Proof Leewards and East India are scarce. About 800 puncheons Jamaica and Demerara have found buyers.

SALTPETRE.—Sales to a moderate extent have been made in East India this week at full prices, and good qualities are scarce. 619 bags Bengal sold as follows: crystalline white, refra 2½, 29s 6d; 8½ to 6, 26s to 27s 6d per cwt. The stock is moderate, being 3,231 tons on 18th inst.

NITRATE SODA is quiet.

COCHINEAL.—Continued large arrivals have depressed the market, and prices are again rather lower in some instances. 323 bags offered this week partly finding buyers: Mexican silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 7d; Honduras silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; pea grain, 4s 4d; blacks, 4s to 4s 10d; Tenerife silvers, 3s 10d to 4s 1d; mixed grain and blacks, 4s to 4s 8d per lb. The deliveries do not improve, and there is a further increase in the stock.

LAC DYE.—The market is firm, and 1,180 chests of recent import about half sold at steady rates: good to fine marks, 1s 2d to 1s 11½d; middling, 10d to

1s 2d; low to good ordinary native make, 3½d to 8d: fine D T taken in at 2s 6d per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—No material change occurred in prices at the public sales yesterday, which were rather large, and a fair proportion of the goods offered found buyers. Castor oil met with a steady demand: good pale quality, 3½d to 4d per lb; other kinds in proportion. Camphor is more inquired for at 90s per cwt. Shellac is in demand, particularly the better qualities: fine orange has sold at 55s; fine thick blood, 59s; common do, 40s to 43s. Gum animi meets with more attention, and the stock is much reduced. Yesterday a few lots of Olibanum sold higher, owing to its continued scarcity. Common kinds of East India senna have at length improved in price, selling at 1½d to 2d per lb. Cutch is firm at 20s to 20s 6d. Gambier has become so scarce that 20s is paid. 81 bales ordinary broken Bengal sallow sold at 50s to 57s 6d per cwt. Some parcels Bengal turmeric of ordinary to middling quality sold at 9s 6d to 11s per cwt.

METALS.—The prices of manufactured iron are again up this week, but some holders require a considerable advance on the last quotations: rails, 6l 10s to 6l 15s. Scotch is 1s 6d to 2s dearer, selling as high as 50s, three months open. Spelter is now held at 17l 5s to 17l 10s, a good deal of business having been done. East India tin is firm, but quiet: Banca, 89s to 89s 6d, at which only small sales are reported. British scarce. Tin plates have met with a good deal of inquiry, at better prices. Copper is very firm.

JUTE.—2,875 bales offered this week have been chiefly sold at 5s to 10s higher prices, ranging from 11l 10s to 15l 15s for low middling to very good quality.

OILS.—Since last Friday the sales in all kinds of fish have been limited at full rate. The supply of southern whale is now very light. Sperm remains without alteration. Lined oil has become quiet, and in the absence of American orders there are sellers at 6d under last week's rates, viz., 29s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape maintains the advance last quoted. Cocoa nut is higher, Ceylon selling yesterday at 33s to 33s 6d. Palm of good quality commands 20s, and the market is firm. Olive keeps very high, as there are no arrivals, and stock very moderate.

TURPENTINE.—British drawn spirits are selling at 40s per cwt, being a rise of 1s 6d this week.

TALLOW.—A steady business has been done in foreign at 6d to 9d advance. Yesterday the quotation for 1st sort St Petersburg Y C was 40s 3d to 40s 9d on the spot. The stock of foreign tallow on Monday the 20th inst. was 36,243 casks, against 30,141 casks at same date in 1851, and 21,173 casks in 1850. Last week the deliveries amounted to 2,297 casks. Present quotations are rather higher than ruling in the two previous years at corresponding period.

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A fair amount of business was done in West India to-day at full prices, the market closing firmly. 1,090 casks West India sold, making 3,825 casks for the week at 6d advance. Mauritius—2,552 bags sold at stiffer rates than quoted on Tuesday. Bengal—3,036 bags chiefly sold as follows: low to good white Benares, 35s 6d to 37s 6d; Mauritius kind, 32s 6d to 35s; grainy yellow and white, 39s to 42s 6d; Khar sort, 25s to 25s 6d. Madras—520 bags brown were bought in at 26s to 27s per cwt. Refined was steady.

COFFEE.—224 casks 304 bags and brls plantation Ceylon only partly sold, the better qualities bringing high rates, from 70s to 80s; other kinds as previously quoted.

RICE.—12,000 bags partly sold at extreme rates, but above 10,000 bags old import were withdrawn at 10s 6d to 11s for good white.

SALTPETRE.—2,061 bags Bengal about half found buyers at easier rates: refrac 19½ to 11½, 24s 6d to 25s 6d per cwt.

CUTCH.—The sound portion of 1,402 bags was taken in at 21s 6d.

SHELLAC.—A few lots good orange sold at 56s to 57s.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at 6d to 1s above last Friday's rates, 720 casks Australian half sold: beef, 39s to 39s 9d; sheep, 38s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been active this week, and 6d advance paid for low and middling goods, which continue scarce: brown lumps, 44s; middling, 44s 6d, upwards. On Saturday last and the beginning of this week about 600 tons of Dutch crushed have been sold f.o.b. at Holland, from 23s 4½d to 24s 9d. By letters to-day the market is firmer, and higher prices are demanded.

DRY FRUITS.—Fine currants have again been sold at 63s, but the trade generally are holding back, awaiting the arrival of the first cargo of new fruit, which is likely to be here from day to day. Prices have been paid in the Morea and Islands far beyond our present rates. Clearances here are increasing. Valencia, 45s, and in fair demand. In other articles no change.

GREEN FRUIT.—Lemons are scarce, and the price further advanced 3s per package. Lisbon grapes of good quality are in request; a parcel of green and black, per Iberia steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 2s to 3s per package. Nuts of all kinds dull of sale, those of home growth being preferred.

SEEDS.—In seeds there is no change to report. White mustard met rather a contracted demand, and prices were barely so high. Other seeds firm at last week's quotations.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains still very quiet, but prices firm.

COTTON.—The demand has been limited and the market dull; prices, however, continue firm, and there is very little cotton offering. Sales of cotton wool, from the 17th inst. to the 23d inst. inclusive:—700 bales Surat, at 4½d to 4¾d, for very middling to fully fair; 450 bales Madras, at 4d to 4¾d, for middling seedy to good fair Tinnivelly; 50 bales Bengal, at 4½d, for good.

FLAX AND HEMP.—The same as last week, and very little doing.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A good demand has existed for leather during the past week, and although there was not quite so much done this week at Leadenhall as on the two or three preceding Tuesdays, we have to record a full amount of trade and full prices. Since our last report crop bellies have been very scarce, and may be quoted ¼d per lb higher.

METALS of all descriptions continue in good demand. Copper is still scarce notwithstanding the large arrivals of foreign (Russian) which has all been disposed of long before arrival. Tin—English is also not to be had in any quantity. Spelter has advanced since our last, and is now held firm at our quotations. Iron—This market has continued to rise almost daily since our last, and there seems every prospect of a further considerable rise, owing to the very large demand for all descriptions that has lately taken place. Tin plates are in request at advanced rates. Lead quiet.

PROVISIONS.

The Irish butter market shows considerable animation, choice brands making 84s pretty readily, and the Cork markets up to 7s, with every prospect of a further advance. Fine Friesland not in very good demand at 92s.

