of fabrics, as though the State were in throes, to need such an innovation, has characterized this department of journalism. Of the quality we must not speak, but the quantity. The Prince President has arrived at Lyons. In anticipation of this event, and to make political capital, the Comte de Nieukercke had modeled an equestrian statue of Napoleon in costume, supposed to be saying, 'Lyonese, I love you!'—such of them as his conscription had left alive, which could not have been many. A gentleman told me that during six months that he was in the south of France, he never saw more than half a dozen men working in the fields—all being in the army. This was about the year 1812. This loving statue being duly cast into bronze, the uncovering of it for the first time afforded an eminently good chance to the Prince President to make a salvation speech. If the telegraph is to be credited, nothing can exceed the enthusiasm which has everywhere attended the President, deepening as it went south. A private letter, however, informs us that one profane individual, who cried 'Long live the Republic!' was instantly arrested. This sacrilegious wretch must have been drunk, to have made use of such an expression in the presence of his Highness. It was unpardonable, for the men who sell the Louis Napoleon medals for a penny went in a body with the President, and everywhere set the example of crying 'Long live the Emperor!' A virtuous clergy, headed by cardinals and bishops, informed him that he had saved society, that he ought to be Emperor—show ing that the gentlemen of the medals are correct in their political views.

The annexed translation, from the windy reports of the telegraph, will exhibit the official account of the proceedings: "On the morning of the 20th, the Prince visited the fire arms at St. Etienne, and then returned to the Hôtel de Ville, in front of which he passed the troops of the garrison in review. He electrified some crosses and medals, and the thing off took place amid great acclamation. At 10, the Prince heard mass. At 11, he proceeded to Lyons. The whole town seemed to be on foot at the moment of his leaving, and the only cry to be heard was 'Vive l'Empereur!'"

The Prince stopped for a moment on his way to Lyons, at St. Chamond, Rive-de-Gier and Givors, where the enthusiasm was just as great as at St Etienne. The train arrived at 2½ o'clock at Lyons, where the Prince was received by General Farcy, Inspector General, Herbelon, in command of the Infantry, Maurin, of the Cavalry, &c, and all the civil authorities. The approach of the Presidential train was announced by a salute of 101 guns, fired at the same time from all the forts. This formidable detonation seemed to shake the whole city, and the colors of the various buildings were visibly agitated. An immense population was assembled the whole way from the vicinity of the railway station to the hotel of the Prefecture, where Louis Napoleon was to alight. As soon as the Prince left the railway carriage, M. Bret, Prefect of the Rhone, came forward at the head of the Mayor and Municipal Council, and presented to him the keys of the town on a golden salver, at the same addressing him as follows: "Monseigneur—I have the honor to present to your Imperial Highness the keys of this town, the same that were presented to the Emperor. The inhabitants will be most happy to prove to you their cordial sentiments and devotedness to your cause." The Prince replied that he was happy to again visit a city which had given so noble and memorable a reception to the Emperor, and that he was much pleased with the favorable sentiments expressed toward him. Louis Napoleon then mounted on horseback, wearing the uniform of a General of Division; General de St. Arnaud and General de Castellane were at his sides, but a little behind. A detachment of mounted gendarmerie and of the 1st Dragoons opened the cortège, then came the Prince with his splendid staff, and then, in carriages, a number of foreign officers. The crowd was something extraordinary, and the cries of Louis Napoleon as Emperor, incessant.

The Prince stopped for a moment under a triumphal arch raised on the Quay by the Corporation of Butchers. It was surmounted by an immense eagle, and bore the following inscription:—Re-union of the Octroi, Military Medal, Pensions, suppression of the Octroi, Reduction of the Sous, &c. Here the Syndic of the Butchers' Corporation presented an address to the Prince, expressive of the devotedness of the body which he represented. The whole passage from the railway to the Prefecture, lasted upwards of an hour, the weather being most favorable then and during the day.

Dinner and fire-works, regatta, &c., followed. The statue inauguration was significant, as it was the pivot on which turned an imperial legitimate speech. Napoleon is represented with his hand on his heart speaking as above mentioned. At the back are the two Genii of the City, Industry and Commerce, supporting an escutcheon inscribed, 'A Napoleon.' When these things [illegible] men, they must be [illegible] on the sides are divided into [illegible] principal parts. The *North* is represented by [illegible], Prussian and Russian arms, and [illegible] which are engraved the greatest [illegible] in these parts of the world, [illegible], were in intimately connected with this weaving. The South calls to mind Italy and Austria, by a representation of the Pont d'Arcole, and of the passage of Mount St Bernard. The *East* is characterized by palm-trees, and a crown of lions and shields, on which are exhibited the battle of the Pyramids and the pardon of the rioters at Cairo. The pole-star of the prisoners by some oversight omitted, and the *West* is represented by *Egyptian* obelisks. The side fronts are ornamented with reclining figures personifying War and the Law. Wreaths of laurel surround the lower part of the pedestal, and there may be seen the names of the imperial battles. The Prince inaugurated this statue, amid salvos, flowers, and the sleigh of nearly 1,000 children, who are good at doing as they were told. His speech is given in the journals, and I will not repeat it here.

