cotton, and 35s. to 45s. for sugar. Exchange 27½ to 27¾.

The Caffre War.

[From the London Times, August 12.]

While all eyes are intent on the threatening aspect of the storm which seems about to break upon us from the northwest, our attention is for the moment diverted by one of the periodical accounts of the tempest which has been so long raging in the southeast. From the icy shores and stormy seas of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia we are abruptly recalled to the desert plains and burning rocks of South Africa. Sandilli takes the place of Mr. Webster, and the capture and recapture of sheep and cattle replace the contest which is going on for the possession of unconscious cod and mackerel. We cannot say that the present month's intelligence from the Cape is any way more satisfactory than its predecessors; nay, it would seem as if all the worst features of the conflict were becoming continually exaggerated. Thus it now appears only too certain that the rebellion of the Caffres and the defection of the Kat river Hottentots by no means exhaust our grounds of complaint against the native races, in whose quarrels we have so unhappily contrived to mix up ourselves. Loud complaints are made of the difficulty of inducing Hottentots or Fingoes to venture their persons under fire in the open field, and darker insinuations are not wanting which attribute the heavy casualties, which have recently fallen upon our best officers, to the hands of their own followers. It becomes more and more evident that the whole weight of the contest has to be borne by the European troops, and that the native allies who swell our numbers, devour our rations, and fearfully augment our expenses, exhibit a most repulsive mixture of the spy, the coward, and the assassin. Nothing in this whole contest is more deplorable than the idea that our brave officers and men are exposed not only to the volleys of an active and insidious enemy, but to dangers of scarcely less magnitude at the hands of their nominal allies. There is also only too good reason to believe that the missionaries have in many cases, either through fear or sympathy, withheld information and frustrated the exertions of our troops. Another proof of the isolation of the European troops is to be found in a proclamation of General Catheart, in which, with a particularity somewhat unusual in times of war, he announces a foray against the contumacious chief Krelli, and endeavors to bribe the burghers of the frontier districts by a promise of all the plunder which may result from this expedition. This is an official recognition of the fact that the people whose battles we are fighting require to be bribed in order to give us even the most trivial assistance. What we are fighting for we do not exactly know, but we sincerely hope it is some great advantage to the United Kingdom, as upon it is destined to devolve not only the whole expense, but the whole labor of the war.

The Grain Trade of Europe.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, Aug. 13.]

The very wet weather which we have experienced during the greater part of the week has greatly interfered with harvest operations, and will, it is to be feared, be productive of mischief. The corn not yet cut must have been lodged and twisted by the heavy rain and the violence of the wind; and that portion standing on the fields, in sheaves, can scarcely have escaped without serious injury. Meanwhile, the reports respecting blight and mildew in the wheat become, from day to day, increasingly unfavorable, and the potato disease is said to have spread on this side of the Channel, as well as in Ireland. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that some degree of alarm should be entertained respecting the future. Stocks of old wheat of home growth are generally believed to have been worked up pretty close, and those of other kinds of corn are known to be very nearly exhausted. The quantity of foreign wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, is certainly not heavy, and though there are probably a good many cargoes of the former now on passage from the Black Sea and Mediterranean, and some quantity of flour from America, still, if (as there is reason to apprehend) the quality of the home crops should suffer, all the foreign we are likely to receive, would be required. Really fine weather might yet check the upward tendency, but a return of wet would certainly cause a not unimportant rise. Already an advance of 2s. to 3s. and in some cases 4s. to 5s. per qr., has been established at the principal provincial markets held during the week, and most other articles have participated more or less in the improvement. We are not by any means disposed to become alarmists, but it must be admitted that the position of the crops is somewhat precarious. As yet, only a very small proportion of the harvest has been secured either in this country or the north of Europe, and a week or two of such weather as we have had lately might do irretrievable injury. The rise in prices in the continental markets has been quite as great as that which has taken place here. In France the yield is said to have greatly disappointed the growers, and from Germany we have similar reports of blight to those so prevalent during the last two or three weeks in our own agricultural districts. A bad harvest would prove a very serious blow to the British farmer, and greatly increase the difficulties under which he already labors, as any rise which can be expected to take place, in prices would fall to compensate for inferior quality, and an indifferent yield. There has been more activity this week at Mark-lane than we recollect for a considerable time past. On Monday there was a small show of wheat, by land-carriage samples, from Essex and Kent, and there were very few offers from the eastern counties. Factors commenced by asking very high prices, which for a time checked the demand. A clearance was nevertheless made, without difficulty, at an advance of 2s. per quarter on the rates of that day se'nnight. One sample of badly blighted new wheat was shown, weighing, probably, 56lb. to 58lb. per bushel; but there were two or three lots of Talavera, of good quality, harvested before the fine weather broke up. On Wednesday, hardly a sample of English wheat was exhibited, and the morning being wet, a further improvement in price was insisted on, but not freely paid. To-day, the turn was again in favor of the seller, and the total rise since Monday may be fairly quoted at 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The arrivals of foreign wheat have been small, and holders of parcels in granary have raised their pretentions. A fair amount of business was done on Monday at rates 1s. to 2s. per qr. above those current on that day se'nnight. Buyers have since shown a disposition to continue their purchases at that improvement, but sellers having demanded a further rise of 2s. per quarter, the transactions have not been so extensive as they otherwise probably would have been; still a good many parcels have changed hands at very full terms. For floating cargoes extravagantly high prices have been asked, which has interfered with business. The top price for town manufactured flour has become unsettled; other kinds have advanced 1s. per sack, and large sales of American flour have been concluded at a rise of 1s. to 2s. per barrel. There were several lots of new Kent barley at market on Monday, which sold at from 28s. to 32s. per quarter, according to quality, and the few lots which have since appeared have found buyers at about those rates. In foreign barley a tolerable extent of business has been done at previous prices, the retrograde movement having been arrested. We have no alteration to notice in quotations of malt. The supplies of oats coastwise have been scanty, and the receipts from Ireland and abroad quite moderate. Factors have consequently made a stand, and though the principal dealers have conducted their operations with extreme caution, they have not succeeded in purchasing on quite such easy terms as they were enabled to do last week. The rise thus far is scarcely quotable, but the tone of the trade has certainly improved, and it is probable that a portion of the Archangel supply expected will be landed on account of importers. Beans have not met with much attention, and their value has remained much the same as before. The new white boiling peas that have come forward have been sold at from 30s. to 34s. per qr., according to quality. Old peas have been held at corresponding rates. A lively inquiry has been experienced for Indian corn afloat, at advancing prices, and there are few lots undisposed of either arrived or close at hand.

