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The Political Economist.

ENGLISH CRITICISM ON THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

We have always maintained that it is at once presumptuous and foolish to measure the politics of other nations by our own national standard. They ought to be fairly studied by us, not rashly prejudged by English precedents. But there is a fault of the opposite nature into which the English press is only too apt to fall when once it has fairly given up the notion that France should straightway model itself after English institutions. It at once begins to foster French prepossessions as it had before fostered English prejudice. It abandons all thought of exerting a rational and tempering influence on French modes of political thought, and sets to work to persuade France that all the old difficulties in the way of her freedom must be immovable and perpetual,—in fact, assuming that neither nation can ever hope to modify in the smallest degree the "fixed ideas" of the other. Now, we must say that we regard this extreme as even worse in effect, because far more certain to have effect, than the other. It is dictated by a spurious universality, and a fundamental scepticism of political principle. That kind of liberalism alone is genuine which, while assuming the different political starting points of different nations, yet regards each as capable of both giving and receiving political influences, through the mutual effects of which there may be at length some real assimilation. It is a far worse mistake to confirm France in bad political habits completely alien to those of the English nation, than narrowly to insist on her trying none but English remedies. The latter error arises from narrow experience and petty modes of thinking; the former from utter scepticism as to the existence of any right mode. The former is the mistake of men who believe that there is no possible political order without King, Lords, and Commons, trial by jury, and Magna Charta; the latter is the error of men who doubt whether even the political order of the English constitution is any thing more than a happy accident, and quite disbelieve in the possibility of finding in it any principles suited to a different state of affairs. If it is unwise to forget that a Frenchman can never become an Anglo-Saxon, it is still more unwise to suppose that we shall be of more use to them by suppressing all our own characteristic convictions, than by frankly stating those clear and well-defined principles at which, through long experience, we have ourselves arrived.

And therefore we deeply regret to see that this false position is taken by some of the most influential organs of English thought with regard to the late elections in France. The defeat of the French Government by the Opposition candidates at the second poll in three of the arrondissements of Paris, by considerably larger majorities than were obtained on the first indecisive trial, thus giving in all a victory to the Opposition in 5 out of the 10 districts into which Paris is divided, is likely to be regarded only too seriously by the Emperor's Cabinet, as a symptom of incipient political rebellion against the Empire itself. If, however, his advisers be inclined to such a view, as there is only too much reason to sup-

pose, it surely should never be the part of the English press to foster notions so utterly inconsistent with all our political habits and traditions. We must enter our most earnest protest against the doctrine recently proclaimed that "the Chamber will destroy the Emperor, or the Emperor the Chamber," as one of the most dangerous and ill-omened prophecies that could possibly be put forth just now by any influential organ of English opinion. We have quite recently called attention to the antagonistic tendencies in the French constitution necessarily introduced in the attempt to support an absolute power by a democratic sanction, and to the far greater difficulty of such an attempt in the case of the present Emperor, whose conspicuous ability is limited to civil administration, than in that of his uncle, whose military genius dazzled and overawed his subjects by the splendour of external conquests. Nor can there be a doubt that if these opposite tendencies are allowed to go on developing their rival forces side by side, there must at length come a collision which could only end in another revolution, or a second *coup d'état*. But as we formerly intimated, the immediate political destiny of the French people depends upon the moderation and the skill with which that alternative shall be avoided. If by wise administration on the one hand, and gradual concession to the more moderate portion of the liberal party on the other, the Government can only enlist the sympathies of the democracy instead of merely appealing to their fears, even the present constitution of France might be made the means of teaching to the people some of the most elementary principles of self-government. Indeed, unless this can be done, even the present constitution, little power as it professes to give to the deputies of the people, must be a pure sham, an irritating mockery of the popular power. And surely it is not for Englishmen to pronounce it dangerous to permit the mere alphabet of political right and duty to be learned in France. It is not for us to interpose obstacles, if, however cautiously and gradually, a path of political progress is opened, promising to prevent the recurrence of those alternate rapids and shallows which in modern times have strewn the current of French history with so many fatal wrecks.

It may be, and no doubt indeed is true, that the French are as yet too excitable in political matters to be trusted with anything like the resources for hampering a Government that are safely and beneficially wielded by an English Opposition. The Englishman becomes cool and cautious and hesitating, just where the French get heated and giddy. The same prospect of actual triumph which throws the latter off their balance, sobers the former, and brings home to them suddenly a sharp and painful sense of practical responsibility. It would probably be most dangerous, therefore, to concede hastily any large obstructive powers to a French Opposition. But, on the other hand, if any step is to be taken at all in the direction of self-government, if the constitution is not always to be supported by the influence of the army and the eminent administrative capacity of one master-mind, the admission of a constitutional party adverse to the Government policy is a *primary necessity*. In England we have always regarded it as the best conceivable safety-valve for preventing overt popular discontent, and it is an inexcusable scepticism for us to teach authoritatively that the recognition of a similar element in France must end either in the destruction of the "Chamber by the Emperor, or of the Emperor by the Chamber." The Chamber of Deputies in France cannot take the initiative. Their powers are extremely limited. The majority of the Government in that Chamber is still enormous. To take any pains to prevent the admission of some ten members of the liberal party, of course always supposing them willing to acknowledge loyally the *de facto* Government of France, is simply to assert that all liberty of political judgment must be crushed out under peril of another revolution. It is to despair completely of any political discipline for France, and to declare the faintest appearance of self-regulating national institutions a hollow pretence, an "organised hypocrisy." And where is the ground for such utter political scepticism? Certainly not in the history of the French nation,—for amidst all

their political changes, the plan has never yet been honestly tried of allowing them a fair constitutional organ for political remonstrance. It was the want of such an organ of popular grievances and of the natural influence it would exert that led the way to the horrors of the first revolution. It was the accumulation of widespread and yet politically powerless disgust that undermined the Government of the first Napoleon. It was the deliberate attempt to suffocate a popular Opposition that caused the fall of Charles X. It was the systematic corruption of the Government of Louis Philippe, whose whole reign was a "concealed conflict with the representative system he had sworn to maintain," that hastened the exile of the Orleanists. There will be no end of revolutions and *coups d'etat* so long as the authority in possession refuses to recognise constitutionally the party of remonstrance. It is unnatural pressure of this kind that stimulates the growth of discontent. We do not wish to see it invested as yet with too much practical influence. We do wish to see it at once possessed of a pretty free constitutional outlet in words. However unfit the French people may be for English constitutional forms, we at least are bound to tell them that the safest way of rooting up sedition is to open a legitimate channel for political remonstrance. That which cannot be annihilated ought not to be ignored,—but should be solemnly clothed with a dignified, official, and responsible character that is the best restraint on license or abuse. It is the weakness of the French Government not to be aware of the value of that restraint. That which they regard as an addition to their strength—the absence of all recognised hostility—is a real source of rapidly increasing weakness. But that English criticisms should aid this delusion is almost inconceivable. The exaggerated and solitary autocracy of the French Government is the secret of their danger. Whenever they shall have gained a little more of the English art of giving fair play to an Opposition as a means of securing popularity, we should feel that the critical period of their history is over. Every paper that they warn or suppress, every arbitrary circular that they put forth to influence elections, is an additional weight added upon the safety-valve of their high-pressure Government,—an additional indication that they regard the Emperor's rule as absolutely identified with every item of his present policy,—as standing or falling with all the trivial arrangements of his administrative system. No Government can be strong without magnanimity,—without even to some extent courting opposition. Egotism is a source of weakness, as much to the State as to the individual. "*L'Etat c'est moi*," was the saying of the King who most of all degraded the political life of France. That the State *must* be complex in its wants and wishes, though single and individual in its ultimate practical will, is the one political truth we have thoroughly mastered in England, and which we ought to use our best efforts to teach to France.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THERE is a portion of the population of our great cities quite distinct from that commonly known as criminal, for the subjugation of which—for subjugation, and nothing else, is just the thing needed—it is becoming an urgent duty to provide. The Industrial Schools Bill, now passing through the House of Commons, and still threatened with opposition on its third reading, seems to us one of the most useful measures of the present session. We have little sympathy with those who regard provisions for the education of English children in general as a proper object for national legislation. To withdraw from the hands of their natural guardians the right and responsibility of providing for the education of their children is to encourage a Socialist theory of Government, wholly alien to English habits of thought and life. But where that duty is grossly neglected by the natural protectors of children, then, we think, it is at once allowable and needful for the State to step in, providing only that it does not omit to assert the responsibility of the parents by applying peremptorily to them for the assistance in educating the child it has a right to claim. The present Bill is founded on these assumptions. It provides that every school "where industrial training is given, and the children are fed as well as taught," may be certificated by Her Majesty's Council of Education, after due inspection, as an industrial school. It will provide that children (*i.e.* boys or girls between the ages of seven and fourteen) taken into custody for begging or vagrancy may be sent to such a school while inquiries are made as to their origin and natural guardians; and in default of any engagement on the part of their parents to provide against the recurrence of such an act of vagrancy, will empower magistrates to order the child to be sent to any certificated industrial school for any specified time, providing that the period of detention shall never extend beyond the age of fifteen. It further empowers magistrates who have thus ordered a vagrant child to be sent to an industrial school, to demand from the parents of the child any sum they think suitable for its maintenance at that school, not exceeding, however, in any case, three shillings a week; and it allows the parent or guardian of the child a choice as to the particular industrial school to be chosen, supposing its managers are perfectly willing to admit the child.

We believe that almost if not quite all the conditions are fulfilled in this Bill, as amended in Committee, which are requisite to prevent any interference of a dangerous character with the private responsibilities of parental control, and that it is a measure imperatively demanded by the present state of the population in our great cities.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the class of children for whom this measure provides is of the properly criminal class. Yet none the less does it seem absolutely necessary to give a power of legal detention over them. We often forget that the difference is as natural and marked between the wild and the civilised man, as between the unbroken and the broken-in horse,—and still more are we apt to forget that in the centre and heart of our civilisation, there is from the very grandeur of its scale, far more room for the development of a wild and lawless race of city-Ishmaelites than exists in what would seem the natural freedom of country life. Civilisation is a *yoke* to which we early become accustomed indeed if submitted to training from the first, but which is most irksome to those whose characters have taken their own shape without the moulding pressure of social laws and habits. Thieving or positive crime of any kind may be, and often is, quite foreign to the habits of these wild tenants of the city-wilderness, and yet they may be

"Carls as wild and rude
As ever hue and cry pursued,
As ever ran a felon's race."

It is the want of habituation to any kind of social restraint which forms the vagrant, and which, without legal power, would render it impossible to detain him in an industrial school until he was broken in to bear the yoke of civilising industry. Abstract lawlessness is a far deeper characteristic of this class than any kind of specific transgression. The life described with such wonderful vividness by De Foe in his "*History of Colonel Jack*"—the chance bed in winter among the warm ashes of a glass-house, in summer under suburban haystacks—the free life of begging or of occasional ill-remunerated errands—in one word, all the pleasures of what we may term innocent rascality, have a fascination which the comforts of steady industry by no means easily overbalance. In the very valuable report of the Committee of the "*Ragged Factory or Home for Outcast Boys*," presented at their anniversary meeting at Belvedere House on Wednesday last, we find the following apt illustration of these remarks:—

Our own experience goes to show that it is not wise for an institution such as ours to meddle with any kind of boy except what we may term the involuntary vagabond. This sort of boy finds himself on the streets either through the death or downright brutality or desertion of his parents. It often and even generally is the case that he does not belong to the very lowest class of people. The very lowest class of boy in such cases is quickly consigned to the workhouse. The boys of whom we speak are rarely deficient in instruction; neither are they, as a general rule, deficient in honesty, although this is a quality for which they do not often get credit. And whenever they are thought to be honest, it is generally said that they have not the wit and energy to succeed as thieves. If by wit is meant intellect as distinguished from cunning and sharpness, then we say, that the London vagrant boy is superior to the habitually thieving boy. He has more in him, though it must be confessed that it is harder to get it out of him, because he certainly does lack energy, just as many thoughtful and reflective men lack the energy to become men of action. The London vagrant boy has first-rate passive qualities. He is patient of hunger and cold and endures his sufferings often with touching resignation. Perhaps he cannot help sometimes pilfering in a paltry way out of sheer necessity, but he will any day rather do a rough job than steal. . . . The street life of the vagrant, with all its misery and wretchedness, has nevertheless its charm for lawless minds. It has a certain aspect of jollity. It has its haunts and its traditions. The involuntary vagrant is the habitual frequenter of its haunts—the depository of its traditions.

Now, it is this kind of children to which the provisions of the Industrial Schools Bill apply. They are certainly more legitimate objects of social compassion than the juvenile delinquents proper, who far more frequently, we believe, come out of the "amateur vagrants,"—the class who, as the same report explains, "having a home, yet take to the streets as a lark." The involuntary vagrants, too, it is worthy of notice, not only have more claim to, but more need of industrial training and regular enforced discipline than the regular thieves. The latter need *moral* training, no doubt, far more; but thieving is a profession, and cultivates all the professional dexterity and acuteness of the young habitué, almost as much as regular trade. It keeps him, too, in comparative comfort,—sometimes even in all the luxury compatible with moral degradation. Intellectually the thief is less hard to break in than the honest class of outcasts. He is less wild, less vagrant in habit; it is the moral corruption only which it is hard to remove. Vagrant habits, as the report we have quoted attests, and as most men's personal experience confirm, dull and harden the intellect, while they give a certain passive patience and fortitude. These children have been termed City-Arabs. And in truth the peopled solitudes of great cities produce in them a class of characteristic features not unlike those of the dwellers in the actual desert. Hardy, intellectually dull, with too constant change, unused to perseverance, yet often kindly and honest,—what they need is to be bent to the yoke of industrial training. And to no class can society at large be said to have educational duties, if not to those who have been deserted by or deprived of their natural friends.

IRELAND—POPULATION—AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1856 have recently been published, in continuation of the returns annually laid before Parliament. They have been retarded by the lateness of the harvest of 1856, which induced the Registrar-General to delay collecting the returns of the produce until the latter end of December. At that period the information would come too late to be of use to the agriculturist in disposing of his crops. Mr Tooke, in the volumes of his work lately published, states that such information must generally be collected too late for this purpose, whatever influence it might exercise over the farmer's future field operations. The Registrar-General, however, adds, that in the opinion of many practical agriculturists, the month of November is too early for ascertaining the rates of produce, and that January or February would be better. Such a postponement of the information would make it of no value whatever in respect to the sales and consumption of the first six months subsequent to the harvest. The reports of the produce gathered by such men as the Messrs Sandars and Sturge, if somewhat incorrect, have an immediate influence over price, and check or accelerate consumption. To the farmer, especially, for whose sake such information has been chiefly desired of late, the accurate official reports would be useless, however valuable to the statesman, the landowner, and the statistician. Besides throwing this little additional light on agricultural statistics, and giving us information of the produce of last year and several years, the present returns state some in facts as to the population of Ireland, to which we shall first refer.

By the census of 1851, Ireland had 6,552,385 people, or 1,513,294 less than in 1841. But every year since 1851 the great decline then made apparent has become greater. Every year the emigration has much exceeded the estimated increase of population from the excess of births over deaths. In the nine last months of 1851 the excess of emigration was 130,188, in 1852 it was 125,869, but in 1856 it was only 29,791. The ratio of the decrease of population is therefore lessening, though the number of emigrants in the first four months of 1856 is 864 greater than in 1855—the consequence, principally, we believe, of the spring of 1855 having been unusually cold, almost forbidding emigration, and the spring of 1856 comparatively mild and facilitating it. We are not quite satisfied with the estimates, which are based on the English returns, there being no registration of births and deaths in Ireland, but they cannot be much in error on either side. The result is that between taking the census in March, 1851, and January 1, 1857, the population has further decreased by more than half a million (504,873) persons. On January 1 the total population is estimated at 6,047,492, or upwards of 2,000,000 less than in 1841. Though the progress of the decline is retarding, which seems likely in a year or more entirely to cease, such a continued decline ten years after the great famine is, we are bound to say, not satisfactory. The ultimate test of progress is the continued increase of the people, and, as long as they continue to decline in number, no other criterion of national welfare is worth much consideration.

The continued decrease of population is not, however, accompanied by any striking alteration in the quantity of land under cultivation. In 1851 the total was 5,858,951 acres, and in 1856, 5,753,547. There are considerable differences in the crops cultivated. Wheat is about the same. The land under wheat in 1851 was 504,248 acres; in 1856, 529,050 acres. In oats the change is considerable, from 2,189,775 acres in 1851, to 2,037,437 acres in 1856, or 152,338 acres less are now cultivated with oats. In barley the per centage decrease, but not the number of acres under the crop, is still greater. Barley was cultivated on 282,617 acres in 1851, and in 1856 on 182,796 acres. The land under rye, bere, beans, and peas is also considerably less than in 1851. The land under turnips, mangel wurzel, cabbage, and flax is also less, while the land under hay is greater. The cultivation which has most increased is that of potatoes. The land under this crop in 1851 was 876,532 acres, and in 1856, 1,104,704, an increase of 228,172 acres. If the cultivation of potatoes be, as some writers allege, the great source of poverty and misery in Ireland, this increase is a very unfavourable symptom. The uncertainty of the crop, making it a poor support for a nation to lean on almost exclusively, is exemplified by what occurred last year. Induced, probably, by the large yield of potatoes in 1855, 6,235,281 tons, which sold at a good price, the Irish extended the cultivation over 122,403 acres in 1856 more than in 1855, and we now learn that the produce was only 4,408,543 tons, or 1,826,738 tons less than in 1855, enforcing on the Irish the impropriety of again extending so largely the cultivation of this precarious root. On the whole, these returns of the population and the general cultivation of Ireland do not answer expectations. We are disappointed that, with the increased wages of which we have heard, there should be such a continued decrease of the people, such a small increase in the cultivation of the more valuable cereal (wheat), such a large de-

crease in the cultivation of oats and barley, with such a large increase in the cultivation of potatoes. There is undoubtedly considerable improvement since 1851 in the relation between the mouths to be fed and the quantity of food. The former have diminished, and the latter, on the whole, has not. But the improvement is not so great nor so rapid as we hoped. Most of the causes, however, which have for a long period impeded the prosperity of Ireland remain in full vigour, except the old appropriation of the soil, the evils of which have been lessened by the Act for the sale of Encumbered Estates.

In comparison to 1855, Ireland last year did not flourish. The land under the cultivation of wheat was increased by 83,275 acres, but the produce per acre decreased from 5.7 to 5.2 barrels. Oats were cultivated on 81,421 acres less than in 1855; the yield per acre was also less in the proportion of 7.3 to 7.8 barrels, and the total decrease in the crop was 1,029,481 quarters, as compared to 1855, was 1,029,481 quarters. Barley and bere show a less yield per acre, while less land was cultivated with these grains. The land under barley was 43,933 acres less than in 1855. More land was cultivated with rye, but the produce was less than in 1855, because the yield per acre was less. Of turnips, of which a smaller quantity was sown in 1856, of mangel wurzel, flax, and hay, the produce per acre, as compared to 1855, was also less. The decrease in the crop of potatoes has been already mentioned. The total quantity of corn of all kinds grown in 1856 was 11,701,000 qrs, against 12,999,000 qrs in 1855; and the total quantity of other agricultural products of all kinds was 12,121,000 tons, against 15,710,000 tons in 1855. The total produce, including both species, was considerably less in 1856 than in any previous year since 1850 inclusive. From all this, it appears that 1856 was by no means a good year. The total decrease of 1,029,481 qrs of oats, of 1,826,738 tons of potatoes, and of 1,149,426 tons of turnips, as compared to 1855, while the 109,144 qrs of wheat increase is more than compensated by the decrease in barley (340,095 qrs), in flax, mangel wurzel, &c., is a very serious diminution of the means of the people of Ireland and of the wealth of the whole empire. The comparative failure of the crops there in 1856, of which we were not till now well informed, has been a misfortune to some extent for us all, and makes the great prosperity of the whole empire only the more remarkable.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

ONE of the most striking examples of the groundlessness of the apprehensions entertained as to the effects of the removal of protective duties is to be found in the case of our sugar-producing colonies. Prior to 1845, for nearly twenty years the supply of this article, in consequence of the state of our law, was limited to about 200,000 tons a year, and the consumption of course could not exceed that supply. Under the various relaxations of the protective duty and its final extinction in 1854 the importations have gradually increased, until in the latter year they reached 455,000 tons, in which year the consumption rose to no less than 405,000 tons of unrefined sugar, being about double the quantity consumed prior to 1845. Since 1854 however the supply has somewhat declined, not in consequence of a diminished production, but in consequence of extensive demands upon the sugar-producing countries from other quarters. For example, in Australia a new and large field of consumption has been opened up, which draws considerable quantities of sugar from Mauritius and other places eastward of the Cape, which would otherwise have come to this country. Again, in the United States, so great has been the consumption of sugar, that the West India colonies have found a better market there than in Europe for an increasing portion of their production:—and, we see, what we must describe as a most unforeseen and unexpected occurrence, after the absolute reliance which the British colonies professed to have upon the English market for their existence, buyers from the United States and other foreign countries competing with this country in our colonies, and the latter competing with the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and other places in the open markets of the world. We believe there is no doubt that a considerable portion of the last crop in some of the British West India colonies has been bought for the market of the United States. Great, therefore, as has been the increase in the production of sugar throughout the world, there can be little doubt entertained, that the consumption has proceeded even more rapidly, and that the former is not at this moment equal to the latter.

The importation of unrefined sugar into the United Kingdom in each of the last three years was 455,000 tons in 1854; 366,000 tons in 1855; and 388,000 tons in 1856. In the present year up to the 30th of June, the importation has been 119,000 tons, while the consumption has been 256,000 tons. That prices should rise under such circumstances cannot be a matter of surprise. Such a result is clearly indicated by the relation of supply and demand,—and is not owing to any combination among speculators, as is stated to be the case by some writers, who are attempting to induce the public in the manufacturing districts to enter into a combination against the use of the

article, in order, as it is said, to frustrate the machinations of speculators. We have seen this attempt with much surprise, because we thought that the law of the distribution of commodities was now too well and too generally understood, for such fallacies to find any favour even among the least educated classes of the community. The present attempt is a mere resuscitation of the old and worn-out prejudices against forestalling and regrating.

At any time an attempt on the part of speculators to raise prices upon the public was a dangerous and generally a ruinous operation. But if that were so, at a time when by law our markets were much restricted, how much more so must it be now, when they are open to supplies freely from every market of the world. In the case of an article of general use and extensive production, like sugar, it must be plain that any attempt to raise prices in this country unduly by the combination of speculators, would immediately be checked by supplies coming in from the various European ports in the first place, and in larger quantities from the places of growth in the second place:—and the result would soon be one of serious loss to those who had embarked in so shallow and fallacious an undertaking. With perfect free trade in commodities, the public may safely leave such attempts, if people are found who are foolish enough to embark in them, to their own certain and rapid cure. There is, however, a danger of a more serious character to be apprehended, if the attempt which is now being made to induce large portions of the working population to abstain from the use of sugar with a view to enforce a reduction of prices should succeed. So long as the great demand which exists in the United States, on the continent of Europe, and in other parts of the world continues, the only effect of such an attempt will be to divert from this country the supplies which otherwise would have reached it, and to that extent limit our trade of import, and to some extent our trade of export in return for such imports. If the high price arises from artificial causes, we may be sure it does not require any combination to correct it: if from natural causes, any attempt to limit the demand by such means can only aggravate the scarcity by discouraging the supplies which would otherwise reach this country. We had hoped that the days had long gone by when any such fruitless attempts would find favour with any classes in this country: we shall regret if it shall prove otherwise, as their success could not fail to inflict a prejudicial influence upon our general trade.

THE INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS.

