The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXII.

12th instant.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

No. 1,106

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THE BANKER'S GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES

The second number of the "INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL" will be issued with the Economist on the

is consequence of a very large demand for the "INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL," No. I. is reprinted, and will be sold, Price Sixpence, with the current Number of the Economist.

The Political Economist.

THE DECISION OF THE BANK NOT TO REDUCE THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The Bank on last Thursday decided not prematurely to reduce the rate of discount, and we believe that the soundest judges of the money market are glad that they so determined. It would be unwise to reduce the rate till it was quite clear that no probable circumstance could compel an instant return to the highest rate, and on Thursday last this was not clear. The state of the Bank, though (under the circumstances

and in comparison with recent expectations) very good, is not an exceedingly strong position,—is not one which would enable us to meet any great foreign drain. The account of the Banking department stands—

 Public deposits
 3,777,941

 Private deposits
 12,848,428

 Seven day and other blils
 552,480

£18.178.849 against a reserve of 6,919,621*l*, which is not two-fifths of the liabilities. We should certainly not propose to keep the rate at 9 per cent. with such an account if other circumstances were favourable, and if there were no vestige of a foreign drain. But, before reducing the rate, the Bank Directors were, we think, bound to see that the immediate future was tolerably clear before them, and that no sudden demand for builton was likely to crize.

talerably clear before them, and that no studen demand to bullion was likely to arise.

There were odd appearances about the exchanges this week, which certainly rather indicated the possibility of a new which certainly rather indicated the possibility of a new drain: we do not think they will come to anything of considerable magnitude for the moment, but nevertheless they exist, and it would have been unwise in the Bank to reduce their rate, when circumstances for the moment, not easily rate when circumstances for the moment, not easily explainable, indicated the possibility of an immediate recom-mencement of a foreign demand for bullion.

There is some uneasiness on the Continent with respect to the 'Crédit Mobiliers.' The manager of the Dutch one is gone off, and there are 'finance' bills which nobody likes

circulating in several quarters. The Court of Spain is hardly able to pay for its most necessary occasions, and wants money with an intensity rarely to be seen in the Government of a country with resources so very ample. And though the Government of Spain cannot take much gold from hence, yet it may take some, and any foreign drain just now would have an unusual effect, because we are only just recovering from a severe crisis, and the public cannot say where a foreign drain will really end when it once begins.

But in addition to this there is a recommencement of the export of sovereigns to Alexandria. As far as the loan opera-tions with the Egyptian Government go, we believe there is no likelihood of any export of money to Egypt. Much of what the Viceroy can borrow he owes already here, and the rest he is like to spend here. Nor, in the present state of the cotton market, and with money at 9 per cent., do we suppose much gold will go to Alexandria to pay for cotton. But if the rate should go down, and the cotton market improve, both of which events are likely, the demand for gold for Alexandria would at once recommence, and become important. At present money is going both ways, from Alexandria to London and from London to Alexandria; but this is anomalous and cannot last.

There is certainly no such improvement in the account of the Bank of France as would justify their extreme hurry in reducing their rate, and perhaps they may have been influenced by a desire to give ease and confidence in Paris, where there is now alarm and apprehension. But, on the whole, it seems likely that there will be a reduction of the rate of discount here before long, though, as soon as ever it is much reduced, a foreign demand, not only to Egypt but elsewhere, will spring up and tend again to raise the value of money.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.

NO. VI.

THE THEORETICAL ARGUMENTS BY WHICH THE ACT OF 1844 WAS ORIGINALLY JUSTIFED.

WE have given at length our judgment as to the present working of the Act of 1844. We cannot claim the concurrence with the fits out was allowed to a six out to the present working of the Act of 1844. either of its extreme adherents or its extreme opponents. But we believe that a consensus of the opinions of men of business might be drawn out in favour of the more moderate and inter-mediate decision at which we have arrived. But no judgment upon the present working of such an Act can be complete without looking back to the theory by which it was, twenty years ago, suggested. And though the matter is more abstract than men of business are commonly concerned with; yet, un-doubtedly, sensible men ought to know and judge of the prin-cipal doctrines embodied in the primary laws which regulate

the pecuniary system of the country.

The doctrines are in a very singular position. Those persons—many of them of the gravest weight—who formed their sons—many of them of the gravest weight—who formed their judgment twenty years since, are in general, though with exceptions, favourable to them; but of the younger political economists, scarcely any are found to believe them. Perhaps the advocates of the theory will say that its intellectual history has been unlucky. John Stuart Mill, the most influential expositor in England, and Michel Chevalier, the most influential expositor of Political Economy on the Continent, both dissent, and dissent warmly, from the tenets of 1844. But, whatever may be the origin of the disbelief, as a fact it is certain that the young political economists do not accept the abstract theory on which the Act of 1844 was at

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first based, whatever some of them, like ourselves, may think of its practical value.

The conclusion from such a state of things will not be strange to those who have studied the general history of science. They will infer that there was much to be said on behalf of the theory of the Act of 1844, or it would not have been adopted, and that there was much equally true and equally valid to be said against it, or it would not have been disbelieved. They will infer truly that it was a first approximation—an incomplete statement of a cardinal truth,—and that the merits of the truth have caused its acceptance, while the oversights and the demerits incident to its subordinate character have caused its

In such a matter it is of the highest importance to secure intelligibility. Abstract arguments are difficult to secure against error, and are seldom persuasive. The best corrective is a practical illustration—an instance which shall keep the mind right when of itself it is inclined to be bewildered and to wander. And, fortunately, there is no difficulty in this case in finding one. The Act of 1844 is an English—an insular phenomenon. With the exception of a very slight effect on the form of the accounts of the Bank of St Petersburg, we are not aware that any imitation of it, however trivial, has ever appeared on the Continent. All over Europe the model of imitation in form and constitution is the Bank of France, and, in order to test thoroughly the original principles, we have only to consider how they would work if applied to the Bank of France.

The theory of the Act of 1844, avowedly—almost ostentatiously, was—not a banking theory, but a currency theory. It had no reference to the banking reserve, or to the rate of interest, but it aspired to regulate the currency. As its advocates said, to put the money of the country right. The question, then, precisely is:—Supposing the Bank of France to raise its rate of interest when it ought, suppose it to hold an adequate reserve of bullion against all its liabilities united—circulation as well as deposits—what more is needed? We say, on principle, nothing more; the advocates of the theory of 1844 say, much, very much more.

What, then, is this something? The original doctrine of the founders of the Act of 1844 was one which they do not like now to be reminded of. They said, mutatis mutandis, that the circulation of the Bank of France—the active circulation—the circulation as it stands in their accounts, ought of necessity to decrease when the bullion at the Bank diminishes, and to increase when that bullion augments.

Thus Lord Overstone, in his first pamphlet, finds fault with the Bank of England, which was then under the same regulations that the Bank of France is now.

"The following is a statement of the circulation and bullion of the Bank, as given in the monthly returns which are published in the Gazette, from January, 1836, to February, 1837, inclusive:—

•		Circulation.		Gold.	
	1836.	£		£	
	Jan. 12	17,262,000		7,078,000	
	Feb. 9	17,427,000	********	7,498,000	
	March 8	17,739,000	********	7,701,000	
	April 5	18,063,000	*******	7,801,000	
	May 8	18,154,000	********	7,782,000	
	May 31		********	7,663,000	
	June 28	2 17.899,000	********	7,362,000	
	July 26	17,940,000	********	6,926,000	
	Aug. 23	18,061,000		6,325,000	
	Sept. 20	18,147,000	*******	5,719,000	
	Oct. 18	17,936,000	*********	5,257,000	
	Nov. 15	17,543,000	*******	4,933,000	
	Dec. 13	17,361,000	********	4,545,000	
	1837.				
	Jan. 13	17,422,000	********	4,287,000	
	Feb. 10	17.868,000		4.032,000	

"Upon an inspection of this table we cannot fail to remark—
"1. That the circulation is considerably higher at this moment than it was in January, 1836, although during this period the bullion has undergone a very large diminution.

"2. That the circulation continued steadily to increase from January, 1836, up to May, and that even in September it was at the same amount at which it stood in May, although the drain of bullion was by Mr Palmer's acknowledgment in full

force from April to September.

"3. That there does not appear to have been any effectual reduction of circulation subsequent to the rise of interest upon Exchequer bills, although this measure was loudly called for as necessary to enable the Bank to realise its securities, and thus reduce its issues."

It is true that Lord Overstone has since explained, in answer to queries in a Committee of the House of Commons:—"5194. You stated that, prior to the Act of 1844, you considered the word 'circulation' to include as well notes in the hands of the public as the reserve of notes in the till of the Bank, only that the reserve was not then specified?—Yes.

"5195. But I think that all the evidence which was given before the Bank Committee of 1840, and all the discussion which preceded that Act, in arguing upon the circulation, were confined to the notes actually in the hands of the public —You will find many answers in my evidence, in the year 1841, in which I distinctly referred to the notes which are in the Bank till, and in which I stated that it was an unfortante circumstance attending the then existing system, that we had no means of knowing what the amount of those notes was, and therefore we were obliged to reason on uncertain data; there was certainly no possibility of dealing with anything but the notes in the hands of the public, but I stated that the notes in the Bank till constitute a part of the circulation, and that when the accounts were separated, they would so appear."

But who would ever seriously reason as to the notes now in the till of the Bank of France? Who cares whether they have manufactured many notes or few, while the power of issue is unlimited? Who cares or reasons about the mechanical antecedents?

But it would be very unfair to consider only this elementary form of the theory of the Act of 1844, though it is most instructive as to the manner in which its originators reasoned on the final form in which it should now be judged. It is now said that the whole circulation of the country, including the reserve in the banking department of the Bank of England, should diminish when the bullion is decreasing and increase when the bullion is augmenting, or, as applied to the Bank of France, that it should be split into two departments, and that the issue department should issue a fixed sum only on securities, and leave the addition—the increment—to fluctuate as the bullion fluctuated.

What are the reasons for this? They are of two kinds. First. It is said to be necessary to prevent the depreciation of the French currency. This is what is generally meant by the saying that Sir R. Peel "put the money right in Eng-" land"; it is meant that he prevented it from being depreciated. But when we look into the matter closely we find a great difficulty. It is absurd that a note like the note of the Bank of France, which is at the option of the holder convertible into gold, should ever be depreciated as against gold. The holder of a 100-franc note, worth less than 100 francs in gold or silver, would ask for those metals at once; there cannot be a difference in value between a really convertible note and the metal into which it is convertible, unless the note-holder have lost all common sense. The holder of a note worth 4l 15s will be sure to come and ask for 5l in lieu of it, if he can get that 5l by asking for it, Some instances to the contrary were cited by Sir R. Peel, but, as Mr Wilson long sines showed, they were instances of inconvertible currencies, in which the note-holder could not demand, and would not get if he did demand, the equivalent metallic sum.

But the advocates of the theory of 1844 mean something altogether different. They mean that the issue of notes by such a bank as the Bank of France, although a good reserve is kept, will alter the range of general prices and depreciate gold itself. Thus, a most able and influential writer objected to our proposal of an expansive clause, that the way in which it would operate would be by "augmenting the issue of notes "not based upon gold, and the end to which that would lead "would be a proportionate depreciation of the whole money "of the country." They mean that when gold is going out of the country some notes ought to be destroyed, and when gold is coming into the country some notes ought to be created;—and that unless this is done, the scale of general prices will be deranged, and gold be depreciated or appreciated, as the case may be. Lord Overstone has expressed the fundamental doctrine with his usual exactness of thought and delicacy of language:—

"The first great question," he observes, before the Committee on Banks of Issue in 1840, "regarding paper money, was the means of preserving it of an equal value with metallis money; and the first great step taken towards that object was the step taken by the Bill of 1819, a step and a measure

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y, lic which never can be spoken of in terms too high, namely, the declaring the perpetual and constant convertibility of the notes into coin. The constant convertibility, however, was also a means to an end; the end to be obtained was this—the constant equality of value between the paper currency and the coin; and the constant equality of value was even ally a means to another end, or rather the two things were received to be considered as identical, viz.,—that the paper receives hould perform neither more nor less than the same funcprhaps to no considered as hardened as the same func-money should perform neither more nor less than the same func-tions in sustaining credit, uphold the same extent of transsctions, and maintain the same range of prices, which would be sustained and upheld and maintained at each given time, if the currency of the country were metallic:—that is the real meaning and the real spirit of the convertibility of the notes. meaning and the real spirit of the convertibility of the notes. To that point we reached in the year 1819. Since that period, a close investigation of the events which have occurred has led observing and reflecting minds to perceive that the constant right of converting your paper into gold does not secure with sufficient efficiency those which are really the ultimate ends and objects for which that convertibility was established. They have found, or believed that they have found, evidence that an extent of transactions and a range of size way be maintained for limited periods under a conprices may be maintained for limited periods under a con-vertible paper currency, which would not be maintained if that currency was really a metallic currency; and that to obviate that evil a further regulation is necessary, which shall be sufficient to preserve the notes at all times precisely at that amount, which the metallic currency would be, and that consequently a depreciation, in a certain sense of the word, of a temporary nature may take place, and be compatible with convertibility. This is a result to which intelligent persons have arrived, not only in this country, but also in the other country to which our attention has been directed, viz., the United States. I do not think it possible to quote, at the present moment, any authority upon questions of currency more justly deserving of attention than that of the American Senator, Mr Webster. I hold in my hand his speech upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, delivered on the 12th of March, 1838; I will only read one sentence of it as strikingly bearing upon this point:—'I say,"Sir, a convertible paper currency; for I lay it down as an unquestionable truth, that no paper can be made equal and kept equal to gold and silver but such as is convertible into gold and silver on demand; but I have gone further and still go further than this, and I contend that even convertibility, though itself indispensable, is not a certain and unfailing ground of reliance.'

This really means that unless something more than convertibility is insured by law, prices will be unduly raised, or, what is but another phrase, gold unduly depreciated. But, with our recent experience before our eyes, it is very difficult to believe that gold itself would be depreciated by such a cause. We know that after many years it is still a question and an argument whether gold has been depreciated by the effect of the discoveries of the precious metal in Australia and California. Millions and millions have been added to the currency of the world, and yet the effect is still disputable.

Can we suppose that the issue of a few bank notes would have an influence which is denied to enormous imports of actual bullion—to an unprecedented coinage of real sovereigns? If we look back to the pamphlets of the ante-'44 period, we shall see how small were the amounts of circulation supposed to be capable of depreciating the currency. Issues of two and three millions are confidently spoken of as having done so. Bank notes, being after 1819 convertible, were never, and could be never at a discount as compared with gold; but it was argued and believed that their excess lowered the value of gold—of the ultimate standard of that into which they were interchangeable. Knowing by the best experience how stable the value of gold in fact is, this theory of twenty years since seems on the face of it untenable; it requires an explanation of its origin, rather than a disproof of its correctness.

ness.

The truth is, that people were nervous twenty years ago about the precious metals, and that the whole doctrine on the currency, which was much discussed, was then loosely confounded with that as to the rate of interest, which was little discussed. Sir R. Peel was "apprehensive" that the petty discoveries, as we now think them, in the Russian mountains would lower the value of the whole gold supply in the world, and he feared small augmentations of the bank note circulation on the same account and equally unreasonably. The

general range of prices, the value of gold as against commodities, is far more stable than such alarmists suppose.

Even under the imperfect management of the Bank of France—a management under which the rate of interest is often not raised when it should be raised, and in which a sufficient of reserve of bullion is sometimes not kept,—no one in Europe talks of the depreciation of the French bank note, though the account for 1863, which we published in our Supplement this year (and we take these figures because they go over a considerable space of time, and will not seem to be selected by chance), show how opposite the movement of the bullion is to the movement of the circulation:—

Rates of

	Rates Discou	nt.	Bullion.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	3 per Cent. Renta.
1863.	per ar	m.	£	£	£	£	francs.
January 15	. 5	000	10,720,000	26,170,000	11,160,000	33,020,000	69.80
March 12	. 41	***	13,770,000	20,910,000	9,510,000	30,580,000	70.10
March 27	. 4	***	*** ***	ere		*** ***	70.20
May 7	. 81	***	15,760,000	20,030,000	10,580,000	31.000,000	69.40
June 11	. 4		14,660,000	19,650,000	11.320.000	29,900,000	68.25
October 8	. 5	***	10,930,000	24,250,000	8,600,000	32,820,000	66.90
November 12	. 7		8,210,000	24,510,000	8,560,000	30,200,060	66.50

We are not saying that the Bank of France, during the year 1863, managed well. On the contrary, we think that they often managed ill, and we said so at that time. But we do say, that in matter of fact, nobody talks about the depreciation of the French bank note, and that if the Bank of France raised the rate when they ought to raise it, nobody would had have found fault with them, and nobody would have ever dreamed or fancied there was anything wrong with the French currency.

The depreciation of a currency is a serious matter, and continental bankers ought to keep the matter well before their eyes. All over Europe, except England, people are satisfied if a good reserve is kept against aggregate liabilities, including deposits and circulation. If this is wrong, prices may be seriously affected, trade injured, and credit damaged. But if the theory of continental banking is right, the theory of the Act of 1844 is erroneous, though, owing to other and peculiar circumstances in England, some of its effects here may be beneficial.

Although twenty years ago it might not have been unreasonable to consider the value of the precious metals in relation to commodities as easily liable to variation and as needing legislative watchfulness,—after the experience of the slow and trifling effect of the vast supplies from Australia and California, it seems unreasonable to fancy that the value of gold and silver would be instantly and greatly affected by slight issues of notes, such as the changes up and down in the circulation of the Bank of France.

2ndly. It is said that decrease of the circulation when the bullion decreases is necessary to the convertibility of the bank note. But this is plainly not so. If a good sufficient store of bullion is kept in the Bank for all purposes, whether one particular form of liability—the circulation—goes up or down, is, for real convertibility—for the actual security of a person wishing to get gold in exchange for a note—immaterial. No note-holder of the Bank of France feels the least doubt as to getting gold or silver for his note if he wants them. For all purposes the convertibility of the French bank note and the English bank note are on a par or very nearly so. The Bank of England manage their banking business by far the better, but this belongs to a series of considerations entirely different. Experience will teach what is an adequate reserve for a bank against its entire liabilities; it should begin by keeping far too much, and gradually prune it down; but when the amount of that reserve is fixed, the satisfaction of every liability, whether the convertibility of the note or the payment of the deposit, is secured. There is money enough to meet it should it be demanded.

The convertibility, the cash ability, if a phrase so barbarous, but yet so graphic, was permissible, is not the ultimate end of the theory of 1844. In the last resort, it desired to prevent the metallic money—the "whole money" of the country—from being depreciated, and fancied narrow restrictions to be necessary in this respect, which a peculiar and ample experience has now shown not to be necessary.

The extreme advocates of the theory of 1844 have this to prove viz. that in order to prevent a depreciation of the

The extreme advocates of the theory of 1844 have this to prove, viz., that in order to prevent a depreciation of the French currency, which they should show to be now in progress, the Bank of France ought to be placed under a regulation like that Sir B. Peel established here. The notion through Europe is that if they would only keep bullion enough

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that would do, but theorists of 1844, in fact, believe and ought to prove that this would not do. We will, next week, attempt to show what is the great truth to which the theory of 1844 was an approximation, and of which it is the disguise.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND ENGLISH COMMERCE. The report which has just appeared from the Select Committee obtained last session by the member for Bradford, Mr W. E. Forster, on Trade with Foreign Nations, is not one of those blue books destined simply to record the abstract opinions of well-informed politicians on a technical subject on which Parliament does not wish to be driven to any practical conclusion. It will be read by commercial men all over the kingdom with the profound interest that a great political subject always excites when it bears directly on personal affairs. For this blue book does deal with a great political subject, as well as one which affects immediately the private interests of our manufacturers and merchants. However exaggerated may be the opinion once expressed by Mr Cobden, that our foreign ambassadors should, if our foreign policy were only as modest as it ought to be, be chiefly regarded as the commercial travellers of the nation, there can be no doubt that the interests of England do more and more require a vigilant attention to commercial affairs on the part of our Foreign Secretary and his servants, both here and abroad. Nor can there be any manner of doubt in the mind of any sensible person reading the mass of interesting evidence in this report that this part of the diplomatic duties of our Foreign Secretary and Foreign Ministers has greatly—we may almost say marvellously—neglected up to the present time. To what that neglect is chiefly due, and how it may best be remedied, is of course a very much less simple problem than the question as to the fact itself. doubt a good deal depends on the knowledge which the Foreign Secretary for the time being may happen to on commercial affairs. For example, Lord Clarendon, who has a considerable knowledge of such matters, who was at one time President of the Board of Trade, and who has conducted one commercial mission of some importance, is admitted on all hands to have administered the commercial duties of the Foreign Office in a keener and more efficient way than most of his predecessors and successors. Indeed, he states in his evidence that "there is nothing which I should treat more severely [in " secretaries of legation or chargés d'affaires] than any neglect " of commercial interests, because I think it is impossible to how far an injury may extend, and, therefore, there "should always be the greatest care in dealing with such interests." Of course, with such views on the part of the presiding mind at the Foreign Office, and such knowledge as Lord Clarendon's to support his views, the administration of the foreign department of our commercial affairs could not fail to be more prompt and in every way satisfactory, than under Ministers whose chief interest and knowledge applies to the political department of our foreign policy. And, therefore, we are not much surprised to find Lord Clarendon discouraging any change of system, and intimating that the present system, managed intelligently, is as good as any. It is obvious to observe that the more superior Lord Clarendon was to his department on all such subjects, the less value must attach to his opinion as to the defective working of the system. What we want is a system which working of the system. What we want is a system which may as far as possible supplement the deficiencies of a Minister who is not au fait in this department of his work, -which may draw his attention to what he would otherwise overlook, and give him, unasked, explanations the need of which he might not be able even to feel. And, therefore, we attach but little importance to the opinion of Lord Clarendon as to the working of a system on which he was less dependent than almost any other of our Foreign Ministers. He tells us that he wa the constant habit of consulting, not only the superior icers, but the clerks of the Board of Trade, whenever he wanted information which it was in their power to give him. But, then, he knew enough to know what information he wanted,—and where he could most promptly obtain it,—and that was knowing a good deal. In discussing the deficiencies of a system, we should look to very different cases, and aim, as a standard, at making the permanent servants of the Foreign Office the greatest possible support to a Minister who knows little, instead of considering what might be the most convenient ideal arrangement for a Minister who is sufficiently master of the situation to be fully aware of what information he needs and where to get it.

Mr Forster's Committee came to the conclusion, the evidence before them they could scarcely help doing-that there are grave defects of system in the mode of handlin the commercial diplomacy of the country, defects which do arise by any means wholly from the ignorance of officials eith here or abroad,—nay that that ignorance is as much an effect. as a cause, of defective system,—since, if the foreign depe ment were so modelled as to contain within itself an adequ knowledge of the relations between English and foreign merce, that knowledge would soon be reflected in the alactic and minuteness of the attention paid by our foreign missions to the same subject. The Committee resolved, though not of course unanimously, that a change would be "of servi which should appoint within the Foreign Office itself "an "officer or officers to take special charge of the corresponder of the Board of Trade,"—a change which implies an approa at least, to the creation of that commercial department in Foreign Office which exists already in almost all the most in tant Continental Foreign Offices. Secondly, the Committee have recommended that "the Board of Trade be put in direct con "munication with the members of the Diplomatic and Consular "services, and that such communication be carried on through "the Foreign Office with such provisions as shall prevent collision." We conceive that if these recommendations are carried out, the natural issue must be that the Foreign Office will at length itself grow conversant with foreign con and its relations with English commerce, will learn to atta the due consequence to these matters, and will finally be equal to conducting this business for itself without more than very occasional reference to the Board of Trade. And, then, the continental system will be, no doubt, on the whole the simplest and best.

The evidence taken by the Committee shows clearly enough the hopeless nature of the present system, or rather nosystem, and the profound ignorance on matters even of the highest moment which it not only admits, but fosters in the permanent heads of the department. "It seems to be brought "out in evidence," said Mr Forster in his examination of Mr Cardwell, "that the Foreign Office consults the Board of "Trade on a commercial matter at its discretion; it is its rule to do so, but it is at its discretion that it consults it; it follows "the advice at its discretion; it gives the remains why it does not "follow its advice at its discretion;" and again it appears, from Mr Hammond's evidence, that it is quite a matter of "dis-"cretion" with the Board of Trade whether or not to forward representations concerning foreign commerce, addressed to it, to the Foreign Office,—from all which discretions it very naturally results that it is nearly a matter of accident whether our Foreign Office knows the progress of an important commercial treaty or the drift of an important commercial dec abroad in reasonable time or not; that, if it should hear of it and when it does hear of it, it is nearly a matter of accident whether it sees any significance in the affair or not; that, if it does see significance therein, it is nearly a matter of acci dent whether it asks the best commercial advice, or acts out of its own head; that, if it asks good commercial advice, it is nearly a matter of accident whether it acts upon that advice or not; and that if it acts upon that advice, it is not a matter of accident, but almost a matter of certainty, that it will do so after a most mischievous, annoying, and unnecessary de which may render its action almost useless. The pre system has all the delays which the "double Government" of India,—the government of the Board of Directors and Board of Control,—had, plus the additional delays and blunders caused by one of the two bodies concerned, the Foreign
Department, having exceedingly little knowledge of or interest in the questions under discussion between them. Of the extent of these delays, and the depth of ignorance which caused or increased them, we cannot give a better illustration than in the following curious cross-examination of the perma nent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hammond, by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr Forster. We need only premise that all the commercial part of our community had been watching eagerly, between 1860 and 1862, the tariff changes in Italy consequent on the Italian revolution, and that our readers were certainly not at all likely to have shared Mr Hammond's mental condition on the subject under discussion. The matters on which he was questioned were commonplace 00

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sis of repeated discussion, not only in the Press, but in House of Commons, thanks to the efforts of Mr J. P. nessy to show that the Italian revolution had half-ruined

House of Coramons, thanks to the elected of Mr 3. P.
Hennesy to show that the Italian revolution had half-ruined half is a commercial point of view:—

102 Are you not aware, that there was existing over the Kingdom last, before the French treaty was completed, a temporary tariff hich applied to the whole kingdom?—There may have been; I am make to say.

102. You are not aware whether the alterations made by the Italian Goresment in their duties, were alterations made in such temporary missm tarif?—That is to say, in a tariff made for the whole kingdom of Italy; I am not aware of it.

103. You do not know, then, whether your office sent a copy of such safe the Board of Trade?—If we had it we should certainly have sent acopy of it to the Board of Trade. It is very difficult for me to sent from memory upon this point, and it is a question which I really was not prepared to be examined upon.

103. You cannot tell whether means were taken by the Foreign Office to obtain the opinion of the Board of Trade upon a comparison of this uniform tariff with the former tariffs of parts of the Kingdom of Italy?—No; because, in the first place, I cannot say that I am were that there was that uniform tariff was made by Naples in 1859-1, just before the dethronement of the King of Naples?—I am not speak to that; I was not expecting to be examined on soint of this kind, and therefore I did not come prepared.

This is rather a blank state of mind for the highest per-

This is rather a blank state of mind for the highest per-nament official in the Foreign Office. But this is not the work. When France began to negotiate a commercial treaty ith Isaly, it became of the very first importance to English commerce that we should explain clearly to the Italian Government the interest they would have in lowering certain duties in goods manufactured in England. Mr Behrens, in his dmirable evidence, shows clearly how great an influence the Indford Chamber of Commerce exerted over the conditions of be Angio-French treaty, negotiated by Mr Cobden, by he representations which they made in Paris on the subject.

Well, Signor Marliani was sent over here by the Italian Governsent expressly to obtain information with regard to the in-ended commercial treaty some nine months before the Francoadded commercial treaty some nine months describe the transcribina treaty was concluded. At that time all the tariff rangements made by France with Italy directly affected our was relations with Italy. Nothing would have been more mortant to us than to put Signor Marliani in possession f all the best information which our various Chambers Commerce could have given him, and brought the repre-tations of the most enlightened economists to bear upon is mind with reference to the new engagements. Not only
as this not done, but Mr Hammond expressly tells us that
a never saw Signor Marliani at all, either at the Foreign

na this not done, but Mr Hammond expressly tells us that a never saw Signor Marliani at all, either at the Foreign office or anywhere else; and it is clear that his visit to this ountry, which might have been of the greatest moment to inglish commerce, was practically thrown away by the caremass and indifference of the Foreign Office. Nor is even his the worst portion of the case. The following very candid ridence of Mr Hammond's reveals not only indifference, but alpable negligence, on the part of the Foreign Office:—

1632 On July 14th, I see Mr Layard writes to Sir Emerson Tennent, entioning a suggestion of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, that a Chamber of Commerce should be put in communication with any of them?—I do not, indeed.

1634 M you turn to page 5, you will see that in a letter of the sard of Trade of April 24th, there is a draft of a treaty said to be select; it was described thus: "The enclosed draft of a Treaty of sarce and Navigation which, in the opinion of this Board, may see as the basis of negotiation with the Italian Government," was that it was at the time, although the instructions sending it on are not inted. Sir James Hudson had it, I know.

1654 Are you aware that the Board of Trade, having sent you a sit treaty on April the 24th, 1862, on January the 25th, 1863, Mr was also the draft treaty, and you forward it to the Board of Trade, the letter of January the 28th, and you receive in reply a letter as the Board of Trade, dated February the 3rd, in which they say—y Lords are unaware of the reasons which have led Earl Russell to be situate for that draft treaty the draft treaty which has been prepared for that draft treaty the draft treaty which has been prepared for the S4th, 1862, and February the 28rd, 1863, the Board of Trade is the Lordship's instructions by Her Majesty's Change d'Affaires at ma' and then the Board of Trade give the reasons why they prefer it was draft to Mr West's draft. I want to ask whether, between it the 24th, 1862, and February the 28rd, 1863, the Board of

This last impression of Mr Hammond's turns out, or ther cross-examination, to be quite mistaken. The truth dently is, that the Foreign Office forgot all about the draft may prepared by the Board of Trade, kept it lying in their k, never forwarded it to Turin, and when, nine months

later, Mr West sends his draft treaty from Turin, it is forwarded quite innocently to the Board of Trade for their opinion, in complete obliviousness that the Board of Trade had prepared a careful draft treaty of their own for Mr West's

It is impossible in any single article to condense a tithe of the evidence that the Foreign Office has really not understood and quite neglected the commercial interests of the country. Mr Behrens shows how our commercial men pick up the latest news,—say as to the Spanish Government's com-mercial decrees,—just as they can, generally in a French publication, and so obtain it long before it is known either at the Board of Trade or the Foreign Office, Such a system, or no-system, is simply gross waste of power. Mr Forster has done a very great service to the country in bringing before it evidences of the vast extent to which this waste of power has been carried; and we feel no doubt that the deficiencies of our official knowledge in regard to foreign commerce being once exposed, there will be every disposition on the part of the Government to introduce those changes for the better, which must, we feel persuaded, end in the final adoption of the continental system, in the form so lucidly explained in the evidence of Mr Cardwell.

THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF MAKING TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE AN ELECTIONEERING CRY.

