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The Political Economist.

THEORIES AS TO THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

THE present high price of grain may fairly be termed a phenomenon; which, though to some extent explained by the circumstances to which we adverted a week ago, and especially by the fact of the greatly exhausted stocks of old grain in the West of Europe, and by the suspension of importation, partly caused by that fact, and partly by the sudden fall of prices consequent upon the opinion which prevailed in regard to the great extent of our crop and the effect it would have upon prices, yet it may be admitted the rise in price exists to an extent, both in amount and in its duration, which those causes alone do not fully explain. Nor can it be supposed that an advance of price so much in opposition to general expectation and the probability of events, can have been caused in any important degree by speculation. On the contrary, it was plain that at one time opinion, and speculation based upon it, had an undue effect in the opposite direction. No doubt during the last few weeks the excitement which has prevailed in most of the small country markets may have led to some speculative consequences both on the part of buyers and sellers. But what has appeared to us by far the most essential fact to ascertain in order to judge of the future is, whether any misapprehension has existed as to the actual character of the last crop—whether it were really as large as was generally believed. Upon this point we have instituted very careful inquiries in England, as well as in France, Belgium and Germany, and the result generally is, that the crops in every respect confirm the expectations which were formed at the time of the harvest. The actual yield of the wheat crop in many instances is almost fabulous. In some few districts in England some slight disappointment is expressed, but not to an extent in any way calculated to affect the general result; while in other cases a yield of *five, six, and even seven* quarters to the acre has been actually realised. In France, we are informed upon the highest authority, that the crop, though not of a marvellous extent, is still above an average by one-third; while in Belgium the anticipations at the time of the cutting have been fully realised. From Prussia and Northern Germany our information is not so exact; but, as far as it goes, there is no ground for believing that the result of the crops does not equal the expectations formed some time ago. So far, therefore, it is satisfactory that there seems no ground for the belief that any serious misapprehension has prevailed in regard to the actual quality of the crop of 1854.

There is, however, a course of argument which has been followed both in France and in England with a view of reconciling

the present very high prices even with a large harvest, and which lead to the conclusion that the actual price of the moment is, under the new circumstances of this country, not an unusual price, but one which must be considered to be determined by the relation of ordinary supply and ordinary demand. The *Siecle*, in a long and ingenious article, which has been extensively quoted in England, argues that consumption has outrun production—that the extension of manufactures, caused by the stimulus furnished by the discoveries of gold, have led to an extent of individual consumption, and to an application of an amount of labour, to which the production of the soil is no longer equal, in the same degree as in past years. On the other hand, a writer in the *Times* attempts to prove, by the partial statistics of agriculture as applied to one or two counties last year, that the whole country does not furnish, even with the importations, a sufficient amount of grain to give to every one of the population the computed quantity consumed by each. Now to both of those arguments there is an obvious reply. These causes, so far as they affect prices at all, are not new, or in any peculiar way applicable to the present year. The excitement caused by the gold discoveries has been in full operation for at least three or four years; the proportion of the population to the produce of the soil, has acquired its present actual position by gradual and slow strides, and, for reasons which we shall advert to hereafter, by even slower steps of late years than formerly; and, at all events, it is impossible to say that there is anything in the actual events of the past year to lead to the belief that there is any sudden cause for such a result. Therefore, it cannot be shown that either of these causes have any particular application at the present moment; and as to their general application, the reply is obvious, that during the last four years we have had a very extensive range of prices, high and low, governed by the accidental quality of the crops in each year. Two years ago, and three years ago, with very moderate crops, the prices were comparatively low. Last year, with the worst crop since 1816, prices were very little higher than they are now with the best crop which has been reaped in the present century. It is, therefore, quite plain that the present accidental and unexplained high range of prices is not the result of any general and permanent cause.

We are far from denying the enormous increase in the ordinary consumption of grain. On the contrary, we always pointed to the certainty of such a result as a greater compensation to the home-producer than any effect which was likely to be produced by increased importations. On many occasions we went the length of committing ourselves to the opinion, that under complete free trade we should have a higher average range of prices, taken over a number of years, than under the restrictive system of prohibition—higher prices, however, caused not by scarcity as in past times, but by the increased ability of the whole country to consume. And no one, after the experience of the last seven years, will now deny the accuracy of these views;—but, notwithstanding any general increase of consumption from such a cause, we must still be subject to the effect of harvests of different qualities; we must still be exposed to a higher price than usual in such a year as 1853, and may fairly look for much higher prices in such a year as 1854.

But while we freely admit the increased consumption to a very large extent, and the mutual benefit which free trade has conferred both on the producer and consumer, we must also point to the greatly increased home production, as another of the benefits of free trade, which, while it has enriched the producer, has at the same time mitigated the tendency to higher prices naturally arising from the increased consumption. We have only to look to the large quantity of waste lands enclosed of late years, to the enormous extent of drainage and other agricultural improvements, to the accounts which we have now of the average acreable produce in ordinary years, to the common observations and admissions of all parties extensively engaged in the management of land, in the absence of any accurate statistics, to arrive without doubt at the conclusion that the produce of the soil has increased to an extent during the last few years, wholly unknown in any similar period in former times.

But there is another and most important fact against the theory put forth by the *Siecle*, that the population is pressing upon the means of subsistence, and that consumption has permanently outrun production. We have alluded to the unusually rapid increase of production, but it is certain that, compared with any former period, the increase of consumers has proceeded on a much lower scale. The emigration of such increasing numbers of the adult population, not only to Australia, but also to Canada and the United States, cannot fail to have diminished materially the pressure upon the consumption in Europe. To say nothing of Ireland, from whence 80,000 arrived in the United States alone during the last year—to omit the enormous emigration from England and Scotland to Australia, as being open to the every-day observation of all,—we would refer to a remarkable feature in the flight of population from the East to the West as it is shown in the emigration going on from Germany to the United States. The numbers of Germans who emigrate from Antwerp, the Dutch ports, Bremen, and Hamburg, now average from 2,000 to 3,000 weekly, and this has continued for a long time. During last year 100,000 German immigrants arrived in the United States. Now, a large share of the emigration from Europe to America not only relieves the Old World of consumers of food, but they become the most valuable producers of food for us, and consumers, in the Far West, of the manufactures of Europe. This tide of emigration is, therefore, calculated to tell in a double form against the theory laid down by the *Siecle* as an explanation of the present very high prices.

For our own parts, we are wholly unable to discover any other than temporary causes for the present high range of prices in the face of so good a harvest in the whole of Europe, and in some of the most important districts of America. It is clearly not to the interest even of the consumer that prices should be lower than the fair relation of supply and demand justifies, inasmuch as such a state of the market would discourage those necessary supplies which may hereafter be required, as, in fact, may be said to have been the result of the low prices in August and September. At the moment the demand seems to be urgent, while the actual supply in the market is not large. But sooner or later the large crop and increased importations cannot fail to tell upon the market.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. IGNORANT IMPATIENCE.

THE British public is a hard taskmaster, and by no means always consistent or reasonable in its requirements. It is well that our standard should be high. It is well that our demands upon those who serve us should be resolute as well as great. It is well that we should be as unwilling to contemplate the possibility of English troops failing of success as failing in their duty. But, on the other hand, it is not well that we should form childish expectations; that we should be impatient of inevitable obstacles; that we should be harsh in condemning where we have no means of judging, and prompt to put the most unfavourable construction upon every doubtful circumstance. It is not well—it is very ill—that we should be hastily elated and easily depressed. Above all, it is not well that we should allow our expectations of the achievements of our armies to be formed for us by writers who know little of the facts of the case and nothing of the art of war,—or that we should allow our judgments of our Commanders to be guided by the dicta or the insinuations of men who, if on the staff of those Commanders, would be dismissed for rashness, incompetence, and *crassa ignorantia* in a week. If the troops which are now besieging Sebastopol were as prompt to form presumptuous conclusions upon imperfect knowledge, as irrational in their hopes and fears, as prone to pass in an hour from the extreme of confidence to the extreme of despair, as those who criticise them in their arm-chairs at home, we should indeed have reason for alarm.

When we sent our fleet into the Baltic, it was at once assumed that Cronstadt must fall, and even that St Petersburg would be bombarded; and our Admirals were vehemently cannonaded by a great portion of the Press, because these things were not immediately done; although it was notorious to every one who had an Admiralty chart, that our powerful floating batteries could not possibly approach within firing distance of either of their destined victims, inasmuch as there was no water to float them. When an attack on Sebastopol was first spoken of, it was universally felt to be an undertaking of such signal difficulty, that many held it to be the height of insanity to attempt it. But as soon as the expedition was determined on, the complaints of the impatient and the irrational began. At first these instructors of the public were furious because the fleet did not sail instantly and in an unprepared condition; then because the army did not land the day it was expected; then because something which it was desirable to have had been left behind; and though the magnificent victory of the Alma silenced these critics for a time, yet no sooner was Sebastopol in sight, than the cry arose—"Why was not it taken by a *coup-de-main*?"

Now all this is very wrong, very childish, very unjust; and if our Commanders in the Crimea were as sensibly affected by it as the public at home, the consequences might be very serious. Let us recollect, in the first place, that we have put at the head of our forces there men of unquestionable talents and experience—

men who *understand their business*, far better than military amateurs at home—men, too, who know the precise circumstances with which they have to deal, immeasurably better than we can do. What man of sense is there who does not feel confident that Lord Raglan knows what he is about far better than his critic in the *Times* or the *Daily News*—far better than "Our own Correspondent" in his camp? Let us recollect, also, that Sebastopol is, next to Gibraltar, by universal admission the strongest fortress in the world; that the Russians know its capture would be the severest blow which could be struck at their ascendancy, both political and military; that every thing with them is staked upon its impregnability—their fleet, their prestige, their richest province, their command over the Black Sea; and that, therefore, the whole power of the Empire will have been concentrated on its defence. Let us remember, thirdly, that though the Russians can afford to waste human life, *we* cannot; that it is of the last importance to spare the lives of our troops as much as possible, and to make powder do the work of the bayonet; and that if Lord Raglan can take Sebastopol in November at a loss of 500 men, when it would have cost him 1,000 to take it in October, he would have been eminently guilty had he yielded to the wild impatience which has been so criminally and absurdly given way to here,—and many are the blessings which will be heaped upon his head for his humane and wise decision. The man who witnessed the horrors which were enacted at Badajos in consequence of an attempt to *storm* a place, which, had time allowed, ought to have been regularly besieged, may well shrink from another such scene of gratuitous carnage. Let us remember, in the fourth place, that if the energy and activity of the Russians in throwing up earthworks and repairing damages threaten to make the siege a longer one than we had hoped, what we know from deserters of the preparations they are making inside for a street-by-street resistance should the town be taken by assault, should make us doubly anxious that that dreadful resource should not be adopted till the last extremity.

Finally, let us recollect what we and our gallant allies *have done already*—and then consider whether we may not leave the rest in their hands in serene confidence and patience. *First*, they landed 50,000 men on an enemy's shore and on a coast singularly difficult of access, without the loss of a single life, having most skillfully evaded the slightest opposition. *Secondly*, they stormed in three hours a position which every military man felt to be a most admirably chosen and most formidable one, and which the enemy had counted upon holding for three weeks. *Thirdly*, they effected the brilliant and masterly flank movement round Sebastopol, secured Balaklava, and out-maneuvred the Russians, again without the slightest opposition. Men who have already won such laurels may be trusted to perform whatever further achievements may be needed. Let us leave them to do their own work in their own way and at their own time. To be economically done, it must in all probability be slowly done. Sebastopol *will* be taken, because it *must* be taken. Not only do we need it as winter quarters for our army and our fleet; but we need it for the common honour of the two nations. The only doubtful points are the mode by which and the cost at which it is to fall into our hands; and of these the Commanders on the spot, and not civilians at a distance, are the fitting judges. Let us wait—and wait in a confident and not a captious spirit.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

BEING unable last week to give any correct details of the progress of this now most interesting and renowned siege, we were obliged merely to say so, but our paper had not gone to press before official despatches reached the metropolis, giving some details of the operations to the 26th. Since then official despatches have been published both from the French and English Admirals and Generals. An important despatch from Lord Raglan, dated October 18th, has, from some unexplained cause, not come to hand, which leaves us without his official account of the commencement of the breaching fire by land and of a great combined attack which began on the 17th. From these various sources we must trace a brief outline of the gallant and arduous labours of our soldiers and seamen.

We may be permitted at the outset to state, that various reports of the surrender of Sebastopol, of the demoralisation of the Russian army, of the total want of defences on the land side, &c., had begotten a very general expectation that the capture of the fortress would be a comparatively easy task. Experience has dispelled this illusion. The preparations of the Russians to resist have been vast and comprehensive. They were continued after the battle of Alma with great spirit, and batteries seem to have been planted wherever an open place tempted an onslaught. All the guns of their ships which could not be brought to bear in defence of the harbour seem to have been landed and mounted, forming a number of additional batteries. The stores of ammunition for the fleet and for the forts are enormous; by land the communication with the other dominions of the Empire was perfectly open, and reinforcements, though from a considerable distance, have been sent forward in great abundance. We may be said to have had to contend at Sebastopol against the whole available power of Russia. These circumstances were known to the Commanders, who have made proportionately great exertions to meet

them, and great preparations to secure ultimate success. But they were not known to the public here, led astray by many statements; and the undue expectations of the speedy surrender of a fortress so provisioned, and protected by an army, perhaps, as large as the besieging army, have been disappointed. French and English soldiers and sailors have alike laboured with great energy, patience, and perseverance, and the victory that is to crown their efforts is only delayed. It was not till the 17th, or 23 days after the battle of Alma, that the batteries, constructed in the face of opposition from the Russians, were in a condition to begin the attack. On that day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, 71 guns and mortars, placed in position by the English, and 46 placed in position by the French, began to pour their destructive missiles on the Russian batteries. From 130 guns, it is supposed, destructive missiles were hurled back on them, and this murderous fire continued with more or less intermission till dark. About half-past one o'clock the uproar on the land side was increased by the fleet, which had by that time got into position, opening its fire on the batteries and ships that front the sea, and their mutual firing continued till dark. How many more guns were thus brought into operation is not stated. We presume, however, that they exceeded the number engaged on the land side, and the destruction was probably greater. We have no authentic accounts of the losses and sufferings of the Russians; and we will not transcribe the suppositions of anonymous and irresponsible writers. We must content ourselves with quoting the despatches, and, as Lord Raglan's account of the fighting on the day has not come to hand, we take an extract from General Canrobert's report to the French Commander-in-Chief:—

Head-quarters before Sebastopol, Oct. 18.

Monsieur le Maréchal.—Yesterday, at sunrise, we opened our fire in concert with the English army. Matters were going on well, when the explosion of a battery powder magazine, unfortunately of considerable size, somewhat disturbed our attack. This explosion produced the greater effect from the number of the batteries in proximity to the spot where it occurred. The enemy took advantage of this incident to increase his fire, and the general in command of the artillery agreed with me, that we were under the necessity of suspending our fire in order to make our repairs, as well as to complete the system of attack towards our right, by the construction of new batteries to approach those of the English army.

This delay is certainly much to be regretted, but we are compelled to submit to it, and I am making every arrangement for shortening it as much as possible.

Sebastopol has sustained the fire far better than was expected; the enclosed space, throughout its enormous development in a straight line, carrying all it can hold of heavy sea-guns, renders it capable of prolonging the contest.

I have no precise news of the Russian army. Nothing tends to show that it has changed the positions it held, and in which it expected its reinforcements. I have received almost the whole of the reinforcements I expected in infantry from Gallipoli and Varna. General Levaillant has just arrived with his staff, which raises to five divisions the effective force in infantry of the army I have here under my order.

The sanitary state is highly satisfactory, the spirits of the troops excellent, and we are full of confidence.

For the history of the exertions of our own fleet we take Admiral Dundas's despatch:—

Britannia, off the Katscha, Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir,—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works, south of Sebastopol, about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect and small loss.

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the Admirals of the allied fleets, that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown in the accompanying plan, but various circumstances rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.

3. The Agamemnon, Sanspareil, Sampson, Tribune, Terrible, Sphinx, and Lynx, and Albion, London, and Arethusa, towed by the Firebrand, Niger, and Triton, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward; while the Queen, Britannia, Trafalgar, Vengeance, Rodney, Bellerophon, with Vesuvius, Furious, Retribution, Highflyer, Spitfire, Spiteful, and Cyclops, lashed on the port side of the several ships, gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from half-past one to half-past six, p.m., when, being dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians, and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries cannot, of course, yet be correctly ascertained.

6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well-armed works, could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of 44 killed and 266 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The Albion had suffered much in hull and masts; the Rodney in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the Spitfire, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but with the exception of the Albion and Arethusa, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron servicable in twenty-four hours. Foreseeing from the nature of the attack that we should be likely to lose spar, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board Her Majesty's ship Vulcan at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have suffered considerable loss.

9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pacha, the Turkish Admiral, did his duty.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

The Gazette contains the names of the killed and wounded.

We can only state the numbers:—

Britannia, wounded 2. Agamemnon, killed 4; wounded 25. Queen, killed 1; wounded 7. Sanspareil, killed 11; wounded 59. Trafalgar, wounded 2. Sampson, killed 1; wounded 2. Terrible, killed 1; wounded 8. Retribution, wounded 2. Firebrand, wounded 5. Sphinx, killed 1. Spitfire, killed 2; wounded 2. Cyclops, wounded 1. Triton, wounded 5. Albion, killed 10; wounded 71. Bellerophon, killed 4; wounded 15. Rodney, wounded 2. Vengeance, wounded 2. Arethusa, killed 4; wounded 14. London, killed 4; wounded 18. Niger, killed 1; wounded 4. Furious, wounded 6.—Total, killed 44; wounded 266.

The despatch of Admiral Hamelin is to the same effect, but states the number of guns opposed to the two squadrons.

The French squadron engaged to approach the southern breakers, to take up its position at about seven cables' length from the 350 guns of the Quarantine battery, with the two batteries of Fort Alexander, and with the artillery battery. The English squadron had to attack, on the skirts of the northern breakers, nearly at the same distance, the 130 guns of the Constantine battery, that of the Telegraph, and the Maximilian tower of the north.

The Admiral does not state the loss of the French squadron, nor are we officially informed of the loss of the English army on that day. Private accounts of the 18th say "our loss is very small—under 100 killed and wounded since the siege began. "Captain Rowley, of the Guards, was killed yesterday; O'Leary, "of the 68th Regiment, killed to-day; Ruthven, Lieutenant, "R.N., wounded."

For the operations subsequent to the 18th, to the 23rd, we have Lord Raglan's own despatch, as follows:—

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE.—The operations of the siege have been carried on unremittently since I addressed your Grace on the 18th instant.*

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to re-open, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British entrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, shortly after daylight, General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of the fire perceptible.

Our fire has also been constant and effective; but the enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled by unceasing exertion to repair their reductions to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed in a very short space of time, and to resume their fire from works which we had succeeded in silencing.

This facility of repairing and rearming the defences naturally renders the progress of the assailants lower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th inst. inclusive.

In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply lamented officer the Hon. Colonel Hood of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th. His Serene Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday morning before daylight, in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Hon. Lieutenant Ruthven, who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Greated, of Her Majesty's ship Britannia. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front.

I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is represented to be stationed in the plains south of Balaklava.

Admiral Kornieff, the chief of the staff, and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday.—I have, &c.,

RAGLAN.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

The following is an account of the number of officers and men killed and wounded from the 18th to the 20th ult.:

One officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 98 rank and file, wounded. Of the naval brigade, 6 were killed, and 15 wounded on the 17th; on the 18th, 2 killed and 6 wounded; on the 20th, 2 killed and 13 wounded; on the 21st, 6 wounded; and on the 22d, 2 killed and 6 wounded.

Of the same date, Oct. 23, a despatch from Admiral Dundas has been received. It announces that,

Since my letter of the 18th instant, the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, although it is still considerable. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, and up to the 20th had a loss of 12 killed and 53 wounded, as per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan I have reinforced them by 410 officers and seamen, and placed Lord John Hay in the Wasp, under the orders of Captain Lushington. Captain Brock, at Eupatoria, supported by the Leander and Megæra, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns; we have drawn large supplies from there, but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain. Since the action of the 17th, the enemy have been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and

in constructing new works on the north side of the harbour, commanding the approaches by sea and land. The English and French steam division continues in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea.

Abstract of the killed and wounded referred to by Admiral Dundas:—

Britannic, killed 2; wounded 6. Albion, killed 1; wounded 7. Queen, killed 2; wounded 7. Trafalgar, killed 1; wounded 4. Bellerephon, killed 1; wounded 8. Vengeance, wounded 5. London, killed 1; wounded 2. Arethus, killed 2; wounded 1. Diamond, killed 2; wounded 11. Beagle, wounded 1. Firebrand, wounded 1.—Total, killed 12; wounded 53.

French official despatches also give minute details of the firing from the batteries day after day to the same date, and there was an incessant roar of artillery. The general losses of the French since the commencement of the siege to the 23rd was—killed, 4 officers and 54 men; wounded, 14 officers and 451 non-commissioned and rank and file. In the meantime the Russians were not idle, and made continued sorties, as well as kept up a tremendous fire. The capture of Lord Dunkellin is the only proof in our despatches of their exertions. General Canrobert reports:—

In the night between the 20th and 21st, the besieged made a sortie about two in the morning, with the intention of spiking the guns of the French batteries. They penetrated between batteries three and four, and had already approached some of the guns, when the artillerymen, seizing their arms, and seconded by the guard in the trenches, and especially by the first company of the Voltigeurs of the 74th, drove back the enemy with loss. Six Russians remained dead in the trenches, and four wounded—one an officer, since dead—were made prisoners.

So far our accounts are official, but telegraphic intelligence to the 1st of November states that the town still held out; and we have from Constantinople a *quasi* official account of a serious attack made by the Russians, which show that they are in considerable force, and making most active exertions to raise the siege. The following is from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, dated Oct. 28, at midnight:—

The captain of an English steam transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms in great part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, seized by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scotch, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English Light Cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immensely. The French took part in the affair with admirable bravery.

On the next day their position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally the loss of the Russians must have been very great.

It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened, and, according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Bujukdere, the belief continued that Sebastopol would be soon in the hands of the Allies.

This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eye-witnesses of what took place.

The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

The Russian account of the affair contained in the *Journal of St Petersburg* of the 2nd, after describing the capture of four redoubts and eleven guns from the Turks by General Liprandi's force, states:—

The English cavalry, commanded by Lord Cardigan, now came up and charged with extraordinary impetuosity the Hussar Brigade of the 6th Cavalry Division; but taken in flank by four squadrons of the combined regiment of Lancers of the reserve, and thrown back on the cross fire of the guns of the 12th and 16th infantry divisions, which fired grape, the enemy suffered considerable loss. At the same moment that it attacked our Hussars the English Cavalry also charged at full gallop the heavy guns of the Don Battery, No. 3, where some artillerymen were sabred. Our loss in infantry does not exceed 300 killed and wounded. The loss of the cavalry and artillery is not yet known, even by approximation. The loss of the enemy is not known, but we have taken 60 English prisoners, among whom are one superior officer and two subalterns. Of the four redoubts taken from the enemy, two will be immediately destroyed and two more strongly fortified, in order to enable us to hold this important position, from which we can act on the village of Kadokoi, through which the road passes which leads from Balaklava to the enemy's camp.

In the absence of our own official accounts, we add the following despatch from General Canrobert, dated Head-quarters, Sebastopol, Oct. 28:—

The siege operations continue. On the 25th the Russian army showed itself in the plain of Balaklava. No serious engagement took place; but the English cavalry suffered some loss in a charge too vigorously pushed. On the following day 5,000 men made a sortie from Sebastopol, and attacked the English left. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy driven back within the place with considerable loss.

Private accounts add that all the guns taken from the Turks were recaptured, with the exception of three.

THE AFFAIRS OF DENMARK.

The affairs of Denmark, both as to the succession and the constitution, are complicated and difficult to understand, as is also the mode by which Russia has endeavoured to retain or extend her influence over this kingdom. At first Nicholas appears to

have designed the acquisition of a sort of *protectorate by relationship* over it; for he married his daughter to the presumptive heir (the actually reigning family of Denmark has no direct issue) of the Danish Crown, Prince Frederick of Hesse, and at the same time was understood to have entered into secret negotiations with the Duke of Augustenberg, heir to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, to persuade him to renounce his claims upon the succession to that portion of the Danish monarchy, and thus to prevent its dismemberment. The Archduchess, however, died, and so that scheme for the extension of Russian influence fell through, and some other had to be devised. The Czar had a claim, whether valid or imperfect, it is not easy to say, upon the whole or a part of the Duchy of Holstein, as the head of one of the numberless Princely houses of Germany—that of Holstein-Gottorp; and it was supposed that on the death of the present King he would advance and maintain that claim, and use it as a *point-de-depart* for further quiet encroachments. After the war of 1848, matters looked so gloomy in this quarter, and threatened so much of future difficulty, that, after long negotiation, the Danish succession was settled on a new basis, by the consent of all the great Powers of Europe.