SEPTEMBER 21, 7 P. M.

Last night the Prince proceeded to the theater, and, as usual, and to pass through an immense crowd, which accompanied him the whole way with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' On his entrance into the house he was saluted by the enthusiastic acclamations of the brilliant audience who filled the theater. He withdrew at 12 o'clock, in the midst of the most lively marks of sympathy and enthusiasm. The Prince leaves this morning at 8 o'clock for Grenoble. Never has Lyons seen more brilliant or more animated. A hundred thousand strangers augmented the population, &c. &c.

It would seem to be a question of time merely as to the declaration of the Empire. The rising sun has doubtless many worshippers, and apart from the fact that every one who utters a cry for the republic, is incarcerated as a felon, though the country is called a republic, it must be confessed that so sublimated is the ignorance of France as to what regards her dignity and interests, that she will leave a centralized man to absorb them. Out of Paris, there is little political intelligence. Here the people are republican: how long they will remain so under the imperial régime, is a question. We are creatures of habit, and the habit of constantly hearing an Empire talked about, with all its grandeur and vanities, may soon excite the popular imagination. Dignity is almost as rare as genius. Parsimony is the marked quality of men. It exhibits itself in the exclusiveness of fashion, of castes, of religious sects, but the personal dignity of the man who seconds the Signal of his own soul and communes directly with God, belongs to the few. This is evidenced in the fact that but a handful of Americans abroad have steadily resisted all court-contaminations, feeling it dishonor to associate with the men who prescribed, imprisoned, banished and killed those who sought to liberalize their country.

— It is stated in the *Pape* newspaper that the Duke of Wellington strongly approved of the blow struck in December. This, doubtless, is correct: for the best definition of military honor is military violence. The death of the Duke of Wellington is a release to England. He was an incubus and a sponge: as a conqueror of Napoleon he liberated Europe from one tyranny, and the worst that of priestcraft, war and divination—so far as he aided in his power tyranny on his own land, opposing every reform and showing that dull immobility which is a mark of a mind of the second order, though exalted in the highest grade of military successes and their rules.

— In the midst of these dismal scenes of degradation, it is agreeable to turn to the proceeding of the great philanthropic addresses of the different States of Europe, now holden at Brussels. Its object is to determine by the reports of learned Committees, of gentlemen from England, France, Spain, Italy, Prussia, &c., the best means of building the houses of working men, of ventilation, of sewerage, of cemetery architecture, and in a word the widest range of economies which I hardly need remind your readers, are dilineated derivations from the generic and complete schemes of Fourier, so long advocated by Considerant. It is called a Hygienic Congress. The English members include Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Ward, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Charles Cochorane, Mr. Holland, of Manchester, and Mr Roberts, architect of Prince Albert's cottages. The honorary Presidency was given to Mr. Ragier, Belgian Minister of the Interior, and the actual Presidency to the head of the Academy of Medicine, M Vleminckx. Vice-Presidents—M de Villermne and M Mayendie. Members of the Institute—for England, Viscount Ebrington and Dr. Arnott; for Piedmont, Chevalier Bellini, and Dr. Trompee, delegated by the Minister of the Interior and by the City of Turin; for Sweden, Dr. Hess, Professor of the University of Stocholm; for Denmark, Dr. Holmann, member of the Board of Health; for Prussia, Count Arg. Czickowski, member of the Chamber of Deputies, &c, &c. After the initial business, Committees were appointed to examine these questions and report: Workmens' houses, baths, wash-houses and hospitals, sewers, &c.; distribution of water and ventilation; organization of public health, maintenance of children, interments and cemeteries, and the adulteration of food, labor of children in workshops, and prostitution.

I shall examine the Brussels papers so as to give you a synopsis of their proceedings, which are of the first importance and deserve to be entered into. No American representation appears there. We have much to learn on some of the subjects. All this inquiry is nothing but the inspiration of the Association—of that body of men who first awakened attention in Europe to the comforts, health and essential rights of the masses; who were for abolishing arms and erecting Coöperation arts in their stead. Now put down, nothing but glory and miniature imperialism holds sway.

The Continental news is dull and unsuggestive to the last degree. Sixteen executions have taken place in Milan, and two opera ladies were scourged. An English gentleman informs me that he has this direct from a friend. The news has not appeared in any of the papers.

The cholera is described as steadily progressing at Danzic—forty to fifty fresh cases daily. From the first appearance, 308 cases, 145 fatal! Warsaw on the 26th, 185 new cases, 129 fatal! 200 recovered, 800 under treatment. No cases are reported here; in 1849 there were 1,300 deaths daily.