THE effort now making by the tectotallers of the United Kingdom to bring their strength to bear upon the elections, is worthy of more attention than it has yet received. In the first place it may really affect those elections, and in the second it throws a new and most serious ob stacle in the way of extending the suffrage to the working class. Persons who live either in the "country" properly so called, or in London, habitually underrate the influence which small but enthusiastic knots of voters can exercise in the medium boroughs. They see that the fanatics are few, not five per cent. of the voters, and quite forget that in a constituency of 500, an organised body of twenty-five may hold the balance of power. If the teetotallers, in the absence of political excitement, should suddenly agree to make adherence to Mr Lawson's projects their single test of a candidate's qualifications, they may in a great many boroughs, and at least one Irish county, be able either to turn the scale or compel their favourite candidate to accept their panacea. This really occurred at Devonport, where Sir Arthur Buller, a man singularly indisposed to fanaticism of any kind, was compelled at the eleventh hour to choose between Mr Lawson's bill, and the loss of the seat to himbetween Mr Lawson's bill, and the loss of the seat to himself and to his party, and gave the pledge which sent him into the lobby by the side of the odd knot of members who willingly voted for the bill. The contest at the next election will probably be close beyond all precedent, while there will also, in all probability, be no cry exciting enough to induce the teetotallers to abstain from pressing their favourite dogma. Moreover, behind the voting teatotallers attend a proposerful body of workers who teetotallers stand a very powerful body of workmen who, though not members of the alliance, are entirely in favour of the legislative suppression of the public sale of liquor, or, as they put it, of public temptations to drink. A very considerable body of workmen—more considerable out of London than most persons are aware—really desire prohibition as a means of protecting themselves against a taste they feel to be expensive and injurious, but know not how to resist. These men may not have votes, but their opinion tells heavily at an election, and so does the universal sentiment among all working women, female servants excepted. We do not hesitate to say that, if the matter were left to these last, the sale of liquor that, if the matter were left to these last, the sale of liquor would be prevented by measures much more severe than any of which the alliance has yet ventured to talk,—logical measures such as General Godwin once adopted in Rangoon, and which would suppress drinking by destroying the source of supply. On such points female opinion tells, and every candidate in a Northern borough will find that the question is one he must very seriously consider, and we greatly fear that the votes to be given next year for Mr Lawson's proposal will be considerably in excess of any yet recorded. The fact, apart altogether from the merits of teetotalism in

itself, is a very grievous one, for a teetotal cry imports into a contest which should be political, a question which has neither

14,542,862 14,687,942

22,913,012,

332,237 1,814,641 8,328,196 118,373 79,006

70,591 613,167

1,546,784 13,579

107,740 251,443 61,065

102,583

59,236

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beginning nor end-the right of one human being to compel another to be moral against his will. The Alliance applies to the candidates the great principle of Ultramontanism, and de-mands that the State shall suppress all temptation to heresy in the matter of liquor. But there is another danger within the movement to which we would earnestly call the attention of workmen, as well as of our habitual readers. The chance of an extension of the suffrage in favour of artisans is not so remote as it is the fashion of some politicians to believe. very large section of the governing class, though indisposed to consent to radical or organic change, is inclined to admit handicraftsmen to a reasonable, possibly to a liberal, share of The secret fear which restrains them, is not political power. any dread of what are called democratic ideas, but of the tendency to fanaticism, to the rejection of compromise, to an undue assertion of the rights of the majority which they think they perceive latent in the body of artisans. They see how strongly men, living by weekly wages, are apt to fasten on ideas, to maintain what they think to be principles, without consideration either for the principles of other men, or for the right of private judgment. They see, for example, how difficult workmen who have used their clear right of striking for higher wages find it to keep their hands off rivals who will accept the lower pay, how completely they have come to consider competition for work as a moral question, involving, so to speak, gross party treachery. They remember how earnestly the Chartists struggled for a bill, which, if carried out, would have placed the Legislature bound hand and foot at the mercy of the great owners of land and great employers of labour, because it seemed theoretically just, and they fear lest, in introducing the workmen into power, they should be introducing an element subject to laws, influences, and impulses, over which political reasoning has no The constitution can be worked only by compromises, and idealogues whether workmen or philosophers, philanthophists or religious fanatics, are incapable of compromise. drinking a glass of gin is a moral evil, there is an end of the use of reasoning about the liquor trade, and the contest is reduced to an internecine struggle to carry out or resist a moral law. The action of the Alliance will immensely increase this fear. If the workmen are really prepared to enforce the disuse of liquor by the agency of State power, there is, say moderate men, no telling the length to which they may be prepared to go. They may be ready to punish ignorance as an offence, or to put down amusement as "tempting," or to abolish free education as aristocratic, or to sweep away churches as superstitious, or to wage propagandist wars for the triumph of freedom everywhere. Suppose, for example, quite a probable supposition, the working voters to adopt Malthus's theory, and call for the prohibition of marriage unless the bridegroom can prove his ability to maintain his children. Such a law exists in almost all States of Germany, and might tend most directly to reduce competition for work. Hitherto, the educated have relied upon the English instinct for going one's own way, even if that way be a bad one; but if this instinct is losing its force, be a bad one; but if this instinct is losing if the masses are beginning to prefer the triumph of certain ideas to the right of doing as they please, that reliance is taken away. It looks as if they were doing so in this matter of liquor. There can were doing so in this matter of liquor. There can be no doubt in the mind of any man who understands the first principles of human society, that if John Smith chooses to waste his wages on gin he has a right to do it. He may be a fool, but he has a right to his folly, is as much entitled to waste his own cash on gin as to waste it on early peas or useless trinkets, or any other form of imbecile gratification. There is no form of oppression which the middle classes of this country will not sooner bear than the paternal form,-the what to eat and drink and avoid, when being told marry, and how to dispose of their property to the best advantage. They will not bear it, and every incident which shows a probability that they may have to bear it, indisposes advantage. them to change the suffrage under which no such compulsion has been possible. The workmen may rely upon it that in supporting the fanatical action of the Alliance, they are striking a heavy blow at their own chances of political power.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

According to the returns issued by the Board of Trade, it appears that the total value of the exports of British manu-

factured goods and produce during the first nine me the present and two previous years, was as follows: From the above figures, it appears that the increase is exports this year, compared with 1863, amounts to 19,109,40 and with 1863 to 29,731,727l. In September only, the ments were :-The month's trade shows only a slight increase pared with last year; but an augmentation of 3,291,61 compared with 1862. The imports of foreign and colonial produce have be an extensive scale. In the eight months, they were value under :-1862 1868 1864 113,099,465 Here we find an increase in value of the goods and primported this year, compared with 1863, of 22,913,01; with 1862, of 37,783,269l. In August only, the The following table shows the increase and decrease on the exports of the principal articles in the first nine m the present and past year :-1863. 1864. £
685,914
1,800,641
231,619
1,285,346
3,100,212
7,277,892
34,181,024
607,238
1,062,054
3,793,407
3,081,369 Articles. Alkali Leather, wrought, boots and shoes
Linen yarv.
Linen yarv.
Linen manufactures — Piece goods
Thread
Machinery—Steam engines
Other sorts.
Metals—Iron—pig
Bar, &c.
Railroad
Cast.
Hoop, sheet, &c.
Wrought.
Wrought
Wrought
Lead, rig
Tin plates
Oil, seed.
Silk manufactures
Wollen and warsted yarn.
Manufactures
Wallen Sand warsted yarn.
Manufactures 1,017,046 1,773,682 1,087.637 2,386,849 4,156,533 352,047 1,149,276 1,881,227 994,997 1,838,668 2,761,089 542,251 1,179,876 1,179,876 1,179,876 1,857,762 657,762 657,412 967,295 1,892,481 608,823 973,897 716,214 1,088,468 8,702,226 5,058,227 532,118 559,455 4,156,358 5,703,137 365,626 1,130,241 2,232,712 1,102,737 2,080,111 2,622,134 515,415 1,356,845 711,499 427,551 1,995,064 605,109 1,038,133 916,424 1,156,593 4,212,834 4,156,593 4,212,834 8,632,407 576,302 772,154 8,636,356

| Manufactures | 3,058,257 | Blankets | 532,118 | Carpets and druggets | 559,455 | Worsted stuffs & waistcoatings | 5,758,361 | ... 574,150 44,184 162,690 3,079,995 The annexed table shows the increase and decrease imports of the most important articles in the first months :-

1,088,468 3,702,226 3,058,257 532,118

THE CALCULATION OF THE PARTY OF			and the same of				-
	1863.		1864.		Increase.		De
Articles.	£		£		£		
Coffee, raw	2,557,781		2,953,787	***	***		23
Wheat	7,895,240	***	7,148,216	***		***	-10
Barley	1,856,401	***	1,049,554	200	***		23
Dats	1,716,270		994,198	***	***	440	п
Peas	388,987	***	239,630	***		***	
Beans	481,661	***	195,655	***	***	***	.08
ndian corn or maize	2,890,445	***	805,839		***		2
Wheatmeal and flour	2,876,006	***	2,168,453	***	***		
Cotton, raw	26,844,115	***	50,504,190	***	23,660,075	000	
otton manufactures not		0.00	0010011200	***	antonolore		
made up	640,607	***	577,281	***		***	
Flax	2,261,789		3,855,388		1,593,594	***	
Fru't-Currents	56,774	***	85,257	***	28,488		
Raisins	95,266	000	29,448	***		100	
Inone		-		640	***		-
Juano	2,009,675		756,070	210	007 140	0.00	102
Hemp	900,082	999	1,135,230		235,148	100	
ute	897,054		1,798,929		901,875	949	
lides	1,868,648		1,603,815	000	***		
detals-Copper	1,222,700	4118	1,388,407	***	165,707	100	
Provisions	5,230,251	***	5,753,035	***	522,784	402	
Rice	771,617	***	587,897	***	***	-	
eeds-Flax and linseed	1,880,638		2,137,931	***	257,293	***	
3.1k-Raw	5,602,640		3,350,461	***	***	000	
Thrown	42,377	000	42,514	***	187	***	
Broadstuffs	2,834,852	***	2,854,049	***	519,197	019	
Silk or satin ribbons	888,197	***	854,076		010	***	
Velvet or plush	280,611		243,870	***		***	
pirits-Rum	899,148	000	337,165	***	***	***	
Brandy		119		***	399,514	. 76	
Sagar—Unrefined	807,887	800	1,207,401	0.00		***	
Sagar-Unrenned	9,033,074	***	9,692,235	410	659,161	900	
Refined & sugar candy	876,004	***	1,372,924		996,920	000	
rallow	852,354	***	710,947		000	***	-86
rea	6,669,163		5,435,338	000		-	23
Timber-Deals, battens,							
&6	3,051,932	000	3,170,524		118,692	819	
Not sawn or split	2,616,544	***	2,351,258	***	***	419	
Tobacco-Unstemmed	682,743	***	795,478		112,735	***	
Wine	2,873,848	***	3,731,448	***	857,600	100	
Wool	7,454,910	***	10,255,623	***	2,860,713	800	
Woollen manufactures	945,725	***	1,104,509	***	158,784	***	

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109,44

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The re-exports of the prin	ne monta	IB V	vere as I	OTIC	W5:-
Coffee'hs 43,918	,683 51 ,800 1	,089,	579 57 785 1	,571, 715,	298 749
Libetheen	0.028 1	, 126,	538 2	,504,	
Rico	,734 1 ,501 6	,197,	274 9	,311,	927
Pepper 21,950	052 18	,071	409 21	,668	134
Ton	208 6	800	663 9	748	664
en fallowing are the totals	of wine	im	ported a	nà	entered
for home consumption respecti	valy in th	00.7	ine mor	the	behne
for home consumption respecti	very m or	10.1	mo mor	LULLE	ended
a tomber 30 1863 and 1804	_				
		ER C	LASS Of DUT	Y.	2004
Red	Wine.		1863. gals.		1864. gals.
Under 26 degrees	deg. from th	at di	te 2.295.330		2,515,948
					10,571
In bottles: under 40 deg. to April o, 1000,	made as oc	Brane	171 519		169,886
that date	**************		*** ***		***
					-
TotalWhite	**************************************	******	3,225,474		. 3,607,624
White	e wine.		162,222		206,026
Under 26 degrees	deg from th	at d	ate 8.650.516		4,053,004
- 45 - 10 April o, 1000; under 4	acg. most u		10,672		
49 degrees and upwards from April 3, 1862 In bottles: under 40 deg. to April 3, 1862;	umber 42 de	g. fr	om		
that date			546,431		
that date	**************	*****	****	0.0	
Total			4,869,898		., 4,902,012
200200010015 000200000000000000000000000			Entered fo	r He	ome
Importe	ed.		Consum	ptio	n.
1863.	1964. gals		1863. gals		1864 gals
gels 4,168,034	4,560,900	. 3	225.474	8.6	07,624
White wine 6,083,101	7,588,230	. 4	225,474 369,898	4,5	002,012
Harris Ha		-		_	
Total of wine 10,251,135 1	2,144,130	. 7,	,595,372	8,8	009,636
The following is an accoun	nt of the	e q	uantities	01	certain
principal articles of imported	merchan	dis	e (subjec	t t	o duties
of Customs) remaining in t	he hond	ho	warehon	202	of the
of Customs) remaining in	CI	10	24	505	1
United Kingdom on the 30th	sept.,	101	54, comp	are	d with
the quantities in warehouse on	the 30th	Se	pt., 1862	an	d 1863:
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	1862.		1863.		1864.
Coorslbs	5,555,102		6,183,838		5,587,583
Coffee	20,983,759 256,330	***	27,894,387 292,948	***	35,638,750 241,111
Frait Carrantscwts	17,222	***	31,599	***	50,687
Spices Pepper	5,609,098	***	7,497,635	***	7,617,563
Spices Pepuer	9,099,726	***	9,196,344		8,339,831
Brandy	2,834,545	***	3,141,912	***	4,971,905
Sugar—Refined and caudycwts	59,837	***	104,684	***	301,325
Unrefined-Equal to white clayed	40,811		00 000	***	
Not equal to white clayed but equal			39,602		88,690
brown clayed		***	- Inches	611	
Not equal to brown clayed	3,046,141	***	1,843,575	***	1,486,722
Quality not ascertained	3,046,141 1,911,064	***	1,843,575 2,684,410	***	
Armed mar sacrimente	3,046,141	***	1,843,575	***	1,486,722
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.	3,046,141 1,911,064 156,295	***	1,843,575 2,684,440	***	1,484,722 2,258,782
Total unrefined	3,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 853,827	***	1,848,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447	***	1,486,722 2,258,782 3,829,144 181,982
Total unrefined Super-Molasses	3,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 353,827 65,909,949	***	1,848,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427	***	1,486,722 2,258,782 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,588
Sugar - Molasses	3,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 853,827 65,909,949 49,948,676	***	1,848,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680	***	1,486,722 2,258,782 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,588
Total unrefined	3,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 853,827 65,909,949 49,948,676	***	1,848,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,839,509	***	1,486,722 2,253,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,586 52,758,403 3,399,383
Sogar - Molasses	1,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 353,827 65,909,949 49,948,676 810,841 267,163	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	1,848,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,839,509 136,316	***	1,486,723 2,258,782 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,588 52,758,408 3,399,383 82,221
Total unrefined	1,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 853,827 65,909,949 49,948,676 810,841 267,163 173,085 1,249,541	***	1,843,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,339,509 134,316 161,872 1.163,763	***	1,486,722 2,258,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,886 52,758,403 3,399,883 82,221 159,093 1,224,228
Segar Molasses Total unrefined Tea Tobacco Unmanufactured Manufactured and Snuff Wise From British Possessionsgala Holland France Portugal and Madeira	3,154,311 353,827 65,999,949 49,946,676 810,941 267,163 173,085 1,249,541	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	1,343,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,339,509 136,316 161,372 1.163,763 3,737,924	***	1,486,722 2,258,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,886 52,758,403 3,399,383 82,221 189,093 1,224,228 4,209,654
Total unrefixed	1,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 353,327 65,909,349 49,946,676 810,341 267,163 173,085 1,249,541 3,532,181	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	1,343,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,339,509 136,316 161,372 1.163,763 3,737,924	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	1,486,722 2,258,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,886 52,758,403 3,399,383 82,221 189,093 1,224,228 4,209,654
Segar Molasses Total unrefined Segar Molasses Tos Boson Solution S	1,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 353,827 65,909,949 49,948,676 810,841 267,163 173,085 1,249,541 3,532,181 5,021,053 209,887	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	1,343,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,339,509 134,316 161,372 1,163,763 3,737,924 5,23,969 250,132	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	1,486,722 2,258,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,586 3,359,383 82,221 159,093 1,224,228 4,209,654 7,538,906 231,913
Total unrefined	1,046,141 1,911,064 156,295 3,154,311 353,327 65,909,349 49,946,676 810,341 267,163 173,085 1,249,541 3,532,181	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	1,343,575 2,684,440 4,067,617 240,447 83,176,427 45,480,680 1,339,509 136,316 161,372 1.163,763 3,737,924	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	1,486,722 2,258,732 3,829,144 181,982 86,274,886 52,758,403 3,399,383 82,221 189,093 1,224,228 4,209,654

Agriculture.

Total of wine .

11.624.061 ... 12,152,572 ... 14 634,102

SECURITY FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS.

SECURITY FOR AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS.

LEASES.

We cannot more appropriately close our comments on the autumnal agricultural meetings of the present year than by observing on the important speech of Sir John Pakington at Evesham, that of Lord Lichfield at Cannock, and the speeches of some farmers in Yorkshire. The rapid progress of expressed opinion at these agricultural meetings, as indicated by the speeches of the present season, is very remarkable; and we can scarcely doubt that the sound views enunciated by Sir John Pakington, and accepted everywhere with strong expressions of approval by all intelligent English farmers, will henceforth be extensively adopted by the landowners, and that a new era in the general management of landed property in England cannot much longer be postponed. The long time required to move the landlord mind is worthy of notice. The evidence of Mr Lattimore on the subject of security for tenant-farmers' capital, quoted by Sir John Pakington security for tenant-farmers' capital, quoted by Sir John Pakington security for tenant-farmers' capital, quoted by Sir John Fakington with so much approbation, was given before a Committee of the House of Commons more than sixteen years ago, and the propositions as to the absolute necessity of leases for affording such security, so broadly laid down at Evesham, were at even at an earlier time often propounded in these columns. At that time farmers were generally more eager for some legislative measure for giving them a right to claim compensation for unexhausted improvements and culture, than for the more businesslike and definite aystem of leases. ture, than for the more businesslike and definite system of leases. And the late Mr Pusey brought forward several Tenant-right Bills without success. Fortunately, as we then thought and still think, the landowners in Parliament refused to enact any such tenant-right measure as the farmers desired, and there is

now a fair concurrence of opinion amongst the farmers that a lease offers the only effective security to a tenant-farmer, and that compensation stipulations to an out-going tenant are merely to be considered as useful terms in a lease in order to induce the tenant to continue to farm highly down to the end of his term.

tenant to continue to farm nightly down to the end of his term. Sir John Pakington recognised the invitation to take the chair at the Evesham agricultural meeting as due "to the very decided language in which he had adverted, at the Worcestershire Society's dinner, "to the question as to what security ought to be afforded to the tenant-farmers of England." The result of the discussions in Worcestershire to which Sir John alluded, were "a very ably arranged and well-devised code, showing the manner in which it would be best to give compensation to the out-going tenant of a farm for unexhausted improvements made." But he expressed his "regret that, instead of that code of reguout-going tenant of a farm for unexhausted improvements made."
But he expressed his "regret that, instead of that code of regutions, or at all events in conjunction with it, they [the Worcestershire Committee] had not recommended a system of long leases.
The more he had reflected upon this subject, the more he was
convinced that no system of tenant-right, however well devised,
would be a real and satisfactory substitute for the security given
by leases."

So far as he could judge, and speaking as a landowner, he did not expect "to arrive at a satisfactory system in the cultivation of the land throughout England until they could persuade all parts of the country that the course which had been already adopted in some places,—namely, the application of capital to the land under leases,—was a plan which must be adopted."

And in speaking of leases, he did not mean short terms of seven years, which are not much better than yearly holdings. He had hitherto found his views were not popular,—meaning, we apprehend, with the landowners,—for tenant-farmers have ever

He had hitherto found his views were not popular,—meaning, we apprehend, with the landowners,—for tenant-farmers have ever been ready to indorse such opinions. Sir John believed that there was an overwhelming majority in England who held their farms upon terms "which had not and never would conduce to a system of high cultivation."

Though some farmers might say they do not want leases, having perfect confidence in their landlords, he, "as a landowner, repudiated such an idea altogether." Confidence between parties standing in the relation of landlord and tenant is an excellent thing, but "when they were talking of embarking their capital on the land, let them deal with it as they would in commercial transactions of any kind, and, instead of trusting in confidence to their landlords, to place their confidence in a written agreement, from the terms any kind, and, instead of trusting in confidence to their landlords, to place their confidence in a written agreement, from the terms of which no landlord can depart." This is simple common sense, and the wonder is that any one, landlord or tenant, could ever have questioned it. Of course no law could compel the granting of leases; that must rest on the agreement of the parties. But the important point is to show both the landlord and the tenant that there is no other system by which the interest of the one and the security and profit of the other can be permanently promoted.

promoted.

Sir John "had never heard but one serious objection made to the system of leases, and that was, that if a landlord let a farm on a long lease, he was liable to have his farm worked out during the last two or three years of the occupancy."

Now, though it is certain an enterprising farmer would not farm so highly during the last few years of his lease as he had during the earlier part of it, yet, "in a very large proportion of instances, they would find that, during the concluding years of a lease where the farm had been done well, the natural course would be that an arrangement would be entered into for a renewal," and covenants for compensating the outgoing tenant might be introduced. "Let't the compensating the outgoing tenant course would be that an arrangement would be entered into for a renewal," and covenants for compensating the outgoing tenant might be introduced. "But the fear of injury to the land during the concluding years of his lease was not "the only motive which influenced the dislike to leases." There were other motives, both on the part of the landlord and the tenant. The tenant might fear a fall of prices, and in that case would rather not be hampered with a farm for many years, while, in the case of many landowners, "their objection was, that they did not like to be deprived of their power over the land.......and if they could dive into their minds, there would be found there lurking feelings about game and politics." Though landowners might not now like what he had said, he believed they would come round to his views, and "at all events he considered the views held by them were shortsighted and erroneous."

With regard to game, it was a money question. If a gentle-

With regard to game, it was a money question. If a gentleman chose to preserve game, "he must make up his mind to two
things—first, he could not expect to have good tenants; and
next, a good income from his land." Neither was it "worth the
while of any man to subject his estate to an erroneous course of
cultivation........... on the ground of politics." Coercion of tenants
for political purposes "was unsatisfactory in its results, the support obtained by it was not worth having, and any political party
whose hopes rested on support so obtained was not likely to enjoy
permanent power."

permanent power."

Sir John Pakington then cited Mr Sanderson's pamphlet, Mr John Grey, of Dilston, and Mr Lattimore's evidence in illustration of the value given to land and the benefits conferred on the tenants by means of leases, most of which have been, on various occasions, mentioned in these columns.

The consequences of the general adoption of his views, Sir John said, would be "that the landlords would, by improve-

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ments which must ensue, obtain increased rentals for their farms, the farmers would derive increased profits, and the labourers better wages for their daily toil."

Mr Edward Holland, M.P., who has long advocated the adoption of long and rational leases, and who has acted on that system upon his own estate, referred with high approval to the liberal sentiments Sir John Pakington had expressed; and said, "Agriculturists, like those connected with any other great industrial process, had to wait for great changes," and the more so that they lived separate and could not exchange their ideas, save in such meetings as the present. Everything proved that "there must be a slow process in changes as well as in thought and feeling in matters of agriculture and in matters connected with the land."

Ind."

The landlords' desire to retain power over their tenants for the sake of game and votes had been touched upon, but Sir John Pakington had not adverted to one of the causes of the tenants' backwardness in accepting leases of their farms. "Taking the whole of England into consideration, his (Mr Holland's) impression was that the objection on the part of the tenant to the lease was because he had not sufficient capital, for capital was required to farm at the high pitch which was requisite to secure success at the present day.......They modern farmera! found that it was the present day.......They [modern farmers] found that it was better for a large amount of capital to be expended upon fewer

That there is truth in these remarks, is not to be questioned; but the system of yearly holdings, and the preference shown by landlords for tenants who submit to game preservation and other injurious regulations, are in the main answerable for deficiencies of capital as well as a low standard of cultivation amongst English fa

Lord Lichfield's advocacy of yearly holdings, with compensa-tion clauses, as a last effort to support an erroneous system, re-quires more notice than our limits at present permit, and that, with the Yorkshire farmers' speeches, must be postponed.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The Monitour has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 27th inst. The return for the previous

Dentor	L		
20030	Nov. 3, 1864.		Oct. 27, 1864
	1 6		1
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0		182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	6,397,798 38	*****	6,087,059 27
Beserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750 14	*****	22,105,750 14
Now Perceyo	4,000,000 0	*****	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the beak payable in Paris or in the pro-	749,664,075 0	*****	740,767,475 0
vinces	7,712,598 61	******	6,494,877 88
Treasury account	59,262,827 24		75,336,575 24
Accounts current at Paris	125,437,765 76	******	101,297,450 71
Ditto in the provinces	31,280,200 0	******	23,574,858 0
Dividends payable	3,427,774 75	******	3,885,612 75
Various discounts	16,270,914 28	010000	15,294,019 48
Re-discounts	2,588,735 17		2,588,735 17
Sundrice	13,042,065 44	******	9,971,093 41
	1,293,699,513 76		1,193,813,507 11
Сикреро	HE.		
	1 0		1 0
Cash and bullion	274,145,142 47	409000	272,826,218 3
Commercial bills overdue	2,618,426 27	*****	494,078 65
Ditto discounted in Parls	311,624,483 28	-	302,964,092 40
Ditto in the branches	307,976,916 0	*****	288,918,159 0
Advances on bullion in Paris	24,841,653 95	*****	24,386,513 95
Ditto in the provinces	4,520,800 0	*****	4,194,000 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	16,002,500 0	******	15,834,200 0
Ditto in the provinces	9,102,150 0	******	9,103,750 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	27,465,600 0	*****	27,323,600 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in	19,692,400 0	*****	19,885,100 0
Paris	510,200 0		515,900 0
Ditto in the provinces	380,400 0	******	383,100 0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000 0	******	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750 14	******	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities	36,696,737 91		36,696,737 91
Securities held	100,000,000 0	******	100 000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,457,218 0	******	8,454,600 0
Expenses of management	2,010,429 44	******	1,851,694 23
Sundries	5,164,206 10	******	7,000,772 80
	1,228,690,518 76		1.193,813,507 11

The coin and bullion of the Bank of France having increased by 1,319,000f since last week, making the total stock this day 274,145,000f, the Bank directors have thought right to reduce the rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent., albeit the note circulation has increased by 8,897,000f. The interest on advances remains at 8. The reduction will of course be highly satisfactory to commerce, which has suffered from the high rate of 8 per cent., and still more from what always accompanies a high rate of discount,—the impossibility of getting all the accommodation it requires, and the risk even of being refused any whatever.

The monthly settlement on the Bourse, though difficult, the price paid for continuations being necessarily high, has, on the whole, passed off better than was expected; and the reduction in he discount has given a better tone to the market. Complaints ire made that no authoritative explanation respecting the situa-

he discount has given a better tone to the market. Complaints re made that no authoritative explanation respecting the situa-on of the Dutch Credit Mobilier, about which extraordinary

and alarming statements have been made, has been given to a public. Its shares have further declined: they are to-day at 750; last Thursday they were at 402f 50c. This establish was closely connected with the Credit Mobilier, and in the proport of the latter institution was represented in a favorablight. The following are the week's quotations:

	Oct. 27.		Nov. 2
Commence of the commence of th	fe		1000
Four-and-a-Half (cash)		********	91 90
Fours (cash)	84 10	********	84 10
Threes	64 55	********	64 96
Ditto, Loan of 1864			64 00
Thirty years' bonds	433 75		435 0
Bank of France		******	3370 0
Credit Fenciar	1147 50	*******	1142 50
Austrian Credit Foncier	655 0	*******	650 a
Credit Mobilier		********	895 0
Societe Generale	610 0	********	607 50
Comptoir d'Escompte	902 50	*******	880 0
Italian Loan		*******	65 20
Mexican Loan	494	*******	494
Northern Railway		********	975 0
Orleans		********	832 M
Ditto, new			772 80
Eastern		*******	487 70
Mediterranean		********	887 10
Western		********	500 0
Southern	MOM O	********	582 50
Austrian	1 chart no. 40	********	445 0
South Austrian Lombard		********	520 0
Transatlantiques Français			512 50
Messageries Imperiales		********	797 50
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at		********	101 00
3 per cent			880 0
Do. Coupons, 500f, 3 per cent		*******	
The second of	ART RO	*******	
The de man 8008 4	449 78	*******	100
Do do 1006 9	00 50	*******	468 50
	95 0	*******	92 10
		*******	95 0
Do do. Communales, 500f	383 75	*******	385 0

Notwithstanding the contradiction which has been given to a statement about the intention of the Government to raise a him loan for public works, reports continue to be spread among the public, and allegations have been made in several newspaper. French and foreign, that a loan for that purpose is certainly to be made, and that the amount of it is to vary from 250,000,000 to 500,000,000f. From inquiries which I have instituted I measure you that there is no foundation at the present. 500,000,000f. From inquiries which I have instituted, I ensure you that there is no foundation at the present moment is these reports and allegations. It is true (as, by the way, the ECONOMIST announced before any other newspaper) that M. Beist the Minister of Commerce, acting up to the promises he made in his famous speech at Marseilles, has conceived a plan for the prompt execution of public works on a large scale, by means of loan, to be raised either directly by the Government, or indirectly by a sort of Public Works Bank, similar to that established by the City of Parls. It is true that this schome has been taken into serious consideration, as any project emanating from a statesman so distinguished as M. Beist deserves to be. It is true that a Commission formed of member of the Council of State has been charged to prepare the element of a report to the Emperor on the works most needed. But any thing beyond that has not been done. The Commission has not set completed in the contraction of the Commission has not set completed in the contraction. thing beyond that has not been done. The Commission has yet completed its task; and, even if it had, the more imporpart of the scheme would remain to be decided on. Any part of the scheme would remain to had, the more important part of the scheme would remain to be decided on. Anytoly can demonstrate on paper that works of public utility in France are desirable, even necessary; but the question is, can the mony for executing them be obtained, and, if so, how? And this is question on which neither the Ministry of Commerce, nor the Commission of the Council of State, is competent to present at concerns the Department of Finance, and it alone. You set then, how wrong it is to assert that a loan is to be raised, what the proposition for one has not even been submitted in the regular way to the department responsible for such things. What the decision of the Minister of Finance may be when the matter combefore him, I have no means of foreseeing; but all the pratisionen whom I have had the opportunity of consulting are strongly of opinion that, with the reute so low as it is, with the plethers of paper securities from which France is suffering, with the emparaments she is under to Companies of all kinds, native as foreign, with the embarrassments of her Budget, with be commerce already inconvenienced by the dearness of mones, as menaced with serious loss by the coming financial crisis in the

commerce already inconvenienced by the dearness of money, and menaced with serious loss by the coming financial crisis in the United States, the time is not opportune for raising a losa for sextensive execution of public works.

The financial situation of Mexico, respecting which community was at one time felt, appears to have taken a favourable turn. In my last I gave you a statement of the customs received at Vera Cruz to the end of August, brought by the Fresh steamer. By an English steamer which has since arrived information has been received, that the receipts in the same customs and the month of Sentamber. formation has been received, that the receipts in the same house, in the month of September, amounted to 437,157 p

house, in the month of September, amounted to 437,137 panels and were 57,529 mare than in the month of August.

The railway from La Croix Rousse (Lyons) to the camp Sathonay has been placed under sequestration by the Governme in consequence of its having fallen into grave pecuniary embrassments, and of legal proceedings having been taken against As everything that concerns the grave question of cotton is interest, it may be well to recommend to your readers a wo

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published several months ago by Messra Michel Levy. It makes the result of an investigation into the condition of the contains the result of an investigation into the condition of the contains the result of an investigation into the condition of the contains the result of an investigation into the condition of the classes gaged in spinning, weaving, and printing cotton in make, namely, those of Alsace and the Vosges, of Mulhouse, of loss, and other towns in Normandy; and it takes a glance also the classes occupied in the same industries in England and the classes occupied in the same industries in England and the study economic questions, and will give the manufacturer a meet ides of the state of the cotton industry in France, and of happeness it is likely to make when the supply shall once more come equal to the demand.

Contoms returns, just issued, estimate the value of imports taken out of bond for consumption in the first nine months of the present at 1,812,653,000f, whilst those of the corresponding period of last year were only 1,796,290,000f; of 1862, 1,650,806,000f; and 1861, 1,795,855,000f. The value of the exports of French productions in the first nine months of 1864 were 2,214,694,000f; same period of 1863, 1,876,427,000f; of 1862, 1,616,443,000f; and of 1861, 1,395,164,000f. The augmentation here presented both in imports and exports is really remarkable; and to some persons it appears almost inexplicable in presence of the financial embarrassments which have more or less prevailed since the commencement of the year. In the imports of the present year compared with less, there is an increase in cotton, flax, hemp, jute, oleaginous seeds, coals, oxen, and various minor articles:—silk, sugar, iron, present a decline:—wool and coffee are stationary:—most yarns have declined, so have weollen tissues; but in silk, flax and hemp, and cotton tissues there is an augmentation. In exports all the great staples of France present a marked increase:—silk tissues, and couldn't usues there is an augmentation. In exports all the great staples of France present a marked increase:

socilen and cotton ditto, all sorts of yarns, prepared skins and gloves, wines and brandies, turnery, buttons, and articles de Paris, ready-made clothes and linen, furniture, porcelain, milinery and artificial flowers, perfumery, paper, articles in leather, tools, &c. &c. but in arms, refined sugar, and raw bestroot sugar, there is a decline.

Although the imports have increased so considerably, the import duties have fallen off;—in the first nine months of 1864 they were only 101,633,000f to 122,446,000f in 1863, and 103,365,000f in 1862. At first glance, this will appear strange, but it is principally owing to a dimination in the arrival of colonial sagar. With the present month, a still heavier decline in the import duties may be expected, the reductions in various important articles accorded by the treaties with England and Belgium having commenced on the late.

Is the totals of the imports and exports, the precious metals are of included, and the following is a detail of them :--

	GOLD	IME	ORTHO.		771 167
Bellion	First nine months of 1864. frames 87,009,501 243,716,075	***	First nine months of 1863. frames 58,421,373 225,087,963	***	First nine months of 1862. francs
	330,795,576	***	283,509,336	***	251,694,200
	GOLD	Ex	PORTED.		
Bullion Coin	21,218,724 240,716,331	***	64,245,846 204,993,399	***	21,048,300 156,143,700
	261,985,055 Silver		269,239,245 DORTED.	***	177,192,000
Bullion	47,008,161 162,323,326	***	20,559,574 93,514,561	***	***
	209,881,487 Suve	Ev	114,074,135 CORTED.	***	108,047,600
Bullion	109,485,087 148,850,112		77,460,721 82,448,130	***	67,156,200 53,204,620
	258 235 199		159.908.851		120,860,820

The countries from which the imports came and to which the exports were made in the course of the first nine months of 1864

MATIC WE TOTTOM	-						
			GOLD.				
	In	por	rts		E	kp	orts
	Bullion.	•	Coin.		Bullion.	-	Coin.
	francs		francs		francs		francs
England	82,843,581		104,708,490		63,000		9,839,109
Belgium	175,080		7,705,478	***	93,699	***	4,864,598
Zollverein	47,712		49,329,840	***	15,969		2,930,817
Kingd of Italy	67,500		57,734,865	***	3,159,000		102,982,800
Spain	***		***	000	17,454,486		38,022,273
Switzerland	***	***	***		***		17,629,668
Roman States.	***		***		***	***	3,312,600
Turkey	***	***	***	***	***		837,000
Egypt	***	***	***		***	***	35,391,300
omion pintes.	***		196,500		****	***	45,000
Other countries	3,875,628	***	24,110,907	***	432,570		24,861,171
74000140	87,000,501	***	243,786,075	***	21,218,724		240,716,831

7,326,728 3,524,889 500,000
3,524,889
3,269,200
740,615
5,999,200
526,621
57,800
3,967,600
8,983,800

6,668,000
2,296,159
-

47,008,161 ...162,323,326 ...109,485,087 ...148,850,112
Turning the totals for the nine months of 1864 into English money, the following results are presented:—

The imports of gold were	£ 13,231,823 10,477,402
Excess of imports	2,754,421
The exports of silver were	10,333,407 8,373,259
	-

Excess of exports

Subjoined is the market report : -FLOUR.—Business continues not very active at Paris. Testerday the quotations ruled from 44f to 48f for the sack of 157 kilogs. In six marks, disposable were 47f 25c; current month, 47f 50c; four months of January demanded at 43f. Type Paris the 101 kilogs, 28f 75c, disposable. posable

posance.