The embarrassment was this. In the probable event of the failure of issue to the oldest male line now reigning in Denmark, the several dominions of that Crown would pass according to different laws of succession, and the monarchy would consequently have to be divided. Denmark Proper would have descended through a female branch to the Princes of Hesse-Cassel; Holstein, as a fief of the German Empire, would have followed the strict line of male succession; while the succession of Schleswig was disputed,—one party contending that it followed the descent of the Crown of Denmark; the other, that it was indissolubly united to Holstein. To meet these difficulties, the treaty of London was framed in 1852; by which, on the extinction of the present line, the Crown will go to Prince Christian of Gluckbourg, who has married Princess Louise of Hesse, a granddaughter of a former King of Denmark. To this treaty Nicholas was a party, and by it he renounced all claim, actual or possible, to any portion of the Danish dominions—imagining probably, that he would be able to obtain the influence he desired through the house of Hesse—his connection with which we have already stated.

Up to the year 1660, Denmark was an elective monarchy, and in as wretched a state as such monarchies generally are. The nobles were turbulent, and the people were oppressed and harassed. By the aid of the people and the clergy, a revolution was effected in that year, by which the Crown was declared hereditary, and the power of the aristocracy was effectually curbed. The Government became a pure despotism; but its absolute authority was wisely and moderately exercised; and Denmark was one of the best managed States in Europe. In 1835 the present Monarch granted his people a constitution:—that is, he established separate Diets, or Provincial Assemblies—two for Denmark, and two for the Duchies—which were to have a consultative but not an absolute legislative power. The Press was free as to home affairs, but strictly controlled as regards foreign politics. Some believe that the constitution was *octroyé* at the instigation of Russia, who conceived that her influence might be more surely extended through the medium of conflicting parties, than over a single mind. However this might be, the new arrangement worked well, and all parties were tolerably satisfied. The King, however, of late, began to fancy that, as he had *given* the constitution, he might change it at his pleasure. He wished, we believe, to merge the Provincial Diets into one Central one, and to assimilate the administration of the different portions of his dominions; while at the same time he manifested so decided a subservience to Russian influence as greatly to alarm his people. They objected both to his domestic and to his foreign designs, and showed their objections firmly but constitutionally. The Ministers attempted to carry matters with a high hand, twice dissolved the Parliament, and infringed in more than one particular the guaranteed rights and liberties of the nation. A new Parliament was elected, and by a majority of 90 to one, impeached the Ministers. The King dissolved the Assembly again—the third time within two years—and issued a sort of pastoral exhortation to the people to choose none but ministerial members; and the new elections are now in progress. There is no doubt they will result in returning a Chamber at least as hostile to the Court and as resolute in the defence of the national liberties as the last.

There can be no doubt, either, we think, that we ought to give to the constitutional party all the support which we possibly can. It is certain that the King would not dare to act as he does except at Russian instigation, and in the hope of Russian support. It is certain that the triumph of the Court would be a great victory to Russia, and would vastly contribute to the extension of Russian influence over a country from which it is peculiarly important to exclude it. It is certain also that every free constitution established and maintained, is a fresh ally for Great Britain. Our warmest sympathies should, therefore, go along with the Danish people in their present struggle; and whatever countenance and encouragement we fitly can give them, ought to be promptly and cordially given.

THE TRADE OF SEPTEMBER.

The Board of Trade Tables for nine months, now published, show in the ninth month a considerable check to trade. In animals of every description, except cows, there is an increase in the imports in the month as compared to the same month in the year before, and, except lambs in addition to cows, as compared to the same month in 1852. In tanners' bark, burnt bones, brimstone, cotton yarn, madder and madder root, valonia, plate and other glass, guano, women's shoes, cambrics, cambric handkerchiefs, mahogany, cocoa-nut, olive and rape seed oils, salted beef and pork, hams, lard, quicksilver, saltpetre, rape seed, raw and thrown silk, spirits, sugar, molasses, tea, wine, cotton wool, woollen manufactures, there is in like manner an increase over the corresponding month of 1853. In all other things imported there is a decrease in the ninth month of the present year. In cocoa and coffee the decrease is unimportant, such as may be explained by the imports in the corresponding month last year being somewhat above, and this year somewhat below, the average. The imports of wheat, flour, and some articles of provisions, compare as follows:—

IMPORTED IN THE NINTH MONTH.

	1853	1854
Wheat.....qrs	468,478	91,247
Barley.....	56,472	38,386
Oats.....	158,634	61,054
Maize.....	125,512	44,225
Flour.....cwt	463,546	99,187
Butter.....	50,091	44,312
Cheese.....	61,824	52,247
Potatoes.....	83,857	3,443

The wheat and flour imported in September, 1854, were, therefore, only one-fifth of the quantity imported in September, 1853; and the potatoes imported were a very much smaller proportion, and in the whole nine months were only one-eighth of the quantity imported in the nine months of 1853, while the wheat and flour imported, till latterly, were in excess in 1854. As there is now generally free trade in these articles, we can only attribute the falling off in the imports to the fact that in the month of September the prices of these articles here were too low to allow of importation.

In flax, hemp, hides, tobacco, and wool, the falling off is considerable:—

IMPORTED IN THE NINTH MONTH.

	1853	1854
Flax, dressed.....cwt	2,594	3,410
— undressed.....	253,926	80,173
— tow.....	61,840	40,424
Hemp, dressed.....	12,184	2,034
— undressed.....	278,692	71,394
— tow.....	1,169	1,270
Jute.....	32,745	27,966
— substitutes.....	166	1,371
Hides, untanned, dry.....	24,862	5,944
— wet.....	87,699	39,217
— tanned.....lbs	944,613	289,519
Tobacco, stemmed.....	2,291,550	11,450
— unstemmed.....	2,922,304	692,148
— manufactured.....	438,183	133,434
Wool, sheep and lamb.....	14,919,871	7,950,112

Of all these articles, however, the importations in the ninth month of 1853 were unusually large, some of them, no doubt, having been increased in anticipation of the war. We forestalled importations then; there are less of the articles to import this year; and the consequence has been that the prices of some articles have not risen quite as much as was expected. Considering the many uses to which sugar can be put, and for how many other things it can be substituted, we are pleased to see in the month an increased importation of 705,163 cwts, and in the nine months of 1,184,820 cwts, of which increase a considerable part is of sugar from the British colonies, a still larger part is of foreign sugar, while of sugar from the East Indies there is considerable falling off. In relation to the present prices of many other things, the price of sugar is low, and its recent upward tendency, in spite of the reported large crops, is what we may expect from the high price of other things that enter into competition with it. The quantity of rum imported has also increased from 409,625 gallons in the month and 3,096,188 gallons in the nine months, to 900,018 gallons and 5,609,463 gallons. As the price of rum is high, there is some reason, therefore, for the cessation of grumbling, which we are happy to notice in some of our colonies. Amongst the excess of tonnage now loading for the colonies, as compared to last year at this time, as mentioned last week, some of it is no doubt destined for those colonies whence the increase of sugar and rum has been imported. We are glad to see any evidence, however slight, of improvement in them, and, therefore, mention with satisfaction that the inhabitants of Jamaica are beginning to think about improving education, so as to make the labouring classes more useful to themselves and others. They are also engaged in a project for importing Chinese from the Isthmus of Panama; and we hope hereafter to find a rapid extension of our own trade from the increasing prosperity of all our colonies.

The large importation of tea and silk in the month and in the nine months, as compared to last year, are worth mentioning, as it was feared the supplies of both would be interrupted by the internal wars in China. The imports of these two articles in the month and in the nine months were as follows:—

	In September,		In Nine Months.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Silk, raw...lbs	463,069	680,207	4,355,965	6,254,742
Tea.....	4,862,989	9,748,835	58,186,031	62,861,970

In the month the exports of colonial and foreign merchandise, with the exception of wheat, flour, East India piece goods, rice, silk (raw and thrown), spices, rum, sugar, tea, cotton, and lambs' wool, have generally fallen off. So have our own manufactures. The declared value of the exports in September, 1854, though much larger than in 1852, is much smaller than in 1853. The amounts are these:—

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTATIONS IN THE NINTH MONTH.

1852	1853	1854
£ 7,382,292	£ 8,839,009	£ 8,674,048

Some few articles, as alkali, beer, candles, coals, cotton manufactures, cotton yarn, earthenware, bottles, leather, pig iron, copper sheets, nails, &c., oils (linseed, rapeseed, and hempseed), stationery, wool, are in excess of the exports in the corresponding month of last year, but the others, particularly woollens and metals, are deficient. In the nine months, however, the declared value is greater than in 1853. The three years compare as follows:—

1852	1853	1854
£ 54,391,438	£ 66,987,729	£ 67,727,198

Corresponding in some measure to the imports and exports, the tonnage for the month entered inwards was 87,921 less, and entered outwards 16,432 more, than in the corresponding month of last year. In the nine months the excess in 1854 entering inwards was 301,277 tons, and entering outwards 401,103 tons. The little decline in the demand for shipping in the last month or two has not yet, however, led to any great abundance of seamen, who are said by the last accounts from New York to be scarce at that port. The shipping engaged in the coasting trade both in the month and in the nine months, both entering inwards and outwards, shows a continual increase. Though our trade has received a considerable check, it is still going forward with considerable impetus in many directions, and it will receive a fresh impulse as America and Australia recover from what we may call the lassitude of over-excitement and over-exertion.

THE FOOD PROSPECTS OF BELGIUM.

By the King of Belgium's opening speech to the Chambers on Tuesday, it appears the Belgians are, in respect to the harvest, pretty much in the same condition as ourselves. They have a good harvest and high prices. They are apparently worse, for some anxiety is expressed for the labouring classes, while ours, as far as we know, are yet doing well. His Majesty said— "Whilst blessing Providence for having given us the blessing of a fine harvest, I am sorry to acknowledge the influence which events exercise upon the prices of all articles of food. My Government will bring before you the measures it may deem best suited to ameliorate the situation, and I trust that the resources of labour and the solicitude of the richer classes will succeed in relieving the sufferings of our excellent working classes."

His Majesty attributes the high prices to events, but he does not say what events. He could not mean the greatly increased consumption of better food by the Belgians; for that ought to have been for him only a subject of congratulation, as the temporary want will soon be relieved by the same industry that has enabled the people to consume more, if it be allowed free scope for its operations. No doubt the events His Majesty refers to are those which disturb all Europe, and which prevent the three or four million quarters of food which Western Europe has heretofore derived from Russia and other eastern countries from coming to it in due course. All Europe suffers from the interruption of trade, and the Czar is inflicting great calamities, not merely on the Russians and the Turks, or the suffering Wallachians and Moldavians, whose country he has desolated—not merely on all the people whom he tries to enslave, oppress, and barbarise, but on the whole of human society. He and his system, therefore, stand in the way of millions getting bread, and stand in the way of society increasing in wealth, power, and civilisation, and are to be considered as inimical to the human race.

We know not what measures the Belgian Government can adopt to remedy the evil—which is, we trust, temporary, and may be partly cured by the extension of cultivation in other parts of Europe and the cultivation of other crops—except discountenancing waste, and the discountenancing, but not preventing, the employment of the cereals for other purposes than food; but the Government must see from the cause of the evil that it is general, and cannot be met and overcome by the legislation of Belgium or any one State. The supply of food is now common, as it were, to all society. The husbandman labours for the manufacturer and the carrier—for the men who supply him with clothes, and exchanges his surplus for the surplus of other cultivators, without regard to country. The English farmer cultivates chiefly for his own countrymen, because they are his best and most immediate market; but the cultivators in Canada and the United States, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Russia, cultivate the ground for the inhabitants of other countries. For the common supply we are all competitors, and the Government which by its measures impedes the supply or interferes with it, in part does that which makes the Czar the general enemy. No one Government can regulate the general supply, and, therefore, it ought to leave it to the general industry, and leave the general

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industry free. We are all obviously coming to have an intense interest in preserving and promoting free trade or free industry in every part of the world; and we hope, accordingly, that the measures to be recommended by the Belgian Government "to ameliorate the situation of the people" will in no respect trench on the general freedom. If the Belgian Government, following the example of some Governments less enlightened, mean to prohibit exportation, it will only cut off future supplies and misdirect the industry of its people to produce that which will be produced cheaper for them elsewhere, if the Government do not interfere with the trade.

Perhaps this interruption by the Czar to the supply of food may lead to good. There are millions of acres of land in various parts of Western Europe susceptible of cultivation, equal at least to the cultivation of England, which are lying idle or are only very imperfectly cultivated. Probably these will now be cultivated, or their cultivation will be improved. People will come to understand, from what is now occurring, that the Governments which, by old feudal regulations, stand in the way of cultivation and the production of food, are, like the Czar, hostile to society, and, instead of being loved, honoured, and obeyed, they will be hated, despised, and cast aside. Our Government learnt from experience that it ought to set the trade in food free; other Governments will learn and must act on the same lesson; and the want of food, which now begins to alarm the Governments of Belgium and France, should lead both to more freedom of trade and cause more cultivation.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

DURING the past week prices of grain have again advanced in Mark lane, caused by the smallness of the supplies brought forward by the growers. The present fine wheat-sowing season, and the fact that until some rain had fallen little progress could be made with seeding the land, will in part account for the temporary falling off of home-grown samples. Throughout the country, however, farmers have supplied the market liberally since harvest, for it appears from last week's return of the averages that 144,842 qrs of wheat were sold, and that in the corresponding weeks of 1853 and 1852 the sales were respectively 84,623 and 104,437 qrs. Prices are now about the same as they were before the recent fall, and are undoubtedly high—higher, we still believe, than are likely to be maintained for any considerable time. It must be borne in mind that so general an opinion prevailed about the time of harvest that prices must necessarily be low, from the great abundance of our own crops, that few orders could have been given for the purchase of foreign wheat. Now, it is certain that every available source will be ransacked, and considerable importations will assuredly be the result.

So far as the season has gone, there is every reason for anticipating a good crop next year. The land has been remarkably well cleaned and prepared, and a large breadth of wheat will certainly be sown. The potato crops, too, prove to be but little affected by disease, and are turning out well. In the meat markets the quantity of half-fattened stock which has been sold is enormous, arising in a great measure from the failure of grass during the autumn, and the indifferent prospect the turnip crops present. Farmers, however, seem of late to have been too anxious to sell their fat stock before it have become ripe—much, we believe, to their own disadvantage.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

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

London, Nov. 8, 1854.

Good and steady transactions have characterised the proceedings of the last month in our London market. The supply has not been at all retarded by any inclemency of the weather, so that there has been ample for all wants in almost every article, and we have therefore again to report a continuance, generally, of the prices of the previous month. The demand for army purposes goes on steadily, without causing any sudden variations in value. In raw materials there is however a tendency upward for light hides, arising partly from the demand for army accoutrements (principally for lashing), and also from the paucity of the imports; both causes have no doubt combined in producing a considerable amount of sales of raw goods, as well as an advance in value of the lighter descriptions, with a consequent reduction of the stock.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Nov. 6, 1854.

Currants.—The market has been since our October report in an inactive state. The trade have confined their purchases to portions of the late arrivals at Liverpool, which have latterly obtained here 80s to 85s, or 5s to 7s above the opening price at that port. This fruit is superior in quality and condition to the bulk of 1853 crop, but quite inferior to 1851 Cephalonias. The cargo per "Tantivy" is not equal to the Liverpool fruit, but is held at 80s for butts. For barrels and cases of the Liverpool fruit 90s is asked. 1851 fruit continues to be neglected. The French decree prohibiting distillation from grain has raised a hope of that country helping to relieve this market of its low 1852 and 1853 fruit; holders accordingly are less inclined to realise at present, but no purchases of any extent have yet been made. The continued shipments to the

Northern ports of Europe have, however, considerably reduced the stock of such description. Raisins.—The clearances in October were 780 tons for consumption, against 780 tons in October 1853, 1,320 tons in October 1852, and 630 tons in October 1851. The exports were 350 tons, of which 200 to colonies, 140 to continent, and 10 coastwise; making the total deliveries 1,130 tons in all October. New Valentias, notwithstanding a most limited demand and lower rates at all the outports, have maintained their opening price of 45s. The quantity unsold here and now afloat is much below the exigencies of a good November trade. Fine muscstels have commanded, and are likely still to obtain, high prices. Old Chesmes are neglected. The French edict has led to some business in low blacks at 15s to 17s, for export: the finest sorts were previously selling at 22s, but are no longer to be had at that price. On the whole, the demand for raisins is unusually slack for so advanced a period of the season, and it is feared that the advance in the price of flour must again check consumption.

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

London, Nov. 7, 1854.

The market has been rather quiet: a few transactions only have taken place, but these have been at full prices, and in some cases at a slight further advance, 19s having been paid for one or two small parcels of best silk. Several of the vessels long outstanding have arrived with about 3,000 bales old silk, leaving only about 2,000 to arrive of last season's silk. In Chinese throwa silk some large parcels have been sold for arrival at 16s per lb. In Bengal silk there has been somewhat more disposition to take, but importers generally rather hold back in the hope of deriving some advantage from the improvement in China silk. In Italian silk nothing new. Brutia and Persian Silk—No arrivals; one or two small parcels of Persian silk have been sold at previous nominal prices.

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

Manchester, Nov. 7, 1854.

The dulness and depression which have for a length of time, without material alleviation, characterised the position of this market, evidenced to-day greater intensity, in consequence, to a certain extent, of the accounts from the seat of war in the East, which by many were construed unfavourably. The demand for both goods and yarns were again exceedingly limited, and prices generally of each exhibited greater irregularity than recently witnessed. Several descriptions were as firm as on this day week, whilst more had to yield in order to effect sales. Amongst the most prominent were 16's to 24's, good 2nd twist and India shirtings. We note the former $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb lower, and the latter fully $\frac{1}{2}$ d per piece.

(From Mr Wm. Mure's Circular.)

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1854.

The cotton market during the past fortnight has not been marked by any change of importance. The demand noticed in my last circular has continued fair, and resulted in sales of 37,000 bales at prices somewhat in favour of factors, the improvement being principally in the middling qualities, as you will perceive by the following quotations:—Ordinary to good ordinary, 7c to 8c, equal to 4 3-16d to 4 11-16d; low middling to middling, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, equal to 4 13-16d to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d; good middling, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, equal to 5 5-16d to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; middling fair, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, equal to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; fair, 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, equal to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, f.o.b., freight at $\frac{1}{4}$ d included. Freights—The accumulation of tonnage in port has caused a decline, and shipmasters are anxious to load at the ruling rates, which are $\frac{1}{4}$ d for Liverpool, and 1c for Havre. Exchange—The demand for foreign bills has been quite moderate. I now quote sterling 109 to 109 $\frac{1}{2}$; francs, from 5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ f to 5.10f per dollar; New York, 60 days' sight, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the Crop—The prospects of a large crop have been entirely checked, according to the views of some of our merchants, and the outside estimate expressed is 3,000,000 bales, whilst factors do not believe that the crop will reach this figure. I stated in my last circular, that I thought the damages sustained by the crop were not altogether irremediable, but this opinion is not generally entertained, the accounts received daily from nearly all the Southern States representing the injuries alluded to as irreparable; the severity of the storms and rains having cut off an immense quantity of bolls in some fields, and in others caused a rust which seriously affected the plant.

The latest from New Orleans:—New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales; middling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

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

New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1854.

Flour has arrived pretty freely from St Louis; there is, however, as yet but a very limited inquiry for shipment. The demand for home consumption and some neighbouring markets continues firm, absorbing from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels daily, at 7 dols for superfine St Louis per barrel. No Ohio flour in market. Indian corn is very scarce. We doubt whether any thing of prime quality be held in first hands; nothing at least has been offering but mixed lots of poor description. We quote yellow, 70 cents; white, 75 cents per bushel. Freights—We have had very numerous arrivals from sea, and the supply of tonnage in port is already abundant, while a great many vessels are reported loading or cleared for this place, in European as well as Atlantic seaports.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1854.

The official reports published by the English and French Generals-in-chief in the Crimea have given some uneasiness, not indeed as to the final result of the siege of Sebastopol, but as to the time which must elapse before the ultimate fall of that fortified town. Marshal St Arnaud committed a fault when he embarked without cavalry, so that, though the victory of Alma was a brilliant affair, its results were nearly lost, since the Allies could not prevent Menschikoff from ral-

lying his troops, and taking a new position on the north of Sebastopol, waiting patiently for reinforcements, which are daily arriving from Russia. A regular siege has been undertaken, and, after 16 days of firing (from the 17th of October to the 2nd November), the fire has continued, but no assault has yet been attempted. It is evident that the assault will be very bloody, as the besieged are very numerous, and may be continually reinforced by General Menschikoff.

The siege of Sebastopol may yet continue for a fortnight, but its result is not doubtful. The Allies will not and cannot abandon the gigantic enterprise. Their army amounted, on the 28th ultimo, to 104,000, viz., 60,000 French, 30,000 English, and 14,000 Turks. Fifty thousand reinforcements will arrive before the 15th of November, and with such a powerful army it will be always possible to continue the siege, and to make a campaign against the Russian army which is now assembled before Sebastopol. Besides, a re-embarkment would not be possible, as the fleets could not take at once on board 104,000 men with all their *materiel*, and if they embarked only one-half of the army, the rest would be compromised, as the Russians would not fail to assail them before the return of the fleet.

There are also in France other motives for anxiety in consequence of the Russian war. A loan is, indeed, indispensable to cover the large expenditure for the war, and it is deliberated in the Cabinet Council which is the best mode of negotiating it. It has been proposed, as soon as Sebastopol has fallen, to convoke the Chambers, to appoint M. Rouher or M. de Morny as President of the Legislative Body, in place of M. Billault, who is now Minister of the Home Department, and to demand the authorisation of issuing a new loan of 600 millions of francs. The taxes for 1855 will besides be increased. But the Minister of Finance thinks that the measure may be postponed, so that the Chamber will meet at their usual time—that is, towards February next. In the meanwhile the Bank of France will advance 80 millions, and the society of the *Credit Mobilier* a like sum, for which they would receive *Bons du Tresor*, to be exchanged for titles of the future loan.

The following are the variations of our securities from November 2nd to 8th:—

	f c	to	f c	and left off at	f c
The 3 per Cents. declined from ...	74 75	to	73 60	and left off at	73 70
The 4½ per Cents.....	98 0	—	97 0	—	97 0
Bank Shares.....	3000 0	—	2990 0	—	3000 0
Northern Shares.....	882 50	—	877 5	—	880 0
Eastern.....	840 0	—	797 50 x d (20)	—	797 50
— New Shares.....	650 0	—	610 0 x d (475)	—	640 0
Lyons.....	1043 75	—	1023 50	—	1045 0
Avignon.....	855 0	—	862 50	—	862 50
Orleans.....	1206 25	—	1082 50	—	1182 50
Rouen.....	980 0	—	975 0	—	975 0
Havr.....	560 0	—	552 50	—	552 50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was a panic to-day at the Bourse, in consequence of several reports of an unpleasant kind. It was said that a levy of 180,000 men would take place by anticipation upon the year 1854; that the Minister of Finance had rejected the offers of the Bank and the *Credit Mobilier*, who proposed to make an advance to the Treasury, stating that half measures could not be adopted, and a loan of 600 millions of francs was requisite.

The Three per Cents. varied from 73f 4c to 73f 10c for money, and from 73f 45c to 73f 10c for the account; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. from 97f to 96f 9c for money; the Bank Shares were at 2,990f; the Northern Shares from 855f to 852f 50c; Eastern Shares from 787f 50c to 796f 25c; Eastern (new shares) from 630f to 632f 50c; Orleans from 1,180f to 1,172f 50c; Lyons from 1,018f 50c to 1,017f 50c; Avignon from 860f to 857f 50c; Rouen were at 875f; Havre at 547f 50c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen attended divine service in the Castle. On Monday, the Earl of Clarendon introduced Baron de Hochschild to an audience of Her Majesty, to deliver his credentials as Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Sweden.

The Queen, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, walked in the Home Park on Wednesday morning, and inspected the new farm near Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Windsor by a special train of the South-Western Railway for London. His Royal Highness went to Somerset house, and presided at the Council for the Management of the Duchy of Cornwall at the Duchy office. The Prince returned to the Castle at half-past 3.

Thursday being the birth-day of the Prince of Wales, the troops forming the garrison of Windsor, paraded in the Home Park. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal children, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in waiting, took her position near the East terrace, when the line presented arms, fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three cheers for the Prince of Wales.

The Baron de Geer, who for a long period has filled the office of Secretary of the Swedish Legation at the Court of St James's, is about to leave London for the Hague, having been appointed, provisionally, Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of the Netherlands. The Baron will be succeeded as Secretary of Legation in this country by Baron de Wrede.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Graves Mac Donnell, Esq., C.B., now Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St Vincent, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of South Australia; Edward John Eyre, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St Vincent; Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., now Governor of St Helena, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of New Zealand; Edward Hay Drummond Hay, Esq., now Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St Christopher, to be Governor of St Helena; Hercules George Robert Robinson, Esq., now the senior member of Council administering the government of Montserrat, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St Christopher; Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., now Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Western Australia; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen

John Hill, now Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone.