In 1848 there was established in Paris a society called *La Sécurité Commerciale* which is represented as successful. It insures commercial debts, and of course has ample means of finding out the solvent men. In England a similar institution has been formed. Such a society must be of great use, especially to young merchants, and may probably be imitated in New-York. There is also a society in London which insures the rents of houses, finding the tenants. The spirit of association is ramifying itself into innumerous new forms.

The manufacture of beet sugar is interesting; showing how far a Northern climate may compete with the sweetness of the South. The number of manufactories is 399; manufactures this year 68 million kilos—less than last year. The sugar is excellent, but not so concentrated as the cane. It has been produced by protection and bounties.

Colporteurism is now subjected to a censorship, and each book is stamped. Lately a Prefect forbid a Protestant colporteur to carry his wares. Put out the light. W. H. F.

Accounts from the South of France make it apparent that Louis Napoleon has thrown off all disguise respecting his designs on the Empire. At the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I, at Lyons, on 2nd, he made a speech so full of significance, that we copy it entire.

"Lyonnese," (he said) "your city has always been associated by remarkable incidents with the different phases of the life of the Emperor. You hailed him Consul previous to his crossing the Alps to gather fresh laurels. You hailed him in his omnipotence Emperor, and when Europe had confined him on an island, you were again among the first, in 1815, to salute him as Emperor; to-day your city is the first to erect a statue to him. This fact is significant. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have reigned, and it was on that account the Governments who have preceded me have ever denied that homage to a power of which they would not admit the legitimacy. And yet who was more legitimate than the Emperor, thrice elected by the people, consecrated by the chief of religion, and recognized by all the continental powers of Europe, who were united to him by bonds of policy and by ties of blood? The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile epochs. He destroyed the old *régime* by reëstablishing all that was good in it. He destroyed the revolutionary spirit by causing the blessings of the Revolution every where to triumph. This is the reason why those who overturned him soon deplored their triumph. As for those who defended him, I need not call to mind how profoundly they lamented his downfall. On that account, when the people found themselves free to make a choice, they directed their eyes to the heir of Napoleon, and it is for the same motive that, from Paris to Lyons, everywhere on my passage, the unanimous cry of *Vive l'Empereur!* has been raised. But that cry is much more, in my eyes, a recollection that affects my heart, than a hope that excites my pride. A faithful servant of my country, I shall ever have but one object—that of reconstituting in this great country, convulsed by so many revolutions and utopian schemes, a peace founded on conciliation of persons, on the inflexibility of the principles of authority, morality, and affection for the laboring and suffering classes, and of national dignity. We are only just emerging from those critical times, when, the notions of good and evil being confounded, the best minds were perverted. Prudence and patriotism require that at such periods the nation should pause and consider before it fixes its destinies, and it is still difficult for me to know under what name I can render the greatest services: *If the humble title of President could facilitate the mission confided to me, and before which I did not recede, I should not, from personal interest, desire to exchange that title for the title of Emperor.* Let us, then, deposit on this stone our homage to a great man. We thus honor both the glory of France and the generous gratitude of the people, and testify likewise the fidelity of the Lyonnese to immortal souvenirs."

This speech was received with loud cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* It was immediately transmitted by telegraph, and placarded in the streets of Paris. The President was last heard of at Grenoble.

Letters from Strasburg of 20th, bring details of the inundation of the Rhine. The country was completely submerged to an extent of 40 kilometers. Six villages were under water, and a seventh appeared as an island in the center of a lake. Some of the embankments had been washed away, but at last accounts, by telegraph, the flood was subsiding. Letters from Lausanne and Fribourg, Switzerland, also complain of heavy freshets there.

Accounts from the Ile de la Réunion, (Bourbon,) are to 9th July. Small-pox was raging there at that date. A French vessel, the Grenouille, of Marseilles, had been pillaged and burned on the Western coast of Madagascar; the captain and part of the crew had been massacred, and one man taken prisoner by the chief of King of Ménabé. The outrage will doubtless produce severe retribution on the part of France.

HOLLAND.

On the 20th September the session of the States General of Holland was opened by the King in person. The King's Speech contains the following passage: "*Invited by a powerful friendly State, and following the precedent of 1814, I have promised my good offices in favor of an attempt to obtain a modification of the exclusive system hitherto maintained by the Japanese Empire.*" The rest of the Message is occupied with purely local matters.

BELGIUM.

Matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing between France and Belgium, the former having made demands respecting the commercial treaty with which the latter is not disposed to comply. These demands refer not only to the suppression of literary piracy in Belgium—and that point is conceded—but to the according of fresh favors to French wines and spirits, and other articles of import.

A "Sanitary Congress" is at present in session at Brussels. About two hundred delegates are present from all parts of the Continent.

SWEDEN.