Whear.—In almost all the provincial markets little has been done, and prices have fallen from 25c to 50e. At Paris, yesterday, they were choice, white, 28f per sack of 120 kiloga; choice red, 27f 50e; first quality, 27f; current sorts, 26f to 26f 50e; ordinary, 25f to 25f 50e.

were choice, white, 28f per sack of 120 kilogs; choice red, 27f 50e; first quality, 27f; current sorts, 26f to 26f 50e; ordinary, 25f to 25f 50e.

Cotton.—At Have, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 8,133 bales, and the arrivals 6,191. The stock was estimated at 62,035. The closing quotations were unchanged for United States, awagimed, Broach, and Comptah; 5f to 10f higher for Dhollerah; Omnrawattes, and Madras; 10f higher for Tinnevelly and China; and 5f lower for Jumel. Low New Orleans was consequently 310f the 50 kitlogs; good ordinary qualities, in Broach 190f; Tinnevelly and Madras, 190f; China, 165f; Jumel, 25f. This week, the market opened with an activa demand, and prices rose. Tuesday being a holiday, no besiness was done. Testerday, calm prevailed. New Orleans was 340f; Jumel, 285f; Oontrawitte, 200f; Surats sawginned, 197f 50e; Madras, 192f 50e; Japan, same price; China, 165f; and for delivery in December, 155f.

Cottes.—In the week ending Friday, at Havre, business was not animated, and prices had a downward tondeney. 1,200 sacks Hayti went at 81f to 85f the 50 kilogs in bond; 548 Rio, not washed, 77f to 85f; 1,463 ditto, for delivery, 76f to 85f; 275 Rio, washed, for delivery, 100f; 75 Ceara at prices kept secret; 100 Tellicherry, 85f 50e in bond. By auction, some damaged Rio was sold. The arrivals were about 14,000 sacks, of which 4,103 were from bonding warehouses in New York. This week, Hayti, 84f; Gonaives, 90f. Some damaged Tellicherry and Malabar were also sold by auction. At Nantes, last week, a small lot of Guadeloupe habitant, 150f, duty paid. No sales this week, a small lot of Guadeloupe habitant, 150f, duty paid. No sales this week, a small lot of Guadeloupe habitant, 150f, duty paid. This week, some damaged Hysore by auction. At Marseilles, last week, no sales were made, and there have been none this week.

Sugaz.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were somewhat active at established prices. 465 casks Franch West India, 50f, hamme quartrieme; sample 10f of 10f 10f 10f

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by holders. This week, French West India, 34f, bonne quatrieme of |

Indiago.—The only sales at *Hawre*, in the week ending Friday, were 2 chests Bengal, at 1f above the estimates; 1 ditto old, at prices kept secret. The arrivals were 8 chests. No sales this week. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 11 chests Kurpah, 4 Bengal, 2 Madraa, all at a decline of 25c on preceding quotations. Nothing done this week.

on preceding quotations. Nothing done this week.

Hibes.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 750 Monte Video dry ox, 110f the 50 kilogs; 2,995 salted saladeros ox, 63f; cow, 50f; 377 Rio Grande, 90f; 2,000 ditto salted cow, at prices kept secret; 600 Pernambuco salted, 50f. There was also an auction, at which 3,581 hides were offered, but only 2,922 were sold, buyers not thinking fit to give the prices demanded. In the auction, La Plata cow went at 92f 50c; La Plata saladeros ox, light, 53f 50c to 59f 50c; Monte Video salted cow, 44f to 45f 50c; Tampico cow, 70f to 72f. Some damaged was also sold. The arrivals exceeded 33,000, and there were numerous bales. This week, Rio Grande dry, 88f 50c and 92f; Pernambuco drysalted, 70f; Lima drysalted, 67f; Buenos Ayres dry cow, 97f 50c; Monte Video salted saladeros cow, 50f 50c.

Wool.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 47 bales La Plata, unwashed, 2f 5c to 2f 50c the kilog; 76 bales Buenos Ayres and Monte Video sheepskin, unwashed, 1f 10c to 1f 85c. The arrivals exceeded 250 bales. This week, no sales.

Tallow.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 130

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 130 casks La Plata, disposable, 50f 50c the 50 kilogs; 150 ditto for delivery, 50f to 51f: 10 New York, a la marque, 52f. The arrivals were 47 casks. At Pars, yesterday, the 100 kilogs were 102f 50c, not including octroidate.

SPIRITE.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, disposable, 62f the hectolitre. At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 75f; bestroot, first quality, 75f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

nt of the importations and exportations of bullion and s

Countries from which impo			ted Kin Coin.		Bullion.		Total
	a come	,	02.		OZ.		DE.
YARGO	a = 00001000000	00	38500	000	***	***	38500
gypt	***********	**	3000	***			3000
ustral'a	* *********		***	***	35529		35529
t Thomas		10	2577 8456		51715	100	54292 8456
ther Countries ************************************			1098	010	1046	110	2134
Aggregate of the importations re	egistered i	in -				-	
the week		-	53621	***	88290	***	141911
Approximate value of the said is computed at the rates specified i			£ 204765	***	£ \$26784	***	£ 581549
Rates of valuation.	per	on {S	15 0 to		6 s d 3 10 0	}	
Silver impo	mbad into t	{8	17 10#	-	0 0	,	
Countries from which imp		Lile U	Coin.	mgaou	Bullion	٥.	Total.
Russia	***********	***	10800		***		10800
France		1000	91468		***	***	91468
St Thomas	*********		179540	***	632344	***	811584
Other Countries			***	400	1410	***	1450
Aggregate of the importations r			281808	***	683794	***	915602
Approximate value of the said i computed at the rates specified			£ 70666		£ 172648	***	£ 243309
Gold expor	_	the U-Coin		ingdo	DO.		
Countries to which exported,	British,						
	04		Foreign	n.	Bullio oz.		OZ.
Hanse Towns	05.	***	02.	***	oz. 40	0	og. 400
Hanse Towns	04.	***	199	0	oz. 40 80) 6	0E. 400 2296
Hanse Towns	05.		02.	***	oz. 40	0	92. 400 2296 550
Hanse Towns	850 85	***	199	0	0z. 40 80	3	92. 400 2296 550 36
Hanse Towns	550 86	***	199	0	0z. 40 30	3	400 2296 550 36
Hanse Towns	550 B6	***	199	0	oz. 49 80	6	92. 400 2296 550 36
Hanse Towns	550 55 58	***	199 199 £	0	70 £	6	0z. 400 2296 550 36
Hanse Towns	550 55 586 2282 £ s d 3 17 10¢	000	199 £ 755	0	70 £ 261 £ 8 3 15	6 6	0z. 400 2296 550 36
Hanse Towns	550 55 588 £ 2282 £ s d 3 17 10è corted from	n the	199 199 £ 758 £ s 3 16 United	0 0 67 d 3 Kingo	70 £ 261 £ 8 3 15	6 6	0g. 400 2296 550 36 3283 £
Hanse Towns	550 55 586 2282 £ s d 3 17 10¢	n the	199 £ 758 £ 8 3 16 United	0 0 67 Kingo	70 266 2 8 3 15	0 5 66 d 2	0z. 400 2298 550 36 3283 £ 1252
Hanse Towns	550 550 550 585 £ 2282 £ s d \$ 17 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) corted from	n the	199 £ 758 £ 19 United m. Ferei	o o o o Kingo	70 £ 266 £ s 3 15	0 5 66 d 2	0z. 400 2296 550 36 3281 £ 1252
Hanse Towns	550 550 550 598 £ 2282 £ s d 3 17 10g corted from	n the	199 £ 758 £ 8 3 16 United m. Ferei oz 12 112	0 0 d 3 Kingo	70 £ 260 £ a 3 15 00m. Bullio 0z. 3580	66 38 2	02. 400 2296 5555 36 3281 £ 1252 Tota cz. 120 36920
Hanse Towns	550 85 588 £ 2282 £ s 0 3 17 10} orted from	n the	199 £ 758 £ s 3 16 United in. Ferei oz 12 112 229	0 0 3 Kingo	70 £ 8 3 15 00m. Builtie oz 3880 338	66	0z. 400 2296 555 36 3291 £ 1252 Tota cz. 120 36920 5685
Hanse Towns	550 56 598 £ 2282 £ s dd 3 17 10d corted from British	n the	199 £ 750 £ 8 3 16 United m. Ferei	0 00 d 3 Kingo gn.	70 £ 268 £ a 3 15 00m. Builth oz 35890 3880 880	6 6 6 72	0z. 400 2298 550 36 3283 £ 1252
Hanse Towns	550 85 588 £ 2282 £ s 0 3 17 10} orted from	n the	199 £ 758 £ s 3 16 United in. Ferei oz 12 112 229	0 0 3 Kingo	70 £ 8 3 15 00m. Builtie oz 3880 338	6 6 6 72	0z. 400 2296 555 36 3291 £ 1252 Tota cz. 120 36920 5685
Hanse Towns	550 56 598 £ 2282 £ s dd 3 17 10d corted from British	one the control on th	199 £ 750 £ 8 3 16 United m. Ferei	0 00 00 Kingo	70 £ 268 £ a 3 15 00m. Builth oz 35890 3880 880	66 66 d 2	0z. 400 2296 555 36 3291 £ 1252 Tota cz. 120 36920 5685
Hanse Towns	68. 588 £ 2282 £ s d 3 17 109 British 62.	one the control on th	199 £ 758 £ 8 3 16 United in. Ferei	0 00 dd 3 Kingo	02. 400 300 260 £ s 3 15 00m. Builtie 02 3580 3388	66 68 00 000	02. 400 2296 555 36 3281 £ 1252 Tota c.s. 120 3692 5683 806
Hanse Towns	550 550 550 £ £ s d \$ 17 10\$ corted from	one the control on th	199 £ 750 £ 8 3 16 United in. Ferei 229	00 dd 3 Kingo	70 £ 268 £ a 3 15 00m. Builtie oz 3380 3388 50	0 6 2 6 6 6 6	20. 40. 40. 2296 550. 3281 2. 1252 Tota c. 120. 36920 5688 800

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation,

and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 15th day

Name and Title.	Authorised	Average	Amount of
	Circulation.	Circulation.	Coin held
Bank of Scotland	974886 297024 454346 70138 154819 274321 72912 53434	£ 473511 515380 495769 548307 402608 582996 136157 201229 380454 368425 77145 89365	£ 238492 364940 229139 289591 269656 221891 71002 82749 338510 23754 34736

The following are the last monthly returns of the Irish banks of ssue for the four weeks ending the 15th October:—

	Circulation authorised by certifi-	Average	Circulation the month.	during .
	cate.	al and upwards.	Under 5L	Total.
The Bank of Ireland	243,440	£ 1,518,875 404,686 100,035 84,420 154,001 628,427	1,013,800 493,861 274,495 241,153 230,587 611,144	£ 2,832,178 898,547 374,596 335,678 444,686 1,238,57

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF COIN HELD DURING THE MONTH.

	Gold.	Sliver.	Total
The Bank of Ireland	£ 452 412 810,297 176,968 153,637 144,852 540,006	£ 77,407 43,966 21,790 10,307 32,380 72,554	£ 529,819 354,263 196,743 163,945 177,233 612,359

Annexed are the returns of the Bank of Bengal for the weeks endinger. 6 and Sept. 13, 1864:—

~	Liabilities.	Sept. 6.		Sept. 13.
	Proprietors' capital, paid up	£1,877,035	1	1,877,035
	Sub-criptions to new Stock	318,658		318,658
	Reserve fund	188,388	***	188,388
	General treasury balance at head office	868,384		550,497
	Do. at branches	740,811	010	679,051
	Other deposits at head office and branches	1,608 846		1,830,124
	Finnk post bills, &c	14,154		18,377
	Bank notes outstanding	50,314		
	Sundries	121,013	***	122,290
		5,787,608	***	5,641,128
	Assets.	Sept. 6.	***	Sept. 13.
	Government securities, investment No. 1	£826,705	949	£326,705
	branches	1,593,590		1,694,865
	Accounts of credit on disto	150,043	***	140,845
	Mercantile bills discounted at ditto		***	1,015,057
	Dend stock ditto			85,568
	Stamps ditto		400	1,049
	Balances with other banks	332,195	***	296,422
	Sundries	62,962	***	68,116
	Treasury reserve in colu at head office and branches	305,870		132,998
	Cash and currency notes at head office and branches	2,037,628	***	1,944,828
		-		

The following are the traffic returns of some of the American railways

for September :							
	les op	en.	1864. dols.		1963. dols.	1	dols.
Atlantic and Great Western	322		446,044	600	16,163	***	281,888
Chicago and Alton	220		320,857		186,475		134,383
Chicago and North-Western	607	***	725,367		473,186	000	252,181
Chicago and Rock Island	182	***	307,000	***	209,103	900	97,391
Erie	525	***	1,291,005	***	816,801		474,20
Illinois		***	767,3 3		478,576		288,78
Michigan Central		***	408,444	***	108,167	000	100,27
Michigan Southern			398,330	***	300,822	***	97 50
Toledo and Wabash	243		243,940		120,595	540	123,34
		200				-40	- and an

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)
iant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 82, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1864 AN ACCOUNT PRES

1	SSUE DEP	ARTMENT.	
Notes issued	27,221,130	Government Debt	11,015,100 3,634,908 12,571,130
BA	£	PARTMENT.	27,221,130

Propristors' Capital Best Pablic Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts Other Deposits Bress Day and other Bills.	2 14,553,000 3,271,791 3,777,941 13,848,428 552,490	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) Other Securities Gold and Süver Coin	9,384,542 19,699,477 6,177,316 742,311
Dated the 3rd November,	36,003,640		36,003,64 Cashier.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

5th day

verage nount of in hold

iks of

ring

otal.

£ 12,175 18,547 14,500 15,578 14,500 19,571

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old Assetz.

42,494,460 lites being 3,271,7917, as stated in the shows under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

portant improvement in the position of the Bank. An increase has taken place in both the specie and the reserve, while the other securities have experienced a partial diminution, owing to the subsidence of the demand for money.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1854:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1854.	1861.	1882.	1863.	1864.
Circulation, including	8	3	£		
bank post bills	21.724.609	21,575,597	21,878,952	22,783,018	21,596,300
Public deposits	2,858,100	4 240,889	6,271,105	5,066,818	3,777,941
Other deposits	10,932,022	13,515.241	14,979,889	13,861,178	13,848,428
Government securities	11,524,492	11,712,187	11,068,992	10,949,863	9,384,542
Other securities	14,155,089	16,460,864	19,627,192	20,009,524	19,699,477
Reserve of notes & coin	6.921 416	8,087,459	8,976,265	6,408,458	6,919,621
Coin and bullion	13,525,026	14,210,774	15,425,810	13,799,428	13,818,441
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	3 p. c.	8 p. c.	6 p. c.	9 p. c.
Prim of Consols	934	920 xd	922 xd	91# xd	894
Average price of wheat	68a 01	59s 5d	48s - 7d	41s 2d	884 3d
Exchange on Paris(shrt;	25 5 10	25 20 25	25 124 20		25 20 30
- Amsterdam ditto	11 15 154	11 18 19	11 13 134	11 17 174	11 15 16
- Hamburg (8months)	13 6 6	18 84 9	13 64 69	13 84 9	13 91 1(1

In the corresponding week of 1854, the position of the allies before Sebastopol had not changed. The dearness of grain and considerable rise in the value of wheat, which had resulted from the interruption of our great trade with the Russian ports in the Black Sea, was attracting much attention, and additional sources of supply were being sought. Some important mer-cantile failures had taken place at New York.

In 1861, some slight anxiety had been occasioned by the difference between France and Switzerland. News of University disturbances in St Petersburg and Moscow had been received. The Bank rate had been reduced to 3 per cent.

In 1862, the Provisional Government in Athens had pro nounced the deposition of King Otho. The National Assembly had been convoked, and measures were being organised for the protection of life and property in Greece. The Bank of the protection of life and property in Greece. The Bank of France had advanced its rate from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. The demand for silver for export to the East was giving rise to greater activity in the money market, and withdrawals of bullion were being made from the Bank for the Continent.

In 1863, the reply of Denmark to the Federal diet on their resolution to send the army of execution into Holstein had been sent. The Finance Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath had passed a resolution to grant 20,000,000 fl for the relief of the distress in Hungary. A despatch had been addressed to St. Petersburg by Earl Russell on the Polish question. The Polish insurgents had given way in some question. The Polish insurgents had given was directions before the Russian forces, and in others had defeated directions before the Russians were detachments of regular troops. Arrests by the Russians were still being made. A proclamation of the Russian commander had been issued in Circassia, threatening the country with devastation if the submission of the chiefs should not be made before the close of the winter. In America, General Grant was preparing to take possession of the Chattanooga. Lee was falling back for want of supplies. Forest's cavalry had been defeated in an attack on Shermann's advance. At a democratic mass meeting in New York, English and French interference had been repudiated. A declaration had also been made, that no Emperor should ever be crowned in Mexico. Advances had been made in the rate of discount in Holland from 3 to 3½ per cent.; in Frankfort, from 3½ to 4 per cent.; in Berlin, from 4 to 4½ per cent.; and again in Frankfort, from 4 to 5 per cent. from 4 to 5 per cent.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 3,223,066l; in 1861, a deficiency of 2,945,623l; in 1862, a deficiency of 4,647,303l; and in 1863, a deficiency of 6,148,351l. In 1864, the deficiency is 5,851,049l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—There has been a very

moderate demand for money this week, except during yester-day, when the requirements of the 4th of the month caused a little more inquiry. To-day, the business done has been unimportant both at the Bank and in the open market, and the rate for the best short paper is only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. First class six months' bills are also taken readily at that figure, a sufficient proof of the expectation that the existing high rates will shortly give way. In some quarters it was thought the Bank minimum would have been lowered at the In some quarters it we Court of Directors yesterday, but although the weekly return was favourable, it was not apparently considered sufficiently good to justify any relaxation of the present stringency. The

nominally about 6 per cent.

Annexed are the rates of interest allowed on deposits:-and 7,000l to-day.

were withdrawn this afternoon for exportation to Alexandria. The following notice has been issued by the Bank of Eng-

land:

Notice is hereby given, that in order to prepare the dividends due on the 5th January, 1865, the balances of the several accounts in the following funds will be struck on the night of Thursday, the 1st December, 1864, viz.:

Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities.

New Five per Cent. Annuities.

New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities, 1854.

New Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities.

Annuities for terms of years.

India Five per Cent. stock.

On Friday, the 2nd December, the above-named funds will be transferable without the dividend due on the 5th January next.

East India Stock.—Shut, Friday, 9th December, 1864. Open, Friday, 6th January, 1865.

The Directors of the Bank of France yesterday reduced their rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.

their rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.

The biddings for 30,00,000 rupees (300,000!) in bills on India took place on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 27,57,000 rupees; to Bombay, 1,75,000 rupees; and to Madras, 68,000 rupees. The minimum price was, as before, viz., 1s 11½d per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11½d on Bombay. The applications within the limits amounted to 52 lacs (520,000*l*). Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 11 d will receive about 51 per cent.; on Bombay, at 1s 111d in full; and all above e prices in full.

The return of the Bank of France for the week shows the

following changes :-

INCREASE.	3
Bullion	53,000
Commercial bills discounted, not yet due	1,106,000
Circulation	352,000
Current accounts	1,272,000
DEGREASE.	

the bills discounted, appears to have been in a great degree precautionary, the current balances at the Bank having augmented in even a greater ratio.

The following are the current rates of discount in the principal cities of the Continent, showing a decline in Turin as well as in Paris :-

	Bank Rate. Per cent.		Market
Paris	7	************	64 7
Vienna	6	***********	64
Berlin	7	*********	7
Frankfort	51	*** *********	51
Amsterdam	7	****************	8
Turin	8	************	8
Brussels	6	************	6
Madrid	9		***
Hamburg	***	***********	41
St Petersburg	64 3 m	onths' bills.	
	7 6	-	***

ENGLISH FUNDS .- Consols have again been firm this week, the public continuing to make numerous small investments. Although at the close to-day the tone was rather less fa-vourable that at the commencement, a slight fractional advance has been established, compared with last Friday. Bank appears to have been realising a further amount of their Government securities, but not to a sufficient extent to materially affect the market. This afternoon there was some tendency to dulness, owing partly to the withdrawal of gold for Egypt, and partly to rumours respecting further mercantile failures. Consols for money and the present account, which left off last week at 89\frac{1}{2}\tau 89\frac{5}{3}\tau, were quoted at the official close 89\frac{5}{3}\tau 89\frac{5}{4}\tau. After regular hours the price was 89\frac{5}{3}\tau exactly. Reduced and New Three per Cents., 87\frac{1}{2}\tau to Another rise has taken in India Five per Cents. to 1053 to 106.

Exchequer bills and India bonds have advanced, owing to

FOREIGN STOCKS.—The principal movement in the foreign market has been a very heavy fall in Venezuelan descriptions, especially the last loan, on the unfavourable intelligence referred to below. The Confederate stock, also, at one period declined to 59, on the news of the reverse of General Longstreet, but a rally subsequently occurred to 60 to 62. There has been a good demand for Turkish descriptions, particularly the Six per Cents of 1862. The Consolides are also higher, at 50½ to 50½, although nothing definite has yet transpired respecting the forthcoming dividend. In most of the other ign bonds there has likewise been a favourable movement, Brazilian, Mexican, and Russian stocks having been chiefly in request. On the other hand a reduction has taken place in Spanish Passive and Certificates. The following are the latest prices of the stocks dealt in to-day :- 7 per C ent. Egyptirn, 95 to 96; 5 per Cent. Greek, 22 to $22\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per Cent. Italian, $64\frac{3}{4}$ to 65; ditto Maremmana Railway, 70 to 72; 3 per Cent. Mexican, $27\frac{1}{4}$ to $27\frac{1}{2}$; ditto, 1864, $25\frac{5}{8}$ to $25\frac{7}{8}$; 5 per Cent. Moorish, 91 to 93; New Granada, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Peruvian, 82 to 84; 3 per Cent. Portuguese, $46\frac{1}{2}$ to 47; 5 per Cent. Russian, 1862, $85\frac{1}{2}$ to $86\frac{1}{2}$ ax div.; ditto, 1864, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per Cent. Sardinian, 84 to 86; 3 per Cent. Spanish, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; Passive, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31; Certificates, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1862, 72 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$; 6 per Cent. Venezuelan, 1862, 49 to 51 ex div.; ditto 1864, 38 to 40; and Dutch 4 per Cent. Certificates, 97.

The closing quotation of French 3 per Cent, rentes on the Paris Bourse this evening was 65f, showing an advance during the week of nearly a half per cent.

The following notices from Messrs Baring and Co. were posted on Saturday in the Stock Exchange. It will be seen with regret that the Venezuelan Government have again violated the rights of the bondholders by forcibly appro-

violated the rights of the bondholders by forcibly appropriating the revenues hypothecated to the foreign debt.

Venezuela Debt.—Lean "1862."—Messrs Baring Brothers and Co.'s agents in Venezuela, under date 8th October, advise that they have collected for 55 per cent. of the import duties for one week only:—From the Custom-house of Puerto Cabello, 1,910.49 dols; La Guayra, 10,594.79 dols—total, 12,505.28 dols. Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. regret to state that their agents, on applying at the Custom-house for the 55 per cent. import duties for the following week, were informed that, a revolution having broken out in Guayana, the Government had resolved to suspend the 55 per cent. for a short period, to enable them to raise sufficient means to speedily check the outbreak. The amount retained at the La Guayra Custom-house is stated to be about 30,000 dols.

New Granada Debt.—Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. have received by this mail, on account of New Granada dividends, the following re-mittances:—From Custom-house of Santa Marta, 1,332l 17s 1d; Car-tagens, 779l 12s 4d; Rio Hacha, 7ll 5s 4d—total, 2,183l 14s 9d.—29th

mittances:—From Custom-nouse of Caura analyse, 1,002. 14s 9d.—29th Oct. 1864.
Venezuela Loan of 1854.—The General Credit and Finance Company of London are in receipt of advice by this mail from their agents in La Guayra, dated the 18th inst., of the following duties collected on account of this loan, viz.:—From the Custom-house of Puerto Cabello, 7,066.82 dols; amount previously advised, 83,957.83 dols—total, 91,024,65 dols.

Equador.—The mail from Guayaquil has brought a remittance of 396f is 7d un account of the dividends on the debt of Equador.

Subjected in a list of the highest and lowest prices of

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks on last Friday and this day:—

					COM	SOLS.									
	1.2		Money.			Δ	COOM	mt.		- 1	exel	1961	ner l	Bills	ia.
-	L	owest,	H	gloost,	. 1	owest.		Highs	Mt.	16	arch		J	nne.	
Saturday	**********	891	*****	894	-	894		468		98	48	d	144	10s	d
Monday		894		891		894		881	******	44	Se	d	144	10a	a

		money.				POCORI			. E-Xcneq	ner Billion
	Lowest	H	fignes	ti-	Lowes		Highe	HE.	March	June
needay			-		Holid	lay.				- Carrier
Vedwerday	. 891	******	891	******		*****	893	*****	78 28 d	164.4
hursday	89	*****	891	*****			894	*****	7s 2s d	164
riday	. 89	******	899				995		50 d	0.00
					Likeone			Cin	sing prion	N . HE
			la		riday.			8	his day,	
# per cent	consols						660	Transact.	898 4	- 17903
-	-		y				800		897 4	
New 3 per	cents .	*******	*******	87			0.01	******	874	
S per cent.	reduce	direction	*******	87			0.01	******	871	
Exchequer	bills		March	100	68 d		0.00	*******	bs d par	
-		*******	June				0.01	******	10s 5s d	
Bank stock								******	237 39	
East India					14				214 17	
	5 per c				4 1		***	******	1051 6	
Dutch 21					1		941	*****	62 3	
- 4 pe								******	97 8	
Egyptian ?				891	6		9.01		95 €	
Mexican 3				***			600	*****	271 8	
New Gran					71		601	*** ***	27 8	
Peruvian 4							60	0007000	81 3	
Portugues	g hat i							******	469 7	
	-		1862				89		464 7	
Rassan 5	per cen								87 9	
-	-		g				60	*****	851 64	
Hardinian					4			*****	88 5	
Spanish 3					8		**	******	474 88	
	hea cem	t defer	red		2		99	*****	414 24	
		*******					6.0	******	301 %	
	etificat						44	-	134 #	
Turkish 6	Der oon				91			******	89 90	
-	-		ð						704 4	
A	-		2		9		00	******	72 4	
Turkish 4							**	******	tes .	
Yenezuela					68		**	******	50 2	14 4
Italian 5 p	er cent			64	1.0		***	-	642 6	

RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.—The demand for railway stocks continues and a further important advance has occurr in nearly all the leading descriptions. The chief rise habeen in North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Great Northern Caledonian; and Metropolitan, London and North-Western Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire have also been buoyan The tone at the close was generally firm, although the high prices of the day were not fully maintained.

There has not been much activity in the colonial market but prices are steady. Indian guaranteed descriptions bein especially higher. In foreign shares, an improvement occurre in Belgian securities.

The principal feature in the miscellaneous department, has important advance in Hudson's Bay shares. national Financial are also higher in sympathy. For the last few days there has been a good demand for the shares of the old established Joint Stock Banks, and a general rise has taken

Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares on last Friday and this day :-

Closing prices Last Friday. Closing prices Last Friday. Caledonian 124 64 129 25 Caledonian 124 64 129 25 Creet Resisters 44 5 5 4 46 7 Creet Resisters 44 5 5 4 46 7 Creet Northers 131 2 2 1 134 6 4 134 6 4 134 6 1 134 6 134 6 1 134 6 1
Briste and Firster
State Stat
Caicdonian 124 34 129 20
Great Northern
134 24 134 6
Great Western
Great Western
Lanoashire and Yorkabire 114
London, Brighton, and S.Coost 105 4 106
London and Blackwall
London and Blackwall 66 7 66 8 104 17 104 17 104 17 105 104 17 105 1
London and North-Western
London and South-Wessern 96 7 96 8
Metropolitan
Midland
North British
North-Eastern—Berwick 108 9
York 964 74 984 94
North Staffordshire
Oxford, Weet Midland
South-Eastern
South Wales. Sout
British Poserosions. 1016 28 102 3 East Indian guar 5 per cent. 102 3 102 3 Grand Trunk of Canada 19 20 19 20 Great Mestern of Canada 19 20 102 3 Great Western of Canada 9 4 102 3 Great Western of Canada 9 4 102 3 Scinde guar 5 per cent. 1004 14 101 2 Scinde guar 5 per cent. 1004 15 101 4 Delhi shares guar 5 per cent. 1004 14 1004 14 Foration Shakes. 14 15 1004 14 Bahla and San Francisco 14 15 14 15 Dutch Rhomish 34 4 pm 4 44 pm Eastern of France 19 20 19 20 Great Lussmbourg 104 11 11 1
Bombay and Baroda
East Indian guar 5 per cent. 102 3 102 3 34
Grand Trunk of Canada 19 20 19 20 19 20 Great Indian Peninular g 5pe 102 3 102 3 3½ Great Indian Peninular g 5pe 102 3 102 3 3½ Madrias guar 5 per cent 100 1 1 101 1 Elinde guar 5 per cent 100 1 1 101 1 Delhi shares guar 5 p c 100 1 101 1 FORMION SEARES. 100 1 100 1 Bastern of France 19 20 19 20 Great Lausembourg. 10 1 1 1 1 1 Great Lausembourg. 10 1 1 1 1 1 Great Lausembourg. 10 1 1 Great L
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pt 102 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3 3 102 3
Great Western of Canada 9 \frac{1}{2}
Madras guar 5 per cest 100 1 101 2
Scinde guar 5 per cant
- Delhi shares guar 5 p c 100 1
FOREIGN SHARES. Bahla and San Francisco 14 15 Dutch Rhenish 3½ 4 pm 4 4½ pm Eastern of France 19 20 19 20 Great Lausembourg 10½ 11 11 ½
Bahia and San Francisco
Dutch Rhenish 3½ 4 pm 4 4½ pm Eastern of France 19 20 19 20 Great Laxembourg 10½ 11 11 ½
Eastern of France
Eastern of France
Great Lauxembourg
Northern of France
Paris, Lyons, & Meditorranean 25 6
Paris and Orleans
Sambre and Meuse 74 # 72 # xd
S. Austrian & LombVenetian 201 4
Becife and San Francisco 14 15 14 15
Western & N-Watern of France 19 20 19 20

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—The rates this week have been rather firm, especially as regards Vienna.

BULLION.—Annexed is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupes paper:Gold.—We have to report the following arrival-

Gold.—We have to report the following arrivals of gold during the past week:—128,000 per Great Britain, from Melbourne; 28,000 per Etna, 29,000 per China, 12,000 per Kangarco, and 45,000 per Edisburgh, from New York; 208,000 per Shannon, from the West Indies; 48,000 per Magdalana, from the Brazils. The demand for the Conti-

ent has somewhat revived, and only about 178,000l of the above has sen sent into the Bank. The Seine has taken 20,000l sovereigns (which sere withdrawn from the Bank) to Brazil.

Silver.—The Shannon has brought 195,000l for the bare for Younght 195,000l

best sent into the Bank. The Seine has taken 20,000/ sovereigns (which sers withdrawn from the Bank) to Brazil.

Silver.—The Shannon has brought 195,000/ from the West Indies. The damand for fine bars for Holland having increased, the price obtained for them has risen to 3s 0fd standard, and our market is new safrely cleared. The Delta has not taken any silver to India, the demand for that quarter having for the time entirely ceased.

Marican Dollara.—Owing to recent China news, a damand for dollars has risen, and as the Shannon brought searcely any, some of those held have for higher prices were sold at 60fd per or. The Delta has taken sheat 290,500 to China.

Exchange us India romains much the same as this day week. The Council drafts were sold yesterday at a slight advance as regards Calcutts and Madras, applicants receiving about 50 per cent, of their bids. Bombay without change; the former at 1s 11fd, the latter at 1s 11fd. The Banks drawing rates may be quoted is 11fd Calcutts and Madras, and is 11fd Bombay 60 days' sight.

India Government loan notes are a shade better than last week, as regards some classes. 5f per Cents, may be quoted 108 to 110; 5 per Cents, 100 to 102; and 4 per Cents, 90 to 92.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77s 9d per os 5d; ditto, gold, refinable, 77s 11d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 74s 9d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 23d per oz, last price, Sleer.—Bar silver, 5s 0fd per oz std; Maxican dollars, 5s 0fd per oz, last price, Saniah dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4s 1d per cz std; Maxican dollars, 5s 0fd per oz, last price; Saniah dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 1s 1d per oz std; Maxican dollars, 5s 0fd per oz, last price; Saniah dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 1s 1d per oz std; Maxican dollars, 5s 0fd per oz, last price; Saniah dollars (Carolus), 5s 1d per oz, hast price; five-franc pieces, 1s 1d per oz std; Maxican dollars, 5s 0fd per oz, last price; Sani

In the bullion market to-day, the demand of gold for the

Continent has altogether fallen off.

PAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—The suspenion has been announced of Messrs John Leisk and Co., merants, of 17 Gracechurch street, whose drafts were returned a few days since. The liabilities are expected to be large, but they are not yet ascertained; the assets are also presumed to be considerable. The books have been placed in the hands of Mr W. J. White, the accountant.

The appointment of Mr Turquand as liquidator of the Leeds Basking Company, which was made provisionally by the Vice-Chancellor during the vacation, has been confirmed by the The 15th inst, is fixed for the settlement of the list Court.

of contributories.

way rred has

ket,

the

At a meeting of the London creditors of Mr Henry Ledgard, woollen warehouseman, the resolution passed at a meeting at Huddersfield, in favour of the estate being wound-up under an signment, was confirmed.

The liabilities of Messrs J. and T. Brayshaw, cloth merchants and manufacturers, Leeds, are computed at 28,0361,

and the assets at 9,8871.

Formal notice is given that a petition for the winding-up of the West Central Horse and Carriage Repository Company (Limited) is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 5th November.