SOME considerable alarm has been expressed in certain quarters, as to the large increase in the consumption of British spirits as shown by the official accounts presented to Parliament; and particularly in relation to Scotland. In that part of the United Kingdom the quantity of spirits upon which duty has been paid in the year ending on the 30th of March last is 7,197,226 gallons, against 5,637,000 gallons in the preceding year, and 6,020,000 gallons in 1854. In England, however, there is a small decrease in the last year as compared with the two preceding years;—and in Ireland, while the consumption of 1856 shows a small excess compared with 1855, it shows a decrease as compared with 1854. For the three countries, the comparison for the last five years may be thus stated:—

CONSUMPTION OF BRITISH SPIRITS.					
	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.
Scotland...	7,172,000	6,534,000	6,020,000	5,637,000	7,197,000
Ireland ...	8,208,000	8,136,000	7,998,000	6,509,000	6,688,000
England ...	9,820,000	10,350,000	10,840,000	10,123,000	9,555,000
Total ..	25,200,000	25,020,000	24,858,000	22,269,000	23,440,000

On the whole these figures show a considerable reduction upon the consumption of former years, although in the last year there is an increase as compared with 1855;—and a very considerable one as relates to Scotland. The comparison with 1855 is, however, unfavourable as, for a reason to which we shall presently advert, the consumption in that year was unusually small;—and the same reason has probably operated, though in a smaller degree, to reduce the quantity upon which payment of duty has been made in 1856; for it must be borne in mind, that so far as public returns are concerned, they indicate only the quantities upon which duty has been paid for home consumption, and not the actual consumption; and that the two may vary so far as the duty-paid stocks may increase or diminish from time to time. It will be borne in mind that prior to 1855 the quantity of British spirits exported, was extremely trifling, but that the manufacture existed almost exclusively for the home trade. Owing, however, to the failure of the grape in most parts of Europe, a sudden and extensive demand for British spirits for export commenced in 1855, and has continued to the present time, as the following table shows:—

SPIRITS—BRITISH—EXPORTED.					
	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
	gals.	galls.	galls.	galls.	galls.
Scotland...	227,204	388,661	366,625	1,298,399	2,259,063
Ireland ...	33,497	124,103	59,116	497,901	348,935
England...	90,452	418,446	324,218	2,472,397	2,348,152
Total ...	351,153	931,210	749,959	4,268,697	4,956,150

Thus we see that from 351,153 gallons exported in 1852, the quantity rose in 1855 to 4,268,697 gallons, and in 1856 to 4,956,150 gallons. No provision existing for the supply of so sudden and so great a new demand, it was supplied chiefly from what otherwise would have been destined for the home market. The first effect was to diminish the stocks in bond, and to raise the price; the next was to induce the home dealers to rest upon their existing stocks as long as they could, and to limit their purchases. Under this two-fold operation the duty-paid stocks in the hands of dealers had no doubt diminished, and the considerable increase in the quantity duty-paid in Scotland in 1856 was in a great measure caused rather by the process of replenishing stocks so much reduced in 1855, than by any increase in the actual consumption. We think, therefore, that it must be plain, upon looking at the returns for the last five years, that the apprehensions which have been so strongly expressed in connection with the apparent increase in the use of ardent spirits is not well founded in fact, but is rather apparent than real.

BULLION MOVEMENTS.

At the end of six months, when we derive some useful summaries of information from Mr Low, and Messrs Haggard and Pixley, the time seems appropriate for bringing together their statements as to the movements of bullion. We were wont to say last year that the exports of bullion to the East were large, but this year they are still larger. The following is Messrs Haggard and Pixley's

STATEMENT of the EXPORTS of BULLION from London to the undermentioned Countries, during the six months ending 30th June, 1857.

1857.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Total of corresponding period last year.
	£	£	£	£
India, including Ceylon.....	50970	5588940	5639910	4018010
China and the Straits.....	36920	3129260	3166180	1168500
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	246600	15900	262500	22000
Hamburg, Belgium, and Rotterdam.....	331700	79800	411500	467870
France, via Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk.....	1958500	26500*	1985000	4490
Peninsular and Mediterranean, with Constantinople and the Crimea	389300	11000	400300	378690
West Indies.....	42450	900	43350	111700
Br. zils	558600	21000	579600	312836
Africa.....	—	24900	24900	8650
Total	3997690	8109300	12906390	6489740
*The above total is irrespective of the large sums sent by way of Folkestone and Dover to France during the same period, and which, according to the Customs' returns, amount to	—	425600	53100	4307700
Ditto, corresponding period last year.....	—	57000	901600	3471600

Thus, exclusive of the sum sent by way of Folkestone and Dover, we have an export of bullion in the first six months of 1857 of 12,906,390*l*, against 6,489,740*l* in the corresponding six months of 1856, and 4,762,400*l* in the first six months of 1855. If to this we add the export by way of Folkestone and Dover, we shall have as the total known exports of bullion in the first six months of 1856 and 1857 the following sums:—

	1856	1857
	£	£
Exported to India, West Indies, &c....	6,489,740	12,906,390
Ditto Dover, &c.....	3,471,00	4,307,700
	9,960,740	17,214,090
Excess in the first six months of 1857.....	—	£7,252,700

Now what have we to balance this vast export? Mr Lowe informs us that the total

IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER into Great Britain for the first Six Months of the Year 1857 were:—

From	gold	£
Africa.....	—	52,000
United States, including principal imports from California	—	2,252,000
Australia	—	5,833,000
Brazil	—	6,000
Mexico, West Indies, Peru, and a portion from California	—	3,415,000
Mediterranean.....	gold and silver	643,000
Russia	—	119,000
		13,220,000

The above is as correct an account as can be furnished of the aggregate imports but does not attempt to estimate the imports from the Continent, arising out of exchange operations, of which no exact statement can be obtained.

On turning to our Supplement of January 24, page 24, it will be found that the imports in the corresponding six months of 1855 and 1856 were—

Imports of BULLION—Six Months.	£
1855.....	13,643,000
1856.....	12,342,000
1857.....	13,220,000

Excluding the exports by way of Dover and Folkestone, as we have no corresponding return of the imports, to date the imports and exports of bullion were for the three years as follows:—

	In Six Months.	
	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1855.....	13,643,000	4,762,400
1856.....	12,342,000	6,489,740
1857.....	13,220,000	12,906,390
Total, three years.....	39,205,000	24,158,530

As little or none of the excess of imports has remained with us, we must infer that the exports by way of Dover, Folkestone, &c.,

large as they have been in the first six months of the present year, were much larger in the first six months of the two previous years. No correct account, however, is kept of the export, and therefore our accounts of the bullion movement are essentially to some extent one-sided.

We can state more explicitly our exports of the precious metals to the East. In the table above published it is mingled with other matters. Mr Low supplies us with the following table, showing the

Amount of SPECIE shipped by the Indian Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from Great Britain and the Mediterranean Ports, for Six Months of the Year 1857.

To	Great Britain.		Marseilles.	Gibraltar.	Malta.
	Gold.	Silver.	Silver.	Silver.	Silver.
Malta	950	...	...	40	...
Alexandria	...	...	22,108	1,570	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	49,117	159	...	...	...
Bombay	241	2,715,698	294,699	...	21,632
Madras	30,830	178,458	376,904	...	2,000
Calcutta	1,655	2,608,919	420,154	...	13,500
Penang	...	41,844	6,976	...	...
Singapore	2,520	403,016	5,000	12,750	...
Canton	...	28,592	160	...	...
Hong Kong	550	1,079,671	428,835	67,005	...
Shanghai	...	1,617,991	212,216	...	39,352
Total	85,292	8,674,349	1,557,142	81,365	76,434

	Total for Six Months.	
	Gold.	Silver.
From Great Britain	86,392	8,674,342
Mediterranean Ports	39,408	1,814,991
Grand total	125,800	10,489,330

The statement from the Mediterranean ports includes the shipment by the mail of 20th December, 1856, completing the amount given last year to that date.

On the same authority we can state that the exports to the same quarter in the first six months of 1856 were 5,735,677*l*. and in the first six months of 1855, 3,199,143*l*. The exports, therefore, in the first six months of the present year have nearly doubled the exports in the first six months of 1856, and exceed more than three times the exports in the first six months of 1855.

The total exports to the same quarter in the whole of 1856 were 14,587,689*l*. and in 1855, 9,125,640*l*.; so that the exports in the first six months of 1857 are within 4,000,000*l* of the total exports of 1856, and 1,500,000*l* more than the total exports of 1855. We feel no alarm at this great movement of bullion. Regarding it as an important merchandise, of which our country has become by her trade the great depot, as she has become the great depot of corn, this import and export can but redound to her advantage. It helps to give freight to our shipowners and profit to our bullion dealers, and is to be considered as a large addition to our trade which does not appear in our monthly tables.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCE.

An Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and British Possession in the Year 1856 compared with the Year 1855.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	DECLARED VALUE.		COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	DECLARED VALUE.	
	1856.	1855.		1856.	1855.
Foreign.	£	£	Foreign—Continued.	£	£
Russia, Northern Ports	1,446,542	...	Chili	1,396,446	1,330,385
Southern Ports	148,695	...	Peru	1,046,010	1,285,160
Sweden	629,697	545,384	Ecuador	22,878	8,854
Norway	488,489	487,400	China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	1,415,478	888,679
Denmark and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein	1,033,142	756,967	African Ports on the Red Sea	2,381	2,009
Iceland and Faroe Islands	1,772	2,691	Eastern Coast of Africa	...	3,425
Danish West Indies:—St Croix	5,393	5,532	Western Coast of Africa (not particularly designated)	666,374	839,831
St Thomas	613,549	562,789	South Sea Islands	52,909	45,860
Prussia	933,715	1,100,021	Total of Foreign Countries	82,526,509	69,135,210
Mecklenburg	73,065	64,788	British Possessions.		
Hanover	1,021,485	337,354	Channel Islands	533,319	468,078
Oldenburg	33,723	25,405	Heligoland	...	500
Hanse Towns	10,134,813	8,350,228	Gibraltar	866,479	829,354
Holland	5,728,253	4,558,210	Malta and Gozo	541,097	625,823
Dutch West Indies: Curaçoa	19,057	17,435	Ionian Islands	351,344	211,886
Guiana	13,712	10,518	British North America: Canada	2,418,250	1,515,823
Java	764,282	529,815	New Brunswick	572,542	370,560
Belgium	1,689,975	1,707,693	Prince Edward Island	76,284	78,688
France	6,432,650	6,012,658	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	522,313	456,145
Algeria	20,233	21,248	Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	420,939	381,152
French West Indies: Guadeloupe	1,934	872	British West India Islands	1,462,156	1,389,992
Marie-galante	...	148	British Guiana	411,241	421,398
Martinique	1,419	1,781	Honduras (British Settlements)	205,000	168,566
Guiana	420	360	Falkland Islands	6,227	1,608
Possessions in Senegambia	5,424	11,270	British Settlements in Australia:		
Bourbon	...	72	West Australia	60,242	73,241
Portugal	1,455,754	1,350,791	South Australia	809,237	621,788
Azores	41,628	86,134	New South Wales	2,584,879	1,928,735
Madeira	41,376	38,788	Victoria	5,495,764	2,789,776
Cape Verd Islands	11,283	8,670	Tasmania	624,819	616,957
Spain and the Balearic Islands	1,734,483	1,158,800	New Zealand	337,634	248,469
Canary Islands	118,248	110,015		9,912,575	6,278,966
Fernando Po	13,492	38,816	Hong Kong	800,645	389,265
Spanish West Indies: Cuba	1,317,062	1,059,606	British East Indies (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon)	10,546,190	9,949,154
Porto Rico	81,775	18,139	Singapore	872,814	672,964
Philippine Islands	621,945	398,037	Ceylon	388,435	305,576
Sardinia	1,143,689	853,916	Aden	38,823	22,313
Tuscany	736,538	620,307	Mauritius	420,180	303,173
Papal States	311,114	147,013	Cape of Good Hope and British Possessions in South Africa	1,344,338	791,313
Two Sicilies	1,202,183	921,220	British Poss. on the River Gambia	46,580	47,641
Austrian Territories	968,145	717,713	Sierra Leone	165,444	147,271
Greece	261,777	222,460	British Possessions on the Gold Coast	93,445	111,182
Turkish Dominions (exclusive of Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt)	4,416,029	5,639,898	St Helena	29,003	31,715
Wallachia and Moldavia	142,964	45,337	Ascension	5,002	6,408
Syria and Palestine	757,774	946,604	Settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company	110,049	82,963
Egypt (Ports on the Mediterranean)	1,587,682	1,454,371	Ports of the Crimea (in the temporary Occupation of the Allied Forces)	139,725	493,398
Tunis	4,093	2,199		33,300,439	26,552,875
Morocco	131,042	133,697	Total of British Possessions	33,300,439	26,552,875
United States	21,476,126	17,009,085	Total of Foreign Countries and British Possessions	115,826,948	95,688,085
California	441,979	309,001			
Mexico	887,862	585,898			
Central America	275,516	266,191			
Haiti	184,667	160,128			
New Granada	488,589	588,935			
Venezuela	353,590	378,491			
Brazil	4,084,537	3,312,728			
Uruguay (Monte Video)	391,323	294,938			
Buenos Ayres	998,329	742,442			

SILK IN AUSTRIA.

THE very great interest now excited by the condition of the silk manufacture, and the produce of silk throughout the world, induces us to publish *in extenso* the following information recently supplied by Mr Harris, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, and published by the Board of Trade:—

This is the richest production of the Austrian Empire, in which the total mean annual quantity of silk cocoons produced reaches 27½ millions of kilogrammes, about 60,630,000 lbs avoirdupois, which, at Austrian livres, 430, give a value of 124 millions of Austrian livres, equal to about 4,230,000*l*. This production is divided as follows:—

	kilograms.	lbs.
Lombardy	15,000,000	33,075,000
Venice	10,200,000	22,491,000
Tyrol	1,568,000	3,457,440
Other Provinces....	672,000	1,481,760
Total	27,440,000	60,505,200

This statement is based on the reports of the several Chambers of Commerce, on the Statistical Annals of Milan, and on the observations of Jacini and Angelo Mazzold respecting the results of the year 1852, which is selected as a fair average; 1853 having been, generally, an abundant year, and 1854 and 1855, on the contrary, very scanty.

In the official reports, of the year 1847, the production of cocoons in Lombardy was estimated at 19,624,500 lbs, and in the Veneto at 12,899,250 lbs. Assuming this to be a fair approximation, it results that, in five years, the production of cocoons throughout the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom has increased 86 per cent.

The cocoons are converted into raw silk at the spinneries. The number of spinneries in Lombardy, in 1840, was 3,068, with 34,627 caldrons, besides smaller establishments with not more than one or two caldrons each. The number of caldrons now reaches 42,000, giving occupation to 95,000 persons during 50 days of the year. Each caldron is calculated to produce 79½ lbs of raw silk, hence the quantity produced amounts to 3,307,500 lbs, and the total quantity of cocoons spun in the Lombard spinning mills must be reckoned, one year with another, at 41,895,000 lbs; to make up which between 7 and 9,000,000 lbs are imported from the Venetian provinces. The 33,07,500 lbs of Lombard raw silk (including 551,250 lbs waste) give, at 2,945 Austrian livres, equal to about 1*l* the lb, a value of 3,333,000*l* sterling. The value of the cocoons is, therefore, increased by spinning, 428,000*l*, two-thirds of which are consumed by the expenses of labour and fuel; hence, the net profit of the spinneries is equal to between 102,600*l* and 140,000*l* sterling.

In the territory of Venice the spinneries are numerous, but on a small scale, with the exception of a few in the Friulane, which receive cocoons from Gorizia and the sea-coast, and a certain number in the Veronese and Vicentino. These two last provinces contribute the larger portion of the cocoons sent to Lombardy and the Tyrol, owing to which exportation the number of their caldrons decreases annually.

The caldrons in the vicinity of Venice may be calculated at 20,000. They afford employment to 48,000 persons, and spin 16,537,500 lbs of cocoons, producing 1,503,810 lbs of silk, the greater part of which is coarse spun, and may be valued at 1,500,000*l*; whence it results that in the Venetian Provinces the raw material acquires an increased value of 165,000*l*, which, deducting expenses, gives the spinners a net profit of 45,000*l*.

The Southern Tyrol, in 1855, possessed 184 large silk spinneries, besides smaller ones, with a total of 5,368 caldrons, employing 11,000 persons, and furnishing 348,390 lbs of raw silk spun from 3,991,050 lbs of cocoons. To make up the quantity of cocoons required beyond the production of the country, the Venetian Provinces supplied about 550,000 lbs. The gross profits of the spinneries amounted to 20,500*l*, and the value of the silk produced 2,291,350*l*. The other provinces of the empire produce about 230,000 lbs.

The whole production, therefore, of raw silk in Austria amounts to 5,512,500 lbs, of the value of more than 5,250,000*l*, and the number of persons employed in the spinneries is not less than 160,000.

The raw silk is subjected to a fresh process in the throwing mills.

As the Tables of Austrian Commerce for 1852 show that 770,000 lbs were exported by way of Venice, Trieste, Switzerland, and the Italian States, whilst the importation only reached 228,150 lbs, it may be said that of the whole produce of the empire, as before stated, about 5,000,000 lbs remain for home consumption; two-thirds of which are consumed in Lombardy.

In the Province of Milan there are 93, and in the whole of Lombardy 525 throwing mills, with 1,239,000 spindles; 700,000 for throwing, and the remainder for folding the silk, employing 12,000 persons, namely, 4,500 men, 5,500 women, and 2,000 girls, besides 30,000 bobbin-winders, who work also for the Venetian throwing mills.

The total production amounts to 1,550,000 lbs of tram, and 1,276,000 lbs of organzine, or 2,826,000 lbs of thrown silk, which at 1*l* 3s 9d a lb, give a value of 3,355,870*l*. To produce this quantity, 2,955,000 lbs of raw silk are required, which calculated at 1*l* 1s 1d a lb, amount to 3,100,000*l*, whence it follows that an annual gross profit of about 320,000*l* is obtained by the throwing mills in Lombardy.

The throwing mills of the Venetian Provinces offer the same proportional results as the spinneries do; producing, however, a larger proportion of sewing silk, of which Verona alone (though declined from its former importance in this respect), produces 265,000 lbs annually.

About 1,320,000 lbs of raw silk are consumed in the Veneto, producing 1,255,000 lbs of thrown silk, worth about 1,190,000*l*, reckoning the waste, and employing 18,000 persons, including bobbin-winders working out of the establishments.

The gross profit of the throwsters is about 102,000*l*. Their labours increasing the value of the raw material to that amount.

In the Tyrol there are now 57 throwing mills, with 104,903 spindles, besides numerous smaller works, collectively employing 2,100 persons,

and producing 335,000 lbs of thrown silk of the value of 280,000*l*, for which 347,600 lbs of raw silk, costing 242,000*l*, are consumed. Including the worth of the waste silk, a gross profit is obtained of 38,000*l*.

In Austria, the ulterior labour of manufacturing thrown silk into silk stuffs takes place almost exclusively at Vienna, Milan, and Como; a considerable quantity is also wrought up with other material, particularly wool, in the manufacture of damasks, tapestry, &c.; but the greater part of the thrown silk is exported either in a grey state or dyed.

This branch of manufactures is rapidly increasing in the capital of the empire, which alone consumes half of the whole quantity produced, and, including the dyeing establishments, employs a capital of 1,200,000*l*. From 1839 to 1852, the consumption of thrown silk, for weavers' use, increased in Vienna from 542,300 lbs to 1,188,000 lbs.

Milan is next to Vienna in the importance of its manufactures of silk stuffs. Its productions amount annually to more than 325,000*l*. Como, engaged only in the manufacture of plain stuffs, has a greater number of looms than Milan, and produces to the amount of about 260,000*l*.

There are silk manufactories in the Italian Tyrol at Ala and Roveretto, and many in the Venetian Provinces, as well as numerous looms at Venice, Vicenza and Verona, for velvets and ordinary silks. The value of the manufactures thence produced is estimated at about 165,000*l*.

The amount of the silk manufactures, comprising articles made of waste silk and knubs, and stuffs of mixed material, cannot, therefore, be estimated at less than 2,400,000*l*.

Summing up all these particulars, and bearing in mind the increased value which waste silk acquires by manufacture, as also of the silk itself after being dyed, it follows that the cultivation and manufacture of silk in Austria give a general total of nearly 6½ millions sterling, and support fully 800,000 individuals during the whole or part of the year.

Agriculture.

NOTES AND PROSPECTS.

THE hot weather of the latter part of June was succeeded by some heavy rains, and afterwards by several rather cold and cloudy days, with some threatenings of more rain, which however, passed away, and the weather has now a more settled appearance. Around London and on the light soils generally great part of the hay was got together during June, and, though the crops are light, the hay has been extremely well made. The clover and other field grasses have borne greater weights, and the meadows which remained uncut through the late rains have greatly improved; of these much will now have been cleared.

The wheat crops have also received great benefit from the rains; the blooming season was generally over, and there has not been much lodgment of the straw. The ears are well filled, and if the weather be warm during the next fortnight a very early harvest may be expected. Neither barley or oats will be average crops. Throughout Europe the wheat crops are well spoken of, and we have now well-founded hopes of reasonable abundance during the ensuing year. It has, however, been correctly observed that in order to produce very great abundance two successive years of high produce are required, and, with our present large consumption, we do not anticipate very low prices for the ensuing year. The corn markets, though dull, do not exhibit much reduction in prices; the general report being that the stocks of corn in this country are very low. A country miller remarked a few days since, he had just bought a lot of wheat which he believed to be the last within a circuit of five miles round his mill.

Potatoes were grown last year in large quantities, so that for the time of the year a full supply of them is now to be met with. There are quite as many planted this season, and they everywhere look well; and though some signs of disease are spoken of in the earlier districts, we have reason to believe such instances are at present exceptional.

There has been some decline in the prices of both meat and wool during the past month of June. Norfolk has sent up a large supply of fat meat to the metropolitan markets, and, according to the cattle trade review of the *Mark Lane Express*, "the returns to the graziers [of that county] have been unquestionably large, though not in excess of most corresponding years, when we take the high value of store animals into consideration." This is not very clear or conclusive, but it means, we suppose, that the Norfolk graziers are, upon the whole, not much dissatisfied with the results of their past season. We observe that Sir E. Kerrison, M.P., at the Ipswich meeting of the Suffolk Agricultural Society, said, "it was a matter for serious consideration how English farmers could supply at a reasonable price the quantity of meat which was required from them at the present moment."

The local reports for June of the *Mark Lane Express* give a pretty accurate view of the state of crops in various districts, and we note a few of them. In Cambridgeshire, clover and grass are light on the dry, but heavy on the strong soils. Turnips have planted well, but mangold wurtzel is only a partial crop. Wheat, though not bulky, "generally looks promising as to yield." Oats are the worst crop of the year. In Warwickshire it is said, "that a finer time could not have been for the blossom, and nearly all the wheat about here is now safe through." The recent rain is considered to have been most useful to the wheat. The meadows and good uplands have heavy crops of grass, and the greater part of the hay is secured.

In South Lincolnshire, the crops of grass and clover are exceedingly good, and "every crop, with the exception of a few late-sown oats, are looking well, and coming into full bloom as favourably as possible." This was on the 30th of June. Mangolds, swedes, and potatoes, were very backward and wanted rain. Grazing animals have done well, though the pastures were scant of grass and also required rain. In Cornwall, the hay crop is "pretty good." The turnips, which had been struggling during the hot weather against the fly, have been saved by the late rain. "The wheats have had a most favourable blooming time; and they exhibit every appearance of proving a plentiful yield. For many days the blossom remained on the ear without the least injury from wind or rain. Barley and oats are looking pretty well, with, in most instances, sufficient straw. In this county hands for haymaking are scarce.

The *North British Agriculturist* gives quarterly reports from all the Scotch counties, which speak favourably of the effects of the heat upon the crops. These reports were written before the recent fall of rain.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

If the proceedings at agricultural meetings form somewhat less spicy topics for comment than they commonly did ten or twelve years ago, they still show the workings of the agricultural mind, and indicate much mental and material progress. The really important uses of an agricultural show are that it brings together a great many farmers who see implements and stock they might not meet with at home or at market; it corrects erroneous or exaggerated notions about live stock; and it affords the opportunity of hearing from strangers advice or reproof on local practice. To such uses the meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, recently held at Swaffham, was to some extent turned. The meeting was considered a very successful one. There were 298 entries of live stock, and the show of implements was the largest ever seen in the Eastern counties, with the exception of those of the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society. After enumerating the names of the exhibitors of implements, the local reporter says:—"Some of these firms did not exhibit for premiums, particularly some of the leading makers. There were few implements of a novel character on the ground." Here we find an indication of the resistance of many of the leading agricultural implement makers are offering to prize competition for implements, to which we have elsewhere adverted. Of course an exhibition of implements at a show, where prizes are offered for the best implement, without competing for the prizes, is somewhat anomalous. On this point Mr Keary, one of the judges, said "there were many implements exhibited which did not come into competition in consequence of the rule which was made in order that the Society might not clash against or reverse the awards of the Royal Society." This self-denying ordinance on the part of the local society may be right enough, but it seems to suggest a doubt whether implement prizes should be offered at all at local societies. If the awards will not carry with them the confidence of the agricultural public should they happen to differ from those of the Royal Society, the obvious inquiry occurs—Is it useful or wise to offer such prizes by local societies?

Together these things caused no little embarrassment to the judges. We agree with Mr Keary when he said "the exhibition of large stands of implements which were not allowed to come into competition was rather awkward for the judges." And he added, "there were several cases at the present meeting in which implements were exhibited which the judges were not allowed to notice, and he thought it was questionable whether this practice was desirable."