A Malmö (Sweden) journal states that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has deposited 400,000 rix-dollars in the hands of Provost Tscommander and Dr. Wieselgren of the Cathedral, for the purpose of founding girls' schools in Sweden.

GERMANY.

We learn from Berlin that there is again a pause in the negotiations of the Zollverein Congress. It is generally believed that Prussia has broken off the negotiations, but still it is thought that a total rupture may be prevented.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that at a recent interview between Sir Henry Bulwer and Cardinal Antonelli, Roman Secretary of State, the subject of establishing relations more friendly between the Governments of England and Rome was discussed. It was intimated by the Cardinal that until a Papal Nuncio shall be duly recognized at London, no closer relations between England and Rome need be looked for. At the same interview a demand was made by Sir Henry for documents connected with Murray's trial, but they were peremptorily refused. The above information rests on the authority of the *Journal des Débats*.

Mount Etna continues in a state of eruption.

Louis Napoleon's progress toward the Empire is understood, in diplomatic circles, to be causing great anxiety to the Italian Governments.

SARDINIA.

The *Savoy Gazette* has a letter stating that Garibaldi, having earned a sufficient sum to purchase the ship in which he has been trading between Callao and Canton, has hoisted the Sardinian flag and intends to visit the Mediterranean.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state that the Cortes are likely to be convened the end of October or beginning of November.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia. [LONDON, Friday, Sept. 24, 1852—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets there has been a steady business doing this week, without material change in value, though there is an improving tendency for several articles. COTTON has been quiet. BREADSTUFFS dull, but not quoted lower. COFFEE firm. SUGAR rather dearer. INDIGO, IRON and TALLOW looking up. MONEY remains very abundant, with continued easing of the Precious Metals; the amount of BULLION in the Bank by the last return was £21,993,644. NEW DOLLARS 4/10½. BAR SILVER 5/6½ and both expected to advance. CONSOLS leave off 100 @100½ for both Money and the Account. The Overland Mail arrived 19th inst., bringing advices to the following dates: Calcutta 7th, Bombay 5th, Colombo 14th August; Manilla 13th, Shanghae 17th, Canton 22d, and Batavia 24th July.

COCHINEAL.—333 bags offered at auction have been mostly sold, but at a further reduction. Teneriffe Silver 3/10@4; Black 4/1@4 8d; Honduras Silver 3/8@3/10, Black 4/3@5/4; and Mexican Silver 3/6@3/8, with ord. Black grade at 3/2.

COCOA is in more request and 628 bags Trinidad have been sold at 36/@37/6 for ordinary grey to good red, being 1/@2/ dearer. 20 bags from Mauritius sold at 27/ for common. 140 bags Bahia were bought in from 24/6@25/6 for fair to good bright red.

COFFEE continues in steady demand, both from the trade and exporters; but the quantity offered, being in excess of requirements, importers have had to buy in to some extent. 1,370 casks, 1,440 bags Plantation Ceylon at the various sales have, however, been mainly disposed of at steady rates; while 1,450 bags Native were all bought in at 43/@44/6. 450 bags Costa Rica have brought 42/@52/6 for low mid. Brazil and St. Domingo kinds are scarce, and held above the market; for St. Domingo all at they ask, 40/ for near ports and 42/ for the Mediterranean; Brazil good firsts held at 54/ and 56/. In the Continental markets higher rates are generally demanded; which deliveries in Holland are proceeding very satisfactorily.

The CORN trade rules heavily, but prices of WHEAT and FLOUR are not quoted lower, though inferior kinds of both remain very difficult of sale. Last week's average of English WHEAT was 40/5, and the quantity returned 43,857 qrs. We quote United States Flour at 20/@22/6. United States Red WHEAT at 40/@43/, white 42/@46/. Of INDIAN CORN, one or two cargoes of Odessa and Galatz have been sold at 29/6 ⅌ qr., cost, freight and insurance.

COPPER firm at £102 10/ for Tile and Cake, £105 10/ for best selected. Sheeting 11½d. Yellow Metal 9¾d.

COTTON—A quiet market, with sales of 1,200 bales East India at last week's currency. At Liverpool there has been less doing, but no change is made in the quotations; yesterday mid Orleans was quoted at 5 11/16d.

DRUGS, &c—A moderate business has been done this week. We notice sales of 600 cases Ludye at full prices for good and fine marks, but 10½d. decline on Native; D. T. brought 2/6. B. Mizzapore 1/11½. J. McR. 1/3, with Native marks from 4½@6½; 100 chests Shellac at 52/ for ruby, with good second orange at 54@55; 700 chests Castor Oil at 22@24; 10 casks Oilbanum at 32@37; 40 cases Gamboge at £3@£3 2/6; 40 do. Assafœtida at 24@38; 100 pkgs. Manila Gum Copal at 21@90; 10 cerrons Ipecacuanha at 5/9@5/10; a few bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla at 9½; 50 pkgs. good white Beeswax £8 5; and 1,500 bags Turmeric at 9/6@11/. 1,400 bags Cutch to-day were bought in at 21/6, 21/ bid. Saffron has advanced, and 27/ has been paid. Turkey Opium 12/6@12/9. Gambier 28/. China Camphor 90/. Quicksilver 2/6@2/7.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean, £29 15@£29 10/. Manilla, £30@£45. Jute is firm, with sales of 2,000 bales at £11 10/@£13 5/ for mid to fair quality, being an advance.