The failure of Messrs Arthur Hoare and Co., in the woollen has taken place, with liabilities estimated at about

25,0007

The suspension of Messrs John C. Cole and Co., merchants, Their difficulties are said to have been has been announced. caused by the failure of Messrs Hartly and Co., of Seville.

Advices from Holland are of an unfavourable character, in consequence of the distrust occasioned by the difficulties of the Credit Mobilier. The following houses are stated to have failed:—Messrs J. M. Pasno and Son, diamond merchants, with liabilities estimated at about 200,000l; Messrs Whytoff and Son, sugar merchants; Mr J. G. Franke, merchant; and Messrs Tholen and Co., merchants, all of Amsterdam; Messrs De Bru n Brothers, of Rotterdam, merchants; and Messrs Van Orippelin and Co., of Rhenen, also general merchants.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—A meeting of the International Bank was held on Wednesday, when a statement was made respecting the losses which the London and Colonial Bank had made prior to the date of its amalgamation with the British and American Exchange Bank. It was resolved that the amalgamation between the two banks shall proceed, on the understanding that each body of shareholders shall bear a moiety of the loss amounting to about 21 per share.

The half-yearly meeting of the Trust and Agency Company of Australasia (Limited) is convened for the 14th November, "when the Directors will recommend the declaration of an ad interim dividend on the 25,000 shares of the 1st and

2nd issue.'

At a special meeting of the Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company it was resolved to purchase the business of Messrs Briggs, Ross, and Co., at Alexandria, for the sum of 55,254l, to be paid in shares at par. This represents three years purchase on the average profits of the last six years.

The Directors of the International Land Credit Company have made a call of 2*l* per share, payable at the London and Westminster Bank, or at the Banque de Crédit Foncier et

Industriel, Brussels, by Nov. 28.

The third call of 51, making 181 paid, is announced on the shares of the London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank (Limited), payable—21 10s on the 23rd inst., and 21 10s

on the 13th December.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange on Monday ap-pointed to-day as a special settling-day in the shares of the following companies :-

Metropolitan Railway new shares.—To be marked.

1. Flintshire Oil and Cannel (Limited)—Not to be marked at present.

2. Worcester Engine Works (Limited).—Not to be marked.

3. Halcomb and Co., sack contractors (Limited).—Quotation not asked

for.

1. For transactions only entered into on and after 7th August.

11th June

16th July.

The numbers have been published of 569 bonds, representing 110,000l, of the Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent. loan of 1849, which were drawn on the 20th inst., and are to be paid off after the 1st Jan. next.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

							Tuesd	ay.	Frid	ау.	
						Time.	Prices ne		Prices nogotiate en 'Change.		
Amsterda	m	***	-		***	short.	11 15	11 17	11 15	11 16	
Ditto		***			900	8 ms.	12 04	12 1	12 04	12 1	
Rotterdam		***			***	-	12 04	12 1	12 04	18 1	
Antwerp	000	000	***	000	***	-	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70	
Brussels	***	***	***	630	***	-	25 65	24 724	25 674	25 70	
Hamburg		***	410	***	- 000	-	13 104	13 104	13 9	18 10	
Paris	***	***	***	999		short.	25 224	25 30	25 20	25 30	
Ditto		***	***	040	400	8 mg.	25 70	26 774	25 671	35 72	
Margeilles	***	400	***	***	***	-	25 724	25 80	26 70	25 75	
Frankfort	on the		***	***		-	1211	1214	1214	1212	
Vienna	100	149	***	***		-	12 30	12 35	12 15	19 25	
Frieste	***	***	***	***		-	12 25	12 35	13 15	19 25	
Petersburg		999	***	***		-	988	294	99	291	
Berlin		***	***	222	-	-		100		440	
Madrid	***	-		!	***	-	46	464	459	464	
Cadiu		***	***			-	47	474	464	472	
Leghorn	***	000	000	400	000	-	25 95	26 24		26 0	
Milan	***	044	000		2.77	-	25 974	26 2		26 0	
Genos	***	410	***	400	***	-	25 974	26 2	95 95	26 0	
Naples	400	0.10	410	***	000	-	26 0	94 4	25.65	26 0	
Palarmo	494	***	***	***	010		26 0	26 5 26 5	95 95	26 0	
Messino.	000	***	***	800	200	-	26 0	94 5	25 95	26 0	
Lisbon	030	***	***	209	204		514	514	514	514	
Oporto	***	***	***	***	200		511	514	51	All	
Oporto Rio Janeli	499	0+0	***		000		1		-		
Naw York	-		040	049	200	-	***		***	200	
Man I des	***	100	-	.000	950	-	100	509	900	808	

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Antwerp 1 25 35 8 dt 1 25 35 8 dt 1 11 70 724 3 3 1 11 828 2 m 3 3 dt 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3	eys' sight conth's date control data control data control data
Antwerp 3 24 72\$ 3 .	onth's date nys' sight conhts' date nys' sight
Antwerp	ys' sight onhts' data ays' sight
Amsterdam	omhts' data
Amsterdam	omhts' data
Hamburg	ays' sight
Hamburg	
Bi Petaraburgo 1 32 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	onthe' date
Bi Petaraburg 1	_
Lisbon	
Gibraltar	-
New York 22 277 40 4	-
Jamaloa 9 2 per cent. pm 30	awa' alaht
- 9 11 per cent. pm 60 Havans 7 276 1 90 Rio de Janeiro 8 69	40.100
Havans 9 1 per cent. pm 90 Rio de Janeiro — 8 26 4 60	-
Rio de Janeiro — 8 26 1 90	_
Rio de Janeiro — 8 26 1 60	-
	-
	-
Pernambugo 16 27# 1 60	-
Buenos Ayres Sept. 27 491 60	-
	outhe' sight
Ceylou 29 6 per cent 6	-
Bombay Oct. 15 28 14d 6	-
Calcutta 5 20 12d 6	-
Hong Kong Sept. 17 4s 94 fd 6	-
Mauritius Oct. 2 1 per cent. prem 90 de	
Bydney Aug. 27 par 1 prem 30	ars' sight
Valparaiso Oct. 2 444 45 60	ws' sight

MAILS ARRIVED

LATEST DATES

LATEST DATES.

On the 28th October, Ganada, per steam ship Peruvian, via Liverpeel—Quebea, October 15.

On the 28th October, West Indies and the Pacific, per steam ship Shannon, via Southampton—Vera Cruz, October 2; Santa Martha, 1; Carthagean, 2; Harsan, 7; Jamaica, 9; Jacunel, 10; Porto Bico, 13; Domerars, 9; Tobago, 3; Trinidad, 9; Barbadece, 11; Geneda, 9; St Vincent, 10; St Licia, 11; Marthilgae, 12; Gandaloupe, 12; Dominique, 12; Antigua, 12; Montaerrak, 52; Nevis, 13; St Kitis, 13; Tortola, 13; and St Thomas, 14.

On the 28th October, America, per steam ship Great Britain, via Liverpool—Melbourne, August 27.

On the 30th October, America, per steam ship China, via Queenstown—New York, October 16.

On the 30th October, America, per steam ship Etna, via Queenstown—New York, October 16.

On the 30th October, America, per steam ship Jura, via Greeneasie. New York, October 18.

October 15.
On the 3rd November, AMERICA, per steam ship Etna, via Queenstown—New York,
Ortober 22.
On the 3rd November, AMERICA, per steam ship Kangaroo, via Queenstown—New
York, October 22.
On the 3rd November, AMERICA, per steam ship Edinburgh, via Queenstown—New
York, October 22.
On the 4rd November, AMERICA, per steam ship Hanse, via Southampton—New
York, October 22.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

THE PARTY STATES	OW	ENGLISH	OTTO CITE

	384.	Mon.	Thus.	Marr	l'ata:	Hale
8 per Cent. Consols	1 108	295 1	***	804 #	894	894 1
Do, for account Nov. 10		894		894	891 4	894
per Cent. Reduced		871 6	***	874 8	87# X	878 1
New 8 per Cept.	9711	878		374 4 -		876 8
New 34 per Cent. Jan. 1894	4.4	B	200		***	
New Il per Cent. Jan. 1894		***	-	-	***	
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	***			***	910	010
Annuities, Jan. 1880	400	0.00	000			
		638	900	200	***	***
Do. April 1885	***	900	000	200		***
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	000	***	100	200	000	***
Exchequer Bills, 1,0007 3} pr ct	14s d	10s d	1000	lls d	000	0.00
Ditto 5001	***	10s d	***	15s d	***	500
Ditto 100l & 200l -	10s 15sd	10s d	***	100	000	
Bank Stock, all prot last hf-yr	***	239	***	2374	239 3740	***
Do. for account Nov. 11	946	000	- 000	***	***	100
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 104 pe April 1874	212	2142	***	215	214 16	214
Do, for account Nov. 10	***	***	***	***		***
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870		1051 8	***	1054 4	1051 1	106 5#
Do. do. for necessart Nov. 10			* ***	***		***
Do 4 per Cent, Oct. 1888		974	***	***	- ***	410
Do. do. Certificates	400		***		212	***
Lu. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.					***	
Do. do, 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	100	101 100	400	100	1001	100
			222	100		108
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. May 1879	***	078	0.00	919	222	1
Do. Debent. 4 pc Aug. 1866	100	97#	*10	100 50 3	000	***
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/		8a 11s d	***	10s 5s d	200	par 3s
Do. Do. under 1,0001	***	000	***	910	8s d	800

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

A PER S					Sat	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	-	P32	***		***		***	***	000	***
Brazilian, 5 per cent	***	***	***		010	***	***	***	000	900
Do. 44 per cent 185	2, 185		1860		200	***		***	449	***
De. 44 per cent 186	3		***	000	223	821	***	83	020	
Buenos Ayres, 6 per	cent	***	400			***	***		***	000
Do. 100/ Bonds	***		***		200	***	***			900
Do. 1 per cent (Def	erred	3 per c	cent)		000	200		400		***
Chilian, 6 per cent	***	***	***		800	***	***	***	***	***
Do. 3 per cent		***	-		999	- 000		***	002	***
	***		-	901	***	***	***	***	449_	***
Colombian	***		999	***	***	0.00		***	***	400
Danish, 3 per cent 18	20	000	000	000	1000			800	***	***
Do 4 per ment 1850	and 1		000		***		***	200	**	000
Do. 4 per cent 1863 Do. 100/ Bends			400	000	999	***	***	202	***	400
Do. 5 per cent 1864	***	000	***		020	***	000	***	***	***
Equador New Consol	till name	2	200		***	***	200	900	200	***
Do. Provincial Lan	d Was	, a per		***	633	***	***	***	***	***
Egyptian, 7 per cent			040	0.00	952 6	951 61		954 #	954 1	959
Do. Second Lines	***	410	***	***	964	951 2		961	***	004
	***	***				243		959		96
Greek, 5 p c 1824-25.				hd.	92	- 222	***	22è 1	224	224
		alle oral		***		***			94	628
Italian d per cent (M	Aremn	nama R	allway	1	994	704	000	***		71
Mexican, 3 per cent		000	***		274 6	262 7	***	27	264 78	271
	***	***	**			25 #	***	258 1	258 1	254
Do. 6 per cent. An			***		400	***	***	***	***	1 000
Do. Serip, 33t paid			***	***	No.		0.0	200	***	***
Do. French Scrip,	x. 201	20c, 8	31 paid	***		***	***	000	***	
Moorish (Imporial) 5	DOT O	ent	***		000	***	***	***		92
New Grenada	000		***		***	***	***	***	020	114
a per cent until	000	000			***	000	440.	240		
Do. Deferred	***	200	202	.001	***	000	885	***	***	***
Do. Land Warrant	D (TRUI	ALL US	***		404	***	000	401	***	***
Peruvian, 41 per cent	t	***	***		***	***	400	000	000	***
Do. 44 per cent (U)	ribarre	m)	***	***	***	000	***	220	***	***
Do. 8 per cent	***	900	***	-	***	***	680	***	***	
Do. 41 per cent 186	2	***	***		814	81	***	81	500	38
Portuguese, 3 per cer	it 1853		***	001	***	***	***	46#	462	***
Do. 3 per cent 1856	, 57, 5	9, 60,	ez, and	63	464	66社 主	***	468	46# #	461
Russian, 5 per munt is	a & St		***	***		***	500	000	000	***
Do. 41 per cent 185 Do. 41 per cent 186	0	***	***			999		***	000	900
Do. 44 per cent 186	0	000	400	000	***	***		***	58	***
Do. Il per cent 1855	2000	960		001	53	54	***	968 7	86	861
Do. 5 per cent 186: Do. 5 per cent Ang	la Dim	nes.	603	804	877 8	87를 원	9.0.0	85# #	00	87
Do. 1864 Scrip, 651	maid.	CIL	**		864	200	***	001	66±	04
Sardinian, 5 per cent	Patte		***		661	203	***	84	84	844 (
Spanish, 8 per cent	***	000	***	200	474 7	478	-	OM	0.4	48
Do. 3 per cent Defe		***	000			413	000	414 #	421	121
Do. Passive			***		318 #	816 1	1	311	314 4	304
Do. Com. Cert. of	Conn.	not fu	nded			144	***	14	13	134
Turkish, 6 per cent. 1	854	410	010	***	89	89	-	892 1	roll	100
Do. 6 per cent 1858		***	***		69	891 9	***	694	000	200
Do. do. 100/ Bonds		***	***				200			74
Do. 6 per cent 186;		***	***	-000	713 3	72 14	***	711 5	721	72 1
Do. 100l Bonds	***	***	***	***	718	72 14	***	728 8	724 1	
Do. 6 per cent 1863	100		***			***			000	***
Do. 4 per cent Gue	ronte	M	010	***		99 8	000	997	***	000
Venezuela, 3 per cen	Line	000		-	***	196 xd				
The o ber drift 1903		***	***	901	56±	55 3	***		50 xd	504 3
Do. 6 per cent 1866	l	550	***	***	42 11	***		10 39	39 40	88
Do. 14 per cent	***	200		***	***	***	**	***	***	
Dividends on the abo	we pa	yable i	n Lond	on.						
Austrian, 5 per cent.	Ex. 1	0 floris	18		***	000	000	***	***	601 3
Belgian, 25 per ment.	Ex. 2	5 franc	Berr	000	000	100	80	800	***	
Tio 44 mor cent Ex	E 25 f	rancs	***	***		99	***		***	984 1
Do. 44 per cent. Ex										1201
Dutch, 24 per cent. h	ex. 12	Guil.	444	***	***	030	000	A. 1. 1	200	124
Dutch, 14 per cent. I Do. 4 per cent. Cert Italian, 5 per cent. It	ex. 12	Guil.	***	***		***	***	000		97

Stock or Dividend Shares. last hf-yr.		Names.	Shares.	P	alrî.		Price per chare.
411851/	32 per cent	Commercia	£	3	8	d	
1546000	se pra com			100	0	0	000
2065668/	35 rer cent	East and West India	8tk	100	0	0	136
2106	34 pur cent	Grand Surrey Docks and Canal	100	100	0	0	900
1200001	909	Ditto Loan Notes	100	100	0	0	***
960	000	Ditto 5 pr ct. Pref. Shares	25	25	0	0	999
980	***	Ditto ditto ditto	50	50	0	0	600
55781107	147 pr cent	London and St Katharine	Stk	100	0	0	- 68
\$60855/	21 per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	***
8008007	260 per cout	Victoria	Stk	100	0	0	105
\$000	201 pr cent	Ditto New	20	2	0	0	***

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

shares.	lust hf-yr.	Hames.	Shares.	Paid.	bearing.
			A		100
20000		Agra and Masterman's Limited	100	50 0 n	1914
20000	***	Ditto New, issued at 30 pm Ditto iss at 30pm, of which 20 lspd	50	25 0 0 15 0 0	- 604
10000		Albion	50	5 0 0	4
20000	57 per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25 0 0	200
70000	12s 6d	Ditto New	100	25 0 0	M-4
20000	- 000	Anglo-Austrian Anglo-Italian Limited	50	5 0 0	34
22500	71 per cent	Australatio	40	40 0 0	70
7500	· per com	Ditto New	40	40 0 0	
12560		Benk of British Columbia	20	15 0 0	10
10000	5' per cent	liank of Egypt	100	25 0 U	271
25000	101 pr cent	Bank of London	20	5 0 0	1824
10000	381 pr cent	Bank of Queensland Limited	100	20 0 0	18
20000	51 per cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	38
5000	51 per cent	Bank of Wales Limited	100	20 0 0	15
50000	51 per cent	Brazilian & Portuguese Limited.	10	8 0 0	154
20000		British and Californian Limited	50	5 0 0	44
20000	87 per munt	British North America	50	50 0 0	45
32200	741 pr cent	Chrtd Bk. India, Austra., & Ch.	20	20 0 0	331
7800	***	Ditto New issued at 10 pm	20	20 0 0	100
90000	101 present	Chrtd Merc of India, Lond, & Chr.	25 25	12 10 0	84
10000	10/ pr cent	Ditto New	100	12 10 0 50 0 0	1174
20000	71 per cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	40
40000	to ber con	Commercial Bank of Canada	20,11s	20 11 0	200
26000	***	Commercial Bk of India & the East	25	25 0 0	668
10000	-1. ***	Ditto New, iss at 10 pm,7 paid Consolidated Bank Limited	25	15 0 0	***
200000	7dl pr cent		100	20 0 0	108
20000	61 per cent 211 pr cent	East London Limited	50	5 0 0	28
50000	12s p share	Rng., Scot., & Austral Limited	20	20 0 0	20) 13
40000	***	English and Swedish Limited	50	15 0 0	134
40000	3#2 pr cent	European Limited	80	10 10 0	9
16000		Ditto	100	25 0 0	000
10000	57 per cont	Blindustan, China, & Japan Lim. Ditto New, issued at 2 pm	100	25 0 0 18 0 0	28
12000	57 per cent	Tempordal Timited	100	20 0 0	194
8000	247 pr cent	Ditto New, issued at 4 pm	100	15 0 0	27
10000	444	Inp. Ha of India, China, & Japan. I	50	10 0 9	8
135000	15a 9d p sh	AMIPOTON OSTOLIMINOS 900 000	1 20	10 0 0	164
25000 6000	Sip sh & be	International, Limited	25	25 0 0	100
6000	***	Ditto New	25	5 0 0	200
100000	000	Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLin.	20	4 0 0	44
20000	***	London Bkof Mexico &S. America I	50	5 0 0 18 0 0	4
10000	17 1a	London Bank of Scotland Lim	100	18 0 0	48
10000	22	London and Brazilian Limited London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40 0 0	49 <u>1</u>
20000	5.6	London, B Ayres, & B Plate Lim. Ditto New, issued at 14 pm London, Birm., & S. Staffush. Lim London Chrid Hapk of Austral. London and County.	25	7 10 0	
5000	211 pr cent	London, Birm., & S. Staffush. Lim	100	22 0 0	18
\$0000	di per cent	London Chrtd Hapk of Austral.	20	20 0 0	24
\$0000 \$000	161 pr cent	London and County London, Hambrg, Cont. Exch. Lim		20 0 0 18 0 0	94
60000	16l pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	453
10000	247 pr cent	London and Northern Limited	100	25 0 0	764 84 451 19
25000	41 per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	214
6000	3/ per cent	London and South Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	97
10000	5/ per cent	London and Westminster Merchant Bank Limited	100	17 10 0	261
20000	11s 4d & 25s	Mercantile and Exchange Limit	50	10 0 0	9
20000	5.8d&25sb	Ditto New, issued at 2 pm	50	10 0 0	19 19 19
10000	337 pr cent	Metropolican and Provincial Lim	100	20 0 0	198
0000	21 pr cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	184
20000	4l per cent	National of Liverpool Limited National Provincial of England	100	10 0 0	1
25000	11/ pr cent	Ditto New	20	12 0 0	43
30000	111 pr cent 14s 9d p sh	Ditto ditto	20	10 0 0	384
20000	6/ 13s 4dpc	Mational	50	30 0 0	000
20000	***	Ditto New	50	10 0 0	42
25600	101 pr cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	
12500	000	Ditto New, iss. at 6/13s 4d pm New Zesland Bank Corporn, Lim	10	1 0 0	11 84
50000	***	North Western	20	5 0 0	84
50400	12 pr cent	Oriental Pank Corporation	25	25 0 0	874
20000		Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	5 0 0	8
20000	10l pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	28 0 0	90
10000	100	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	111
20000	2:1 pr cent	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	26 0 0	354
10000	or per cent	South Eastern Limited	25	7 10 0	10
10000	51 p r cent	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim		25 0 0	26
4450	5! per cent	Ditto New	100	25 0 0	254
40000	sal pr cent	Union of Australia		26 0 0	194
10000	10s 74lpe&24lb	Union of Ireland Limited Union of London	100	22 0 0 15 0 0	5.0

Linount Loan.			Name.	Paid.	Price.
				2	
\$00000			British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	700	092
411	3	pr ct.	Do. do. 1883	100	700
000	3		Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	130	100
	3	pr ct.	Do. per cent. Feb. and Aug	100	98
	3	pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept	100	964
2214808		pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Jan. and July	100	91
\$85808		pr ct.	Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	100	88
200000	13		Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	105
	8	pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	106
200	8	pr ct.	Do. do. do 1890-1	100	107
***	3	pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	109
100000		I'm or	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent	100	108
250000		pr ct.	Do. 1878, do	100	1104
200000	13	pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1878, Jan. and July	100	104
200000	8	pr ct.		100	106
200000	8	pr et.		100	108
165500	13	pr et.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	104
166001	3	pr ct.	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent, Jan. & July	100	96
000	21	pr et	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	98
***	24			100	94
***	24	pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan&July	100	95
150000	3	pr et	New Zealand, 6 per cent	100	102
250000	3		Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	99
75000	18	pr ct	Queensland Government & per cent. Jan. and July	100	101
989	3	pr ct	S. Australian Gov. 6 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July	100	200
999	3	pr ot		100	107
999	3		Victoria Government, 6 per cent, Jan. and July	100	
and a	8	pr ct		100	136

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

He. of	Dividend perannum	Name	Bi.			Shares.	Paid.	Price
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	STREET, STREET,	DESCRIPTION OF		THE REAL PROPERTY.			2 a d	1
00000	Three went	Albert Medical Lif	& Fe	mily E	nd	20	3 0 0	
50000	721 4a6d & bs	Alliance British as	d For	eign		100	11 0 0	
10000	6lpck50sbs	Do. Marine				100	25 0 0	42
04000	150	Atlas				50	5 15 0	124
98000	at ne & bs	Argus Life		2.	1	100	25 0 0	800
100006		British & Foreign	Marin	e Limit	ted.	20	2 0 0	***
9000	IS TO MOI 18	Church of England	d		44	50	2 0 0	000
5000	SIDC & ba	Clerical, Medical,	& Gen	eral Lif	B	100	10 0 0	900
50000		Commercial Union	Best	000		50	2 0 0	64
	Alp a & ba	County		**		100	10 0 0	0.00
4160	1168	Crown		0.0	**	50	5 0 0	-60
	5/ pe & ba	Eagle		0.0	-	50	5 0 0	***
100000		Empire Marine Li	mited	088	800	10	2 0 0	
	15110ap ct	Equity and Law		**		100	8 19 10	010
2000		English and Scott	ish fis	w Life	**	50	8 10 0	***
	os per cent	English and Scott	ish Ma		m	100	5 0 0	48
	06/per cent	General .	**	**	100	100	5 0 0	900
	0 51 p c & be	Gresham Life	252	***	944	20	5 0 6	000
	0 5/ per cent	Guardian				100	50 0 0	040
	0 Sleah 15/bs	Imperial Fire		**	60	500	50 0 0	348
750	0 17s & bonus	Imperial Life		**	**	100	10 0 0	101
EBAN	3 51 pc &102b			178		100	50 0 0	131
5000	0 286d 286dbr	Law Fire	**	00		100	2 10 0	400
1000	0 312s 64 pr	Law Life				100	10 0 0	100
19000	0	Lancashire	***	919		20	2 0 0	400
	Wal per cent	Legal and Genera			**	50	6 9 0	1 120
1000000	01/61 per cent	Lpool & London &	Globe	(a pera	IIIE)	100		120
	4 40 per cent		ndon .	Fire &		20	12 10 0	1
	41 pe & be	London	. ** .			39	5 0 0	
2000		London & Caledo	mian a	TRAINS 1		28	2 10 0	
4000		London and Lane	asnire	Fire	201		1 0 0	
1000		London and Lane	asnire	THE			3 19 6	
	00 3n 8d	London and Prov	Incial	Law	- 93		2 0 0	
	00 101 proent		THEORY				18 0 0	1
	10 lips		.00		81		2 0 0	
500		Maritime (Limite	-	***	**	00	5 0 0	
	(8 51 pe & la		Mana	- Chamar	00		6 5 0	
	00 107 pr cem				00	0.0	5 0 0	
400	oc 61 per uun	Oriental and Gen	oval M	iovine.	00	1 00	2 10 0	
400			100		99	1	2 20 0	53
0.0			**	0.0	-		1 ::	140
90	67 28 de b			**			10 0 0	
	00 194 pc & b			**			0 10 0	
	00 76 64			9.0		464.45	All	
	20 18i pr cen		1	0.0		00	3 0 0	
		e Royal Insurance	010	108	01	000	20 0	
11	00 11/pe di 2s		**				All	200
-	6 percen		**	**			All	***
		Thumes and Mor	new M	orden T				0 7
1000		Union Marine Lie				00		1
				896	01	9.50		0
	100	Universal Life	A Timi	ta line		0.00		0 8
801		Victoria Life	E WHITE	196755 min		. 20		0

AMERICAN STOCKS

The annexed quotations—is 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Satterthwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

		Bid.	Asked.
Binds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable America.	in		PA I
Inited States 6 per Cent. Conpon Bonds, 1868	000		000
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupen Bonds, 1874		***	***
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1881	***		***
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882		424	48 xc
Pennsylvenia 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds		400-	***
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock		***	***
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds	000	27	29
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 187	6	40	43
Detroit ann Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds,	1785	38	42
Erie, I per cent., First Mortgage, 1867	000	50	60
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	000	50	60
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1883	900	50	60
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1880	000	50	85
Ditte, 7 per cent., Fitth Mortgage, 1888		***	000
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	200	400	000
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	000	40	41
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875	000	***	040
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, all paid	***	51	52
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full	000	***	
Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dollars each	000	***	
Jolist and Northern Indiana S per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874,	gua-		
runted by Michigaa Central	000	***	***
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage	***	50	60
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Morigage		50	60
Ditto shares, 100 dollars		***	
	and,		1
1885	Dex	50	60
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1864	204	***	010
Dute 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1888		50	60
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	201	50	60
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	441		200
Dittn shares, 100 dollars	***	***	***
Punnsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1880	000	50	60
Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at	fixed	Bid.	Asked
rate of Exchange,			
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage,7 p.c	1879	70	72
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 187	7	69	71
Ditto. (New York Section) Second Morigage, 1881		64	68
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882		66	68
Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per d	ollar;	69"	71
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	***	24	
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s liliness Central, lat Mortgage, 6 per cent., Construction Quotations on this issue calcu ated and Principal and In payable at 4s 2d per dollar.		78	76
Bonds issued in Storling, and having both Principal and In	torest	Bid.	Asked
Virginia Five per Cent.		45	48
Maryland Pive yes Cont	000	0.4	
Massachmasta Pine mer Clant	000		68
Massachusetts Five per Cont	***	0.00	100
A monthly, 186 Mortgage, 1860 +cc +cc +cc +cc	001	100	100
Ditto 2nd Mortgage 1979			
Pennsylvania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875	001	79	81

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

tionk or Shares.	Dividend per annum,	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pershase
20000	28	Anglo-Mexican Mint	£	£ s d	18}
50000 120000	***	Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)	10	10 0 0	***
20000	158	Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed Australian Agricultural	25	2 10 0 19 0 0	204
20000 47000	58 per cent	Austral Mort. Land & Finan(Lim) Berlin Water Works (Limited)	25 10	3 0 0	3 81
20000	100	Bombay Gas (Limited)	8	5 0 0	44
10000			80	1 0 0	274
5000	***	British Colonial Steam Ship (Lim.) Brit.& I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim.)	80	5 0 0	***
12500	5a ld t sh	Brit.& I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim) British Indian Tea (Limited)	Stock 20	100 0 0	594
20000 50000	***	British Iron	20	17 0 0	****
40000		British Ship Owners Canada Agency Association (Lim)	20	3 0 0	***
8918 50000	31 per cen	Canada Company	324	82 10 0	65
20000	116 1B	Ceylon Company	10	7 0 0	10
20000		City of London Real Property (Lim City Offices (Limited)	25 50	3 10 0 5 0 0	2
40000	61 per cen	Company of African Merchits (Lim	10	2 0 0	24
20000 17500		Consolidated Discount (Limited) Continental Union Has (Limited)	N 6	10 0 0	
2500)	Ditto	1 40 7	20 0 0	***
12000	54 per cen	Copper Miners of England, pf 74 p	25	25 0 0	19
100000		t Contract Corporation (Limited) t Copper Miners of England, pf 74 pc Credit Foncier& Mobilier of England Ditto	} 20 {	5 0 0	
1000	000	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.	50	10 0 0	82
160820	71 per cen	t Crystal Palace	- Stock	100 0 0	34 208
277000	6 per cen	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debenture	Stock	100 0 0	110
2000	0	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debenture Discount Corporation (Limited) East Indian Financial (Limited)	100	17 10 0 5 0 6	
8000 8000	0	East India Irrigation and Canal	- 20	8 0 6	5
10000	0 5s 3d p s	Ebbw Vale Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim	20	5 0 0	5
7000	81 per cer	Egypta Commercial & Trad. (Lim Electric Telegraph English and Australian Copper.	Stock	100 0 0	1044
2000	0	English and Foreign Credit	50	5 0 6	
7500 600	o ret ba cer	Financial Corporation	50		
3000 1000	0 10s 6d p s	Financial Discount (Limited) Fore Street Warehouse (Limited).	20	4 0	9
12500		Gellivara (Limited)	50		0 6
2000		General Steam Navigation	15	14 0	0 25
10000	00 61/ pr ca	Hong Kong and China Gas Hudson's liay Humber Iron Works (Limited)	20		0 17
10000	00	Humber Iron Works (Limited) Imperal&Mercantile CreditAsso. (I	50	8 0	0 7
2500		Indian Carrying (Limited)	2	1 0	0 11
15000		International Contract	50 a) 20		0 7
80000	00	International Land Credit (Lim)	20	4 0	0 4
100000	0! 67 per ce	nt Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)	100		0 844
1000	00 81 per ce	nt Joint Stock Discount (Limited)	25	5 0	0 4
2000	90	Land Credit of Ireland (Limited) Land Securities (Limited)			0 4
200 120		London African Trading London District Telegraph (Lim	25	7 0	0 44 0 76 0 18
200	00 201 pr oc	nt London Financial Association (Lin	n) 50	15 0	(8) 934
1750	00 201 pr co	Int Ditto New, issued at 4 pm London General Omnibus(Limite	d) 4	15 0	0 22
500 100	00	Lon.&Glas Engineer.& IronShip(L) 50	10 0	0
.50	00	London, Italian, and Adriatic St London Mercantile Discount (Li	m. 50 m) 20	7 10 5 0	0 4
200	00 57 per co	Ditto	20	20 0	0 19
100	00 81 per c	Marine Investment (Limited)	25	4 0	0
125	000	MauritiusLand, Credit, & Agency I Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Li	m 20 m) 10	10 0	0 2
	000 18s	Millwall Iron Works	60	5 0	0 4
800	000 161 pr o	ent National Discount Co. (Limited)	25	5 0	0 14
400	000	Do. new, issued 5 pm, 3 ⁴ paid National Financial (Limited)	25	3 15 5 0	0 5
200	000	National Steam Navigation (Lin). 100	15 0	0 6
	000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limit Ditto New	20 20	5 0	0 4
200	000 51 per c	ent New Zealand Trust and Loan (Li		2 0	0 2
187		North Australian (Limited)	m.) 100	1 10	0 60
	000	North British Anstralasian (Li Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Li	n.) } 2	1 2 0	0 1
	000 15l pr		20	7 0	0 7
100	000	Oriental Financial (Limited) Oriental Gas (Limited)	50	10 0	0 1
50	000	Ditto New		1 0	0 1
25	000	Otago and Southland Investmen	10	1 10	0 2
	000	Ottoman Financial Association (Ottoman Gas (Limited)	L) 50	10 0	0 7
12	500 61 per c	ent Panama, N. Zeald, & Aust. R. Mail	L) 10	7 0	0 6
8	500 37 per 6	Ditto ditto	5	5 0	0 4
600X	000 31 per	cent Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Li	m.) Stock	100 0	0
20	0000 71 p c d	b Ditto New	50	30 0	0
17	000	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming(L	im) 10	6 10	0 3
16	0000 22	Bhymney Iron	15	50 0 15 0	0 29
4	256 17s 6d	Riode Janeiro City Improvmt (I.	(m) 28	25 0	0 28
11	750 21 10s 5000 7 [psh]	RicdeJaneiroCityImprovmnts(I Royal Mail Steam	100	60 0	
200	000\ 10\ bt	cent Scottish Australian Investmt (I	im) Stoc	k 100 0	0 122
40	0000	Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited	1) 50	5 0	0 1
20	0000	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Li	m) 20		0 4
14	1200 71 per	South Australian Land	25	25 0	0 21
280	1000		25 Stoc		
		LINU OULD enedermore consessions	(00000)	1 0	0
1	7500	Telegraph Construc & Mainten ()	im) 26		
5	0000 81 per		ada 20	5 6	0 1
	5000	Upper Assaul Tes (Limited)	im.)		
	0000	Ditto	10		
	0000 6s	Van Diemen's Land	31		

The Commercial Times.