Bacon has cleared off at 62s for first quality Irish, Hamburg 58s. Better supplies looked for, with lower prices.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for BUTTER (Stock, Ivory) and BACON (Stock, Deliveries) for years 1850, 1851, and 1852. Includes arrivals for the past week.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—The supplies of each kind of meat being on the increase, the general demand has become somewhat inactive. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. The beef on sale is still in very middling condition.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—A fair average business was transacted here, to-day, yet veal gave way quite 2d per 8 lbs.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table showing prices for inferior beef, ditto middling, prime large, prime small, veal, mutton interior, mutton prime, large pork, and small pork.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—Large supplies of foreign stock were received in the port of London last week, the total arrival having amounted to 14,167 head. During the corresponding period in 1851 we received 7,853; in 1850, 7,000; in 1849, 6,200; in 1848, 5,500; and in 1847, 7,520 head. Imports into London last week:—Beasts, 1,939; sheep, 9,020; lambs, 185; calves, 427; pigs, 596.

The show of foreign stock here to-day was again very extensive; but at least two-thirds of it was in poor condition. In prices no material change took place.

Notwithstanding that the supply of home-bred beasts on offer was again very extensive as to number, there was a scarcity of really prime stock. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, nearly the whole of the beasts changed hands, at prices equal to those obtained on Monday last. The primest Scots realised 4s per 8 lbs.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,600 Short-horns: from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 70 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied, the time year considered. Prime Downs and half-breeds moved steadily, at full currencies. Most other breeds met a slow sale, and late rates were barely supported. Lamb is now out of season.

The demand for calves—the show of which was tolerably good—was not so active as on Friday; nevertheless, prices were maintained.

We had a fair inquiry for pigs, in the value of which no change took place.

SUPPLIES.

Table comparing supplies of beasts, sheep and lambs, calves, and pigs for Sept. 23, 1850; Sept. 22, 1851; and Sept. 20, 1852.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beasts in somewhat improved condition. The best breeds moved off steadily at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state. Sheep came slowly to hand; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was inactive at barely Monday's currencies. Lambs are now out of season. The arrivals of foreign calves being large, the veal trade ruled heavy, at a decline in prices of from 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for pigs, at full quotations. Milch cows were very dull at from 14l to 15l each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

Table showing prices for inferior beasts, second quality do, prime large oxen, prime Scots, large coarse calves, prime small do, sucking calves, lambs, and total supply at market for beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Sept. 20.—The market during the early part of the week was heavy at declining rates; but within the last day or two we have had more inquiry, and prices appear steady at the currency annexed:—Sussex pockets, 70s to 82s; Weald of Kent ditto, 82s to 94s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 100s to 140s; Farnham ditto, 90s to 112s.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—Our market is very largely supplied with new hops, in good condition, and it is now well understood that the produce is unusually heavy. The duty has, therefore, been backed as high as from 245,000l to 250,000l. Fine qualities are in fair request, but other kinds move off slowly, as follows:—Farnhams, 100s to 112s; country, 90s to 100s; Mid and East Kent, 80s to 130s; Weald of Kent, 75s to 84s; Sussex, 70s to 80s.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, Sept. 25.—This market continues well supplied, with a fair reasonable traffic. Regents, from 80s to 100s; Shaws, 80s to 95s; Middlings, 30s to 50s per ton.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 78s to 80s; inferior ditto, 60s to 65s; superior clover, 98s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 32s to 40s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, with a dull trade, at steady prices. Best clover 90s to 105s; inferior, 72s to 80s; old hay, 70s to 80s; new ditto, 50s to 75s; straw 30s to 36s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—Bate's West Hartley 15s—Holywell 14s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s 3d—New Tanfield 12s 6d—North Percy Hartley 14s 9d—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s 3d—South Peareth 12s—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 3d—Wylam 14s 3d. Wall's-end:—Horton 14s—Heaton 14s—Northumberland 14s—Walker 13s 9d—Eden Main 14s 9d—Braddyl 15s 3d—Hetton 15s 6d—Haswell 15s 6d—Lambton 15s 3d—Lumley 14s 6d—Russell's Hetton 15s and 15s 3d—Scarborough 14s 6d—Stewart's 15s 6d—Whitwell 14s—Cassop 15s 3d—Hartlepool 15s 3d—Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—South Kelloe 14s 9d—Thornely 14s 6d—Adelaide Tees 15s—Tees 15s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s. Ships at market, 118; sold, 75; unsold, 43.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
There has been considerable inquiry both for the home trade and export, and sales have been to a fair extent, and late rates have been fully sustained. The market is left very bare of all kinds.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)
Scarcely any variation has occurred in the grain market since Tuesday: the demand has been to a moderate extent at steady prices. This morning wheat was in tolerably good request for local consumption, and some parcels were taken for shipment coastwise and to Ireland: with a rather large arrival from the States, the sale of this description was more pressed from the vessel, and a small concession in price was made, but on other kinds the general currency of Tuesday was well supported. Flour was without change, and oats and meal brought that day's rates. Indian corn, on the spot, goes off in retail quantities, and floating cargoes are in fair request, at late prices.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
All kinds of manufactured iron are daily advancing in price, with great difficulty in getting deliveries, owing to the large orders in hand, and continued unwillingness on the part of many of the workmen to remain at work, except on terms which at present some of the masters will not assent to. There is still considerable speculation in Scotch pig iron, which has caused prices almost daily to advance. Tin plates are also in good request, at an improvement of 1s to 1s 6d per box. Copper and lead very firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20th.

COFFEE.—The market for Java remains the same; for almost every description a slight advance on last sale prices is allowed. Brazil with more activity: the half of the cargo ex Supply, 1,500 bags, was disposed of by private contract at 22 cs. The remainder is held higher, and several lots changed hands in retail: ordinary, 21 to 21½ cs; real ordinary, 22 to 22½ cs; good ordinary, 23 to 23½ cs.

SUGAR.—Business was confined to the sale of 600 hhds Surinam, at 19f to 24f almost in public sale, and about 600 baskets Java at 25f to 28f at the Dutch Trading Company's condition.

INDIGO.—The same good disposition exists amongst the trade, and upwards of 100 chests Java were taken for export at very full prices.

COTTON well maintained. 372 bales Georgia, ex Angelique from Charlestown, being the remaining of this cargo, were taken by private contract. The demand for Surinam and Nickerie is confined to the long and fine descriptions: the deviating samples of which the greater part of our stock is composed was offered at a reduction without meeting with buyers.

SPICES, RICE, FRUIT.—Spices remain firm, although without much doing. Of rice about 23,000 bags Arracan, three cargoes were taken from first hand at 6f to 6½f. There was also much done in dressed descriptions: Java, 7½f to 8½f; Arracan, 7½f; but at these prices it would be difficult to buy. Fruit well maintained; currants is not to be had unless at an advance; raisins also in good demand: Smyrna, 11½f to 12f; Samos, 8f.

HEMP.—Sales have been made in Riga Polish clean; ditto Pass was sold at 57f; St Petersburg half-clean, 55f.

SEEDS.—Rape.—There was some demand for export, and prices advanced 6f for direct delivery and 3f for terms. Nothing was done in Lin. Clover—A few bales red Maese were taken at 22f for export: some bales new white, not of prime quality, are on the market, but may not be sold under 30f per 50 ko. Mustard—Brown is offered more freely, particularly the ordinary sorts; fair samples found ready buyers for foreign account at 13½f to 14f per hect: new yellow leaves much to desire both with respect to quality and dryness, it is difficult to sell even at a reduction; old is held at 11½f to 12½f per hect. Canary with little doing at former prices. Caraway was not in much demand.