Bank of England.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, August 7, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,156,170	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	21,122,795
		Silver bullion	33,375
Total	£36,156,170	Total	£36,156,170

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government securities (including dead weight annuity)	13,798,729
Rest	3,265,396	Other securities	10,756,634
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Commissioners of National Debt, savings banks, and dividend accounts)	8,923,715	Notes	1,213,995
Other deposits	13,835,973	Gold and silver coin	317,470
Seven-day and other bills	1,432,737		
Total	£36,980,819	Total	£36,980,819

Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, AUGUST 13—TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—There has been a further rise in the English funds of ¾ per cent. Consols, after being done at 98¾, have gone up to 99¾, at which price there are now sellers. The reduced threes, after touching 99¼ in the transactions, have gone up to 99⅞. The new 3½ per cents are 102⅞. Bank stock is lower, 223. India bonds, 88s. 99s. prem. March exchequer bills, 74s. 77s. prem.; June do., 68s. prem.; consols for the 8th Sept. account, 99¼ 99¾. In foreign stocks, Buenos Ayres has been done at 75. Mexican marks a better price. Spanish deferred, 22. There has been a great deal of business in railway shares, at higher prices. In Great Western there is a rise of 2½ per cent; London and North Western, 1¾ per cent.; South Western, about £3 per share; Midland, £2; South Eastern and York and North Midland, about 1½. The French shares are also better. Grand Junction at France have risen £1; Paris and Lyons, 10s. In mine shares there have been a few transactions in Australasian at 1½ prem. West Mariposa, ¾; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ premium.

QUARTER TO THREE O'CLOCK.—The market has been depressed and the mid-day prices have not been maintained. Consols for money, after reaching 99⅜ to 99½, are now ¼ lower—99¼ to 99⅜; and for the account in Sept., 99¼ to 99¾.

HAMBURG PRICES OF FUNDS, August 9.—American six per cents, 106 bills; Maryland five per cents, ninety-one money.

LIVERPOOL FREIGHTS, Aug. 13.—Freights to the United States have not varied much this last week. Dead weight has been rather less offered and we have to notice a slight decline in New York rates. Steerage passengers are tolerably abundant, price of passage to New York about £2 10s. to £2 15s. We quote freight to New York—dead weight, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton; fine goods, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; hardware, 12s. 6d.; earthenware, 5s. To Boston—dead weight 12s. 6d. to 17s 6d.; fine goods, 15s.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 7s.; Philadelphia—dead weight, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 8s. Baltimore—dead weight, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 9s. New Orleans—dead weight, 17s. 6d. to 20s; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 8s. per ton.