FOREIG	IN MAILS.			
Destination	Despatch of Next London	Mall.	from	Next Mai Due.
And the seal War Feel and	fria Southampton	Nov.	19, m.	Nov. 18
Australia and New Zealand	A AIW MINISTER ***			Nov. 12
	(By Brillish packet)			Nov. 4
	(By French packet,	Nov.	20, M,	Nov. 22
DEIEUR ASSESSED STREET, STREET	********************			Nov. 29
China, Penang, and Singapore	(via Southampton	Nov.	4, M	Nov. 18
Canny' Lauring' wan singahore	via Marsellles	Nov.	10, E	Nov. 12
Falkland Islands	**************	Nov.	9, M	
Gibraltar	(via Southampton)	Nov.		Nov. 11
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian	Ivia Southampton	Nov.	4, M	Nov. 18
Islands	I via Marseillen	Nov.		Nov. 12
Ditte (Bezabay)	f via Southampton	Nov.		Nov. 11
DOMO (DOMONY) secondary, recommendation	E TIM DEMINISTRATION	Nov.	3, E.	Nov. 5
Make Book and Aden	, via Southampton	Nov.	4, M.	Nov. 11
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Marseilles	Nov.	3, E	Nov. 5
Mauritius	f via Southampton			Nov. 11
	2 VIR MATBELLIEB			Nov. 5
Newfoundland	*************	Nov.		Nov. 9
Portugal, by Brazil packet				Nov. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)			9, E	
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)	******************	Nov.	16, E	***
United states, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)	(New York)	Nov.	5, n	Nov. 9
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Nov.	M.	900
Ditto (ditto)	(New York)	Nov.	9, E.	***
Ditta (by Canadian packet)	(Quebec)	Nov.	10, g.	Nov. 11
Teneriffe		Nov.	23, E	Nov. 10
Cuba, and Mexico)		Nov.	17. m	Nov. 14
Bahamas (vis New York)		Nov.	19. E	Nov. 17
Bermuda (via New York)				Nov. 23
Cube and Mexico				Nov. 28

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS. From the GAZETTS OF last Hight.

GAZETTE OF IAST MINTEL PRAGE PRICES OF, LAST WEEK, WITH the e

	Wh	Wheat.		Barley.			Oata.		
Sold last week and average price Corresponding week in 1863 1861 1860	98783 83657 126113	8 36 41 48 49 59	200759	98 106560 93746 65008 86593 4682	8 20 34 35 37 40	d 2 0 1 1 1 10	qra 11131 9191 16649 18262 10078	8 d 20 1 18 11 20 10 22 7 28 3	
	Ry	·		Bes	ns.	1	Pe	88.	
	qra		d	QP6	A	4	dia	0 d	

			Rya.		Beans.			Pena.			
Sold last we Correspondi			qrs 101 63	8 30 28	9 0	974 3833 3052	8 38 35	6 8	qrs 1613 1804	8 35 35	0 2
-	-	1862	209	31	6	3833	31	6	1706	43	8
-	-	1661	71	37	8	5434	42	3	1840	44	4
-	-	1660	236	36	2	1885	49	10	906	41	3

Avada		OF LAST	-IN WE			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oata.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Weekly average, Oct. 29	38 6	* d 20 2 20 2 29 11 50 2 20 11 21 8	e d 20 1 20 0 90 1 29 0 20 7 20 1	8 d 30 9 29 1 33 9 30 11 35 4 84 7	* d 38 0 38 2 39 3 38 11 40 4 40 7	8 d 35 0 35 5 35 4 35 5 37 1 37 1
Siz weeks' average	89 2	30 6	20 8	89 5	39 2	35 11
Sname time last year	30 10	84 7	19 8	29 11	37 1	36 6
Datiesper 112 lbs	0 3	0 8	0 3	0 3	0 8	0 3

	-		
CORN IMPORTED	AND	EXPORTED-Week ending October 29, 1864.	

	Qu	antitles I	mported !	inte		es Export nited Kin	
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdan	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Ex-
Wheat	38884 71438 13842 16300 14432 84604 18	ewis 189648 37887 21697 830 5:05 44317	cwts 185771 1190 21990	cwts 520141 77821 71436 15538 17139 19757 150011 18	ewta 4531 140 9346 286 12	cwts 3996 151	ewts 8526 140 9497 285 12
Total of core, ex-	455269	948684	188861	892964	14814	4146	18460
Wheatmeal and flom Rarkey meal	121	ewis 7573	ewts 782	ewts 38505 121	69 44	100 3	620 72
Total of meal	30301	7578	752	88626	503	198	696
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of mall	485570	256407	100013	981500	14817	4329	19156
Malt	qrs	qrs	-qra	- dae	Qrs 315	qrs	qrs 315

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane, to-day, was but moderate. The trade both for Kent and Essex produce rulet inactive, at Monday's quotations. There was a good supply of foreign wheat on the stands, and sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at late prices. Fine malting barley ruled firm; but medium and inferior qualities were a dull inquiry. Oats changed hands to a moderate extent, on former terms. Beans and presuled inactive, and the tendency of prices was in favour of buyers. Flour moved off slowly, at late rates. This week's imports are somewhat extensive. They consist of 31,520 quarters of wheat, 100 barley, 39,940 oats, and 100 sacks of flour; but the supplies of wheat and oats are chiefly from Russian ports.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat met a slow sale, at Tuesday's currency; but flour was 6d per barrel dearer. Indian corn sapported previous rates. At Wakefield, the wheat trade was very quiet, at about late quotations.

currency; but nour was on per carrel dearer. Indian cora sapported previous rates. At Wakefield, the wheat trade was very quiet, at about late quotations.

On Monday the Liverpool cotton market opened with a further improvement on the highest rates of last week, spinners and exporters buying freely. Under these circumstances prices advanced fully 1d per lb, but since Wednesday a quieter feeling has provailed, and yesterday the market was reported dull, sales being only 3,000 bales, and the advance of the early part of the week being lost. To-day the market is again firmer, and sales reach 7,990 bales. The total sales of the week have amounted to 89,800 bales, of which 44,100 have been taken by the trade, 27,700 by speculation, and 18,000 by exporters. Our quotations remain unaltered from those of last week.

The following tables, showing the estimated stocks of cotton in Europe, at certain periods during the last three years, and also the quantity of cotton affoat on the 31st ult., are from Messar Ellison and Haywood's circular:—

ESTIMATED STOCKS of COTTON in EUROPE.

1st Jan.

-		3	1st Octob	or			1st. Jan.
	1864.		1863.		1862.	•	1864.
Liverpool	397,730	***	163,750	***	422,650	***	281,810
London	94,000		21,770		32,100	***	44,500
Havre	62,000	***	17,200		47,350		
Rest of Continent	15,000	***	7,780	***	10,800		12,310
Total			210,500			***	370,120
	APLOAT-	-31si	COCE., 18	04 a	nd 1863.		

Total 568,730 210,500 513,600 .	370,120
COTTON AFLOAT-31st Oct., 1864 and 1863.	
-For-	
London, Total,	
Liverpool. &c. Continent. 1864.	
From bales, bales, bales, bales,	
Bombay, &c 208,150 6,530 17,480 232,160	
Calcutta	
Madras, &c	
Tuticorin, &c 2,770 22,990 25,760	0,030
Total, 1864 254,790 74,770 19,580 349,140	
Total, 1863 254,090 68,090 10,390	332,570
10th, 1000 200,000 to 00,000 to 10,000	TO DUMPNE
Bules of Bales of Bales of Bales o	f Balos of
3 piculs. 3 piculs. 3 piculs. 3 piculs.	
China, &c., 1864 46,890 11,276 58,160	
Ditto 1863 21,000 3,000	24,000
	-
Grand total, 1864 301,680 86,040 19,580 407,300	
Ditto 1863 275,090 71,090 10,390	356,579

Ditte 1863... 275,090 ... 71,090 ... 10,390 306,570

* 1 picul equal to 1334 ibs.

Very little change has taken place in the value of produce in Mineing lane, this week. Buyers have, for the most part, limited their purchases to meet the supply of their immediate wants. The tea trade has exhibited considerable depression, and at the public sales held, previous quotations have been with difficulty supported. Sugar, coffee, rice, and dry fruit have ruled steady, at late rates. Last week duty was paid on 1,062,555 ibs, and the export for the week ending Oct. 27, amounted to 387,873 ibs., making a total of 1,450,428 lbs, against 1,423,025 lbs last year. Advices from China state that the exports from all ports to Great Britain since June 1, had reached 60,374,000 lbs.

The following table is from Messrs Trueman and Rosse's circular:—

circular :-IMPORTS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal Su Ports for the Nine Months ending Sept. 30, 1863 and 1864.

	SUGAR.						
	Imp	orts.	Stock, 30th Sept.				
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.			
Holland	tons 109,200	tons 92,400	tons 12,700	tons 6,800			
France Antwerp Hamburg	11,820 26,380	8,190 18,250	1,380 7,250	2,760 4,500			
lavre	37,290 11,380	43,770 3,350	8,480 2,430	20,656 1,660 900			
Penoa	14,060 17,070 9,110	4,520 14,460 6,470	4,850 3,370 1,030	1,510			
Continent	236,310 446,320	191,410 418,840	41,490 219,479	38,800 230,790			
Total	682,630	610.250	260,960	269,500			

HZ,

ruled ply of in all but nged peas

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rther

ex-nced pre-eing veek each d to ade, ione

Jan., 64. ,810 ,500

120

870 034 570

000

570

Messi si is is a si is is	CONTR.							
	Imp	orts.	Stock, 30th Sep					
A THE REAL PROPERTY.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.				
Holland	tons 55,000	tons 55,370	tons 22,930	tons 25,720				
France Latverp Hamburg Sevine Erisate Latverp Hamburg Latverp	10,160 35,250 23,130 3,610 9,620 6,890 1,650	6,850 26,000 16,690 3,050 6,440 2,910 1,340	3,260 9,250 9,380 630 5,190 2,730 240	1,540 3,700 6,890 770 3,740 1,500				
Centlment	145,310 34,460	118,650 34,140	53,610 12,490	44,100 14,230				
Total	179,770	152,790	66.100	58,330				

sports for nine months:—

Eroar of Sugar from Havana and Matanzas, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.

1862. 1862. 1862. boxes. 643,881 ... 15,271 ... 14,105 ... boxes, 556,212 ... 48,464 ... 19,371 ... boxes. 547,788 63,736 22,849 Great Britain......Baltic Germany Holland 5.316

3,636 ... 18,665 ... 8,872 ... 3,761 ... 157,429 ...
 Helland
 3,636
 3,872

 Belgium
 18,665
 3,761

 France
 196,519
 157,429

 Spain
 212,299
 228,561

 Italy
 8,685
 15,935

 United States
 222,508
 212,649

 British Provinces
 12,368
 6,969

 Other parts
 21,570
 24,266
 10,642 202,483 240,009 33,256 217,326 4.138 21,789

In tons 260,206 ... 242,428 ... 200,178

In the wine and spirit markets, there has been a great want of sterry here is large; but the bulk is of inferior quality; consequently, whilst fine samples exhibit considerable firmness, the market for inferior parcels is dull, with a downward tendency.

Messrs Matthew Clark and Son write that "there seems every probability that the wines of 1864 will rank high both in quality and quantity. The only exception appears to be in the Douro, the produce there being estimated at only 50,000 pipes; and the districts which generally produce superior wines are said to have suffered most." inffered most."

affered most."

The public sales of colonial wool are announced to commence on the 17th inst. The arrivals, since the close of last series, amount to 74,732 bales, comprising 17,860 bales from Sydney, 12,671 Victoria, 1,870 Tasmania, 5,141 Adelaide, 198 Swan River, 9,306 New Zealand, and 27,686 bales from the Cape of Good Hope. There is a slight tendency to improvement in the market, but in English produce, the inquiry is chiefly confined to skin wool, which commands a fair sale, at late rates.

At Liverscol, the public sales of low wool will commence on

At Liverpool, the public seles of low wool will commence on the 14th inst., when about 14,000 bales East India will be offered. According to Mesers Ronald and Son's circular, the demand for wool hat month was somewhat restricted, and the chief business transacted was in East India and Peruvian produce, the latter of which companded full prices. which commanded full prices.

In reference to the state of the leather trade, last month, Mesers In reference to the state of the leather trade, last month, Meerra Powell and Co. observe:—"The leather trade has not presented the usual activity of the month of October, although the extent of business has been fully as great as could be expected with the high rate of discount and the uncertainty that has provailed in the money market. Prices, however, have not been materially affected; further weakness has been shown in the value of heavy foreign butts, which possibly from the dry season have not met the customary autumn demand, and calfakins have not realised late extreme quotations; other articles are almost unaltered."

"At the compression of last month," write Messra Grant.

"At the commencement of last month," write Messrs Grant, Hedgson, and Co., "the tobacco market presented a very quiet appearance for American descriptions, and transactions generally were quite of a retail character; subsequently there was considerable improvement, several small lots of old imports of leaf and strips having found buyers, and upwards of 100 hhds taken for Ireland; good and fine sorts comprised the principal business of the month, but there was more inquiry for short strips possessing substance, and two or three lots found buyers at full rates; a good inquiry still exists for this description. Fine old Western strips,

of spinning qualities, were in more request, but the extreme rates demanded by holders confined sales to very limited purchases. Sales of all sorts of American have been 1,352 hhda, viz., 417 hhda Kentucky leaf, 253 strips; 6 hbds Virginia leaf, 1 tierce of strips; and 675 hhda Ohio and Maryland. Imports—497 hhda. Deliveries—915 hhda, against 1,185 hhds in the corresponding month of last year. Stock—17,230 hhds, against 17,929 hhd in 1863; 22,266 hbds in 1862; 27,764 hhds in 1861; 20,487 hhds in 1869; and 19,733 hhds in 1859.

Hemp has moved off slowly, at 31l to 34l for clean Russian qualities. Flax is steady, and jute has changed hands more freely, the public sales having passed off with considerable activity, at an advance in prices of 10s to 20s per ton.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Hamp, Flax, and Jutz on hand in Lond on November L. 1862, 1863, and 1864. Dealers Stock included.

am more among ag a	cont Ta	cont.	MATER WOOD	and the	- GENTARA	1200	OW THE	uune	Alle :
THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.		*			1276	1	Peliver	ed i	n Oet,
Нимр.	1862.		1863,		1864.		1864.		1863.
	tons		tons		tons		tome	MAN.	fon.
St Petersburg elean	3536	000	3132		2331		473	-	659
Riga Rhine	252	***	259	***	***		5	***	19
St Petersbg&Rigaoutsht	138	***	178	***	118		7		14
Ditto half-clean & pass		***	161	***	164	***	17	***	13
Italian and other sorts	132	500	189	***	367	-	74	***	18
	4140		3019		2980	***	576		723
Manilla		***	6615	100	4684	***	648	464	425
Bombay and Sunn			322		1075		62	***	68
Jute	10016	***	8648	***	25753	***	2956	000	2453-
	14223		15585		31512		3666		-
Hemp yarn		800	442	000	354	***		***	2946-
PLAX.	300	8+6	130	000	30%	000	117	***	153
Riga and Pernau	204		52	***	28	***	10		7
St Petersburg		***	10	***	32	100	20	***	
Archangel, Memel, &c.,	82	***	61	***	34	***	. 5	***	26
Egyptian		***	22	***	125	***	15		8
Various other ports	158	60m	71	***	135		21	***	11
Codilla	144		86	-	144	604	1	***	33
	643		302	-	498		52		85
Appropriate to the second second	1 - 4		1145		1		-	-	-

Scotch pig iron has sold at 50s 6d to 50s 9d each, mixed numbers. In other metals, rather more business is doing, and prices rule tolerably firm. Most oils are in limited request, and linesed oil is now quoted at 32s 9d to 33s per cwt, on the spot. Tallow is dull, at 39s for P.Y.C., on the spot.

STATEMENT OF TALLO	W SHIP	PING	at ST	PEE	ERSBURG	B. :	
Tallow despatched from Cron- stadt to Oct. 12, O. S In ships loading and lighters	1864 casks 43344 14212	***	1863 caeks 63008 4533	***	1862 enaks 46855 9829	***	1961 casks 57087 16569
Total loaded off from St Peters- burg Oct. 14, O.S	57556	***	67536	***	56684	***	73656
burg after this date	***	***	8408	***	7195		10179
Total at the close of the navi-		***	75944	***	63879	***	83835
Liverpool	36191 340	***	46724	***	25972	***	33982
Bristol		***	304	***	2192	100.	860
Other Euglish ports	1960	***	1289 178	***	1651 212	sing.	6906 576
Scotland	474	***	160	7	405	***	1786
France	3416 911	***	12265 2083	***	11004 5419	***	11173
Total	43344		63003	***	46855	***	57087

The shipments of specie for San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 13, amounted to 8,280,000l; against 6,391,000l during the same period last year.

The demand for cotton goods at New York during the week ending Oct. 22, was by no means active; but there were symptoms of improvement in the market, and all descriptions were held at full prices. There was a better feeling in the trade for woollen goods, and considerable business was transacted, at previous quotions. In breadstuffs, however, very little was done for export, and the local trade was quiet. The export of petroleum from Jan. 1 to Oct. 18 amounted to 17,903,926 gallons, against 15,318,301 gallons; and from all ports in the United States to 25,611,497 gallons, against 22,445,033 gallons during same period last year; and 7,250,316 gallons in 1862. The export of specie for the ending Oct. 15, was 47,0001; making a total since Jan. 1, of 7,153,0001; against 7,211,0001 in 1863; 9,163,0001 in 1862; 653,0001 in 1861; and 8,192,0001 in 1860. The balance in the sub-treasury on the 15th ult. was 6,875,0001. The foreign imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15 were valued at 36,799,0001; against 28,597,0001 in 1863; and 28,265,0001 in 1862. Gold left off at 110½ per cent. prem. The money market was without material change, the best commercial paper having been done 3 to 9 per cent. Subjoined are the last statements of the banks of the three leading cities of the Union:—

	Deposits dols		Loans. dols
New York, Oct. 15	150,223,034	******	186,357,270
Philadelphia, Oct. 17	35,559,796	*****	40,877,864
Boston, Oct. 19	24,018,662	-	55,734,961
Total	209,811,492		282,969,995

New York, Oct 15	Specie. dols 20,522,032 3,940,341 5,361,357	** ***	Circulation, dols 4,051,267 2,581,607 9,982,723
Total Last week	29,823,730 29,398,698	******	16,615,597 17,040,306

THE COTTON TRADE.

The cotton market was animated in the beginning of the week, and a large business was done, particularly by the trade, enabling holders, in most instances, to obtain a considerable advance upon last week. Since Tuesday, the demand has fallen off, and prices have receded, but still range above the level of last Friday's

have receded, but still range above the level of last Friday's quotations.

In American, a fair amount of business has been done, including some purchases for export to New York, and prices advanced 1½d per lb, but the market closes heavily. For Sea Island, a moderate demand prevaile, and some recently landed cotton has been readily sold for former prices. In Egyptian, the sales continue extensive, and in the early part of the week prices advanced 2d to 3d per lb, but close without animation at the enhanced quotations, and with a tendency to lower rates. Smyrna may be quoted 1d above last week. In Brazil, Pernam has been in improved demand, particularly from exporters and speculators, and has risen 1½d; Bahia and Maceio are still in request, and are quoted 2½d higher. In Maranham, a limited business has been done, but at 1½d advance. A very large demand for East India in the early part of the week enabled holders to obtain an advance of about 1½d per lb on the current qualities of Surat, and 1d per lb on Bengal and Scinde, the better grades of Dhollerah and all kinds of Oomrawuttee being chiefly in request. Since Tuesday, the inquiry having subsided, the advance has been partially lost. In China a large business has been done, and prices in the commencement of the week ruled 2d per lb dearer, but the subsequent flatness has reduced the advance Id from recent extreme rates.

wance 1d from recent extreme rates.

The few transactions for cotton to arrive, reported this week, have been, with ship named, Egyptian, fair and good fair at 23 and 24, and China 13.

The sales of the week amount to 89,770 bales, including 27,650 on speculation, and 18,000 declared for export, leaving 44,120 bales to the trade. The sales to-day amount to about 5,000 bales. PRICES CIT

man me had man	Ord	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Mid.	Fair.	
Descriptions	per lb	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per lb	per lb	per li
	d	d	d	- d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	27	41	48	52	60	72	39	44	58
Upland	19	28	25	***	000	400	28		
Mobile	19	281	254	000	200	000	281	***	***
New Orleans	19	234	26		***	***	284	***	999
Pernambuco	***	22	94	241	25		29	30	
Bahia, &c	***	22	221	23	24	***	278	281	29
Maranham	000	23	24	241	25	011	29	30	***
Do. Sawginned	***	23	24	244	25	***	***		
Egyptian	14	18	28	254	261	30	28	28	31
9myrna	11	18	144	16	17	20	23	254	27
W. India, &c	***	20	22	24	25	***	27	28	30
Peruvian	***	21	221	23	24	25	29	30	-
Surat-Broach	11	13	151	16	164	1:	21	24	
Ginned Dharwar	***	13	16	163	17	***	25	27	***
Dhollerah	11	13	159	16	164	37	21	234	000
Oomrawuttee	104	121	144	15	154	17	204	281	***
Mangarole	10	121	141	15	209		201	23	000
Comptah	10	12:	151	154	17	***	21	231	000
Madras - Tinnivelly	11	12	15	16	1	1		241	400
Western	***	134	151	16	163	17	22	234	000
Bengal	78	81	101	11	111	12	174	194	***
China			131	14	144	15	20	22	000

- 1	RICES	CURE	ENT	-Nove	MBER 7	. 1862.			3
	Ord.	Mid	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	-Same period1861- Ord. Mid. Fair.		
Descriptions.	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Opland	20	221	26	000	200	000	104	118	123
New Orleans Pernambugo	***	231	28 28	***	***	***	102	12	121
Egyptian	164	21	23	24	25	32	111	124	134
Surat-Oomrawuttee.	18	144	15	161	17		64	71	8
Madras-Tinnevelly		Book	17	174	1 19				900

IMPORTS, Ex	PORTS, C	ons	UMPTION,	dec	1864.		
	Impor	rts f	rom Jan.	1	Export	s from	m Jan. 1
	10	Nov. 7.					
Descriptions.	1863		1864		1863		1864
	bales		bales		hales		bales
American	165980	***	168371		39890	***	46506
Brazil, Egypt, &c	343422	***	495688	******	62872	000	76473
East India, China, and Japan	887032	***	1258808	*****	810499	249	384575
Total	1336434	***	1922867 Consum	ntion	418261 from Jan	1.00	477554 Nov. 4
	1864	1	1863	Peron	TOTAL DIES	18	
	bales		bales			bal	
149220 39	90250	1	1163270			1342	

	2.2.
Increase of import compared with the same date last year of	bales.
An Samuel of Lampor of the first take outline water last year Oliversessessessessessessessessessessessesse	586,930
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of	179,110
An increase of stock	241,030

In speculation there is a decrease of 278,420 bales

362 361 360	Bales. 279,380 630,870 667,530 458,230	1855	436,000
458	ndia col	ton now affoat is about 3	750 044

bales, against 310,000 bales last year.

LONDON—Nov. 4.

Sales of cotton, from Friday 28th October, to Thursday, 3rd November, inclusive:—300 bales Broach at 15\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 16\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for good fair; 120 bales Dhollera, 16d to 16\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fully fair; 100 bales Oomrawattee, 13d for middling fair; 1,090 bales Kurrachee, 3d to 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fair, 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 10\frac{3}{2}\text{d} for good fair; 555 bales Tinnevelly, 9d to 9\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for middling, 11\text{d} to 11\frac{3}{2}\text{d} for middling fair; 1,650 bales Western, 10d to 13\text{d} for middling, 14\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for middling fair; 75 bales Salem, 15\text{d} for barely fair, 16\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for middling fair; 75 bales Salem, 15\text{d} for barely fair, 16\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for middling fair; 75 bales Salem, 15\text{d} for for good fair; 60 bales Colimbatore, 15\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fair, 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fully fair; 1,830 bales Bengal, 9\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fair, 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fully fair; 1,610 bales China, 11\text{d} for all faults, 12\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fully fair; 1,610 bales China, 12\frac{1}{2}\text{d} for fair, 15\text{d} for fully fair; 1,610 bales China, 12\text{d} for tall the week, the demand for cotton was active, and a large business was transacted at a further advance of about 1\frac{1}{2}\text{d} per 1b. During the last two days the market has become quiet, and prices have in some cases given way \frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 1\text{d} per 1\text{b}.

The public sales yesterday were well attended, but went off without animation. Out of 3,550 bales offered, the following lots were sold at \frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 1\text{d} to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{d} 300 bales Western, at 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 1\text{d} if 300 bales Western, at 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 1\text{d} if 30 bales Porto Rico, at 20\text{d} to 2\frac{1}{2}\text{d} if 5 bales Nicaragua, at 20\frac{1}{2}\text{d} 5 bales Porto Rico, at 20\text{d} to 2\frac{1}{2}\text{d} if 5 bales Nicaragua,

	PR	ESEN	T QU	DITATIO	NB.				
	Ordinar, per lb	y. 1	Middli per l	ng.	Fair.	G	ood Fai		Good. per lb
Sawsinned Dharwar	. 11		124	******	151		161	*****	27
Surat-Broach	. 11	*****	13		154		164		17
Oomrawatty	. 11	*****	124		15	*****	16		164 17
Dhollera	114	*****	13		16		16	900000	
Mangarole	10	*****	12	*****	15		154		
Compta	. 10}				15		15#	*****	
Macras-Tinnevelly	. 10	*****			154		164	*****	
Northern and Western		*****		*****	15		16		
Salem		******	124		154	*****	17	******	
Bainde					104		11	*****	
Bengal and Rangoon			10	*	104	*****	11 113		
China			***	*****		*****		691101	
Japan		*****	***		14 14		15	*****	. 16
Trem-mmo corm	Concern			Tonner.	43ami		w T and		

		urat.	1	Madras.		Bengal.		China and Japa bales.		Total bales
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov	. 3, 1864 . 3	0853		122182		54580	**	86601	***	97433
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov		6024		112314		23083		9972		202380
Stock, Nov. 4, 1864		8161		32324	***	18544		29709	***	98730
Stock Nov. 4, 1863		4614		15214	***	2211		1704	***	2374

NEW YORK-Oct. 22.

During the greater portion of the week, the cotton trade has ruled inactive. The total sales amount to about 3,000 bales. At the commencement of the week, however, middling Upland sold as high as 125c, but the quotation to-day is 115c per lb. The imports have amounted to about 2,500 bales, making the supply received since September 1, 27,186 bales. Produce continues to arrive somewhat freely from Liverpool, and the returns show an import from that quarter, for the week, of 1,532 bales. Annexed are the prices now current:—

a.e.	prices	11041 0	NE		ORE (SatFic	ATION.	Mobile	New	Orlea	
				0		0		0		C	*
	Ordinary	******	****	***				440	*******	000	
	Middling										
	Middling	fair		125		 125	********	125	********	125	

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The amount of business doing in goods in most of the leading markets has been very moderate; nevertheless, prices have ruled steady. The stocks on hand are by no means large for the time of year. Iron has commanded more attention, at the late decline in value. Coals have sold briskly, at enhanced quotations.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 3.—Up to the Tuesday of this week, business continued on the inventory and sold the property of the

ness continued on the increased scale of last week, but advanced prices were with difficulty paid, and since Tuesday both prices and business have fallen off. Since the lowest point of a fortnight ago, shirtings have only gained about 1s per piece, the common qualities of cotton having during that time gained 3d, or double the rise on cloth. Thus, the large orders taken last week have not only satisfied the wants of buyers for a time, but, where the material was laid in at the low rates, have also been more to the advantage of the manufacturer than what could be done to-day. Yarns have risen almost on the parity of cotton, but in this department it has been almost impossible to do any business in Balas 328,070 36,800 58,480 700,710 53,360 1,000

good bales , 9d 21d

for 820 610

15d

ive,

out

off

d;

consequence of the numerous failures which continue to be daily announced. Distrust being general, spinners require cash terms, which manufacturers are unable to pay.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF

	No	Price Price Nov. 3, 1864 1868		ov.	Nov.				Nov.		Nov. 1859	
BAW COTTON. Upland fairper lb		d 71	1	d	-	d 1	8 1	d 0i	800	d 78	.00	7
Ditto good fair	0	71		6		104	1	0	0	9	0	81
Pernambuco fair	9	8	1	7	1 -		î	0	0	9;		0.1
Mo. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	2	1		11		31	î			04		9
WATER TWIST, ditto	9	î		101			î			0	î	0.1
M.in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 74s, 4 los 20z	9	9			ıī		â	6	8	9	â	9
17-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 20z 18-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37	12	3	15		12	6	7	- 3	6	6	6	6
yards, 8 lbs 40%	17	0	22	0	16	0	10	9		41	9	78
Min. 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 120z		3	28					104			10	9
10-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs for 19-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36	19	9	25	0	19		13			10		
wands 9 lbs	14	6	91	6	17	3	9	9	8	73	9	0

Braprond.—The tendency to improvement in wool has been checked. Prices are not altered, but there is a very flat market for all kinds of yaru. Export buyers are doing next to nothing. There is rather more doing in piece goods. Some of our large shipping houses have, we understand, placed a few pretty considerable contracts during the last few days. The home merchants as yet are buying cautiously.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22.—The changes in the value of wheat and our since our last have been caused by the fluctuations in the rice of gold. The trade, however, is by no means active. Home buyers operate to an average extent; but, as regards the export trade, business is almost at a stand. The arrivals of produce are very moderate, and the stocks in warehouse light. For corn, there is a good demand, and prices have improved. Annexed there is a good demand, and prices have improved. Annexed are the prices of flour, wheat, and corn now current:—
Flour—State, superfine brands, \$8.40 to \$8.60; State, extra brands, \$8.7 to \$8.35; State, choice brands, \$8.90 to \$9; Ohio, common brands, \$9.80 to \$10; Ohio, fancy brands, \$10.5 to \$10.10; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$10.15 to \$11.50; Michigen, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$8.40 to \$9.50; Genesee, extra brands, \$9.25 to \$10.25; Miscouri, \$9.25 to \$13.50; Canada, common, \$8.85 to \$9.25; Canada, good to choice extra, \$9.30 to \$12 per barrel. Wheat—Chicago spring and Milwaukee Club, \$1.95 to \$1.97\frac{1}{2}; amber spring, \$2.5; winter red Western, \$2.15; amber ditto, \$2.22\frac{1}{2}. Corn—Western mixed, \$1.53; Southern yellow, \$1.56 per bushel.

Exports of Grank, &e, from New York from Oct. 1 to Oct. 18.

1864.

1864.

1865.

1864. 51,508 8 20,760 16,742

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

Only moderate supplies of English wheat have been received to our market this week, coastwise and by land-carriage; mee, the show of samples has been limited. For both red and hence, the show of samples has been limited. For both red and white samples, which have come to hand in good condition, there has been a fair, but by no means active, inquiry, at prices equal to hat week. The imports of foreign wheat have been extensive. Good and fine qualities have changed hands to a moderate extent, on former terms; but low and damp parcels have been quite neglected. The supplies of both English and foreign barley have fallen off. Fine samples have sold steadily, at full quotations; but grinding and distilling sorts have moved off heavily, at late rates. No change has taken place in the value of malt. The trade has been very inactive, and the supply has continued seasonably large. Oats have changed hands freely, at ful currencies, although the imports have been on a liberal scale. Beans may be considered rather cheaper, with a heavy inquiry. In pear, so little has been passing that the quotations have ruled almost nominal. The sale for both English and foreign flour has not improved.

almost nominal. The sale for both and anot improved.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of wheat in the continental markets. Spring corn has been in good request on English account. In America, produce generally has met a dull inquiry; nevertheless, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

In Scotland, fine wheat and barley, as well as oats, have sold briskly, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade has been in a sluggish state. The potatoe crop is turning out well, both as to quantity and quality.

sluggish state. The potatoe crop is turning out well, both as to quantity and quality.

The Irish markets have been moderately supplied with produce. Oats have sold briskly, at very full prices; but most other produce has commanded very little attention.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was very moderate. The trade, however, ruled inactive, at Monday's quotations. With foreign wheat, the market was well supplied,

and sales progressed slowly in all descriptions, at late rates. Fine barley ruled firm; but medium and inferior qualities sold heavily, at late quotation. Oats were in fair demand, at full prices. Beans and peas, however, were dull, and the quotations were rather drooping. Flour moved off slowly, at late rates.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 16 cargoes of wheat. 33 msize, 1 barley, 4 beans, 1 linseed, 1 repeased, and 5 cotton-seed. Really fine wheats have been in request, and prices have advanced 6d to 1s per quarter. All other produce has moved off slowly, at about previous rates. Cakes are very firm. Cotton-seed has sold at from 5l to 6l per ton. Cotton-seed cakes are held at 5l 2s 6d to 5l 7s 6d per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

978 8 4 2136 at 42 3 660 29 11 1683 21 6 16 29 0 235 36 5 141 38 9 ARRIVALS THIS WEEK, 910 870 100

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

RT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT.

MINCING LANE. FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A steady inquiry has prevailed, prices frequently being 6d to Is per cwt higher. The refiners have also bought more freely than of late. 650 casks 206 barrels West India, by auction, partly sold, including Barbadoes, at 31s to 37s 6d; St Lucia, 29s to 32s 6d; Demerara crystals, 41s 6d to 44s 6d; grainy, 36s to 37s per cwt. The transactions in West India during the three days were 3,323 casks. Arrivals generally are upon a moderate scale. The deliveries last week were again in excess of the landings, being 3,956 tons and 3,487 tons respectively, but the stock is 120,562 tons, against 97,247 tons in 1863.

Marritius.—At anction, 2,239 have chiefly met with huvers, fine

Mauritius.—At auction, 2,239 bags chiefly met with buyers: fine crystallised, 11s 8d duty, at 40s to 41s 6d. A few lcts of low soft grey realised 32s to 33s per cwt. Several parcels have changed hands privately.

vately.

Bengal.—630 bags were disposed of as follows: low date sorts, 26s to 28s 6d: brown and grey Gurpatta, 29s to 33s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—1,108 bags were disposed of: pasty brown, 25s 6d to 27s; native brown and yellow, 27s to 50s per cwt.

Mamilla.—18,000 bags clayed have changed hands, at 29s to 30s per cwt cash, the latter price including damp and washed.