CORN.—Wheat.—The weekly market opened brisk: Polish descriptions fetched an advance of 5f to 6f for home use and export to England; red sorts were not more than well sustained and only in demand for home use. Rye, with much business at an advance of 5f to 6f for Prussian, and 6f to 8f for new descriptions. Barley rather advancing Buckwheat firm.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.

BRISTLES have been buying freely, and a considerable advance has taken place. CORN without transactions. A good deal of the wheat purchased a fortnight since is now shipping.

DEALS.—A minor dealer's redwood have been done at 5 ro. Gromoff asks 5½ ro for this sort; some of his 9-in whitewood have been taken at 3½ ro.

FLAX.—The transactions during the week have been very considerable, fully 12,000 tons, at about former rates, with probably a reduction on some of the 6-had, but prices and particulars are kept quiet.

HEMP firm, without much business,—the want of ship-room checking purchases. The reduced quantity makes holders very firm, particularly those of half-clean.

LINSEED.—Early in the week 27 90 to 28 ro continued to be paid for Morshansk, by Russians in settlement of contracts: these being now closed, the market is dull, and 27 4 ro would be accepted.

TALLOW.—For shipment little or nothing done; but the market has been in an excited state, owing to purchases on Russian account in fulfilment of August contracts. It being expected that about 20,000 casks, which should have arrived in August, will not be down till the middle of next month. Some 8,000 casks 1st Y C must have changed hands at from 112 to 115, closing again at 111½ ro, while 300 to 400 casks soap tallow have been done at 111 to 113 ro; which latter price is still offered,—1st sort Y C being refused in lieu of it.

FREIGHTS.—Very firm as quoted, and room hardly to be obtained.

IMPORTS.—Lead advanced to 21 to 21½ ro for W B; and some holders ask 22 ro for this sort and Queensberry. Sugars dull.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 17.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Penny and Naish, Newport, Monmouthshire, brewers—W. and D. Forgan, Hatton garden, bakers—Drew and Pike, Plymouth, ironmongers—Tisdale and Oakley, Shrewsbury, auctioneers—Brearley and Schofield, Trough Syke Mill, near Bacup, breakers up of cotton waste—Greenhaigh and Holford, Manchester, watchmakers—Tatley and Knowles, Manchester, cotton manufacturers—Loud and Bushell, Herna and Sturry, Kent, maltsters—J. Sparks and Co., Liverpool, provision merchants—Edkin and Gibson, Harrington, Cumberland, ship brokers—J. and T. Parkinson, Bury, Lancashire, brassfounders—Lloyd and Davis, Liverpool, grocers—Ward and Son, Upper Dorset place, Clapham road, Surrey, printers—Reid and Co., Sunderland and elsewhere tea dealers—R. G. and R. G. Horton, jun., Leeds, surgeons—Beacock and Fletcher Winterton, Lincolnshire, machine makers—Gardner and Urquhart, St Helen's place Bishopgate street, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

F. Macdonald, Kintail, cattle dealer.
J. R. Hood, Edinburgh, draper.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Pearsons and Whaley, Thorne Quay, Yorkshire, rope makers—Payton and Gillender, Aston, Warwickshire, brick makers—Dear and Warriner, Bishopsgate street without, and South-Eastern arcade, Southwark, toy warehousemen—Priest and Cooper, Bedford, linen drapers—Barlow, Findlater, and Keetley, Birmingham, coach builders; as far as regards T. Barlow—Monkhouse and Sons, Barnard Castle, Durham, and Howes, Yorkshire, spinners—E. and J. Lloyd, Leatherhead, and elsewhere, saddlers—Cockshaw and Squires, Leicester, printers—Hoare and Beck, Lime street, wholesale tea dealers—T. B.

Young and T. B. Young, jun., Sunderland, ship brokers—Stephenson and Co., Ulverston, tanners—Robert and Co., Forest of Dean, miners—S. and C. M. Soutter, Lower Shadwell, ship owners—Warren, Bonomi, and Fahey, Egyptian hall, proprietors and exhibitors of pictures; as far as regards J. Bonomi—East of Scotland Life Assurance Company, Dundee, and elsewhere—M'Corquodale and Co., Glasgow, blacking manufacturers; as far as regards W. Blair.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Stich Deeley, Buckley street, Whitechapel, engineer.
John Lovett Hopkins, Star corner, Bermondsey, draper.
Henry and Charles Miles, Old road, Limehouse, and Giles row, Cambridge road, Mile end, drapers.
Robert Wilson, Cambridge, grocer.
James Frederick Lawrence, Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, paper maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Hood, Glasgow, commission agent.
C. M. Douglas, Glasgow, merchant.
J. Ednie, Leven, Fife-shire, flax spinner.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Herbert Ashton and Steward Spriggs, otherwise Steward Stevenson Spriggs, warehousemen, Aldermanbury.
Osborn Engall Teasel, timber merchant, Norwich.
William Turner, engineer, Bath.
John Roebuck and William Roebuck, woollen cloth manufacturers, Holmfirth, Yorkshire.
Henry Mc Grotty, merchant, Liverpool.
George Clarke Pauling and Robert Chapman Sharp, merchants and contractors, Manchester.
Thomas Moyle, draper, Deansgate, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELLING IN 1852.—The improvements effected in rail and steam communication with the Continent have rendered it perfectly easy at the present day to breakfast at a seasonable hour in London, to judge of the skill of a French chef de cuisine at an early dinner in la belle France, and to be again in London in time for an evening party, all on one and the same day, and with little more fatigue than would be experienced after the ordinary twelve hours' avocations. This may be accomplished, not on one particular day of the month only, but every day, by taking advantage of the Dover express train from the London-bridge terminus at 8.10 a.m. This train arrives in Dover at 10.35 a.m., and half an hour afterwards a fast steamer sails for Calais, and lands her passengers on the French soil at about a quarter to one o'clock. The steamer returns at a quarter past three. Upwards of two hours can therefore be spent in Calais, besides two in Dover on the homeward-bound journey, and yet the traveller will be again at the London-bridge terminus at 10 p.m., having left Dover at half-past seven. Such speedy and regular communication between the two countries cannot fail to be appreciated both by the man of business and the man of pleasure.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS.—Some Parliamentary papers, lately published, furnish statements of the population, trade, &c., of the Australian colonies up to the commencement of the year 1851. It appears that at that date the respective position of each province was as follows:—

	Popu- lation.	Imports. £	Exports. £	Tonnage. Inwards. Outwards.
New South Wales	192,000	2,078,339	2,509,580	234,215 263,849
Victoria	77,360	...	...	...
South Australia	67,430	845,572	570,316	86,583 87,872
Western Australia (Swan River) ...	5,846	52,351	22,154	15,988 14,748
Van Diemen's Land ...	...	1,234,272	1,172,530	263,481 203,978

The population of Van Diemen's Land is not given for a later period than 1847, when it was 70,164, including 24,188 convicts. The total value of wool exported in 1850 was 1,614,241l from New South Wales and Victoria, 15,482l from Western Australia, 131,730l from South Australia, and 451,203l from Van Diemen's Land. From South Australia the export of minerals was 362,568l.