HAVRE MARKET, August 12.—Cotton.—Since our last circular, of the 4th inst., our market has remained quiet, although prices, generally speaking, have been supported. On Wednesday, after the receipt of the advices by the Canada, which had produced no effect in Liverpool, buyers kept on the reserve, and 400 bales only changed hands. On Thursday the demand improved, and sales reached 6,000 bales, when the despatch announcing the arrival of the Pacific in Liverpool came to hand, bringing dates from New York to the 24th, and from New Orleans to the 22d ult., by telegraph. These fresh accounts did not alter the position, and on Friday the sales exceeded 800 bales, at very stiff prices. The same evening, we received a telegraphic communication from Liverpool, giving 1 16 to ⅛ decline, with 57,000 bales sold in the week; it then closed against 55,000 bales imports, but, notwithstanding, the demand here continued regular, and 1,000 bales found buyers at well supported rates. On Sunday, the Liverpool circular confirmed the decline announced by telegraph on Friday, and which had caused no change with us; but Monday, being a day devoted to the inauguration of the statues of St. Bernardin de St. Pierre and Casimir Delavigne, all business was suspended; and yesterday, Tuesday, the sales did not reach more than 600 bales, although at steady rates. To sum up, the sales of the week were limited to 3,576 bales, against 8,799 bales imports, and our stock may be valued at 86,000 bales against 82,390 bales United States. Our brokers, in making up their price current on Friday, raised all descriptions of très bas and très ordinaire f 1, as well as Mobile has; but notwithstanding the supported state of our rates, buyers find cotton at last week's quotations, which, therefore, we have not altered in this. The Canada and Pacific bring dates to the 20th and 24th ult., from New York, and 22nd ult. from New Orleans; business was dull in the former market, and prices supported, but in the latter sales were quite insignificant, and prices for the lower grades were irregular, whilst the superior descriptions were taken off at all sorts of rates. The weather remained very favorable to the new crop, which, according to all accounts, promises to be early in the market. The following were the sales effected, viz:—944 bales New Orleans, f. 60a100; 1,748 do Mobile, 65a 92; 613 do. Upland, 64 a 81; 195 do. Bengale, 46; 56 do. Hayti, 60; 20 do. Pernambuco, 101. The imports during the same period amount to 9,242 bales.

BARING BROTHERS CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Friday, August 13—5 o'clock P. M.

We have had stormy and unsettled weather since our last, which has greatly impeded harvest operations; and with continued complaints of blight and mildew in the wheat crop, there has been an active speculative demand for wheat and flour at an advance of 2s. a 3s. on the former, and 1s. a 2s per barrel on flour. The weather appears changing to fair. In the colonial and foreign produce markets business has been dull throughout the week, and prices of most articles have been supported with difficulty. Cotton, however, has remained steady. Money has been in more demand, without change in the rate of discount. The Funds have declined; Consols leave off 99⅛ a 99¼ for money. New dollars 4s. 10½d. Bar silver dull at 5s. 0½d. By mail steamer arrived today, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to 2d. Monteridео 6th, Rio de Janeiro 15th, Bahia 19th, and Pernambuco to 22nd July. We are without tidings of the missing Overland mail.

AMERICAN STOCKS have been without demand this week, and few transactions have occurred.

COCHINEAL.—Of 220 bags at auction, barely half has found buyers at about the previous currency. Honduras silver, 3s. 11d. a 4s. 2d.; black, 4s. 2d. a 5s. 2d.; Mexican silver, 3s. 10d. a 3s. 11d.; black, 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.; and Teneriffe black, 4s. 2d. a 4s. 7d.

COCOA.—Sales have been restricted to 100 bags Trinidad, at the former value, say 30s. a 34s. 6d. for common grey to dark red.

COFFEE.—We have had a fair demand from the trade, and 600 bags, 650 casks, Plantation Ceylon, at auction, have principally found buyers, at prices ranging from 45s. 6d. for fine ordinary, up to 62s 6d. for middling. 139 casks, 182 bags, Jamaica have sold from 39s. a 51s. 6d., and 80 bales, 750 half bales, Mocha, from 73s. 6d. a 79s. 6d. Of 32 casks, 1,200 bags native, at public sale, a part brought 44s., at which the remainder was held; and 5,000 bags have changed hands privately at that rate. We have no transaction to notice in other kinds. Brazil, held at 40s. for good ordinary colory, finds no takers. St. Domingo, very scarce. By the Rio advices, it appears that the aggregate shipments of the crop for the year ending 30th June last, have been 1,871,562 bags, or a decrease of only 25,929 bags, as compared with the previous year.