Other Foreign.—A floating cargo of Cuba has sold for the United Kingdom, at 23s 3d. By auction, 466 casks Cuba partly sold at 31s 6d to 34s, some parcels of fine being withdrawn above the value. 351 casks 229 barrels Porto Rico partly sold: brown, 31s 6d to 32s 6d; grey to fine yellow, 33s to 40s 6d per cwt. Yesterday, two more cargoes of Cuba sold for the United Kindom—one Muscavado, 23s 3d; one part grainy, at 25s per cwt.

grey to fine yellow, 33s to 40s 6d per cwt. Yesterday, two more cargoes of Cuba sold for the United Kindom—one Muscavado, 23s 3d; one part grainy, at 25s per cwt.

Refined.—The supply is limited, and the demand steady. Crushed, in Holland, has sold more readily. Foreign loaves here are not to be obtained on late terms.

Molasses.—200 puncheons West India have sold at 15s to 16s per cwt. Coffee.—A good deal of business has been done in East India and Ceylon by private contract. The public sales have been small, and 591 casks 759 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold with spirit at 6d to 1s advance, from 75s 6d to 84s 6d for small berry to superior quality. 135 casks 1,070 bags native, 65s 6d to 67s. 1,658 bags Tellicherry and Cochin sold at 66s 6d to 68s 6d. 3,628 bags Rio were withdrawn, there being no offers near the previous value. A floating cargo of 8t Domingo has sold for a near port, at 64s 3d per cwt.

Tea.—The public sales, which commenced on Tucsday and concluded this morning, have gone off steadily, at about previous rates. Of 24,857 packages sold, principally "without reserve," common broken and dusty leaf congou brought 7½d and 7½d; common canton gunpowder, 7½d to 10½d to 1s 1d. A few breaks of new season's Kaisow, in boxes and chests, realised 1s 5½d to 1s 11½d; common Canton gunpowder, 7½d to 10½d per lb. Privately, the lower grades of congou are in demand.

Extrac.—There are still buyers of soft grain rather above the low prices established last week, with no further sellers. Necrancie Arracan has sold at 7s 10½d to 8s short prompt. A parcel of Ballam at 10s 3d per cwt cash.

Information and the stream of the

cwt cash.

| Author |

cash.							
IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SAI	TPETRE	Do 6	October	29,	with ST	DEES	on hand
	1864		1863		1862		1861
Importedtons	12400	000	14110	***	14925	***	9725
Total delivered	11100	***	11540	***	14450		9980
Stock		***		***	3610	***	3070
Deliverie		eek	311 ton	8.			
OCHINEAL -The market ren	nains i	nar	imate				
IMPOUTS and DELIVERIES of Coc						-	on hond
IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of COC		to t		336.		CKS	
	1864		1863		1862		1681.
Importstons	13130	***	16770	***	12880	***	16790
Deliveries	13460	000	18370	***	16130		15000
Stock			7210	***	8650	***	8835

C

METALS.—The business of the week has been upon a moderate scale and prices remain unsettled. Some contracts have taken place in pelieur, on the spot, at 211 to 211 to 211 to 5. Seek on the let instant, 11,600 tons, against 5,425 tons last year, and 4,570 tons in 1862. Foreign tin is firmer: Straits, 94s 6d to 95s per cwt, cash, but English can be obtained under the smalter's quotations Scotch pig iron is rather firmer, the last sale of mixed Nos being at 50s 104d per ton.

JUTE.—The public sales have been small, comprising only 2,935 bales, which sold at 11 to 11 10s recovery from the late lowest point. Very inferior to good, 101 to 241 15s per ton.

MANILLA HERIT.—320 bales by auction, from 251 to 261 15s for common to fair roping quality.

OIL.—Linseed is in moderate demand at 321 15s to 331 per ton on the spot here, and in Hull, the value at the latter port for monthly deliveries January to June is 332. Rape stationary. Foreign brown, 421 10s to 431 per ton, refined, 441 10s to 451. Beyond the sale of about 50 tuns Malaga at 561 per tun, we have heard of no business in olive. The advance in ecces nut we last week alluded to is maintoined. Fine qualities of palm continue to meet a good demand, and Lagos sella at 361 per ton.

FRENCH SPIRITS OF TURPETTINE are very quiet, price 58s per cwt.

PETROLEUM.—We have again to report a good demand for American refined Pennsylvaniau for home consumption, on the spot there are buyers at 2s per gallon, with but few sellers except at an advanced price; for monthly deliveries up to March next there are free bnyers at 2s, without any sellers under 2s 1d, free delivered into buyers' premises. In Crude Pennsylvanian there is no change, and 161 10s per tun is still demanded.

Tallow.—Rather a quiet tone has pervaded the market, and quotations of foreign closed lower this morning—viz., 1st new sort P.Y.C.

TALLOW.—Rather s quiet tone has pervaded the market, and quotations of foreign closed lower this morning—viz., 1st naw sort P.Y.C., 39s 9d; for delivery in January to March, 41s; and 42s 6d per cwt. March only. There have been large arrivals.

PARTICULARS OF					her 31. 1863,		1864	
	ensks.		casks.		casks.		CRASS.	
Stock this day	38,738	403	43,606	499	€3,580		50,789	
Delivered last week	8,325	988	1,686	-	1,565	404	2,820	
Ditte from 1st June	63,024	***	32,961		28,161	***	31,895	
Arrived last week	7.415	***	767	00.	3,061	·P	4,868	
Ditto from 1st June	47,001	***	38,255	***	54,194	***	37,603	
Price of Y C	51-9d	***	47s 0d	***	44s 0d		40a 6-1	
Ditto Town	55a 9d	400	47s 6d	202	45a 94	968	44a 3d	

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

Sucar was steady, and the sales went off at fully previous rate Sales of West India for the week, 3,962 casks, including various parce by auction. 4,320 bags Mauritius realised previous rates. 1,225 bag Sian, fine yellow and white, 38s to 39s. 119 casks Perte Rice, 38s to 39s.

to 41s 5d per cwt.

COFFEE.—211 casks 324 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, 3,200 packages East India descriptions, by anotion to-day, went rather dearer for common Malabur kinds.

RICE.—About 7,000 bags sold; Necrancie Arracan, 8s 1½d; Ballam, 10s 5d; white Bengal, 9s 9d to 10s per cwt.

On od; white Bengal, 38 So to 108 per cwt.

PEFFER.—3,431 bags were offered to-day, and the sound bought in:

Penang at 34d; Trang, at 34d per lb.

GINGER.—33 barrels Jamaica sold at 73s to 77s per cwt.

TURENO.—502 bags Bengal, at 20s 5d to 21s per cwt. ler fair quality,

went rather cheaper.

TALLOW was less depressed to-day. New Y. C., 39s to 40s; January to March, 41s to 41s 3d; March only, 42s 6d to 42s 9d. At auction, 260 casks Australian sold,—fine mutton, 40s 6d; middling to fine beef, 39s to 39s 9d; 379 casks Taganrog, mostly sold,—fair to good mutton, 40s 9d to 41s 3d, fine beef, 39s 3d; 181 casks South American, chiefly taken in at 41s; some dark deep yellow sold at 43a

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The refined sugar market, owing to short supplies, remains unaltered: a steady business is doing. Several sales of Dutch and French loaves here on the consolidated rate, have been made at 29s 6d to 32s 6d—according to quality, say about 400 tons. In Holland higher prices in demand for crushed; only a partial business has been transacted.

Transacted.

Dux Fruit.—Currants are without change, but certainly not lower as regards low fruit. Fine in good demand, and some high prices have been paid for a few parcels. A cargo of old ordinary sold at 23s at auction. Valencia raisins are steady, but very few sales making. Clearances of raisins have fallen off nearly 25 per cent. compared with last year. Sultanas of low quality are better. Fine figs are in demand, but prices are a little lower than last week.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Nothing doing by private contract. The next public sales will commence an the 17th inst.

FLAX.—Market quiek.

HEMP.—More business doing at the quotations.

SUR.—Market continues extremely flat; little or no alterations in prices.

Tonacco.—For good and fine Western tobacco, the demand has been moderately active, at firm price, especially for strips. The business transacted chiefly confined to old imports. For other descriptions, a fair extent of sales effected.

fair extent of sales effected.

METALS.—There is little change in the actual business doing, but an improved tone prevails in the market. Copper is less forced upon the market, and consequently second-hand parcels now command 20s to 40n per ton better prices than last week. Iron is without changevry heavy. Tin has not varied, holders evincing renewed hopes of better times. Spelter has been more inquired for. Lead steady. Tin plates still neglected.

FALLOW Official market letter issued this evening:-			_
Twen tallow Pat by ditto Yellow Bassia Melited staff	44 3 41 32	d 3 2 6 6	
Graves	18	0	
Good dregs	7	0	

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Oct. 24.—The total imports of foreign stock into Lender, last week, amounted to 13,922 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 13,281; in 1862, 7,829; in 1861, 14,643; in 1860, 9,577; in 1859, 8,573; and in 1858, 5,767 head.

The supply of foreign stock here to-day was less extensive than on Monday last, and the demand for it ruled steady, at full quotations. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were only moderate. For nearly all breeds there was a good demand, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 2d per 8 lbs. The best Socts and crosses realised 5s 4d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The general quality of the stock was but middling. With most breed of sheep we ware but moderately supplied, and the quality of the stock was inferior, Prime Downs, half-bred, &c., sole freely at an improvement in value of 2d per 8 lbs. Otherwise the mutton trade was steady, at full prices. The top figures were 5s 6d to 5s 8d per 8 lbs. There was a fair average business doing in pigs, at full prices, viz., from 3s 6d to 4s 10d per 8 lbs.

8	SUPPLIES.		
			ct. 51, 1864.
Beasts	3190	*************	5940
Sheep		**************	
Calves	162	**************	219
Pigs	440	**************	390

THURSDAT, Nov. 3.—A full average supply of beasts, as to number, was on sale here to-day, but it was chiefly composed of foreigners, in very poor condition. The trade was firm, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. The best Scots and crosses realised quite 5s 8d per 8 lbs. Sheep, the show of which was very moderate, sold briskly, at 2d per 8 lbs more money. The top figure was 5s 10d per 3lbs. There was an improved inquiry for calves, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8 lbs. Prices ranged from 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. Pigs commanded quite as much money as of late, but milch cows were a dull inquiry.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal.

s d s d	1		đ		đ
Coarse and inferior beasts 3 4 to 4 0	Prime Southdown sheep	5	8 1	lo &	
Second quality ditte 4 2 4 5	Large coarse calves	4	0	4	
	Prime small ditte			4	10
Prime Scots, &c 5 4 5 6	Large hogs	3	6	4	2
Coarse and Interior sheep 3 10 4 6	Small porkers	4	2	- 4	10
	Suckling calveseach			21	0
	Quarter old store pigs			26	0
Total Supply-Beasts, 1,720; cows, 13				400.	- 1
and the same of th	1 000 1 000	8 8 4	6-4		

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The supply of meat here or act

The supply of meat here on sale to-day is very trade rules firm, on higher terms. Per 5 lbs by the careass. ate, and the tra

		d	8	d	The second secon		- at	. 8	- 6	
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Inferior mutten	=	10	4	2	
Middling ditto	3	6	3	10	Middling ditto	4	4	4	9	
Prime large dittu	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	8	4	10	
Prime small ditto	4	4	4	- 6	Veal	3	8	4	8	
Large perk	8	6	4	0	Small pork	4	2	4	10	

HOP MARKET.

HOP MARKET.

Bonough, Monday, Oct. 31.—Our market keeps buoyant, and a further advance of from 5s to 6s per cwt has been made on every description. We have an active demand for the few yearlings which remain, and also for olds of good quality and condition.

POTATO MARKET.

POTATO MARKET.

Southwark Waterside, Monday, Oct. 24.—The arrivals coastwise have been small, but very considerable by rail; the trade keeps steady. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Flukes, 90s to 100s; Yorkshire Regents, 70s to 80s; Kent and Essex Regents 75s to 80s; ditto Rocks, 60s to 70s; Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire Regents, 70s to 80s; Belgian whites, 45s to 55s per ton.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The supplies of potatoes on sale are ample, and the trade rules quiet, at from 50s to 100s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3/15s to 5/7s 6d; clover, 5/0s to 6/10s; and straw, 1/7s to 1/10s per load. Trade rather slow.

CUMBERLAND—Meadow hay, 3/15s to 5/10s; clover, 5/0s to 6/10s; and straw, 1/7s to 1/11s per load. Trade steady.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 3/15s to 5/7s 6d; clover, 5/0s to 6/12s; and straw, 1/8s to 1/12s per load. Trade inactive.

COAL MARKET.
FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—Hetton 22s 6d.—Haswell 22s 6d.—Eden Main 21s 6d.
Ships at market, 16; at sea, 222.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL

WOOL.

(FROM GER OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—We are glad to be able to report a better feeling in our market; there has been more doing this week, and the opinion that we have seen the worst seems to be gaining ground. Public sales have been fixed to begin on the 16th inst., with about 14,000 bales East India, to be followed by sundry other low wools, the quantity of which to be declared later on.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—Market thinly attended. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's tes. Flour 6d dearer. Indian corn steady. Beans unchanged. Outs rates. Flour 6d dearer. and oatmeal quiet.

The Gazette.

TUMBAX, Nov. 1. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E. T. Burling, Burling gardens, Blackheath hill, carpenter. BANKRUPTS.

E. T. Burling, Burling gardens, Blackheath hill, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Nelson, late of Hailey, general dealer—F. Dürr, Union street, Whitechapel, baker—O. Murrell, Bethnal green road, wood turner—W. Griffin, Church street, Shoreditch, lamp dealer—J. Tylcoat, White Hart street, Drury lane, furniture doaler—W. Durling, Devonshire street, Mille end, and Charles street, St George's in the Bast, butcher—W. Millard Brunswick street, Islington.—F. Orchard, jun, Norfolk street, Forest gate, accountant—W. T. Payn, Lymington, outfitter—T. N. Oliver, Old Fish street, Old Change, and Commercial road, Lambeth, eocoa-mut matting manufacturer—J. New, North Hyde, Southall, grocer—W. Timms, Grafton road, Kentish town, carman—H. P. Delves, Ipswich, butcher—W. C. H. Williams, Croydon, veterinary surgeon—W. Counsell, Charles street, Manchester square, clerk—W. Colson and L. P. Miles, Perry vale, Forest hill, browers—T. Rickers, Chandos street, Covent garden, gas apparatus manufacturer—W. and H. Mumford, Kingston-on-Thames, bootmakers—W. Taylor, Prince Patrick place, Milwall—C. R. Hicks, Guildford, draper—J. Troceschel, Providence place, Vauxhall bridge road, baker—E. Behrends, Cleveland road, Islington-T. Harris, Englefield road, Southgate road, foreman to a livery stable keeper—W. French, Robinson terrace, Lower road, Deptford, licensed victualler—J. R. North, Penge, commercial traveller—E. J. S. Lee, Grafton street, Tottenham court road, literary writer—J. Swift, Drummond street, Eusten road, professor of singing—W. Lawrence, Winterslow place, North Brixton, and Palace wharf, Lambeth—W. D. Parkin, Malvern terrace, Kilburn, builder—H. Russell, Aldermanbury, weellen merchant—J. Guest, Bilston, licensed victualler—J. R. Rwings, Wootton Bassett, cordwainer—G. Owen, St David's, grocer—C. Ayers, Gloucester, haulier—I. Covier, Taunton, innkeeper—J. Dunstan, Truro, merchant—R. Gill, Leeds, imkeeper—J. Curry, Thirsk, horse doaler—W. Elsworth, Bramley—R. Plummer, Leeds, stuff manufacturer—T. G. Smales, Stockton—on-Toes, butcher—J. Co

W. Hallam, Stoke-upon-Trent, journeyman potter—T. W. Drage, Beseat, grocer—J. B. Knight, late of Steckport, greengreeer—J. M'Dowell, Chatham, marine store dealer—R. Manser, Eastbourne, journeyman pork butcher—T. Stokes, Liverpool, porter—F. Smith, Warrington, fowl dealer—G. Carter, Newport, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Anderson, Inverness, wood merchant—H. Anderson, manager—A. M'Alpine, Linlithgow, joiner—J. Gibson, Glastractor. Invers

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

H. C. McCarter, Fetter lane, foreman—M. Staveley, George street—R. Todd, Ampton street, manufacturer of Bates' salve—J. Light, Otter-shaw, Wandsworth road, cheesemonger—J. D. Debeger, Hammersmith, plumber—J. Wardrop, Little Tower street, wine morchant—W. T. Davey, Shepherd's bush, engraver—W. W. Leake, Upper Norwood—T. Ottewill, Islington, photographic apparatus maker—T. Field, Scratage, brickmaker—J. H. Soller, Clerkenwell, watchmaker—F. F. Dorrell and L. M. Dorrell, Battersea, brassfounders—P. A. H. Brewer, Lower Thames street, general merchant—E. J. Gibbs, Paddington, schoolmaster—C. A. Hepburne, Lower Norwood, tutor—J. Williams, Whitechapel, coffee house keeper—J. S. Keddle, Uxbridge—J. Tapping, Battersea—W. J. Sharwood, Lower Thames street, wholesale druggist—H. Codd and G. B. Lorimer, Glasahouse street, wholesale druggist—H. Codd and G. B. Lorimer, Glasahouse street, wholesale druggist—H. Codd and G. B. Lorimer, Bradley, Hackney road, shee manufacturer—T. L. Cater New cross, clerk—G. Brown the younger, Bushey heath, smith—J. Horwell, Leather lane, cheesemonger—W. C. Read, Limehouse, instructor in gunnery—J. Roberts, Hackney fields, plumber—R. Smith, Camden town, builder—T. K. Adkins, Wallingford, miller—J. Bebb, Dorrington, farmer—W. Morris, Wolverhampton, porter—J. W. B. Thomas, Llandillo—W. Cooper, Bow, farmer—Z. M. Mallock, Paignton, arctired colonel—T. Pickard and W. Hindle, Leeds, eloth manufacturers—H. W. Watson, Goole, merchant—M. L. Fearnside, Huddersfield, agent—W. Mason, Clifford-cum-Boaton, auctioneer—W. Mirieley, Pudesy, tanner—E. Lewis, Llandudno, builder—R. Jones, Abergele, printer—A. Negenbora, Liverpool, merchant—T. Wigglesworth and J. Wigglesworth, Accrington, cotton manufacturers—J. Murphy, Manchester, accountant—E. Holgate, and J. W. Holgate, Over Darwen, upholsterers—E. J. Palmer, Birmingham, plumber—J. Smith, Birmingham—J. Baton, Northampton, clerk—J. Fooser, Hastings, fruiterer—J. Curtis, Ore, auctioneer—G. Brazier, Hastings, sawyer—H. Callaway, Po

Official Bailway Traffe Beturns.

Amount	Average	Div	idend per c	Hame of Railways		Week		RECEIPT		Traffic		les
mon last	cost per mile,	Year 1862. Year 1863		First half 1864.	mame or Kanways	mling.	Passangers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, eattle, &c.	Total Same week 1863	mile per week.	1884	1003
£ 1,690,697 410,000 4,006,260 10,941,658 1,918,854 1,190,000 20,590,136	12,431 14,643 32,101 39,090 10,372 17,460 21,075 {	£ s d 5 0 0 9 10 0 4 0 0 5 10 0 5 0 0 5 0 0	\$ a d 4 0 0 9 10 0 4 10 0 5 15 0 4 0 0 5 0 0	# s d 1 10 0 4 15 0 2 5 0 8 5 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	Dublin and Drogheds	34 34 8ept. 30 Oct. 30 July	312 0 0 3790 5 0 5655 19 5 3462 0 0 1077 1 5 7070 0 0	£ s d 1016 2 3 1664 0 0 2460 18 8 23710 4 1 2747 0 0 628 17 11 16373 0 0	£ 4 6 £ 2203 14 0 206 1976 0 0 192 6451 3 8 623 19366 3 6 269 6209 0 0 512 1705 19 5 183 23443 0 0 1586	71 53 6 73 5 33 9 22 9 23	136 26 1216 2626 190 75 1065 3638	136 28 1214 2444 189 75 935
26,174,665 21,741,066 10,455,663 14,263,086 1,669,392 5,678,042 45,000,000 5,974,004 30,113,730 51,689,921 2,157,083 12,168,262	14,821 32,792 18,907 42,0-9 28,782 14,672 37,344 14,707 49,910 40,158 874,485 45,471	2	1 17 6 5 0 0 6 10 0 6 0 0 4 7 6 2 19 0 0 15 0 5 10 0 5 2 6 8 15 0 5 0 0	0 12 6 2 10 0 2 15 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 2 17 6 2 17 6 2 17 6 2 17 6 2 17 6 2 17 6	Grand Trunk of Cannda Great Eastern Great Indian Peninsula Great Northern Great Northern Great North of Sociand Great Southern & Western Great Western Great Western Great Western Great Western Great Western London & Hi th-Western, &c. London and Blackwall London Brighton & South Coas	Oct. 86 Aug. 2 Oct. 32 22 33 22 34 32 32 32	16670 11 11 3486 0 0 34562 14 0 30748 5 11 1 12862 0 0 043617 0 0 0 1558 0 0 9 13969 8 0	18720 11 7 7546 0 0	24544 0 0 2385 38891 3 6 3299 11032 0 0 457 30637 0 0 3189 1461 0 0 168 7591 5 9 811 65406 11 10 6093 12418 0 0 1333 32808 0 0 3366 104413 0 0 9933 1777 0 0 174 18458 0 1818	2 18 2 53 6 20 0 94 0 25 1 19 9 53 77 36 8 88 86 81 0 309 4 68	1396 663 458 287 58 2874 1222 345 403 12733 5	1335 663 538 351 151 88 264 1169 345 395 1382 56
14,954 279 4,298,363 18,068,572 561,572 2,055,498 28,805,258 3,625,670 942,394 15,774,002	82,229 59,581 54,021 20,056 848,116 37,107 13,834 13,068 25,901	6 10 6 6 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 17 6 4 12 6 3 15 0	5 6 0 0 15 0 8 10 0 5 0 0 6 7 6 4 10 0 1 10 0 4 17 6 4 17 6	2 5 0 1 7 6 5 0 0 2 15 0 3 10 0 2 0 0 2 10 0 1 0 0 2 15 0	Londen and South-Western Londen, Chatham, and Dover Manches. Si-effld, & Lincolnahir Maryport and Carils!e Metropolitan Midland Midland Monklands North British & Edinburgh & Glas North-Eastern—Berwick Do, York	8 1 3 3 2 2	3 4402 0 0 0 4595 0 0 6 348 0 0 0	1296 0 0 2073 10 5	47763 0 0 4445 4564 5 8 445	10 84 19 73 19 59 18 614 73 70 17 28 22	463 794 942 28 38 451 202 714 6154	454 72 242 28 641 256 71 583
31,428,869 2,236,244 5,536,080	248.471		2 8 9 6 12 6 7 15 0 6 10 0 3 15 0	1 15 0 3 10 0 4 0 0 3 0 8	Do. Leeds Do. Carlisle	3	0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2997 18 8 31: 3861 0 C 86	24 333	1006	1005
2,665,856 2,494,516 17,242,803 2,764,866 1,634,196 1,853,806 1,454,556	29,289 26,323 55,981 24,990 3 26,916 12,828	\$ 12 6 6 18 9 5 2 6 1 0 6 9 0 0 5 0 0 3 10 8	6 0 0 0 18 9 5 3 4 1 7 9 9 10 0 5 0 0 8 12 6	2 2 6 0 12 6 2 2 6 0 16 3 5 0 0 2 5 0 2 5 0	Scottish Central Scottish Harth-Eastern South-Eastern South Deren 'aff Vale Ulster	9	0 2243 8 8 2 17776 0 0 0 2651 16 7 3 1420 0 0 24 449 0 0	7126 0 0 1103 17 1 1'83 0 0	6001 17 3 53 5165 0 48 24902 0 6 223 3755 18 3 34 5712 0 58 2503 0 6 24 2827 0 24	89 58 55 37 57 81 55 47 36 100 09 24	264 313 136 318 792 57 1062 432	111 188 866 71 101 44

1390	THE EC	ONOMISI.	
COMMERCIAL TIMES	HIDES -Ox and Cow, plb s d s d	, Saltpetre. s d s d	d
Weekly Price Current.	B. A. and M. Vid. dry 0 6 0 9 Do & R. Grande, saltd 0 48 0 68	Beagalper cwt 29 0 30	0
The prices in the following list ar	Brazil, dry 0 6 0 7	English, renned 54 6 34	6
carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.	Drysalted Mauritius 0 5 0 5	Erros	0
TONDON FRANCE PROPERTY	Rio, dry Rio Grands 0 7 0 9 West Coast hides 0 6 0 7 2	Canary per qr 50 0 55	0
Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper	Australian	white	0
and to woos, and I per cent, on wines	New York 0 87 0 41	Coriandor	0
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 0 0 0 0	Kipa, Russia	English	0
First sort Pearl, U.S., 0 0 0 0	S America Horse, p hide 5 6 12 0 Indigo duty free	white 9 0 12 (0
Biontreal	Bengalper lb 1 9 8 9 Oude 2 6 6 9	Silk duty free s d s d	0
West Indiaperewt 49 0 96 0	Madras		8
Guayaquil 77 0 80 0 Brazil 40 0 59 0	Kurpah 2 0 7 6 Manilla 3 5 4 8	Gonatea	0
Jamaica, good middling	Leather per lb Crop hides 80 to 45 lb 0 11 1 5	Bealeah, Ac 0 0 0 (0
to fineper cwt 81 0 102 0	do 50 65 1 4 1 9	China, Tsatlee	0
docha, ungarbled 60 0 80 0 garbled, com. to good 80 0 90 0	do 28 36 1 44 2 7	Canton 21 6 0 (
garbled, fine 92 0 100 0 3eylon, native, ord to fine 64 6 70 0	Foreign Butts 16 25 0 111 2 0 do 28 36 1 0 2 3	Fossombrone 29 0 32 0	
ordinary	Calf Skine 28 35 1 8 2 6 do 45 60 1 7 2 5	Bologna 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
plaatation, erdinary to fine ord to make the make the make the mid 77 0 80 0	do 80 100 1 3 1 10 Dressing Hides	Milan 24 0 29 0	
good mid. to fine 81 0 92 0	Shaved do	ORGANSINES Piedmont, 22-24 35 0 37 0	
Bingapore, ord to goodord 52 0 70 0	do Spanish, per hide 6 0 17 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 9	Do 24-28 35 0 37 0	9
Samatra and Padang 52 0 70 0 Madras and Telli herry 63 0 93 0	do East India 0 7 1 11	Do. 22-24 34 0 38 0	
Malabar and Mysore 65 0 90 0 8t Domingo 60 0 71 0	Metals-Corres per ton £ s £ s Sheating, bolts, &c 98 0 100 0	Do. 24-28 34 0 38 0 Do. 28-82 0 0 0 0	
Brazil, washed 70 0 77 0 good and fine ord 67 0 71 0	Bottoms	Taams-Milan, 22-24 33 0 36 0 Dc. 24-28 33 0 36 0	
common to real ord 56 0 66 0	Tough cake 88 0 90 0	Long do	
Havana and Cuba 61 0 83 0	IROM, per ton & s & s	Patent do	1
Porto Rico & La Gnayra 60 0 80 0	Nall rods 9 0 9 15	Spices, in bond-Perren, duty 6d	
Aloes, Barbadoesp cwt 50 0 340 0 Argol, Bologna 90 0 95 0	Hoops 10 0 10 10 Sheets 10 0 11 0	Eastern 0 3 0 32	
Bark, Peruvian, pale.p lb 1 3 2 1 Quercitronper cwt 6 6 10 0	Pig. No. 1, Wales 3 10 4 0 Bars 7 5 7 10	PIMENTO, duty free	
Camphor, unrefined S7 6 90 0	Raile 7 0 7 5 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 5 2 15	mid and goodper lb 0 2 0 2 0 2 CINNAMON, duty free	
Castol oil, good pale p lb 0 4 0 5 8 83 70 3 0 3 0	Swedish	Cinnanon, duty free Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	
Teneriffeper lb 2 9 3 6	sheet	CASSIA LIGHEA, duty freeper cwt 85 0 95 0	1
Lac Drs-good to fine, 1 5 2 8	red lead	CLOVES, duty free	
Bengalper ewt 22 0 25 0	patent shotom sources 22 10 0. 0 Spanish pig secretary 19 10 0 0	Amboyna and Ben- coolenper lb 0 44 1 5	
Madras 20 0 24 0 China 0 0 0 0	STREE, Swedishin kegs 15 0 15 10 in faggets	Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 34 0 42 Green, duty free	
TERRA JAPONICA, Catch 21 6 22 6 Gambler 24 3 25 0	Tim	East India com. p cwi 59 0 40 0 Do. Cochin and	
Drewoods duty free £ s £ s	English blocks, p ton101 0 0 0 bars in barrels102 0 0 0	Calicut	
BRABIL Woodper ton 0 0 0 0 WDSTIC, Cuba 8 10 9 10	Refined	Mace, duty free per lb 0 10 3 4 Normess, duty free p ib 0 10 4 2	
Jamaica 7 0 7 7 Louwoop, Campeachy 9 10 10 0	Straits 95 0 0 0	Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per gal.	1
Jamaica 3 12 8 15 RED SAUNDERS 5 5 5 10	Charcoal, I C 28 0 30 0	Jamaica, per gal., bond 15 to 25 0 P	
SAPAN WOOD	MOIMSHOR GULY 34 D.L.	HR0 MAFKS 4 6 0 0	
Jordan, duty free, new 125 0 180 0	British, W. Iper cwt 15 0 16 6 Foreign 14 6 16 0	Demerara, priof 1 7 1 8 Leeward Island — 1 5 1 6	1
Barbary sweet 52 0 0 0 Bitter 48 0 0 0	East India 0 0 0 0 0 OUS—Fish & s & s	East India 1 4 1 5 Foreign 1 4 1 5	
CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt Patras, new	Sperm per tun 64 0 66 0 Head matter	Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal	
Voetizza, new 27 0 83 0	South Sea 46 0 0 0 Seal, pale 48 10 0 0	1st brands 1860 9 3 9 4 1859 10 4 10 6	
Gulf, new 28 0 83 0	Cod	Geneva, common	
Figs, duty 7s per cwt Turker rer cwt d p 34 0 70 0	Olive, Gallipoli 60 0 0 0 0 Sicily 55 10 56 0	Fine	
French, bottled 70 0 130 0	Palm per ton 32 0 36 0	Spirits f.o.b. Exportation 1 5 1 8 Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 13 6	1
Paumes, duty 7s new d p 20 0 23 0	Rapeseed, pale (foreign) 44 10 45 0	Sugar-Duty-refined, 12s 10d; white	
Raisins, duty 7s per cwt Valencia, new 28 0 45 0	Black Seap qr 586 0d 0. 0d	clayed, 11s 8d; yellow, 10s 6d; brown, 9s 4d; brown qualities, 5s 2d; cane	
Muscatel	Do cake (English) v ton 10/15s 11/5s	juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d per cwt.	
Bultana	Bape do	Britishplantation, yellow 23 0 SC 6 brown	
St Michael, 1st quality,	Petroleum—per tun. Crude Penusylvania 16 10 0 0	Mauritius, yellow	1
Do. 2nd quality 0 0 0 0	Crude Canadian 0 0 0 0 Refined per gal 1s 11jd 2s 0d	Bengal, crys., good yellow and white 25 6 81 0	
Valencia	Provisions—Duty free,	Benares, grey & white 25 6 31 0 Date, yellow and gray 21 0 28 0	
LEMONS PET DOX 8 0 10 6	ButterWaterford pcwt110s 0d112s 0d Carlow104 0 106 0	ord to fine brown 17 0 21 0 Penung, grey and white 27 0 29 C	
Messinaper case 15 0 17 0 Barcelona nutsper bag 33 6 24 0	Cork 4ths new	brown and yellow 20 0 26 6	1
Spanish nutsp br 46 0 48 0 Brazil nuts	Friesland fres 1:00 0 0 0 0 American new	brown and suft yellow 18 0 22 6	
Coher nutsper 100 16 0 80 0	Bacon, singed-Waterf, 71 0 0 0	Jaggery 17 0 18 0 Biam and China white 25 6 29 0	1
Riga Kper ton 65 0 67 0 WFPK	Hamburg 56 0 58 0	brown and yellow 18 0 25 0 Manilla, clayed 20 0 21 6	
at Petersburg, 12-head 0 0 0 0	Lard-Waterford & Lt	muscovado	
- 9-head 0 0 0 0 Egyptian, govt dressed 58 0 70 0	merick bladder 68 0 0 0	brown and yellow 19 6 27 0 Havana, white	
mative ditto 27 0 30 0	Firkin and ter Irish 48 0 0 0	brown and yellow 21 U 25 U	1
St Ptrebg, clean, per ton \$1 0 34 0 entshot as managed 32 0 0 0	American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do 54 0 56 0	brown	1
half-clean	Pork-Amer. & Can. p.b 90 0 0 0 Beef-Amer. & Can. p te 98 0 112 0	brown and yellow 18 0 24 0	
Manilla 25 0 44 0 Fast Indian Sunnover 23 0 30 0	Cheese—Edam 40 0 52 0 Gouda 43 0 46 0	For.Mus.lowtofine grocy 22 6 32 6 brown 20 6 22 6	1
China grass 47 0 48 0	Canter	REPINED—For consumption 8 to 10 lb loaves	
rejections	Rice duty free	12 to 14 lb loaves	1.
Coir—Yarn, good & fine 30 0 60 0	Bengal, yellow & white 8 3 14 0	Lumps, 45 lb	1
0rd to fair 20 0 29 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Madras	Pieces 36 0 41 0	1
junk	Pearlper ewt 18 0 23 6	Bestards	1
			_