Afterwards, Mr Allan Ransome asserted for the implement makers a claim to have in a great measure produced the improvement English agriculture has undergone during the last fifteen or twenty years, during which time "important agricultural implements had come greatly into favour throughout the whole kingdom. This was due no doubt in a great measure to the facilities of transit, and the opportunities of observation afforded by the Royal Agricultural Society; but the agricultural body was also greatly indebted to those who were working in the same profession as himself, for their enterprise in endeavouring not merely to supply and keep up with, but even to precede the wants of agriculture." Some 13 years since a friend of his had advocated the use of steam power on a Suffolk farm when he was told "that he who would advocate the introduction of steam was a traitor to the cause of agriculture." That this incident should now excite "laughter" in a Norfolk audience, when so many farmers use steam and so many are seeking to extend its use in husbandry, might have been anticipated; but to those who have watched the progress of agriculture and agricultural opinions for the last 20 years it is a change and a satisfactory one. With reference to steam ploughing, Mr Ransome said "the implement was not yet in full state of perfection, which it would require years to attain. The attention of his own firm had been directed to the subject twelve or fourteen years since; they had made a costly series of experiments; and looking at the thing in a commercial point of view, although they were perfectly willing to adopt all that might fairly belong to their position, the cost of bringing the implement to perfection had appeared to

be far too great." He then adverted to the various plans afloat for steam ploughing, and said "there was now a probability that the practicability of steam power would be fairly and thoroughly tested. The thing was now fairly launched, and he trusted the question was within reach of solution. He did not advocate the application to agriculture on economical grounds only; but he held it would be especially valuable in securing a class of tillage by means of the great power which could be brought to bear, for which the power of horses was insufficient. He looked upon it as likely to introduce a large system of deep culture." And in reference to Mr Keary's remarks, Mr Ransome said "he believed the days for the introduction of novelties were, not unwisely, gone by. It would be far wiser and better for the implement makers to bring into an economical and perfected form the implements now produced, than to seek merely to amuse their customers with novelties." And he concluded with the remark that "the implements makers submitted to the most severe and critical tests at the leading agricultural meetings, and he thought they ought not to be subjected to similar trials at local shows." The reluctance of the leading implement makers to encounter competitions for prizes, involving great present outlay and only prospective, perhaps distant profit, is perfect intelligible; but it is by offering prizes for and thereby drawing the attention of sanguine and far-seeing mechanists to such classes of agricultural machinery, that the Royal Agricultural Society performs some of its best services to the public. Steam ploughing is one of the processes looked forward to by many of our best farmers with much expectation, but it has not yet arrived at such a stage as to offer to the established makers, "in a commercial point of view," such a prospect of immediate profit as to induce them to enter upon that field of competition. If the agricultural community had depended upon those manufacturers, the problem of a practical steam plough would probably not be so near its solution as it is at present. True it is, that many complicated and ingenious machines are offered for some of the prizes, which are of little practical use, though they often contain something which more calculating makers find it commercially profitable to adopt.

Mr A. Hamond, speaking as a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, said, in reference to the shows of implements, that "twelve or fourteen years since he waded through rubbish that he could not possibly put a name upon; the difficulty now was to see which was the best; and he believed the advance was to be attributed to the quiet gentle system of the Royal Agricultural Society." The Society had "endeavoured to calm down the excitement for novelty," and had been assisted in so doing by the "stubbornness" of the implement makers. This is not precisely the kind of merit we should have supposed the Society would have claimed, but coming from one of its rulers the claim is perhaps correct. If so, the use of the Society is simply to furnish an occasion for assembling numerous persons to see a large collection of stock and implements. And even this is useful.

In regard to stock, two topics mentioned at Swaffham may be noticed. One of the judges of stock, Mr Slipper, who is a salesman at Smithfield market, after praising the show of polled Norfolk cattle, said, that as a salesman, "he never had a lot of good Norfolk home-breds but he always found the best customers buy them." This may be so; but the breed does not extend beyond its own district, and can hardly there hold its own against the Shorthorns and Devons. Mr Thomson offered a prize at the next meeting for "the best heavy-weight hunter, the pedigree to be exhibited;" and Mr Hamond said the hunter must have both blood and substance. Now such prizes for hunters are no doubt good, but, in fact, a well-bred young horse, equal to carry a heavy weight to hounds, will always command from 100*l* to 200*l*, which should be a sufficient inducement to farmers to breed such horses. Another subject mentioned by the judges of sheep was the unfair and dishonest way in which sheep shown are clipped, so as to give them the appearance of being better shaped than they really are. This is a shabby piece of trickery any judge of sheep will at once detect, but the practice is clearly a dishonest one, which is proper to be denounced.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANICS. THE PRIZE SYSTEM.

A controversy of some interest has arisen between several of the principal agricultural implement makers of England and the managers of our great Agricultural Societies, with respect to the system of prize competition which has hitherto been applied to agricultural machinery at the exhibitions of these Societies. Like most controversies, there is much of force in the positions of each party,—both are partly right and partly wrong; both somewhat exaggerate the subjects of complaint. The Societies' managers complain that the machines made for competition and prize-winning are not such as are adapted for general use, and propose to impose regulations with a view to secure the exhibition of such machinery as will be found strictly adapted to ordinary agricultural purposes. This undoubtedly is the main, if not the only useful object to be obtained by prizes. Thus, in the report of the trial of steam engines at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Gloucester in 1853, the judges of implements say that "in making the foregoing awards the objects of the Society were not secured, viz., to obtain engines composed of the least possible

number of working parts, sufficient to produce the best practical results as to power and economy, both in consumption of fuel and repairs. . . . We find that the manufacturers have given their whole attention to one point only, viz., a low consumption of fuel, which has evidently been encouraged by the principle on which the tests have been applied and the prizes awarded. This has introduced great complication of parts and entirely set aside the main objects required; that is, simplicity and utility. This is freely admitted by the manufacturers themselves, and in some cases two classes of engines were exhibited, viz., the racer to compete for the Society's prize, and the working or commercial engine." The remedy proposed by that report was that "the superiority of one engine over another should be considered with regard to their simplicity of arrangement, each part being well proportioned and easy of access and repair, combined with steady and economical working, and weight, and of course price." Now it is quite obvious that really and truly to determine the comparative merits of an agricultural implement or machine according to the practical tests suggested, continuous and frequent trials in various and varying circumstances ought to be made; and the complete justice done by an award of prizes becomes in such cases much more doubtful than when one or more specific objects, such as a low consumption of fuel by a steam engine, the light draught of a plough, and so forth. Every one acquainted with husbandry knows that implements and machines which make most way in use are those which comply with the suggested tests, which are simple, easily repaired, and moderate in cost. But the question is, can these tests be applied except in actual farm work, in the different soils and localities of the country? Can the Societies test any other than specific and leading qualities, for the attainment of which in an extraordinary degree some general objects of utility may, perhaps, must be partially sacrificed? Is it not a condition of prize-giving that a few leading characteristics must be made tests, which may and probably will require modification for every-day work? We believe that it is, and that a prize implement can never, *ipso facto*, be assumed at once and without modification to be the implement the farmer ought to purchase. We apprehend prizes operate and are intended to operate on manufacturers, so as to lead them to consider how far the peculiar or distinctive principles of the prize machine can be adapted to daily work.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery object to the system of money prizes, because "it operates as an undue stimulus to competition, tending less to the production of useful and practical machines than to the development of ingenious peculiarities, by which, with the aid of highly skilled manipulation, the prize may be won;" and that the effect is the appreciation of one to the depreciation of all other competitors, though the merits of several may be fairly considered equal. The manufacturers wish money prizes to be discontinued, that trials of each class of implements should take place only triennially, and that medals and reports of approval by the judges should be the form in which the Society should encourage meritorious implements. It seems that the manufacturers require reports in detail in substitution of prizes; which, however, is now done to some extent in the Journal of the Society. While we do not think that prize awarding decides conclusively the merits of a prize implement, and probably often leads to the exhibition of mere novelties, we have little doubt that the effect of the prizes offered by the Royal Agricultural Society has been to extend the use of good implements and to induce considerable improvements in farming machinery in general. At the West of England Society's meeting the great agricultural implement makers declined to submit their articles to competitive trials, and something of the same thing has been threatened at the forthcoming meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. It is possible that the manufacturers, especially those who have established reputations and have been large winners of prizes, may be glad to repose on their laurels, and put down further competition for prizes; and though we do not rate the effect of prize-giving as very important, we think the Society may still usefully offer prizes for implements and machinery of special characters, useful in husbandry.

THE VIENNA CATTLE SHOW.

THE accounts given of the recent agricultural exhibition at Vienna indicate the attention paid in the Austrian Empire to live stock. The character of the stock seems to be very much that of our own before the improvements in that branch of rural economy of the last hundred years had commenced. The cattle formed the great attraction of the exhibition. Their general features are said to have been "colour red, with white heads, backs, and bellies; long bodies; large size; rather short horns; generally low in the back, and narrow in the loins and hips, high in the rump and flat ribbed. Otherwise they were a good sort of stock for quality of flesh, with thick, soft, elastic hides." The Hungarian cattle differ from these:—

The peculiar characteristics of this race are the length of horn, and its singular expansion, some of the latter measuring from three to four feet long, and spreading from five to six feet in width, tip from tip; long legs; rather elegant structure of body; quickness of movement; fineness of muscular organisation; and thinness and durability of hide. The colour is whitish grey. The old Highland longhorned white breed, now extinct, was strikingly similar to this race; so also are many of those met with in

the Campagna of Rome, especially in the form and expression of their heads. The flesh of the Hungarian ox has an agreeable taste, and is considered very nutritious in quality. It also easily fattens, without materially deranging its peculiar symmetry; and, for labour, its comparatively quick pace renders the animal almost equal to the horse, being much steadier in draught.

The Hungarian cow gives a small quantity of milk, about nine pints a day, but it is very rich. The hide of this breed is greatly esteemed as making leather of very durable quality. A lean ox costs from 8*l* to 12*l*, and when fattened sells for from 12*l* to 15*l*. These animals are reared in the extensive and rich plains of Hungary in a semi-wild state. Some of them attain great size. The other Austrian breeds are more domestic, and milking qualities are regarded almost to the exclusion of capacity for feeding.

The Hungarian horses are largely indebted to English blood. Their faults are chiefly derived from scanty feeding when young.

The sheep exhibited were chiefly merino; this breed having to a great degree displaced the native breeds. They produce only about 1½ lb of very fine wool. The native Hungarian sheep are larger and hardier than the merino, and produce more wool of a coarser quality. This animal has long vertical horns spirally formed and long legs; his pace is quick and wool very long, occasionally dragging on the ground. The ewe produces a fleece of about 4 lbs and the ram one of 6 lbs unwashed; and from 15 to 19 lbs of cheese is made in the year from the milk of each ewe. It is said that

When in good condition, the sheep will yield from 80 to 100 lbs of good meat, and the fat is also of a choice quality. Before the revolution of '49, a couple of sheep was worth about 12 florins (21*s*); now they are asking 32 florins (64*s*) for the same kind, everything in the shape of food having nearly doubled in price, except bread, since that epoch.

This seems to show that industry has been relieved by that event from some of its trammels, the advanced prices indicating increased activity.

Literature.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. No. XXIII. July, 1857. London: John Chapman.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. LI. July, 1857. London: Jackson and Walford.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1857. London: Alexander Heylin.

THE new number of the Westminster Review has much valuable political information and thought, but very little of lighter interest. By far the ablest article it contains is one on the "Manifest Destiny" of the American Union," which is written with great ability and by one who has a thorough knowledge of American politics. The view it presents of a new cloud of revolution as already involving the United States, though not as yet at its crisis, is undeniable; for whether we suppose that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case will be accepted after a struggle with the South by the Northern States, or will be repudiated as the writer of this article hopes, in either case a revolution of the most terrible import will have passed over the American Government. The facts brought forward in this article are full of interest, and to a certain extent give hopes that the decision of the North may at last be for revolution against the encroachments of Southern policy so long tamely submitted to. But the writer gives us only local symptoms, which no doubt show the strong and angry feeling excited in all the Free States by the iniquitous decision of the Supreme Court, but are very defective in testing the relative strength of the two opposite systems of policy which prevail in almost all of them. When we set against the indications given by this writer the fact that at the last elections—notwithstanding the anger then recently excited by Mr Preston Brooks' brutal conduct to Mr Sumner and by the great Kansas revolution—the popular vote in the Free States alone showed 1,036,247 votes for Buchanan and only a very few more (1,168,174) for Fremont, so that very few were needed from the Slave States to make up the majority of the former, and remember that at the previous election the slavery candidate, Mr Pierce, had a considerably smaller majority over the anti-slavery candidate, General Scott,—the indications of local excitement and irritation, so ably presented by the present writer, lose a great deal of their force. We know well that if anything could force on a disunion, it is the impudent decision of the Supreme Court, and that it actually; has aroused vehement practical indignation in the North we are glad to see. But we want some test of the relative amount of this feeling as compared with that of Democratic Despotism which supports Mr Buchanan and the Ostend Manifesto, and we fear that test is much more truly given by the number of popular votes at the late election than by the indications—necessarily limited to one party alone—which the judgment of the Supreme Court has produced. The article deserves a careful reading. Some of its facts are new and very striking. Take, for example, this:—

"What the hatred is like, which the Virginian slave-breeder entertains towards his fellow republicans of the Free States is shown, in some degree, by a very recent fact. When the capital of the State was ravaged by pestilence in 1855, physicians and surgeons were summoned from a distance, or went voluntarily to Norfolk, to render aid. Of these devoted

men, fourteen died and were buried on the spot. Newspapers of a later date, and the *Norfolk Argus* for one, inform us that the state of Southern feeling towards the Free North 'requires the removal' of the bodies of those benefactors of the city. Such a thing seems incredible, but the disinterment of the bodies, for removal to Philadelphia, is announced as actually decreed. If this degree of sectional hatred is insanity, it is also revolution."

The paper on "French Politics, Past and Present," is a good historical representation of the tendencies of popular politics in France, and, on the whole, a more justly hopeful one, perhaps, than we have yet seen. That on the Neapolitan Government and the intervention of England and France is a sensible defence of the policy of the English Government. In literary papers the new Westminster is weak. Its summary of Contemporary Literature is very poorly executed in comparison with former numbers. The article on "Shakespeare's Sonnets" is interesting in subject, but not very well treated. That on "Suicide in Life and Literature" is again a superficial and trite article on a good subject. The article on "Ancient Political Economy" is well worth reading; though its style is not always happy, its facts are curious.

The new number of the *British Quarterly* is a good one for that review. It is less denominational than usual. The article on "French Romances of the Thirteenth Century" is full of curious interest, though ambitious in style at the commencement. That on "Contemporary Notices of Shakespeare" is an interesting antiquarian paper. Miss Brontë is the subject of a few very dull pages; Bishop Berkeley of a modest and not uninteresting biographical notice.

The *London Quarterly Review* is the production of a narrow and uninteresting sectarian school, and almost all its articles have an impress of this kind. The paper on Cicero is poor, and tinged with this tone of feeling. The article on "The Christian Sabbath" is pervaded by it. "Decimal Coinage," "Philosophy, Old and New," and "Boswell's Letters," are probably the best articles in the number. But we are surprised to see this orthodox authority endorsing Professor Ferrier's idealistic fallacies, even though it is done in that mood of mind in which human philosophy in general is depreciated as valueless by the side of revealed truth. Surely Revelation will never be valued, while it is thus used as a mere foil to human science.

LA QUESTION NAPOLITAINE DEVANT L'EUROPE OU REPONSE AUX DOCUMENTS PRESENTES AU PARLEMENT BRITANNIQUE. Londres. 1857. Fol. 72 pp.

THIS folio pamphlet of 72 pages, which is ushered in under the auspices of two mottoes,—the one asserting that good faith is the soul of business—the other that the glory of a Sovereign often consists in being the subject of calumny for having done what is right,—is we presume the official reply of the Neapolitan Government to the "case" laid before the English Parliament in the Blue Book on Naples. We might argue with tolerable safety beforehand what would be the general character of such a vindication, but as every general rule is liable to modifications from the peculiar circumstances of the case, our readers may be a little curious to know how these have operated in the present instance. The mottoes which are prefixed express faithfully enough the two bases on which the defence is rested:—the violation by the allies of the principles of international law, and the want of foundation in the charge of oppression and cruelty against the King of the Two Sicilies. The pamphlet is made up of a republication, in the French language, of the English Blue Book—accompanied by an indignant commentary on each despatch, a few introductory and concluding remarks, and a short appendix of "pièces justificatives" in support of some of the assertions of the official pamphleteer. The general aspect of the Neapolitan question thus presented is much as follows. The Kingdom of Naples, blessed not only with a glorious climate, but with the best of Governments and the best of Kings, having escaped, with fortune deservedly exceptional, unscathed from the revolutionary excesses of 1848, was in a state of profound calmness and national happiness. The Royal clemency had reduced the amount of political criminals to the insignificant number of 979, and the confidence in the Sovereign was universal and absolute. At this crisis of prosperity, the war in the East broke out. The Neapolitan Government, divided between its solicitude for an honourable neutrality and its friendly feelings towards the two Western Powers, endeavoured to reconcile these conflicting claims, by devoting itself to works of charity and benevolence towards the Crimean warriors, and even by licensing the use of its vessels, under the French flag, for purposes of transport. Animated, as it was, by this generous disposition, what then was its surprise, when at the Congress of Paris, which had for its professed object the pacification of Europe, the French Minister suggested that it would be advisable to provide against an apprehended conflagration in the tranquil Kingdom of Naples! Not to mention the palpable absurdity of the accusation, the violation of national rights implied in its introduction into such a Congress could not fail to strike the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and even Turkey. That England and France should have decided otherwise, and that by a joint note they should have insulted the King of Naples with a repetition of anonymous calumnies, the work of a few desperate wretches, can only be attributed to lamentable delusion or ulterior designs.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the idea of delusion seems the more plausible; the English people being led away, through mistaken sympathies with really anarchic views, into an entire misconception of the relations existing between the King of Naples and the great body of his subjects, and into an unguarded confidence in the intentions and statements of anarchists. At least such is the view which the Neapolitan Government is willing to take, although it cannot be concealed that the despatches of the successive English Ministers at Naples betray a sympathy and correspondence with the worst revolutionists which might support another and less favourable explanation of the conduct of the English Government. Implicit credence must also of course be given to the assertion that the French Government was actuated merely by humane and disinterested motives, although a mass of evidence, the publication of which would only involve the affair in greater obscurity, as well as the general inference from the tone of the French press, would otherwise have appeared to prove beyond doubt that the French interference was dictated and regulated by a regard to the pretensions of the family of Murat to the throne of Naples, if not ultimately to the restoration of the French ascendancy in Italy, as it existed in the days of the first Empire. One fact is palpable, that the revolutionary tendencies of the English policy were moderated to its own purposes by the French Cabinet, and that while really only subserving French interests, the odium of the affair was cleverly enough made to rest on England alone, by conceding to her a specious and delusive initiative.

Under these circumstances, the King of Naples, if he had consulted his own feelings alone, would have willingly pointed out to both Powers the errors under which they laboured; but as a Sovereign Prince, he thought it his duty to resist this infraction of international rights, and to hint at the *tu quoque* recrimination which this proceeding would justify. Even this reply, however, was modified by subsequent intimations to the British Ministers that an amnesty was in preparation at the very moment of this ill-judged interference, which would have removed even the outward semblance of that severity which in reality had long ceased to exist through the spontaneous tenderness of the Government. The political offenders, indeed, with the exception of a few who died of pulmonary and other complaints, and thus deprived themselves of the King's mercy, had for some time been enjoying the advantages of a salubrious and pleasant residence, at the Royal expense, with the single immaterial condition of fixity of abode. From the top of healthy eminences they gazed with delight on the surrounding beauties of nature. In this charming retreat their thoughts naturally turned to the less favoured condition of their relatives in the world without, and in a letter from Poerio to his aunt, written in a flow of happy spirits congenial to his situation, he can only rejoice that her health like his own improves every day (*va toujours de mieux en mieux*). Other political prisoners, from whose letters selections, made no doubt under their own eye, have been permitted by them to be published here, write with ecstatic particularity of the constant attention which they meet with at the hands of Government. Anxious, doubtless, to rebut the possible charges of an incendiary press, they apply themselves with admirably fortuitous precision to the points in dispute, and explain how even the arrangements of their rooms had been made *à l'Anglaise*. These dispositions have been actually the making of the health of one of the prisoners; and another, who was reported in the calumnious despatches to be on the point of death in his dungeon prison, has really since that time expired, surrounded by the comforts and consolations of the Military Hospital. But if the health of the prisoners went on from better to better, either in this world or the next, the conduct of the English and French Ambassadors at Naples, and of their respective Governments, went on from worse to worse. For Mr Petre, indeed, there is the excuse that he is still young, and merely entering on his diplomatic career, and the marked approval of his conduct by the French Minister might seem to intimate that he was really very subordinate in the affair. Lord Palmerston, however, seems to have forgotten the honourable course pursued under Pitt and Castlereagh, when England became the mainstay of Europe against the invasion of the First Napoleon. The subsequent withdrawal of the English and French Ministers from Naples, and the threatened naval demonstration, did not prevent the King of the Two Sicilies from retaining his Ministers at London and Paris until they were actually dismissed by the Western Governments. The pretext of the naval demonstration was the alleged insecurity of English and French subjects in the Neapolitan dominions; but this is well disposed of by the fact that the resident British merchants solemnly congratulated the King on his escape from assassination, which they could not have done if they had felt themselves unsafe. With the other accusations contained in the English despatches, it is scarcely necessary to deal otherwise than generally. Mr Petre seems to have thought he was at Naples simply for the purpose of attending and reporting the political trials, and collecting and transmitting anonymous calumnies. He cannot be ignorant that the course of trial at Naples is fixed by the laws, and is presided over by spotless and unimpeachable judges. He has borne testimony to their character himself, and has expressed a doubt whether they would all agree in the condemnations. As they did so, the inference is plain that they acted on their own conscientious convictions.

The judgment of the Supreme Court itself is then the answer to these calumnies. In conclusion, the continued tranquillity of Naples, its growing material prosperity, and the contentment which reigns throughout the dominions of the King, are the best proofs of the humane sagacity by which his counsels have been regulated.

Such, in short, is the pith and spirit of the Neapolitan manifesto. Those who conceive that it points to a more just estimate of the real state of things than the statements of Mr Gladstone, Sir William Temple, and Mr Petre, have now an opportunity of appealing to authority at least in its behalf. It is true we have no reliable data supplied us, with the exception of a few disconnected Muratist documents. But the King himself says he is clement and wise, and who shall doubt the King's word? He does not, it is true, volunteer an inspection of his prisons and an open examination of the prisoners, and his scribe ignores altogether Mr Gladstone's book, and treats the accusations as entirely subsequent to the war in the East. But as the King was not far from the spot, and himself gave the orders—who should know better than the King what those orders actually were? And as to Mr Gladstone, what could he possibly know about the matter, except from hearsay? So why should we any longer deny ourselves the pleasure of thinking of Naples as an earthly paradise, and of its King as a Royal Saint and Martyr?

SERMONS, PREACHED AT TRINITY CHAPEL, BRIGHTON. By the late Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M.A., the Incumbent. Third Series. Smith and Elder.

THE popularity of the late Mr Robertson caused an urgent demand for the publication of his sermons after his death, and the eagerness with which the two first series were received, induced his friends to publish the present volume, or third series. It will be followed by a fourth, containing fragmentary notes of expositions of various passages of Scripture,—matter incomplete and to a certain extent unconnected, but of suggestive value. Those who remember Mr Robertson in the pulpit will fail to recognise in these volumes the exact matter and manner which formed his style as a preacher. The emotional element which was one of the most striking features in his sermons is almost entirely lost. It depended very much upon voice and manner. There are also fewer traces of pulpit eloquence than we know to have existed in his discourses as first delivered; the present volume, indeed, contains no oratorical display whatever; it is a series of thoughtful, well-digested essays. This difference of character is doubtless attributable to the fact that his sermons were first preached extempore, and that in the pulpit he gave full scope to a vivid imagination, a sensitive nature, and a command of language far beyond the common range; whereas the sermons in their present form were written out from memory the day after delivery for friends at a distance, and there was consequently every inducement for brevity and condensation. But enough remains, both of matter and manner, to explain Mr Robertson's position and influence, both of which were of an exceptional kind. Trusted and appreciated by the more liberal orthodox party, his power was at the same time recognised by a much wider circle. His warmest admirers are to be found among that class of serious and thoughtful minds beyond the pale of orthodoxy which can so seldom be reached from the pulpit. His ready intellectual sympathy gave him an insight into minds of this order. He understood them and was understood by them. In tracing some of the reasons which made his views of the doctrinal portion of Christianity intelligible and acceptable to this class, we shall unavoidably indicate the most remarkable characteristics of his preaching. His sermons have the great and rare merit of neutralising by a more charitable and affectionate spirit, and by a wider intelligence, all that may appear rigid and doctrinaire in the Church of England. This result seems to have been his special mission: it most fully explains the mind of the man.