AT THE CORN market on Monday, the trade opened briskly, and English wheat brought 2s. a 3s., and foreign 1s. a 2s. advance; flour being held 1s. per barrel dearer. On Wednesday, with continued wet weather, both articles were held for a further improvement of 1s. a 2s.; but there was not much done. Floating cargoes of wheat and Indian corn have been in active speculative request, and a large business has been done at higher rates; soft red Poulsk Odessa wheat has brought from 34s. up to 38s. with Galatz from 35s. a 36s., and Ghirka and Marioupoli from 38s a 42s. Indian corn, Ibraila held at 28s. Galatz and Odessa 29s. 6d. a 30s. To-day the weather has become fine, with a more settled appearance, and there was less doing, though holders remained very firm. United States flour held at 21s. a 23s. per barrel.

COTTON steady, with sales of 2,000 bales Surat at extreme rates. At Liverpool there has been a good demand at full rates; yesterday, 5¼d. was the quotation for mid. Orleans.

DRUGS, &c.—At the various public sales about 1,000 cases castor oil have found takers at 2½d a 4d; 130 packages beeswax, £7 a £8 12s. 6d. 200 cases gum arabic from 16s. a 56s. 36 cases cape aloes, 23s. 6d a 36s; and 35 cases gum Benjamin from £5 10s. a £5 15s. 55 bags cardamoms sold; Madras, at 1s. 8d a 1s. 11d.; common Ceylon, 1s. 4d.; Malabar withdrawn, at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d. Bamsam capivi sold at 2s. 7 casks gum sandrack, 64s. a 67s. for very good. Sarsaparilla brought 3s 10d. a 4s. for Jamaica, and 1s. for Honduras. 80 tubs Japan camphor were bought in at 55s. 500 bags cutch have been sold at 19s. 6d. a 20s. 700 bales gambier bought in at 19s. Turkey opium, 12s. 9d. Saffron had been sold at 21s., and none now is to be had at that. Quicksilver, 2s. 10d. a 3s; 1,000 bottles have arrived from San Blas.

HEMP.—530 bales common Manila at auction held for £41 a £43, were all bought in. Jute has been in better demand, and 2,900 bales have sold from £8 10s. a £14 10s. for common to good, being an advance of 10s. for the better sorts.

INDIGO.—Deliveries are proceeding satisfactorily. Holders are very firm, but transactions since our last have been unimportant.

IRON.—Common bars can be bought at £5 in Wales. Rails are mostly held for £6, but, with an order in hand, might probably be purchased somewhat under. Scotch pig dull, at 43s. 6d. for mixed numbers, and 45s. 6d. for No. 1 Gartsherrie on the Clyde.

LINSEED.—We quote Calcutta 45s. a 45s. 6d., and Bombay 46s. a 46s. 6d., at which small sales have been made.

LINSEED CAKES in fair demand, at £7 15s. for English on the spot, and £8 a £8 5s. for delivery during the ensuing six months. We quote New York in barrels, £8 7s. 6d.; Boston in bags, £8 2s. 6d.; New Orleans in casks, £7 10s.

OILS.—114 tuns Sperm, at auction this afternoon, were all bought in from £87 a £87 10s. Common fish are dull at our late nominal quotations. Olive firm, at £47 a £50. Palm 28s. 6d. We quote foreign brown Rape, 31s.; refined, 33s. Linseed firm at 30s. on the spot, and 27s. 6d. a 28s. for forward delivery.

RICE.—22,370 bags at auction have partly sold at 3d. a 6d. advance. Madras 9s. a 9s. 5d.; Bengal 10s. 6d. a 11s.; Arracan taken in at 9s.; and privately about 35,000 bags have changed hands at 9s. 3d. a 11s. for Bengal, and 8s. 9d. a 9s. 3d. for Madras.

SALTPETRE.—2,584 bags Bengal at auction have been mostly taken in, a few lots bringing 24s. a 24s. 6d. for 22½ lbs. refraction; while 350 bags 11 lbs. Madras brought similar rates. The market is quiet, but holders very firm.

SPELTER.—150 tons sold to-day at £16 a £16 5s. on the spot.

SPICES.—We notice sales of 460 pkgs. Jamaica ginger, at 37s.; 528 bags African at 23s. a 24s.; 510 bags heavy Malabar pepper, at 4¾d. a 4¼d.; 18 cases Penang cloves, at 10¾d. a 11¾d.; and 46 bags pimento, at 5¼d. a 5¾d.

SUGAR.—In the absence of public sales of importance, the business in West India has been to the extent of 5000 hhds. at about previous rates, with about 10,000 bags Bengal and Mauritius. 1,550 boxes Havana at auction have been partly realized from 34s. for middling to 36s. 6d. for good strong yellow. 500 boxes white Havana have been sold at 30s. in bond. Three cargoes yellow Havana and four cargoes brown Brazil, have been sold afloat, viz: 5,837 boxes Havana, at 20s. for 11½ up to 22s. 3d. for No. 14, for near ports; 11,900 bags brown pernams at 15s. 3d. a 15s. 6d.; and 280 cases Brown Bahia at 16s. 3d.