BALLOON NAVIGATION.—The Constitutionnel has the following from Bagneres-de-Luchon, dated the 10th:—Whilst the journals have been recording unsuccessful attempts to navigate with balloons, we have witnessed here a fact proving that the impossibility of navigating in the air is not absolute, and that with genius and perseverance we may arrive at the desired result. Yesterday the inhabitants of Luchon and the numerous visitors were invited to the Prado, on the banks of the Pique, to witness the experiment. The intrepid aeronaut, who was to make it at the risk of his life, is a man of about 35 years of age, named Antonio Moles, and resides in the small town of Barbastro, in Aragon, not far from our frontier. In the meadow of the Prado was a platform, on which his apparatus was placed. It consisted of a balloon of an ovoid shape, inflated with hydrogen gas, of merely sufficient size to support his weight, and that of the articles he had with him, and at the same time, to have an ascensional power. To the network of the balloon was suspended a small table, on which Moles lay on his belly, his back being also secured to the network. To each of his legs between the knee and the instep was attached a kind of umbrella, acting freely on their sticks, and the silk of which was turned outwards. In each hand was a sort of hand-screen of silk, opening with hinges, and expanding or contracting at will. A rope from the valve of the balloon was placed round his neck, and round his body was a belt containing sand, and about six or seven pounds of shot as ballast. When the signal for letting go was made, the balloon rose gently to a height of about 200 yards. The aeronaut then began to make use of his means of impulsion. His legs were alternately crossed, and then put out at full length, the first notion closing, the second opening the umbrellas, giving a point d'appui upon a large surface of compressed air, and causing the balloon to advance, whilst the arms were moving in the same direction. The atmosphere being at this time calm the aeronaut found no difficulty in directing himself in a direct line on the axis of the valley towards the north, and the speed appeared to increase progressively as the apparatus worked better. We saw him in a short time stop at the turning of the Cier du Luchon, and return towards us with the same rapidity; half an hour sufficed for him to perform a distance of 18 kilometres (about 11 miles) going and returning. When he found himself over our heads, he performed the movement of turning, but rather slowly, as he wished to turn very short round; it would have been very easy for him to have made a long turn, by using his legs like a swimmer when he wishes to turn to the right or to the left. It was thus that he made the tour of the basin of Luchon in 18 minutes, passing over the village of St Mamet, Montauban, Jazet, Antignas, and Moustagon, and, returning to his starting point, he came to the ground slowly in the same meadow from whence he had risen. It is more easy to conceive than express the enthusiasm and excitement of the crowd of persons who had assembled. The aeronaut was conducted in triumph to his residence, and he has announced a second ascent for Sunday next. It is to be hoped that there will then be a little wind, in order to ascertain whether that will not prove an insurmountable obstacle. Antonio Moles has assured us that he has the means of overcoming any difficulty of that sort, as readily as the best vessel on the ocean.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 23s 6d 24s 6d Montreal 23 6 24 First sort Pearl, U.S. 27 0 27 6 Montreal 27 0 27 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad per cwt 29 0 44 0 Grenada 27 6 38 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 24 0 30 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 37 0 43 0 good and fine ord 42 0 45 0 low to good middling 52 0 58 0 fine middling and fine 60 0 69 0

Caylon, ord to good ord of native growth 42 6 47 0 plantation kind, triage and ord 0 0 0 0 good to fine ord 48 0 50 0 low middling to fine 0 0 0 0

Mocha, fine 79 0 95 0 cleaned garbled 65 0 76 0 ord and ungarbled 50 0 52 0 Sumatra 37 0 39 0 Padang 34 0 40 0

Batavia 0 0 0 0 Manila 0 0 0 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 33 6 36 0 fine ord and colour 37 0 39 0

St Domingo 41 0 0 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 45 0 42 0 fine ord to fine 45 0 37 0

Costa Rica 46 0 89 6 La Guayra 38 0 52 0 Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 0 34 0 42 Bengal 0 31 0 42 Madras 0 34 0 46 Peram 0 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 0 54 0 64 New Orleans 0 0 0 0 Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black per lb 4 6 5 7 Silver 3 11 4 4

LAC DYE D.T. per lb 2 0 2 4 Other marks 0 4 1 11

SHELLAC Orange p cwt 54 0 58 0 Other sorts 33 0 56 0

TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 12 0 14 0 China 16 0 17 0

Java and Malabar 10 0 12 6 TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, pwt 20 6 21 0 Gambier 20 0 0 0

Dyewoods duty free Logwood £ s £ s Jamaica per ton 5 0 3 10 Honduras 4 0 5 0

Campeachy 6 0 6 10 FUSTIC Jamaica per ton 4 0 4 12 Cuba 6 0 7 10

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima per ton 12 10 15 15 Other large solid 10 0 12 0

Small and rough 8 10 9 0 SAFAN WOOD Bimas per ton 10 10 14 0

Siam and Malabar 8 0 10 0 BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 12 0 80 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 7 2 2 2 bitter nom. 0 0 0 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal, new 3 0 3 3

old 0 0 0 0 Patras, new 2 14 3 3 Pige duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0 Piana duty 20s per cwt

French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 France, duty 7s, new d p 0 0 0 0

Denia, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Valencia, new 2 5 0 0

Smyrna, black 0 0 0 0 red and Eleme 1 16 1 18 Sultana, new, nom 3 10 3 15 Muscatel, new 0 0 0 0

Sides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 4 0 7 Do. & R Grande, salted 0 4 0 4

Brazil, dry 0 4 0 5 dry salted 0 3 0 4 salted 0 3 0 3

Rio, dry 0 4 0 5 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6

Cape, salted 0 2 0 3 New South Wales 0 2 0 3

New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 0 9

Kips, Russia, dry 0 8 0 8 S America Horse, p hide 4 0 6 0

German 0 0 0 0 Indigo duty free

Bengal per R 4 0 6 4 Oude 2 0 3 9

Madras 2 0 4 6 Manila 0 0 0 0

Java 4 4 6 8 Carracac 0 0 0 0

Guatemala 2 0 5 4 Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 R 0 8 0 11 do 50 65 0 10 1 3

English Butts 16 24 0 10 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 9

Foreign do 16 25 0 10 1 2 do 28 36 0 10 1 4

Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 4 do 40 60 1 0 1 7

do 80 100 0 11 1 2 Dressing Hides 6 7 1 1

Shaved do 0 9 0 12 Hors Hides, English 0 7 0 11

do Spanish, per hide 5 6 9 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3

do East India 0 8 1 3 Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 0 0 0 Bottoms 1 0 1 4

Old 0 10 0 0 Tough cake, p to £102 10 0 0

Title 102 10 0 0 IRON, per ton

Bars, &c. British 7 0 0 0 Nail rods 7 10 0 0

Hoops 10 15 0 0 Sheets 10 15 0 0

Pig, No. 1, Wales 4 0 0 0 Bars, &c. 6 10 0 0

Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 8 0 0 Swedish, in bond 11 0 11 5

LEAD, p ton—Eng, plk 18 0 0 0 red lead 18 0 0 0

white do 25 0 0 0 patent shot 20 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 17 10 0 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 15 10 0 0

in faggots 15 15 0 0 SPELTER, for, per ton 17 5 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocks, p ton 53 0 0 0

bars 94 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 89 0 50 0

Straits do 86 0 87 0 TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 25s 0d 0s 0d Coke, 1 C 24 0 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d West India, d p, per cwt 12 0 15 0

Refiners', for home use, 7s 10 0 20 0 Do export (on board) 6d 11 0 14 0

Oils—Fish £ s £ s Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 34 5 34 10

Yellow 32 10 33 0 Sperm 35 0 36 0

Head matter 39 0 39 0 Cod 32 10 33 0

South Sea 31 19 34 10 Olive, Galipoli, per ton 58 0 59 0

Spanish and Sicily 54 0 54 10 Palm per ton 29 10 20 0

Cocoa Nut 33 0 35 0 Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 34 10 34 15