To him Christianity was not a system. It was not a superimposed code of law governing the world, but standing above it and disconnected from it. It was rather the inevitable link between humanity and divinity, the natural development of the former in its onward progress;—a state finding its beginning, its types, and promises in the things of this world—shadowing forth again in itself a still higher and more perfect state, and finding its own completion in that state. In this conception we have a ground-work of reality which is easily appreciated by the natural man. He is not required to destroy his old landmarks, to uproot the results of reason, to accept a set of ideas foreign to all he has experienced before. He is led gently from the known to the unknown, from the positive and tangible to the probable and spiritual. Again, in another sense Christianity was not to him a system. It was essentially the possession of the individual, the seed sown in the heart of man, working its way outwards from that central point inevitably but unobtrusively,—not interfering with the existing institutions of the world, but insensibly remodelling them,—leaving every man to "abide in the same calling wherein he was called;" but in the end, by the simple virtue of its own chastening spirit, breaking the rod of the oppressor, and letting the oppressed go free. Thus is all open hostility between the world and the Church destroyed, and the anomaly of the frequent subjection of the latter to the former explained. Instead of a rigid, antagonistic faith, fighting an endless and uncompromising battle

with the world, we have a pure and subtle spirit, penetrating into and undermining the grossest forms of worldliness, and leavening the hardest incrustations of vice—equally powerful, by virtue of its eternal truth, in every age and against every evil. This great attribute of Christianity—its elasticity—Mr Robertson preaches with much eloquence. He also insists earnestly on the living, in contradistinction to the historical, view of Christianity. The natural consequence of the evangelical doctrine has been the concentration of thought upon one point in the world's history,—one portion of God's dealings with man. The life and death of the Messiah, and the expectation of His second coming, are the sole realities to the mind of the evangelical Christian. His religion is in the past and the future. The present is a blank, serviceable only for the purposes of retrospection and anticipation. This view has been a stumbling block to many earnest minds, whom a sacred past and a perfect future cannot compensate for an unhallowed and lifeless present. This difficulty Mr Robertson understands. His sermons are full of allusions to the actual and constant presence of Christ in the world.

"The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." That is heaven, and therefore the apostle tells us that he alone who "believeth that Jesus is the Christ," and only he, feels that. What is it to believe that Jesus is the Christ?—that He is the Anointed One, that His life is the anointed life, the only blessed life, the blessed life divine for thirty years?—Yes, but if so, the blessed life still, continued throughout all eternity; unless you believe that, you do not believe that Jesus is the Christ."

These sermons, moreover, suggest, not only a faith in an actual, but also in a progressive, Christianity. With reference to the doctrine of the Trinity, for example, we meet with the two following passages:—

"These, then, my Christian brethren, are the three consciences by which He becomes known to us. Three, we said, known to us. We do not dare to limit God; we do not presume to say that there are in God only three personalities—only three consciences. All we dare presume to say is this, that there are three in reference to us, and only three; that a fourth there is not; that, perchance, in the present state a fourth you cannot add to these—Creator, Redeemer, Sanctifier."..... "The doctrine of the Trinity is the sum of all that knowledge which has as yet been gained by man, I say as yet. For we presume not to maintain that in the ages which are to come hereafter, our knowledge shall not be superseded by a higher knowledge; we presume not to say that in a state of existence future—yes, even here, upon this earth, at that period which is mysteriously referred to in Scripture as 'the coming of the Son of Man'—there shall not be given to the soul an intellectual conception of the Almighty, a vision of the Eternal, in comparison with whose brightness and clearness our present knowledge of the Trinity shall be as rudimentary and as childlike as the knowledge of the Jew was in comparison with the knowledge of the Christian."

We find little discussion in this volume of the secondary or derivative portions of Christian doctrine. It was the root of the matter—the vital part—that absorbed the mind of their author. But where the forms of the Christian Church are treated of, great subtlety of mind and insight is shown in the way in which their relation to, and growth out of, some vital truth is described. The spiritual interpretation of some of the Church ceremonies and portions of the Church creed will, perhaps, hardly satisfy the literal and orthodox, but it will open up a vista of truth to many to whom these things have been a sealed book. Thus, with regard to absolution, we read:—

"Much controversy and angry bitterness has been spent on the absolution put by the Church of England into the lips of her ministers—I cannot think with justice, if we try to get at the root of these words of Christ. The priest proclaims forgiveness authoritatively as an organ of the congregation—as the voice of the Church, in the name of man and God. For human nature represents God. The Church represents what human nature is and ought to be. The minister represents the Church. He speaks, therefore, in the name of our Godlike, human nature. He declares a divine fact; he does not create it. There is no magic in his absolution: he can no more forgive whom God has not forgiven, by the formula of absolution, or reverse the pardon of him whom God has absolved by the formula of excommunication, than he can transfer a demon into an angel by the formula of baptism. He declares what every one has a right to declare, and ought to declare by his lips and by his conduct; but, being a minister, he declares it authoritatively in the name of every Christian, who, by his Christianity, is a priest to God; he specializes what is universal; as in baptism, he seals the universal Sonship on the individual by name, saying, 'The Sonship with which Christ has redeemed all men, I hereby proclaim for this child;' so, by absolution, he specializes the universal fact of the love of God to those whose who are listening then and there, saying, 'The love of God, the Absolver, I authoritatively proclaim to be yours.'"

Of the Apostolical Succession he writes:—

"The Eternal Church is 'the general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven;' the selected spirits of the Most High, who are struggling with the evil of their day; sometimes alone, like Elijah, and, like him, longing that their work was done; sometimes conscious of their union with each other. God is for ever raising up a succession of these—His brave, His true, His good. Apostolical Succession, as taught sometimes, means simply this—a succession of miraculous powers flowing in a certain line. The true Apostolic Succession is—not a succession in a hereditary line, or line marked by visible signs which men can always identify, but a succession emphatically spiritual. The Jews looked for a hereditary succession; they thought that because they were Abraham's seed, the spiritual succession was preserved; the Redeemer told them that, 'God was able of those stones to raise up children unto Abraham.' Therefore, is this ever a spiritual succession—in the hands of God alone?

and they are here called the God-born, coming into the world variously qualified; sometimes baptised with the spirit which makes them, like James and John, the 'Sons of Thunder,' sometimes with a wilder spirit, as Barnabas, which makes them 'Sons of Consolation,' sometimes having their souls indurated into an adamant hardness, which makes them living stones—rocks, like Peter, against which the billows of this world dash themselves in vain, and against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. But whether as apostles, or visitors of the poor, or parents of a family, born to do a work on earth, to speak a word, to discharge a mission which they themselves, perhaps, do not know till it is accomplished—these are the Church of God—the children of the Most High—the noble army of the Spirit-born!"

The sermon on "The Trinity" is, perhaps, the most complete sample in the present volume of Mr Robertson's style of reasoning and method of dealing with theological difficulties. He begins by asserting the metaphysical nature of the doctrine:—"The illustrations which are often given are illustrations drawn from material sources; if we take only these, we get into contradiction: for example, when we talk of personality, our idea is of a being bounded by space; and then to say in this sense that three persons are one, and one is three, is simply contradictory and absurd. Remember that the doctrine of the Trinity is a metaphysical doctrine. It is a trinity—a division in the mind of God. It is not three materials." He then, in order to show the rationality of the doctrine, proceeds to illustrate it, first from the world of matter, as in the qualities of an object,—say, colour, shape, and size,—then from the immaterial world, as in the will, the affections, and the thoughts of man. These three are not merely qualities, but separate, living consciousnesses; the anatomist can point to their different localities, but they form together but one being. Just as the work of a man is done by one particular part of that man, and yet at the same time by the whole man,—so are certain special works attributed to certain personalities of the Deity, at the same time that they belong to the whole Deity. As you rise in the scale of life you find the parts of a being become more distinctly developed, while yet the unity becomes more entire. "You find in the lowest forms of animal life one organ performs several functions, one organ being at the same time heart and brain and blood-vessels. But when you come to man, you find all these various functions existing in different organs, and every organ more distinctly developed; and yet the unity of a man is a higher unity than that of a limpet." The same is true of the immaterial world. In proportion as in an individual every power is most complete, just in that proportion has he reached the entirety of his humanity. The Trinitarian maintains that if you ascend still higher, the consciousnesses become yet more complete and the unity yet more perfect. Consequently the highest being must be a unity of manifoldness. We cannot follow out the development of this idea, nor glance at one or two other points in Mr Robertson's preaching that have struck us particularly, such as his hearty disapprobation of negative or ascetic religion, and his destruction of many scriptural difficulties by a just appreciation of words. But we recommend the sermon on the Trinity, as indeed the whole of the volume, to the perusal of our readers. They will find in it thought of so rare and beautiful a description, an earnestness of mind so steadfast in the search of truth, and a charity so pure and all-embracing, that we cannot venture to offer praise, which would be in this case almost as presumptuous as criticism.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE. No. 331. July, 1857. John W. Parker and Son West Strand.

This is a very good number. The subjects are varied in interest, reaching from a discussion of the affairs of Scotland and Canada, to an inquiry into "what becomes of the horns" shed yearly by the red deer, which forms part of a pleasant, rambling article on ancient and modern hunts; and the haunts, habits, longevity, &c., of the red deer.

The Talk about Scotch Affairs is confined to the affairs of the Church, and dwells upon the growing desire of the atlest of its clergy for less baldness in its ritual, and even for the introduction of a liturgy, especially as many of the clergy are, by the writer's report, of low birth and coarse minds and manners. The following specimen is amusing:—

"My final instance to show what prayer may come to when intrusted, without any directory, to each individual of a great number of men, shall be the beginning of a prayer which, I was told by a thoroughly credible friend, he himself heard delivered from a Scotch pulpit.

"O God Thou hast made the sun. O God Thou hast made the moon. Thou hast made the stars. Thou hast also made the ko-amits which in their eccentric orbits in the immensity of space, occasionally approach so near the sun that they are in imminent danger of being veetrfroyed."

An account of the Philobiblia society relates, among other curiosities of literature, the discovery of entries in certain old French chronicles and archives which go to prove that the Maid of Orleans was not burnt by the English, but lived many years after her supposed death, and married M. d'Hermoise. The notice of Alfred de Musset has a melancholy interest. The chapter on the Sea is hearty and refreshing in its true love for the "wild and wasteful ocean."

Notes on Canadian Matters, an article on the Militia, one on the Origin of the Name of England—in the author's opinion Ego-land, or the narrow land—together with "A Day at Beaconsfield," where Burke lived; the continuation of the "Interpreter," and a glance at Palgrave's History of Normandy and England, conclude this number.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. July, 1857. No. 295. Hurs and Blackett, London.

This number opens with the poem to which an "Accessit" has just been awarded by the University of Oxford. The subject is the "Death of Jacob," which is treated in a thoughtful manner, and has a poetical tone about it, reminding us of the *Lyra Apostolica* and the *Christian Year*.

Mr Thornbury's two last works, and Mr Whitty's *Bohemia* are pleasantly noticed; the last we think rather too favourably.

Mr Esop Smith here ends his "Rides and Reveries" in matrimony, and has, we conclude, left the preaching, for the practice of philosophy.

John Tuiller has also finished to our great relief: he has hitherto furnished the one unreadable article in this otherwise most readable magazine.

The review of the "Professors" and of Mrs Gaskell's *Life of Miss Brontë* is not so good as we could desire. We object to, and do not understand, such expressions as "agonisms" and "passions that lurk estuating among us"; but there is one observation which strikes as true, and as not having been hitherto dwelt upon—it is that Mrs Gaskell "has shown too strong a tendency all through to exalt and magnify the merits of the youthful family at Haworth at the expense of those with whom they had to do, whoever they might be, and to deepen her colouring without very much considering whether the shades she made use of to heighten the contrast fell with offensive and injurious strength upon others." The "Partners" begins to unfold a mystery which threatens to disturb the saintly composure of the young Partner, Mr Aubrey: his senior, too, is now brought in—a purse-found, vulgar, ostentatious man.

There are several other articles, as on the Opium Traffic, the Constitution of England, &c., which our space will not allow us to notice; we can only say that they will repay a perusal.

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF SWIMMING. By C. RICHARDSON. James Ridgway.

We have heard of a boarding school, the boys of which were accustomed to bathe in a neighbouring pond. One day a boy was drowned, and the consequence was that the pupils were henceforth forbidden to bathe. This regulation was paraded in the school circulars, and no doubt was an incentive to many parents to send their sons to the school. That this was possible indicates the low place which swimming holds in the education of a modern Englishman, who, considering the insular position of his country, and the manner in which it is intersected by rivers and canals, will very probably, some time in his life, have an opportunity of saving either his own or some one else's life if he have acquired this art. Swimming, indeed, ought almost to have the same place in the education of an English boy, as the use of the bow had among the ancient Persians, who taught their boys "to speak the truth, and shoot well;" for besides its use in preventing drowning, the exercise has a wonderful effect in opening the chest, and increasing the power of the lungs; indeed, in this respect, no other exercise can compare with it for a moment. Many young men who have died of consumption and other chest diseases, might have lived to be old men, if they had had the regular exercise of swimming in their boyhood.

Holding these opinions, we are naturally glad to welcome a treatise containing any valuable hints on the subject, as is certainly the case with the one before us. Mr Richardson comments strongly on the absurd and foolish practice of "dipping" children, which in most cases implants a dread of bathing only conquered after many years. There is no reason why young children should not be taught to swim as well as boys, instead of which they are delivered over to the tender mercies of an ogress in the shape of a bathing woman, who half drowns them, and makes them regard bathing in the same light as toothdrawing. We hope, therefore, that this treatise may induce many parents to pay some attention to the important subject of learning to swim; at all events not to allow their children to be disgusted with the water while young, like dogs, which, when too early plunged into water, can never afterwards be induced to go in of their own accord. This little work is the result of thorough knowledge and considerable experience.

Deeds, not Words; or, The Flemings of Dunail. A Domestic Tale. By M. BELL. London: G. Routledge and Co., Farringdon street.

An interesting and well-written tale; the characters are distinct and life-like, and that of the heroine, Susan, is drawn with a firm and delicate hand. There is nothing uncommon in the plot of the story. An old Scotch family is reduced by the failure of a bank to comparative poverty, and the interest hangs on the exertions made by Susan by literary efforts to help her family—exertions which, as they are made under unusually favourable auspices, are crowned with a success not very frequent, we fear, with the general run of young lady novelists;—but it is surely an allowable privilege of fiction to smooth its own path in fancy. The merit of the book consists in the delicate painting of characters, and the tone of refinement pervading it. The sketches of Scotch scenery are graphic, and the old home, the large happy family, the kind father almost worshipped by his little girl, are given with a truth and tenderness that will find its way to many a heart where such things have been. The fault, perhaps, of the tale is that it is too minute and lengthy in parts, but it is not dull, and we do not think that many who have once begun to read it will lay it down unfinished.

The Art-Journal. No. XXX. June. George Virtue and Co.
THE present number of this tasteful and interesting journal contains engravings of "The Landing of Prince Albert," by W. A. Knell, and "Blowing Bubbles," by F. Mieris,—both from pictures in the Royal collection,—and one of a statue by J. Bell, which is not devoid of life, though somewhat theatrical in posture; the subject, "The Maid of Saragossa," has not the repose necessary for sculptural treatment. The subject of the biographical chapter is John Calcott Horsley, A.R.A.; woodcuts of four of his best pictures are given. The "Book of the Thames," by Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall, contains, as usual, some pleasing vignettes of river-nooks, old churches, historical remains, &c. The number opens with a chapter on the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, sufficiently complete to serve as a guide, but not sufficiently lengthy to give scope for any valuable criticism.

The Art-Treasures Examiner. Published by the Proprietors of the *Manchester Examiner and Times.* Parts I. and II. Alexander Ireland and Co., Manchester.

WE have before us the two first monthly parts of a magazine which has appeared in weekly numbers since the opening of the Manchester Exhibition. It contains biographical notices of the artists there represented, criticisms on their works, and woodcuts of some of the most interesting pictures, statues, and other works of art. We do not understand the principle upon which they are selected; the schools are certainly not taken in succession, but at the same time there has been taste and judgment displayed in the choice of subjects for engraving. In a publication of this kind,—evidently designed as a record of the Exhibition for the less wealthy classes,—the price is a matter of great importance, and in this respect the "Art-Treasures Examiner" is to be recommended; the weekly parts, containing on an average six engravings each, are sold at threepence. After this statement it will be hardly necessary to say that the woodcuts are not first-rate; still they give a very adequate idea of the general character of the pictures, and we observe an improvement in the later numbers over the first. Two coloured views of the building, one of the exterior and one of the interior, are prefixed to the opening number.

Mitching Mallecho and other Poems. By Paul Richardson. F. P. C. Mozley, 6 Paternoster row; Whithurst, High street, Burton-upon-Trent.

WE fear that much reading of Mr Alexander Smith has driven Mr Paul Richardson mad; he fancies himself a poet because he can string together any number of lines upon any or no subject, and dress them up in false metaphors and exaggerated language. He has successfully copied all his master's faults, but has missed the firework-like brilliancy which at first dazzled the eyes of many in Alexander Smith's poems. Youth is probably his excuse for writing such a frothy tirade against the old stock giants of youthful Quixotes—tyrants, priests, and governments generally; but it is scarcely a sufficient one for publishing it when written.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bankers' Magazine. Groombridge.
 Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia. Simpson Low.
 The Maintenance of the Aged and Necessitous Poor a National Tax, and not Local Poor Rate. Hearne.
 Public Offices and Metropolitan Improvements. Ridgway.
 The National Review. Chapman and Hall.
 The Journal of Psychological Medicine. Churchill.
 The Monthly Observer. Hodson.
 New Granada and the United States of America. Liverpool: "Mail" office.
 The Political Economist. Truelove.
 Tallangetts, the Squatter's Home. Two Vols. Longman.
 Lives of the Lord Chancellors. By Lord Campbell. Vol VIII. Murray.
 Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Black.
 The Edinburgh Review. Black.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday,

The Government has, I have from an excellent source, taken a very important step,—that of submitting to the Council of State a proposition for doing away with the monopoly which butchers in this city are allowed to exercise. The abolition of this monopoly would not only have the effect of making meat cheaper (eventually, if not immediately), but it would be a wise concession to the teaching of economic science, of experience, and of common sense; and it would prepare the way for other and more general commercial reforms. The number of butchers is limited to 500, and it was so twenty years ago when the population was infinitely lower. Like all monopolists, they vehemently oppose the abolition of their monopoly, and they do so on the grounds on which every monopoly has been defended since the creation of the world. They say, for example, that without it, Paris would not be regularly supplied with meat, especially in times of disturbance; that unwholesome meat would be offered for sale; that monopoly, by diminishing general expenses, makes meat cheaper than it otherwise would be; that it benefits breeders by preventing oxen from becoming depreciated in price, and so on. The answer to such arguments as these any child could give, and it has been given over and over again by practical experience in all countries. One would almost think that the butchers themselves would be glad to get rid of the monopoly, for it subjects them to all manner of irksome regulations. Thus they are obliged to deposit caution money; to be under the control not only of a Board of their own body, but of the Prefect of Police; to purchase their live stock at particular markets; to let a Bank (*Caisse*) established by the municipality of Paris pay for the oxen for them, as if they were incapable of doing so for themselves; to keep only one shop; on no account to allow it to be

without meat for three days at a time; to sell their meat at a price fixed by the authorities; to have their private affairs constantly investigated, &c. But the butchers willingly submit to these obligations, in return for what they consider the glorious privilege of fleecing the public. If, however, they stood alone against the Government, their opposition to the proposed reform would not go for much. Unfortunately, however, they are for some unaccountable reason supported by the Prefect of the Seine and the Prefect of Police:—and I am told that these two personages are even more fiery in opposing the measure than the butchers themselves. What strange notions they have of the duty they owe to the public, whose interests are confided to them! In consequence of their extraordinary "attitude" the Council of State has temporarily suspended the deliberations it had commenced on the Government project:—but it is to be hoped that it will soon resume them, and that it will come to the resolution that that project, which is not only warmly defended by its author, M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, but has obtained the approbation of the Emperor, shall be carried into effect. Fortunately, the matter is one which a simple Imperial decree suffices to regulate: if a law were necessary, the illiberal Legislative Body would no doubt shirk it, as it did the bill on prohibitions. In the event of the monopoly being abolished, the Government very wisely does not intend to grant the butchers any indemnity, because it holds that it is not bound by any sort of contract to them, and because they have paid nothing to it or to the city of Paris for the monopoly.

In addition to throwing open the butchers' trade, the Government, I hear, contemplates doing the same with the bakers, which is at present also a monopoly in this good city of Paris. But perhaps some little time will be allowed to elapse before the bakers are meddled with.

A passage in your "Banker's Gazette," of June 27th (page 707), relative to a pamphlet published at Havre on the "Compagnie Générale Maritime," having attracted attention here. I have to state that the company in 1856 was under the management of a gentleman who acted in a very reckless way, and who put forward, in his report on the operations of that year, statements for which there was not sufficient warrant. These facts having been brought to light, he was, without any loss of time, removed from his office, and a searching investigation into the affairs of the company having been instituted, it was deemed right to set forth the real state of things to the shareholders, and this was done in the report of 1857. Thus the discrepancy between the two reports merely amounts to this,—that the second one corrects what was erroneous in the first one. It may be added, that though the company was in 1856 in a losing position, as admitted by the second report, it is now stated to be doing remarkably well.

In addition to the large sums which are being and will have to be raised for railway and other undertakings, and for foreign enterprises, it must not be forgotten that a very great number of towns and departments are borrowing money largely, or have obtained authorisation to impose on themselves extraordinary taxes in order to execute various improvements. In fact, it would seem that France has been anxious to embark in the greatest number of enterprises possible, small as well as great, as if to tax her pecuniary resources to the very utmost, and to cripple her energies in future.

It is stated in the newspapers that in a report which M. Pereire has just presented to the Emperor on the financial situation, he states that the loss which the public fortune has sustained during the last five months, by the fall that has taken place on the Bourse will be 980,000,000,—very nearly 40,000,000.

The Ardenes Railway Company has resolved not to issue at once, as at first intended, the whole of the 84,000 new shares created for the augmentation of its capital, but only one-half of them, reserving the other half to a more favourable opportunity. But it will have to make a larger issue of debentures than originally designed.

Efforts it appears are making to induce the Government to select Brest as the sole port of arrival and departure for the lines of Transatlantic steamers about to be established. But it is urged that though the port of Brest be a very good one, it is unfortunately situated so far from Paris and other great commercial cities, that needless delay and expense would be incurred in the conveyance of mails, passengers and goods, and that besides the American traffic of Belgium, Germany and other continental countries, which it is hoped the projected Transatlantic lines will appropriate, would, sooner than go all the way to Brest, continue to pass *via* England as heretofore.

An Imperial decree approves the concession to the Northern Railway Company of these lines and embranchments:—1, from Paris to Soissons; 2, from Boulogne to Calais, with an embranchment on Marquise; 3, from Amiens to some point on the Creil to St Quentin line; 4, a new line between the Lille and Calais and the Paris and Lille lines; 5, from Chantilly to Senlis; 6, from Pontoise to the trunk line.

An official return shows that the quantity of beetroot sugar manufactured from the beginning of the season up to the end of May, 1848, was 80,874,541 kilogrammes, which was less than up to the corresponding period of last year by 9,758,104 kilogrammes. The number of manufacturing factories at work was 285, which were 8 more than last year.

The following is a comparison of Bourse quotations last Thursday and those of to-day.—

	Thursday, 2nd.		Thursday, 9th.	
	f	c	f	c
Threes.....	67	40	67	10
Credit Mobilier.....	1090	0	922	50
Bank of France.....	2955	0	2900	0
Northern Railway.....	955	0	845	9
Western Railway.....	755	0	730	0
Orleans Railway.....	1455	0	1435	0
Eastern Railway.....	695	0	695	0
Lyons Railway.....	1435	0	1350	0
Mediterranean.....	1860	0	1800	0
Southern.....	711	25	690	0

This small table tells its own tale, namely, that the terrible depression under which the Bourse has been for some time labouring is not yet at an end. As, however, yesterday and the day before there was a slight im-

Improvement on the quotations of the previous day, people had begun to hope that the turning point had at last been reached:—but the offers made to-day and the absence of noted speculators proved that the hope was vain:—it was, moreover, stated that the monthly account of the Bank of France to be published to-morrow will show a falling off of about 20,000,000f (800,000l) in the metallic reserve. You will observe that there has been a heavy fall in Credit Mobilier:—on Tuesday the fall was much greater, the quotation having been only 880f, the lowest figure, if I mistake not, to which this security has yet fallen. The reason, leaving out idle reports, appears to be the belief that the bright days of the Credit Mobilier have passed away, and the knowledge that it must have suffered heavily from the depreciation which has taken place in all the securities of which it is a large holder.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th June, Smyrna, Mrs Frederick Calvert, wife of Her Majesty's Consul at the Dardanelles, of a daughter.
On the 3d inst., at Gartnagrenach house, Argyshire, the wife of Major General D. Cunningham, E.L.C.S., of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Gloucester terrace, Hyde park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. F. C. FitzGerald, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30 June, at East Budleigh, Devon, the Rev. George Dacre Adams, eldest surviving son of the late General Sir George P. Adams, K.C.H., to Elizabeth Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles J. Patrick, of Ackleton, Shropshire.
On the 27th June, at St George's, Everton, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. Hindley, Matthew Simcock, Esq., of the Bank of England, Liverpool, to Olympia Louisa Jones, daughter of Captain John Jones, R.N., of Everton, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On the 3d inst., at Bath, in the 64th year of her age, Lady Ballingall, of Altamont, widow of Sir George Ballingall, late Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.
On the 28th June, at Southland villa, Slaugham, Sussex, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Rd. Jno. Everett, Esq., John Lewis Darby, Esq., late of New York, 23 years Consul-General for Monte Video to the United States, aged 65.
On the 3d inst., in Belgrave square, the Duchess of Bedford.
On the 8th inst., at 1 Upper Portland place, W., General Sir Charles Egerton, G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 89th Regiment, aged 83 years.

PARLIAMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The business transacted in the House of Lords this week has been unimportant, if we except a long debate on the second reading of the Oaths Bill. In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice that he should move in committee of supply for a grant of 500,000l towards the expenses of the war with Persia, and a grant of 500,000l for the hostilities now carrying on in China; also that he should move a resolution for continuing the duties on tea and sugar, as fixed, for two years from the 5th April last. The Lunatics (Scotland) Bill has been read a second time, and the consideration of the Probate and Letters of Administration Bill has been productive of much discussion. The House has been in Committee on the Fraudulent Trustee, and the Industrial Schools Bill, in which some progress has been made. Mr Roebuck's motion to abolish the office of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been lost by 115 against 266. The Thames Conservancy Bill has been read a third time.

The *Monteur* has published the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday last:—

DEBTOR.		f	c
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	0	0
Ditto, New	91,250,000	0	0
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	14	
Ditto, New	9,125,000	0	
Reserve of the Bank in landed property	4,000,000	0	
Bank notes in circulation	552,970,500	0	
Ditto of the branch banks	55,653,200	0	
Bank notes to order	5,423,881	58	
Receipts payable at sight	4,187,451	0	
Treasury account current creditor	114,082	69	40
Sundry accounts current	139,748,250	68	
Ditto with the branch banks	24,824,998	0	
Dividends payable	6,343,221	25	
Discounts and sundry interests	3,265,000	0	
Commission on deposits	2,714,431	12	
Rediscounted during the last six months	2,268,387	81	
Protested bills	290	0	
Sundries	2,060,352	40	
Total	1,122,149,953	39	
CREDITOR.		f	c
Cash in hand	109,802,656	91	
Cash in the branch banks	152,573,723	0	
Commercial bills overdue	767,835	82	
Commercial bills discounted, but not yet due	300,545,085	19	
Ditto in the branch banks	284,358,776	0	
Advanced on deposit of bullion	725,800	0	
Ditto by the branch banks	1,573,000	0	
Advanced on French public securities	24,019,936	10	
Ditto by the branch banks	5,201,900	0	
Advanced on railway securities	13,542,600	0	
Ditto by the branch banks	6,601,700	0	
Advanced to the State on agreement of June 30, 1848	50,000,000	0	
New shares, not disposable	97,560,650	0	
Government stock reserved	17,980,750	14	
Ditto disposable	52,189,360	83	
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	0	
Landed property of branch banks	4,794,188	0	
Expenses of management of the Bank	117,496	15	
Premium on purchase of gold and silver	126,630	48	
Sundries	685,844	77	
Total	1,122,149,953	39	

Trade was quiet last week in Paris. The manufacturers delivered some articles for the fair of Beaucaire, and received promises of extensive orders from Russia and the United States. It must be recollected, however, that this is the dead season for several branches of industry. This is the moment, likewise, when the extensive shopkeepers in Paris and the manufacturers in the provinces are occupied in taking stock and arranging their accounts, as they do not expect business to become more active before the month of September. For these reasons the tradesmen of Paris have not as yet had much occasion to take advantage of the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of France, and the dockets presented to the Bank for discount have been composed of commercial bills passed for purchases of raw silk and wool. We have now some accurate information as to the silk crop. The breeding of the silkworm is concluded in the greater number of the silkworm nurseries, and the result is a half-crop in the south of France. Some localities will give even 75 per cent. The accounts from Lombardy and Piedmont are more satisfactory, but, nevertheless, silk will be dear this year. The cocoons, which have arrived in France in great quantities, are selling at from 8f to 8f 25c the kilogramme. In Genoa they are selling at 9f and 10f. A decline in the price of corn and wine is becoming more apparent according as the result of the approaching harvest is better appreciated. The samples of Algerian wheat which have arrived at the Paris markets are magnificent. The farmers are now determined to bring their old wheat to market, and the fall in prices is general throughout the departments. White wheat was sold at the last Paris market at 41f the 120 kilogrammes, and wheat from Picardy at from 38f to 38f 50c. The harvest has commenced in the south of France, and is most productive. At the last Paris flour market sales were difficult. Sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 1f and 2f the sack of 157 kilogrammes for superior quality, and 3f and 4f for inferior quality. The best marks were quoted at 73f 50c for delivery, and at only 65f for the last three months of the year. The flour in the reserved market stores amounts to 8,000 metrical quintals. The blossoming of the vine has been impeded by storms in some localities, but in general it took place under excellent conditions. The bunches are well formed, and the grapes themselves are abundant. Spirits of wine distilled from beetroot are quoted at 114f the hectolitre. The demand is better in consequence of a report that the Prussian Government is about to abolish the bounty granted to the distillers of German alcohols.

The *Echo Agricole* has published the following information respecting the prospects of the vintage:—"The season has been hitherto very favourable to the vineyards, and this year's wine will probably be much superior in quality to that of the last four or five. The oidium has appeared but in few places, and its ravages have been restricted by the use of sulphur. Some surprise is manifested that the price of wine should not have fallen to some extent, but attention is not paid to the fact that many months must elapse before the new wine, however abundant it may be, can come into the market. No sensible decline in prices can be hoped for until the cellars of the trade are full, and this is far from being the case at present. Nevertheless, a decline is certain, though good wine will always maintain its price. In the South the formation of the fruit has passed over with complete success. The harm said to have been inflicted by the recent rains has been greatly exaggerated. Letters from Bayonne state that the vintage will be small in that neighbourhood, in consequence of the limited number of bunches on the vines. At Bordeaux everything pronounces a splendid vintage. At Nantes the rain has done harm, and the proprietors are somewhat alarmed for their vintage."

In their circular, dated Quebec, June 20, Messrs Forsyth, Bell, and Co. observe:—"The arrivals from sea continue numerous and the tonnage up to this date is unusually large. White pine, if good and of large average, is very saleable, especially if in shipping order, and for 80 feet our extreme quotations can be realised. For smaller averages the price is by no means proportionate, yet good lots even of small size are easily placed. Red pine is selling in small lots, but the shipment is rather on a limited scale, owing to the price of pitch pine in England. In oak we have no alteration; but elm is falling in price. Tamarac is also every dull, as the impression is few vessels will be built, partly owing to the new regulations for classing, but more especially from prices in England for new ships leaving little if any remuneration to our builders. To do this there should be an advance of fully 20s per ton, independent of the advance for being iron-kneed and classed. Staves are scarce, all the old stock being mostly cleared out. Ash is very dull except for large size, and even then nothing but small parcels commanded attention. In deals we make no alteration, holders are firm at our quotations, but there is not any very great animation in the market. Freights are still dull, and the inducements to ships are so few that many vessels are loading on owner's account, 30s for Liverpool and 4f 10s for London may be considered the current rates. Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port from sea, for 1856 to 1857 inclusive, up to the 19th of June in each year:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1856	290	152,780
1857	507	257,940
Increase	217	105,160

We have advices from New York to the 24th inst. Trade continued extremely quiet, and no improvement was looked for till after the 4th inst., when it was probable the increased withdrawal of bonded goods on account of the reduction of duties would occasion increased animation. There was a marked absence of speculation. There was a brisk demand for money, despite the dullness of trade; and the discount houses, taking advantage of the Bank contractions, had slightly advanced their rates. The Bank statement was unexpectedly favourable, showing a gain of over 750,000 dols. There was a fair accumulation of deposits, and a moderate curtailment of loans. Prime commercial paper was quoted at eight to nine per cent., according to maturity, and fair names at ten to fifteen per cent. In stocks the transactions had been large, with a downward tendency. There had been a moderate business done in exchange, but the market in general closed flat.

Estimated quantity of salt manufactured in the United States per annum:—In the State of Massachusetts (mostly in vats built along the sea shore), 46,000 bushels; in the State of New York (Onondaga County), about 6,000,000; in the State of Pennsylvania (Allegheny and Kiskimeneras rivers), 900,000; in the State of Virginia (Kanawha and Kings Works), 3,500,000; in the State of Kentucky (Goose Creek), 250,000; in the State of Ohio (Muskingum, Hocking River), 500,000; in the State of Ohio (Pomeroy and West Columbia), 1,000,000; in the State of Illinois, 50,000; in the State of Michigan, 10,000; in the State of Texas, 20,000; in the State of Florida, 100,000; total, 12,376,000 bushels.

The annexed report shows the state of the Albany lumber market during the week ending June 24:—The receipts of whitewood, walnut, ash, &c., from Buffalo here, completed the assortment in market, which is now full and complete for all kinds usually sold here. Sales have been brisk during the week at full prices, and shipments large. The break in the Chemung Canal, which will interrupt navigation for two or three weeks at least, will not be felt in the market till next week, after which Chemung boards will be out of market for nearly a month, unless arrangements are made by dealers to forward by railroad to Havana, and ship from that point. This will increase the freight one dollar per M. feet, which will be added to the price of the lumber. Other sections of the canal are reported to be in good order, and the usual quantity is being received. The receipts by Canal, from the 14th to the 23rd June, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
	ft.	M.	C. ft.	lbs.
1850	9544240	1288	11760	4439260
1851	9958000	1880	11760	3976000
1852	17636946	1339	6451	3800844
1853	2665574	3169	3780	4243809
1854	19207045	1261	707	7203351
1855	992770	2543	130	3145200
1856	9919574	2612	390	382900
1857	11647900	13275	4315	10962787

The receipts by the Erie now exceed those by the Champlain Canal of boards and scantling, and, compared with the corresponding week last year, show an excess of 1,688,326 feet. Shingles have come forward quite rapidly, and exhibit a large increase over last season. The boats from beyond the breaks in the Erie Canal have supplied the market with staves. The receipts have been very large, far exceeding those of last season. The receipts by Canal from the opening of navigation to the 23rd June, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
	ft.	M.	C. ft.	lbs.
1850	62718370	13928	15024	2757320
1851	7021045	17710	71360	22044820
1852	86166328	14982	24910	21318495
1853	10696057	14145	3780	13632327
1854	87220650	8937	707	24423656
1855	57810724	18914	130	15182747
1856	44911517	9225	390	1596100
1857	49941402	23593	4315	16841329

The total receipt of boards and scantling since the opening of the Canals, show a slight increase over the corresponding period last year, and the receipts of shingles are greatly in excess of either of the seasons named in our tables. Staves show an increase of 15,245,429 lbs, the great bulk having been received during the past week.

At a meeting of the Colonial Bank held on Wednesday a statement of accounts was presented showing a profit for the half-year ending December, 31, 1856, of 28,141l. A dividend of 3 per cent. was declared (free of income tax), being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, amounting to 15,000l on the capital of 500,000l. The balance—viz., 13,141l—will be carried to the credit of the "balance of bad debts," reducing that item from 23,220l to 10,078l.

The basis on which the amalgamation of the Royal Mail Company and the European and Australian Royal Mail Company is proposed to be carried out is stated to be as follows:—The capital stock of the two companies is to be fixed at 2,000,000l. Half of this is to be represented by 15,000 Royal Mail shares, at 66l 13s 4d each, which are to be regarded as fully paid up. The remaining 1,000,000l is to be represented by 9,000 European and Australian shares, at 66l 13s 4d, which would amount to 600,000l, and unissued stock for 400,000l. On the European and Australian shares 200,000l has yet to be paid, which will be called for by four instalments. These shares are not to receive any dividends for a year reckoning from the 1st of July, 1857, it being provided that any profits from the Australian service, together with the surplus profits of the Royal Mail Company after the latter have paid the usual dividend on their shares, shall be carried during that period to a united reserve fund. Afterwards both sets of shares will rank alike. The conditions are subject to the approval of the shareholders of the respective companies, and also to a proviso for an extension of two years of their existing contracts being obtained from the Government.

The usual quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of Staffordshire was held at Wolverhampton on Wednesday. The attendance was thin, and the business transacted was comparatively limited, a circumstance which is not attributable to the existence of any dulness or reactionary tendency in the trade, but to the steadiness which has marked it now for several weeks, and the consequent result as regards consumers—a feeling of confidence that prices are not likely to give way, but that there is a prospect of increased firmness. Both merchant and plating bars are in good demand, and of late there has been more inquiry after sheets. Mint pigs are quoted 4l to 4l 5s per ton, the last is generally considered an outside price, and only obtainable in particular instances, but there are no stocks of pigs on the banks, though the make is perhaps larger than it has been at any time for two years, and as long as the demand continues as active as it now is, the price is not likely to give way. Ironstone of the district is in good demand; the price is from 17s 6d to 18s per ton.

The hardware trade of Birmingham continues in a flourishing state. One report says:—There has been a further improvement in the trade of this town, and as the factors' travellers will speedily resume their

journeys, a more decided reaction may be expected in the course of a week or two. The foreign trade continues steady and upon the whole brisk. Stores in the foreign markets are reported to be lighter than might be expected, considering the immense quantity of goods shipped to all quarters in the course of the last few months. The Canadian trade has been flat, and it is understood that many of the goods sent out last fall as well as in the spring are still unsold. With the Cape business is active, a few more orders from that quarter having been given out. As to particular branches of trade, there is nothing to call for special remark, but the reports received from the metal rollers go to confirm the information received as to the improved condition of trade generally. The electro-platers, brass and iron bedstead manufacturers, wire drawers, and jewellers, have most of them a full complement of orders on their books. The manufactories generally are on full time, and some of the outworkers who could not make more than three or four days at the commencement of last month, are now pretty fully employed.

The following table shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending June 6, compared with the previous month:—

	May 9, 1857.	June 6, 1857.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	19660305	19034965	...	625340
Private Banks	3831402	3979225	147823	...
Joint Stock Banks	3172715	3077746	...	94969
Total in England	26664422	26091926	...	572486
Scotland	3932834	4388189	455355	...
Ireland	715514	6913821	...	241353
United Kingdom	37762440	3793956	...	358484

Showing a decrease of 572,486l in the circulation of notes in England and an increase of 358,484l in the circulation of the United Kingdom, when compared with the month ending the 9th of May. And, as compared with the month ending the 7th of June, 1856, the above returns show a decrease of 290,710l in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of 174,172l in the circulation of the United Kingdom. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 6th of June was 9,995,372l, being an increase of 363,387l as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 863,064l when compared with the same period last year. The stock of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 6th of June was 4,240,674l, being an increase of 154,827l as compared with the previous return, and an increase of 233,677l when compared with the corresponding period last year.

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 4th day of July, 1857:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£	£	
Notes issued	25,341,280	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold coin and Bullion	10,866,290
		Silver Bullion	..
	25,341,280		25,341,280

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£	£	
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	10,326,065
Reserve	3,410,811	Other Securities	19,315,201
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,863,550	Notes	5,872,745
Other Deposits	9,658,616	Gold and Silver Coin	650,376
Seven Day and other Bills	678,610		
	36,164,587		36,164,587

Dated the 9th July, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation, Inc. Bank post bills	20,147,145	Securities	29,536,266
Public Deposits	7,863,550	Bullion	11,516,856
Other or Private Deposits	9,658,616		
	37,669,311		41,080,122

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,410,811l, as stated in the above account under the head Rest

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£327,424
A decrease of Public Deposits of	379,587
An increase of Other Deposits of	474,264
An increase of Securities of	326,158
An increase of Bullion of	137,984
An increase of Rest of	42,141
A decrease of Reserve of	187,851

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 327,424l; a decrease of public deposits, 379,587l, consequent on payments on account of the salaries of Government servants; an increase of private deposits, 474,264l; an increase of securities, 326,158l, the bulk of which is private securities; an increase of bullion, 137,984l; an increase of rest, 42,141l; and a decrease of reserve,

187,851. In these returns there is nothing remarkable. The Bank partakes of the general steadiness, and supplies no changes of importance to excite attention and interest.

The money market is decidedly easier. Bills now are wanted rather than money. The best bills are discounted at $5\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$, which, being below the Bank rate, the Bank is at present not getting any bills. The terms on call vary. Some houses being full decline to take money on call, others give from 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$.

In our exchanges there is no striking feature and no alteration. The imports of bullion in the week are from New York 300,000*l*. and from the Continent 150,000*l* (silver)—together, 450,000*l*. The only exports we know of are to the Brazils, 34,000*l*.

Silver is rather lower in price, and the bar silver last imported by the West India steamer has been disposed of at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ on the former market price. The news from India checks operations with that country, and in proportion as there is a stoppage of business, there will be a stop to the exportation of silver. The East India Company has disposed of a very small amount of the bills it offered, and will probably have to lower its terms to sell them.

Again there is very little business in the Stock Exchange. All the week the funds have been without animation. Consols opened this morning at $92\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{4}$ for money, and $92\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ for the account. In the course of the day, without any very apparent cause, they became a little better and were called at $92\frac{1}{2}$. But the market was generally extremely dull. Besides the general cause which keeps the public from vesting largely in securities—viz., the great demand for money to carry on all the ordinary business of production, the state of India, from which no further intelligence has been received, and the monthly report of the Bank of France, which is unfavourable, combined to depress the funds.

Money is not worth more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Stock Exchange, where at present there is not much speculation. The following is our usual list:—

Money.		CONSOLS.		Account.		Exch. Bills.
Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Saturday	92	92	92	92	92	4s dis par
Monday	92	92	92	92	92	3s dis par
Tuesday	92	92	92	92	92	3s dis par
Wednesday	9	92	92	92	92	3s dis 2s pm
Thursday	9	92	92	92	92	3s dis par
Friday	92	92	92	92	92	par 3s dis

Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account	92 $\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
— money	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
New 3 per cents	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
per cent reduced	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$
Exchequer bills	March 4s dis par	3s dis 1s pm	3s dis 1s pm
— June 4s dis par	3s dis 1s pm	3s dis 1s pm	3s dis 1s pm
Bank stock	212 14	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	215 18
East India stock	shut	shut	215 18
Spanish 3 per cents	40 1	40 1	40 1
— 3 per cents new def.	25 2	25 2	25 2
Passive	—	—	—
Portuguese, 1853	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 3 per cents	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	64 5	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 per cents	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stock	96 7	96 7	96 7
— 5 per cent.	109 11	110 11	110 11
Sardinian stock	88 90	88 90	88 90
Peruvian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 81	80 2	80 2
— 3 per cent	54 6	54 6	54 6
Venezuela	35 7	35 6	35 6
Spanish certificates	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Turkish loan, 6 per cent	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
New ditto 4 per cent	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 1	102 1
French loan	—	—	—

The share market has been as dull as the stock market. There has been nothing doing in shares. The French market is for the moment unsettled by the number of additional shares recently issued for new lines in connection with the old ones, and the time having arrived when the price is about to be quoted ex dividend. No business was accordingly done in French shares. In American shares there was more business doing; the Americans buying up some of the shares that come depreciated from the States. The following is our usual list of the prices last Friday and this day of the shares of the principal lines:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.	
Bristol and Exeter	91 3	91 3	91 3
Caledonian	75 1	75 1	75 1
Eastern Counties	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
East Lancashire	97 8	97 8	97 8
Great Northern	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 100	99 100
Great Western	65 8	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
London and Blackwall	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	112 14	112 14	112 14
London and North-Western	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
London and South-Western	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Midland	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
North British	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 4	43 4
North Staffordshire	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	34 5	34 6	34 6
South Eastern	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Wales	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 91	89 91
North-Eastern, Berwick Stock	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
North-Eastern, York Stock	71 2	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

FOREIGN SHARES.	
Northern of France	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Do. 20 per cent bonds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1
Eastern of France	23 2
Rouen and Havre	—
Dutch Rhenish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 dis
Paris and Lyons	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
East Indian	106 8

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Madras	19 20	19 20
Paris and Orleans	56 8	—
Western & Nth-Win of France	29 30	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great India Peninsular	21 1	21 1
Great Central of France	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Gr Western of Canada	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8

M. Pereire is reported to have complained to the Emperor that the restrictive system applied to the money market had reduced the value of property in France 900,000,000 francs. This, we suppose, alludes to the great decline which has taken place in the nominal value of the share of many of the ephemeral companies which M. Pereire has been instrumental in calling into existence. In the course of the week the shares of the Credit Mobilier, which six weeks ago were worth 1,300*fr* each, have this week been quoted below 900*fr*, while railway shares and other shares have undergone a similar but not equal reduction. As yet the holders do not all desire to realise at once: if they did, there would be no purchasers, and the magnificent schemes, of which of late so much has been said, would be found to be worthless. Such circumstances beget anxiety about the money market of France, and the monthly report of the Bank of France being unfavourable, it exercised a depressing influence over our market. Since the last return the bullion in the Bank of France has declined 22 million francs, the advances on bills and shares have increased upwards of 100 million francs, which have not tended to increase the public confidence in the Paris money market.

From New York to the 27th ult., we have the following account of the money market and trade. The *Shipping List* says:—“General trade was rarely ever so dull as at present. All business energies seem to be, for the moment, prostrated, and there is every appearance of unusually dull times during the summer solstice. The call for money continues brisk, those having goods in bond making preparations for increased withdrawals after the 1st prox. With an adequate supply, however, there is no actual stringency felt, and on good commercial paper there is no difficulty in effecting loans at 8 to 9 per cent. on prime 60 to 90-day bills; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent. on 4 and 6 months' do.; 9 to 10 per cent. on fair indorsed names; and 9 to 12 per cent. for single names. There has been a more active movement in land warrants during the last three or four days, and prices have slightly advanced. It is said that the extravagant prices demanded by speculators for available land has frightened actual settlers, and a good many are returning to their old homes. The main line of the Public Works of the State of Pennsylvania were sold by auction at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Thursday, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the sum of 7,500,000 *dols*, being the minimum price fixed by law. The Pennsylvania Railroad has now secured a second railroad and tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains, and the Columbia Railroad, from Philadelphia to Columbia, eighty-one miles in length, with a double track. It gets, also, a long stretch of canal, much of which has heretofore been unprofitable as an investment.