METROPOLIS.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—The annual ceremony of swearing in the new Lord Mayor took place on Thursday in the Court of Exchequer, before the barons of that court.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The one-hundred-and-first session of this society will be commenced on the 15th instant. Viscount Ebrington will read the opening address.

THE TOLL-BRIDGES.—From the evidence taken before the committee on the metropolitan bridges, it appears that Southwark bridge, with approaches, cost 666,000l. The present annual income of the bridge is 2,900l, and the necessary outgoings 1,200l. Waterloo bridge cost, including approaches, 937,391l 11s 4d. Of this, 476,000l was raised by 4,763l 10s 6d shares; 300,000 by 5,000 annuities of 60l each; 200,000l by 5,000 annuities of 40l each. A further sum of 54,000l was raised by bonds, which makes the whole sum raised 1,030,852l. The receipts for the bridge for the year ending February last were 19,197l 0s 11d. About 3 per cent. interest is paid on the annuities of both classes, which are now worth 29l 10s and 25l respectively. The original shares fetch 57 5s or 5l 10s. The arrears due to annuitants amount to 2,399,927l 10s. About 113,000l has been spent on the Hungerford Suspension bridge up to the present time, and it is calculated that the contemplated improvements will cost 156,000l more, making the whole cost of the bridge 269,000l. Vauxhall bridge and its approaches cost 300,000l, exclusive of 70,000l spent in Parliamentary and legal expenses, which makes the whole cost of the undertaking 370,000l. The receipts for the last year were 11,000l, but the average annual receipts for the seven years before the South-Western Railway terminus was moved from Nine-Elms, were 12,700l.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The returns for London for the week that ended last Saturday give 1,252 as the number of deaths registered from all causes. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years 1844-53 the average number was 983, and if this is raised in proportion to increase of population the result obtained is 1,081. Hence it appears that 171 deaths occurred last week above what the calculated rate of mortality would produce. Cholera exhibits a continued decrease. The deaths from it, which in four weeks of October were 411, 249, 163, and 66, in the last week were only 31. In the same five weeks diarrhoea was fatal in 98, 162, 78, 46, and 33 cases. Last week the births of 814 boys and 761 girls, in all 1,575 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,424. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the reading of the barometer rose to 29.29 in. at noon on Wednesday. The mean temperature of the week was 49.7 deg., which is 3.4 deg. above the average of the same week in 28 years. The mean dew-point temperature was 44.7 deg., and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 5.0 deg. The wind blew generally from the south-west. No rain fell in the week.

PROVINCES.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—During the month of October 17 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 12,703 tons, or 747 tons each, sailed for the Mersey with a total number of 2,641 emigrants on board, being a decrease of 243 on the number despatched in the previous month. Six of these vessels were bound for Melbourne, four for Sydney, two for Geelong, one for Adelaide, one for Portland Bay, one for Hobart Town, one for Moreton Bay, and one for Launceston.

THE FISHERIES.—The pilchard "harvest," as it is usually called in Cornwall, has been a complete failure. The mackerel season in this locality has gone by with similar results. Those which have been brought into our port have been either sent to the London markets, or sold here at an exorbitant price.—*Plymouth Journal*.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN CUSTOMS.—The Customs duties received at this port during the past week amounted to 19,373l, against 19,056l in the corresponding week of last year—an increase of 317l. On tea, 6,019l; muscovado sugar, 2,889l; refined ditto, 963l; coffee, 98l; wine, 2,868l; spirits, 652l; tobacco, 5,140l; timber, 11l; and miscellaneous, 732l. The total sum paid since 10th ult. is 66,935l; same time last year, 65,141l; increase, 1,794l.

SALE OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—Property to the large amount of 125,000l changed hands on Tuesday in the Encumbered Estates Court. Of this sum the Mayo estates of Lord Oranmore realised no less than 125,300l, and the rates of purchase generally exceeded the present remarkable value of land—in most instances exceeding 30 years on the annual net rental.

THE IRISH WHISKEY TRADE.—One of the last Dublin trade reports announces that the "recent decree of the French Government, prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, is likely to prove a measure of no small importance to the interests of Ireland—primarily to the distillers, and indirectly to the farming interest. Already a large quantity of Dublin-made whiskey has been contracted for; one house alone, Messrs Henry Roe and Sons, it is said, has shipping orders to the extent of between 300 and 400 puncheons, and there seems every probability that the trade will be a permanent one. At a recent meeting of the Dublin distillers the price of new whiskey was fixed at 3s 6d per gallon 25 O. P., at which figure it is anticipated that the trade will buy freely, inasmuch as the quantity bonded in the past season has been small. Patent still whiskey gradually creeps up."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The sale of winter articles of dress continued very brisk during the week, and even exceeded in importance that of the corresponding period of 1853; but the fancy goods trade was still very dull, and not likely to recover until the price of provisions should be more in keeping with the resources of the middle classes. The advices from the manufacturing districts indicate an improvement. The merchants of Paris have largely purchased at Rouen, Mulhouse, Lyons, Rheims, Roubaix, and Turcoing. The price of tissue, however, does not improve, and leaves the manufacturers but a small profit. No orders have been received from abroad, and the situation of the principal foreign markets holds out a very unfavourable prospect for our manufacturers. The accounts which reach from all quarters with regard to the Universal Exhibition in 1855 are

most satisfactory. The number of manufacturers who have inscribed their names in the departments exceeds that of 1849. Foreigners appear also very anxious to participate in that grand international display, which they hope will impart a new impulse to business, and necessarily bring about the abolition of protective and prohibitive tariffs. Within the week a reaction has taken place on most of the corn markets. The sowings being terminated, abundance has reappeared, and the rise may be considered to have reached its acme. The stock of flour on the Paris Halle has been again restored to 6,000 quintals. The choice sorts sell for 86f and 87f; the good descriptions from 81f to 85f; and the inferior from 81f to 82f, according to quality. Flour, deliverable in January, is offered at 75f, and even 74f. Wheat was also looking down in Paris and in the departments; and rye, barley, and oats followed the downward movement. The scarcity of cattle is everywhere felt, notwithstanding the considerable importation of oxen and sheep from Germany and Spain. The accounts from most of the vine districts are truly deplorable. Letters from Bourdeaux state that the produce will not exceed one-fifteenth of an ordinary year. The price of Montpellier brandy remains in Paris at 220f per hectolitre, but that of spirits extracted from beet has fallen 8f to 160f.

We read in the *Siecles*—According to the latest statistical returns, the crops of every kind of corn in an average year in France now amount to about 180 millions of hectolitres. In wheat our country produces 60 millions of hectolitres; rye, 26 millions; barley, 19; *meteil* (a mixture of wheat and rye), 11,500,000; oats, 46 millions; buckwheat, 8; maize and millet, 7; small grain, pulse, &c., 2,500,000. The crop of wheat is, therefore, in the proportion of 60 to 180; that of oats 30 to 180; and that of rye 23 to 180; that is to say, these three descriptions of corn, compared to all the others, are in the proportion of 103 to 77 only. This quantity of 180 millions of hectolitres of corn is not all consumed; deducting a seventh part, or 25,700,000 hectolitres for seed, there remain 154,300,000 for the general consumption. As, however, oats, the net production of which is 39,250,000 hectolitres, cannot be reckoned as human food, we find the quantity remaining for the food of the people is 115,050,000 hectolitres. If we now take the different crops by weight, which is the best manner of estimating the nutritive value of each, it may be said that the average weight of wheat is 75 kilogrammes per hectolitre, that of rye 65 kilos, barley 60 kilos, *meteil* 70 kilos, buckwheat 60 kilos, maize 78 kilos, and dry pulse 80 kilos. It follows, therefore, from these bases, that 51,500,000 hectolitres of wheat, weighing three milliards of kilogrammes, and the other quantities of corn in proportion, we have a total weight of 8,046,800,000 kilogrammes fit for the consumption of man. It has been calculated that on an average, including women, children, and old people, it requires 220 kilogrammes of corn per year for the food of one person. This would, therefore, be for France, where the population is reckoned at 36 millions, a total of 7,920 millions of kilogrammes. If, therefore, from the 8,046,800,000 kilogrammes calculated, as above stated, for human consumption, there be deducted the 7,920 millions which suffice for the consumption of France, the following result which must be satisfactory to every one is come to, namely, that France in an average year has a crop of 127 million kilos of corn beyond the wants of the people, and that she could still feed 600,000 inhabitants more than the present number of her population.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the quantity of ordinary wine imported into France in September last after the reduction of entrance duty:—From England 10,702 litres, German Association 425,082, Sardinian States 6,806, Spain 1,100,609, Tuscany 44,488, other countries 2,627.—Total, 1,590,114 litres.

The Soule difficulty has been arranged. A frank and prompt representation on the subject, made by the resident Minister of the United States at Paris, was met in a courteous and amicable spirit by the French Government, and, mutual explanations having taken place, the order was rescinded, and Mr Soule invited to pass through France on his way to Spain.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 28th ult. There was no improvement in the money market. The export of specie continued heavy, and the banks seemed disposed to contract their discounts. 4,500,000 dols in specie and upwards of 7,000,000 dols in deposits had been lost by the banks since the beginning of September. The amount of specie in all the city banks did not exceed 10,000,000 dols. The foreign imports were gradually falling off, there having been a diminution in the revenue for the month of September equal to 1,250,000 dols. The diminution for the month of October was expected to be still greater, and it was also expected that money would then become easier. Several Eastern banks had fallen into discredit—namely, the Brunswick Bank, the Shipbuilders' Bank, and the Bank of Hallowell, all of Maine. These suspensions excited but little remark. Free Bank paper was becoming scarce, and retiring was going on briskly in Indianapolis. It had transpired that the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Anacosta, Lower Canada, was a swindling concern. Among the late suspensions had been the Knickerbocker Bank of New York; but its liabilities amounted only to about 100,000, owing to the sums previously drawn out. The stoppage of the Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, New York, had also been announced for about a similar amount, but had subsequently been contradicted. In consequence of the scarcity of money the stock market was inanimate. Sterling bills were more plentiful, and the rate in favour of the buyer.

From San Francisco we have the following statistics:—"The shipments of gold have been 37,316,831 dols. The exports of quicksilver have been 13,243 flasks, worth about 500,000 dols. The number of vessels entering the port, as marked upon the Custom-house books, was 494, with 316,100 tons. The number of vessels cleared was 941, with 395,676 tons. The imports of lumber, 65,000,000 feet. Freights received on cargoes from Atlantic and foreign ports, 4,368,334 dols. Duties collected during the last three months at the Custom-house, 346,642 dols. Gold deposited in the Mint from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, 7,167,736 dols. Gold coined during the same time, 2,461,207 dols.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Seaford house, near Dublin, the Lady Burghley, of a son.
On the 2nd inst., at Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Maule, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Penrhyn castle, North Wales, the Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at Arbuthnot house, Wm Ross Campbell, Esq., of Ballycyle, Argyleshire, 24th Regt, Madras N. I., to the Hon. Clementina Maria, youngest daughter of Viscount Arbuthnot.
On the 26th of July, at Sydney, N. S. W., Lancelot F. C. Thomas, Esq., Madras Artillery, to Cordelia, second daughter of James Husband, Esq., of Sydney, N. S. W.
On the 7th inst., Sir Joseph Sawle Graves Sawle, Bart., of Fenice, Cornwall, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late James Kemphorne, Esq., of Windsor cottage, Bodmin.
On the 9th inst., at St James, Piccadilly, by the Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., Mr G. S. Munro, of Enfield Loes, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr Read, of 35 Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, Wassell grove, near Stourbridge, Joseph King, Esq., aged 61, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.
On the 3rd inst., at Stone, Wimborne, Dorset, Rear-Admiral Joseph Guiston Garland, aged 73.
On the 23rd ult., Henry Fuller, Esq., aged 73, of the Rookery, Maraval, in the Island of Trinidad, West Indies. He held for many years the office of Attorney-General of the said island.
On the 3rd inst., at Florence, the Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, in the 28th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following has been received at Lloyd's:—

Admiralty, Nov. 7, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you that their lordships have received instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, notifying the intention of the French and English Governments, in the event of the continuance of the war with Russia, to institute a strict blockade of the enemy's ports in the White Sea and the Baltic, from the earliest period of next spring, when ships of war can resume their stations in that quarter. The blockade will commence immediately on the arrival of the ships at their destination, and will be enforced without exemptions, and the utmost vigilance.

I have been directed to make this communication to you, that the determination of the French and English Governments may be known, and that merchants, and all whom it may concern, having received this early notice, may act accordingly. It may be important also that it should be known that the French and English Admirals in the Black Sea have received orders from their respective Governments to extend the blockade of the mouths of the Danube to all the ports in the Black Sea, and in the Sea of Azoff, which still remain in possession of the enemy. These orders will be carried into effect with the least possible delay. (Signed) W. A. B. HAMILTON.

Captain G. A. Halsted, R.N., Secretary, Lloyd's.

The exportation of wheat and barley from Algeria has been prohibited until the 31st July, 1855. The free import of wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, pulse, and flour into Naples is extended to June, 1855. The export of tallow from Naples is now permitted on payment of a duty of three ducats per cantar.

The advices from Odessa state that ships continue to arrive, and were being chartered to load linseed.

Letters from the Baltic ports state that parcels of wheat are being offered for shipment next spring at prices which leave a good margin on the present value here.

The Zollverein Conference at Darmstadt has prolonged until the end of September, 1855, the permission to import free of duty corn, pulse, meal, and all cereal productions.

The blockade of the undermentioned Russian ports was raised on the 21st ult.:—Islands of Aro, Uto, the Aland Archipelago, Nystadt, Bjorneborg, Christianstadt, Wasa, Walgrund Islands, Little Carleby, Jacobstadt, Great Carleby, Lotto, Kalajoki, Brahestad, Uleaborg, Karle Island, Ijo Gestila, Kemi, and all intermediate Russian ports to Neder Tornea, situate at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. (about) 65 deg. 50 min. N., long. 24 deg. 15 min. E.

The tallow market at New York on the 28th ult. was dull, at drooping prices, viz., 11c to 12½c per lb cash. The demand for hops was inactive, at from 25c to 40c per lb.

We have to announce the safety of the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson. She put into Port Clarence on the 23rd of August. No traces had been met with of Sir John Franklin.

From a return published in the *Gazette*, it appears that the receipts of the Spanish Treasury for September, 1854, were 2,403,245 reals less than in the corresponding month of 1853, and for the first nine months of the year 17,500,000 reals less. The reduction is owing partly to the disturbed state of the country, and partly to the suppression of octroi duties by certain Juntas.

Advices have been received at Lloyd's containing intelligence of the wreck of the *Forerunner*, screw steamer, off Sorrento Point, Caroo, with the loss of 14 lives.

A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be declared at the next meeting of the General Screw Steam Company.

The number of revolvers manufactured by Colonel Colt within the last two or three years amounts to nearly 200,000.

At a sale of copper ore, held at Redruth on the 2nd inst., 2,229 tons sold for 14,880l 1s; average standard, 144l 14s; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 6l 13s; quantity of fine copper, 145 tons 4 cwt; average standard last sale, 147l 2s. The following amounts were realised by the different mines:—

	Tons.	£	s	d
Wheal Bassett	511	4,043	3	6
Wheal Seton and Pendarves	367	1,844	17	0
North Roskear	364	3,141	0	6
Tincroft	352	1,147	10	0
South Wheal Frances	230	2,197	0	6
North Wheal Crofty	220	1,451	6	6
North Pool	141	614	15	0
Pendarves	24	275	8	0
West Stray Park	20	165	0	0
Total	2,229	14,880	1	0

The surplus produce of Upper Canada for this year is estimated by a Canadian writer as follows:—12,000,000 bushels of wheat, at 1 dol 50c, 18,000,000 dols; 2,000,000 bushels of oats, at 40c, 80,000 dols; 1,000,000 bushels of barley, at 40c, 40,000 dols; seeds, 100,000 dols; vegetables, 50,000 dols; poultry, 10,000 dols; furs and skins, 150,000 dols; butter, 200,000 dols; lumber, of all kinds, 4,000,000 dols; wool, 1,000,000 dols—total, 23,630,000 dols.

There is no novelty in the freight market, which continues inanimate, with a very limited business. The clearances for Australia continue very heavy, but, notwithstanding the sensible reduction in the tonnage on the berth, there is still an excessive supply, and with exports rapidly falling off, 45s to 50s per ton are the highest current rates, but for large parcels terms may be made even more favourable to the shipper.

Great consternation has been caused by the failure of the Messrs Brown and Sons, tanners and carriers. The amount is said to exceed 90,000l.—*Montrose Standard*.

The following statement shows the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide water at New York during the third week in October, in the years 1853 and 1854:—

	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Barley. bush
1853.....	219,038	714,877	181,086	425,464
1854.....	42,739	42,241	468,644	118,621
Increase.....	...	...	287,058	...
Decrease.....	176,299	672,636	...	306,873

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd Oct., inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1854, is as follows:—

	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Barley. bush
1853.....	2,152,559	6,004,739	2,521,117	1,536,123
1854.....	831,961	2,763,510	8,178,969	1,106,505
Increase.....	...	...	5,557,852	...
Decrease.....	1,320,598	3,240,929	...	431,618

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd Oct., inclusive, during the years 1852 and 1854, is as follows:—

	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Barley. bush
1852.....	3,558,775	4,791,212	4,867,700	921,270
1854.....	831,961	2,763,510	8,178,969	1,106,505
Increase.....	...	...	3,311,259	185,235
Decrease.....	1,726,804	2,027,402	...	...

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide water this year, compared with the same time of last year, shows a decrease of 1,968,824 bbls of flour. The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to the 22nd Oct., inclusive, during the years 1852, 185 days; 1853, 185 days; 1854, 174 days:—

Canal opened	April 20, 1852.	April 20, 1853.	May 1, 1854.
Flour.....bbls	2,558,765	2,152,559	831,961
Wheat.....bush	4,791,212	6,004,739	2,763,510
Corn.....bush	4,867,700	2,521,117	8,178,969
Barley.....bush	921,270	1,536,123	1,106,505
Rye.....bush	184,250	82,713	116,660
Other Grains.....bush	3,568,517	2,884,103	4,114,927
Beef.....bbls	23,047	27,772	11,210
Pork.....bbls	68,835	103,789	138,815
Asbes.....bbls	32,427	28,963	17,740
Butter.....lbs	2,374,451	2,218,761	771,710
Lard.....bbls	9,219,425	10,972,084	17,160,178
Cheese.....bbls	6,606,969	4,861,013	2,134,939
Wool.....bbls	7,412,698	5,845,997	2,719,348
Bacon.....bbls	9,928,788	19,991,171	17,789,382

The state of the Albany lumber market in the week ending October 25th, is thus reported:—The shipments for the past week have been large, and have been more to Eastern ports than the previous week. Sales have been fair, though not so active as usual at this season of the year. The receipts are comparatively light, and will so continue, particularly on clear pine and box boards. There is a good assortment in market, and dealers can purchase what they want at fair prices, except chair plank and shingles, which are in limited supply. There are no new features to notice as to the trade, except, perhaps, that there is an apparent anxiety among holders to reduce their stocks before winter shall have set in. The receipts by canal during the third week in October, are as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling. feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. c. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1850.....	7,941,000	583	...	5,358,500
1851.....	7,692,890	310	...	4,236,000
1852.....	10,029,085	256	6,240	7,738,000
1853.....	12,253,519	758	...	3,575,762
1854.....	8,167,600	369	256	5,402,200

The receipts from the opening of navigation up to the 23rd of October, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling. feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. c. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1850.....	183,865,690	29,485	21,716	142,425,950
1851.....	223,147,703	19,306	168,000	99,665,690
1852.....	269,483,907	27,538	216,917	91,442,810
1853.....	339,008,677	25,041	18,209	96,175,150
1854.....	268,513,851	18,316	28,909	113,039,603

We can scarce look for more than four or five weeks of canal navigation this season, and during that time but a small amount of timber can be brought forward. In looking over the figures in the above table, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts of boards and scantling received up to the 23rd inst., compared with the corresponding period last year, exhibit a decrease equal to upwards of 70,000,000 feet, and even fall short of those of 1852. The receipts of shingles are one-fourth short of last year, while timber and staves exhibit a considerable increase. Notwithstanding this result, our market is well stocked with nearly all descriptions of lumber.

Literature.

THE SPHERE AND DUTIES OF GOVERNMENT. *Translated from the German of BARON WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, by JOSEPH COULTHARD, Jun.* John Chapman, King William street.

In every age since the beginning of literature there have been discussions about the sphere and duties of Government, and, whatever theories may have been put forth by writers, Government has continued to exist in much about the same condition. It is a natural growth—a felt necessity, which every one invokes, and every one either actually calls into exercise or submits to. It changes its aspect at different times and in different countries; it is despotic, constitutional, republican; still at all times and places the principles of its existence is pretty much the same—that of an organised force—(even when it grows, as in the United States, from the will of the whole people)—predominating over the wishes and wills of individuals for the purpose of promoting the general welfare. How far this organised force should go—how much or how little of individual will it should control—what it should attempt to do, and what it should leave undone, are questions which have been differently answered by different theorists, and to which the practices of Government give no answer, for they have been extremely different in different countries and at different times. Practically, as the still existing institution of castes in the East testifies, and theoretically, as may be shown from many eminent writers, it was anciently supposed to be the duty of the organised force to prescribe the occupations of individuals; and some were appointed to teach, others to defend, and others to provide food for society. Though the remains of this ancient practice and theory are everywhere still visible in State churches and standing armies, the mere growth of society, and the accompanying necessary division and subdivision of occupations, has, as the rule, put an end to this supposed duty of Governments, and forced them all everywhere, or is forcing them, to leave the choice of occupations, and the extent of each individual's tasks, to each individual's own will. Even in appointing State teachers and State defenders, it does not ordain individuals or tribes to fulfil these functions: it merely appropriates a certain portion of the wealth of society to these purposes, and allows the wealth, according to certain regulations, to be contended for by the choice and competition of individuals. In former times, and in some countries now, the organised force, whether intended to act against other nations or some portion of the nation organising it, was the voluntary association of a few chiefs or feudatories, each arming his followers as he liked; while now, as the rule, arms is a profession, organised and paid by the State, and uniformly exercised under its direction. There is no existing or continuous uniformity of practice, therefore, by Governments—no theory of the detailed duties of Government universally or even generally accepted; and the extent to which the organised force should interfere—or the sphere and duties of Government—is still practically and theoretically an open question. The establishment of Government amongst men, as amongst bees, seems more the result of instinct than of reason, and is less to be accounted for or explained than the bulk of the actions of individuals, which, if based on instinct, are guided by reason, or the adaptation of means nearly certain to accomplish the ends aimed at. We know pretty well that by sending certain kinds of woollens or silks to the United States we can sell them with a profit, and that if we continue to send them year after year we shall derive a large income from the transaction, and that as we appropriate it to reasonable enjoyment, or hoard a large portion of it up year after year, we may be comfortable, easy, and tranquil, or build up a large fortune. But none of us know what will be the effects of the criminal, commercial, and municipal legislation, which the organised force of society in empires, constitutional monarchies, and republics is continually enacting. There is much truth, therefore, in the words of the elder Mirabeau, selected as a motto for this book,—“The difficulty is to make none but necessary laws; to remain for ever faithful to this principle, truly constitutional, of society; to be always on guard against the desire of governing, the most fatal disease of modern Governments.” Nor is there anything surprising that Baron William von Humboldt, just ripening into manhood in 1790, when such questions were agitating Europe, and endowed with a noble, capacious, inquiring, truthful intellect, should have devoted his time to investigate the subject, nor that he should have practically left it nearly where he found it. That he himself was in no wise a missionary, teaching some great truth of which he was thoroughly convinced, and bound to promulgate and maintain, is obvious from the circumstance that, after theoretically placing narrow limits on the sphere of Government duties, he passed a large part of an active life in the service of a Government which, as much as any Government in Europe, acted contrary to his theory. He was like Mr Pitt in theory, a philosophical reformer; but, like him, his passions and his instincts in the stirring times of revolutionary convulsion induced him to take service in the State, and, though he looked, perhaps, to improve it, he never thought of battling for his theories. They were buried in his portfolio, or if partially published at the instance of Schiller, they were never given to the world in a complete form during his life. The book, therefore, wants that testimony to its sincerity and its truth which is supplied by a man's life being in harmony with his doctrines, and the more we admire them, the less we feel disposed to honour the Prussian Minister. He was in no sense a martyr to his principles. His belief of them was not of a religious character: it was rather literary or professional, to be avowed or not, as suited the occasion. Theoretically, he taught that man's highest dignity—the highest end he can aim at—is the most complete development of the faculties of the individual; that this is only the consequence of perfect freedom, external nature being left unfashioned by any human agency to impress its lessons on every individual; that for the State to be solicitous for the positive welfare of the citizens, creates uniformity and hinders the development of individuality. Such solicitude is modifying external nature

by human agency; it is interfering between man and the material world; and the State should only provide for the negative welfare, and chiefly for the security of the citizen. Baron Humboldt develops this principle more by reasoning than facts. Since he wrote, in 1791, his doctrines have been much elucidated by the progress of society, and, if his principles be correct, his manner of elucidating them is rather different from, if not behind, the practice of the present age. Nevertheless, as lending the authority of a great name to a necessary discussion and to some important truths, this book is highly welcome to us, and should be welcome to all men who take an interest in the subject. When a Prussian Baron writes such a work, it is a proof of the necessity of the investigation; and when he concludes against that which is the prevalent habit of his Government, his countrymen, and his own life, there is good reason to believe in the correctness of his theory. His book is a philosophical work, and it is well translated. It will help to stir up thought and clear the stream. Every English student of philosophic politics will be enabled to confirm the Baron's theory by numerous incidents, and may now work out for himself many striking elucidations of the principle that society prospers most when every individual is most at liberty to develop his faculties by his own energy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Popular Exposition of the New Stamp Act. Glasgow: M'Phun. London: Hall.
A Plan of Heights and Bay of Alma. Coinagli and Co.
The Battle of Alma from the Sea. Plate. Coinagli and Co.
Varma. Plate. Coinagli and Co.
Bird's-Eye View of the Crimea. Plate. Coinagli and Co.
The Young Child's Lesson Book. Liverpool: Howell.
The Case Stated. Crouch and the Railways' Monopoly. Crouch.
The New Existence of Man upon the Earth. Part V. By Robert Owen. Edinburg
Wilson.
The Pioneer: California Monthly Magazine. San Francisco: Le Count and Strong
Plan of Sebastopol. Wyld.
Raphael's Prophetic Almanac for 1854. Wright.
Letts's Diary for 1855. Letts, Son, and Steer.
Flax: its Cultivation and Preparation. Orr and Co.
The Inner Life of the House of Commons. Trübner.
Calvin and Channing. Whitfield.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Several letters, some requiring answers, remain unnoticed this week from the pressure of the Trade Tables and other matter.