HIDES—Salted River Plate are dearer, and we now quote them 8½@8d ⅌ lb.

INDIGO—Below received estimates of the Crop in the Calcutta services of 7th August, have led to an active speculative inquiry, and several large parcels of Bengal have changed hands privately at prices ranging 5d @7d ⅌ lb advance of last sales, while the chief holders are entirely out of the market. 19,495 chests are now declared for the sales to commence 6th October. Guatemala also has been in demand, and 127 ceroons at auction have sold briskly at 3/3@5/, being full 6d above last sale.

IRON market has been very active, and prices continue to advance. For common Bars in Wales, masters now ask £8 5, @£6 10/, and finds are held at £6 15/@£7—Scotch Pig has been dealt in very largely at 49/@50/ for mixed numbers, while No. 1 Gartsherrie is quoted 51/. Swedish £10 5, @£10 10/.

LINSEED is firm on the spot at 41/ for Black Sea, 44/@45/ for Calcutta, and 41/ for Archangel. For arrival, 41/ has been paid for Azov cargoes, and 46/6 now asked. Calcutta to arrive, held firmly at 45/. Arrivals of all kinds during the week are 2,755 qrs.

LINSEED CAKES.—Best New-York in barrels have been sold to arrive at £8 10/. Bag Cakes in warehouse held at £8 7/6. London-made £7 12/6.

OILS—All kinds of Fish remain quiet at our last quotations. 40 tons Seal have sold at £32 2/ £34, the last price for pale. 521 casks Ceylon Cocoa Nut at auction have been sold at 34/@35/. Olive in small supply and held firmly at £55@£55. Palm is looking up; we quote £41 2/@£40. Rape continues in demand at £26 Foreign Brown, and 31/6 for Refined, at which large business has been done. Linseed less inquired for, and prices have declined to £34 on the spot, £35 for the early, and £36 for the latter part of next month.

RICE in good demand at 5¾ advance. 4,600 bags Bengal at auction have sold briskly from 10/@11/, with broken at 9/6, while privately 6,000 bags Bengal have brought proportional rates, and 8,000 Arracan 9/@9/6. To-day the market is quiet, and the advance has been lost; 11,600 bags Bengal at public sale were all bought in.

SALTPETRE—We notice sales of 2,000 bags Bengal at 24/6 @25/6 for 19½ to 6 lbs. refraction, with East India at 25/ @25/6 for refraction, at 29/6. 400 tons NITRATE SODA sold at 14/6.

SPICES—Sales have been confined to 7,000 bags Alleppee Pepper at 3½@3¾d. 500 bags African Ginger at 22/6@23/6, and 100 bale Jamaica at 38/@43/.

SUGAR has continued in request, and the sales of West India for the week have been 3,773 hhds at steadily rising prices, closing at the advance. 19,000 bags Mauritius, Bengal and Manila offered at auction have also found free buyers, and yesterday and to-day at a similar improvement. 1,300 tons yellow Havana partly sold from 31½@34½d; while of 2,000 boxes White, 400 only sold at the sale at 27/@29/, with a few lots free from 28/6@30/6, since which 1,000 boxes of them have been sold at 29/6. There has been an improved demand for Refined, and rather higher prices have been paid. There are now few sugars offering afloat. Advices from the Continent are rather more favorable; the Trading Company's sale of 41,179 packets Java to a close on 23d inst, when the whole found buyers from 1½@2 above the valuations.

TALLOW is improving; it closes steadily at 40 @40½ for St. Petersburgh Y. C. on the spot, and 39½@40 for last 3 months.

TEA—Of 14,167 pkgs. at auction, about half sold without alteration in value. Common Congou at 8d. is in demand for export.

TIN—Very firm at 93/ for Block, 94/ Bar, and 96/ Refined; Banca 89/; Straits 87/. Tin Plates advancing, and in demand at 34/@35/ for I. C. Coke, and 50/ for I. C. Charcoal.

TURPENTINE is firm. Rosin has been sold to arrive at 8/6 for ordinary quality, 9/9 for soft new. Spirits is scarce, and British commands 40/.

WINE—Sale AMERICAN STOCK in the market, except Railroad Bonds. Some demand for United States 6 ⅌ Cents of 1868, and sales at 110.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia. LIVERPOOL, 9th Month, 14th, 1852.