		_	-	_
-	Beagalper cwt 29 Bombay and Scinde 27 English, refined 27 N'TRATZ OF SODAM	6	28	0
-	Curaway per cwt 50	0	38	0
	Canaryper qr 50 Clover, redper cwi 46 whiteper cwi 55	0	60	0
	Coriandor 25 Linseed, foreign per qr 64	0		0
	English werestern 62	- 0	69	0
	White	0	12	0
	Silk duty free s Surdahper 1b 23	đ		d
	Cossimbuzar	0	21	0
	Comercully	6	25	6
	China, Teatlee	6	26	6
	Canton 21	0	0	0
	Fossombrone 29	-0	36	0
	Roya's 24	0		0
	Milan 24	0	29 29	
	Piedment, 22-24 35	0		0
	Milan & Bergam, 18-22 34	0	37 38 38	0
	Do. 24-28 34	0	60	0
	TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 33	0 0	36	0
	BRUTIAS-Short reel 0	0 0	36	0
	Parana s	0	86 18	
	opices, in bond-Ferres, qu	ty (Sd	41
	Malabarper lb 0 Eastern 0 White 0	8 5	0	000
	PIMENTO, duty free mid and goodper lb 0	28		24
I	Caylon, 1, 2, 3	6	3	8
l	Malabar & Tellichery 1	0	1	8
l	CLOVES, duty free	0	95	0
l	Amboyna and Ben-	41	1	5
	Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 Gingen, duty free	34		41
1	Do. Cochin and		40	0
١	Calicut 60	0	180 50	0
I	Margarage duty free with 0	10	4	2
	Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per Jamaica, per gal, bond 15 to 25 0 P	gar.		10
l	80 to 35 - 8	0	2 3 5	2
I	Demerara, proof 1 Leeward Island — 1	7 5	1	8
١	Foreign - 1	4	1	5
	Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal	4	6	5
	ist brands 1862 8	3	9	8
1	Genera common 2	0	10	1
l	Corn spirits, pf duty paid 11	9	0	0
	Fine	6	13	6
-	Sugar — Duty — refined, 12s to clayed, 11s Sd; yellow, 10s 6d 9s 4d; brown qualities, 5s	1; b	row	n,
1	juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d p	er d	ewt.	d
١	Britishplantation, yellow 23	0	28	6
l	Mauritius, yellow 23	0	29 28	C
	Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		31	0
	Benares, grey & white 25 Date, vellow and grey 21	0	28	0
l	Penuny, grey and white 27		21 29	0
l	Madras, grny yel&white 23	6	26 30	6
	Jaggery 17 Hiam and China white 25	0	18	6 0
	brown and yellow 18	0	29 25 21	0 6
	Manilla, clayed	6	19	0 6
1	brown and yellow 13	6	27	0
1	brown and yellow 21		29 28	0
	Brown & Bereibe white 24		22 29	6
1	For Mus lowtofine grocy 22	0	24 32	6
	REPISED—For censumption		22	6
	8 to 10 lb loaves	0	53 51	0
	Titlers, 22 to 24 lb 48 Lumps, 45 lb 45	6	49 46	0
I	Wet crushed 45	0	45	6
١	Bestards	6	34	0

_	E. T.
d	SUGAR-Ray. continued a d a d For export, free on board,
0	Turkey oaves, 1 to 4 lb. 45 0 46 0
6	6 lb loaves
0	Titlers, 72 to 28 lb 40 0 41 6
0	Lumps, 40 to 40 10 0 0 0 0
0	Dastards 0 0 0 0 0
0	Treacle 16 0 10 A
0	Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland 6 ib loaves
0	Superfine crushed 25 6 34 0
0	No. 1, crushed
6	Beigian refined, f. o. b. at Antwern.
0	Crushed, 1 23 0 23 6
6	
6	St Petersburg, lat Y C 35 6 0 0
0	Tay-Stockholm, p brl 17 6 18 0 Arcaangel 21 0 22 0
0	Congon, low bd 0 74 0 st
0	Common Luga U 34 U 184
0	nne and Pekoe kinds 1 4 2 6
0	Pekoe, flowery 0 11 2 8
	Orange 0 9 1 2
0	Scented Caper 0 9 2 3
0	Hyson management 1 4 2 2
0	mid to fine
0	Canton&Twankavkds 0 8 1 1
9	Gunpowder
9	Imperial 1 4 1 9
5	Timber-Dutyle-Timber &HewnWood-Dantsie
	Rica fr 70 0 75 0
H	Swedish fir
1	- Asmombine inte to a on a
1	
1	Quebec out120 0 140 0
1	African pak140 0 200 0
1	Indian teake
	Deals & Sawn&Prepared Wood, 2s p load
	Norway, Petersbg stand£10 0 13 0 Swedish 9 0 11 0
	Russian
1	Canada let pine 16 10 19 10
	American spruce
	Dantzic deck, each 14s 0 30s 0 Staves duty is per load
1	Baltic, per mille£200 6 240 0
1	Tobaccody Sapit&Spet a d a d
1	Maryland, per lb, bond 0 6 0 9 Virginia leaf
	stript 1 10 2 0 Kentucky leaf 0 7 1 0
	- stript 0 11 1 4
1	Columbian if.dy 3s & 5 pc 0 8 2 2
1	Havana 1 6 4 0 — cigars, bd duty 5s 6 0 22 0
	Turpentine—Per cwt.
1	American Spirits, wth cks 90 0 6 8
1	Rough 25 0 0 0
	Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lbs. Fleeces So. Down hogs £23 0 24 0
	Half-bred bogs
	S Dwn awas & wthere 23 0 24 0
1	Leicester do
	Pr me and picklock 22 0 22 10 Choice 21 0 21 10
1	Super
-	Pr me and picklock. 22 0 22 10 Choice 21 0 21 10 Super 18 0 18 10 Combing—Wethr mat 25 10 26 10 Picklock 24 0 24 10
1	Hog matching 97 10 28 0
1	Pick ock matching 24 0 26 0 Super do 20 0 22 0
	COLONIAL— s d s d
1	Sudney-Lembs 1 2 2 0
-	
-	Slipe and skin 1 3 1 8
	Port Phili.—Lambs 1 8 2 4 Scoured &c 1 5 2 9
	Unwashed 0 8 1 3
	S. Australian—Lambe 1 3 1 10
1	Scoured, &c
-	Unwashed 0 8 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 Silpe and skin 1 3 1 8 Port Phili.—Lambs 1 5 2 9 Unwashed 0 8 1 3 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 9 Australian—Lambs 1 3 110 Soured, &c 1 4 2 1 Unwashed 0 8 1 2 Locks and pieces 1 3 1 5 V.D. Land—Lambs 1 3 2 2 Scoured, &c 1 4 1 11 Unwashed 0 8 1 2 Scoured, &c 1 4 1 11 Unwashed 0 8 1 1
-	Scoured, & 1 3 2 2 Scoured, & 1 4 1 11
-	Locks and pieces 1 2 1 8
1	Cape G. Hope—Fleeces 1 0 3 1
1	Scoured, &c 1 1 2 1
-	Unwashed 0 84 0 114
1	Wine duty is and 2s 6d per gallon £ s £ s Port per pipe 24 0 80 0
1	Claret
1	Sherrybutt 15 0 180 0 Madeirapipe 65 0 106 0

STATEMENT

Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 44 weeks ending Oct. 29, 1864, showing the Stock on Oct. 29, compared with the corresponding period of 1862.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included us seed Home Consumption.

Consumption. East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imp	orted.	Expo	rted.	Mome C	onsump.	Sto	ik.
British Flantation	1863 tons	1864 tons	1863 tens	1864 tons	1863 tons	1864 tens	1363 tona	1864 tons
West India	109178	94533	1424	392	101075	68728	24721	36399
Mearitius	43065	30800	2124	1006	29340	27727	16028	14708
Bengal & Pg	2321	8346	486	285	5112	2748	2005	6954
Madras	6420	7284	330	242	5791	8305	4383	4069
Total B.P.	160984	140963	4364	1925	141318	107508	47142	62129
* Foreign	14073	5621	1431	2558	3951	10487	18395	13319
Cuba & Hav.	20728	31940	3812	2903	13972	12830	17312	30551
Brazil	4193	6240	611	189	3692	6351	3573	2594
P. Ring, &c.	21601	14595	976	677	15066	9625	10825	11839
Beetroot	***	1439	***	***	***	1312	***	129
TotalFrgn	60595	59835	6830	6327	36681	40605	50105	58433
Grand Total.	221579	200798	11194	8252	177999	148113	97247	120562

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Mu scovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump. Stock.			ck.
WestIndia Foreign	1863 tons 4825 633	1864 tons 5307 425	1963 tons 1601 295	1554 tons 2280 51	1863 tons 3224 644	1864 tons 2518 863	1863 tons 2052 768	1864 tons 2312 655
Total	5468	5732	1896	2331	3868	2881	2820	2967
MELADO	82	333	10	***	182	387	197	296

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	Impo	rted.	Export		Home C	onsump.	Stock.		
West India	gals 2930265 275850				gals 1266930 20510	gals 1274490 8325	125820	gals 2205180 160470	
Foreign	801950 1678140	148770 1716570	Expo		14625 92925	26550 138825	279765 553410	151698 492570	
Total	5186205	4533210	3262230	3163790	1404990	1448190	3460230	3009915	
			COCO	A -Cwts					
B.Plantation Foreign	54616 14407	37426 13654	8563 18252	5629 3657	34872 3875	34502 5071	30975 9362	23337 13115	
Total	69023	51080	26815	9286	38747	39573	40337	364*2	

Foreign	14407	13654	18252	8657	3875	5071	9362	13115
Total	69023	51080	26815	9286	38747	39573	40337	364*2
			COFFI	E-Tone	l.			
West India.	1716	576	720 (295	741	353	409	227
Ceylon	23462	23030	13036	13747	8519	9959	5424	5673
East India	2788	4978	1413	1904	1790	1684	1826	3414
Mocha	1511	289	557	-258	492	520	878	273
Brasil	3255	3375	2616	2735	554	356	1107	1579
Other Forgn	1513	1637	645	427	944	686	775	1045
Total	34245	33945	18987	19366	13240	13538	10419	12211
RICE	tons	tons 49562	tons	tons	tons 66496	fons	tons	fons 33730

			PE	PPER.		16		
White	tons 495 4232	356 3339	63 3253	tons 46 2578	tons 409 1521	tons 425 2106	626 2197	tons 43 178
Do. Wild CAS. LIG CINNAMON	pkgs 1783 33750 8181	1783 2003 94 33750 7810		pkgs	pkgs 2240 12 31700 7413	2141 94 11888 6415	9kgs 3039 513 6742 3658	287 51 750 215
PIMENTO	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags 97905	bage	bags

	RAW M	ATERIA	LS, DYE	STUFFS.	dec.			
serons 16769	serons 13130	serons	Belons ***	serons 18370	serons 13459	serons 7209	serons 7148	
chests 3808	chests 3772	chests	chests	chests 3569	chests £350	chests 5645	chest 540	
11490 1476	tons 11945 2066	tons	tons	tons 9933 1487	tons 11768 1929	tons 5946 307	tons 503; 44;	
	serons 16769 chests 3808	Serons 18130 Chests 3808 3772 Loss tons	Serons Serons Serons 18769 18130 Chests 3808 3772 Loss tons tons	serons 1870ns serons serons 16769 13130 serons constitution for the state of th	serons serons serons serons 18370 chests chests chests chests chests 3772 chests chests 3569 Loss tons tons tons tons 11490 11945 cms cons tons cons con	Serons Serons Serons Serons Serons Serons Serons 13370 313459 chests chests	16769 18130 18370 13489 7209 chests <	

			1.0	DIGO.			
East India	chests 25379	chests 22048		chests	chests 17635		
Spanish	serons 5721	serons 5627	serons	serons	serons 5631	887073 4880	

Descripto second	wear.	0021	000	0.00	OGOT	- Assen	1010	1004
			SALT	PETRE.		-		
Nitrate of	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Potass	14107	12404	092	***	11535	11101	6282	8461
Nitrate of Soda	3309	3047	998	***	3847	3232	1099	801

Soda	3309	3047	000	***	3847	3232	1099	801
-			CO	TTON.				
America Brazil S. India, &c. Liverpool, all		bales 1135 485 262608	bales	bales	bales 383 426 230016	948 520 221199	2 14379	187 55 78910
kinds	1318614	1879325	298180	470649	1146240	1298260	168650	397810

Total 1524919 2143343 288150 475549 1377065 1520927 181031 4769

The Railway Monitor.

			-	25.11	wu	ne b	es i	shar					
	Dat			read				C-11			Number		17.00
	duo.		e	PROPER	a			Call.	a	-	of Shares.		Amount,
Grand Trunk of Canad	la		~	-	-		~						
Equip., Mort. Bonds	80	***		***			50	per	ct.	***	25 per ct.		otknown
classificaming and City	a												
per cent. preference South-Eastern 5 per cen													
pref. (Charing cross)	. 2	***	5	0	0		2	10	0		70.000		175 000
pref., August, 1854	16	000	1	0	0	***	3	0	0		62,282		186 746
pref., Angust, 1854 Turin and Savona	1	***	10	0	0	***	2	0	0	***	40,000	***	80,000
Total in 1	Noven	aber											454,746

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS .- The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 22nd of October, on 11,630 miles, to 648,296l, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,306 miles, to 605,470l, showing an increase of 324 miles, and of 42,826l in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,229 miles, to 529,6074, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 8,015 miles, to 493,679l, showing an increase of 214 miles, and 35,928l in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 31 .- In the share market to-day, although the trans actions were few, there was a rather general tendency to advance in the closing prices, particularly in the English railways, of which Metrope litan recovered 1, Great Northern (A stock) advanced 41, ditto (original), Bristol and Exeter, North-Eastern (Leeds), and ditto (York) 1 each, ditto (Berwick) and Great Southern and Western (Ireland) a further 1 each, Glasgow and South-Western 2, South-Eastern 13, Great Western, and Manchester, Sheffield, &c. 3 each, North British and North Staffordshire 1 each, Edinburgh and Glasgow further 4, Caledonian further 11, and Midland further 11. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference improved 1, Madras (5 per cent.), and Buffalo and Lake Huron a further 1. In foreign, the only movement was an advance of 1 in Dutch-Rhenish; and in American, the only alteration was an advance of 1 in Illinois Central shares. In British and foreign mines, no move ment occurred.

Wennesdat, Nov. 2.—The share market closed to-day with a firmer tone in nearly all the descriptions, especially in English railways. British mines, by way of exception, were rather inclined to weakness, and foreign mines showed no alteration in the closing prices. Of the English lines, Great Western (West Midland, Newport), South-Western, and Midland (Birmingham and Derby) improved 1 each, Caledonian, Great Northern, and ditto (A stock) a further 1 each, and Metropolitan, North British, North-Eastern (Berwick), ditto (Leeds), and ditto (York) a further † each; and Edinburgh and Glasgow relapsed 1, and Great Western (original), Manchester, Sheffield, &c., and South-Eastern † each. In colonial, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Soinde, Delhi (stock), and Punjaub severally advanced † each, and Grand Trunk of Canada (1st preference bonds), and ditto (deferred) 1 each; and ditto (Equipment bonds) declined 2†, and Cape Town and Dock 1‡. In British mines, West Chiverton were finally quoted 2‡ higher, Great Laxey and Tin Croft each † higher, East Bassett and Nangiles 4 and 2 lower respectively, East Caradon and Herodsfoot each 1 lower, and East Grenville † lower.

Thursbay, Nov. 3.—In the share market to-day the transactions WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.- The share market closed to-day with a firmer

Grenville ½ lower.

Thursday, Nov. 3.—In the share market to-day the transactions were few. In the English railways, Chatham improved 1½, Metropolitan a further ½, and Great Northern a further 1; ditto (A stock) and Caledonian relapsed ½ each; and North-Western declined ½, Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland ½ each, Great Western further ½, South-Eastern a further ½, and Manchester, Sheffield, &c., a further ½. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada (Equipment bonds) recovered 2½, and Bombay and Central India and Great Southern of India improved ½ each, and Buffalo and Lake Huron ½. In foreign, Central Argentine and Paris and Mediterranean advanced ½ each, and Dutch Rhenish receded ½. In American, Illinois Central shares improved 1½, United States Five-Twenties ½, and Erie paid-up shares a further ½. In British mines, East Lovell were ½ better, Prosper United ½ lower, East Carn Bres ½ lower, and East Caradon a further ¼ lower. In foreign mines, United Mexican closed ½ better.

Friday, Nov. 4.—The railway market was firm to-day, and most of the principal lines advanced. Metropolitan stock rose ¾ per cent., Caledonian ½, London and North-Western, Midland, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Å, and Lancashire and Yorkshire ½; Great Western receded ¼. Foreign and colonial railway securities exhibited no variation of importance.

of importance.

DRURY LANE.—Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth was brought out here on Thursday last, and was well received. Mr Phelps takes the part of Macbeth, whilst that of Lady Macbeth is sustained by Miss Helen Faucit.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

		1.				2111	LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE G	IVEN.					
1	u	ORDINARY SHARES	1 2	1	2 %	10		1	1	it ee.	2 0		1.
No. of Shares	hare	AND STOCKS.	London	No. of Shares	Bhar	nour id u	Name of Company.	London	No. or Shares or Stock	nour	mount d un	Name of Company.	London
Stock.	Amny Perl	Name of Company.	3	Stock.	An of 8	Pai		3	Stock.	AB	Pai	to the last	3
-	_	Birming, Wolv. & Stour Valley	7	Stock	100	100	L&B.6 per ct do. (W. E. &C.P.)	1284	117109	208	204	Great Western of Canada, Shares	- 01
Stock 16	0 100		. 84	Stock		100	Do. 4 pctSt. (div def. till 1865) Do. 4 per cent. Preference	824	Stock	204	18	Do. New	61
3891 5 28448 3	0 5	Cork and Bandon		Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	94	Stock 50000	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. 1877-8 Indian Branch (Limited)	. 79
5899 5	0 50		. 32	11		1	Do. Beckley to Dover Station Arrs. Div. Elis Lon. & NW., Cov. & Nun. 5p c	*****	Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	1014
12000 2 Stock 10	5 25 0 100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	. 91	Stock Stock	100	100	London & S Western, 7 per cent	190	Stock	100	100	Do. 41 per cent	894
Stock 10	0 100	Glasgow and South-Western	108	Stock 172300	6	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire Do. 64	44	Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	1014
Stock 10	0 100	Do. A Stock Do. East Anglian Stock		Stock 62830	100	100	Do. 34 per cent	67 5§	75000 Stock	20	20 100	Do. Punjaub do Do. Punjaub do	
Stock 10		Great North of Scotland		Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per sent Stock		Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	96
Stock 10	0 100	Great Northern	1521	Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6pc Do. 4 per cent pref. Stock	99		100		FOREIGN.	
Stock 10	0 100	Great Southern & Western (I)	1311	Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch, 4 p c Bik North British	91	50000 90000		10 20	Antwerp and Rotterdam Bahia and San Francisco, Lim.,	98
Stock 10	0 100	Great Western-Original Do. Stour Valley guar. Sik	75	Stock Stock	100	100	De. New guarantee 5 per cum De. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	100	42500	5	5	guaranteed 7 per cent Belgian Eastern Junction	148
Shock 10 Stock 10	0 100	Do. South Wales	. 60	Stock 60872	100	100	N. E.—Berw., G.N.E. 4 p c pref. Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.		100000 500000	20	16 20	Dutch Rhenish	Ing I
Stock 10	0 100	Do. do. Newport	41	18000	25	25	Do. Stektn & Darln., A 5 p ct	27	100000	20	20	Great Luxemboner	111
Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	De, do, Hereford Lancashire and Yorkshire	115	8000	25	25 25	Do. B 6 per cent Do. C 6 per cent	32	26896	20	20	Do. Obligations	1 84
Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	London and Blackwall	103	Stock		20 100	North Staffordshire Scottish N. E. 34 pr ct pref. Seek	******	10000	16	20 16	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref Northern of France	384
Stock 10 Stock 10		London, Chatham, and Dover London and North-Western	40	Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar, 6 per cent Do. 7 per sent pref. Stock		100000 35000		15	Do. New Shares issued at 231, Do. 2013 per cent Bonus (for.	
Stock 10 Stock 1	0 100	London and South-Western	97	20000 40000	10	10	South Devon Annuities 10s	104	17418		20	Bon, and Ams, Shares) Do. 200 late Charlerol and	******
Stock 10	0 100	Manches, Shef., & Loncolnshire Metropolitan	1154	Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent					Erquelines	******
Stock 10	0 100	Bo Birmingham and Derby	105	Stock Stock	100	100 100	Do. Fixed 4g per cent South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	90	11250 877500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	354
20000 50 16000 2		Midland Gt. Western (Ireland). Do. Shares		Block	100	100	Waterford and Klikenny	411	300000 60000	20	20	Paris and Orienns Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	32
Stock 10	0 100	North British	36				AT FIXED RENTALS.		81600 27000		20	Rign and Dunaburg	15
Stock 10 40937 2	0 100	North Eastern—Berwick Do. G. N. E. Purchase	1111	Stock		100	Birkenhead	86 92å	31000 17000	20	20	Sambre and Mouse	74
B:ock 10	0 100	Do. Leeds	694	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	9-9	100000	1 20	16	Ban Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	16
Stock 10	0 100	Do. York		Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	111	750000	20	20	Do. do	18
34000 2 31200 2		De. Stockton and Darlington. De. 1854	36	Stock		100	Clydesdale Junction East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent		156000 134000		20	Do. Obligations Southern of France	201 91 28
10000 2 Stock 10	12	Do. 1860 and 1861 North London	20	10160 Stock	25	25 100	Gisupester and Dean Forest Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	******	26757 20000	88	84	West Flanders	84
15000 1	0 7	Do. New	84	Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich & pc shares	*****	300000		20	Western and NW. of France.	102
19000 10 Stock 10	100	Do. New 1864	774	Stock 14000	50	50	Do. Weedbridge Ext. 4 pr mui Hull and Selby Lancaster and Carlisle	109				BRITISH MINES.	
6500 10 Stock 10	100	North and SWestern Junction Scottish Central	136	Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 44 proent		75000		1	Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited	1
Stock 100		Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock. Do, Scottish Midland Stock	200100	Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	61	2900 1024		1	Clifford Amalgamated Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	30 590
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Shropehire Union	57 38	Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend. Lowestoft, guarantee & per cent	400000	512 6144	***	30	East Caradon	51 201
Stock 100	100	South Eastern	851	Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	******	6000 4000	***	31	East Carn Bren	64
Stock 100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun Taff Vale	1561	Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	93	486	***	604	Grambler& St Aubyn (Gwennap)	7
21724 16 28270 16		Do. C	7	Stock	100	100	North Devon, Railway & Dock. Do. A Stock	******	5908	***	40	Great South Tolgus	35
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	1024	Stock 16862		100	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr usus	524	1024 6000	***	1728 978	Hingston Downs	36 41
15000 100	100	West Cornwall	32½	5391 39278	50	50 20	De. 6 per cent North-Western	*****	6000 896	***	2/6/	Lady Bertha	74
		PREFERENCE SHARES.		Stock	100	100	Netting & Granth. Riwy. & Cnal.	914	9000	000	186 38	Marke Valley	44
Stock 100	100	Bristol and Exeter	90	14520 16720	124	121	Preston and Wyre Do. # Shares, A	******	6000	103	24	New Seton	65
7680 6	64	Caledonian 10/44 per cent Cork and Bandun 54 per cent	******	Stock	100	100	Reyston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Shrewsbury and Hereford	132	6000 5640	***	46a9	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan) North Wheal Crofty	11
18094 6 Stock 100		Dundee, Perth, & Aberd, Junc. Glasgow & SW. guar & p cent	72	23935 Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	94 864	6400 1200	20	1 a 206s	Par Consols (St Blazey) Providence (Uny Lelant)	344
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Glasgow & SW. guar & p cent Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1 Do. No. 2	104	Stock		100	Victoria Station, Pimlico	88	512 6000	***	140	South Caradon (St Cleer) South Carn Brea (Illogan)	580
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 8 per cent. Preference Do. Nursulk 5 per ci Ext. 1846	1194	4450		10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8	496 920	5	37Nal	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	341
Stock 100	100	Do. 54 do. Preference 1847	******		***	100	DEBENTURE STOCKS.		6000	40	9 1	Stray Park Tin Croft	164
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847 Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	824	Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	90	6000 1024	***	5	West Bassett (Illogan) West Caradon (Liskeard)	81
Stock 100 Stock 100		De. East Anglican A, 5 p cent Do. B, & per cent	1024	Stock		100	Gt. Watn—W. Mid.—Oxf. 41 pc Lancashire and Yorkshire	98	400 512	***	PAT.	West Wheal Seton Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	210 914
Stock 100 Stock 100		Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref. Great Northern, 5 per cent	974	Stock Stock	100	100	London, Brighton ,&c London and North-Western	97 97	256 1024	***	5 216d	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	11
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 pc pm Do. 44 per cent do	108	Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	97	48000 1024	800	261	Wheal Ludcott	14
Btock 100	100	Do. 5 pr et do. at 5 pr et pen	105	Stock	100	100	Fireth British, E. P. and D. B.	106	396 1040	419	181	Wheal Seton	1974
Stock 100 10000 50	6	Gt South & Wat. (Ireland) 4 p c Gt West. (Bks, & Hants Ex.) 5 pc	96	Stock Stock	100		North Eastern	97	6000	*** 8	17a	Wheal Union	20
Stock 100	100	Do. Freference 44 per cent Do. Esdoemable 4 per cent	97				BRITISH POSSESSIONS.					FOREIGN MINES,	
Stock 100 Stock 100		Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	102	Stock		100	Atlantic and St Lawrence Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	564 1024	20000	20	78	Australian	1
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. Birmingham guar, Stock. Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock.	78	50000 50000		11	De Nom	10	75000	1 5	1	Anstralian	2
Stock 100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	761	60000	201	204	Buffalo and Lake Huron	5		10			88
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock Do. 5 per cent do Do. 8. Wales guar. 4 per cent.	******	15000 Stock	100	100	Calcuta & Sth. East., guar, 5 pc	974	12000		40 0	Cobre Copper	27
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 44 per cent	000000	Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock &p c guar. Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	87 1 102	10000	1	16	Copiapo Don Pedro, N. del Rey	5
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do, 5 per cent	******	Stock 50000	20	20	East Indian	1084	25000	3		Dun Mountain Copper	1
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock Do. Newport 5 per cent pref.	*****	50000 100000 Stock	20	20			25000	2			31
		redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	100	Btock	100	100	Do. 5 pr cent dehentures 1845	101	***	2	1816	Reneral	23
Stock 100		Do. perpetual 6 p a preference option till 1866	117]	Stock	100	100	Do 5 per sent do 1866	101	15000	3	OIL	Capunda	51
Btock 100		Do. perpetual 6 per cent, with option til 1869	114	Stock Stock	00	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	71	10000 103615	5	1 3	fariquita	5
Stock 100 Stock 100		Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 pci Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	1324	Stock Stock	00	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	61 65	***	2	2 8	Rhine Conner S. Anatrolia	1
Stock 100	1100	London and Blackwall, 44 pc fit London ard Brighton, 5 per cent	95	Stock Stock	00	100	Do. do. deferred	56	***		300 13	'ontgihand	7
	1	guarantee Stock No. 1	109	Stock	00	100	Da. do. deferred	48	***	1	4 3	anta Harbara Gold	1
		Do. 5 per cent do No. 2 Do. 6 per cent do	130	Stock	00	100	Do. do. deferred	291		20 1	15 8	t John del Rev	30
Stock 100 Stock 100	- Oct.		109	Stock 1	00	100	Freat ingian Fenin, guar, 5 p ct	1081		90 3	200611	Direct Mexican	44
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4 Do. 4g per cent 1858	961	58208	20	12	Do. do	194	200	10			
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 4a per cent do No. 4	961	58208 8937 Stock	20 20 00	12 12 100	Do. do	194	5000	10			1

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MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TURES AND FITTINGS. LAP WELDED BOILER TUBES.

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oid, and, though full flavoured, entirely free from head
oit and, though full flavoured, entirely free from head
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
This delicitum conditioner, pronounced by connacionaters in prepared solely by Lea and Perrina.
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ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT, Bonnco-tic-Bhine, founded in 1847.—Herr THOMAS propares
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The greatest and mest useful invention of the day, ADMA MARELLA.—Measurs JOHN GOSNELL, and CO., Three King court, Lombard street, perfumers to Ber Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly narwises fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue.—no matter at what ages. The Agus Amserella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the original properties of the continuous properties of the properties o

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NEW OPERA AND FIELD GLASS, and the Reconnoiter Glass, post free 10s 10d, which shows distinctly windows and doors of houses 10 miss off, Jupiter's Moons, &c.; for landscape valuable 128 mills. "The reconnoiter is very good."—Marquis of Carmarthen. "A most useful glass,"—Lord Glavagh. "Gliss,"—Lord Glavagh. "Lord Glavagh. "Quite as powerful as that for which I paid 25 5s."—Mayor Stankov, Wrenbury hall, Nantwich. "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—St Digby Cayloy. "I never met an article so completely answering its maker's recommendation,"—F. H. Therefore, of Farmley, Eq., "An Indispensable companion to a pleasure trip."—NOTES AND QUERIES. "Received of Farmley, Eq., "An Indispensable companion to a pleasure trip."—NOTES AND QUERIES. "Received of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency,"—FIRED. The Hythe Glass shows bullet maker if the price of the pric

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tros each, with lable outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

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London, E.C.—Mesers THOMAS TAPLING and
CO., Carpet Warehouvemen, &c., will, until further
notice, carry on their business, in premises all communicating, et 44a Gresham attret and 74 Aldermabury,
opposite those of Mesers Bradbury, Greatorex, and
Reall

Beall.

S. LAWTON, WINE

Merchant, 35 Trinity square, Tower hill, E.C.,
begs to offer BRUCE'S best VIDONIA at 3ts per
dozen; also best Marsala, at 22s and 24s; good direct
Madeira, 36s and 42s; the old Bucellas, 36s; cound
Sparkling Champagne, 36s; Clarest from 14s; Porte
and Sherries, from 36s (bottles included); other wines
as per price list.

and Sherries, from Iss (bottlee inclused); other wines as per price list.

FIRE BESISTED. — BURGLARS DEFED.—3EORGE PRICE'S Troble-patent, Prize-medal, Fire-resisting (212 dog), and Burglar-proof SAFE', with his patent case-hardened (steel-surfaced) offill-proof docors, are the only safes that should ever be trusted with the castody of cash against fire and the modern "cracksman."—Works, Wolverhampton. Price lists sees free. Manchester Depot, 18 Blackfriars street; Leeds Depot, Weste lans.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY V. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, Is 3d, at the retail houses in Loadon; by the agents in the principal towars in England; or wholesale at 8 Great Windmill street, W. Observe the real seal pink lable, and cork branded "Kinhahn's LC Whisky.

pink lable, and cork branded "Kinsham's Li. Whisky.

J. AND D. NICOLL, TAHLORS
to the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY, 114, 116,
118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, Londen; 10 Mosley
street, Munchester; and 30 Bold street, Liverpool.
The New Fabrics are new ready for Nicolls' celebrated
OVERCOATS. Nicoll's new Overcoat for the Winter
possesses novelty in shape and fabric. The Prince of
Wales Frock Coats and Oxford Morning Coats, as introduced by Messer Shooll, are exclusive in style and
fin'sh, and merit an early inspection. Nicol's celebrated
Waterproof Glonks for Ladies, are made of the same
Waterproof Clonks for Ladies, are made of the same
Elastic Soft Tweed, and patronised by travellers all
over the world. Garments are kept ready-made for
immediate use, or made to order, at a few bours' notice.

J. AND D. NICOLL, TAILORS'
to the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY, 114, 116,
118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornbill, London, 10 Mosley
street, Manchester; and 60 Bold street, Liverpool.
The New Winter Fabrics are new ready for Nicoll'
ROUSERS, For the Promenade, 162, 212, 22e per
pair; for Riding, 21s, 20s, 28e per pair; for Dress, 21s,
28s, 15s per pair. Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL, TAILORS
to the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY, 114, 116,
118, 120 Regent street: 22 Cornhill, London: 10 Moslestered, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.
Fashions for the Winter Season for Young Gentlemen.
Overcoats. Drass Suits, Neglige Suits, Highland
Drosses, Knickerbocker Suits. Hats and Caps adapted for various ages. The price of the first size Knickerbocker Suit, One Guinea.
Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.
Managers, Messrs Edmund Falconer and F. B.

Open for the Seases for the performance of Legitimate Drama.

Immense success of the production of MACBETH.

Notice—The free list entirely suspended, the Public Press excepted.

On Monday, November 7th, and during the week, will be performed, on a scale of great completoness, combining in the representation all the characters, supernatural agents, choruses, musical and scenical illusions, Shakespere's Tregedy of MACBETH. Principal characters by Mr Phelps, Messrs Creswick, H. Marston, R. Roxby, G. Belmore, A. Raynor, Edmund Phelps, H. Sinclair, Bartleman, G. F. Neville, Warde, G. Spencer, Arthur Matthison, Marler, &c.; Miss Helen Fauct, Miss Atthison, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Emma Heywood, &c. Locke's celebrated music, with nuncerous and efficient chrons, and increased orchestra. The new and characteristic scenery by Mr William Bever'ey. Precoded by, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Farce of THE O'PLAHERTYS. Thaddeus O'Finherty, Mr Edmund Falconer. Deors open at half-past 6, exmessures at a quarter o'7, and terminate at a quarter past 11. Box office open from 10 till 3 daily.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster.
Second week of Mrs Stirling in A SHEEP IN
WOLFS CLOTHING. Revival of the popular Irish
Drama of THE CULLEEN BAWN. Myles na Coppaleen, Mr John Collins, the celebrated Irish comedian
and vocalist.

teen, Ar John Collis, the cessprated first conscilated and vocalist. On Monday, and during the week, A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. Messars J. Clarke. Stuart, and Mrs Stirling. (At 8) THE COLLEEN BAWN. Mylos (with songs), Mr John Collins; other characters by Messars Billington, R. Phillips, Stephenson, Eburne, C. E. Smith, R. Bonser; Miss Woolgar (Mrs A. Mellon), Mrs. Billington, Mrs. H. Lewis and Miss H. Simms, And DOMAG BANTING. Mr J. Clarke. Commencent Z.