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 weekend
on Saturday the 4th day of Nov. 1854:—

ASSET DEPARTMENT		LIABILITIES DEPARTMENT.	
£.	l.	£.	l.
Notes issued	26,969,950	Government securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,969,950
		Silver bullion	—
	26,969,950		26,969,950
BANKING DEPARTMENT.		LIABILITIES DEPARTMENT.	
£.	l.	£.	l.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	11,574,492
Reserve	5,136,875	Other Securities	14,155,089
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,853,100	Notes	6,386,240
Other Deposits	10,932,023	Gold and Silver Coin	563,076
Seven Day and other Bills	1,130,999		
	32,600,997		32,600,997

Dated the 9th Nov. 1854. 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 in Bank post bills 21,721,699 Securities 25,126,581
Public Deposits 3,853,100 Bullion 12,523,026
Other or private Deposits 10,932,023
35,514,732 38,611,607
The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,136,875, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£341,820
An increase of Public Deposits of	951,537
A decrease of Other Deposits of	509,488
An increase of Securities of	161,907
A decrease of Bullion of	56,400
An increase of Rest of	4,328
An increase of Reserve of	275,875

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 341,920l; an increase of public deposits, 952,587l; a decrease of private deposits, 509,488l; an increase of securities, 161,907l, which is made up of an increase of Government securities, 563,730l, and a decrease of private securities 401,823l; a decrease of bullion, 56,400l; an increase of rest, 4,328l; and an increase of reserve, 275,875l. All these items indicate only usual changes at this period, except the increase of Government securities, which the Bank appears to have purchased, and the decrease of bullion, which is the reverse of what was expected from the late large arrivals. Though the money market continues easy, the demand for money has slightly increased. The terms, however, continue unaltered. The best bills are freely discounted at 4½, and money is taken on call at 4, though not eagerly. A demand from the

country has increased, and higher rather than lower terms are looked for. At the same time large quantities of gold from Australia, which have been announced, are expected, and they will keep the market comparatively low.

The exchanges continue favourable to England, which will add the effect of gold arriving, and the market may disappoint those who are looking for higher terms.

The gold arrived this week has not amounted quite to 40,000l, viz., 9,421l from Australia, and about 29,000l from the United States.

Under the combined influence of disappointed hopes as to the capture of Sebastopol and a considerable fall in the French market, arising from the disappointment experienced in Paris, our funds declined both yesterday and to-day. Consols were done in the course of the morning at 93½, but they rallied and closed at 93½. Other stocks have declined in proportion. Notwithstanding the explanations given by the contractors for the Turkish loan, and their assent to the views taken by the purchasers, they having readily agreed to sign their names to each bond after their lithographic signature had been objected to, and having agreed to stop the issue of bonds for 200l and 400l, which had also been objected to, the scrip of the Turkish loan again declined to-day, and was at one time 2 per cent. discount, but this too rallied, and the market closed firm. There was, however, to-day general flatness and despondency in the stock market, which is less warranted by the actual facts than by the contrast between them and the hopes that were entertained. The impressionable Parisians seem more affected than the Londoners, and the considerable fall in Paris was felt here. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of them and of the other principal stocks:—

	Money		Account		Exch. Bills.
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	
Saturday	94½	94½	94½	94½	—
Monday	94½	94½	94½	94½	—
Tuesday	94½	94½	94½	94½	—
Wednesday	94½	94½	94½	94½	—
Thursday	94½	94½	94½	94½	—
Friday	93½	94½	93½	94½	—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 percent consols, account money	94½	93½
New 3 percents	94½	92½
3 percent reduced do.	93½	92½
Exchange bills, large March	6 9 pm	6 9 pm
— June	6 9 pm	6 9 pm
Bank stock	212 13	211 13
East India stock	230 33	225
Spanish 3 percents	37½ 82	37½ 8
— 3 percents new def.	13½	18 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	40 2	40 2
Mexican 3 per cents	22½ 1	22 ½
Dutch 2½ per cents	60½ 1	60 2
— 4 per cents	90½ 1	90 2
Russian, 4½ stock	84 6	84 6
Russian, 5 per cent.	95 7	95 7
Sardinian stock	89 90	87 9
Peruvian 4½	70½ 1½	68 70
— 3 per cent	52 3	48 50
Venezuela	22 4	22 4
Spanish Certif.	5½ 1	5½ 1
Turkish Loan	1½ 2½	2 1½ dis

The railway market has followed the stock market, and has declined, with very little business doing. The fall has rather alarmed some persons, and suspended operations. The following is our usual list:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Bristol and Exeter	95 97	95 97
Caledonian	61½ 62	59½ 59½
Eastern Counties	11½ 12	11½ 11½
East Lancashire	69 71	68 70
Great Northern	90 91	89 90
Great Western	71 71	70½ 71
Lancashire and Yorkshire	73½ 74	73½ 74
London and Blackwall	8 8½	8 8½
London, Brighton, & S Coast	10½ 106	105 106
London & North Western	101½ 102½	100 100½
London and South Western	81 82	80 81
Midlands	69½ 71	68½ 69½
North British	33½ 34½	33 34
North Staffordshire	4½ 4 6½	4½ 4 6½
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	32 34	32 33
South Eastern	62½ 63	60½ 61½
South Wales	31½ 32½	31 32
North Eastern, Berwick Stock	76½ 77½	75½ 76½
North Eastern, York Stock	53½ 54	52 53

FRENCH SHARES.	
Northern of France	24½ 34½
Do. 204 3/4 ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	12½ 13
Paris and Rouen	38 40
Eastern of France	33½ 35½
Rouen and Havre	22½ 23½
Dutch Rhinish	3 2½ dis
Paris and Lyons	21½ 21½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	—
East Indian	3 3½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	—
Madras	4 4½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	—
Paris and Orleans	47 49
Western of France	6½ 7 pm
India Peninsular	4 4½ pm
Grand Junction of France	—
Central of France	1½ 2 pm

* Formerly the Paris and Strasbourg.

There were no rumours to-day to account for the depression of the funds. Of course the mere delay before Sebastopol, now th

point of universal interest, is to some extent disheartening, and the absence of authentic accounts, rather than any positive announcements, cause a feeling of depression. For a long long time we have looked almost exclusively to commercial causes to explain any great alteration in the money market. Now, however, political causes have become of paramount influence, and while the aspect of commercial affairs, except the single circumstance of the high price of grain, would lead us to expect an improvement in the funds, the aspect of political affairs, more powerful, causes the prices to decline.

Our news of the monetary affairs of the United States to the 28th ult, is not satisfactory. There was then no improvement. The exports of specie were heavy. The banks of New York had lost four millions and a half in specie, and upwards of seven millions in deposits since the beginning of September. The amount of specie did not much exceed ten millions, though the gold arrived by the California steamers George Law and Star of the West was likely to add to the aggregate. The imports of foreign merchandise continued gradually to fall off. The coin now transmitted to Europe was to pay for goods already imported. The falling off in the revenue for September was equal to a million and a quarter of dollars compared with that of the corresponding season of 1853, indicating a reduction in the value of at least six millions of imports. The current quotations for money were as follows:—Loans on call, 6 to 7 per cent.; prime 60 to 90 days' paper, 10 to 12 per cent.; prime 4 and 6 months' paper, 15 to 18 per cent.; railroad paper, 15 to 20 per cent. Several small Eastern banks had fallen into discredit, viz., the Brunswick Bank, the Ship-builders' Bank, and the Bank at Hallowell, all of Maine. The *Price Current*, of Cincinnati, remarks that "Free Bank paper is becoming scarce, and we hear from Indianapolis that the work of retiring is going forward pretty rapidly. Considerably over one million dollars have already been redeemed by the auditor."

From California we learn that business had improved, th a more goods than usual had changed hands, but improvement was not so great as in the least to encourage further shipments. From San Francisco in the first nine months of the year the shipments of gold amounted to 37,216,831 dols; imports of lumber, 65,000,000 feet; freights received on cargoes from Atlantic and foreign ports, 1,368,334 dols; gold deposited in the Mint from 1st April to 1st September, 7,167,736 dols; gold coined during the same time, 2,461,207 dols; export of quicksilver, 13,343 flasks (valued at about 500,000 dols), against 14,095 same time in 1853. The *Price Current* says there can be no doubt that a much larger quantity has been exported to Mexico and elsewhere than stated on the Custom-house manifest. The same paper remarks:—

We have to record the discovery of two new cinnabar mines in the valley of San Jose, not far from the new Almaden mine. The ore (specimens of which we have seen) is exceedingly rich, fully up to the best of that now used; indeed, it is claimed that it bears a heavier proportion of metal. The supply is said also to be exhaustless. Efforts are now being made, we learn, to form an association with sufficient capital to work them on a large scale. There is no reason why quicksilver should command the price it now does, when the ore is so exceedingly rich in all the California mines (often yielding 80 per cent. of pure metal), and is so easily worked. The importance of a reduction in price is much enhanced by the relative movements of gold and silver within the past five or six years.

We are glad to see, by the United States papers, that in the case of the United States v. Holmes, Judge Baldwin laid it down as the law, as to the duties of seamen, "that the officers and crew stand in a different relation to each other from that which they hold to the passengers, since they have contracted to encounter the hardships and perils of the voyage, and to protect the passengers against these, as in any other case of the duties of common carriers. Nor can this relation be changed when the ship is lost by tempests or other dangers of the seas, and all on board have taken to the small boats; for imminence of danger cannot absolve from duty. Should the emergency become so extreme as to call for a sacrifice of life, the captain and a sufficient number of seamen to navigate the boat must be preserved; but, if there be more seamen than are necessary for this purpose, the sailors should give way to the preservation of the passengers, not the passengers to the sailors." We regard that as a common sense view of the matter, very proper to be put forth to encourage and stimulate seamen to the performance of their duties, and likely to be more efficacious as the expression of an honest opinion than any partial class or self-interest dictated legislation.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 14½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 08½, it follows that gold is about 0 24 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 19 4½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 18 4, it follows that gold is 0 29 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0 42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, div 5 per cent	211	212 11	217 1/2	213 1/2	211	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anna.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anna.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
New 3 per Cent Anna.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
New 2 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 1 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anna. Jan. 5, 1860	...	4 5-16	4 1/2	47-16	45-16	4 5-16
Anna. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	4 3-16	...	4 1-16	4 1-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	4 1-16	4 1-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	4 1-16	4 1-16
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	...	...	32 1/2	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent 1000l	...	10s p	...	14s p	...	23 1/2
Ditto under 500l	...	...	...	...	...	11s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	...	...	13s 10s p	13s 10s p	...	14s p
Bank Stock for opt Nov. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Cons. for opt Nov. 14	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
India Stock for opt Nov. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000l ... 21d	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 6 1/2 p	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 8 1/2 p
Ditto 500l	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 6 1/2 p	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 8 1/2 p
Ditto Small	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 7 1/2 p	6s 6 1/2 p	6s 9 1/2 p	6s 8 1/2 p
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bds Sep 1858 ... 3 1/2 pc	...	...	...	100	...	100 1/2
Ditto Ditto B 1859 ...	...	...	...	100	100	100 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 15 1/2	11 16	11 15	11 15 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17	11 17 1/2
Rotterdam	...	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17	11 17 1/2
Antwerp	...	25 27 1/2	25 35	25 27 1/2	25 35 1/2
Brussels	...	25 27 1/2	25 35	25 27 1/2	25 35 1/2
Hamburg	...	13 6 1/2	13 7	13 6	13 6 1/2
Paris	short	25 5	25 12 1/2	25 5	25 10
Ditto	3 ms	25 3 1/2	25 3 1/2	25 3 1/2	25 3 1/2
Marseilles	...	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Frankfort on the Main	...	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Vienna	...	12 8	12 12	12 7	12 11
Trieste	...	12 10	12 15	12 5	12 12
Petersburg	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Madrid	...	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Cadiz	...	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Leghorn	...	30 40	30 45	30 37 1/2	30 42 1/2
Genoa	...	25 40	25 45	25 40	25 55 1/2
Naples	...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Palermo	...	128 1/2	129	129	129 1/2
Messina	...	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Lisbon	...	53	53 1/2	53	54
Oporto	...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 da agt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Nov. 6	London Nov. 8	Paris Nov. 7	London Nov. 9	Paris Nov. 8	London Nov. 10
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	97 60	...	97 70	...	97 50	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	74 90	...	74 80	...	74 50	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2992 55	...	2990 0	...	3300 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7 1/2	...	25 7 1/2	...	25 7 1/2	...
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	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	99 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent, 1852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	97 1/2	...	97	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	59 9	59 8	...	...	58
Cuba, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	104	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	78 1/2
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	22 1/2	22 1/2	3 1/2	...	22 1/2
Peruvian, 4 1/2 per cent	70	...	...	69	68 1/2	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	49 1/2	49	...	...	49 1/2
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	40 2	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	37	37 1/2	...	...	...
Russian, 1825, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	87	...	86 1/2	9 88 1/2	86	88 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	374	33	18 1/2	18 1/2	374	...
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	...	...
Ditto Passive converted	48 1/2	48	...	...	...	48 1/2
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	5 1/2 pc	...	...	...	pc	5 1/2 pc
Swedish 4 per cent	...	...	87	...	...	...
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent	1 1/2 p	1 1/2 p	1 1/2 p	1 1/2 p	1 1/2 p	1 1/2 p
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent	10 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	92	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	61 1/2	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	61	61
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91	91	91
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price per share
22,500	6/11 1/2 p c	Australasia	40	40 0 0	82
20,000	6/ per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	63 1/2
40,000	4/ p c	Chartered Bank of Asia	25	5 0 0	4 1/2
50,000	...	Chrd Bank, India Austral. & China	20	2 0 0	1 1/2
20,000	2/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6/ p c & 1/2	Commercial of London	100	50 0 0	22
25,000	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrd.	20	10 0 0	14 1/2
25,000	...	London Chrd. Bank of Austral	20	20 0 0	23 1/2
15,000	10/ p c	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	10/ p c	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	25 1/2
50,000	6/ p c & 1/2	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	40 1/2
10,000	3/ p c & 1/2	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	6/ p c	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5/ p c	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	20/ p c	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	...
24,000	12/ p c	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	39 1/2
20,000	8/ p c & 1/2	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	50 1/2
4,000	2/ p c	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6/ p c	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
60,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	5 0 0	...
8,000	8/ p c	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
3,000	32/ p c	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	72 1/2
8,000	40/ p c	Ditto Ditto	...	10 0 0	...
600,000	10/ p c	Union of London	50	10 0 0	23 1/2

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price per share
213,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	107
1,939,700	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	89 1/2
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	3 per cent	Victoria	20	10 0 0	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	3 days' sight	3 months' date
Paris Nov. 9	225 7 1/2	...	...
Antwerp	225 10	...	...
Amsterdam	111 7 1/2	...	...
Hamburg	113 3	...	...
St Petersburg	35 11-16d	...	...
Madrid	30 90d	...	...
Lisbon	54 1/2d	...	...
Gibraltar	51 1/2d to 51 1/2d	...	...
New York	9 1/2 to 9 1/2 per cent pm	...	...
Jamaica	1 1/2 per cent pm	...	...
Havana	12 1/2 to 13 per cent pm	...	...
Rio de Janeiro	27 1/2d to 28d	...	...
Bahia	27 1/2d to 27 1/2d	...	...
Pernambuco	27 1/2d to 28d	...	...
Buenos Ayres	4s 9 1/2d	...	...
Singapore	1 per cent dis	...	...
Ceylon	1s 1 1/2d to 1s 1 1/2d	...	...
Bombay	1s 10 1/2d to 1s 11d	...	...
Calcutta	4s 9 1/2d	...	...
California	4s 9 1/2d	...	...
Hong Kong	4s 9d to 4s 9 1/2d	...	...
Mauritius	1 per cent dis	...	...
Sydney	5 per cent pm.	...	...
Valparaiso	46 1/2	...	...

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight	Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn from
Bengal	1 10 1/2	126,474 17 0
Madras	1 11 0 0	27,388 17 7
Bombay	1 11 0 0	4,016 13 4

Total for month from Oct. 9 to Nov. 8... 236,097 16 11
 Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Nov. 9, 1854... 2,241,576 3 11
 Total drafts from May 7, 1854, to Nov. 3, 1854, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 1,406,444 5 11
 Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1854, to 30th April, 1855, 4,768,000.
 N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign gold in bars (standard)	per ounce
Mexican dollars	0 5 0
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR CHINA.—Letters for China, forwarded by the overland mail, and conveyed by British packet to Hong Kong, will, in future, be chargeable with the same reduced rate of postage, as letters directed to the British colony of Hong Kong, viz.:—Via Marseilles.—Weighing under 1/2 oz, 11d; weighing 1/2 oz and not exceeding 1 oz, 1s 4d; exceeding 1 oz and under 1 1/2 oz, 2s 3d; weighing 1 1/2 oz and not exceeding 2 oz, 2s 8d; exceeding 2 oz and under 3 oz, 3s 4d. Via Southampton.—Not exceeding 1/2 oz, 6d; exceeding 1/2 oz and not exceeding 1 oz, 1s; exceeding 1 oz and not exceeding 2 oz, 2s; exceeding 2 oz and not exceeding 3 oz, 3s; exceeding 3 oz and not exceeding 4 oz, 4s. The postage of letters for any part of China, except Hong Kong, must be paid in advance. Newspapers for China (Hong Kong excepted) will continue liable to the present rates of postage, viz., 2d each when sent via Southampton, and 3d each when sent via Marseilles.

MONEY ORDERS.—A minor money order office will be opened at Newtown-Hamilton, county Armagh, Ireland, served from Castleblaney, on 1st Novem-

ber. The undermentioned major money order offices will be reduced to minor offices on the respective dates named. Postmasters must, therefore, after those dates, pay no money order issued at these offices, unless the corresponding advice shall have been received by them through the chief money order office, Dublin, with the stamp of that office affixed to the document:—

County.	Head office (when the office itself is not a head office).	1st November
Ardara	Donegal	1st
Ballygawley	Tyrone	1st
Brookboro'	Fermanagh	1st
Crumlin	Antrim	1st
Garvagh	Derry	1st
Borris-in-Osory	Queen's	1st
Newtownforbes	Longford	1st
Castledermot	Kildare	3rd
Carnew	Wicklow	6th

Mails Arrive.

LATEST DATES.

On 5th November, AMERICA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—Frederickton, Oct. 23; St. John's, N.B., 21; Prince Edward's Island, 25; Montreal, 21; New York, 24; Boston, 25; Halifax, 27.
 On 8th November, AMERICA, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Oct. 26; New York, 28.
 On 8th November, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 30, via United States.
 On 8th November, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Sept. 14, per Falcon, via Falmouth.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 14th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 17th November (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th November (morning), for WEST INDIES, (HAVANA excepted), NASSAU, HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th November (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Africa steamer, via Southampton.
 On 20th November (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Candia steamer, via Southampton.
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 The Pacific steamer is appointed to sail from Plymouth on the 18th inst. for the Cape of Good Hope, Melbourne, and Sydney. Letters in time on the 17th inst., and must be specially addressed per Pacific steamer.

Mails Due.

NOVEMBER 6.—Africa.
 NOVEMBER 14.—America.
 NOVEMBER 16.—West Indies.
 NOVEMBER 16.—Honduras and Nassau.
 NOVEMBER 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 NOVEMBER 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
 NOVEMBER 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 NOVEMBER 20.—Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 NOVEMBER 29.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 NOVEMBER 14.—Australia.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	127,057	69,183	19,497	476	4,127	1,408
Weekly average, Nov. 5...	68 0	33 6	27 3	38 5	47 6	44 9
Oct. 29...	60 7	29 1	26 6	36 5	45 4	42 8
Oct. 21...	57 6	31 3	25 9	35 2	44 10	40 9
Oct. 14...	57 0	30 6	25 4	34 8	44 4	39 0
Oct. 7...	55 9	29 2	25 3	35 2	43 11	37 11
Sept. 30...	59 3	31 1	25 11	35 9	44 10	40 9
Same time last year	66 11	39 8	23 10	39 8	45 11	48 6
Ounces	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 Nov. 1, 1854.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat and buckwheat-meal
Foreign	21,053 qrs	230 qrs	4,289 qrs	1 qrs	3,186 qrs	2,431 qrs	7,123 qrs	2 qrs
Colonial	240 qrs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21,293 qrs	230 qrs	4,289 qrs	1 qrs	3,186 qrs	2,431 qrs	7,123 qrs	2 qrs

Imports of week..... 38,577 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The corn market was firm again to-day, and the prices of wheat were quoted at from 2s to 3s higher than on Monday. Barley, too, was higher, and orders to purchase for the United States, which grow comparatively little barley and of an inferior description, could not be acted on from the high price here, 38s. The continued firmness in the corn market excites much surprise, and it seems chiefly to be referred to the almost total absence of foreign supplies. Dealers have been so accustomed to see week after week announcements of the arrival of from 30,000 to 60,000 quarters or more, that they cannot well comprehend the circumstance of the market being supplied by our own produce, and they are probably unnecessarily apprehensive that we shall want. Foreign wheat, accordingly, is much in demand, and fine Rostock sold to-day for 92s, as high a price as it has reached since 1847. Town-made flour, too, was put up to 73s per sack, and, though towards the close of the market there was less business doing, and the latest telegraph message from Liverpool announced a slackened business there,

the corn market to-day on the whole was animated and rising. Some attention has been attracted by Mr Caird's figures, published to-day in the *Times*, as follows :—

PRODUCE OF 1854.	
Average wheat crop of the United Kingdom.....	13,500,000
To which add one-tenth for increased breadth sown.....	1,350,000
And four bushels an acre for increased produce in England	1,700,000
Total estimated wheat crop of 1854	16,550,000

If this is admitted as a moderate and reasonable estimate, we shall find the deficiency which has to be good by foreign imports very small as compared with last year. Thus :—

The average produce of the United Kingdom is estimated at		13,500,000
To which add the average annual imports.....		4,600,000
Estimated annual consumption of the United Kingdom...		18,000,000
Estimated crop of 1854, as above.....		16,550,000
Deficiency to be supplied from abroad.....		1,450,000

which is less than one-fourth part of the quantity imported last year. But, if this estimate is in any degree accurate, we are in a better position at present, even if there was no foreign corn to be had, than we were last year, for the home produce of crop 1853, when supplemented by all that came from abroad, was probably 2,000,000 qrs short of our present home supply alone. A right view of this is so important, that I send you the figures on which this opinion is based :—

Estimated average wheat crop of the United Kingdom ..		13,500,000
Estimated deficiency of crop, 1853		5,900,000
		7,600,000
Imports for the year ending the 31st of August, 1854.....		6,492,000
Total supply within the year.....		14,092,000
Estimated crop of 1854		16,550,000
Apparent surplus of 1854		2,458,000

From these figures, combined with the facts that the improved quality of the corn, and the greater produce of improved cultivation, and the goodness of the potato crops, all tend to increase our supply of food beyond the quantities enumerated, it would seem that present prices are unnecessarily high. But Mr Caird's figures failed to influence the market. The admission that we shall need a foreign supply, and there being none forthcoming, combined with the conviction that to command it our prices must rule high, were for the moment at least more influential than reasoning, and prices, contrary to general expectation, again rose.