COTTON—This article has been of dullsale throughout the week, but the quantity of American offering has not been large and no decline in value of such can be quoted, nor in any other kind, but Egyptian are very freely placed on sale. The import since this day week is 25,910 bales, but stands up 40,000, of which the trade have taken only 28,740, and exports 3,180, leaving 9,030 bales as speculative operations. Uplands Ordinary, 4¾@5, Middling 5¼@5½, Middling Fair 5¾, Fair 6, Good Fair to Fine 6½@6¾; Orleans Ordinary 4¾@5¼, Middling 5¼@5½, Middling Fair 5¾, Fair 6, Good Fair to Fine 6½@6¾.

ASHES—We have no change to note.

QUERCITRON BARK has been in rather better demand; Philadelphia has been sold at 7/3@7/6 ⅌ cwt, and 500 bags Baltimore at 6/9@7/.

OILS—In Sperm nothing has been done. Linseed has been in less demand.

LARD has been greatly excited during the past fortnight, in consequence of the settlement of some "bear" accounts. The entire stock being in the hands of the parties who were to receive, enabled them to get any price which they chose to fix, consequently prices vary from 60/ @65/ on the spot for sales to each other, and some large parcels sold, to arrive, at 72/, were offered at the same price, and less, no doubt, would have been taken to cancel them.

TALLOW.—Some Russian was bought for the U. S., at 39/ @40/6 ⅌ cwt which has caused some firmness both here and in London.

BEEF.—We have nothing of moment to report. Sales are confined to some fine "Albanys," at 120/, Domestic 115/, &c. The market for this article is very quiet.

GRAIN.—With respect to the value or the demand for articles in this department of our business we have no change to notice from our report of it last week per Canada, or per Atlantic in the 21st. The current value of American White Wheat has been generally well supported at 6/3@6/6, and of good Red 5/9@5/10 ex warehouse; Canadian in good condition and of White or high mixed quality 6/2@6/3. Parcels of such as are out of condition are duly salable at low figures. The demand has been steady and confined to sales to consumers. Speculators have entirely and for some time past withdrawn; in fact, the present aspect of the trade is not likely to induce speculators on this side to operate, as the chance of any important advance is remote; and under the ordinary routine of business, interest and other charges concomitant with holding over, a great likely to be met by a sudden advance of prices to cover them, nevertheless we are of opinion, that the result of the harvest in the kingdom this year justifies those in the trade to keep up their stocks. We intend, when the produce has been further tested by threshing to enter more into detail of the result of the Wheat crop in the United Kingdom; we may however state, that so far as our advices from various parts of the Wheat-growing districts have reached us, the produce will be much below last year, and also of what is generally called an "average crop," and that the quality will be still less productive in Flour. The value of new Wheat varies 10/ ⅌ Quarter in many districts, thereby shewing a great difference in quality and condition. With regard to Flour—although we have but little on this market that will come over the denomination of fair—such are not by any means salable over 21/ ⅌ barrel and to obtain 20/6d. more the quality must be something beyond what we have described.

INDIAN CORN.—Except for floating cargoes of Black Sea production, we have had very little doing in this article during the past week; transactions have been limited, owing to the high prices at which they are offered by the Greek houses, who have for some time past held the trade in their own hands. The present value of Galatz and Odessa Corn is 29/, 29/6 and 27/, 27/6 for mixed, for U. K. of late date. The stock here is very small of any description. Potatoes are very badly reported of throughout the United Kingdom, and in many parts of the Continent also; but the failure of this root has ceased to exercise that influence on the trade which it did in 1847 and two subsequent years. Egyptian Wheat and Black Sea qualities, with many other distant countries, having furnished ample supplies to meet any deficiency of this root. The great majority of our laboring and manufacturing population are well employed, and wages being increased (with constant employment), they have the means of purchasing other and more nutritious food.

At our market this morning we had the usual attendance of the trade. Millers and dealers purchased WHEAT, to supply their immediate wants, at the full prices of Tuesday last; the principal sales consisted of American descriptions. For American FLOUR there was a fair demand at 21/, but the inquiry was confined to the better kinds, which are still scarce. Sorts were less sought after than in the past week. In INDIAN CORN on the spot very little was done; but one cargo afloat was reported as sold, viz: 27,6 for Ibrail B. L., dated in August. Having a better supply of OATS, they were not so well sold as earlier in the week; and new OATMEAL with only a limited quantity on sale, found buyers at former rates. Egyptian BEANS were in less request, and 30/ ⅌ 480 lbs was an outside quotation.

P. S.—At the close of our market some sales of American White WHEAT were made at prices 1d to 2d. under those obtained on the 21st.

London telegraphed dull without change in the value of WHEAT, but FLOUR quoted easier to buy.

Imports from abroad into this port since this day week, 12,000 qrs WHEAT, 11,192 bbls FLOUR and 3,000 sacks. Export of FLOUR 13,500 bbls and 2,000 qrs INDIAN CORN.