Linseed 29 5 29 10 Black Sea per qtr 43 6d 44 0d

St Petersburg Morshank 42 0 42 6 Do (English) pr tn 37 0d 37 5d

do Foreign 6 15 8 15 Rape, do 4 12 4 15

Provisions—All articles duty paid. Butter—Waterford new 74s 0d 80s 0d

Carlow 78 0 84 6 Cork new 76 0 78 0

Limerick 70 0 76 0 Freisland, fresh 92 0 0 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer 0 0 0 0

Bacor, singed—Waterfd. 60 9 62 0 Limerick 58 0 60 0

Hams—Westphalia 0 0 0 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 62 0 64 0

Cork and Belfast do 60 0 0 0 Firkin and keg Irish 56 0 50 0

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

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p t 120 0 0 0

Interior 170 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 30 9 42 0

Gouda 26 0 36 0 Canter 20 0 0 0

American 0 0 0 0 Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s

Bengal, white, per cwt. 8 6 10 Madras 8 6 9 6

Java 8 0 12 6 Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Flour 15 0 24 0 Pearl, per cwt. 14 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, for, old, p cwt 26 0 32 0

Eng. new 36s 38s, 0 0 0 0 Canary per qr 40 0 46 0

Clover, red per cwt 10 6 56 0 white 46 0 58 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign, per qr 45 0 50 0

English 56 0 0 0 Mustard, br, p bush 9 0 11 0

white, 6 0 8 6 Rape per last of 10 qrs £20 0 £25 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 14 0 16 6 Cossimbuzar 10 6 15 0

Goneter 10 6 15 6 Comerecolly 12 0 16 0

Baulnah, &c. 6 0 14 6 China, Taatle, &c. 16 6 20 6

Rawls—White Novi 25 0 27 0 Fossombrone 23 0 24 6

Bologna 19 0 21 0 Friuli 20 0 22 0

Royals 20 0 21 6 De superior 22 6 23 0

Bergam 21 0 25 0 Milan 21 0 25 0

ORGANZINES

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

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 29 0 30 0 Do 24-26 25 0 26 0

Do 28-32 24 0 0 0 TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 27 0

Do 24-28 25 0 0 0 BRUTIAS—Short reel 13 3 13 9

Long do 12 6 13 0 PERSIANS 9 6 11 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt... per lb bond 0 1 0 0

PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 34 0 44

light 0 32 0 36 Sumatra 0 38 0 0

White, ord to fine 0 64 0 82 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s

Bengal, per cwt... bd 16 0 50 0 Malabar... d p 21 0 90 0

Jamaica 40 0 231 0 Barbadoes 0 0 0 0

CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 5d ord to good, p cwt, bd 115 0 120 0

fine, sorted 0 0 0 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d

Ceylon, per lb—1st... bd 2 2 2 9 second 1 6 2 0

third and ordinary 1 0 1 7 CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb

Amboyna & Bencoolen 0 6 1 2 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 7

Mace, duty 2s 6d, per lb 2 2 3 6 NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d

small to fine, per lb 0 0 0 0 shrivelled and ord 0 0 0 0

Spirits—Kum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal... bond 2 0 2 2

30 to 35 2 3 3 2 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 9 1 11 30 to 40 2 0 2 2

Leeward, 1 P to 5 O P 1 5 1 6 East India, proof 1 4 1 5

Brandy duty 15s a gal 1847... p 6 6 hds 8

1848... 6 2 6 4 1849... 5 10 6 0

1850... 5 7 5 9 1851... 5 4 5 6

Geneva, common 1 11 2 0 Fine 2 4 2 6

Corn spirits, duty paid 9 6 9 7 Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 12 6

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 14s, 15s 6d, or 16s 4d

W.I. B.P. Br d p, p cwt 28 0 31 0 middling 32 0 33 6

good and fine 35 0 38 6 Mauritius, brown 24 0 29 0

yellow 30 0 37 6 good and fine yellow 36 0 45 6

Bengal, brown 23 0 25 0 yellow and white 25 0 59 0

grainy brown 30 0 32 0 yellow and white 33 0 46 3

Madras, brown 22 6 23 6 yellow and white 24 0 44 0

Java, brown and yellow 29 0 35 0 grey and white 36 0 40 0

Manilla, low brown 27 0 32 0 current qual. of clayed 34 6 35 0

Pernam, brown and yel 25 6 31 6 white 33 6 39 6

Bahia, brown and yellow 26 0 32 0 white 33 0 39 0

Havana, brown & yel 16 6 24 0 white 24 0 28 0

Porto Rico, low & mid. 28 6 33 6 good and fine 33 0 43 0

REFINED duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 1 s 8d, bastards 10s

Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 0d 51s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 47 6 0 0

Titlers, equal to stand 44 6 45 6 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 43 6 0 0

Wet lumps 40 6 43 0 Pieces 35 0 40 0

Bastards 24 0 32 6 Treacle 12 6 15 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d

Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 30 0 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 19 6 0 0

Crushed No. 2 28 6 29 0 Dutch superior 27 0 0 0

No. 1 26 0 0 0 No. 2 and 3 24 0 25 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 26 6 0 0 No. 2 24 6 25 6

Pieces, &c. 24 0 26 9 Bastards 21 0 22 0

Treacle 14 0 15 0 Tallow

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

St Petersburg, 1st Y C 40 6 40 9 N. S. Wales 39 6 41 6

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 14 9 15 0 Archangel 15 6 16 0

Tea duty 2s 1d per lb

Cougon, ord and com bd 0 8 0 8 middling to good 0 9 0 11

fine to finest 1 4 1 7 Souehong, ord to fine 0 9 1 9

Caper 0 3 1 6 Pekoe, Flowery 1 3 4 0

Orange (scented) 1 0 2 0 Twankay, ord to fine 0 11 1 0

Hyson Skin 0 6 0 9 Hyson, common 1 0 1 1

middling to fine 1 2 3 0 Young Hyson 0 8 2 4

Imperial 1 0 2 0 Gunpowder 0 8 3 6

Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load, Danzig and Memel fir 55 0 to 70 0

Riga 60 0 65 0 Swedish 80 0 55 0

Canada red pine 53 0 60 0 yellow pine, large 70 0 80 0

do. small 50 0 52 0 Quebec oak 70 0 90 0

Baltic 35 0 85 0 African—duty free 140 0 190 0

Indian teak duty free 200 0 210 0 Wainscot logs, 18ft, each 55 0 95 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load, Norway per 120 of 12ft £ 17 to 22

Swedish 14ft 18 21 Russian, Petersburg standard 12 18

Canada 1st pine 15 10 2nd 14 12 spruce, per 120 12ft 15 17

Dantzic deck, each 14s to 21s Staves duty free

Baltic per mille £125 to 155 Quebec 72 7s

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

Virginia leaf 0 2 0 7 — stript 0 6 0 9

Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 5 — stript 0 5 0 6

Negrohead 0 6 1 3 Columbian leaf 0 11 1 6

Havana 1 0 5 0 Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s Rough per cwt d p 9 6 9 9

Eng. Spirits, without cask 39 6 40 0 Foreign do., with casks 42 6 43 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb Pieces, So. Down hops int os 16/10s