Great influence is exercised by the probability of all supplies from Russia being stopped, and by the reports of the failure of the harvest in the United States, thus cutting off our two largest sources of supply. With respect to the former, it will probably be noticed, from the accounts we published last week, that the quantities of corn sent from Sweden and Norway have greatly increased in 1854. Most of this is probably Russian produce, and it is probable that through the same channels, as well as through Prussia, we shall continue to get Russian corn if we require it.

A great difference of opinion prevails in America as to the state of the harvest there. The *Shipping List* of the 25th says :—

A generally well-informed merchant among our readers, excepts to the remark we made the other day, that there was every reason to believe that, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary, the cereal crops in the end would prove to be full an average yield. He has recently returned from a tour in the West, and is convinced, on personal inquiry and observation, that the wheat crop is largely deficient in this State, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. He thinks, moreover, that the product of Michigan, Virginia, and Maryland will also be considerably below the average. For our own part, we have been to some pains to canvas closely all the information coming to us, through the medium of the public press and other recognised channels of intelligence, the two or three months past, and the conviction produced in our mind, we must be permitted to repeat, is inconsistent with the short crop theory. In certain sections of the country the wheat and corn crops, it is undubtedly true, suffered very severely from drought and other drawbacks; but then it should be borne in mind that there are other sections that were altogether exempt from misfortunes, and are ascertained to have brought forth more abundantly than in any former season, to say nothing of the increased area of land under cultivation.

When doubts exist, high prices are the most useful. They check consumption in time, and at the earliest possible period stimulate increased production. They cause the stock to be economised, and more to be produced.

The corn markets of the neighbouring Continent were quiet till four days ago, when they began to show some animation. On the 8th the Amsterdam market was more active, and the price of wheat rose from 12f to 15f. The other foreign markets were less active, and supply no new facts.

In the sugar market this week there has been a steady business, with no material alteration in value.

There is no alteration in coffee to notice, though, the stocks being low, the article is held firmly.

An active demand for rice has set in, and the price has advanced.

In tea the general transactions are limited, but there is considerable business doing in the new season's import of good and fine congou. Common congou quoted 10½d to 10¼d. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 2nd instant on 665,185 lbs, against 574,237 in the same period last year.

There is a better demand for superior sorts of saltpetre at higher prices; in other sorts, previous rates prevail.

In the silk market there is no alteration to report.

A large business has been transacted this week in the Liver-

pool cotton market, and the sales reach 49,000 bales. Spinners have taken 43,000, speculators 2,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. Although the quotations remain unchanged, still the reduced choice is to the disadvantage of the buyer, spinners having bought on a large scale, and thus cleared the market of all desirable cottons. In the accounts received from America this week there is nothing of importance. The receipts up to the present were 40,000 bales more than last year, but 100,000 bales less than the year before; thus early receipts cannot, however, be taken as a criterion of the total yield. The large estimates at first made have altogether disappeared, and the now general one is for three millions of bales. In this market only a moderate business has been transacted, at former prices.

The colonial wool sales continue with the same spirit as they commenced. They will terminate on Tuesday.

Of the currant market, now an object of much interest, Messrs Witherby and Hanson report :—"The market has been since our October report in an inactive state. The trade have confined their purchases to portions of the late arrivals at Liverpool, which have latterly obtained here 80s to 85s, or 5s to 7s above the opening price at that port. This fruit is superior in quality and condition to the bulk of 1853 crop, but quite inferior to 1851 Cephalonias. The cargo per Tantivy is not equal to the Liverpool fruit, but is held at 80s for butts. For barrels and cases of the Liverpool fruit 90s is asked. 1851 fruit continues to be neglected. The French decree prohibiting distillation from grain has raised a hope of that country helping to relieve this market of its low 1852 and 1853 fruit; holders accordingly are less inclined to realise at present, but no purchases of any extent have yet been made. The continued shipments to the northern ports of Europe have, however, considerably reduced the stock of such description."

Messrs Wilson, Rose, Graham and Co. say of the oil and seeds market :—"The diversity of opinion which still exists as to the probable period when the oft-promised effective blockade of ports in the Black Sea and Azoff will be carried into operation, tends to limit the extent of transactions in many articles likely to be influenced by it. Arrivals of linseed this week are 14,180 quarters, consisting of 700 from the Black Sea, and 13,484 from the East Indies. The arrivals for some time past have exceeded the requirements of our crushers; and to effect sales on the spot, a further trifling reduction has been submitted to. The price of linseed oil has ruled during the week from 37½ 10s to 36½ per ton on the spot; considerable business has been done for delivery, January to March, at 37. Tallow has been very stationary the last few days: new Petersburg Y. C., 66s to 66s 3d per cwt.

The latest arrivals from America say, that notwithstanding the arrivals recently, seamen are not plenty, many of them engaging in the Government service. The wages are to Liverpool and London, 20 dols per month, with 25 dols advance; Havre, 20 dols, one month's advance; the West Indies, 18 dols to 19 dols; East India and California, 15 dols, two months' advance; Mediterranean and South America, 18 dols, one month's advance; and coasting, 10 dols to 25 dols, without and with advance. Steamers pay 25 dols per month, and no advance.

COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

By RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	Oct. 14	CHARLESTON	Oct. 19
MOBILE	14	NORTH CAROLINA.....	21
FLORIDA	12	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	Sept. 25	NEW YORK	24
SAVANNAH	Oct. 18	OTHER PORTS	21

	1854	1853	Increase	Decrease
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,.....	bales	bales	bales	bales
Received at the ports since do.....	127,285	127,809	...	524
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	166,808	124,676	42,132	...
EXPORTED TO FRANCE since do	49,168	50,169	...	1,001
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	23,821	4,657	19,164	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	3,673	6,301	...	2,628
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.....	5,274	6,686	...	1,412
TOTAL ON HAND AT ABOVE DATES, AND ON SHIPBOARD	81,936	67,797	...	14,139
at these ports.....	165,468	130,177	35,311	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates.....	1854	1853
	bales	bales
	49,016	22,249

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1854		1853	
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	bales	bales	bales	bales
Received since	127,285	127,809	127,809	127,809
	166,808	124,676	124,676	124,676
TOTAL SUPPLY	294,093	252,485	252,485	252,485
Deduct shipments.....	81,936	67,797	67,797	67,797
Deduct stock left on hand	165,468	130,177	130,177	130,177
Leaves for American consumption	246,689	154,511	154,511	154,511

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, 1½ per lb. Exchange, 108½ to 109½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	14	8	11
— Mobile	14	8	1
— Florida .....	...	...	...
— Galveston .....	...	...	...
— Savannah	18	...	...
— Charleston	19	5	...
— New York	21	4	76
Total	49	26	90

The unfavourable news from Europe per Niagara, in connection with the continued light demand for home use, has unsettled the market, and prices have receded $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. The high prices at the South, in comparison with those current here, also contribute to restrict the business. The aggregate sales for the week are estimated at 4,000 bales—the market closing heavy at the annexed quotations:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The arrivals have been from Georgia, 516 bales; South Carolina, 540 bales; Virginia, 32 bales; Baltimore, 41 bales; total, 1,129 bales—total import since 1st inst. 16,238 bales. Export, from 1st to 27th October, 15,403 bales; same period, 1853, 18,365 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 10. PRICES CURRENT

	1854					1853 - same period		
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3-16	6d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7
New Orleans	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Pernambuco	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Surat and Madras	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 10.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 10.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 10.		Computed Stock, Nov. 10.	
1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,881,284	1,912,006	1,608,910	1,527,460	199,910	225,520	671,600	727,630

We have to report a very fair demand for cotton during the week. The sales to the trade have been on a liberal scale, and exporters have done a fair business. There is still little disposition to speculate. The import is again small, and a considerable reduction in stock is the consequence. Prices, however, remain remarkably stationary, and, with the exception of raising middling Orleans 1-16d, we have repeated our last quotations in American. Brazils are heavy, and prices inclining downwards. A good business has been done in Egyptian, but without alteration in price. East India are in good demand at last week's prices. Sales to-day are 8,000 bales. The market quite steady; holders generally meet the demand.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1854. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 9, 1854.	Price Nov. 1852.	Price Nov. 1852.	Price Nov. 1851.	Price Nov. 1850.	Price Nov. 1849.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair	0 6	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco fair	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MEX YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 WATER do do	0 9	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
25-in. 66 reed, Prunier, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9	5 3	4 3	5 0	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
27-in. 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 3	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
29-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37yds, 8lbs 4oz	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	9 0	7 6	9 3	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in. 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	10 0	8 6	10 3	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in. 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 10oz	9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3	11 3	9 6	11 3	9 9
29-in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 yds, 9lbs	7 0	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	7 0

We are still without change for the better in our market, and prices of cloth have reached a point which places the manufacturer in a decidedly worse position than he was in October, 1848, which has been looked upon as the most depressed period of the cotton trade. As an example we will take 7 lbs gold-end shirtings, which are not worth above 5s 9d to-day, and their lowest point in 1848 was 5s 6d; and 8 lbs 4 oz shirtings have been sold this week at 7s, which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d above the lowest in 1848 for similar goods; and to-day cotton is fully 2d per lb higher than it was in October, 1848, adding to the cost of the cloths we have mentioned fully 1s 4d and 1s 6d per piece, showing that the manufacturer who is producing these goods through every process from the raw material is doing worse by 1s 1d to 1s 2d per piece than during the time of unprecedented depression in 1848. The comparative position of yarn is much better, and spinners are now doing a more profitable trade than in 1848. The natural effect of this state of things is now showing itself in looms being put upon short time, and a continuance of the present depression must soon bring many looms to a complete stand.

BRADFORD, Nov. 9.—Wools.—There is a very limited business doing in all kinds of combing wools. The holders are more disposed to sell, and sales are made at prices in favour of the buyer. Noils and brokes command good prices, the quantity making being so very small. Yarns.—We cannot report any improvement in this branch. Spinners are curtailing their production as the daylight decreases, in addition to

their unemployed machinery. Current prices of yarns entail a certain loss, and none are disposed to produce without actual orders. Pieces.—The supply coming to market is very limited, and the purchases of the same character,—there is nothing but what is of a gloomy character.

LEICESTER, Nov. 7.—The demand for the home trade is not equal to what it was a month since. The manufacturers are light of stock, especially of useful wrought knitted goods, suitable for the home trade, and the glove trade is very dull. English wool is firm, and the sales of foreign now going on in London are well attended, and prices are fully as high as at last sale. The worsted market is dull, but prices are without change.

ROCHDALE, Nov. 6.—There is no abatement in the demand for flannels of every description, and the goods are taken off the market as fast as the manufacturers can make them. The little change there may be in wool is rather in favour of the buyer. The flannel business for some time past has been extremely good; every hand has been employed, and goods have been sold to order before they were manufactured.

LEEDS, Nov. 6.—The report from the cloth halls to-day is that there has been a fair reasonable demand for heavy woollen cloths, but scarcely any for the light and finer kinds. Some of the cloth dressers are beginning to experience a falling-off in their branch of business, and have not many orders on hand.

Huddersfield, Nov. 5.—Our market continues without alteration, everything being still extremely quiet, and no one buying anything excepting for their immediate wants. Prices, however, continue to be tolerably well maintained, the firm state of the wool market being the cause, no doubt, in a great degree, of the said firmness.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.—There is not the least mitigation of the dullness that has so long overhung the worsted trade. Our piece hall has been almost deserted to-day; and we have no change to report in wools, yarns, or pieces, either as regards demand or price.

GLASGOW.—Cotton.—The market for cotton, without much doing, has been gradually becoming firmer, and, though no advance can be quoted, yet parcels passed before as dear are now selling. For goods and yarns the market is still very dull, and working short time is likely to be pretty generally resorted to. Iron.—During the week the pig iron market has been in a very unsatisfactory state, scarcely any business transpiring, and prices not varying 6d per ton throughout. Speculation seems dormant, and the demand for shipment is trifling, chiefly, however, from scarcity of tonnage. Quotations are—mixed Nos., 80s 6d; No. 1, 81s 6d; No. 3, 79s.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State flour opened with increased firmness on Wednesday, and, with a good demand for home use and inadequate supply, prices slightly advanced, followed by a further considerable improvement on Thursday. Yesterday the demand was restricted by the high prices ruling, and the market closed less firm in consequence. The high prices current are sustained solely by the light supply here and the limited prospective receipts. The Niagara's accounts are favourable, but they have had no effect on the market, inasmuch as prices here are still above those in Liverpool. Canada flour has advanced 50c to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, with a good demand for export to the British provinces, and also for the local trade, extra qualities being cheaper, and very little inferior to extra Genesee: the sales reach 6,200 brls, closing firm at 8.75 dols in bond, and 9.75 dols to 10 dols duty paid. The sales of domestic aggregate 18,000 brls, the market closing heavy, especially for the low and medium grades. Our revised quotations establish an advance of 25 to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents since Tuesday last. We quote:—Sour, 7.25 dols to 8 dols; State, common brands, 8.25 dols to 8.50 dols; State, straight brand, 8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 8.75 dols; State, favourite brand, 8.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9 dols; Western, mixed, 8.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9 dols; Michigan and Indians, straight brand, 9.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols; Michigan, fancy brand, 9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.43 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 9.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols; Ohio, fancy brand, 9.43 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.50 dols; Ohio, extra brands, 9.50 dols to 10.75 dols; Michigan and Indians, extra do, 9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.75 dols; Genesee, fancy brand, 9.25 dols to 9.50 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 10.25 dols to 11 dols; Canada (in bond) 8.75 dols per brl. Southern flour has been in active request, principally for export to South America and the West Indies, and, with a light supply, prices have improved 25 to 50 cents: sales, 7,500 brls, the market closing buoyant at 8.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.50 dols for inferior to good straight brands, 9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 9.75 dols for favourite, and 9.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols to 10.50 dols for fancy and extra, including small parcels Haxall and Gallego at the latter price. Rye flour is in small supply, and prices tend upward: sales 200 brls in lots, at 6.50 dols to 7 dols for fine, and 7.75 dols to 8 dols for super-fine. Corn meal is also scarce and very firm: sales, 350 brls, closing at 4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols for Jersey, and 4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ dols for Brandywine. Export of wheat flour from Oct. 1 to 27, 31,411 brls, against 192,310 brls in 1853.

GRAIN.—The market is nearly bare of wheat, and what little there is here, is not offered, under the belief that still higher prices must obtain. Prices of good samples are now as high as they were last winter, when an active export demand existed, small parcels of white Genesee having been sold as high as 2.45 dols to 2.50 dols. The stock of wheat in the West is generally believed to be equal to the requirements of the home trade; and, with an entire absence of a demand for export, these prices, in the very height of the forwarding season, seem almost fabulous. The local millers are forced to seek supplies from the interior, where they are obliged to pay the exorbitant prices demanded by farmers. The only sales we have to report are 5,200 bushels good white Canada at 2.10 dols to 2.15 dols duty paid; for a cargo near at hand, 2.25 dols, free, is demanded by the receiver; and 700 good white Genesee, 2.45 dols to 2.50 dols. Rye is in good request, and is 1 to 2 cents better: sales, 6,500 bushels at 1.20 dol to 1.22 dol, closing at 1.21 dol. Barley is scarce and wanted: sales, 8,500 bushels fair two-rowed at 1.37 dol; and 1,500 inferior Long Island, 1.32 dol; prime four-rowed would command in the neighbourhood of 1.40 dol; 10,000 bushels barley malt to arrive sold on private terms. Oats are buoyant at a slight improvement in prices. For corn the demand has been rather less active, but, with a moderate supply, a slight improvement in prices has been obtained: sales, 122,000 bushels, closing at 81 to 82 cents for sound Western mixed. The Oswego Times notices the shipment of several cargoes of corn recently from that port to Kingston, Canada West, where it is re-shipped via the St Lawrence for Liverpool, at a less cost than it can be bought and shipped for at any of our Atlantic cities. This, we believe, is a new movement, and will doubtless attract a good deal of attention when it becomes generally known. 160 brls beans sold at 1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ dol per bushel, and some small

lots Canada peas, 1,374 dol to 1.50 dol cash. Export of wheat from Oct. 1 to 27, 1854, 16,958 bushels, against 1,050,942 bushels in 1853. Export of corn from Oct. 1 to Oct. 27, 1854, 326,845 bushels, against 5,163 in 1853.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, which met a ready sale at 2s per qr advance in prices on all good samples, and a similar improvement took place in all descriptions of foreign. The imports were limited, consisting of 1,470 qrs from Alexandria, 402 qrs from Hamburg, 65 qrs from Nestved, and 264 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 2,201 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,187 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 11,048 sacks, by the Great Northern Railway 2,597 sacks, from foreign ports 1,050 brls and 1,152 sacks. There was a good demand for most sorts at higher rates than were submitted to on Friday. There was a better sale for malting barley at former prices, and grinding samples were quite as dear. The arrivals coastwise were 5,237 qrs, from Scotland 480 qrs, and 39 qrs from Rostock. The supplies of oats still fall short of the consumption of the metropolis, consisting of 505 qrs from our own coast, 2,417 qrs from Scotland, 7,077 qrs from Ireland, and 6,414 qrs from foreign ports, making a total of 16,413 qrs: this article met a fair sale, prime old corn commanding rather more money, and all sorts of new realising full prices; the stocks in granary are being much reduced, and are now mostly in the hands of the dealer, factors generally holding a very limited quantity of any description.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very limited, and with a good attendance of country and town millers, a moderate amount of business was transacted in wheat at 6d per 70 lbs advance on prime white American, and at only 3d on all new samples. English and Spanish flour must be quoted 4s to 5s per sack higher. Indian corn realised 2s to 3s per qr enhancement in value.

There were moderate imports of foreign grain at Hull, principally consisting of small parcels brought from the near ports by the steamers. The deliveries of wheat from the farmers were small, and a good business resulted at an advance of 5s to 6s per qr, red samples commanding 7s to 7s 6d per qr: average, 7s 6d on 480 qrs. Foreign wheat advanced 2s to 4s per qr, but there was little choice, and short stocks of any sort, a limited business in consequence.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were pretty liberal, and a quick trade at 6s to 7s per qr beyond the rates of the previous Tuesday: average, 7s 10d on 1,470 qrs.

There were only moderate deliveries of wheat at Ipswich, which met a ready sale at 4s to 6s per qr higher rates: average, 7s 8d on 1,047 qrs. Barley was 2s per qr dearer: average, 3s 11d on 1,454 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English barley at Mark lane on Wednesday were good, but those of other grain limited. English wheat was in good request at 2s per qr more money; foreign was quite as dear. Oats ready sale at full prices.

The Scotch markets have been tolerably brisk. At Edinburgh there was a full supply of all grain from the farmers; wheat was in demand, and a good clearance was effected of qualities adapted for the consumers, at an advance of 4s to 5s per qr. The demand for seed samples has slackened, which indicates that much progress has been made with sowing: average 7s 3d on 1,677 qrs. The imports of foreign grain at Leith consisted of 659 qrs of wheat, 477 qrs barley, 1,185 qr, pease, 15 qrs linseed, and 625 sacks flour. The choice of foreign wheat at that port is very poor, and this of course checks business, but prices were well supported. There was some little increase in the imports at Glasgow, both on the east and west coast, and that market was again greatly excited, and with an active demand on reduced stocks, wheat advanced 6s per qr for all good qualities. Flour was scarce, and 2s to 3s per sack and barrel dearer.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday was large, and it was taken off by the millers slow, y, at 5s to 6s per qr enhancement: average 6s 6d on 2,254 qrs.

There was a good delivery of wheat at Bristol, which met a steady sale at 4s to 6s per qr more money on all good qualities: average 7s 1d on 1,151 qrs.

At Newbury the farmers brought forward a fair supply of wheat, and a good trade was experienced at 4s per qr advance: average 7s 7d on 1,091 qrs.

The quantity of wheat at Uxbridge was larger: trade was better, at 4s per qr improvement in value: average 7s 10d on 525 qrs.

The weekly averages were 68s on 137,097 qrs wheat, 32s 6d on 69,188 qrs barley, 27s 3d on 19,479 qrs oats, 38s 5d on 496 qrs rye, 47s 6d on 4,127 qrs beans, and 44s 3d on 1,408 qrs peas.

For this day's market there was a moderate supply of English wheat and oats, but an increased quantity of barley from our own coast and foreign ports, with limited imports of other foreign grain. The small quantity of English wheat offering was taken off steadily at 4s per qr over the prices of Monday, and foreign samples were in fair request at 2s to 3s per qr enhancement in value. Flour of all kinds met a good sale at 2s per sack on country marks, and 1s per barrel on American. Malting barley was in improved demand, and prices were 1s per qr higher. There was a good business transacted in oat; all the better sorts, whether new or old, at somewhat beyond Monday's currency.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

Arrivals this Week.

Table with 5 columns: Commodity, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes English, Irish, Foreign.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes Wheat, Rye, Barley, Malt, Beans, Peas.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes Oats, Flour, Tares.

FOREIGN.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes Wheat, Maize, Barley, Beans, Oats, Flour, Tares.

SEEDS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustard seed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The speculative demand for low sugars having abated this week, prices are more favourable to the buyers, being in many cases 6d below those current last Friday, particularly for foreign, large supplies of the latter being brought forward and disposed of. All grocery descriptions continue to meet a ready sale at extreme rates, and a fair amount of business has been done, but not more than 1,153 hds West India sold to yesterday. 266 hds 13 lbs Barbadoes by auction were about one-third part realised at 21s 6d to 36 1/2d for low grey to good yellow. 64 hds Jamaica brought 31s to 35s for brown to good greyish yellow. The weekly clearances at this port keep large. Imports of sugar into the United Kingdom are estimated at 412,600 tons, an increase of 80,300 tons over last year's from 1st January to 1st November. Deliveries for consumption during same period reached 350,000 tons, against 340,000 tons. The stock is now 151,600 tons, or 23,000 tons larger than in 1853 at corresponding period.

Mauritius.—No public sales were held on Tuesday, and nothing of importance has transpired by private contract.

Bengal.—551 bags Mauritius kinds sold at 35s 6d to 36s 6d per cwt for good yellow, being full rates. White Benares and grany sugars continue scarce.

Madras.—Low qualities have been almost neglected.

Manilla.—About 9,000 bags low unclayed brown have sold at 27s 6d per cwt. A cargo of 1,300 tons clayed sold at 31s per cwt for an output.

Foreign.—Business has been chiefly confined to the public sales, which were larger than usual on Wednesday, and went off steadily, grocery and all good descriptions fully supporting their late value, and low sugars about 5d cheaper. 4,089 boxes Havana about half sold: yellow, 31s to 37s 6d; florettes, 37s 6d to 39s; low to fine brown, 29s 6d to 32s; dark, very low, 26s 6d to 28s. 481 hogsheds 134 boxes Cua were partly sold: low to good yellow, 31s to 36s; low heavy to good brown, 28s to 31s. 1,291 hogsheds and tierces 240 barrels Porto Rico nearly all sold: fine colour yellow, 38s to 40s; low grey to good yellow, 31s to 37s 6d; brown, 28s to 31s. Probably about 700 boxes yellow Havana have changed hands at full prices.

Refined.—The market is unaltered, the trade having bought to a fair extent at last week's prices. Brown goods are now quoted 43s; tilters, 43s to 44s upwards. Trade is in good demand at 17s to 21s according to quality. A few parcels foreign refined sugar have changed hands for consumption. Dutch crushed is very firm, and a few sales have been made at extreme rates. English crushed and leaves are steady at the quoted prices.

MOLASSES.—Holders are asking higher rates for the small supply offering. 15s 6d per cwt has been paid for Demerara and Dominica; fine Antigua, 17s.

COCOA.—No further public sales of West India have taken place, but the late advance is fully maintained.

COFFEE.—The public sales have been unusually small this week, and the market continues in the same firm position as for some time past. 143 sacks 45 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon were sold at fully previous rates, from 55s 6d to 63s 6d for fine ordinary to middling. 268 bags good ordinary native sold at 46s 6d to 47s, and privately a limited business has been done at 44s 6d, there being now buyers at that price. 41 casks 180 brls and bags Jamaica brought 44s 6d to 51s for ordinary to fine ordinary. 32 half-bales Mocha sold at 70s 6d for middling brownish, being the extreme value. 336 bags East India realised 55s 6d to 56s 6d, with pea-berry 61s. 100 bags fine ordinary Java 52s 6d per cwt. Another cargo of 4,000 bags Rio is reported, but the price has not transpired.

TEA.—Since last Friday further sales have been made in new congou, at the opening prices, and the trade have taken a very large quantity of the recent arrivals. Common congou has also sold with more freedom, but at 1d reduction, the present quotation being 10d to 10 1/2d. There is no material change to notice in other descriptions, with the exception of scented teas, which have sold upon more favourable terms to the buyers. Public sales are advertised for the ensuing week. The stock of tea in the United Kingdom on the 1st inst. was 62,870,000 lbs, against 54,615,000 lbs last year at same time.