Prices current of American Cereales White WHEAT, 6/4, 6/5, 6/6; Red, 5/9@5/10 Canadian, 5/6 to 6/, and 6/, and 6/2, as to quality and condition. No Red in sale. Ohio FLOUR none offering. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21/, 21/3, 21/6; Western, 20/, 20/3, 20/6, 21/; Sours, 16/6@18/, and 18/6; Yellow CORN, 29/6@29/; White, 29/@29/6.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Sept. 25.

Our Cotton Market the past three days has exhibited little or no change from the advices sent per Atlantic, 2d. Cotton is freely offered, without any disposition to press sales; prices are therefore steady, with transactions of 6,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation and 1,000 American for export. The total sales of week are united to 40,490 bales, including 31,300 American—8,510 being on speculation, and 3,140 for export. Imports for week 24,834, of which no more than 6,500 were American. Stock on hand 561,601 bales, of which 401,317 are American, against 394,560 American last year. Market closed yesterday (Friday) evening with if anything, rather more animation. Prices are quoted by the leading houses:—Fair Orleans 5¾, Middling 5 11-16d, Fair Mobiles 5¾d, Middling 5¼d, Fair Uplands 5¾d, Middling 5¼d, Ordinary Orleans 4¾ @5¼d, Mobile and Atlantic 4¾@5¼d. Saturday's market had not opened when Asia sailed.

Liverpool Corn Market.

We have again to note, as per Atlantic, a quiet market with small import, and fair amount of sales for actual home wants and for export, at steady prices. Good WHEAT was well supported till close of business last evening, when some sales United States White were made at 10/@2d under Tuesday's prices. Better qualities FLOUR have been inquired for at quotations, but inferior neglected. Of INDIAN CORN there is a very small stock here and little inquired for on spot, but floating cargoes are rather dearer. Richardson, Brothers & Co. quote current prices as follows: United States White WHEAT at 6/4@6/6; Red, 5/4@5/10; Canadian, 5/6@6/, and 6/2 as in condition. No Canadian Red on sale. Ohio FLOUR none offering. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21/@21/6; Western, 20/@20/6 and 21/; Sour, 16/6@18/6. Yellow CORN, 29/6@29/; White, 29/@29/6. Denistoun & Co and some other houses quote WHEAT 2d. and CORN 6d. over the above prices.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs Wm. Gardner & Co's Circular, to close of market, 24th says: "In BEEF there has been a moderate business but such is the anxiety of holders to realize that prices have given way 2/@3/ ⅌ tierce. PORK at the late reduction has been rather more looked after, and the sales are to a fair extent. BACON continues a slow sale and we quote prices 1/ lower ⅌ cwt. There being no LARD to importers' hands the advance has been well maintained, but the transactions have not been extensive. SOME CHEESE has arrived, but not yet being landed, the quality and condition are unknown. Quotations: BEEF—U. S. prime Mess, ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. (new) 110/@120/, ordinary, 97/6@97/; India Mess, ⅌ 304 lbs, 125/@130/; India ⅌ tierce of 190 lbs, 140/@145/. PORK—Eastern prime new, ⅌ bbl 200 lbs, 76/@82/. Western, 70/@73/; do Mess, 75/@80/. BACON—Eastern, new, 48/@49/. Western, 47/@49/. SHOULDERS, 29/@30/. LARD, middling to fine, 42/@65/. CHEESE, middling to fine, 39/@42/.

George Badenoch's Circular says: "There is now an inclination on the part of holders of PORK to be firm, as it is calculated that there is very little more on the market than will be required before the arrival of new."

Liverpool Produce Market.

For week to 24th September.—From Circulars of Brokers' Board, &c.

ASHES maintain their value; 40⅌ bbl's sold at 25/6@28/ for Pots, and 28/@28/ ⅌ cwt for Pearls. BARK—In steady request; sales 50 hhds Philadelphia at 7/6 and 10 tuns Baltimore at 10/ ⅌ cwt. BEESWAX—2 tuns American at £7 15/, and 20 casks white at £7 10/ ⅌ cwt. COFFEE—No sales worth reporting in Jamaica. A cargo of Rio was sold for the Mediterranean at about 51/6; also 1,500 bags delivered here, at 40/, but need a bid for Ship Stores; 350 bags Bahia brought 56/6 ⅌ cwt. DYEWOODS—Scarcely any via tail in value; sales of all sorts do not reach 120 tuns. GUANO—Peruvian, £8 7/@£9 10/; Ichaboe £6 10/@£7; other sorts £5@£6 10/. HIDES—No sales. MOLASSES—No change in value. NAVAL STORES—Rosin American in brisk demand, and advancing; about 2,000 sold at 3/6@9/ ⅌ cwt; Turpentine held firmly at 39/ ⅌ cwt; sales 1,100 bbls; Spirits Turpentine continue in fair request at 38/@41/ ⅌ cwt; Tar, no transaction in American; 15,000 obtained for 500 bbls Stockholm. OILS—For want of stock there are no transactions in White or Lard, in Sperm retail parcels sold at £96 ⅌ tun. RICE—Stock high and prices looking up; no sales of American reported; Carolina, if here, would sell more 22/@23/ ⅌ cwt, in bond. SUGAR—There has been more cheerful feeling in the market during the past week, and slightly improved rates paid for refining qualities of West India; to foreign, 1,000 bags good Brown Paraiba sold to refiners at 46/, and a small lot of Porto Rico at 34/6 ⅌ cwt. Dutch Yellow—The market has been rather excited, and extensive sales made at 41/@41/6 for Petersburg, Y. C.; also for Taganrog, 35/@36/6 for South American; and 2,000 casks new, Y. C., to arrive, at 40/@40/6 ⅌ cwt. TEA—Since the arrival of the mail a fair amount of business has been transacted in common to Honey kinds of Congous from 8½@10d; to other descriptions of Blacks and Greens no new feature to notice. IRON—Very active.