Half-bred hogs 15 10 16 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0

S. Down ewes & wethers 12 10 13 0 Leicester do. 11 10 12 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, 1851-52, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 18 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles duty-free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1851 tons	1852 tons	1851 tons	1852 tons	1851 tons	1852 tons
British Plantation.						
West India	55,371	77,439	45,857	68,841	22,232	29,210
East India	28,850	36,045	28,321	39,152	14,433	20,161
Mauritius	23,505	26,335	18,083	21,563	8,799	11,069
Foreign	...	...	27,543	15,474	...	...
	112,126	139,819	119,804	145,041	45,464	60,380
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Oberlin, Siam, & Manila	3,947	4,935	3,307	2,279	4,773	6,289
Havana	20,542	11,478	2,558	6,380	21,884	16,145
Porto Rico	8,487	2,226	195	1,125	5,909	2,473
Brazil	19,010	4,324	3,735	5,145	16,070	10,119
	51,986	22,963	9,796	14,928	48,636	34,977

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America 22 1/2 per cwt.
Mauritius 21 1/2
East India 23 1/2
The average price of the three 22 1/2

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
MOLASSES.						
West India	4,202	4,326	5,259	5,807	4,799	3,531

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851 gal	1852 gal	1851 gal	1852 gal	1851 gal	1852 gal	1851 gal	1852 gal
W. India	1,200,105	1,352,470	575,235	859,855	771,765	780,120	1,246,365	1,396,565
E. India	257,940	166,725	243,360	237,060	35,280	51,253	318,285	176,675
Foreign	38,295	19,080	47,610	23,125	3,735	4,506	102,735	89,100
	1,496,340	2,038,275	866,205	1,121,040	810,720	835,875	1,667,385	1,612,330

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Br. Plant	18,244	29,464	340	1,936	11,203	18,503	14,054	25,970
Foreign	5,016	4,705	3,127	3,132	2,242	1,941	6,688	4,507
	23,260	34,169	3,467	5,068	13,445	20,534	20,742	30,477

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Br. Plant	10,244	16,050	3,998	4,002	6,212	8,738	10,158	13,810
Ceylon	134,742	196,052	39,663	33,156	128,770	119,131	186,830	244,196
Total BP.	144,986	212,103	43,661	37,158	134,982	127,869	196,988	258,006
Mocha	20,253	14,571	1,606	1,735	16,471	12,847	16,650	12,150
Foreign EI.	9,017	4,537	5,303	2,365	6,301	4,770	16,469	10,844
Malabar	633	1,323	...	1	114	414	751	1,500
St Domingo.	1,453	79	2,259	28	263	46	3,449	2,899
Hav. & F Ric	2,347	4,432	913	918	1,023	1,372	5,713	7,087
Brazil	75,573	45,313	39,767	22,060	23,595	30,180	56,321	47,165
African	8	98	1	...	35	83	836	649
Total For.	109,284	70,358	47,949	27,107	47,799	49,714	99,839	82,298
Grand tot.	254,270	283,061	91,010	64,265	162,781	177,583	296,827	341,214

RICE.

	1851 Tons		1852 Tons		1851 Tons		1852 Tons	
British EI.	10,200	14,721	2,182	6,053	7,845	11,739	19,965	16,179
Foreign EI.	1,031	1,276	187	791	345	791	1,525	1,119
Total	11,231	15,997	2,369	6,846	8,190	12,530	21,490	17,298

PEPPER

	1851 tons		1852 tons		1851 tons		1852 tons	
White	103	146	8	6	158	137	152	167
Black	949	1,256	607	257	737	870	1,887	1,878

NUTMEGS

	1851 Pkgs		1852 Pkgs		1851 Pkgs		1852 Pkgs	
Do. Wild.	1,405	1,010	374	206	730	792	907	1,013
CAS. LIG.	66	80	...	3	87	47	521	619
CINNAMON.	3,605	4,077	2,960	3,153	654	1,466	1,596	1,148
	5,761	5,219	4,039	3,892	673	667	3,795	4,010

PIMENTO

	1851 bags		1852 bags		1851 bags		1852 bags	
	8,025	12,482	12,678	8,288	2,522	3,264	3,646	3,473

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	1851 Serons		1852 Serons		1851 Serons		1852 Serons	
COCHINEAL	10,252	9,530	...	...	12,232	7,082	6,770	11,473
LAC DYE.	4,888	3,356	...	...	3,644	3,266	6,514	7,905
LOGWOOD	3,730	3,195	...	...	3,929	3,223	1,544	1,114
FUSTIC	2,375	1,444	...	...	1,626	1,163	1,473	1,771

INDIGO.

	1851 chests		1852 chests		1851 chests		1852 chests	
East India.	29,327	26,334	...	...	19,519	26,072	37,593	30,618
Spanish	7,030	5,408	...	...	5,841	2,622	2,212	1,292

SALTPETRE.

	1851 tons		1852 tons		1851 tons		1852 tons	
Nitrate of Potass	6,400	6,470	...	...	5,909	6,564	3,090	3,231
Nitrate of Soda	1,125	2,074	...	...	2,228	2,142	873	343

COTTON.

	1851 bags		1852 bags		1851 bags		1852 bags	
American	1,523	1,518	...	...	1,153	487	401	1,173
Brazil	4	157	...	...	...	157	82	82
East India.	42,359	17,898	...	...	42,381	37,739	45,382	31,691
Liverpl., all kinds	1,417,953	1,709,521	181,830	189,420	1,106,720	1,375,820	573,470	568,010
Total	1,461,839	1,729,094	181,830	189,420	1,150,254	1,414,203	622,335	600,956

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The directors' report for the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 7th of October, states that "In comparing the revenue account with the corresponding period of 1851, a large increase in the receipts arises—namely in passenger receipts, an increase of 2,373l 6s 2 1/2d; and in goods receipts, of 4,371l 5s 7 1/2d. The balance on hand at 31st January last, after providing for the dividend of 7s per share, was 6,982l 0s 0 1/2d. This balance was reserved chiefly for payment of interest on unsettled land claims which had been accruing for several years. During the past half-year these claims have been nearly all adjusted, and the amount of interest due on them is 2,645l 16s 11d, leaving 4,336l 3s 1 1/2d, to which add the receipts for this half-year—47,668l 2s 1d, making 52,004l 5s 2 1/2d. Deduct working expenses, interest on debentures, and on preference shares, 33,978l 11s 11 1/2d. Balance, 18,025l 13s 3 1/2d. Out of this balance the directors recommend a dividend to be declared at the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, or 7s 6d per share, on the consolidated stock of the company, payable on the 21st of October, which will amount to 15,300l, leaving on hand 2,725l 13s 3 1/2d, to be carried forward to next half-year; a sum which the directors consider amply sufficient to meet all past due claims (irrespective of the depreciation fund). Looking at the regularity with which the traffic on the line continues to be developed, and the large increase that has been going on since the accounts were closed on the 31st of July last, the directors feel confident of being able to keep up at least this rate of dividend in future. The dividend on the preference shares, amounting to 2s 9d per share, will also fall to be paid at the same time with that on the consolidated stock. From the capital account the payments under the head of land and compensation have been very heavy; but now nearly all the land-owners have been settled with. The directors have resolved to recommend the shareholders to apply to Parliament in next session for power to convert the mortgage debt into preference stock; this stock to constitute a first charge, and to be issued on such terms and conditions as the directors may deem advisable, the rate of interest not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent. The harbour branch is nearly completed, and will shortly be open for traffic."