RICE.—The demand has again improved, and a good deal of business done at fully 2d above the lowest rates accepted last week. By private treaty middling to good white Bengal sold at 15s 6d to 16s; to arrive, 15s; broken, 13s 6d; pinky Madras on the spot and float, 14s; ex ship, 13s 6d. About 350 tons Arracan, of next year's shipment, sold at 11s 6d. The outal portion of 1,557 bags pinky Madras, at public sale, was bought in: pinky, 14s; Coorings, 14s to 14s 6d. 2,933 tons were delivered during last week, upwards of 2,100 tons being for exportation, and the stock is only 7,342 tons, against

10,228 tons in 1853. Finest London dressed Carolina, from its scarcity, cannot now be obtained under 50s.

SPICES.—16 cases brown nutmegs sold with spirit at high prices: two lots good bold brown at 2s 9d and 4s 3d west dearer; ordinary small to middling, 2s 4d to 2s 10d. 2 cases middling mace brought 2s 3d to 2s 4d per lb. The market for pepper is very firm, with a steady demand. 6,351 bags offered this week nearly all sold: Samatra chiefly at 4½d; a few lots, 4¼d; sea-damaged, 4¼d to 4½d; Malabar, half-heavy greyish, 4½d to 4¾d for the sound portion. White fully maintains the advance last quoted. 465 bags pimento sold at barely previous rates: sound, 5¼d to 5½d per lb; damaged in proportion. Cassia lignea is very scarce. 27 cases cassia vera were bought in at 76s per cwt for mouldy. 100 barrels Jamaica ginger brought 41s to 82s per cwt for small to fair bold.

SAGO.—1,828 cases sold with spirit: small grain, fine 24s 6d; sea-damaged, 22s to 23s 6d per cwt.

RUM.—Owing to the indisposition of holders to realise, unless at the extreme advance of last week, the sales have not been upon so large a scale, and the advance then quoted barely sustained, proof W. I. having sold at 3s 7d to 3s 8d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—There is rather a better feeling in the market, and good to fine Bengal has sold at a slight advance upon last week's rates; low to middling qualities are also firmer; 1,091 bags in public sale all sold at 26s to 26s 6d for 3½ to 2¾ per cent, refraction, good colour. Several parcels have also sold privately, and low to fine is worth 22s 3d to 26s 6d per cwt. The deliveries last week were 851 tons, being unusually large, and the stock on the 4th inst. consisted of 7,840 tons, against 3,954 tons in 1853.

NITRATE SODA is steady at 16s to 16s 3d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—175 bags, about half sold at rather easier rates: Honduras silvers, low small to fine, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; small and foxey blacks, 3s 6d to 3s 6d; Teneriffe blacks, 3s 8d to 4s, silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 9d per lb. The stock is further reduced to 4,398 serons.

LAC DYE.—This article continues neglected. The stock consists of 15,109 chests, against 12,300 chests last year, and 8,511 chests in 1852 at a like period.

DYESTUFFS, &c.—317 bales Gambier sold at 25s to 25s 6d for good, being 6d to 1s lower. Catch is firmer. 300 bales Bengal safflower, chiefly very low small Bombay kind, were bought in and withdrawn at 15s to 20s. Turmeric is without alteration.

DRUGS, &c.—The market is quiet. 86 cases camphor were bought in at 6l per cwt, and 36 cases good Malabar cardomoms at 2s 9d per lb. Castor oil is looking up. Other kinds of produce remain without change. Iodine is very dull. Tartaric acid, 1s 7d per lb. Gum Olibanum went cheap. Arabic sold at about late rates.

DREWOODS.—71 tons Jamaica and St Domingo logwood sold from 6l to 6l 2s 6d; one lot, 6l 7s 6d. 230 tons Lima Nicaragua were taken in at 18l 10s to 14l 16s per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER remains dull.

METALS.—Nearly all descriptions of iron can be purchased under the prices quoted, and the market is dull. Scotch pig iron had declined to 76s for mixed numbers yesterday. Railway bars are offered at reduced rates. Spelter has been active, and is about 15s higher, selling this morning at 25l 2s 6d to 25l 8s per ton on the spot. There are few parcels of East India tin offering for sale, and the market is steady: Banca, 115s to 115s 6d; Straits, 113s per cwt. Lead remains firm with a tendency to further improvement. Copper firm. Nothing new has taken place in other metals.

HEMP.—A firmer tone has pervaded the market, and there is more inquiry both for clean Petersburg and Manila. The former is quoted 60l to 62l. Jute has brought 10s advance, 57s bales finding buyers at 17l to 18l 2s 6d per ton for ordinary to fair quality. Coir goods are dull, and coarse yarn sold cheap this week.

LINSEED.—Parcels on the spot are dull at last week's rates, viz., Black Sea about 64s; East India, 63s to 65s. The prospect of the Russian ports being more vigorously blockaded, has caused more inquiry for Black Sea, and for distant arrival 56s per quarter has been paid. Cakes are firm at the recent advance.

OILS.—Sperm has brought a further advance, being quoted at 110l. 119 tons seal by auction part sold from 39l 10s to 42l 5s per ton, for yellow to pale, being rather higher. Linseed is quiet, and 3d lower, viz., 35s 6d to 36s 9d on the spot, and 36s for delivery to the end of the year. Rape oil continues firm and a further advance has been paid: brown 49s to 49s 6d refined, 53s. Cocoa-nut is quiet. Palm continues steady at 47s to 49s 6d. The stock on the 1st instant proves to be 1,029 tons, and not 326 tons as erroneously returned by the public statement we quoted from last week.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE are dull, with sellers at 43s and 44s per cwt for English and American drawn respectively.

TALLOW.—The market has been free from excitement, but since last week a steady business is reported for consumption at higher rates. On Saturday new Y. C. further reduced to 65s 9d, and on Tuesday was quoted 66s 3d to 66s 6d, closing yesterday at 66s 3d; 66s for all the year and spring; 65s 9d to 66s per cwt old. The deliveries are steadily improving, and the stock now nearly on a par with that of last year. There is a moderate supply of town-melted tallow.

Table with 4 columns: 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854. Rows include Stock this day, Delivery last week, Ditto from 1st June, Arrived last week, Ditto from 1st June, Price of YC this day, Ditto town last Friday.

SUGAR.—There was not any change in prices to-day, the market being rather quiet. Transactions in West India amounted to 481 hogheads, &c., and for the week to 1,634. 131 hogheads crystallised Demerara by auction brought 38s 6d to 40s 6d. Mauritius—1,589 bags sold from 26s for low dark heavy to 30s 6d for good brown. Madras—579 bags were taken in: native brown and yellow, 27s to 29s; Date, 26s to 28s. Foreign—700 boxes yellow Havana realised 34s to 34s 6d for No. 12½ to 13.

COFFEE.—Plantation sold readily by private treaty at full rates, and 400 bags native realised 46s 6d. 60 bales, &c, Mocha partly sold at 70s to 71s; long berry held at 78s. 546 bags Costa Rica were taken in above the value. A cargo of 2,400 bags Rio brought 44s 3d for the Mediterranean.

RICE.—3,191 bags Bengal were bought in at 16s 6d. Privately business was done to arrive at full rates.

SAGO.—630 boxes sold; small grain, 24s 6d to 26s, being rather dearer; bold, 18s 6d to 21s.

SAGO FLOUR.—1,196 bags were taken in at 19s 6d for the sound; sea-damaged, sold from 16s 6d to 18s per cwt.

SALTPETRE was steady. DYESTUFFS.—70 bales Bengal safflower of the new crop sold from 55s to 77s 6d for ordinary to middling. 54 bales ordinary old and wormy were bought in or withdrawn. 21 cases lao dye withdrawn. A parcel Madras turmeric sold at 10s 6d to 11s per cwt. 25 tons Madras red saunders wood, 6l 17s 6d to 7l per ton.

LINSEED OIL steady at 35s 9d to 36s per cwt. PALM OIL.—173 casks only partly sold, good quality bringing as high as 49s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW was steady at yesterday's rates. At auction to-day 207 casks Australian sold: beef, 53s 6d to 65s; mutton, 66s to 66s 3d. Town tallow was advanced 1s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron was reported sold at from 70s to 72s 6d cash. Spelter, 25l 5s per ton paid.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues firm for the lower qualities; the middling and better descriptions are quiet and rather easier of purchase. Low bar-tard sugar and treacle in good demand and scarce. A few fine Dutch loaves sold at 30s on the consolidated rate. Prices continue firm in Holland: for loaves and crushed no business worth noting. At Antwerp loaves and crushed are held for higher rates.

GREEN FRUIT.—A fair demand exists for all kinds. The first cargo of oranges has arrived from Fayal at Bristol, and the principal part conveyed to London by railway, which was sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, and realised good prices, the quality being good. Chestnuts are being received from France, and sell freely, the cold weather assisting consumption.

DRY FRUIT.—There is no activity yet to report in this market. New currents, similar to late arrivals at Liverpool, are inquired for. A cargo not so good, lately landed, has been sold, but price not known. Valentia dull. High prices paying for figs, but generally there is not the usual appearance of trade when only six weeks from Christmas. Dear bread is a sad check to consumption.

SEEDS.—A fair trade in all seeds at last week's quotations.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is very dull, hardly anything doing, and prices, particularly of skin wools, are lower.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The present series of public sales are still progressing as favourably for the sellers as they commenced. The attendance of buyers is daily well kept up, and many lots are bought for the continental manufacturers, which very much tends to maintain the prices.

FLAX.—More inquiry, and business doing at rather higher prices.

HEMP.—The market quiet.

COTTON.—The market remains dull, and the transactions only amount to 350 Madras, at about previous rates. Sales of cotton wool from Nov. 3 to 9 inclusive:—350 bales Madras, at 3d to 4½d for very ordinary Western to good fair Tinnivelly.

SILK.—No alteration in the silk market since our last circular. Market rather quiet, prices firm.

TOBACCO.—The market continues very firm, with a moderate extent of business.

METALS.—Copper very firm and much inquired for. Tin—A good demand for English; foreign scarcely so firm. Lead—A large business doing for export: holders firm at our quotations. Spelter has again advanced in price, and closes firm at our quotations; stocks very small, being 4,270 tons. Iron—Manufactured less active, and makers taking orders at lower rates. Scotch pigs have fallen 12s per ton during the week, and close very flat at our quotations.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening.

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

PROVISIONS.

A better supply of bacon has reduced prices, 4s per cwt. The butter market remains about the same; not much doing. Friesland 108s, quality very middling. A good supply of Holland and Bosch, prices the turn in favour of the buyer.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Delivery, Stock, Deliveries. Rows include BUTTER, BACON, Irish butter, Foreign do, Bales Bacon.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—Last week's imports of foreign stock into London amounted to 7,721 head, against 7,712 do. in the corresponding week in 1853, 6,117 in 1852, 7,622 in 1851, 6,072 in 1850, 4,412 in 1849, 4,085 in 1848, and 4,950 in 1847.

From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up to-day were but moderate, and at least two-thirds of them were beneath the middle quality. The attendance of butchers being good, the beef trade ruled steady, and a good clearance was effected at last Monday's currency. The best Scots sold without difficulty at 5s per 8 lbs.

The receipts of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,410 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 49 horns and polled Scots.

The numbers of sheep were by no means extensive, and greatly out of condition. For all breeds we experienced a slow sale, and last week's prices were barely supported. The top figure for Down was 4s 10d per 8 lbs.

Table with 3 columns: Nov. 8, 1852, Nov. 7, 1853, Nov. 6, 1854. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—The supply of beasts here to-day was but moderate, and in very inferior condition. Most breeds moved off steadily at full prices. We were scantily supplied with sheep, in which a fair business was transacted, at extreme rates. The best old Down was worth 5s per 8 lbs. Calves—the supply of which was rather limited—were brisk, and 21 per 8 lbs dearer. The top figure was 5s per 8 lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c, Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lambs, Total supply—Beasts, sheep, calves, pigs.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—Since our last report these markets have been well supplied with each kind of meat. To-day the general demand was in a sluggish state.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—The demand for each kind of meat was steady, at full prices.

Table with columns for meat types (Interior beef, De. midding, Prime large, Prime small, Veal) and prices per 8 lbs by the carcass.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 6.—In consequence of the detention of several vessels by adverse winds, laden with this valuable esculent, the supply at this market to-day was limited.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Thursday, Nov. 9.—At this market to-day there was a fair supply, with a middling trade, at the subjoined quotations:—Regents, from 85s to 95s; Middlings, 55s to 65s; Shaws, 80s to 85s; Blue, 85s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BONOUGH, Monday, Nov. 6.—During the past week there has been a more active demand for the finest samples, and an advance of from 8s to 10s per cwt has been obtained.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—The week's imports are, 4 bales from Odessa, 84 from New York, 420 from Hamburg, 3 from Hebart Town, 120 from Ostend, 220 from Rotterdam, 71 from Dunkirk, 502 from Antwerp, and 43 from Calais.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 90s to 92s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; superior clover, 118s to 120s; inferior ditto, 84s to 95s; straw, 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITCHEAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was good, with a brisk demand. Hay, from 84s to 92s; ditto, 54s to 80s; clover, 180s to 120s; ditto, 80s to 105s; straw, 24s to 28s per load.

COAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—Buddle's West Hartley 19s—Burnhope 17s 6d—Chester Main 20s—Chilton Hartley 17s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 19s 6d—Hartlepool West Hartley 19s—Hartley Main 17s—Holywell 20s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Nether-ton 19s—Longridge's West Hartley 19s 6d—New Tanfield 18s—North Percy Hartley 19s—Ravenworth West Hartley 19s—Tanfield Moor 17s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s 6d—Tanfield Moor South 17s—Walker Primrose 17s 6d—West Hartley Grays 19s—West Tanfield 18s—Wylam 19s 6d—Eden Main 22s 6d—Lambton's Primrose 22s 6d—Dewentwater Hartley 19s—Methel Cannel 25s—Tynes Cannel 21s 6d.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.—Buddle's West Hartley 19s—Chester Main 20s—Chilton Hartley 17s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 19s 6d—Hartlepool West Hartley 19s—Hedley's Hartley 19s—Hetton's Hartley Main 16s 6d—Holywell 20s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Nether-ton 19s—Longridge's West Hartley 19s 6d—Redheugh Main 17s—Ravenworth West Hartley 19s—Tanfield Moor 17s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 17s 6d—Tanfield Moor South 16s 6d—Walker Primrose 17s—West Hartley Grays 19s—Wylam 19s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is not much doing this week, most of the trade being engaged at the public sales in London; but there is a considerable quantity announced for public sale here from the 14th to the 18th inst., which will no doubt bring a large attendance.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is still considerable heaviness in the market for both Welsh and Staffordshire iron, and prices consequently have a drooping tendency. In Scotch pig iron there is also great inactivity, and a complete absence of all speculative demand, with a decline in prices during the week of 2s to 3s per ton.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Procter and Redshaw, Witley, Yorkshire, joiners—Mitchell and Hatch, Stoney street, Borough market, salesman—Eccles and Bradley, Bursley, Lancashire, tailors—G. S. and J. W. Gowing, Lowestoft, Suffolk, fish merchants—J. S. and C. Sharpe, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, nurserymen—Bourne and Son, Alford and Spilsby, Lincolnshire, attorneys-at-law—Officer and Neastler, hide brokers—Butler and Firth, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, auctioneers—Mansfield and Shepherd, Burton-upon-Trent, whitesmiths—Thomas and Broadbent, Huddersfield, woolstaplers—W. W. and F. Barringer, Henrietta street, Covent garden, cheesemongers—Moore and Buckley, Ranton Abbey, Staffordshire, and Upper East Smithfield—Baker and Mitchell, Nottingham, designers—Henderson and Bennett, Bolsover, Derbyshire, grocers—Foster and Dale, Smeaton street, joiners—Austin, Brothers, Winchomb, Gloucestershire, grocers—Birmingham Patent Iron and Brass Tube Company; as far as regards Selby—Walker and Jolly, Wapping, chain cable factors—Fearley and Hinchliffe, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, surgeons—Forbes, Brothers, Liverpool, and Forbes and Co., Montreal—G. and M. Andrew, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—A. I. and E. Jones, New Oxford street, tobacconists—Eaden and Co., Cambridge, wine merchants—Newson and Co., Grocers' hall court, Poultry, merchants—Bannister and Son, John street, Bedford row, solicitors—Morrison and Co., Liverpool, merchants—Carroll and Graze, Liverpool, joiners—Temple, Blackburn, and Co., Madeira, and Blackburn, Temple, and Robinson, Old Broad street; Madeira merchants; as far as regards Temple—Bolton, Smith, and Co., Bow churchyard, outfitters—Johnson and Brother, Staleybridge, linen drapers—Berry and Eastwood, Leeds, drapers—Carter, Vavasour, and Rix, Trump street, silk manufacturers; as far as regards Carter—McPherson and Holyday, Kingstons-upon-Hull, drapers—Watson and Co., Glasgow, Smith and Co., Colombo, and Strang and Co., Bombay, merchants; as far as regards G. T. and J. L. Lancaster.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Nov. 28, J. W. Hall, Cardiff, dealer in agricultural implements—Nov. 25, T. Wigfall, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer—Dec. 12, J. Chaplin and R. Wigley, Leicester, carriers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. L. Gadd, Whitechapel, linen draper—first div of 1s 11d, on Wednesday next, and following Wednesday, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

A. Guy, Upper Rosoman street, Clerkenwell, lamp manufacturer—first div of 1s 1d, on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

W. M. Anderson, Foley place, surgeon—second div of 4d, on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

G. Battcock, Brighton, apothecary—first div of 1s, on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Lee's, Aldermanbury.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Haslem and Sawyer, Victoria road, Pimlico, lacemen—Hadow, Thackrah, and Co., Mincing lane, colonial brokers—Cooke and Sutton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chymists—Lister, Binns, and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, machine makers; as far as regards Whitaker and Lees—Huntton and Smith, Swaffham, ironfounders—Foster and Aldred, March, Isle of Ely, grocers—Bradbury and Ellis, Mirfield, Yorkshire, surgeons—W. Papineau and Co., Stratford, Essex—Sowerby, Drayton, and Tutton, Oxford street, and Circus, Regent street, drapers—B. Young and Co., Pimlico, Newpor, Monmouthshire, coal merchants—R. Hall and Co., Blyden and Wolingham, iron manufacturers; as far as regards Mulcaster and Hall—Baxter and Chadwick, Blackburn, tailors—Barkitt and Nelson, Wolverhampton, masons—Joyce and Co., Whalley, Lancashire, grocers—Laliente and Pasquall, Finchurch street, merchants—Orchard and Co., Wheatshaf yard, Farringdon street, patentees for copper-facing type—T. Jones and Son, Birmingham, paper dealers—Hill and Stead, Huddersfield, horse breakers—Green and Newman, Lower Thames street, licensed victuallers—R. Gittins, New street, Dorset square, and W. Allkins, Whitecross street, St Luke's, patentees for the manufacture of money bills—Durrad and Mason, Leicester, manufacturers of hosiery—Burrow, Monk, and Co., Halifax, Yorkshire, silk spinners; as far as regards Lockwood—Piggott and Bell, Nottingham and elsewhere, corn merchants—J. and S. Hayward, Birmingham, casting mould makers—Beresford and Marshall, Belper, stonemasons—E. H. Tuck and Co., Jermyn street, Piccadilly, mineral water manufacturers.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Nov. 29, E. M. Ager, late of Hill street, Walworth, and Victoria terrace, Kennington, baker—Nov. 29, J. C. Fenfold, Park terrace, Chelsea, oilman—Nov. 28, W. Robinson, Church row, Limhouse, shipowner—Nov. 28, J. Stapp, Snow hill, wholesale cheesemonger—Nov. 30, G. Johnston, Vere street, Oxford street, veterinary surgeon—Nov. 30, G. H. Cripps, Shrewsbury, wine merchant—Nov. 30, G. S. Green, Aylesbury street, Clerkenwell, and elsewhere, grocer—Nov. 28, W. Watson, Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler—Nov. 28, T. J. Smith, Windsor, dealer in cutlery—Nov. 3, F. Hellyer, New Brompton, Chatham, wood carver—Nov. 30, J. Calisher, Norfolk street, Strand, jeweller—Nov. 30, J. Maynard, Queen's road, West Chelsea, butcher—Nov. 30, J. Milligan, Choriton-upon-Medlock, draper—Nov. 29, A. Smith, Liverpool, merchant—Nov. 30, G. H. Fourdrinier, Stoke-upon-Trent, paper manufacturer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

S. L. Pratt, New Bond street, upholsterer—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

G. Jarrett, Wickham, Welford, Berkshire, builder—first div of 4s, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

A. R. Homersham, Russell street, Bermondsey, woolstapler—second div of 9d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

T. S. Besley, Iiverton, Devonshire, grocer—first div of 1s 5d, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

J. F. Thynne, Tavistock, musical instrument dealer—first div of 5s 8d, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

R. Gribbell and R. Luscombe, Tavistock, wholesale grocers—first div of 5s, and first div of 2s 2d on the separate estate of R. Luscombe, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

J. Bowrin, Walsall, Staffordshire, carrier—first div of 10s, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

W. Green, Birkenhead, auctioneer—second div of 2s 10d, and a first div of 1s on new proofs, on Wednesday, the 15th of November, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

R. Hadland, St Helen's, glass manufacturer—second div of 1s 5d, and first div of 4s 8d on new proofs, on Wednesday, the 15th of November, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S. Zagury, Cullum street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

- H. J. Todd, Pancras lane, warehouseman.
J. Dungey, Rochester, grocer.
W. Cross, Melville place, Hackney, printer.
H. Hadlow, Jewry street, Aldgate, apothecary.
T. Bunyard, Maldstone, grocer.
E. Buchler, Cullum street, merchant.
W. Longhurst, Queen's buildings, Knightsbridge, builder.
J. Winkfield, Greenwich, cement merchant.
H. Locking, Corringham, Essex, grocer.
W. Wade, Northampton, leatherseller.
A. Devin, Jun., Red Lion square, Jeweller.
J. Greenstreet, Leicester, commission agent.
J. Pollard, South Cerney, Gloucestershire, miller.
J. Fell and J. Leary, Huddersfield, woollen manufacturers.
D. J. Fynney, Liverpool, lodging housekeeper.
E. Blenky, otherwise E. Blenkhorn, Liverpool, lodging housekeeper.
J. Thornton, sen., and J. R. Thornton, Godley and Hyde, Cheshire, cotton waste dealers.
J. S. Smith, Liverpool, drysalter.
W. Walthman, Yealand Conyers, Manchester, Higher and Lower Bentham, Holme Mills, Milnthorpe, and Gate Beckall, flax merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. Allen, Glasgow, pianoforte maker.
J. Della Torre, Perth, merchant.
D. Sinclair, Glasgow, iron commission agent.
J. Atken, Kelso, cattle dealer.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

- F. Pinn, Queen's buildings, Knightsbridge, and Stockbridge terrace, Pimlico, baker.
H. Billiter, Robert street, Grosvenor square, leather seller.
E. P. Robertson, Gloucester, innholder and vintner.
J. P. Deane, Manchester, merchant.
J. Fox, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, scrivener and money broker.
M. Dew, Oxford, grocer, draper, ironmonger, carpenter, and timber merchant.
G. Williams, Ebbwvale, Monmouthshire, draper.
J. Price, Newport, Monmouthshire, linen draper.
G. J. Philips, Cannon street west, hosier.
J. Hart, High street, Wapping, corn dealer, baker, jobmaster, and carman.
J. A. Miles, Pancras lane, City, brass founder and commission agent.
T. Webb, late of West Ham, Essex, now of Cullum street, City, St Heliers, Jersey, and Leyton, Essex, distiller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- J. Ryan, commission agent, Dundee.
G. Brown and Sons, tanners, Lordburn Tan Works, Arbroath.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Dyes, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, and others with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Oils, Provisions, Rice, and Saltpetre with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Silk, Spices, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Sugar, Tallow, Tea, Timber, and other goods with their respective prices and units.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 4, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 4 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.
SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
West India	75,769	87,665	73,115	68,142	17,614	28,615
East India	36,209	24,791	43,704	34,163	14,491	6,347
Mauritius	35,484	40,891	33,426	34,996	6,694	8,313
Foreign	...	...	27,866	43,628	...	...
	147,402	162,717	178,111	180,844	38,739	43,275
Foreign Sugar.	Imported		Exported		Stock	
Cherbon, Siam, and Manilla..	4,096	14,775	3,169	3,129	3,961	8,946
Havana	20,885	43,457	4,917	4,966	17,012	26,034
Porto Rico	4,724	11,528	822	81	2,539	5,799
Brazil	12,380	9,652	6,067	2,763	7,993	8,560
	42,089	78,812	14,075	10,963	31,496	49,299

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America..... s d
Mauritius 21 6
East Indies 28 0
The average price of the three 22 1

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	5,228	4,915	1,824

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal	1853 gal	1854 gal
W. Ind.	1,429,205	3,521,250	1,174,500	1,707,435	1,019,205	1,045,350	912,340	1,449,405
E. Ind.	135,916	230,085	161,910	210,835	6,390	30,915	106,335	77,805
Foreign	33,618	550,890	42,523	307,215	2,160	40,860	68,700	265,420
	1,598,739	4,302,225	1,378,933	2,325,475	1,028,295	1,117,125	1,087,375	1,792,630