The Tea Trade.

From The London Merchant, 24th.

Details by the Overland mail have caused a halt in the trade's operations, some inclining to the idea that the imports will be excessive. There are, however, public sales to-morrow, which afford good opportunity of useful and fair extent. BACON continues a slow sale and we quote prices 1/ lower ⅌ cwt. There being no LARD to importers' hands the advance has been well maintained, but the transactions have not been extensive. SOME CHEESE has arrived, but not yet being landed, the quality and condition are unknown. Quotations: BEEF—U. S. prime Mess, ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. (new) 110/@120/, ordinary, 97/6@97/; India Mess, ⅌ 304 lbs, 125/@130/; India ⅌ tierce of 190 lbs, 140/@145/. PORK—Eastern prime new, ⅌ bbl 200 lbs, 76/@82/. Western, 70/@73/; do Mess, 75/@80/. BACON—Eastern, new, 48/@49/. Western, 47/@49/. SHOULDERS, 29/@30/. LARD, middling to fine, 42/@65/. CHEESE, middling to fine, 39/@42/.

London Money Market.

Present price of Consols 100¾ for money and to delivery, and 100¾ for 15th October. Market dull. Highest point reached during the week, for cash, 100¼, lowest 99¾. Bullion market unchanged.

American Stocks.

Business the past week in the American Stock market was quiet and there is little chance to quote it. Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co prepare quotations per the Asia, as follows:

U. S. 5 per Cent Bonds, 1853, 99@99½; do 6 per Cent. Bonds, 1862, 103@104; do 6 per Cent. do, 1868, 107@108; do 6 per Cent Deferred stock 1868, 104@107½; New-York State 5 per Cents, 1858, 99@99½; Pennsylvania 5 per Cents, 96½@97½; do 5 per Cent Bonds, 1844, 97@98; do 6 per Cent., 1856, 105@106½; Mass. 5 per Cent Sig. Bonds, 1861, 106@106½; Maryland 5 per Cent. Sterling Bonds, 96@97; Virginia 6 per Cent 1855, 104@106; Kentucky 6 per Cent, 1868, 99@100; Tennessee 6 per Cents, 1890, 96@99; Canada 6 per Cent. Sig. Bonds, 1874, 115@116; Boston City 5 per Cents 1858, 92@96; Montreal City 6 per Cents 1857-'65, 88@97; New-York City, 1850, 79, 85; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 per Cents Mortgage Bonds, 1860, 91@95; New-York and Erie 7 per Cents 1st Mortgage, 1868-9, 105@106; do 7 per Cents 2d Mortgage 1868, 95@96; do 7 per Cents Convertible, 1862, 90@91; Michigan Central 8 per Cents Convertibles, 1860, 103@104; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 7 per Cents, 1855, 56@57.

State of English Trade.

Trade in the English manufacturing districts was perhaps never known to have been in a more healthy or sound condition than at the present time. Stocks of both Goods and Yarns are very light, and the orders held by manufacturers are unusually heavy. The export and home demand has been and continues unprecedentedly large, and is further stimulated, the past day or two, by favorable advices from the East for British manufactures which has produced a cheering effect, and, in some instances, established an advance in prices. [Wright, Gandy & Co's Circular, 24th.

State of Trade in France.

Latest French papers state that the Parisian storekeepers are laying in their stocks of winter goods. It is remarked that the principal articles of dress, particularly woolen and cotton cloths, are considerably higher in price than they were last fall. Business, which was dull the previous week, was again active, owing to orders from England; also from Turkey and Egypt. The last mail from New York brought extensive orders to the silk manufacturers of Lyons and St. Etienne. Letters from the Departments of the Drome and Ardeche state that raw silk of superior quality was much sought for, but without any rise in price. There has been little business in the WINE market at Bercy during the week, the high prices demanded being no room for speculation; for new orleans Bordeaux 75f