C O U N T R Y A N D T O W N
Residences, Landes Estates, Investments, Hunting
Seats, Fishing and Shoeting Quarters, Manors, &c.—
BEAL'S REGISTER of the above, published on the
first of each month, forwarded per nost, or may be had
on application at his Offices, 200 Piccadilly, W. Particulars for insertime should be forwarded not later than
the 28th of each month.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—
COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Carno and calc their London offine for Gibraltar, Malta, gypt. Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Caloutta, the Straits, and China, by their aiseamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 30th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by these of the 12th and 37th of each month; to Gibraltar, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the stramers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 123 Leadenhall street, London, E. C., or Criental place, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE
from MARSEILLES.—Services
Maritimes des Messagories Imperiales
The 19th of every month, at 2 p.m., for Messina,
Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Fondicherry,
Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The 5th of every month for Messina, Alexandria,
Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius.
For passage, freight, and information, apply to B.
W. and H. Horne, 4 Moorgate street, London; G. H.
Fietcher and Co., Liverpool; at the Offices of the Services
Maritimes des Messagories Imperiales in Paris, Lyons,
Berdeaux, and Marseilles; or to Smith and Co., Rotterdam.

CUNARD LINE.

POOL and NEW YORK and pattern and and receive passage and and receive passage and and receive passage and mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to saft iron Liverpool, calling at CORK to receive the mails:

AUSTRALASIAN, for NEW YORK, Saturday, ASIA for BARGETON.

fov. 5.
ASIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, November 12.
"CHINA for NEW YORK, Saturday, November 19.
Taking passengers and goods for Nassen and Havana, to be transferred at New York (subject to the permission of the United States authorities) on heard the R.M.S.S. Corsica.

mission of the United States authorities) on heard tim R.M.S.S. Corsica.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Stateen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-stay Pounds; second cabin, Eigleteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, 43 per ton and 5 per cent. primage.—Apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; J. M. Currie, Havre, and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; D. and C. Maclver, Queenstown; or D. and C. Maclver, Queenstown; or D. and C. Maclver, S. Water street, Liversool.

TEAM SHIP S.—

The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS lawer from St Katharine's Wharf for—

HAMBURG-Every Wednesday and Saturday merning. Chief cabin. 2½ fore, 11 fee.

HARBURG-Every Stunday.

ROTTERDAM-Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 morning. Chief cabin. 1/ 5s: fore, 15s; return ticket, 37s 6d or 22s 6d. Celogno, 35s 6d or 13e 9d.

ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin. U 5s.; fore, 15s; return ticket, 37s 6d or 22s 6d. Celogno, 38s 6d or 19a 9d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Mossils and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 moon. Chief cabin, 11 5s; fore, 15s; return tickets, 37s 6d or 22s 6d. Brussels, 22s 3d; Cologne, 30s 5d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 1 afternoon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—bvery Wednesday and Saturday morning, Nov. 7 at 6; 9 at 9 a.m.; 12 and 14 at 12 moon. Leaving Ostend for 12 mm; 12 and 14 at 12 moon. Leaving Ostend for 15m, 15s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 3ts. HAVRE—From 8t Katherine's Whart. Nov. 10 at 7; 15 at 11; 20 at 3 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 27s.

PARIS, vin Callalls, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, overy Wednesday and Saturday morning. Nov. 5at 4; 9 at 5; 12 at 10. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 17s. 8d.

BOULOGNE—From Leadon Bridge Whart, every morning, Nov. 6at 4; 9 at 5; 12 at 10. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 17s. 8d.

BOULOGNE—From St. Estanarine's Wharf as joining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Revery Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning. Farus: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 15s; return, 20s; 5d; deck, 7s 6d; which fares include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From Statutom House Gmay, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return 15cket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 78 6d.

YAKMOUTH—From Leadon Bridge Wharf, 473 78 6d.

YAKMOUTH—From Leadon Bridge Wharf, water 1 fore, 15s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 4s; return ticket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 78 6d.

Wednesday, and Saturday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 1s; fore cabin, 4s; return ticket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 28 London to Saturday and Saturda

S

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

(Established 1825.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1891.
An OFFICE of the Bank has been OPENED ut
No. 21 FINCH LANE, E.C.

W. J. DUNCAN, Manager.
July 8, 1864.
JAS. MILLN, Agent.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF

LUNDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, One Million.

Latiers of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geelong, Bydney, and the Gold Fields.

Drafts on the Australian Colonles purchased or sent for collection.

Deposite are received by the Bank in London at interest, for fixed periods, on terms which will be made known on application at the office.—By order of the Court.

W. M. YOUNG. Assistant Grant Control of the Court.

W. M. YOUNG, Assistant Secretary. Offices, 17 Campon atreet, E.C.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH
BANK (Limited).

Offic 2 —13 8t Helen's place, Bishopsgate street,
London, E.C.
Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.
Capital £1,000,000.

CHAIRMAN—John Alers Hankey, Esq.
DEPUT CHAIRMAN—William Tottle, Esq.
Letters of Credit and Drafti issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all usual Banking business transacted with Sweden.
The Back receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Boart.

W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary.

TMION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,
28 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
Pald-up Capital, £1,290,000. Reserve Fund. £250,000.
The Directors of this Blank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts un its Branches, viz.:
Sydney
Castlemaine
Portland
Rockhampton
Port Adelaide
Reslour
Hobart Town
Ballarat
Launceston
Bandhurst
They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all description of Banking business there.

aking business there.
H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH
AFRICAN BANK,
Incorporated by Boyal Charter, 1860,
(Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)
Issues Lotters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts
on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:—
Port Elizabeth
Graham's Town.
Cape Town.
Granff Reinet.
Colesberg.
Granf Reinet.
Colesberg.
Gwilliam's Town.
Advances mails against shipments of goods to the
Cape Colonies.
Bills negotia'ed and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.

Inglewood. Creswick.

Bills negotia ed and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum (payable
half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject
to twelve months' notice.
The rates for other periods may be known at the
Head Office, No. 16 King William street, London, M. C.
By order of the Court,
WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.
London, June 13, 1864.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legiclature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council. 2016 12750 2019

Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, pay-sible un demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days sight, on the undermentioned Establish-ments of the Corporation.

ight, on the corporation.

BEANCHER.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mudgee.

Tamworth.

Deniliquin.

Deniliquin.

Goulbourn.

felbour

Geelong. Kyneton. Castlemai Ballarat.

Wangarratta Chiltern Age Inglewood. echworth. Ararat. Maldon. Tarrans

Tarrangower,
QUEENSLAND.
Ipswich.
Rockhampton.
NEW ZEALAND.
Christchurch. | Toowoomba.

NEW ZEALANI.

Wellington.
Lystelton.
Lystelton.
Lystelton.
Lystelton.
Linvercargill.
Linpercargill.
Linvercargill.
Linvercargi

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.
Act of the Legislative Council of India, No. XIX. of 1897. ROYAL

1857.

Capital. 1,00,00,060 rs, or £1,000,000.

Called-up Capital, 70,00,000 rs, or £100,000.

Reserve Fund, 10,00,000 rs, or £100,000.

Head Office—Bombay.

BRANCIES.

Calcutta, Belgaum, Surat, Ahmedabad, Melbourne.

London, st 13 Leadenhall street, E.C.

Arrangements are being made for opening shortly in China, Ceylon, and Mauritius.

DIECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman (of Messrs Campbell, Mitchell, and Co., and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce).

bell, Mitchell, and Co., and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce). W. F. Stearns, Esq. (of Messrs Stearns, Hobart, and

W. F. Stearin, Esq. (of Messrs Stochr, Prieger, and Co.)
J. E. Grimm, Esq. (of Messrs Stochr, Prieger, and Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq. (Merchant).
R. H. Carna, Esq. (Merchant).
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq. (Merchant).
MANAGEE — John Gordon, Esq.
LONDOY BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
AUDITORS.
James Bevis, Esq., of Messrs Cardwell, Parson, and Co.
Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Messrs Finlay, Scott, and Co.

Alexander Stewart, Seria,

Co.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India was held at Bombay on Wednesday, 28th September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon ANDREW GRANT, Esq., in the chair.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the proprietoes a statement of the affairs of the Bank, made up from its commencement to 30th June, 1884. It will be seen that after verifing off all the preliminary and current expenses, the net profits of the Bank amount to 46,5,769-3.5 rs. Of this sum, the Directors recommend that 2,36,230 rs be applied to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, on the capital called up to that date; that 2,09,000 rs be placed to the credit of the reserve fund; and that the balance, 15,537-6-6 rs, be carried forward to the next half-year. The bank was capied for local business on the 6th August, 1862, but owing to unavoidable delay in making final arrangements in London the business done between that date and the month of December was limited, and it was not until the Bank was enabled to begin dealing in exchange, on the 14th December, that its proper business can its said to have commenced. If this is taken into account, together with the fact that the capital of the Bank on which the dividend is payable was only paid up by instalments rauging from the crunencement of the Bank as ex stence up to 4th Febru vry, mencement of the Bank as ex stence up to 4th Febru vry.

taken into account, together with the fact that the capital of the Bank on which the dividend is payable was only paid up by instalments rauging from the commencement of the Bank's ex stence up to 4th February, 1864, the Directors feel that they are justified in declaring the dividend for the half-year commencing from 1st January, 1894, and placing the latter calling up of a part of the capital against the small amount of profit they were able to make prior to that date.

Of the original capital of 60 lacs, the sum of 52,50,000 rs was called up to 30th June, 1864, and the final call of 25 rs per share, amounting 1st 7,50,000 rs, became parable on the 1st July following. At the meetings of the proprietors, held on the 6th June and the 9th July, the proposal to increase the capital to one core, by the issue of 20,000 new shares of 200 rs each, at par or at such premium as the Directors might think it, was agreed to and confirmed. The Directors, availing themselves of the power so vested in them, determined upon insuing the new shares at a premium of 20 per cent, or 40 rs per share, was payable on the 2nd September instant, but it was at the same time optional with shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the new shares, which entitles them to participation in the dividend declared for the current half-year.

The amount received on the new issues to this data is

with shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the new shares, which entitles them to participation in the dividend declared for the current half-year.

The amount received on the naw issue to this date is 10,43,333-5-4 rs,—viz., payments in full, 7,44,533-5-4 rs, and payments on account of first cell, 2,98,805 rs. The premiums received with these payments amount to 3,87,946-10-8 rs. The total amount of the premiums received with these payments amount to 3,87,946-10-8 rs. The total amount of the premiums received with the season of the premiums received with the season of the premium receivable on the new issue is 8,00,000 rs, which will, when paid, be carried to the reserve fund, making, with the two laces proposed to be carried to that account out of prosts, a total reserve of ten laces. With such a reserve, the position of the Bank will without doubt be greatly strengthened, not only in Bombry, but wherever its branches may be established. Ano, her advant ge which the early making up of the reserve fund gives the Bank is that whereas, by the articles of association, no dividend over it per cent. is to be declared until the reserve reches ten laces, that reat icition is thus removed, and the Directors have it in their power to declare a dividend hereafter of over 10 per cent. should it smeam desimble to do so.

The Directors have to report that they have lately appointed Mr Andrew Bogle, formerly of the Royal Bank of Scotland, to be agent of the Bank at Melbourne, and thas by the mail steamer which left Bombay as the 14th instant he proceeded thither to establish that agency. They have also to report that their arrangements are now mearly completed for opening branches at the Maur tius, Ocylon, and in Chins. By these excessions of the Company's bu-lacess, the Directors anticipate a large increase in the profits of the Bank.

In the nounth of June last, the Directors having been requested to do so by several influential shareholders, and deeming it for the interests of the parties of the heaving w

The notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts, having been read, the following resolutions were duly moved, seconded, and passed unanimossly;—
Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by F. L.
Brown, Eq.;
That the report of the Directors, together with the statement of accounts, just read, be adopted.
Proposed by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhowaugar,
Esq., and seconded by J. W. Wright Eq.;
That in the opinion of the shareholders it is desirable that a Boyal Charter of Incorporation is obtained for the Bank, and that the Directors be activated to take such a cps as may be necessary for the purpose.
Proposed by Javerlial Umeasunker, Eq.;
That Messer Andrew Grant and Diushaw Manockjee be re-elected Directors of the Bank, and seconded by C. That Messer Andrew Grant and Diushaw Manockjee be re-elected Directors of the Bank.
Proposed by J. W. Wright, Esq.; seconded by E. L.
Brown, Enq.;
That the thunks of the shareholders he given to the Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Bank.

ANDREW GRANT, Chairman.

ANDREW GRANT, Chairman

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA BALANCE SHEET for the period ending Ju e 30, 18M Es a p 52,86,125 0 0

Dr.
To proprietors' capital paid-up
To current and fixed deposits, bills
payable, and other sums due to the
public...... 2,41,56,728 13 1 4,65,760 3 5 profit and less account

2,99,08,614 0 6 Rs a p

Cr.

By cash and bullion on hand and cash at bankers

By government securities on hand...

By bills and loans receivable and other accounts

By dead stock

By stamps, stationery, &c., on hand... 2,62,72,216 6 8 21,094 8 7 32,808 18 2

2,99,08,614 0 6 Rs a p

13,972 12 11 15,587 € 6

4,65,760 8 5 Ra ap

By profits for the period ending 30th June, 1864, after writing off all pre-liminary expenses, expenses at head office and branches, and including rebates on undue bills......

4,65,760 8 8

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ANDREW GRANT, Chirman.
J. GORDON, Manager.
This is to certify that we have examined the acrossis and balance sheet of the Royal Bauk of India to the 30th June, 1884, and compared the same with the ledger.
We consider them to represent correctly the position of the Bank.
The accuration half-

the Bank.
The securities held by the Bank against advanceshs
also been examined and found in order.
JAMES BEVIS.
A. STEWART.
Additora.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

Capital £1,500,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 sach
BRANCH BARNE AND AGENCIES.
BRAINCH BARNE AND AGENCIES.
BRAINCH BARNE AND AGENCIES.
RIO Grande do Sul, Maranham.
Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffshiefin, Esponsor of the Capital Barnet on Brail and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected.—Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World.—Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken.—Deposits received at agreed raise of interest.

2 Old Broad states. JOHN BEATON Security States of the Control of the Control of the Capital States of States.

JOHN BEATON, Secretary, 2 Old Broad street, E.C.

No charge will be made for concerning teacheques.

Agencies of foreign and country hanks undertaken purchases and asles of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every othe: escription of banking business transacted.

To parties keeping account with the bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of most petween its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester is exchange for stock, shares, &c.

Circular notes and letters of credit issued to 1 parts of Europe and elsewhere.

A. THOMSON, Manager in London.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING

COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
very description of banking business conducted
is South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria,
also by Agency with New Zoaland, upon current
as, with the respective colonies.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
endos, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

Lendon, M Old Bro

EMGGN, IN OIR PROBLEMS AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Capical paid up, 600,000.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES at ADELAIDE,
MELBOURNE, and
SYDNEY,
med GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court.
HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
Ti Corphill, E.C. the Court.
To Cornhill, E.C.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK
CORPORATION (Limited).

Head Offices—9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street,
London, E.,
Branch Offices—13 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris.

Spital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 cach, with
power to increase,
This Company undertakes every description of banking and agency business, English and Foreign.
Deposits, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal,
or subject to longer notice, will be received at interest,
at such rairs as may be agreed on.—By order of the
Board.

PAUL BROE, General Manager.

DANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly.

Bushwas to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury or Otago, &c., &c.

the Provincial Governments of Automats, Cambridge, &c. Capital, £50,000.

Reserve Fund, £95,000.

Askland.

Askland.

Akaroa.

Annuherikia Invercargil.

Kaiapol.

Timara.

Uunedin.

Omaru.

Wakatipu.

Shotover.

Kingston.

Bhotover.

Tokomalriro.

Kingston.

Bhotover.

Kingston.

Wetherstone.

Wetherstone.

Wetherstone.

Wetherstone.

Aucomats.

Annuherikia

Lorentikia.

Kaiapol.

Riverton.

Bhotover.

Kingston.

Bhotover.

Tokomalriro.

Kingston.

Aucomats.

Annuherikia

Lorentikia.

Kaiapol.

Kingston.

Bhotover.

Tokomalriro.

Kingston.

Aucomats.

This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named pieces in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that colony on terms which may be learned on application at the London office. F. LAKK WORTHY, Managing Director, 50 Old Bread street, City.

ORIGATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1861.
Paid-up capital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £228,000.
The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or tolleet Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Meibeurne, and Bydney, on terms which may be ascertained at lieber office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe sucked yof Indian Government Paper, the resign of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-mamed Jennals.

iependencies.
They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repsyableon a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon
at 1 per cent, below the Bank of England minimum rate
of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising
there 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer n tices of
epayment bear higher rates, which may be scertained
their since.

Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2. Threadnesdie street, Landon, 1884.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Bead Office—20 Threadneedle street, London,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, 2800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Fank of England.
The City Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Caicutts, Rangoon, Singapore,
Batavio, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankow.

uy

Batavin, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection, Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Furchase and Sale of Indian Greater and them for as a casiody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money, subject to ten days' notice of with-drawal, are received, hearing interest at one per cent, below the Bank of England minimum rate, rising and falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent per annum, at which last rate Deposits for not less than twelve months are received, the Interest being payable had-yearly. For longer neriods a higher rate is allowed. The several Agencies grant Bills of Exchange on Lendon and so each other; realise Drafts and hondees in the Indian Presidencies, remitting the proceeds with the Bank's own Bills to Europe; effect Sales and Purchases of Government Securities, draw and remit Interest and Dividends thereon when due, at the current rates of the day; receive Money on Depocit at Interest, and conduct all general Banking business, including the receipt of Pay, Pensious, Ansuites, and Dividends on stock of all kinds.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK (Limited), 4 Lombard street, having opened an Agency at Montreal, under the direction of A. E. PRENTICE, Esq., is prepared to receive Canada Coupons, Colonial Bonds, and other Securities for negotiation at Montreal.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK COPORATION (Limited).
Head Office—86 King William street, London, E.C. Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £373.412.
Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the branches of the Bank at Bondbay, Calcutta, Kurrschee, Lahore, and Umritsur, and on its Agents at Madras and Ceylon. Approved Bills on those places negotiated or sent for collection; and circular notes issued for the use of travellers.

Deposits of £100 and upwards received at inte for such periods, and at such rates, as may be ago

upon.

Investments in, and sales of, Indian and other securities effected: dividence, pay, &c., received, and every description of banking and exchange business with India transacted.—By order of the Court of Directors,

T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)
Branches at Smyrms Bayrout, and Salonica, and Azen clos at Galatz, Bucharest, Larnaca (Cyprus), Paris, and London.
The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrma, Beyrout, Salonica, Galatz, Bucharest, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.

ion of all Turkish Government Schement and estimate through the London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the imperial Ottoman Bank at Saionica and Smyrns for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valones, Oplum, Grain, &c. Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury. It. A. BRENAN, Manager,

COMMERCIAL BANKING
COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
Loudon Office, No. 33 Cornhill.
LONDON BOARD.
John Gilchrist, Eag. Frederick Parbury, Eaq.
Edwin Brett, Eag.
Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn
by the London office on Sydney, and the following
branches in New South Wales, viz., Albury, Bathurzs,
Burrangon (Lambing Flat), Carcoar, Cooma, Goolium,
Kiama, Maitland, Morpek, Orange, Peramate,
Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.
Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmanis.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
Ne. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA LONDON, and CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Padd-up capital, £700,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.
Head office, £3 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants
Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo,
Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghal, Yokohama, and Mauritius; issues Letters
of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellera
by the Overland route, terms for which can be assertained at the Head office in London.

The Bank will effect the nucroses or sales of Indian

tained at the Head office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities; undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. The Bank receives Money on Deposit, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, Lendon.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN,
OHINA, and JAPAN (Limited),
1 Bank buildings, Lothbury, London,
Capital, £4,000,000.
Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The National Bank. | The Alliance Bank (Limited).
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Cellouta, Colombo,
Kandy, Hong Kong, Shanghae, Yokohama, Singapore,
Point de Galie, Mauilia, Foo-chow, Ningpe, and Hankow.

Deposits received at ten days' notice, on the usual rms and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special preement.
Drafts issued and Blils negotiated payable in India,

Draits insure.

Chica, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued, for the convenience of

out Europe, are also issued, for the convenience of travelles per overland route.

The purchase and saie of Indian and other securities, and the same custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government ioan notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England. Every other descrip ion of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

CONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited). Capital £1,000,000. Paid and called up £350,000; reserve fund, £34,000.

OOO.
CHAIIMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.
DEFUTY-CHAIMAN—G. A. H. Holt, Esq.
Head office, 9 Moorgat's street, London, E.C.
eposits received in London at ratiss of interest
rding to the length of time for which they are
e. Further particulars may be had of the

according to the manage in the manage is a particular of the Secretary.

Secretary.

Letters of credit and bills of exchange issued on the Buenos Ayres and Monte Video tranches.

Bills payable at Buenos Ayres and Monte Video parchased or sent out for collection.

The agency of country and foreign banks undertaken.

agles of stock, shares, and other the usual

iken.
Purchases and sales of stock, shares, and other courities, and collection of dividends on the usual harges.
A. F. SMITHERS, Secretary.

The CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANT; Climited), a Abeburch lane, London. Capital, 21,000,000. BANKERS. The London and Westminster Bank. The Bank of England.

Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities. Money received an deposit at the current rate of the day; and if for fixed periods, or at long notice, special arrangements will be made.—By order of the Board.

CHAIEMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance annuser for India.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde,
Punjaub, and Delhi Railways.
Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Midland

Funnal, and Dean Railway.

Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Midland Railway.

Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).

Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.

Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Coionial Secretary of New South Weles.

James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.

Mr Alderman Salomons, M.P., London.

Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Seuuster, Son, and Co.).

anuel Leo Schuser, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.

coo, haries Turper, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.

corge Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).

GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank.

The Union Bank of London.

The Company receives deposits for fixed periods.

Make advances on approved securities.

Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and dobe ures.

tures.
Negotiate loans, &c., &c.
R. J. BUTLER. Se

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (Limited). Subscribed Capital, Bs 1,20,0,000. Board of DIEETONS. Chairman—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs Furbes and

CRAINVAN—Richard Whits, Esq., of Messrs Campbell, Mitchell, and Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs Wallace and Co.
John Le Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark, and Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.
BANKERS.
The Bank of Bombay.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the

interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon use security.

1st. Of landad estate, first-class house property, and real property of all descriptious and tooures;

2nd. Of rates, dues, assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government stocks, railway debentures, shares of public compenies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sals of stocks and shares on commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government paper, scrip, and share certificates, &c., drawing the pay, interest or dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods; the present rates are

All communication. By order, Bombay, July 27, 1864

VENEZUELA SIX PER CENT.

The GENERAL CREDIT and FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited) give notice, that under the operation of the Sicking Fund of the above Loan, the following BONDS, being 2 per cent. of the capital amount of the Loan, have been CANCELLED, and deposited this day as the Bank of England, in the presence of the undersigned.

Nos. A, 2764 to 2873, 110 Bonds of £100—£11,000 Nos. B, 4251 to 4380, 38 Bonds of £200—£16,000 Nes. C, £983 to 4988, 6 Bonds of £800—£2,000

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6
PER CENT.
CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
DEBEOTORS.
CHAIRMAN—LAWFord Acland, Esq.
Major-General Hanry Pelham Burz.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.
MaxAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.
The Discrete are reserred to 1884 IE DEPENTURES.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES or one, three, and five years, at 5, 54, and 6 per coult espectively.

respectively.

They are also respaced is invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, No. 12 Leadenhall street, London.—By order,

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

DEBENTURES AT 6 PER CENT.EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIO (Limited). Salectibed Capital. £1,080,000.

H. D. Cartwright, Esq., Chairman.
Lewis Balfour, Esq.
James Laytoe, Esq.
James Laytoe, Esq.
James Laytoe, Esq.
Hy. D. Symour, Esq., M.P.
Lieut-Col. W. MacGeorge.
G. F. Rimington, Esq.
Tarishilidad Accorder, and Committees in Calculting

G. F. Rimington, Eaq., Manager. lished Agencies and Committees abay.

and Bombay.

The Association issue Debentures for Three to Fi years at 6 per cent, interest payable half-yearly, sensu-by all the property of the Gompany, including mortgage securities in India, to be always equal amount to the sum of Debentures issued.

7 East India avonue, Lendezhall eitret, Loudon.

bseribed ...

Bubseribed. 2,000,000
Paid up 600,000
Beserve fund. 81,500
Bracross John Hackblock, Esq.
Fiter Bell, Esq. William Rennie, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. William Turquand, Esq. John Sorradale, Esq. William Turquand, Esq. John Walker, Esq. Henry Paull, Esq. M.P.
BANKERS.

Bank of England, and City Bank.

Bank of England, and City Bank.

GEMERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.

SECRETARK—John Henry Koch, Ess.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PC RIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans.
And constincts monetary and fluancial operally. communications to be addressed to the Manager. uth Sea house, Threadneedle street, E.C.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL
CORPORATION (Limited)
Offices—15 Leadenhall street.
Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 cach (with
power to increase). Subscribed capital £500,000;
paid and called-up, £100,000.
PRESCRUE.
CRAIDMAN—William Charles Brown. Esc. (Decrive-

Chairman—William Charles Brown, Esq. (Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Steek Discount Company, Limited.) W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), Lon-

w. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), London and Calcutta.

Major-General Clarke (late Commissioner of Revenue in Onde).

John Brown, Esq. (late of Calcutta), Culvers Hadham,
Hirts.

J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London Cl. D. Commissioner of Bombay.

Bombay). W. B. M. Lysley, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas

W. B. M. Lysley, Esq. (Director of the Bombay flas Company).

R. Russell Carew, Esq., Carpenders Park, Waiford.

J. H. Crawford, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), Ashton Kynes, Witz.

John Heiliday, Esq. (Mesers Halliday, Fox, and Co.)

Bank of England, London and County Bank, and the Mercantils and Exchange Hank, and the Mercantils and Exchange Hank, and the Maxaons—H. A. Parry, Esq.

Augusts II Iyal.

Mesers Gillanders, Arbuttmot, and Co., Calcutta.

Ewart Latinus and Co., Bombay.

The Corporation transact Financial business, make advances on approved securities, and promote industrial enterprise in the East and elsewhere.

230 and upwards received an deposit for one, three and six months.

J. BRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

THE TRUST AND LOAN

COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

Capital 21,000,000.

Faid up, 2200,000. Uncalled, 2750,000.

Easerve fund, 251,742.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Fleydell Bouverie, M.P.,

Presiden.

James Hutchinson, Esq. | William C. Thousson, Esq.

Charles Morrison, Esq. | William G. Thousson, Esq.

Charles Morrison, Esq. | T. M. Weguchin, Esq., M.P.

HANKERS-Messes Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debensares into lasts of nums of 2100 and upwards, ice periods of 5, 7, or 18 years, at 5 per centi, per ansum.

Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

65 Moorgade street, London.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited). Capital subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid up, £500,000.

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid up, £500,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

Xenophon Built, Esq., E. J. Coleman, Esq., St., Coleman, Esq., Mr. Alderman Dakin James Blokson. Esq., W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., D. Hadow, Esq., J. O. Hamson, Esq., W. H. Harford, Esq., M.P. Sir S. D. Scott, Bart. H. D. Seymonr, Esq., M.P. J. Gilbert Johnsian G. G. W. Seymonr, Esq., M.P. G. W. H. Harrord, Esq. G. F. Holroyd, Esq. G. Homère, Esq. Capt J. Gilbert Johnston MAKA

Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq. BANKERS.

The Bank of Engls The Bank of Londo The Union Bank of The Hank of London. The Union Bank of London. The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited). Sir W. Milles, Bart., and Co., Brissol.

This Association receives money or deposit, at notice, and for fixed periods; makes advances on approved socurities, negotiates locas, and undertakes general financial business.

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.
Crosby House, 95 Bishopagate struct within.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF
MAURITUS (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Paid-up Capital,
£100,000. Unpaid Capital, £400,000.
DEBECTORS.
CHAREKAW-Six John P. Grant, K.C.B.
Colonel Balfour, C.B.
George Henry Moncy, Esq.
George Falmer Robinson,
Esq.
The Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited), duly
authorised to borrow to the extent of the money invested on mortgage, is now prepared to issue debentures, with coupons attached, for terms to be agreed
upon, in amounts from £20 upwards, az 6 per cent. poannum, payable half-yearly at the Alliance Bank, on
the 15th of June and 15th of December.
£2The security to debenture-holders will be the whole
of the assets of the Company, including the paid annualled capital, and its lism on the property mortgaged
to the Company.
The state of the law of Mauritius, including the system of registration of mortgage and other claims upon
land, is peculiarly condesive to the security of mortgagees.
Applications for debentures to be made to the Secre-

gees. Applications for debentures to be made to the Secretary of the Company, 17 Change alloy; to the Alliance Bank, 5 Lothbury; or to Messrs J. and A. Serimgeour, the brokers of the Company, 10 Old Broad street, WILLM, G. DICK, Secretary.

BROOKS AND SCHALLER (removed from Piccadilly): their MONTHLY PRINTED INDEX (first published in 1820) or ESCATES, Country and Town Houses, Manors, Hunting Quarters, Rights of Shooting and Fishing, Farms, ct, to be SOLD or LET, also Advowsons and Reversions for Sale, can be had free of charge at their offices, 25 Charles street, Regent street (opposite the Junior United Service Club). No charge made for registration of properties for sale, &c.; bot particulars should be forwarded before the 26th of each mooth.

DENT 2 CHRONOMETER,
the Prince of Wales, and Llack Maker to Her Majesty, H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia.
Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament,
Gold.
Strong Silver Lever
Watchet.
5 Do. do. superior... 6 to 16 Dito Superior... 16 16 Dito Superior... 16 16 Dito Superior... 18 to 35 Gold Lever Watches. 18 16 Dito Superior... 18 to 35 Gold Geneva Watches from 7 Gillness upwards.
Tasti Watches for the Blind.
Two-day Marine. Chronometers, 35 Guineas.
Every description of Keyless Watches and Repeaters in Silver Cassus kept In stock; also a large assortment of Repeaters, Centre and Independent Seconds, Double-stap Seconds, in Gold Cases, from 40 Guines (Daube, Case).
Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical Regulators, Turret, Church, and Bracket Clocks of every description.
E. DENIT and GO. 61 STRAND. W.C. (adjoining

E. DENT and GO. 61 STRAND, W.C. (adjoining Coattle Bank); and at 34 and 15 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.; and also at the Turret Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Savoy street, Strand, London. W.C.

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE

A General Court of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay will be held in pursuance of the provisions of the Clause in Herother and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay will be held in pursuance of the provisions of the Clause in Herother and their House in Fenchurch street, on Monday, the 28th day of November instant, at One o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee for the year ensuing. The Bailtow will commense at that hour, and close at four o'clock.

By the 7th George III. c. 48, no person can be admitted to vote who has not been in possession of stock for six calendar months, unless each stock shall have been acquired by bequest, or by marriage, or by succession to an intestatio's seates, or by any deed of settlement after the death of any person who shall have been entitled for life to the dividends of mash at ick.—By order of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Committee of the said Company.

THO MAS FRASER, Secretary,
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 19th, and re-opened on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Saturday, the 19th, and re-opened on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

CRANDBAZAAR

Unit the Guildhall, on behalf of the ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood, under the special patronage of the Mast Gracions Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Corporation of the City of London have more kindly granted premission for a bazar to be held tell under Guildhall on Friday and Saturday next, the 11th and 12th instant, when the whole satis of appartments will be thrown open—the fittings, decorations, &c., as they were designed for the banquet on a standard of the charity of inspecting the entire averagements, a well as the more and beautiful roof in the Grand and useful articles already contributed, it is hoped that the friends of the Charity and the public patch and the standard of the Charity and the public of the Charity and the public will attend and assist in removing the debt as the building by becoming purchasers.

There will be a stall entirely furnished by the immeter of the Asylum.

The band of the Honourable Artillery Company will perform a selection of the most popular music.

Doors open as 12 sask day. Admission—first day, half-accrown: second day, 1s.

JOEN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Office, 29 Poultry, E.C.

POUDOIR PIANOFORTE. — THE NEW PARIS MODEL BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE. THE POUR PARIS MODEL BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE, now being introduced by Messra Kelth. Prowae, and Co., 48 Cheapside, is an oblique triched with grand action, 7 octaves, and extra metal bracing for extreme climates.—The tone is full and rich, the articulation rapid and distinct. Price in Walant or Reservood, 80 guineas.

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A R M O N I U M S, with a variety of stops and pedals, Venctian swell, and four raws of Vibrators, is now being introduced (ories 24 guineas, packed and delivered at any London railway station) by the city agents, Massars Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48 Cheapside.

M U S I C A L B O X E S, by Nicole Frères.—Messrs Keith Prowse, and Ca, direct importers, offer to parties seeking really fine, well-tuned Instruments, as election of mure than 200 boxes, with recently-introduced improvements, from for guineas. The new boxes, with accompaniment of flates bells, and drum, should be heard to be appreciated, as the expressive effect upon the sar are exceedingly nord and beautiful.

No. 48 Cheanaide.

No. 48 Cheapside.

DR DE JOHNG'S (Knight of the Order of Lepold of Beigium)
IGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Prescribed by the most Emment Medical Manths asfest, speediest and most effectual remedy for DREUMPIOS, CHEGING BOONTS-ATIS, ASTRINA, COUGHS ORBURTION, CHRONG BRONG ATIS, ASTREA, COU AREUMATISM, CENERAL DEBILITY, INHEASE OF T SKIN, RICKETS, INVANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFLOUS AFFECTIONS, Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. Jongh's Light-likown Cod Liver Oll to be a very pu Oli, not likely to create diagust, and a therapeutic age of great value."

Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendent, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Live Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regard genuinenees and medicine.

Dr GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author o the "Spas of Germany."—"Dr Granville has found the Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oll produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the names and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr LAWRANCE, Physician to H.E.H. the Duke of Saxe-Cobarg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver oil in preference to any other feeling assured that I am recommending a genules article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Liferrat Half-Pints, 2s ed; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; ospesiod, and liabillet with his stamp dis signature, wethour which your can possibly 38 GENUINE, by respectable Chemiais and Druggists.

SOLIE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand, London, W.C.