We beg to inform Messrs Preston and Webb that we stated nothing concerning Messrs Laing and Campbell's accounts on our own authority. We only copied the statement of the *Morning Herald*.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	July 9	f.25 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 days' sight
—	9	f.24 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 months' date
Antwerp	9	f.25 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	7	11 85 11 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
—	7	11 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 75	3 months' date
Hamburg	7	13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 days' sight
—	7	12 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 months' date
St Petersburg	7	38	3
Lisbon	June 30	53	3
Gibraltar	30	50	3
New York	27	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 days' sight
Jamaica	May 27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm	30
—	27	1 per cent. pm	60
—	27	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. pm	90
Havana	June 15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 per cent.	90
Rio de Janeiro	4	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 28d	60
Bahia	10	28d	60
Pernambuco	12	28d	60
Buenos Ayres	May 5	72s 6d 73s	60
Singapore	Apr. 21	5s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	May 13	8 per cent. dis	6
Bombay	12	2s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6
Calcutta	4	2s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d 2s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6
Hong Kong	Apr. 25	5s 5s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6
Mauritius	Mar. 28	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
—	28	1 per cent. dis.	60
Valparaiso	Apr. 30	4s	60
Sydney	1	1 to 2 pm	30

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.' rupee.		Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn from June 10 to 25.		June 26 to July 9.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Bengal	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	41,851 8 9	29,332 16 5	—	—
Madras	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	7,840 18 0	4,732 11 11	—	—
Bombay	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0	600 6 9	1,409 18 3	—	—

Bl-monthly	50,292 6 9	35,475 6 7
Total for month, from June 10 to July 9,	85,767 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	—
Total drafts from Jan. 9 to July 9, 1857	758,384 12 1	—
Total drafts from May 9 to July 9, 1857 (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)	158,097 19 3	—
Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from May 1, 1857, to 30th April, 1858,	4,093,000 <i>l</i> .	—

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 9 per cent.	214	214	214	214 1/4	214	212 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Anns.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
New 2 1/2 per Cent. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 per Cent. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 . . . . .	..	..	2 7-16	..	..	2 7-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 . . . . .	..	2 3-16	..	..	..	..
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Apr. 5, 1865 . . . . .	..	18 1/2	18 1/2	..	..	..
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent. . . . .	..	215 17 1/2	217 15 1/2	215 xd	217 xd	217 xd
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5s d	..
Ditto under 500/ . . . . .	..	..	..	5s d	4s 10s d	..
Bank Stock for acct. July 9 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. July 9	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
India Stock for acct. July 9 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consol Scrip . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchequer Scrip . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excheq. Bills, 1,000/	par 4s d	3s d par	par 3s d	3s d	3s d par	3s d
Ditto 500/ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Small . . . . .	..	..	2s d 2s p	2s p 2sd	3s d par	par 3s p
Ditto under 1,000/	98 1/2	..	98 1/2	..	98 1/2	..
Ditto Bonds B 1859 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto under 1,000/ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	99 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 17	11 18	11 17	11 18
Ditto	3 ms.	12 0	12 1/4	12 0	12 0 1/4
Rotterdam . . . . .	..	12 0	12 1/4	12 0	12 0 1/4
Antwerp . . . . .	..	25 47 1/2	25 52 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 50
Brussels . . . . .	..	25 47 1/2	25 52 1/2	25 47 1/2	25 50
Hamburg . . . . .	..	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 8 1/2
Paris	short.	25 20	25 27 1/2	25 22 1/2	25 27 1/2
Ditto	3 ms.	25 62 1/2	25 67 1/2	25 62 1/2	25 67 1/2
Marseilles . . . . .	..	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Frankfort-on-the-Main . . . . .	..	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Vienna . . . . .	..	10 27	10 31	10 28	10 31
Trieste . . . . .	..	10 28	10 32	10 29	10 32
Petersburg . . . . .	..	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Madrid . . . . .	..	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cadix . . . . .	..	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn . . . . .	..	25 75	25 85	25 85	25 95
Genoa . . . . .	..	25 80	25 85	25 77 1/2	25 85
Naples . . . . .	..	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Palermo . . . . .	..	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Messina . . . . .	..	128 1/2	129	128 1/2	129
Lisbon . . . . .	..	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Oporto . . . . .	..	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds st.	..	..	..	..
New York . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris July 6		London July 8		Paris July 7		London July 9		Paris July 8		London July 10	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2 March and 22 Sept.	92	0	..	..	92	10	..	..	91	90	..	..
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2 June and 22 Dec.	67	10	..	..	67	15	..	..	67	30	..	..
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan.	2905	0	..	..	2900	0	..	..	2900	0	..	..
and 1 July . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchange on London 1 month	25	20	..	..	25	20	..	..	25	20	..	..
Ditto 3 months	24	8 1/2	..	..	24	8 1/2	..	..	24	8 1/2	..	..

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazilian 5 per cent. . . . .	..	..	..	..	101	101
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852 . . . . .	..	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	..	96 1/2
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto New, 1843 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba 6 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilian 6 per cent . . . . .	..	..	102	..	..	..
Ditto 3 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	76	..
Danish 3 per cent, 1825 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 5 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equador New Consolidated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14 1/2	..
Grenada, New Active 2 1/2 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Deferred . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..
Greek . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican 3 per cent . . . . .	..	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	..	22 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent.	81	82 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent	55 1/2	56 1/2	57	..	..	..
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	45	45	..	..	45 1/2	xd
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling . . . . .	..	..	..	101 1/2	..	..
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	56 1/2	56 1/2	96 1/2	..	95 1/2	xd
Sardinian 5 per cent . . . . .	..	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent . . . . .	..	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	..	40 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred . . . . .	..	..	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	xd
Ditto Passive . . . . .	..	5 1/2	..	..	5 1/2	..
Ditto Com. Cert. of Comp. not funded	6pc	6 1/2 pc	6pc	..	6 1/2 pc	5 1/2 pc
Swedish 4 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish 4 per cent	96 1/2	96 1/2	..	95 1/2	95 1/2	96
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed . . . . .	..	101 1/2	102 1/2	102	..	102 1/2
Venezuela 4 1/2 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Deferred, 1 1/2 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 4 per cent . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	63 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	98	98	..	97 1/2	..	98

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	July 10.
United States 6 per cent Stock	1862	..
Bonds	1862	..
Stock	1867-8	104
Bonds	1868	..
Bonds 5 per cent	1862	..
Alabama 5 per cent	1858	..
Illinois 6 per cent	1870	..
Kentucky 6 per cent	1868	..
Maryland 5 per cent	1869	..
Massachusetts 5 per cent	1868	101
New York 5 per cent Stock	1858-60	..
6 per cent	1860-7	..
Ohio 6 per cent	1860	..
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock	1854-70	75
5 per cent Bonds	1882	..
South Carolina 5 per cent	1866	..
Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds	1890	..
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds	1886	..
5 per cent	1888	..
Pennsylvanian 6 per cent Railway Bonds, 1st mortgage . . . . .	..	78
6 per cent sterling, 2nd mortgage . . . . .	..	..

Shares.	CANADIAN SECURITIES.	Paid.	Price.
100	Canada	32 1/2	..
Stock	Canada Government 6 p Cts Jan and July	100	..
Stock	Ditto, 6 per Cent, February and August	100	..
Stock	Ditto, 6 per Cent, March and September	100	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
2000	7 1/2 per cent	Albion	500	2 8 d	100 1/2
50000	7 1/4 6dpc	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	16 1/2
10000	6 1/2 p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	..
24000	15c & bs	Atlas	50	5 15 0	..
3000	4 1/2 per cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	..
12000	7 1/2 10s pr ct	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	..
20000	7 1/2 10s pr ct	Church of England	50	2 0 0	..
5000	5 1/2	City of London	50	2 0 0	..
5000	5 1/2 per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	..
4000	4 1/2 pr share	County	100	10 0 0	..
..	1 1/8s	Crown	50	5 0 0	..
50000	5s & bs	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
10000	5 1/2 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	..
20000	5 1/2 per cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	..
4651	1 1/2 pr share	European Life	20	All	..
..	4 1/2 per cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	..
20000	6 1/2 per cent	General	5	4 0 0	..
1000000	5 1/2 per cent	Globe	Stock	..	..
20000	5 1/2 per cent	Guardian	100	47 5 0	..
2400	12 1/2 p c & bs	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	..
7500	14s	Imperial Life	100	20 0 0	..
13453	5 1/2 p c & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	30 0 0	125
50000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	..
10000	2 1/2 10s p sh	Law Life	100	10 0 0	..
20000	4s pr share	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	..
34000	1 1/2 7s 6d	London	25	12 10 0	..
20000	3s	London and Provincial Law	50	2 0 0	..
10000	18s p s & b-	Marine	100	20 0 0	..
10000	4 1/2 10s pr ct	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	..
7848	5 1/2 per cent	Minerva	20	4 0 0	..
..	5 1/2 per cent	Monarch	5	1 0 0	..
10000	6 1/2 5s pr ct	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	..

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25/25 per 1/ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English mint price of 3/ 17s 10 1/2 per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 1/2 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13/3 1/2 per 1/ sterling. Standard gold, at the English mint price, is therefore about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 1/8 per cent., which, when compared with the mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICE OF BULLION.		
	per ounce	£ s d
Foreign Gold in Bars, (Standard)	3 17 9
Mexican Dollars	0 0 0
Silver in Bars, (Standard)	0 5 1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

ADDITIONAL MAILS FOR ADEN.—A bag containing correspondence for Aden will, in future, be made up at the post-office on each despatch of mails to Australia, either by the route of Southampton or by that of Marseilles, thus affording an additional monthly communication with that place. Letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to Aden, will be forwarded by the Australian packets, or by the Indian mail packets, according as they may be posted in time for either line (unless specially directed to be sent otherwise), the rates of postage and the regulations of transmission being the same in both cases.

ALTERATIONS IN FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN MAIL PACKET SERVICE.—Information has been received from the French Government that one of the lines of the French mail packets between Marseilles and Constantinople has been withdrawn. Various other alterations have also been made in the arrangements of the French Mediterranean mail packet service, and the following table has accordingly been prepared, showing the dates upon which those packets are now despatched from Marseilles, and also the latest days upon which correspondence intended to go by them should be despatched from London.

Names of places served by the French mail packets.	Dates upon which Packets are despatched from Marseilles.		Latest days upon which letters should be despatched from London.
	Day.	Hour.	
Genoa	every Thursday	11 a.m.	every Tuesday.
Leghorn	.....	.....	.....
Civita Vecchia	every Monday	10 p.m.	every Saturday.
Naples	and every Thursday	11 a.m.	every Tuesday.
Malta	every Sunday	9 a.m.	every Friday.
Alexandria	Sunday, July 12th, and every alternate Sunday	9 a.m.	Friday, July 10th, and every alternate Friday.
Jaffa	.....	.....	.....
Beyrout	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli in Syria	.....	.....	.....
Latakia	every Sunday	9 a.m.	every Friday.
Alexandretta	.....	.....	.....
Mersina	.....	.....	.....
Rhodes	Sunday, July 5th, and every alternate Sunday	9 a.m.	Friday, July 3rd, and every alternate Friday.
Smyrna	Sunday, July 5th, and every alternate Sunday	9 a.m.	Friday, July 3rd, and every alternate Friday.
Syra	Saturday, July 11th, and every alternate Saturday	4 p.m.	Thursday, July 9th, and every alternate Thursday.
Constantinople	every Saturday	4 p.m.	every Thursday.
Mitylene	Sunday, July 5th, and every alternate Sunday	9 a.m.	Friday, July 3rd, and every alternate Friday.
Dardanelles	Sunday, July 5th, and every alternate Sunday	9 a.m.	Friday, July 3rd, and every alternate Friday.
Gallipoli	Saturday, July 11th, and every alternate Saturday	4 p.m.	Thursday, July 9th, and every alternate Thursday.
Messina	every Saturday	4 p.m.	every Thursday.
Piræus	.....	.....	.....
Velo	Saturday, July 4th, and every alternate Saturday	4 p.m.	Thursday, July 2nd, and every alternate Thursday.
Salonica	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION.		
Lisbon, Spain, and Gibraltar	(By day mail.) 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	July 16
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, and India	4th & 20th of every month	July 20
Penang, Singapore, and China	4th of every month	July 20
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragua)	2nd and 17th of every month	July 16
Mexico and Havana	2nd of every month only	Aug. 1
Honduras and Bahamas	17th of every month	July 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	July 16
Malta, Egypt, Ceylon, and Australia	12th of every month	July 6
DARTMOUTH STATION.		
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, India, &c.	Evening of the 5th of every month	June 27
PLYMOUTH STATION.		
Madra, Teneriffe, and West Coast of Africa	Evening of the 23rd of every month	June 6
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States	Evening of every Friday	July 16

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—The mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the morning of the 20th inst. WEST INDIES, &c.—La Plata, for the mails of the morning of the 17th inst. MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th inst.—The Java, via Southampton, for the mails of this evening. AMERICA.—The North American, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 14th inst.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On the 3rd inst, CANADA, per steam ship North American, via Liverpool—Quebec, 20th ult.
On the 5th, EAST INDIA AND CHINA, per steam ship Indus—Alexandria, June 21; Malta, 25; and Gibraltar, 30th
On the 5th, BRAZILS, per steam ship Golden Fleece, via Southampton—Rio de Janeiro, June 4th; Bahia, 10th; Pernambuco, 12th; and Lisbon, 30th.
On the 6th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Canada, via Liverpool—New York, 24th.
On the 8th, AFRICA, per steam ship Candace, via Plymouth—Fernando Po, June 1; Bonny, 5; Cameroons, 9; Accra, 11; Cape Coast, 12; Monrovia, 16; Sierra Leone, 20; Bathurst, 23; Goree, 24; Teneriffe, 29; Madeira, July 1.
On the 9th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Fulton, via Southampton—New York, June 27.
On the 9th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Kangaroo, via Liverpool—New York, 25th ult.
On the 9th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Argo, via Southampton—Dates anticipated.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	qrs 83096	qrs 1120	qrs 5675	qrs 20	qrs 2906	qrs 200
Corresponding week in 1856	91314	2749	10068	48	2879	167
— 1855	88195	5331	12117	239	2988	268
— 1854	46473	4059	8945	62	2970	243
— 1853	90736	1884	5217	85	2080	314
Weekly average, July 4	63 5	39 0	27 3	41 11	45 11	44 5
— June 27	61 6	37 7	27 9	43 4	45 2	43 11
— 20	60 1	38 11	26 7	40 6	44 10	42 8
— 13	60 0	38 9	25 5	36 0	44 3	42 11
— 6	58 9	41 8	26 2	40 10	44 3	46 5
— May 30	57 8	41 10	25 3	40 9	44 8	42 0
Six weeks' average	60 3	39 8	26 7	40 7	44 10	42 9
Same time last year	70 2	38 9	24 9	45 10	43 3	41 3
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 July 1, 1857.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and peameal.	Bean & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat meal.
Foreign	qrs 38829	qrs 13292	qrs 31163	qrs ...	qrs 2774	qrs 7188	qrs 5806	qrs ...
Colonial	137	...	..	..	5128	...	...	...
Total	38966	13292	31163	...	7902	7188	5806	...

Imports of the week..... 104,319 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The fine warm weather to-day had an influence on the corn market, and induced parties, in expectation of a fall, to buy as little as possible. In consequence, though the arrivals of grain were small, and off the coast only one cargo of wheat is reported, the business in Mark lane to-day was extremely limited, and wheat was from 1s to 2s lower than on Monday. All the provincial markets for wheat too came to-day extremely flat, and we may now look for a further reduction in the price.

Barley and oats, with beans and peas, were generally sold at Monday's rates.

At present much attention is directed to the harvests abroad where they are approaching to maturity or have begun to be gathered in. We may, therefore, state that circulars from Naples describe the wheat harvest there as excellent, and the people as very desirous to obtain permission to export their surplus produce. From various parts of France we have several favourable statements. In particular it is said the cold lands will this year yield abundantly. Barley and oats promise well. In the northern part of the Continent, from Antwerp to Stettin, the weather seems lately to have changed to the advantage of the crops. Rain has fallen in considerable quantities, and the hopes of an abundant harvest have much increased. In Germany it is however said that the rye is a partial failure, but the rain has probably not come too late to retrieve it.

The markets of Mincing lane, like the other markets, have been flat this week. Sugar has declined fully 1s per cwt with small sales. The stock of sugar in the principal ports of Europe on the 1st inst., according to Messrs Carey and Browne, was about 100,000 tons, against 136,000 tons last year, and 138,000 tons in

1855. The stock in the United Kingdom is now 76,200 tons, and was in 1856, 106,000 tons, and in 1855, 95,600.

Coffee has not declined like sugar, but the market has not been animated. The stock of coffee in the chief European ports on the 1st inst., according to the same authority, was 63,000 tons, against 76,000 tons in 1856, and 66,700 tons in 1855; in the United Kingdom at present, 7,000 tons, in 1856, 10,600, and in 1855, 9,000 tons.

Rice, influenced by the corn market and the weather, has become dull of sale, and partakes fully in the general want of activity.

Saltpetre, to which some attention has been directed by the news from India, is steady, and business has been transacted at full prices.

The price of tea keeps up, and at public sales to-day full rates were obtained. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 2d instant on 696,865 lbs, against 624,551 lbs in the same period last year.

In the Liverpool cotton market there has been a good inquiry throughout the past week, with a decided improvement in the tone of the market. The sales have been 67,000 bales. Spinners have taken 52,000 bales, speculators 7,000 bales, and exporters 8,000 bales. Quotations are raised $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb since last Friday. There has been most activity in the market during the latter part of the week, and to-day it closes very firmly, with sales of 12,000 bales at extreme prices. The advices from America this week were favourable to cotton holders. The improved accounts from this side of the market had caused an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ c in the American markets, which closed with an improved tendency. In the London market also a good business has been transacted, which refers principally to Madras, which must be quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ d dearer. Surats are also rather higher in price.

"The probable extent of the incoming cotton crop (says the *New York Shipping List*) is exciting a good deal of interest in commercial circles, and the estimates are widely variant, although three million of bales seem to be the popular figure. Whatever may be the yield, it seems to be the settled conviction that comparatively high prices are destined to rule. The home market, for everything but cotton, is gradually becoming more important than the foreign; and in cotton, even, the fears which have been anticipated at various times, of the grower in the United States finding a successful rival in the East Indies, Brazil, the coast of Africa, or anywhere else, seems on all hands to be abandoned."

In the oil and seeds market also the business has been moderate. Prices have been steady, and even the market for tallow has been quiet. Generally all the business necessary for a very great and ever-increasing consumption has been carried on, but of speculative business there has been none in the week. This is a good sign. Sufficient excitement is found in the work necessary to supply the daily wants of society, and business of all kinds approaches accordingly to the stability and uniformity of general laws.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(FROM MESSRS POWELL AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.)

London, July 8, 1857.

Throughout the past month the buyers of leather have continued to exercise the caution which they have so long observed, and as the market has been well supplied, prices have again slightly receded; the transactions, however, show a decided increase compared with the previous month, and more confidence in the position of the market has recently been apparent. The demand has, we think, fully kept pace with the fresh supplies, so as to diminish rather than add to the stocks on hand at the end of May. In raw goods the transactions have been to an average extent, but generally at slightly reduced rates, and stocks of most descriptions have increased.

(FROM MESSRS DURANT AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.)

London, July 8, 1857.

We have had a very quiet month in silk—large arrivals and very little business—occasional symptoms of a recommencement of purchases, but at present we remain without positive demand, although the result of the European *Raccolto* is believed to be no less unfortunate than had been generally anticipated, and the stocks in the hands of consumers, both here and on the Continent, are understood to be very light. In China silk the bulk of the arrivals are Taysam and a large proportion of the lowest class, in which there have been occasionally some forced sales, but nothing of moment—the better classes are very scarce. In Bengal silk some considerable parcels of filature silk of the finest sizes have been sold at full prices, but scarcely anything in other qualities, which are completely set aside by the comparatively low prices and more available character of China silk. In Italian, Brutia and Persian silk, nothing.

(FROM MESSRS WITHERBY AND SON'S CIRCULAR.)

London, July 7, 1857.

Curants—There having been no determined sellers, a reaction of 2s to 3s per cwt. has lately been secured for medium qualities of Patras, 52s having been paid for what only 49s to 50s was obtainable in May. Below this price there is little to be had, nor is there much in the market between such and the finest quality. The prices of the latter are per cwt. nominal, and to effect extensive sales of the former, lower price

would have to be submitted to. The stock at this port on 30th June was about 3,800 tons (or rather less than at Christmas last), consisting of 660 butts, 3,549 carroteels, 15,663 barrels, 6,020 cases, and 1,847 pipes and half-pipes, against 1,600 tons on 30th June, 1856, and 2,200 tons on 30th June, 1855. Raisins—Cleared in London in June 115 tons for consumption (against 295 in June, 1856), and 227 tons for export, of which 138 for continent, 67 for colonies, and 22 coastwise, in all 342 tons in June. The stocks in London on 1st inst. were 126 tons Valentias, against 190 tons on 1st July 1856, and 2,443 barrels and 17,962 boxes red Smyrnas, or 700 tons, against 1,130 tons on 31st March. That of black is still heavy. We quote lower prices for Turkey fruit, the operations in which have been very limited in extent. The reports of forthcoming crops continue to be favourable.

(FROM MESSRS CHURCHILL AND SIM'S CIRCULAR.)

London, July 7, 1857.

In the months of May and June more than common depression has been felt in the wood trade. Foreign wood has become cheap, some as cheap as we have on record; while low prices have failed to promote wholesale business, and in a great measure ceased to induce the usual purchasing anticipatory of consumption. It is therefore surprising to see how large has been the delivery of wood during the past half-year; and, considering the difficulties under which the trade has laboured, how nearly it corresponds with the average delivered for home consumption in the same period of 1855 and 1856. There is also just ground to look for improvement so soon as there is less stringency in the money market. The losing prices for early Baltic shipments must curtail those which might otherwise have proved to be too large a supply in the autumn, and the first check, already received, to the further fall of prices, is not an uncommon forerunner of reaction.

(FROM MESSRS M'NAIR, GREENHOW, AND IRVING'S CIRCULAR.)

Manchester, July 7, 1857.

There has been but a small business doing to-day in either goods or yarns. Prices of both are firm, with a feeling in favour of the producer.

(FROM MESSRS H. SCHIFFMANN AND C.'S CIRCULAR.)

Galatz, June 26, 1857.

Indian corn, the only article which commands some interest at present, finds a good sale at 142 prs to 145 prs (23s 2d to 23s 8d per qr f.o.b.) for Galatz, and 153 prs to 158 prs per chilo (21s 7d to 22s 3d per qr f.o.b.) for Ibrailla description; for ultimo September delivery Galatz corn has been contracted at 135 prs per chilo (22s 1d per qr f.o.b.) with two-thirds deposit, and for ultimo May next year at 123 prs per chilo (20s 3d) with one-third cash down. Wheat—1st Galatz, 240 prs to 250 prs per chilo (40s 6d to 42s per qr f.o.b.); 2nd Galatz, 200 prs to 230 prs per chilo (33s 10d to 38s 3d per qr f.o.b.); 1st Ibrailla, 300 prs to 305 prs per chilo (42s 3d to 43d per qr f.o.b.); 2nd Ibrailla, 250 prs to 270 prs per chilo (36s to 38s 6d per qr f.o.b.) Rye nominally 140 prs per chilo (154 Dutch florin per last or 25s per qr f.o.b.); for September delivery, 135 prs to 140 prs per chilo (24s 3d to 25s per qr f.o.b.), with two-thirds deposit is being asked. Barley—86 prs to 90 prs per chilo (14s 3d to 14s 9d per qr f.o.b.) Milletseed—78 prs to 80 prs per chilo (11s 11d 12s 2d per qr f.o.b.) In rapeseed a contract for 1,000 Ibrailla chilos ultimo July (o.s.) delivery has been entered into at 100 prs per 100 oka, which reduced by weight would be equal to about 50s to 54s per qr f.o.b. The reports of the crops are, generally speaking, exceedingly favourable, and a most satisfactory harvest, both as to quantity and quality, is looked forward to. Freights dull, at 11s per qr vessels are offering. Exchanges—London, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ prs per £; Paris, 3 33-40 prs per franc; Marseilles, 3 32-40 prs per franc; Vienna, 9 14-40 prs per florin; Hamburg 7 8-40 prs per banco mark; Amsterdam, 8 6-40 prs per Dutch florin.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The market is a shade better, say one-eighth of a cent on the leading samples, but the business has been restricted by the extreme high figures ruling. There is nothing of moment doing for export, prices being relatively higher than those in Great Britain, while home spinners are taking sufficient only to satisfy their most urgent necessities. 3,500 bales will probably cover the entire sales during the three days. Export of cotton from the 1st to 23d June, 1857, 11,014 bales; ditto, 1856, 20,084.

**NEW YORK, June 24.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.**

New Orleans, on.....	June 13	Charleston.....	June 19
Mobile.....	13	North Carolina.....	20
Florida.....	10	Virginia.....	1
Texas.....	6	New York.....	23
Savannah.....	18	Other Ports.....	20

	1856-7	1855-6	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1.....	62390	141629	..	79239
Received at the ports since ditto.....	2867598	3412929	..	544922
Exported to Great Britain since ditto.....	1319422	1788122	..	468700
Exported to France since ditto.....	370729	471525	..	10 796
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto.....	237445	259586	..	22141
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto.....	141824	221549	..	79715
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto.....	2069420	2740773	..	671353
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	250068	223849	26219	..

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1857.	1856.
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	24591	21668

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1856-7		1855-6	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand, Sept. 1.....	..	62390	..	141629
Received since .....	..	2867998	..	3412929
Total supply .....	..	2930388	..	3544588
Deduct shipments.....	2069420		2740773	
Deduct stock left on hand	250068		223849	
Leaves for American consumption		2319488		2964622
		61,900		589936

Freight to Liverpool, 3s per bale and 4d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 109¾.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans.....June 13	12	4	7
— Mobile	7	1	2
— Florida .....	..	..	..
— Savannah	2	..	2
— Charleston	3	3	11
— New York	12	10	80
— Galveston	1	..	1
Total	47	18	103

The business for the three days has been very moderate, but with no pressure to sell, the market has retained the buoyancy previously noticed, and to-day small sales were effected at a slight improvement—say one-eighth of a cent, on middlings, under the influence of the Persia's favourable accounts, received early yesterday morning. The sales have averaged about 1,000 bales daily, and the market closes buoyantly. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12	12
Middling	14½	14½	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14½	14½	15
Middling fair	14½	14½	15	15½
Fair	15	15½	15½	15½

The arrivals have been from St Domingo, 77; Nassau, N. P., 58; New Orleans, 65; Mobile, 397; Florida, 1,809; Georgia, 1,093; South Carolina, 470; Baltimore, 28; total, 4,027 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 11,797 bales. Export from 1st to 23rd June, 11,014 bales in 1857, against 20,084 bales in 1856.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—July 10.
PRICES CURRENT

	Current						Same period 1856		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	7½	8d	8	8½	8½	8½d	5 7-16	6½d	7½d
New Orleans	7	8½	8	8½	9	9½	5½	7	8
Pernambuco	8½	8½	9	9½	9½	9½	6½	7	8
Egyptian	6½	9½	10	10½	11	12	6½	6½	9½
Surat and Madras ..	4½	5½	5½	5½	6	6½	4½	4 11-16	5½

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &C.