SOUTH WALES.—Yesterday week, a further opening of this line of railway from Swansea to Carmarthen took place, and was the occasion of much rejoicing in the district. Swansea, Llanelly, and Carmarthen were crowded to repletion. The official proceedings of the day included a public reception of the directors at Carmarthen, a grand *déjeuner* at the market hall, fireworks and a ball in the evening. The directors and their friends, together with the guests of the Mayor of Carmarthen, travelled from Swansea over the new line by a special excursion train, leaving Swansea at noon. The train was a very heavy one, and it is computed that a thousand persons travelled by it. It stopped at all the stations on the new portion of line—viz., Loughor, Llanelly, Pembrey, Ferryside (or Llansstephan), and Carmarthen, the present western terminus. At all of these places there were crowds of people assembled to welcome the arrival of the first passenger-train connecting the county of Carmarthen with the railway district. The new line, after leaving Swansea station about a mile and a half, passes through Cwmwrtia tunnel, one of the heaviest works on this portion of the line, and proceeds along an undulating country towards Loughor, where the tidal river Loughor is crossed by a swing bridge. There is nothing remarkable in the construction of the line between here and Llanelly. Near Llanelly, and between that port and Ferryside, the line traverses a sandy district, running close to the sea in many places. At Llanelly is a long embankment of sand, cutting off a portion of the tidal way, which embankment is faced with stone, sunk to some depth below the surface of the mud. Much low land is recovered from the sea by this embankment. At this place, during a heavy spring tide, some months ago, a portion of the embankment was carried away by the rush of tide, but the damage has been repaired, and the embankment is now pronounced secure. The line runs from Llanelly through Burry Port and Pembrey to Kidwelly along a dead flat, the works being very easy. There is a bridge over the Gwendraeth at Kidwelly. At Ferryside, on arriving at the mouth of the Towy, the line turns to the northward, and runs up that river to Carmarthen. At different points, Loughor, Llanelly, Burry Port, Pembrey, and Kidwelly, there will be depots for the reception of the coal and other minerals abounding in this district. The line is not yet pronounced ready for public traffic by the Government railway inspector, but it is expected that it will be opened on Monday next for public traffic.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 20.—The railway market, after having opened with increased firmness, ultimately became heavy, and showed a fresh tendency to depression. Some of the gold shares, particularly those connected with Australia, were better, and business was more general in them. United Mexican and Imperial Brazilian were also dealt in to a considerable extent.

TUESDAY, Sept. 21.—The railway market showed no essential change to-day, the amount of business having been limited. In Belgian and French descriptions there was again much animation. Gold mining shares were steadily supported, Nouveau Monde and Colonial being chiefly dealt in. Imperial Brazilian and United Mexican also continue to attract attention.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.—The railway market has been in rather an unsettled state to-day, and prices at the close of business showed a tendency to flatness. There was also less activity in mining shares, and some descriptions were not quite so well supported.

THURSDAY, Sept. 23.—The railway market was flat to-day, the inactivity of business having unfavourably affected prices. The shares of the Australian gold companies showed a firmer appearance, but it Californian descriptions not many bargains took place. United Mexican and Imperial Brazilian were less extensively dealt in.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—The railway share market is in some respects better, but the transactions are very limited. North-Western are rather weaker, and also Eastern Union, South-Eastern, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. Midland are good, and Lancashire and Yorkshire also. Foreign shares have been at very full rates to a slight advance. The gold mine shares have been quiet, but very firm. Cobre copper have been higher. United Mexican have declined.

THE LATEST PUBLIC FUNERALS.—Among the latest instances of public funeral honours being paid to illustrious men of Great Britain, and voted by Parliament as national demonstrations of respect, are the following:—The Duke of Rutland's funeral (in Ireland), Nov. 17, 1787; Lord Nelson's funeral, Jan. 9, 1806; Mr Pitt's funeral, Jan. 22, 1806; Mr Fox's funeral, Oct. 10, 1806; R. B. Sheridan's funeral, July 13, 1816; Right Hon. George Canning's funeral, Aug. 16, 1827. It will be observed that the funerals of Nelson, Pitt, and Fox all occurred in the same year.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, London prices (M. F.), and various share details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividends per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1851, Traffic per mile per week, and Miles open in 1852 and 1851.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters. (FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet. a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

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

Table listing destinations and postage rates. Columns include destination names (e.g., Aden, Alexandria, Algeria), routes (e.g., via Southampton, via France), and rates in shillings and pence (e.g., 1 0, 1 6).

Table listing destinations and postage rates. Columns include destination names (e.g., Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold), routes (e.g., via France, via Holland), and rates in shillings and pence (e.g., 1 0, 1 6).

CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY AND STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The arrangements for the transit of goods and live stock between Ireland and England are now complete. On and after the 27th instant a steamer will leave the North Wall, Dublin, every evening, and arrive there every morning with goods and cattle.

Particulars of the through rates between Dublin and principal stations in England may be known on application at the Company's Offices, North Wall, Dublin; or the Goods Manager's Office, General Railway Station, Chester, or High street, Liverpool.

By Order, J. O. BINGER. General Manager's Office, Chester, Sept. 16, 1852.

C R E M O R N E.

Positively the Last Balloon Ascent and Parachute Descent. No Extra Charge. Admission 1s.—On Monday, September 27th, Mons. Pottevin will make his Farewell Ascent with his magnificent Balloon, Le Zodiaque, accompanied by that dauntless Lady Aeronaute, Madlle Pottevin, who will make another Descent with her Parachute, Le Meteor, from an immense altitude, a feat she has four times successfully accomplished from these Gardens in view of thousands of visitors.

THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE.

for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been granted.—Prospectuses, with Drawings and Report, forwarded free.—Plain, from 12s to 25s; Ornamented, from 31s 6d to 6 guineas. Stands for Stoves, 2s 6d, 3s, and 5s each.

CAUTION.—An Injunction having been granted by the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of "Nash v. Carman," restraining the defendant from making or selling any colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's Stove or Fuel, the public is respectfully informed that the original "Joyce's Patent Stove without a Flue, and the prepared Fuel," can only be obtained from SWAN NASH, or his authorized agents. Every genuine Stove has the name and address of the Proprietor on a brass plate, "SWAN NASH, No. 253 Oxford street."

JOYCE'S PATENT, for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water closets, shops, storerooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. The above stoves do not emit smoke or unpleasant smell, and will burn without attention or replenishing from 12 to 24 hours.

PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the Stoves, 2s 6d per bushel, only genuine with the proprietor's name and seal on the sack.

S. NASH, 253 Oxford street, and 119 Newgate street, sole manufacturer of the PORTABLE ECONOMICAL VAPOUR BATH.

"EUREKA."—IN FORD'S EUREKA

SHIRTS are united the best material and first-rate workmanship, together with that special excellence of fit which is their distinguishing characteristic. Their superiority to all others is still maintained; and gentlemen who desire the luxury of a perfect fitting shirt, are invited to try them. The prices are, for the first quality, SIX for 40s; second quality, SIX for 30s. Coloured shirts for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 27s the HALF-DOZEN. List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free, and Patterns of the new Coloured Shirts free, on receipt of six stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 38 POULTRY, 17 Doors from the Bank of England.

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

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

EMIGRANTS ARE

recommended to provide themselves with a set of RIMMEL'S HYGIENIC TOILET REQUISITES, which they will find a great comfort and luxury in their passage and arrival out. This perfumery (certified by Dr Ure to be composed of the purest and most innocuous substances) consists of toilet soaps 6d and 1s, dentifrice 1s, and cosmetic lotion 2s. The whole set, in a neat box, sent free to any part of England on receipt of a Post Office order for 10s 6d. To be had of all perfumers and chemists, or of the manufacturer, Eugene Rimmel, 39 Gerard street, Soho.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

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

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.