TALLOW is firmer, at 39s a 39s 3d for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and 39s for last three months.

TEA.—Public sales of 18,662 pkgs. were held yesterday, when, with fair competition, prices were upon the whole well supported, and 7,000 pkgs. found buyers. Congous showed no alteration, but only a few were sold. Common scented Teas and Canton made Greens were flat and slightly lower; but medium qualities of Hyson and Young Hyson went at full rates, as did also some few fine Gunpowders.

TIN.—British is 3s. dearer: we quote Block 90s., Bars 91s., Refined 93s.; Banca 87s 6d., Straits 84s. At Rotterdam 1,500 slabs have been sold at 51 francs. Plates steady; I. C. Coke 22s. 6d. to 23s.; I. C. Charcoal, 28s. 6d. to 29s.

TURPENTINE.—Small parcels of rough command 8s. 6d. Spirits in fair request at 34s. 6d. to 34s. 3d. for British.

WHALEBONE.—We hear of no sales, and prices for the moment are nominal.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, August 13, 1852.

Bacon keeps in moderate retail demand at the quotations; large parcels can only be moved at 1s. to 2s. decline. Fine beef is saleable at full prices; though the inquiry is not by any means so lively as of late, the dealers being well stocked. Pork drops under increasing supplies. Fine cheese would sell readily if here. Lard is nominally unchanged, the transactions being unimportant. Bark is neglected. Oils are very steady. In seeds nothing doing. In tallow the business has been moderate at previous value. Rice has been in active request at an advance of 6d. to 9d.

The buoyancy in flour and wheat advised as ruling when the Atlantic sailed, increased daily with cold and boisterous weather; but to-day there is less doing, at scarcely the extreme prices paid during the week. Flour ranges from 21s. 6d. to 22s. for good brands, and white wheat 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per 70 lbs., red 3d. less. Indian corn shows no alteration.

There has continued a good steady demand for cotton all the week from the trade, speculators and exporters, and the extreme rates of last week are obtainable, the market closing to-day with much firmness, and the sales of 17,000 to 14,000 bales, fully one-half on speculation. Business in Manchester continues healthy.

Stock, this day.. 668,191 bags, of which 527,820 are Am'n.
Do. last year.. 673,308 do. do. 505,999 do.

Sales this week 58,750 bags, including 41,820 American—16,340 bags being on speculation, and 5,110 bags to exporters.

PRICES.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, Western Canal 21s. a 22s.; do Philadelphia, 21s 6d. a 22s; do Baltimore, 21s. 6d. a 22s.; do St. Louis and Ohio, 21s. 6d. a 22s; do Canadian 21s. 6d. a 22s; do sour and heated, 18s. a 19s 6d. Wheat, red, per 70 lbs. 6s. a 6s. 4d.; do white, do. 6s. 3d. a 6s 9d; do mixed, do 6s. 2d a 6s. 5d. Indian corn, per 480 lbs. 26s. a 28s. 3d; do mixed, do 30s. a 31s.; do yellow, do 30s. a 31s; Indian meal, none.

COTTON.—Sea Island 13¾d. a 25d.; ordinary to middling, 14½d a 18d; fair to good fair, 19½d a 21d; good to fine, 21½d. a 24d. Stained do. 4½d a 14d.; ord. to mid., 5d. a 7d.; fair to good fair, 8½d. a 10d.; good to fine, 11d. a 13d. Bowed, 4½d. a 6½d; ord. to mid., 4¾d a 5 7-16d.; fair to good fair, 6d. a 6½d; good to fine, 6½d. a 6¾d. Orleans, 4d a 7¼d; ord. to mid., 4½d. a 5 9-16d.; fair to good fair, 6½d. a 6¾d.; good to fine, 7¼d. a 7¾d. Mobile and Alabama, 4¼d a 6d.; ord. to mid. 4¾d a 5½d.; fair to good fair, 6d. a 6½d; good to fine, 6½d. a 6¾d.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon, long middles, per cwt. 48s. a 50s.; short middles, Cumberland cut, none; beef, mess, per tierce, 105s. a 130s; beef, mess, India, per 304 lbs 120s. a 140s.; butter, grease, per cwt. 38s. a 44s; cheese, none; hams, none; shoulders, none; pork, prime mess, per bbl. 75s. a 90s.; mess, per bbl. none.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Quercitron bark, Phila. per cwt., 7s. a 7s. 3d; quercitron bark, Baltimore, 6s. 6d. a 6s 9d.; lard, fine, 57s. a 58s.; lard, fair, 56s. a 58s; lard, inferior and grease, 27s. a 35s; tallow, 35s., a 39s.; sperm oil, per tun, £83 a £85; whale oil, £36 a £38; lard oil, £48 a £49; linseed cake, per ton, £6 5s. a £6 15s.; rice, Carolina, (in bond) per cwt., 18s. a 19s. 6d.