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 cwt.	1854 cwt.	1853 cwt.	1854 cwt.	1853 cwt.	1854 cwt.	1853 cwt.	1854 cwt.
Br. Plant.	31,450	19,378	3,382	979	28,164	23,185	23,348	14,991
Foreign	6,895	6,538	3,890	7,323	2,371	3,156	5,226	1,567
	38,345	25,916	7,272	8,302	30,535	26,341	28,574	16,498

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
Br. Plant.	10,954	18,864	5,092	4,161	8,928	10,860	7,910	16,566
Ceylon	192,155	235,535	68,093	123,670	160,126	187,032	194,676	108,822
Total BP.	203,109	254,419	73,095	127,831	169,054	197,892	202,586	119,088
Mocha	22,605	10,849	3,453	2,379	15,618	17,430	21,357	14,873
For. EI	13,224	7,498	713	5,007	6,930	8,168	17,797	11,982
Malabar	1,324	76	175	...	1,573	111	1,327	1,140
St. Domingo	6,949	3,812	2,242	1,221	1,845	199	5,710	7,173
Hav. & P. R.	10,543	6,247	2,436	4,685	2,721	6,262	13,353	7,225
Brazil	89,710	65,765	43,883	33,198	50,021	38,800	47,618	26,895
African	254	11	35	45	458	12	292	177
Total For.	144,610	94,249	52,937	46,836	79,196	70,992	107,464	69,415
Grand tl.	347,719	348,668	126,032	174,376	248,250	268,874	310,040	188,503

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
White	28,253	33,112	5,572	17,723	20,363	23,571	19,223	7,342
Black	1,577	1,592	1,034	555	1,198	1,114	1,599	1,194
NUTMEGS	Pkgs 1,569	Pkgs 1,965	Pkgs 217	Pkgs 551	Pkgs 1,212	Pkgs 1,134	Pkgs 1,222	Pkgs 1,267
Do. Wild.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAS. LIG.	1,849	3,041	1,396	1,489	2,044	2,362	219	698
CINNAMON	4,961	8,045	4,688	6,197	871	1,091	3,001	2,934
PIMENTO	bags 12,578	bags 14,786	bags 10,492	bags 12,585	bags 4,212	bags 3,377	bags 2,945	bags 2,867

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 Serons	1854 Serons	1853 Serons	1854 Serons	1853 Serons	1854 Serons	1853 Serons	1854 Serons
COCHINEAL	5,403	8,008	...	...	10,805	11,829	7,324	4,398
LAC DYE	7,041	6,357	...	...	4,432	3,861	12,299	13,109
LEEWOOD	3,191	4,869	...	...	3,053	4,510	528	616
FUSTIC	1,178	1,280	...	...	2,377	1,075	367	528
INDIGO.								
East India	22,168	25,750	...	...	27,975	24,481	23,317	24,553
Spanish	3,230	1,640	...	...	3,319	1,510	1,332	1,885

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons	1853 tons	1854 tons
Nitrate of Potass	9,732	14,077	...	...	10,955	9,043	3,054	7,810
Nitrate of Soda	4,420	4,550	...	...	1,514	3,648	3,028	3,686

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853 bags	1854 bags	1853 bags	1854 bags	1853 bags	1854 bags	1853 bags	1854 bags
American	1,097	889	...	...	1,517	246	256	374
Brazil	150	152	...	...	228	50	4	66
East India	116,116	44,864	...	...	77,362	73,247	83,247	57,815
Liverpl. all kinds	1,903,436	1,670,164	233,570	192,110	1,541,340	1,566,020	705,683	709,710
Total	2,019,799	1,915,769	233,570	192,110	1,620,347	1,639,603	790,187	767,965

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Subjoined are the railway calls for the month of November, so far as they have yet been advertised. They amount to £31,637, against 1,239,976l in the corresponding month of last year. The total called during the 11 months of 1854 has been 12,903,702l, against 10,263,777 in the like period of 1853:—

Railways.	Date due.	Amount per Share.		Number of shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Call.		
*Arica and Tacna	1	10 0 0	2 10 0	23,000	67,500
*Belgian Eastern Junction	1	3 0 0	0 10 0	42,500	21,250
Cork and Bandon, pref. 5l	9	1 0 0	1 0 0	2,000	2,000
*Dutch Rhenish	15	0 0 0	1 0 0	82,483	82,483
*Ea. tern of Franer, Bonds.	1 to 10	deposit	4 4 0	125,000	525,000
Great North of Scotland, Old 15	15	6 0 0	2 0 0	27,686	55,372
Hampstead Junction	13	0 0 0	3 0 0	2,500	5,000
Oxford, Worcester, and	15	0 0 0	2 10 0	2,400	6,000
Wolf. (Chp. Nor. Branch)	15	0 0 0	2 10 0	2,400	6,000
Ditto, ditto, 6 per cent. red preference	15	3 5 0	1 5 0	50,000	69,500
Peebles	7	9 10 0	0 10 0	7,000	3,500
Thames Haven	23	2 0 0	0 10 0	6,063	3,032
Whitehaven Junction, new 10l preference	1	deposit	3 0 0	1,000	3,000

*The proportion called by foreign companies is £91,233l, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

PEEBLES.—The capital account shows that 70,117l has been received, and 55,978l expended, leaving a balance of 14,319l.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—It appears from an elaborate compilation by Mr J. S. Yeats of the capital and revenue of 12 railway companies—namely, the London and North-Western, the North-Eastern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Midland, Great Northern, Eastern Counties, South-Eastern, Brighton, South-Western, Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and Caledonian, that the aggregate length of line is 4,155 miles, the amount of ordinary capital 94,083,843l, the preference capital 16,709,918l, and loans 43,660,532l—total 154,448,293l. The traffic receipts on those lines during the first half of 1854 amounted for passengers to 3,274,335l, and for goods to 3,019,832l, together 6,294,167l, or 8l 6s 9d per cent. per annum on the capital expended. The working expenses, rates, and taxes amounted to 3,057,452l, or 4l 0s 9d per cent. per annum on the capital of 151,347,147l, which participated in the receipt of interest and dividends; the interest on loans (40,559,385l) amounted to 812,317l, being at the rate 4l 0s 1d per cent. per annum; the dividend on the preference capital (16,484,772l) amounted to 383,223l, being at the rate of 4l 13s per cent. per annum; and rent of leased lines, tolls, &c., to 537,965l; making a total of working and preference charges of 4,790,957l, or 76.11 per cent. of the total traffic receipts for the half-year, leaving 1,503,210l, or 23.89 per cent. of the receipts for dividend on the ordinary stock. The assets for dividends, including sundries and balances from the preceding half-year, amounted to 1,905,302l, and the dividend declared to 1,699,729l, or 3l 13s 5d per cent. per annum on the ordinary share capital of 92,845,427l participating in dividend for the half-year, leaving 105,573l, or 4s 7d per cent. for the next account. The traffic receipts on the above lines averaged 1,515l per mile for the half-year, the maintenance of way amounted to 110l per mile, and the working expenses, &c., to 73l per mile. The total expenditure, including preference charges, amounted to 1,153l per mile for the half-year. The working expenses, rates, and taxes averaged 48.57 per cent. of the traffic receipts, and the receipts averaged 58l 5s 3d per mile per week.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Nov. 6.—The railway market opened with firmness, but prices subsequently showed a slight decline, from which there was no recovery to the close. The principal fluctuations occurred in Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Brighton, Midland, York and North Midland, and South-Eastern. An increased business took place in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, and quotations generally were well supported. There was no change in Crystal Palace shares, and few transactions were recorded in mining descriptions.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7.—There was increased heaviness in the railway market, and prices on the average declined from 5s to 15s per share. After the usual hours of business a further unfavourable tendency was noticeable. The principal sales were in Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Western, Midland, and North-Eastern. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was no great alteration, and quotations were supported with firmness. Crystal Palace left off 3 to 4. Mining shares, in some cases, were rather firmer.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.—The railway market has been in a rather unsettled position, and the tendency is in the majority of cases towards decline. The amount of business, however, was not large. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies were well supported, continuous purchases being made for investment. Crystal Palace shares exhibited little alteration, being quoted 3 to 4. Some of the mining descriptions improved, principally through speculative operations.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9.—The railway market exhibited symptoms of increased heaviness, and sales towards the close caused a further decline. The average fall was not more than from 5s to 10s per share, but it comprised the principal lines. No material variation occurred in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, but quotations were generally firm. Crystal Palace shares experienced a slight decline, and left off 2 1/2 to 3. In mining descriptions there was little activity.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—The railway share market has been declining, with more sales pressed. Great Northern, however, have been looking up. North-Eastern, Caledonian, North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire are heavy. The foreign lines have been a shade lower, and with but few transactions. The colonial mines are in some request, the banks scarcely so good, and the miscellaneous companies, including Crystal Palace, lower.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1853, Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1854 and 1853.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Nine Months ended 10th October, 1854.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the nine months ended 10th October, 1854, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Imports.		Articles.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls								
Cows	32,940	38,587	Free	Free	308,166	296,386	Free	Free
Calves	21,406	16,593	—	—	133,139	131,338	—	—
Sheep	20,708	22,018	—	—	326,953	381,960	—	—
Lambs	135,634	120,980	—	—	...	...	11,409	36,547
Swine and Hogs	6,259	6,790	—	—	19,417	45,129	4,697	4,697
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	6,200	9,282	—	—	11,478	341,222	3,924	3,924
Barilla and Alkali	1,200	65,162	—	—	6,700	496,445	52,575	828,211
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	1,200	1,129	—	—	106,163	26,522	5,161	16,648
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	2,7,990	333,508	—	—	9,248	1,015,421	Free	Free
Brimstone	30,193	40,515	—	—	774,932	97,456	—	—
Caoutchouc	697,593	1,329,808	—	—	77,715	6,700	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853	18,559	18,670	39,138	...	6,700	10,140	—	—
Entered from June 4, 1853	42,506	81,392	81,392	169,373	51,098	62,968	—	—
Cocoa	84,028	183,099	3,162,233	3,454,897	12,507	14,299	—	—
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe	5,929,614	5,021,886	21,794,821	23,444,744	16,675	17,078	—	—
Imported from other Parts	28,810,786	12,557,655	6,812,791	4,965,975	84,092	79,588	—	—
Total of Coffee	42,432,979	42,492,319	28,607,612	28,410,719	149,330	127,056	—	—
Corn:—Wheat	3,770,920	3,163,493	3,772,917	3,163,634	7,824	8,632	—	—
Barley	722,565	533,693	722,565	533,693	2,784	1,077	—	—
Oats	778,365	895,089	778,365	895,089	185	1,077	—	—
Rye	73,934	4,246	73,934	4,246	11,217	17,263	—	—
Peas	57,680	49,147	57,680	49,147	58,454	...	52,260	...
Indian Corn, or Maize	274,087	278,073	274,087	278,074	9,893	108,675	8,464	104,994
Buckwheat	1,408,063	1,093,949	1,408,063	1,093,949	13,225	50,947	9,726	43,241
Bear or Bigg	7,049	274	7,049	274	22,719	17,487	Free	Free
Malt	790	607	790	607	1,038,126	931,330	155,639	99,346
Total of Grain	7,093,453	6,018,481	7,093,450	6,018,623	123,118	54,026	17,294	20,846
Wheatmeal or Flour	3,800,747	3,509,645	3,800,747	3,509,645	15,214	8,233	210,484	...
Barley Meal	47	66	47	66	220,109	...	32,018	...
Oatmeal	619	247	619	247	31,818	...	32,018	...
Rye Meal	11	409	11	409	2,320	...	6,669	...
Pea Meal	11	6	11	6	55,464	527,989	58,743	546,856
Indian Corn Meal	1,291	55,934	1,291	55,934	153,780	151,228	136,217	110,748
Buckwheat Meal	18	52	18	52	18,259	25,232	16,270	21,305
Total of Flour and Meal	3,802,744	3,566,359	3,802,752	3,566,359	99,083	557,100	Free	Free
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	8,183,956	6,910,045	8,185,416	6,910,187	44,697	...	*82,597	...
					38,229	238,603	*17,966	...
					4,169	7,156	3,468	6,458

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

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854		1853	1854	1853	1854
Guanoo.....tons	80,117	168,905	Free	Free	Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti...tuns	15,175	12,045	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed.....cwt	18,625	11,665	—	—	Palm.....cwt	479,809	511,205	—	—
Undressed.....cwt	548,362	382,775	—	—	Cocconut.....cwt	112,505	149,318	—	—
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp.....cwt	17,147	14,821	—	—	Olive.....tuns	8,105	10,362	—	—
Jute.....cwt	201,949	326,125	—	—	Raped.....tuns	9,812	8,554	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp.....cwt	2,828	8,199	—	—	Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	41,256	53,505	—	—
Hides, untanned:—Dry.....cwt	159,715	126,806	—	—	Opium.....lbs	83,180	60,750	51,068	48,231
Wet.....cwt	375,840	328,866	—	—	Potatoes.....cwt	820,524	110,006	Free	Free
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	5,560,422	3,046,083	—	—	Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	178,728	381,184	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	49,623	...	40,798	...	Beef, salted, not corned.....cwt	160,371	151,601	—	—
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight.....lbs	3,639	3,655	3,517	3,509	Fresh, or slightly salted.....cwt	974	103	—	—
By value.....value £	1,183	927	562	692	Pork, salted.....cwt	130,142	122,863	—	—
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	32,484	24,594	26,870	20,870	Fresh.....cwt	...	3	—	—
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	2,186	3,327	2,060	2,986	Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	11,822	19,882	*6,785	—
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	100,766	78,791	89,174	75,106	Butter.....cwt	294,053	364,767	296,309	367,131
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	56,695	50,715	28,468	22,892	Cheese.....cwt	296,342	280,745	290,491	284,678
Children's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	3,517	2,763	1,992	1,314	Eggs.....number	103,074,129	85,774,793	103,225,569	85,274,913
Boot Fronts.....pairs	496,767	453,346	490,677	447,766	Ditto.....cubic feet	...	95,363	...	95,363
Gloves.....pairs	2,867,496	3,213,331	2,598,033	2,908,955	Hams.....cwt	14,088	10,390	11,248	Free
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853.....value £	1,416	...	1,237	...	Lard.....cwt	102,612	230,879	Free	—
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs...pairs	1,904	2,462	1,568	2,342	Quicksilver.....lbs	1,683,946	1,759,070	—	—
Cut into shapes.....cwt	83	21	83	21	Rice.....cwt	1,027,910	1,081,382	612,300	674,055
Unenumerated.....value £	1,231	2,869	743	1,620	In the husk.....cwt	13,822	15,476	13,563	17,190
Line Manufactures:—Lawn, not French.....£	1,329	313	*285	Free	Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	478,697	650,699	Free	Free
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....pieces	14,120	...	13,342	...	Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwt	147,647	120,806	143,416	—
Entered from June 11, 1853.....sq. yds.	46,073	126,586	Free	...	Flaxseed and Linseed.....cwt	635,099	467,523	Free	—
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds.	29,830	16,063	*17,255	...	Rape.....cwt	51,576	57,574	—	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	15,620	21,891	Free	...	Tares.....cwt	11,371	11,820	—	—
Sails.....value £	1,186	1,561	*680	...	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	4,355,865	6,254,742	—	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....number	6,343	...	5,837	...	Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	14,214	12,235	—	—
Entered from June 1, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs.....number	16,704	44,188	16,848	44,188	Thrown.....lbs	577,884	753,544	—	—
Stays.....pairs	24,788	11,185	21,317	8,381	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	188,083	198,537	176,248	192,117
Unenumerated.....value £	2,805	6,026	1,846	5,679	Ribbons.....lbs	166,440	195,392	158,306	182,876
Mahogany.....tons	19,666	22,717	Free	Free	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....cwt	5,927	5,835	5,659	5,508
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....tons	39,229	41,869	*18,335	...	Ribbons mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....cwt	27,142	24,069	27,051	23,354
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	64,259	35,565	*27,134	...	Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	3,893	...	2,466	...
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	31,693	30,149	Free	Free	Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	12,713	16,801	12,195	16,102
Steel, unwrought.....tons	1,030	1,040	Free	...	Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....cwt	121	1,584	49	1,249
Lead, pig and sheet.....cwt	15,417	8,570	*4,140	...	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....cwt	21,068	...	20,358	...
Spelter.....cwt	17,583	13,977	Free	...	Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854.....cwt	41,786	56,551	41,740	50,443
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	33,683	31,897	*11,189	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Entered previously to 4th June; from 4th June, free. + Entered previously to 1st June; from 1st June, free.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Silk (continued):— Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to August 8, 1854.....lbs Ditto, of velvet or plush, entered from Aug. 8, 1854.....	2,088	...	2,667	...
Plush for making hats.....	156,817	46,906	155,088	118,838
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....piece Ditto and Tussock cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to August 8, 1854.....	157,164	...	99,242	...
Ditto, & Corahs, Choppas, Tussock Cloths, Romals & Tuffates, entered from Aug. 8, 1854.....	176,410	365,526	42,863	102,318
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs Cinnamon.....	...	51,047	...	31,865
Cloves.....	110,614	312,005	94,409	83,456
Mace.....	274,171	545,250	25,036	31,943
Nutmegs.....	79,879	803,924	151,936	132,597
Pepper.....	193,150	75,199	16,301	17,322
Pimento.....	3,845,228	275,341	156,520	135,358
Spirits: viz.—Rum.....cwt Brandy.....proof galls Geneva.....	8,877	4,974,480	2,579,107	2,626,109
*Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of or from the B. P. in America.—Equal to white clayed, cwt Not equal to white clayed..... Not equal to brown clayed..... Of or from Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed..... Not equal to white clayed..... Of or from Brit. Possess. in East Indies:— Equal to white clayed..... Not equal to white clayed..... Not equal to brown clayed..... Foreign:—Equal to white clayed..... Not equal to white clayed..... Not equal to brown clayed.....	2,082	2,854	3,756	3,091
Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	2,411,861	2,581,881	2,343,008	2,301,527
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.....	1,322	7,577	1,667	7,482
Foreign.....	1,059,543	1,413,278	1,166,524	1,323,245
Total of Sugar, refined, and Candy, of British Possessions out of Europe.....	70,422	17,157	97,689	32,283
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed..... Not equal to white clayed..... Not equal to brown clayed.....	720,372	464,437	975,605	777,243
Total of Cotton Wool.....	44,950	60,511	24,544	48,499
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed..... Not equal to white clayed..... Not equal to brown clayed.....	1,369,919	1,629,757	937,403	947,888
Total of Cotton Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	182,537	870,286	133,031	523,427
Other parts.....	70,422	17,157	97,689	32,283
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool.....	5,862,918	7,047,738	5,683,227	5,944,685
Foreign.....	9,648	1,340	7,705	6,749
Melasses.....	272,572	342,753	166,016	209,916
Tallow.....	787,410	883,926	616,347	634,326
Tar.....	538,182	448,993	772,716	473,138
Tea.....	6,876	7,290	Free	Free
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split.—Of Brit. Pos.....loads Foreign.....	55,186,032	62,851,970	45,496,957	47,002,329
Staves.....	443,273	484,876	451,584	485,415
Foreign.....	329,520	340,634	431,387	457,529
Staves.....	66,296	66,736	Free	Free

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Timber (con.):—Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign.....	393,960	429,329	397,208	429,960
Unstemmed.....lbs	289,425	381,185	360,158	458,483
Manufactured, and Snauf.....cwt	5,207,351	1,468,879	14,274,399	12,796,352
Turpentine, common.....	10,853,506	5,966,521	8,021,999	9,955,672
Waxes: Entered prev. to June 11, 1853.....value Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10l each.....number	2,827,104	1,630,835	165,557	164,054
Whale Fins.....cwt	304,461	263,069	Free	Free
† Wine: viz.—Entered previously to 6th Sept., 1853:—Cape.....gallons French.....	63,127	...	57,276	...
Canary.....	111	274	75	233
Madeira.....	30,085	80,285	25,241	59,569
Portugal.....	5,887	4,815	Free	Free
Rhenish.....	83,901	...	180,906	...
Spanish.....	496,655	...	399,413	...
Other sorts.....	80,281	...	14,828	...
Entered from 6th Sept., 1853:—Red, of British Possessions.....	69	...	111	...
Foreign.....	75,008	...	60,186	...
White, of British Possessions.....	3,184,243	...	1,857,073	...
Foreign.....	63,594	...	53,707	...
Total of Wine.....	2,418,830	...	1,965,599	...
Wool, Cotton: From United States.....cwt	257,437	...	274,937	...
Brazil.....	45	84,006	15,480	111,811
Egypt.....	382,147	3,811,340	383,083	2,439,219
British India.....	13,311	42,669	17,366	98,418
Other parts.....	453,098	4,307,056	346,909	2,781,706
Total of Cotton Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	7,508,629	8,245,071	5,569,598	5,437,154
Other parts.....	5,558,249	5,549,559	Free	Free
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool.....	162,417	134,813	—	—
Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe.....value £	210,061	147,016	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	1,142,285	778,976	—	—
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	18,987	16,049	—	—
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs.....square yards Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs Gloves.....pairs Other Articles.....value £	7,091,999	6,626,413	41,913	...
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe, and Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	46,277,276	50,187,692	16,869	44,339
Other parts.....	37,586,199	27,006,173	27,264	46,450
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe, and Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	83,863,475	77,193,865	2,664	923
Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe.....value £	880,727	692,282	1,212	5,666
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	745,751	946,692	8,796	...
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	44,738	...	8,900	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs.....square yards Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs Gloves.....pairs Other Articles.....value £	12,713	38,101	2,319	...
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe, and Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	28,140	48,880	2,319	...
Other parts.....	2,664	8,796	2,319	...
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool, Alpaca and the Lama tribe, and Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	4,167	8,900	2,319	...

* The discriminating duties on Colonial and Foreign Sugar entered on July 5, 1854. The accounts, therefore, so far as they are subsequent to July 5, 1854, will exhibit sugar of any origin imported from the respective Territories. † Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of Wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom-house. The existing Tariff only requires the distinction at "Red" and "White" Wine.