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

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal. Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyl place, Regent street. At home daily, 10 till 4; evening, 7 till 9.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

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

- 1st. It is a non-conductor.
- 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
- 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.
- 4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.
- 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and **DRY HAIR FELT**, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to **CROGGON and CO.**, 2 Dowgate hill, London.

THE THREE FEATURES

of **EDMUND DUDDEN and COMPANY'S Trade**, though novel and only a few months before the public, have already drawn to the London Cloth Establishment a most extensive connection of the best class (those who pay cash); and it is very evident that the large saving realised, particularly from the First and Second Features, is being well understood and appreciated by economists: they say, "We know of no other system comparable to it."

Gentlemen purchase from the extensive and various Stock of the London Cloth Establishment every description of Cloths, Trousers, and Vestings at the WHOLESALE PRICE, and (if they wish) have them made up in the best possible style, on the premises, at the charge of the **WORKMAN'S WAGES**. The saving on every garment is calculated to exceed thirty per cent. on the average west-end prices.

THE AUTUMN STOCK IS NOW READY,

and contains every novelty that can be recommended, in the various materials for Coats, Over-coats, Paletots, and Trousers; with a great variety of the newest styles in Waistcoatings.—**EDMUND DUDDEN and CO.**, guarantee the fit and work of every garment delivered by them.

LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT, 16 COVENTRY STREET.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—Conspiracy against it would be malignity, and argument insult, recolling vituperation on the assailant. To public opinion, as an impartial judge, **E. Moses and Sox** have always appealed, and have received its caresses. They again invite public inspection to a magnificent stock of Overcoats, Paletots, and new designs in every description of Dress for Autumn and Winter. **E. Moses and Sox** can justly calculate on the manner in which their splendid preparations for the ensuing season will be regarded by public opinion; and they have the greatest satisfaction in stating that their superlative stock of new materials, the triumphant display of talent in the cut and workmanship of every article, and the great reduction in price, will still further confirm them in favour and public opinion.

The inimitable style of Sporting Dress is that of **E. Moses and Sox**.

The unrivalled designs for Juvenile Clothing are those of **E. Moses and Sox**.

EMIGRANTS.

—The change in the season requires a change in the arrangement of your Outfit. The articles suitable for your passage a few months back will not be so now, and possibly inexperienced Outfitters and minor houses may conceal from you this fact. Application to **E. Moses and Sox** secures to you everything appropriate for your journey and your future occupation, not only better in quality and more suitable for your purposes, but at considerably lower charges than at any other house in the world. Your voyage may be rendered comfortable by procuring the warm and substantial Clothing, Hosiery, &c., &c., prepared with the most exact acquaintance with the passage at this time of the year. Your convenience is every way considered by **E. Moses and Sox**, and a separate department is kept for outfitting.

All necessary information relative to sailing of vessels, cost of passage, &c., with full lists of outfits, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

The Establishments will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Sept. 28th and 29th, reopening on Thursday morning, Sept. 30th, at 7 o'clock.

CAUTION.—**E. Moses and Sox** regret having to guard the public against imposition, but having heard that the untradesmanlike falsehood of being connected with them, or it is the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minorics, 85, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—503, 507, and 504 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiery, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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

A New Book entitled the "Library of Elegance," containing full list of prices, and directions for self-measurement, can be had, gratis, on application, or forwarded post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1852 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Français. | Qui si parla Italiano. | Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espanol.

SHIPS.—ZINC PAINT.

1 Orford street, Liverpool, June 22nd, 1852.

This is to certify we painted the ship "Owen Potter" in June, 1851, with Zinc Paint manufactured by Mr Langston Scott, of London, which quite suited our expectation as to colour and durability on her return from Calcutta in April last. We also found in the barque "Agnes," of London, that her cabin, ceilings, state rooms, &c., were not affected by the steam of a sugar cargo, as had always been the case when painted with white lead paint, the zinc paint in this case quite retaining the purity of its original colour. (Signed) **J. and W. WILSON.**

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waiscoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to **SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS**, price 30s, sent free. **TELESCOPES.**—A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant.—Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs **S. and B. SOLOMONS**, Opticians and Artists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, **ANTONY GIBBS and SONS**, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security, and in addition to particular attention to that point, **ANTONY GIBBS and SONS** think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2s per cent.

Any resales made by dealers at a lower price must therefore either leave a loss to them or the article must be adulterated.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Amongst the peculiar properties possessed by this Tubing, which render it an article of great value not only to manufacturers, but to the public generally, are the following:—

Lightness, combined with remarkable strength, (a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in tube having resisted a pressure of 377 lbs on the square inch.)

Non-affection by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or muriatic acids, or by the most caustic alkalies. This remarkable property renders Gutta Percha so valuable for the conveyance of water, lining of cisterns, &c., being free from the deleterious effects to health resulting from the use of lead for those purposes.

Peculiar power of resisting frost.

Readiness with which it can be connected (by means of the Gutta Percha Union Joints) with the water-tap or pump, and used for watering gardens, washing windows, carriages, &c.

Great lengths in which it can be made (50 to 500 feet) without a joint.

Ease with which the requisite joints can be made.

Facility with which it can be cut open, and again repaired, in case of stoppage.

Extraordinary power of conducting sound.

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

The conveyance of Water, Oil, Acids, Gas, and other Chemicals, Liquid Manures, &c.; Drain and Soil Pipes; Suction Pipes for Fire Engines; Pump Barrels and Feeding Pipes; Siphons; For Watering Gardens, Streets, Washing Windows, &c.; Ventilation of Mines, &c.; Ships Pumps, &c.; Ear and Mouth Trumpets; Speaking Tubes in lieu of Bells, &c.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

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

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

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.

CHOLERA.—TO AVERT AN

attack of this approaching malady, the faculty advise a well-selected diet, and strict attention to the state of the skin, which latter can only be preserved in the due performance of its functions by daily frictions and ablu-tion; the most approved frictions for promoting this healthy state of the system, are manufactured as **Lawrence's Horse Hair Gloves and Straps** (**Dinneford's Patent**), well known for their invigorating effects upon the animal economy. These improved Gloves and Straps may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the empire.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

Four years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it as a substitute for White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the Proprietors these should not be commended with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

It is permanent for ages, unaffected by bilge water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases.

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"**HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT.**"

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved **Hubbeck's Patent White Zinc** to be the only Permanent White on ship-board.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japaners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of **THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,** Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London, Docks, London.

"**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**—For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on returning from the country to newly painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident: the breath extracts the poison from paint even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—**JOHN BULL,** September 14, 1850.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

A most Miraculous Cure of Bad Legs, after 43 years' suffering.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Galpin, of 70 St Mary's street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) **WILLIAM GALPIN.**

A dreadful bad Breast cured in one month.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.—Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from bad breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) **FREDERICK TURNER.**

An Inflammation in the Side perfectly Cured.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Francis Arnot, of Breachouse, Lothian road, Edinburgh, dated April 23, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed) **FRANCIS ARNOT.**

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad legs, bad breasts, burns, bunions, bite of moschetoes and sand flies, cocoa-bay, chilgo-foot, chilblains, chapped hands, corns (soft), cancers, contracted and stiff joints, elephantiasis, fistulas, gout, glandular swellings, lumbago, piles, rheumatism, scalds, sore nipples, sore throats, skin diseases, scurvy, sore heads, tumours, ulcers, wounds, yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the Civilised World, in pots and boxes, at 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.