Whole import, Jan. 1 to July 10.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to July 10.		Exports, Jan. 1 to July 10.		Computed Stock, July 10.	
1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1842274	1533553	1061290	1177380	162401	98220	600170	706860

There has been an active demand for cotton throughout the week. The trade have again bought freely, and a good business has been done by speculators and exporters. The import has been liberal, but not sufficient to balance the deliveries—a further decrease in stock is the consequence. Prices have had a constantly hardening tendency, and our quotations for American are about an 3d per lb above those of last week. Brazils are an 3d per lb dearer, and Egyptian 4d per lb, especially the lower grades. East India also command a slight advance. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. There is perhaps rather less animation in the market, but prices are fully maintained. The reported exports amounts to 7,640 bales, consisting of 1,910 American, 1,650 Brazil, and 4,080 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, July 9.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price July 9 1857		Price July 1856		Price July 1855		Price July 1854		Price July 1853		Price July 1852	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair	0	8½	0	6	0	7	0	6½	0	6	0	5½
— Ditto good fair	0	8½	0	6	0	7	0	6½	0	6	0	6
Pernambuco fair	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	6½	0	7	0	7
— Ditto good fair	0	9½	0	7½	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality ..	1	0½	0	10	0	9	0	9½	0	10	0	9
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	0	11½	0	10	0	9	0	9½	0	10½	0	9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	4	4	7½	4	6	4	7	5	0	4	7
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	6	3	5	9	5	6	5	4½	5	10½	5	7
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8lbs 4oz	5	1½	8	1½	7	6	7	10½	8	6	8	3
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	10	1½	8	20	8	6	8	10½	9	6	9	1½
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz	10	10½	9	9	9	6	10	1½	10	9	10	4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs	8	3	7	3	7	3	7	5	7	9	7	4½

The smallness of the stock of cotton in this country and America contrasts more strongly from week to week with the length of time which has to elapse before the new crop can be received. Accordingly this market yet grows more strong in tone, with prices rising as business is transacted. The chief transactions of the week have been for Russia, and comprise purchases of 30's and 32's water, 42's and 44's double, which have placed some spinners under contract till the end of August. For Germany and other parts of the Continent, there have also been considerable purchases of low and common mule and warps, at fully 1d per lb advance. For China some large offers have been made for 16's to 24's water, but only in part accepted. In cloth, the chief transactions have been for China, and have taken off a few lots of some amount in 7 to 9 lb shirtings. Otherwise the business in cloth has been only moderate. Higher prices are generally demanded and readily obtained for what is wanted. But existing wants are not large, or such as to secure the manufacturer an advance commensurate with that on yarn and cotton. Thus, whilst spinners, with few exceptions, are in full work, the stoppage of looms is constantly extending. It is stated that in Blackburn about 2,000 hands are already out of employment.

BRADFORD, July 9.—Wool—The country wool fairs are now being held, and the prices which wool is realising compels the staplers to ask higher rates. The spinners are reluctant to accede, and buy only what they really need: sales are much curtailed in consequence. Noils and shorts are in fair request, without alteration in price. Yarns—There is a better demand for yarns both for export and home manufacture. Prices are a little improved since the beginning of the month. Pieces—There is more animation in the piece market, and a larger amount of cloth has been sold. Prices are a little in favour of the manufacturer.

LEEDS, July 7.—The woollen cloth market has presented a fair, steady aspect this morning. There was not a very large number of buyers in the cloth halls, but they purchased a full average amount of cloth, mostly to make up stocks, with some few lots for the autumn trade. Wools are without change; they are firm in price.

Huddersfield, July 7.—The demand for woollen goods has rather improved, and the trade wears a more encouraging aspect in nearly every department. There have been many buyers this morning, and some of them have purchased largely. The better kinds of goods are in most demand, but there are some bulky orders for other kinds for shipping. The demand for wool is brisk, and prices are firm.

LEICESTER, July 7.—The wholesale houses are more disposed to purchase goods, and to place orders for future delivery where they can do so on favourable terms. The tone of the market is much firmer since the wool fair, both for goods, yarns, and wool. The spinning mills have generally resumed working full time, and the spinners are in some cases asking more for yarns. The English wool market is firm at the advance established last week; and at the various fairs and markets all the wool offered by the growers finds purchasers at full rates.

ROCHDALE, July 6.—Wool—We have had more inquiry and more business doing, though some houses have been very fat. Brokers are becoming more plentiful as the new fleeces come in, and manufacturers now see that there is but little probability of their obtaining wool at easier rates, and therefore they purchase more freely. Prices are quite firm, at the rates of last week, and, as compared with a month ago, we have an advance of 10s per pack, which is 3d per lb. Flannel—We have had a more confident tone in the market than last week, at the rates current for the past six weeks. Coarse goods are little altered, and business still continues flat. Generally, however, there has been more inquiry, and we have had several large buyers from the north. The shipping trade, which at present absorbs mostly fine goods, is very active. The home trade is exceedingly flat. Yorkshire goods have been more inquired for to-day, at the rates of last week.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 23.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—In State and Western flour there has been an increased business, in part for export to Spain, and, with a reduced stock, prices of the common and medium grades have advanced 10c to 20c. The home trade are buying freely of good fancies and extras, but the variation in the prices of these is not so great as on the low grades. The receipts are to a moderate extent, and it is doubtful whether there will be any accumulation of stock, to speak of, before the incoming of the new crop. The crop accounts are generally favourable, and, from the increased breadth of ground under cultivation, there can be no doubt but that the yield of wheat will be an average one. The sales since our last include 32,000 bbls, closing firm at our revised quotations. The low grades of Canada flour are 5c better, and the demand moderate—sales 2,000 bbls, wit in the range of 6.30 dols to 9 dols as in quality. We quote:—State, common brands, per bbl, 6.20 dols to 6.25 dols; State, straight brands, 6.20 dols to 6.35 dols; State' extra brands, 6.50 dols to 6.75 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 6.40 dols to 6.50 dols; Ohio, common brands, 6.30 dols to 6.40 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 6.50 dols to 6.55 dols; Ohio, fair extra, 6.90 dols to 7.35 dols; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, 7.50 dols to 8.75 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 6.60 dols to 8.50 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 7 dols to 7.25 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 7.75 dols to 10 dols; Missouri 8 dols to 10.25 dols; Canada, 6.30 dols to 9 dols. Southern flour has continued in moderate request, and the market for common grades is 10c to 20c better. Fancies and extras are also dearer, but the advance is not proportionate with that on common qualities. Export, from 1st to 23rd June, 1857, wheat flour, 37,046 bbls, against 189,233 in 1856.

GRAIN.—The supply of wheat continues light, and, with an increased inquiry, prices of the common qualities have advanced 2 to 3 cents. There is very little prime here, and prices are for the most part nominal.

The transactions include 2,600 bushels white Canada at 1.90 dol; 4,000 white Indiana, 1.90 dol; 2,500 red Illinois, 1.65 dol; and 13,000 Milwaukee Club, 1.50 dol to 1.52 dol. The demand is mainly for home use, though there has been something done for export since our last. Rye is about two cents lower, and quiet, though at the close, there was a decidedly better tone to the market; the sales include 4,000 bushels at 1.18 dol to 1.23 dol. Corn has arrived freely, and prices have receded 2 to 3 cents, with only a limited business at the reduction; sales 127,000 bushels, closing at 84 to 85 cents for sound Western mixed, and 88 to 98 for Southern, as in quality. Export, from 1st to 23rd June, 1857: wheat, 82,595 bushels, against 398,035 in 1856; corn, 3,678 bushels, against 213,218 in 1856.

NEW YORK, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was in fair demand from the domestic and export trade, without further change of moment in prices, while the market closed with some less animation than on the previous day. Wheat was firmer, with sales of Southern Indiana white at 1 dol 90c: choice Canadian ditto, at 1 dol 94c; Milwaukee Club, at 1 dol 56c. Corn was also firmer, with sales of mixed Western at 90c and 92c; and Southern yellow at 93c.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since 1st September, 1856.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	bbls	bbls	bushels	bushels
New York	606966	126	534456	2942886
New Orleans	70614	..	673869	541874
Philadelphia	80675	4	478528	782107
Baltimore	64215	156	732493	313076
Boston	4512	100	..	9022
Other Ports	15064	..	12559	11263
Total, 1856 and 1857	842051	386	741115	4600228
— 1855 and 1856	1134731	5819	464487	6380884
Increase .....	..	..	259528	..
Decrease	292680	5433	..	1780556
Total, 1854 and 1855	135514	5235	214865	5488180
— 1853 and 1854	1738958	40247	5562789	5801458

	TO THE CONTINENT.			
	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
	bbls	bush	bush	bush
New York, June 23	201419	1877899	398428	198176
Other Ports to latest dates	211448	93098	143547	17986
Total	412867	2508867	542375	216162
Total, 1855-6	64241	2250312	246966	1755873
— 1854-5	7731	986	29567	35569
— 1853-4	787570	1904893	77929	318882

LONDON MARKETS.

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

From nearly all parts of the kingdom, our advices in reference to the general appearance of the wheat crop are unusually favourable. The blooming time is going on well, and a large return is anticipated by the growers. Barleys, however, though they have somewhat improved, do not promise so well as wheat, notwithstanding that rather an abundant supply of moisture has lately fallen in our principal districts. Oats, beans, and peas are looking well; but the yield is not expected to be heavy.

Into London, as well as at the large outports, the arrivals of foreign produce, this week, have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the wheat trade has been in a very inactive state, and inferior samples have, in some instances, given way 1s per quarter. Some of the importers have shown more disposition to meet the millers, but the latter have refused to add to their stocks, under the impression that present quotations are not safe. For barley, there has been much less inquiry, at barely previous currencies. Malt has commanded more attention. Bean and peas have sold on rather higher terms, and oats have continued very firm. Flour has met a dull sale, at drooping prices.

The accounts from New York state that very little produce was coming forward, and that nothing was doing either in wheat or flour for shipment to England. The orders received out for some time previously had been trifling. Freights were unusually low, viz., 6d to 7d per barrel for flour to Liverpool. Harvest work has commenced in the South of France under the most favourable auspices. The quality of the new grain is represented as very fine, and its yield is stated to be considerably in excess, per acre, of last year. The exports of grain from Belgium have been recommended, a proof that the stocks remaining on hand are tolerably abundant. The markets up the Baltic have been devoid of animation. Prices of wheat, however, rule high compared with this side.

In Ireland and Scotland, most of the markets have been very moderately supplied with grain. Wheat, owing to the dull accounts from England, has met a heavy demand at barely stationary prices, and most kinds of spring corn have commanded very little attention.

We have been favoured with the following returns, showing the stocks of grain, flour &c., in Liverpool:—

	June 30, 1856.	Dec. 31, 1855.	June 30, 1857.
Wheat	55,102	294,863	78,895
Barley	980	5,878	13,892
Rye	7	..	128
Malt	1,848	1,979	5,795
Oats	13,299	12,607	26,391
Beans	40,519	14,105	9,829
Peas	7,511	969	4,753
Oatmeal	55,277	17,667	13,276
Flour	40,745	29,093	18,341
Flour	81,789	125,552	197,901
Indian Corn	238,177	344,407	43,958

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with English wheat, yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat was very dull, and almost nominal in price. Barley was in request, at full quotations, and malt was tolerably steady. Oats, beans, and peas were quite as dear as on Monday, but all kinds of flour were lower to purchase.

Mr Edward Rainford furnishes the following information respecting the floating trade:—There have been only 9 arrivals of grain-laden vessels off coast since the 30th ult, viz., of wheat, 1 cargo from Odessa, 1 Suedia, 1 Mersyne, and 1 Berdianski; of maize, 1 cargo from Galatz; of barley, 1 cargo from Cyprus, 1 Malta; of millet seed, 2 cargoes from Ibrailla. The cargo of wheat from Berdianski had been disposed of before arrival. Since this day week a cargo of Odessa Ghirka wheat has been sold at 60s 6d, and 1 of Saide wheat at 44s 9d, C. F. and I.; 1 of Syrian barley at 22s; a cargo partly of Egyptian maize and partly Mersyne barley at 29s 6d and 21s 6d respectively; a cargo of Syrian barley is reported at 21s,—all the preceding arrived. A cargo of about 3,000 qrs Mersyne on passage has been taken at 21s. A large business has been done within the last few days in maize:—Galatz, on passage, several cargoes at 34s 6d and 1 at 35s; Odessa maize shipped or to be shipped at 34s 6d, and in one instance at 35s; another cargo near at hand 36s; a very large cargo of Odessa maize per steamer for Liverpool at 37s. Altogether from 20,000 to 30,000 qrs have changed owners. There remain for sale a small arrived cargo of white Rumelia wheat and a cargo of Syrian barley.

The London averages announced this day were as follows:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2,484	at	67 7
Barley	66	38	10
Oats	218	29	10
Rye .....	..	..	..
Beans	255	42	3
Peas	7	36	0

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.			
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
English	1,910	20	1,619
Irish .....	..	..	2,600
Foreign	7,520	4,930	6,200

Flour.	
qrs	sacks
English	1,880
Irish	490
Foreign	970

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, New white	70 to 74	PEAS—Foreign, white boilers	33 40
— red	66 70	— feeding	35 37
Danzig and Königsberg, high	73 75	OATS—English, Poland and potato	25 30
mixed	68 72	— white, feed	22 26
Rostock and Wismar	64 66	— black	23 26
Stralsund and Wolgast	64 66	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28 34
Stettin, Hamburg, and Bremen	64 68	— Angus and Sandy	26 32
Danish	60 62	— common	25 29
St Petersburg, soft	60 66	Irish, potato	28 33
— hard	60 64	— White, feed	24 26
American and Canadian, white	68 72	— Black	23 24
— red	62 69	— Light Galway	21 22
Sea of Azoff, soft	61 63	Danish	25 27
Black Sea	56 60	Swedish	25 27
Egyptian, Saidi	52 54	Russian	24 23
— Behira	48 50	Dutch and Hanoverian	22 28
Syrian, hard and soft	50 54	RYE—English	35 37
BARLEY—English and Scotch, .....	..	TARES—English, winter	36 40
malting .....	..	Foreign feeding	36 40
English and Scotch distilling	36 38	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—	..
— grinding	35 37	American, white	38 40
Saale .....	..	— yellow	36 38
Danish .....	..	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrailla, .....	..
distilling	36 37	yellow	37 39
grinding	35 36	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made, .....	..
Odessa and Danube	25 28	delivered to the baker	52 54
Barbary and Egyptian	27 29	Country marks	45 47
BEANS—English	36 40	American and Canadian fancy .....	..
Dutch and Hanoverian	37 39	brands per 195 lbs	35 36
Egyptian and Sicilian	39 40	American superfine and extra .....	..
PEAS—English, white boilers	40 42	superfine	32 34
— grey, dun, and .....	..	American common to fine	30 31
— maple	49 41	— heated and sour	26 30
— blue	36 33	..	..

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS
TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There were not any symptoms of revival in the demand at the opening of the market on Tuesday, and it has since continued inactive, a further decline of 6d to 1s being occasionally submitted to, notwithstanding the small quantity offering for sale during the week. 350 hds Barbadoes by auction two-thirds sold from 55s 6d to 61s inclusive, of which only 385 hds West India found buyers. There is now a good supply of the latter. The stock of raw sugar in Great Britain on 1st inst. was computed at 71,000 tons, against 98,000 last year, and 92,500 tons in 1855. At this port the stock amounts to 48,000 tons, against 62,550 tons. There is still an increase in the deliveries for home consumption of 9,238 tons, and supplies held by the trade very light.

Mauritius.—3,032 bags were chiefly bought in, a few hundred bags selling as follows: brown, 50s 6d to 51s for middling, and 46s for black; good greyish yellow, 57s 6d. The crystallized descriptions were held at 61s to 62s 6d per cwt. A portion of above since sold.

Bengal.—1,266 bags white Benares brought 60s to 61s for middling to good, being quite 1s lower.

Madras.—201 bags lumpy date brown and grey were taken in at 46s to 47s. Privately a few hundred bags grocery sold at previous rates.

Foreign.—2,477 bags Maceio were bought in at 53s to 56s for brown and low yellow. 800 boxes Havana, Nos. 14½ to 15, have sold privately at 61s.

Refined. At a further decline of 6d, there has been a little more inquiry this week, but stocks of goods are now increasing. Brown grocery quoted 68s; middling to finest, 68s 6d to 73s per cwt. Nothing of interest has transpired in Dutch crushed since last Friday, present high rates preventing business.

MOLASSES.—The stock being small, holders have obtained rather higher rates, St. Vincents and Antigua selling at 29s to 29s 6d per cwt.

RUM.—Business to some extent was done in East India last week at 2s 8d per proof gallon, and there now appears to be more disposition to buy at rather under that price, while other kinds remain inactive.

COFFEE.—A firm tone continues to prevail in this market, and the public sales have gone off steadily at full prices. 481 casks 466 barrels 157 bags plantation Ceylon nearly all found buyers at 74s to 92s for fine fine ordinary to good bold colour; pea berry, 92s 6d to 106s 6d. No sales reported in native Ceylon. 40 casks 50 bags Jamaica were bought in. 125 bales Mocha brought 88s 6d to 90s for middling clean garbled yellow. 290 pkgs Alexandria were principally bought in at 67s 6d to 68s for ungarbled, and a portion withdrawn, a few lots good clean selling at 76s 6d. No transactions reported in foreign by private contract, either on the spot or to arrive.

COCOA.—231 bags Trinidad sold at former prices; red, 90s to 94s; grey, 80s to 85s per cwt, and the market is now very firm.

TEA.—The market has been steady, with rather less business passing during the last two days. Common congou is held firmly at 1s 2½d per lb, which has been paid during the week. The next mail from China is anxiously expected. Shipments to this kingdom at date of latest advices were from 20 to 22,000,000 lbs less than 1856, and the stock in the United Kingdom on 1st inst. was 87,632,000 lbs, or 2,000,000 lbs less than last year's.

RICE.—The late speculative demand has nearly subsided, and sales to a moderate extent have been made at 3d to 6d decline from the highest point of last week. By private treaty fine white Bengal sold at 14s, also other parcels for cash. Rangoon, 10s 1½d cash; low broken Java, 10s 6d. 9,706 bags Bengal were chiefly taken in: low middling to good white sold at 11s to 13s; broken, 10s 6d; and cargo, 10s. 6,000 bags Java were taken in at 11s 6d to 12s 6d, but since sold at 11s 4½d to 11s 9d for low middling broken yellowish. 1,207 bags damaged Rangoon sold at 8s 6d to 10s; and a portion of 3,972 bags low Arracan at 10s 6d per cwt.

SAGO.—2,303 boxes went at lower rates, from 19s 6d to 21s 6d for bold and medium, with good to fine small grain, 23s 6d to 24s per cwt.

SPICES.—1,391 bags Batavia pepper sold a shade under the valuations, from 4½d to 5d for rather dusty to good. 240 bags Penang kind were taken in at 5d. 216 bags white were held at 9½d to 9¾d for Singapore and Penang. Pimento is quiet, and 300 bags only part sold at 4½d to 4¾d. 6 cases brown nutmegs realised 3s to 4s 2d for good to fine bold. A small parcel of ordinary cloves from Bombay sold at 4½d per lb. 9 boxes cassia buds were bought in at 8½ 5s. 100 barrels Jamaica ginger sold from 4½ 2s to 7½ per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The market has assumed a firmer appearance, and there is more inquiry at rather higher prices, fine ordinary showing an advance of 1s to 1s 6d, Bengal bringing 42s to 43s, and to arrive 42s. A moderate business also reported in other refractions. On Tuesday 250 bags Bengal by auction went at 39s, for refraction 7½; and 1,961 bags Bombay, refraction 55 to 19½, 31s to 33s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—188 bags Honduras sold steadily: clean silvers from 3s 9d to 4s 2d at 1d advance, but pasty went cheaper, viz., 2s 1½d to 3s 8d; fair to good blacks at 5s 1d to 5s 4d; pasty and ordinary, 4s 3d to 4s 6d. 142 bags Teneriffe partly sold from 4s 1d to 4s 7d for blacks, and 3s 9d to 3s 1½d per lb for silvers.

DYESTUFFS.—Cutch is inactive at 66s. Small sales of Gambier have been made at about 18s. Munjeet went at 30s 6d to 31s; and Bombay madder roots 31s to 32s per cwt. Tartaric acid is dull at 1s 5d per lb. Turmeric, quiet.

DYEWOODS.—Red Saunders in public sale brought 6½ 10s to 7½. Jamaica logwood held at 4½ 10s per ton.

IVORY.—The large public sales, comprising 95 tons, have gone off well, and generally at full prices, billiard ball teeth ruling from 1½ to 2½ per cwt higher.

METALS.—There has not been any improvement in the demand this week. British copper is rather unsettled, and some sales of foreign were recently made at low prices. Scotch pig iron is steady, closing at 74s 6d for mixed Nos. f.o.b. at Glasgow. A few important sales have been effected in spelter, and the present quotation is 20½ 12s 6d to 20½ 15s on the spot. Lead continues firm. British pig, 24½ to 24½ 10s per ton. Nothing of interest has occurred in foreign tin beyond the sale of some Banca at the reduced price of 135s per cwt.

HEMP.—Clean Petersburg has attracted more attention, but holders appear indisposed to sell at present rates. Ordinary Manila was taken in at 34½ to 35½ per ton. There has been some inquiry for jute at previous rates. 1,163 bales offered on Wednesday were held rather above the market value.

LINSEED.—The market has been quiet. Calcutta and Black Sea have sold at 65s to 66s. A parcel Bombay by auction on Monday realised 68s 6d. The last cargo of Azoff sold for late shipment, was at 66s per quarter, holders now requiring 6d more. Linseed cakes remain without any alteration.

TALLOW.—During the week prices of foreign have given way fully 6d, also for early deliveries, although the trade generally hold light stocks. This morning the market was rather dull, at 57s 9d for 1st sort Petersburg YC on the spot, but the same price demanded for delivery in October to December.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, June 29.

	1854	1855	1856	1857
	casks	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	33,741	45,643	16,634	15,714
Delivered last week	967	1,550	2,111	516
Ditto since 1st June	5,595	8,607	8,953	5,453
Arrived last week	1,119	1,076	885	893
Ditto since 1st June	3,336	6,515	7,908	8,333
Price of Y C on the spot	66s 6d	53s 6d	48s 4½d	58s 6d
Ditto town	66s 3d	54s 3d	50s 0d	60s 3d

OILS.—The market for olive has been rather firmer, but with little inquiry. Gallipoli is now worth 57½; other kinds, 50½ to 54½ 10s per tun.

Linseed oil remains quiet, closing at 39s 9d to 40s on the spot, but extensive sales made for forward delivery at 39s to 39s 6d. No change to report in rape. Best foreign refined quoted 54s; brown, 50s to 50s 6d, and the market rather quiet. Fine palm is quiet at 46s to 46s 6d. Cocoa-nut continues to meet with a moderate inquiry: Cochin, 49s to 50s; Ceylon, 48s to 48s 6d per cwt. New pale seal, 45½ per tun.

TURPENTINE remains inactive. American spirits, 43s to 43s 6d; English drawn, 42s to 42s 6d; rough, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR was dull and occasionally 6d to 1s lower for Mauritius, of which 3,448 bags partially found buyers. 2,012 bags Bengal only partly sold at previous rates for Benares. 2,060 bags native Madras were chiefly bought in; quotations, brown to good soft yellow, 48s to 52s. 59 hhd 95 barrels Barbadoes and 129 hhd 170 barrels Jamaica were taken in at former rates. Sales for the week, 500 hhd.

COFFEE.—597 casks 265 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon realised 73s 6d to 84s 6d, being full rates. 144 frazils fair Alexandria Mocha sold at 73s to 74s; and 500 bags Malabar 70s to 70s 6d per cwt. 202 cases East India and 63 half-bales Mocha withdrawn.

COCOA.—259 bags Trinidad only part sold at former quotations.

TEA.—Of 9,132 pkgs by auction, 2,500 realised full rates.

RICE.—A steady business was done in Bengal, at 14s per cwt for good white.

SALTPETRE sold to a moderate extent privately at the advance noted. By auction 700 bags Bengal brought 37s to 38s 6d per cwt, for refraction 41 to 16½.

OIL.—481 casks palm bought in at 42s to 46s 6d per cwt. 387 casks, &c., cocoa-nut oil part sold at 48s per cwt for Ceylon.