WRIGHT, GANLY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

[LIVERPOOL, August 13, 1852.

In our circular advices of the 6th inst., per Canada, we reported the cotton market as closing quietly, with sales of 8,000 bales on that day; business to a like extent transpired on Saturday, without change of feeling. The Asia's advices came to hand the same evening, and whilst the letters from the North mentioned favorably of the prospects for the growing crop, the tenor of those from Mobile and New Orleans were not of so flattering a description. On Monday business opened with a good inquiry, which resulted in sales of 12,000 bales, 4,000 of which were Surat and Egyptians principally taken on speculation. The demand continued on Tuesday, and was somewhat stimulated late in the day by favorable reports of trade in Manchester, the transactions reaching 8,000 bales. The tone in our market has since been good, the sales amounting to 9,000 bales on Wednesday, and 8,000 yesterday. Holders generally continue to meet the demand freely, and prices are without quotable change from those given in our last.

The total sales of the week (as per details in annexed statement), amount to 58,750 bales, of which speculators have taken 16,340, exporters 5,110, and include 41,820 American, of which 9,260 are to speculators, and 3,350 to exporters.

The import for the same time is 44,080 bales, of which 27,112 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New Orleans	6¼d. to ⅝	5⅝d. to —d.	4¼ to 5d. per lb.
Mobile	6d to ⅝	5⅝d. to 9-16d.	4¼ to 5d. "
Atlantic	6d. to ⅝	5⅝d. to —d.	4¼ to 5d. "

The market opened this morning with a good demand, which increased as the day progressed, and we estimate the sales at 12,000 to 15,000 bales, one half of which has been taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing with an improved feeling. We consider the official quotations too low, and give the above figures as a fair criterion of the business doing.

The operations of the past week have been to a fair extent, and entered upon with confidence, the market showing a great regularity throughout. The improved feeling which was apparent on Monday last has been somewhat checked by the continuance of cold and wet weather, thus giving grounds for alarm respecting our harvest; this, combined with the unfavorable news from the Cape of Good Hope, together with the possibility of difficulties with the American government growing out of the fishery disputes, has caused a considerable decline in the funds, stocks and shares. A little time, we doubt not, will regulate these difficulties, when we look for a tendency to general improvement.

In the manufacturing districts a healthy business continues to be transacted; an active demand for yarns and cloth in the early part of the week enabled producers to obtain extreme rates for fresh engagements, and being well under contract we think they will continue to purchase freely of the raw material in this market, and hold their present stocks to guard against the possibility of disasters to the growing crop.

The unpropitious weather noticed in our last has continued during the present week, and a large quantity of rain has fallen. The reports of the spread in the potato disease increase, and serious apprehensions are also felt for the safety of the wheat crop; this has caused another week of animation in our corn market, and holders show great reluctance to part with their stocks, unless at extreme rates, anticipating a further improvement. We are not so sanguine of any important advance being sustained, as a few days of sunshine would doubtless dispel much of the present uneasiness, and the weather having taken up, this is observable in the business at to-day's market. Wheat realized nearly 6d. per 70 lbs. advance on last Friday's rates, and flour moves off at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel more money. Indian corn, on the spot, maintains previous rates, whilst the demand for floating cargoes, which was brisk in the early part of the week has since subsided. Subjoined is the usual table of imports, exports, prices &c.

ASHES.—The sales are small at 24s. for Montreal pots, and 26s to 26s. 6d. for pearls.

BEESWAX moves off in retail at £6 10s. to £7 15s. per cwt.

BARK is in moderate demand, with sales of 300 bags Baltimore at 6s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW.—Sales have been confined chiefly to South American, of which 600 pipes have been sold at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

TURPENTINE fully maintains previous prices, 200 bbls. having changed hands at 8s per cwt.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The transactions have been small at 35s. per cwt., the remainder of stock being held for higher rates.

TAR.—Sales of 1,500 bbls. have been effected at 11s 5d to 11s. 9d. per bbl.

ROSIN continues in request, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at 3s. 1d. per cwt. for common amber, to 11s for fine.

LARD.—Sales are small, say 30 tons, at the former quotations of 58s. per cwt.

Our Concord Correspondence.

CONCORD, N. H., August 21, 1852.

The Reunion of the Officers of the Ninth Regiment—Speeches of General Pierce and Others.