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the nine months ended 10th October, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1853	1854		1853	1854
Cheese.....cwt	6,955	4,303	Metals (com.) :—Lead, pig and sheet.....tons	1,167	129
Cocoa.....lbs	1,596,342	1,068,959	Spelter.....cwt	7,798	3,660
Coffee: viz.—From British Possessions in East India	12,866,094	19,227,479	Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs.....cwt	15,348	10,987
Imported from other parts.....	8,003,923	7,184,342	Oil: viz.—Palm.....cwt	79,216	78,899
Total of Coffee.....	20,870,017	26,411,821	Cocoa-nut.....cwt	81,377	76,165
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	22,218	75,759	Olive.....tuns	941	1,168
Barley.....	10	2,615	Opium.....lbs	60,222	59,665
Oats.....	12,558	6,226	Quicksilver.....	848,797	662,923
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	105,085	57,455	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	333,568	551,359
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods.....pieces	81,656	167,883	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	357,467	850,300
Do.....declared value thereof £	32,658	59,406	Waste, knobs and husks.....cwt	112	632
Other Articles.....value £	81,475	49,806	Thrown.....cwt	113,011	484,545
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered from June 11, 1853.....lbs	8,255	...	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs.....lbs	14,739	8,127
Gloves.....pairs	4,484	...	Ribbons.....	8,429	16,496
Stockings and Socks.....	588	8,991	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs.....	706	389
Other Articles.....value £	49,019	59,353	Ribbons.....	388	242
Cotton Yarn.....value £	4,087	168,353	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, &c., in less proportion than one-half: viz.—Ribbons	63	75
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	59,118	10,079	Velvet Broad Stuffs: prev. to June 11, 1853	1,191	...
Indigo.....	7,925	412,228	Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	631	837
Lac-dye.....	48,715	51,158	Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: From June 11, 1853.....	71	156
Logwood.....	4,372	40,899	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853	425	...
Terra Japonica.....	1,362	3,053	Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854.....	837	1,403
Cutch.....	505	1,655	Do., the foundation being of other materials and previously to Aug. 8, 1854, than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854.....	41	...
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....value £	6,477	...	Ribbons of velvet or plush: from Aug. 8, 1854	...	402
Entered from June 11, 1853.....value £	1,879	8,001	Plush for making hats.....	1,011	639
Do.....value £	3,544	...	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes &c.: previously to June 11, 1853.....pieces	147,843	...
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	4,491	2,580	Do, and Tussore Cloths: from June 11, 1853, and previously to Aug. 8, 1854.....	134,154	218,640
Plate Glass.....	7,729	13,971	Ditto, and Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties: from Aug. 8, 1854	...	68,273
Do.....sq.ft.	15,642	...	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	134,709	228,673
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	12,147	3,373	Cinnamon.....	372,579	626,796
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	972	716	Mace.....	85,747	451,413
Guano.....	33,147	41,820	Cloves.....	53,830	51,437
Hides, untanned, dry.....	47,482	74,616	Nutmegs.....	76,699	139,675
Wet.....	5,558	9,753	Pepper.....	3,489,534	2,463,204
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides).....	24,102	100,539	Pimento.....	12,522	12,810
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	266,999	315,278	Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	1,746,235	2,043,026
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	797	840	Brandy.....	2,038,371	966,953
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought, Iron, in bars, unwrought.....	17,325	23,599	Geneva.....	179,206	112,529
Steel, unwrought.....	4,595	3,699			
	900	1,162			

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1853	1854		1853	1854
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—B. P. in America cwt	54	2,008	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: B. P. cwt	44	5
Of or from Mauritius.....	124	26,715	Foreign.....	43,690	74,917
Of or from British Possessions in East India	1,349	10,673	Melasses.....	19,664	29,897
Foreign.....	179,500	138,884	Tea.....	4,041,054	5,627,723
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	181,027	178,280	Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed.....lbs	144,765	77,918
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: B. P. cwt	5,831	8,859,420	Unstemmed.....	6,834,088	8,859,420
Foreign.....	1,744,217	1,795,013	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,744,217	1,795,013
Wine: viz.—Prev. to 6th Sept. 1853: Cape gals	138,258	...	French.....	70,166	...
Canary.....	...	...	Canary.....	...	...
Fayal.....	...	...	Fayal.....	...	...
Madeira.....	49,841	...	Madeira.....	49,841	...
Portugal.....	520,012	...	Portugal.....	520,012	...
Rhenish.....	12,221	...	Rhenish.....	12,221	...
Spanish.....	792,753	...	Spanish.....	792,753	...
Other sorts.....	55,400	...	Other sorts.....	55,400	...
Mixed in Bond.....	265	247	Mixed in Bond.....	265	247
Entered from 6th Sept., 1853:—Red, of B. P. Foreign.....	98,803	574,514	Entered from 6th Sept., 1853:—Red, of B. P. Foreign.....	98,803	574,514
White, of British Possessions.....	611	716	White, of British Possessions.....	611	716
Foreign.....	173,380	1,088,801	Foreign.....	173,380	1,088,801
Red and White—Mixed in Bond.....	...	5,898	Red and White—Mixed in Bond.....	...	5,898
Total of Wine.....	2,011,639	1,670,176	Total of Wine.....	2,011,639	1,670,176
Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States.....cwt	686,226	395,110	Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States.....cwt	686,226	395,110
Brazil.....	41,494	9,154	Brazil.....	41,494	9,154
Egypt.....	7,879	2,649	Egypt.....	7,879	2,649
British India.....	384,079	468,500	British India.....	384,079	468,500
Other parts.....	308	...	Other parts.....	308	...
Total of Cotton Wool.....	1,119,986	875,413	Total of Cotton Wool.....	1,119,986	875,413
Sheep and Lambs: viz.—From B. P. ...lbs	4,577,812	11,767,232	Sheep and Lambs: viz.—From B. P. ...lbs	4,577,812	11,767,232
From other parts.....	2,134,626	4,614,247	From other parts.....	2,134,626	4,614,247
Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool.....	6,712,438	16,381,479	Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool.....	6,712,438	16,381,479
Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	26,872	35,951	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	26,872	35,951
Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	68,186	49,025	Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	68,186	49,025
Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: previously to June 11, 1853	2,888	...	Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: previously to June 11, 1853	2,888	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs.....square yards	349	382	Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs.....square yards	349	382
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....pairs	1,653	3,268	Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....pairs	1,653	3,268
Gloves.....	600	157	Gloves.....	600	157
Other Articles.....value £	1,855	3,798	Other Articles.....value £	1,855	3,798

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the nine months ended 10th October, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
Alkali: viz.—Soda	836,589	869,370	£ 369,152	£ 372,294	Metals (continued):—Iron, cast.....	45,159	59,182	428,944	610,981	
Beer and Ale	329,948	320,096	1,016,635	1,037,845	Wrought of all sorts	139,251	153,679	2,016,469	2,464,694	
Butter	69,404	67,902	295,110	311,847	Steel, unwrought	15,234	16,379	511,837	530,462	
Candles	2,581,469	2,833,665	96,772	127,729	Copper, in bricks and pigs	62,474	43,656	340,933	252,690	
Cheese	25,799	12,300	93,709	46,182	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing)	150,293	149,755	844,573	900,118	
Coals and Culm	3,093,971	3,502,454	1,234,588	1,703,780	Wrought of other sorts	13,852	15,964	84,222	110,287	
Cordage and Cables	87,846	94,267	176,315	272,448	Brass of all sorts	10,719	13,943	67,570	88,146	
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ...Yards	1,232,931,055	1,308,029,186	18,479,923	18,121,049	Lead	10,927	14,250	253,846	340,168	
Lace and Patent Net	86,851,675	75,576,487	456,876	417,989	Tin, unwrought	17,200	20,942	90,699	121,957	
Thread for Sewing	3,781,282	3,703,375	427,262	403,156	Tin plates.....	...	...	947,549	877,899
Stockings	1,035,663	803,049	359,629	254,368	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed.....	3,402,307	2,496,729	393,293	354,747	
Of all other descriptions.....	...	...	228,772	192,993	Painters' colours and materials.....	15,805,110	15,859,179	251,091	290,044
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	109,130,041	109,876,388	19,952,462	19,389,555	Salt .....	...	...	201,217	240,863
Cotton Yarn.....	77,506,925	75,227,681	5,038,784	4,965,523	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons	592,991	467,473	743,074	541,267	
Earthenware	222,304	219,059	1,016,078	1,067,981	Stockings	14,414	11,071	19,407	17,545	
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	...	...	230,841	229,335	Of all other descriptions.....	...	...	230,621	251,896
Of other sorts	35,142	41,573	52,077	57,118	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	541,301	401,509	258,727	188,866	
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass.....	30,328	30,287	121,346	142,568	Stockings	15,976	2,463	10,364	3,397	
Window Glass	360,963	363,635	44,649	47,915	Of all other descriptions.....	...	...	30,537	31,291
Bottles, Green or Common.....	...	...	193,987	208,977	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	1,292,730	1,029,262
Plate Glass .....	...	...	35,425	49,294	Silk, Thrown	198,061	166,423	168,883	149,734
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	395,407	448,754	Silk Twist and Yarn.....	294,414	352,531	160,120	210,752
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	3,311,251	3,146,742	Soap	144,452	155,692	234,005	205,352
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	2,693,158	2,987,030	Stationery .....	...	...	454,594	580,073
Leather, Unwrought	17,433	22,988	146,121	195,105	Sugar, refined	133,033	109,063	220,643	184,450	
Wrought: viz.—Gloves.....	28,898	32,576	22,956	26,964	Wool, Sheep or Lambs.....	4,755,443	9,477,396	309,496	553,344	
Of other sorts	4,219,840	3,781,122	814,411	690,888	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,453,484	2,297,594	4,874,177	4,767,334	
Saddlery and Harness.....	...	...	224,205	257,391	Entered by the Yard	60,136,249	57,145,826	2,827,977	2,611,823
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	101,559,955	85,713,675	3,278,268	2,904,222	Stockings.....	362,328	244,824	193,777	128,647	
Lace of Thread.....	316,849	226,586	4,194	5,178	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	167,421	178,011
Thread for Sewing	3,129,238	2,690,740	280,586	261,905	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	8,063,352	7,685,815
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	14,450	15,606	Woolen Yarn	94,088	97,741	1,101,624	1,098,627
Total Value Linen Manufac.	17,533,943	13,355,025	3,577,498	3,186,911	Total declared Of Enumerated Articles ... £	...	...	66,987,729	67,727,198
Linen Yarn .....	...	...	880,673	706,202	Unenumerated Articles .....	...	...	...	8,939,975
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	368,836	448,176	value .....	...	...	...	76,667,173
Of all other sorts	258,872	249,868	1,012,649	1,076,339	All Articles .....	...	...	...	...
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	534,701	529,038	784,084	1,067,922						
Bar, bolt and rod	7,767	6,355	4,585,443	4,899,024						
Wire .....	...	...	160,824	127,698					

A. W. FOMBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, November 1854.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH

ACHE.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, and H.R.H. Prince Albert.—Mr HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE SUGCANEUM for filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting many years. Sold by Savory, 270 Regent street; Sanger, 150, and Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Butler, 4 Cheapside; Johnston, 66 Cornhill; and all chemists and medicine vendors in the kingdom.—Price 2s 6d, with full directions for use enclosed.

Price 1d, or 3d free by post (in stamps), Eighty-first Edition.

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR

of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense.

This treatise is adapted to the general reader, and contains numerous cases, practically illustrating the restoration of health to the most feeble, delicate, or shattered constitution.

For indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremours, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints.

London: James Gibert, 49 Paternoster row; James Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; and through all Booksellers.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER

MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Rt. Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremours, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.—Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77 Regent-street, London. A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.—"I have derived considerable 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 excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Cure No. 47,121.—"Miss Edzabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Hert: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, catarrhs, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 46,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool: a cure of 10 years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability." 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. K. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton." No. 4,208.—"Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, having been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." Dr Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, 19th July, 1852. This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaint, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, strictures, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory results, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.—Dr Rud Wurzer, Counsel of Medicine, and Practical M.D. in Bonn." In canisters suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1 lb, 2s 9d; 2 lbs, 4s 6d; 5 lbs, 11s; 12 lbs, 22s; super refined, 5 lbs, 22s; 10 lbs, 33s. The 10 lbs and 12 lbs carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77 Regent street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to Her Majesty, Piccadilly; Hodges and Butler; Dieckman and Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Barclay, Sanger, Sutton, Edwards, Ramsey, North and Co., Cross and Blackwall; also at 60 Gracechurch street; 49 Bishopsgate street within; 4 Cheapside; 330 and 451 Strand.

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MILLION.—These Improved Gauze-wire Respirators, protect the lungs from any change of temperature, and purify the air. To be obtained, wholesale and retail, at his Acoustic Repository, 352 Strand, and of all chemists, price 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d each, by post 6d extra. To be obtained of all chemists and druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

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BUBBLE.—F. DENT, Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, has now OPENED the SHOP at 35 Royal Exchange, next door to his other shop (No. 34), for the exclusive SALE of the PATENT SHIP COMPASSES, for which the Prize Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition, and his own Improved Fluid Compass, which is steadier than any other in use.—(See NAUTICAL MAGAZINE for June, 1854, p. 331.)—To Dent's collection of Compasses was also awarded the silver medal of the Royal Dutch Association. Price the same as ordinary compasses.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their RIFLE, and their new and highly-esteemed CRYSTAL POWDER, which, for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

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ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE

in BOTTLE—as supplied to the Crystal Palace—also in casks of 18 gallons. Recommended by Baron Liebig. Address—HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., 54 Pall Mall, London.

CAUTION.—MESSRS ALLSOPP

AND SONS find it necessary to caution the Public and especially Shippers of their Ales to the Colonies, against fraud committed by parties in selling spurious Ales for those of Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS.

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Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS will thank all persons having reason to doubt the genuineness of any article sold under their name, to send them the earliest information, in order that immediate steps may be taken for prosecuting the parties.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS will be happy to furnish the names of respectable houses, where a supply of their Ales may be depended on, as genuine from the Brewery. Brewery, Burton-on-Trent.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE

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

HUBBUCK AND SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at the price of the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

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

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

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious. For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.

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

From Captain Wm. Dicey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenasserine. April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soomahooky, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical.

(Signed) J. SIMPSON,
H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and surveyor,
Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21 1853."

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CAUTION.—Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "38 Poultry, London," without which none are genuine.

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NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

COAL DEPARTMENT.—SEA-BORNE COALS are brought to the docks of this railway by screw-steam colliers from Sunderland. Hetton's Wall's-end (the best house coals in the world), thoroughly screened by machinery, are now delivered from the Highbury depot to any part of London (north of the Thames), at 2s per ton for cash. All orders for this depot to be addressed to Mr Thomas Lea, Railway station, Highbury.—By order, (Signed) HARRY CHUBB, Secretary. Euston Station November, 1854.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA

RAILWAY COMPANY.

DEBENTURE BONDS for a term of five years, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors will receive applications for Debenture Bonds to the 14th day of November instant, on which day the list will be closed. The Government of India will be parties with this Company in Joint subscription to these Bonds for the guarantee both of principal and interest. Shareholders in the Company will be entitled to a preference in the allotment.

(Signed) CORNELIUS NICHOLSON,
Superintending Director,
No. 3, New Broad street, London, Nov. 3, 1854.

NAMUR AND LIEGE, AND

MONS AND MANAGE RAILWAYS.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of this undertaking will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, London, on Thursday the 16th day of November inst.; and in Brussels on Wednesday, the 22nd day of November inst., at the offices of the Company, No. 5 Rue Royale, at ONE o'clock precisely, for the purposes following:—

1st. To consider a convention provisionally entered into with the Great Northern Railway Company of France, for leasing the Namur and Liege line.

2nd. To confirm the nomination of three Directors to be resident in Belgium.

3rd. To fix the annual remuneration of the Board of Directors.

In conformity with Article 34 of the Amended Statutes of the Company, every owner of certificates "to Bearer," whether original or Preference Shares, to enable him to take part in the Special Meetings, must deposit such certificates, at least ten days before such meetings, either with the Secretary of the Company, No. 62 Moergate street, London; or with the Resident Director, No. 5 Rue Royale, Brussels. Receipts for the certificates so deposited will be given.

ROBERT M. BATES, President.
GEORGE GRANT, Secretary.
London, Nov. 1, 1854.—52 Moorgate street.

LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY.

It is intended to OPEN the CEMETERY on the 13th November, and this Company will undertake Funerals on and after that date.

A train, conveying Funerals and mourners only, will start from the Westminster road Station daily at 11.20 a.m.

Forty-eight hours' notice of any intended Funeral must be given at the office of the Company, 2, Lancaster place, Waterloo bridge, where full particulars of the general arrangements may be obtained.

The charges are:—

First Class Single Grave in perpetuity, including conveyance of Coffin to Woking, Funeral Service, and interment..... £2 10 0

Second Class, ditto ditto 1 0 0

This Company has also contracted with eminent and responsible Undertakers and Statuaries, so that the Public may either employ their own Undertakers or Statuaries, or by one payment obtain all the requirements of a Funeral.

A detailed Tariff may be obtained on application, either in person or by letter.—By order,

RICHARD CHURCHILL, Sec.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.

CONTRACTS FOR STORES for the Year 1855.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned Stores, viz:—

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Axles, Cranks	15. Iron, Castings
2. Brass and Copper	16. Iron, Forged
3. Brass Castings	17. Iron, Staffordshire
4. Brush s	18. Leather
5. Coke Skips	19. Oils, Tallow, and Turpentine
6. Canvas Bags	20. Oil, Linseed
7. Clothing	21. Printing and Stationery
8. Cloth for Carriages	22. Rope and Twine
9. Coach Trimmings, &c.	23. Steel and Files
10. Colors and Drysalteries	24. Soap and Candles
11. Cotton Waste	25. English Timber
12. Glass, Sheet and Lenses	26. Foreign do
13. Glass, Plate	27. Varnishes
14. Ironmongery, Lamps, &c.	

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be had, on and after Monday the 27th inst., on application, in writing only, to the General Manager, Bury.

Forms of Tender for each Contract are printed separately, and persons applying must state the particular Contract or Contracts for which they propose to Tender. Samples and patterns may be inspected on and after the 27th inst., from 9 till 4 o'clock, at the Company's Stores, at Bury.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Monday, the 11th December, addressed to the Directors, and endorsed "Tender for Stores."—By order of the Director,

JAMES SMITHILLS, Secretary.
Secretary's office, Bury, Lancashire, Nov. 8th, 1854.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s 1/2 and 2s 9d per box.
Mr William Courtney, of Barton Stacey, Hants, says:—"I had resort to your Pills, and within two hours I was quite easy. The use of these Pills ought really to be known all over the world."

Among the many discoveries, none have conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity as that of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS; they require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors.—Observe that "THOMAS PROUT, 229 Strand, London," is impressed upon the Government Stamp.

EFFECTUAL SUPPORT FOR VARICOSE VEINS.

—This elastic and compressing stocking, or article of any other required form, is pervious, light, and inexpensive, and easily drawn on without facing or bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the Manufacturers, POPE and PLANTE, 4 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided—a soft bandage being worn round the body; while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light of texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 14s each; postage 6d.

MANUFACTORY—228 Piccadilly, London.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

"For upwards of nine years (writes Mr Thomas Province, of Winchmore hall, Middlesex), I have experienced the efficacy of this excellent medicine, and I have the happiness of saying that I never had a better state of health, which I attribute to Frampton's pills. I beg further to add, that this medicine is in general use by my family, and we know of nothing to equal it."

For females these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion. Sold by all medicine vendors, price 1s 1/2 per box.

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

Also, by the same Author, price 2s: by post, 2s 6d.

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with Practical Observations on the Use of the Microscope in the Treatment of these Disorders. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, the result of many years' practical experience, is addressed to the numerous classes of persons who suffer from the various disorders acquired in early life. In its pages will be found the causes which lead to their occurrence, the symptoms which indicate their presence, and the means to be adopted for their removal.

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NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

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London: Aylott and Co., 8 Paternoster row.

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By a CLERGYMAN.

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

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"To be, or not to be, that is the question."

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic

Reference in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their oblation and removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; and of

DR. RICHARD CULVERWELL,

Brother, successor, 27 1/2 years consulting colleague of the late author of the above, 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

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CATALOGUE, containing size, price, and description of upwards of 100 articles, consisting of portmanteaus, travelling bags, ladies' portmanteaus, despatch boxes, writing desks, dressing cases, and other travelling requisites, forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

ALLEN'S travelling bag (patented), has the opening as large as the bag itself, and therefore possesses an immense advantage over all others.

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TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S

Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr EPHRAIM MOSELY, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be noted in a few of their most prominent features:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—To be obtained only at 61 Lower Grosvenor street, London; 22 Gay street, Bath; 10 Eldon square, Newcastle-on-Tyne

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These wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1/2, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also, DR LOCOCK'S COSMETIC—A delightful fragrant preparation, for improving and beautifying the complexion, rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent, removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness,—curing goat bites, and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving, it always all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth. Sold in bottles, at 1s 1/2, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each. Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name on the Government stamp outside the wrapper. Sold by all respectable chemists.

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FRANCE, her Social and Domestic Improvement; AMERICA, her Moral and Educational Advancement; ENGLAND, her Boast—"The Pebble in the Stream—The Contrast: H—, the Musician, and Carroussier, the Murderer—The Assassination of Paul of Russia—French as it ought to be Taught, &c., &c., are contained in Part V. of HEAD and HEART. Price One Penny. Parts I. to IV. may also be obtained.

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New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps.

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

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MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST.

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

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DISCOVERY.—Dr MANFRED, M.R.C.S., has this day published, free by post for eight postage stamps, a Physician's Guide for Country Patients, for the Perfect and Permanent Restoration of Hearing, by his invaluable New Treatment. Being a stop to quackery, cruel impositions on the suffering public, and exorbitant charges; this book will save thousands from the impositions of the self-styled Doctors, inasmuch as the hearing can be restored for life. Deafness of the most inveterate nature relieved in half an hour, cured in a few hours, almost instant cessation of noises in the ears and head, by painless treatment. Hundreds of letters may be seen, and persons referred to, who have heard the usual tone of conversation in a few hours. Patients received daily at Dr MANFRED'S residence, 72 Regent street, London (first door in Air street), where all letters must be addressed.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE

HEAD.—Insultation for the Cure of Deafness, 9 Suffolk place, Pall Mall, London.—Instant and permanent restoration of hearing guaranteed, without the use of ear-trumpets, instruments, or causing one moment's inconvenience to the most aged or nervous sufferer. Dr HOGGON'S new and extraordinary discovery, by one consultation enables deaf persons of either sex to hear immediately with perfect ease the lowest whisper, and magically removes all ringing in the ears. Hospital and private testimonials, and certificates from the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Hours of consultation, 11 till 4 every day. FRANCIS ROBERT HOGGON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1845; Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, April 30, 1846. Just published, Self-cure of Deafness, for country patients; a stop to empiricism, quackery, and exorbitant fees. Sent, on receipt of seven stamps, free. Examination free. 9 Suffolk place, Pall Mall.

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A certain remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs: in difficulty of Breathing—in redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.

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IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Letter from the late Colonel Hawker, 100 Longparish house, near Whitechurch, Hants, dated October 21st, 1846.

Sir—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, sir, your humble servant.

P. HAWKER.

To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's Churchyard.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL,

imported from Newfoundland, of the finest quality, pale, purified, and nearly tasteless. Half-pints, 2s; pints, 3s 6d; quarts, 6s 6d; five pint bottles, 15s, imperial measure. Orders from the country should expressly state "KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL."

PURIFY.—NOW IS THE TIME

to cleanse the blood and system of all the vile and morbid humours of the body which have accumulated during the winter. In the spring the blood of most persons is thick and heavy with corruption, sluggish and full of humours, which frequently break out to the surface, producing pimples, scabs, blotches, and other vile disfigurements, and, if not removed, long periods of sickness ensue, and, perhaps, death. When the blood is impure the system is liable to every form of complaint, such as fevers, diarrhoeas, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, headache, torpor of the liver, kidneys, and spleen, bowel complaints, and a host of fatal diseases. OLD DR JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA will at once obviate all these difficulties, and save often months of sickness and a large bill of expense, at the cost of a few shillings only. It is the safe, certain, and reliable medicine, as it effectually cleanses the system, purifies the blood, corrects the secretions, regulates the stomach and bowels, tones up the digestive organs, and imparts at length, vigour, and vitality to all the organs of the body. The public will bear in mind that there is none genuine unless it bears the name of Old Dr Jacob Townsend. Warehouse, 373 Strand, next to the entrance of Exeter hall. Half-pints 2s 6d; pints, 4s; small quarts, 4s 6d; large quarts 7s 6d; mammoth, holding two large quarts, 11s.—FOMEROY ANDREWS, and CO., sole proprietors.

ABSTRACT REGARDING

ECONOMY IN CLOTHES, from DAILY NEWS, Oct. 26:—"Every yard of Cloth sold at the London Cloth Establishment is sold at the wholesale price. Gentlemen who purchase cloth at the London Cloth Establishment (if they wish) have it made up on the premises, at the expense only of the workmen's wages, in addition to the price of the trimmings."

The Economy of this System is proved by the saving of from 50 to 50 per cent. on every garment, in addition to the very obvious advantage of selection from such a stock, and the guarantee of a superior fit, good taste, and the best work.

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which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. We therefore caution, and respectfully request you to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,

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TUBING—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From Sir Raymond Jarvis, Bart., Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Second Testimonial—"March, 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

N.B. From this testimonial it will be seen that the Corrosive Water of the Isle of Wight has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees,
18 Wharf road, City road, London.

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PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, and Smyrna Sponges. The tooth brush searches thoroughly between the divisions of the teeth, and cleanses them in a most effectual manner. The hair brushes are made of genuine unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like prepared hair. With every description of brush, comb, and perfumery for the toilet.—At Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only establishment, 130a and 131 Oxford street, second and third doors west from Holles street.—Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s per box.

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INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

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much-improved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, removed from Bristol to Bow, near London, close to the Bow Railway Station. A large variety of buildings always on view, churches, chapels, shooting boxes, lodges, bazaars, ornamental villas, dwelling houses, farm buildings, and fire-proof stores. Also, railway stations, trucks, and carriages made to any plan on the shortest notice.

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Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and

Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

LAMPS OF ALL SORTS AND

PATTERNS.—The Largest, as well as the Choicest Assortment in existence of French and English Moderators, Palmer's, Camphine, Argand, Solar, and other Lamps, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherché patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier maché, is at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, and they are arranged in one large room, so that patterns, sizes, and sorts can be instantly selected.

Real French Colza Oil, 4s 6d per gallon.
Palmer's Candles, 9d, 9 1/2, and 10d per lb.

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39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.

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MINORIES and ALDGATE, NEW OXFORD STREET and HART STREET, offer to all classes the advantages of seasonable attire, essential for every day life and business—proper dress for this time of the year—comfortable and fashionable clothing, at very economical prices—Sporting Dress the most approved for ease, elegance, and style—Liveries—Uniforms—and Ladies' Habits, magnificent materials and workmanship, according with the most novel fashions and the most recent regulations.

Overcoats—Wrappers—Capes—Waterproof Clothing, the most fashionable designs and the most useful and elegant fabrics. These comprise many new inventions for the season, one of which is the New Paleot, price 25s: it is the best, most gentlemanly, and serviceable Coat or Overcoat which could be offered—it is approved by all classes—worn by everybody—it is the most fashionable and comfortable article which has been introduced.

Hosiery of the newest description, the richest and finest materials and fashions. Shirts and underclothing of every useful kind, better and cheaper than at any other house. Hats and Caps, Boot and Shoes, Outfits for Emigrants, elegant Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen, everything which can contribute to the ease, comfort, and elegant appearance of all classes and professions, may be obtained at E. MOSES and SON'S for considerably less money than would be charged elsewhere.

The immense stock of Clothing, Shirts, Boots and Shoes, &c., in the Wholesale Department, secures unequalled advantages to Merchants, Captains, Emigrants, and others.

Full Lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen may be had on application, or post-free.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "its the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follow:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minorities, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—505, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford (Yorkshire) Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—86 Fargate.

Colonial Wholesale Branch.—Melbourne, Australia.

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