TALLOW flat. YC, 57s 6d in all positions, 210 casks South American were chiefly taken in, and 153 chests Australian mostly sold at 52s to 53s. Town tallow reduced 9d cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar remains neglected, prices are quite nominal.

DRY FRUIT.—The market continues in the same inactive state, holders evidently waiting for more decided news of coming crop.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool, which will commence on 16th instant, will continue until 21st August. The quantity offered is not likely to exceed 70,000 bales. The East India and low wool sales will be held on 21st and 22nd August. The prospect as to prices is decidedly good.

FLAX.—A little fine just arrived and very high rates are demanded.

HEMP.—More business done this week both on the spot and to arrive.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from 3rd July to 9th inclusive:—500 bales Surat at 4½d to 6d for very ordinary to good; 6½d for good experimental; 3,300 bales Madras at 5d for middling fair and fair Western; at 4½d to 6d for ordinary seedy to good Tinnivelly. There continues to be a good demand for Madras and a large business has been transacted, and prices have again advanced ½d per lb, particularly the finer qualities of Tinnivelly. Prices of Surats are well maintained, and in some cases rather higher, the market closing with great firmness and with an upward tendency.

TOBACCO.—The market continues without change. Prices remain steady; but sales chiefly of a very limited character, and for immediate consumption.

METALS.—Copper would appear to be in a rather more favourable position, from the considerable sales of foreign, but the demand for English is still very limited. Iron is firm at quotations and a fair business is doing. Lead is well supported in price by a continuance of the good demand so long existing in this market. Spelter is quite inactive at quotations. Tin has not moved but little during the week, but the tone is firmer, and the Dutch sale is expected to rule rather high in prices.

PROVISIONS.

Fine Friesland 108s to-day, an advance of 6s per cwt. on Monday's price; Clommel butter, 100s to 101s on board. Not much doing.

Prime bacon very scarce. 78s f.o.b, 79s landed. Hamburg bacon in more request, at 72s to 73s landed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1855	7441	3604	2789	1173
1856	7352	3938	3403	1686
1857	8561	4219	4219	1787

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	5750
Foreign ditto	10565
Bale bacon	1074

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 6.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,823 head. In the corresponding week in 1856 we received 5,439; in 1855, 7,880; in 1854, 4,212; in 1853, 10,811; in 1852, 5,299; in 1851, 4,355; and in 1850, 4,707 head.

For the time of year a full average supply of beasts came to hand from our own grazing districts in fair condition. Although the attendance of buyers was tolerably numerous, the beef trade ruled far from active. Compared with Monday last, however, very little change took place in the quotations. We may observe that the general top figure for beef did not exceed 4s 6d per 8 lbs. A few very superior sorts went at 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

We had an increased supply of sheep in the market, but its general quality was by no means first-rate. The best Downs and half-breds were in steady request, at Friday's improvement in value of 2d per 8 lbs. Second-rate sheep were dull, but no actual change took place in the quotations. Sheep scarcely fit for cutting purposes were inquired for by parties grazing near London, owing to the abundance of food in the pastures.

The show of lambs was moderately extensive; most breeds sold to a fair extent; but the highest general quotation was 6s 6d per 8 lbs. From Ireland, via Liverpool, 500 head came to hand in improved condition. Although the supply both of English and foreign calves was very moderate, the veal trade ruled dull, and in some instances prices were a shade lower than on Friday. The best calves sold at 4s 10d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	July 9, 1855.	July 7, 1856.	July 6, 1857.
Beasts.....	3,402	3,746	3,818
Sheep and Lambs.....	27,450	24,270	24,980
Calves.....	219	347	301
Pigs.....	310	395	225

FRIDAY, July 10.—About an average time of year supply of beasts was on offer here to-day, in middling condition. All breeds moved off slowly at Monday's quotations. The show of sheep was tolerably good, and the mutton trade ruled inactive. In prices, however, no change took place. We had a slow inquiry for lambs, yet the quotations were supported. Prime small calves were the turn higher, but inferior qualities of veal ruled as on Monday.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts.....	3	0	3	2	4	8
Second quality ditto.....	3	4	3	8	3	1
Prime large oxen.....	3	10	4	2	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.....	4	4	4	6	3	8
Inferior sheep.....	3	0	3	4	4	2
Second quality ditto.....	3	6	3	8	2	0
Prime curlew woolled do.....	3	10	4	6	21	0

Lamb, 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

Total Supply—Beasts, 1,000; sheep, 10,000; calves, 650; pigs, 300. Foreign supply—Beasts, 185; sheep, 300; calves, 457.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 6.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale here are moderately good for the time of year. Generally speaking, the demand is steady, and prices are fully supported.

FRIDAY, July 10.—The trade generally ruled steady, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d	s	d
Inferior beef.....	2	10	3	0	3	0
Ditto middling.....	3	2	3	6	3	6
Prime large.....	3	8	4	0	4	0
Prime small.....	4	2	4	4	3	6
Large pork.....	3	6	4	0	4	2

Mutton inferior..... 3 0 3 4
 — middling..... 3 6 3 10
 — prime..... 4 0 4 8
 Veal..... 3 6 4 6
 Small pork..... 4 2 4 8

Lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

HOP MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, July 6.—The reports from the Weald of Kent and Sussex exhibit no improvement, and the crop in these districts appears in a very precarious state. The market remains firm at fully the currency of last week. Duty about 110,000.

FRIDAY, July 10.—The accounts from Worcester, Farnham, and parts of Mid and East Kent are rather more favourable; the remainder, including Weald of Kent and Sussex, continue as bad or worse than last week. Duty, 120,000. Market firm.

PROGRESS OF THE BINE.—About Canterbury the bine is growing still but not so rapidly as last week. In some of the gardens it is well branched out, and occasionally a hill is to be met with set for burr, which is very early. There is scarcely a ground, however, that is not swarming with lice, and in many places there is honey dew. In Goudhurst the bine still continues to progress, and so do the aphides. No sooner does a leaf expand than it is eagerly sought by these vermin. Portions only of some grounds are so invested, the rest being tolerably clear. The planters begin to anticipate a partial blight. In the neighbourhood of Maidstone during the last week the hops have grown considerably, and at present are looking exceedingly well externally, with the exception of some pieces where the bine is short. An interval of fine warm weather would, in all probability, greatly improve the grounds and afford hopes of a satisfactory crop.

BAVARIAN HOPS.—Prices abroad have undergone no change—all the finer growths are nearly exhausted, and business at a standstill. Reports from the English plantations, mostly very unfavourable, tend to make our markets firmer. The scale of betting has little or no influence upon us, it being regarded as mere gambling speculation, and for other purposes than those of business. Our plantations are thriving well, and looking splendidly. Thunder storms have cleared both the atmosphere and the bines. A correspondent writes that "in some places bloom is already appearing." The weather is at present beautiful, and, if this continue, there is every prospect of an excellent crop.—HENRY J. WHITLING, Bavarian Hop Merchant, 8 Billiter street, London, and Nuremberg, Bavaria.—July 10, 1857.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 86s to 88s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; superior clover, 100s to 105s; inferior ditto, 70s to 80s; straw, 28s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a short supply of hay and straw at this market to-day, with a pretty fair demand at the following quotations:—New hay, 50s to 65s; good old ditto, 75s to 84s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; new clover, 65s to 80s; good old ditto, 95s to 105s; inferior ditto, 75s to 90s; straw, 30s to 32s per load.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 6.—The few old potatoes here are offering at very low prices. New qualities are coming freely to hand, and the demand for them is steady, at from 5s to 9s per cwt. Last week's imports were 1,166 baskets from Rotterdam, and 254 ditto from Antwerp.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, July 9.—For the early part of the season there have been fair average arrivals of home-grown potatoes since our last report, which are in excellent condition. Of foreign produce the imports are rather limited. Trade generally is dull. English, 4s 6d to 5s; middlings, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 6.—Wylam 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Braddyll's 15s 9d—Lambton 16s 6d—Russell's Hetton 15s 9d—South Hetton 17s—Stewart's 17s—Seaham 15s 9d—Caradoc 16s—Cassop 16s 3d—Tees 17s—Trimdon Hartlepool 16s. Ships at market, 38; sold, 29.

WEDNESDAY, July 8.—Bell's Primrose 13s—Earsdon Hartley 15s 6d—Hartlepool West Hartley 15s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s—North Percy Hartley 15s—Morpeth West Hartley 16s—Tanfield Moor Bute's 14s—Wylam 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn close 15s 9d—Harton 15s

Hilda—14s 6d—Riddell 14s 9d—Eden Main 16s—Belmont 15s—Braddyll's 16s 3d—Framwellgate 15s 9d—Haswell 17s 6d—Hetton 17s 6d—Hetton Lyons 15s—Kepier Grange 16s 6d—Russell's Hetton 16s 3d—South Hetton 17s 3d—Seaham 16s—Heugh Hall 15s 9d—South Kelloe 16s 6d—Tees 17s 6d—West Kelloe 15s—Coundon 15s 3d. Ships at market, 71; sold, 65.

FRIDAY, July 10.—Walker's Primrose 13s 9d—Holywell 16s—Eden Main 16s—Bute's Tanfield Moor 14s. Wall's-end:—Seaham 16s—Riddell 15s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 16s 9d—Kelloe 16s 6d—Gosforth 15s 6d—Wharcliffe 15s 6d—Hartlepool 16s 9d—Hetton 18s—South Hetton 18s—Earsdon Hartley 16s—North Percy Hartley 15s 6d—Kepier Grange 17s 3d—Tees 18s. Ships at market, 69.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, July 10.—The demand for most descriptions continues brisk at firm prices, which induces the belief that the approaching public sales are likely to go higher than the last. In home wools the sales have been considerable, and prices are still looking up.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, July 10.—At the meeting of S'afordshire ironmasters, held this week, the trade was pronounced to be in a healthy state, exhibiting great firmness in price, with generally considerable orders on the makers' books. There is no change in the tone of the market for Welsh iron, and previous rates are supported for rails and bars. Scotch pig iron is lower, and prices have still a declining tendency. Copper continues firm. In lead there has been more doing with a prospect of higher rates. Tin has also advanced a little during the week.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, July 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

- F. Nicholls, Thornhill crescent, Islington, merchant—first div. of 1s 10d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
- Popkiss, Popkiss, and Meller, Brentford, timber merchants—first div. of 1d, Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesday's, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.
- F. Futvoye, Regent street and Beal street, jeweller—first div. of 7d Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesday's, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.
- W. Phillips, Norwich, carrier—first div. of 1s 3d, Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesday's, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.
- Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, Liverpool, merchants—ninth div. of 4d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.
- T. Clubbe, Chester, brewer—fifth div. of 1d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.
- J. Prescott, Liverpool, tea dealer—third div. of 3d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

- G. Gildley, Torquay, sharebroker.
- BANKRUPTS.
- T. Pearson, Calthorpe place, Gray's inn road, ironmonger.
- H. G. Mortimer, Lee, Kent, builder.
- T. Smith, J. Hilder, G. Scriven, and F. Smith, Hastings, bankers.
- W. H. Lidbetter, Tonbridge Wells, corn dealer.
- J. Edgar, Bury St. Edmunds, draper.
- J. Faith, Cambridge road, Mile-end, provision merchant.
- H. Simpson, Ipswich, butcher.
- W. Randall, Maidstone, hotel keeper.
- M. Wilson, Devonshire square, City, commission agent.
- R. Falconer, late of Kingsland basin, Hertford road, dealer in manure.
- W. Finch, jun., Tipton, Staffordshire, paper dealer.
- G. J. Robinson, Nottingham, silk merchant.
- W. Burfield, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, ironmonger.
- J. Doherty, late of Liverpool, corn merchant.
- G. Nicholson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cattle dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- T. Hutchinson, Glasgow, merchant.
- A. Thomson, Edinburgh, woollendrapery.
- J. Johnston, Hamilton, blacksmith.
- W. Morison, Aberdeen, butcher.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

- J. Godfrey, late of Taunton, and of Crech St Michael, Somersetshire, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

- Sir E. P. Barber, West street, Smithfield, glass merchant.
- G. W. Daniel, Harts Woodford, Essex, hotel and boarding-house keeper, and lunatic asylum keeper.
- J. Doherty, late of Liverpool, corn and provision merchant.
- E. Talbot and S. Grice, Newarn, Lyndney, Gloucestershire, ironfounders and engineers.
- M. Evans and J. W. Hoare, Great St Helens, and Trinity wharf, Rotherhithe, export wine and bottled beer merchants.
- W. Blackman, Northfleet, licensed victualler.
- J. Borsley, Argyle square, King's Cross, builder.
- N. T. Lucas, Macclesfield, victualler and brewer.
- T. Nash the younger, Great Dover street, Southwark, brush maker.
- J. Grimshaw, Guiseley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.
- J. Lownds, York place, Vauxhall bridge road, Pimlico, watch and clock maker.
- J. Evans, Aberystwith, ship builder.
- J. D. Gordon, Eldon street, Finsbury, pianoforte manufacturer, and importer of foreign clocks.
- W. Clarke, King's Lynn, dealer in china and glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. M'Donald, wine and spirit merchant, Whiteinch.
- A. G. Burns, wine merchant, Glasgow.
- Adams and Company, warehousemen, Glasgow.
- O'Halloran, own, ship brokers, Glasgow.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deas, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, and their prices per unit.

Table listing Cotton prices for different regions like Surat, Bengal, Madras, etc.

Table listing Drugs and Dyes such as Cocchineal, Lac Dye, Turmeric, etc.

Table listing Dyewoods like Brazil Wood, Camwood, Fustic, etc.

Table listing Nuts and Almonds from various regions.

Table listing Figs, Dates, and other fruits.

Table listing Plums, Prunes, Raisins, and other dried fruits.

Table listing Lemons and other citrus fruits.

Table listing Hemp and other fibers.

Table listing various oils like Olive, Castor, etc.

Table listing different types of Rice.

Table listing various types of Beans and other legumes.

Table listing Hides from different countries like Brazil, East India, etc.

Table listing Leather goods and their prices.

Table listing Metals like Copper, Iron, etc.

Table listing various types of Iron and Steel.

Table listing Tin and other metals.

Table listing various types of Lead.

Table listing various types of Zinc.

Table listing various types of Tin.

Table listing various types of Molasses.

Table listing various types of Oils.

Table listing various types of Butter.

Table listing various types of Cheese.

Table listing various types of Bacon.

Table listing various types of Lard.

Table listing various types of Soap.

Table listing various types of Nitrates.

Table listing various types of Seeds.

Table listing various types of Silk.

Table listing various types of Raws.

Table listing various types of Organs.

Table listing various types of Spices.

Table listing various types of Cloves.

Table listing various types of Nuts.

Table listing various types of Brandy.

Table listing various types of Spirits.

Table listing various types of Sugar.

Table listing various types of Molasses.

Table listing various types of Brandy.

Table listing various types of Spirits.

Table listing various types of Sugar.

Table listing various types of Molasses.

Table listing various types of Brandy.

Table listing various types of SUGAR.

Table listing various types of Tea.

Table listing various types of Coffee.

Table listing various types of Spices.

Table listing various types of Cloves.

Table listing various types of Nuts.

Table listing various types of Brandy.

Table listing various types of Spirits.

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Table listing various types of Brandy.

Table listing various types of Spirits.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.				Name of Company.				London.		Name of Company.				London.		
No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up		T.	F.	No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up		T.	F.	
84543	12 1/2	10		Ambergate, &c.	5 1/2	5 1/2				Stock	100	100		North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref.	95	
85500	27 1/2	27 1/2		Birmingham & Stour Valley	9	9				Stock	100	100		— York, H. and S. parcha	10	
30000	27 1/2	27 1/2		Birkenhead, &c., Junction	72	70				Stock	100	100		North Staffordshire	22 1/2	
15000	27 1/2	27 1/2		Do, Cheshire & Birkuhd.	37	36 1/2				Stock	100	100		Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton	115	114
3801	50	50		Do, do.	37	36 1/2				Stock	100	100		Scottish Central, New Pref.		
15300	50	45		Bristol and Exeter	93	92				Stock	100	100		Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen	116	
3801	50	50		Caledonian	75 1/2	75 1/2				Stock	100	100		guaranteed 6 per cent.	110	
15300	50	45		Chester and Holyhead	37	36 1/2				Stock	100	100		— 7 per cent Pref. Stock		
3801	50	50		Cork and Bandon	37	36 1/2				Stock	100	100		— 3 1/2 per cent Pref. Stock	19	
15300	50	45		Dublin and Belfast Junction	21	20 1/2				Stock	100	100		South Devon	100	100
3801	50	50		East Anglian	21	20 1/2				Stock	100	100		S. Yorkshire, 4 pr ct. guar.		
15300	50	45		Eastern Counties	11 1/2	11 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Eastern Union, class A	54	52				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— class B	36 1/2	35 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— New A. late E.U. Thirds	43077	12 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		East Lancashire	98	98				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Edinburgh and Glasgow	64	64				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	35	35				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Great Northern	101	99 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— A stock	90	91				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— B stock	123	123				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Gt Southern and West. (L)	105 1/2	105				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Great Western	65 1/2	65 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— Stour Valley Guar.	65	63 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Lancaster and Carlisle	74	71 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— Thirds	22 1/2	22 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— New Thirds	0	0				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Lancashire and Yorkshire	100 1/2	101				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— West Riding Union	6 1/2	6 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		London and Blackwall	114	113				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		London, Brighton, and S. C.	103 1/2	103 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		London and North-Western	103 1/2	103 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— Fifts	4	4 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— 10 Shares M. & B. (C)	4	4 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— Eights	4	4 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		London and South Western	102 1/2	102				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Londonderry and Coleraine	65 1/2	65 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Londonderry & Enniskillen	45	44 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Manchester, Sheffield, & Lin.	83 1/2	83 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Metropolitan	55 1/2	55				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Midland	83 1/2	83 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— Birmingham and Derby	55 1/2	55				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Midland Great Western (1)	15	15				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Newport, Abr., and Hereford	64	64				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Norfolk	64	64				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Northern Counties Union	44 1/2	44 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		North British	93	92 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		North-Eastern—Berwick	23	23				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— Extension	14 1/2	14 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— G. N. E. Purchase	46	46				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		— Leeds	99	99				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— York	10 1/2	10 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		North London	13 1/2	13 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Nth and South-West. Junc.	13 1/2	13 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton	165	165				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Scottish Central, New Pref.	106	106				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen	78	78				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		— Scottish Midland Stock	71	71				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Shropshire Union	50	50				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		South Devon	1 1/2	1 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		South-East	7 1/2	7 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		South Wales	90	91				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		South Yorkshire, & River Dun	15 1/2	15 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Do, do.	5 1/2	5 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Vale of Neath	21 1/2	21 1/2				Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		Waterford and Kilkenny	4 1/2	4 1/2				Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		Waterford and Limerick	15000	50	50			Stock	100	100				
15300	50	45		West Cornwall	16065	20	20			Stock	100	100				
3801	50	50		West London	5538	20	20			Stock	100	100				

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. on paid-up capital.				Name of Railways.	Week ending.	RECEIPTS.				Traffic per mile per week.		Miles open in			
			1853	1854	1855	1856			Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1856	1857	1856				
			£	£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
700,000	698,180	10,824	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	7	Belfast and Ballymena..	July 4	775	1 9	449	9 11	1224	11 8	1165	18	65	87
3,150,000	2,444,230	73,716	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	Birkenhd, Lancash., & Chesh.	28	4830	3 1	2149	2 0	3294	6 0	3196	59	83	33
4,297,500	3,672,367	31,388	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	Bristol and Exeter	28	5823	0 0	8001	0 0	6979	5 1	59	117	117	
8,859,400	8,293,238	43,298	2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	Caledonian	28	4593	0 0	2183	0 0	6776	0 0	735	72	94	94
4,339,332	4,339,188	46,161	..	..	..	..	Chester and Holyhead	20	..	..	..	..	305	0 0	254	15	20	20
320,000	344,530	17,226	..	..	..	..	Cork and Bandon	20	..	..	..	..	1598	0 0	1602	25	63	63
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	6 1/2	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	Dublin and Drogheda	20	..	..	..	..	1305	0 0	997	..	..	..
670,000	429,220	71,537	11	8	10	8	Dublin and Kingstown	20	..	..	..	..	726	0 0	5 8	..	..	..
730,000	761,542	19,038	..	..	..	..	Dublin and Wicklow	20	..	..	..	..	411	5 10	631	39	16	16
355,600	307,981	18,388	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	Dundee and Arbroath	5	528	19 6	709	2 8	1223	2 2	1185	40	31	31
866,599	786,000	25,355	..	..	..	32 1/2	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	5	..	..	..	..	1041	0 0	894	15	68	68
1,700,000	1,641,100	24,134	..	..	..	..	East Anglian	2	..	..	..	..	3188	11 11	3388	40	78	78
3,350,000	3,328,425	42,672	..	..	..	1 1/2	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	5	5125	0 0	11066	0 0	26191	0 0	25231	53	489	

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

Table listing postage rates for various countries and regions, including Aden and Arabia, Africa, Algeria, Antigua, Archipelago, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Azores, Baden, Barbadoes, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Beyrout, Berberia, Bermuda, Borneo, Brazil, Bremen, Bucharest, Buenos Ayres, Cadix, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dardanelles, Demerara, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Galatz, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Havana, Heligoland, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Java, Lagos, Lombardy, Lubek, Luxembourg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, New South Wales, Newfoundland, New Granada, Norway, Nova Scotia, and Papal States.

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 invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right
 Hon. the Lord Stewart de Decies: "I have derived con-
 siderable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica
 Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public
 to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE
 DECIES.".....Cure No. 49,832: "Fifty years' insupportable
 agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough,
 constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach
 and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excel-
 lent Food.—MARIA JOLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss,
 Norfolk.".....Cure No. 52,512: "Rosstrevor, County of
 Down, Ireland, 9th December, 1854. The Dowager
 Countess of Castletarnet feels induced, in the interest of
 suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent
 Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicine
 had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness,
 and irritability of many years' standing. This Food
 deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be con-
 sidered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully
 answered.".....Cure No. 180: "Twenty-five years'
 nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility,
 from which I have suffered great misery, and which no
 medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually
 cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time.—W. R.
 REEVE, 181 Fleet street, London.".....No. 4,208: "Eight
 years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps,
 spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted
 the advice of many, have been effectually cured by
 Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be
 happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL,
 Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.".....No. 32,836: "Three
 years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and
 left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life
 very miserable, has been radically removed by Du
 Barry's health-restoring Food.—ALEX. STUART, Arch-
 deacon of Ross, Skibereen.".....Cure No. 3,906: "Thir-
 teen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have
 been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Ara-
 bica Food.—JAMES POTTER, Athol street, Perth."—In
 canisters suitably packed for all climates, and with full
 instructions—1 lb, 2s 9d; 2 lb, 4s 6d; 5 lb, 11s; 12 lb, 22s.
 The 12 lb carriage free on receipt of Post office order.
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 PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**
 has been for many years sanctioned by the
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 lent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout,
 and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably
 adapted for delicate females, particularly during preg-
 nancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning
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 Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught
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 Prepared by **DINNEFORD and CO.,** Dispensing
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 Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London,
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 A 5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous cir-
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 of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth,
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DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT and SHERRY, suitable for Dinner or Dessert. A sample bottle of each for Twenty-four stamp.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, pale or brown, 15s per gallon, or 30s per dozen.

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The best quality Six for Forty-Two Shillings. Detailed list of prices and mode of Self-measurement post free.
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Boys' Clothing charged according to size.
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Detailed Estimates furnished for Military, Navy, and Diplomatic Uniforms; Servants' Liveries, &c.
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Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Thirty Guinea; second cabin, Twenty Guinea. Dogs, £5 each. Small parcels, 2s each and upwards, according to size. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers.

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PARIS, via CALAIS, direct.—From London Bridge Wharf, every Monday, and Thursday, Monday, July 13, at 5 a.m. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris 20s.

BOULOGNE.—From London Bridge Wharf, every morning, Mondays excepted. 12 at 4, 14 at 6. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.

EDINBURGH.—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 25s; return, 30s; fore, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which include all port dues at London and Granton.

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NEWCASTLE.—From Home's Steam Wharf, Wapping every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 15s; return, 22s 6d; fore, 10s; return, 14s; sailors on deck, 7s.

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MARGATE and RAMSGATE.—Daily, at 10 morning (Sunday excepted). 5s 6d, 4s 6d, 3s 6d.

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MARGATE, via Thames Haven, every day, from Fenchurch street Station, at 10.22 a.m., and afternoon 3.22. (Sundays 1.7 a.m.)

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus, and 51 Leadenhall street; and St Katharine's Wharf.

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In these premises, formed of Eight Houses, is on show the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY, with Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Clocks, Candelabra, Lamps, Gaseliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed Hangings, so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

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