There was a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the late Ninth Regiment held in this town, on the 20th inst., being the anniversary of the battle of Churubusco. This regiment, it will be recollected, did gallant service in the latter part of the Mexican war, participating in the principal battles after the landing of the American army at Vera Cruz. It was authorized by the act of Congress creating ten additional regiments for that service, and was originally known as the "New England Regiment." The command, as colonel, was at first assigned to Gen. Frank Pierce, but, after his appointment as a brigadier general, he was succeeded by his lamented and gallant lieutenant colonel—Ransom—who fell and was killed at the head of his command, in the attack upon Chepultepec. The following officers and soldiers were present at the meeting of yesterday:—

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, (now democratic candidate for the Presidency); Col. Jere. Clemens, Alabama, (now U. S. Senator,); Col. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, (now governor of that State); Col. F. T. Lally, of Maine; Major Pitman, Rhode Island; Surgeon Stevens, of Massachusetts; assistant surgeon Wheaton, of Rhode Island; Major E. A. Kimball, of Vermont, (who, with Colonel Seymour, lowered the Mexican flag on the castle of Chepultepec); Captains Webb, of Connecticut; Bowers, of New Hampshire; Bissell, of Connecticut; Jackson, of New Hampshire; Tracy, of Maine; Slocum, of Rhode Island; Batchelder, of New Hampshire, and Lieutenants Palmer and Crosby of Maine; Whipple, Pierce, and Gove, of New Hampshire; Gleckin, of Rhode Island; Woodhouse, of Connecticut—21.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Quarter Master Sergeant McMurphy, of N. H.; Drum-Major Brigham, of Vt.; Sergeants Hill, of N. H.; Pratt, of Conn.; Page, Goodwin, and Downing, of N. H.—7.

PRIVATES.—Devine, of Me.; Marston, of Vt.; Chamberlain, N. H.; Averell, Gardner, and Price, of N. H.; Tarbox, of Mass.; Clark—8.

Officers, 21; non-commissioned, 7; privates, 8—total, 36.

At a business meeting, held in the forenoon at the American Hotel, General Pierce was called to the chair, and Lieutenant Gove appointed secretary.

A committee was appointed to report a plan for organizing into an association the surviving officers and soldiers of the late Ninth Regiment, who subsequently reported as follows:—

1.—That they hold a meeting annually, on the 19th and 20th of August.

2.—That the officers of the association consist of a President, a Vice-President, one Recording and two Corresponding Secretaries.

The report was accepted, and the following gentlemen, reported by the same committee, were unanimously elected officers of the association:—General Frank Pierce, President; Colonel T. H. Seymour, Vice-President; Captains Webb and Slocum, Corresponding Secretaries; Lieutenant J. A. Gove, Concord, N. H., Recording Secretary.

General Pierce returned his sincere thanks for the high honor which had been paid him, but decline serving as President. He begged leave to propose the name of the last commander of the regiment, Colonel Clemens.

Colonel Clemens said that he should feel it his duty to decline serving, on account of the great distance of his place of residence, in Alabama, from New England.

General Pierce would still decline serving. He should insist upon Colonel Clemens accepting, because the regiment would thus secure more frequent visits from him. (Cheers and applause.) He (General Pierce) would propose further, that an invitation be extended to the entire first and second brigades of the third division (General Pillow's) to join the association. It will then, he said, consist of members from the New England States, as well as Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Texas—thus forming a band, in all coming time, both willing and ready to maintain this Union, which, I hope, will ever be perpetuated.

Colonel Clemens (assenting) was then elected President, and General Pierce retired from the meeting.

On motion of Colonel Clemens, a committee of five, including the Recording Secretary, was appointed to correspond with the several regiments of the Third division, and invite them to meet with the association annually. And, on Col. Seymour's motion, Capt. Slocum was directed to procure a roll to embrace the officers and soldiers of all the regiments of said division.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at two o'clock for dinner. That hour having arrived, the members of the regiment, and some twenty invited guests, met in one of the drawing rooms of the American House.

Col. Clemens said, that before proceeding to dinner, he would read a resolution which had been reported by a committee appointed for that purpose in the forenoon, of which Col. Seymour was chairman. It was as follows:—

Resolved, That we cannot adjourn this meeting without expressing our high admiration of General Frank Pierce, first Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, who, as a patriot and a soldier in the late war with Mexico, nobly sustained the honor of his native State and country—adding to courage, which elicited the applause of the army, the greatest kindness and courtesy. We owe him a debt of gratitude which we do not expect to be able to repay; but we beg him to be assured that we have neither forgotten his heroism on the field of battle, nor his attentions to those who were suffering from wounds or disease.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated to General Pierce.

The reading of the above by the President, Col. Clemens, was received with tremendous cheers, and the resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The following additional resolutions were also reported and adopted by acclamation:—

Resolved, That we cherish in our heart of hearts the memory of our lamented and chivalrous Colonel, Truman B. Ransom, and that so often as we shall hereafter assemble, we will repeat the testimonials of our respect for his estimable personal qualities, the splendor of his achievements, the glory of his fall.

Resolved, That in our last commander, Colonel Jere. Clemens, the Ninth Regiment recognizes the generous and noble hearted man, and the honorable and heroic soldier.

Notice being given that dinner was on the table, Drum Major Brigham appeared with the favorite regimental snare drum, and beat a roll call, which "made the welkin ring," to the great delight of several hundreds who flocked in to hear it, and amidst shouts upon shouts of approbation. The company then proceeded to the dining hall, where Mr. Gass, proprietor of the hotel, had provided a good and substantial dinner, notwithstanding the immense draft which had been continually made on his larder, for three days previous, by the thousands of pilgrims on their way to, and returning from, the great Hillsborough gathering. General Pierce presided, being the senior officer present, assisted by Colonels Seymour and Clemens. Among the number present were several officers and soldiers who were severely wounded and maimed in the battles of Mexico. Some were without a leg, others an arm, and one an eye. There being at first a want of seats, Gen. Pierce requested the officers to give up theirs, until these veteran soldiers, and the privates present, had found places, which was promptly acceded to. In a few minutes, however, another table was made ready, and every one present found a place.

Among the invited guests were the following gentlemen:—Col Gorman, 4th Indiana Volunteers, and now member of Congress from that State; Lt. Col. Savage, 11th infantry; Col. Steptoe, 3d artillery; Major J. H. Stevens, U. S. Engineer Corps; Col. Weller, Ohio Volunteers in Mexico, and now U. S. Senator from California; Capt. Landers, Ohio Volunteers; Col. Colt, Aid to Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut; Major A. Harris, late of the 7th infantry; Hon. John Van Buren, New York; Gen. Pratt, Connecticut; C. Levi Woodbury, Esq., Boston; Cornelius R. Dimon, Bristol, R. I.; E. B. Buchanan, Maryland; Capt. Carr, 11th infantry; Major J. L. Locke, a soldier of the war of 1812; Col. Thomas, D. H. Dustin, and C. C. Burr, Esqs., of New York; Col. Kent, of Vermont; Hon. C. G. Atherton, Capt. Emery, and Gen. I. Hunt, Nashua. The press was represented by Messrs. Hanscom, of the Boston *Post*, Bosson, of the Boston *Herald*, and the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD.

Ample justice having been done to the dinner, Col. Clemens rose, and, turning towards General Pierce, said:—"I rise, sir, to perform a pleasant duty—to read to you a resolution which has been passed at our business meeting, held previous to coming to this table." Hereupon Col. C. read the resolution which we have given above, which was rapturously applauded.

General Pierce rose to reply, and the cheering was renewed most enthusiastically. Evidently much affected, he remarked, substantially, that the resolution had taken him by surprise. His heart was too full to express the feelings with which he met so many of his former friends and associates in Mexico on the present occasion. He had not expected to enjoy the gratification of again meeting, and here particularly, so many. Their presence he could but take as intended, partly at least, as a compliment to himself. Perhaps it would not be becoming for him, in his present position, to allude to certain matters, but he could not but feel gratified at the spontaneity with which so many of his former comrades, including, he believed, all who had behaved well, had come forward with testimony in vindication of such of his acts as had been freely rendered, and with no other object than of serving his country. (Nine cheers were here given.) After briefly alluding to the services of the Ninth regiment while in Mexico, paying tribute to the gallantry of Major Stevens, Col. Steptoe, Major Savage, and others, who were seated near him, Gen. Pierce concluded by expressing the desire that, at all times when the country has a common foe, the people of the Union may present a common front. He gave as a sentiment:

"The health, happiness and prosperity of the officers of the old army." (Loud cheers.)

Col. Seymour rose, and, after a few appropriate preliminary remarks, read the resolution which had been passed, complimentary to Col. Clemens, which is given above. Its reading elicited three hearty cheers.

Col. Clemens responded, and paid a handsome tribute to the regiment for its services in Mexico. Although he had been its commander but a short time near the close of the war, he would here give his testimony to its gallantry and efficiency, as he had already once before publicly done from his place in the U. S. Senate. Gen. Pierce was its first commander—the brave and noble Ransom, now no more, its second—and he (Col. C.) could but feel proud of being the successor to such men. To Gen. Pierce he could say, we look to you as the father of our regiment. Although to-morrow you may belong to the country, to-day, at least, we claim you. How could he (Col. C.) say enough of the gallant Ninth? In spite of the denunciations which they had received in public assemblies, and from certain quarters while they were in Mexico, never had they been known to falter. And of the general, whom you all loved so well, (said Col. C. in conclusion,) what shall