

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

No. 1,097

### CONTENTS.

#### THE ECONOMIST.

The Bank Return of This Week.....	1105	Board of Trade Tables.....	1108
The Money Market.....	1105	AGRICULTURE:—	
The Danish Plan of Securing the Representation of Minorities.....	1107	Cross and Prospects.....	1109
The Duc de Persigny on French Unity.....	1107	LITERATURE.....	1110
		FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.....	1110
		Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	1112

#### THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market.....	1112	American Grain and Flour Markets.....	1122
Bankers' Prices Current.....	1112	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Wheat.....	1112	State of Corn Trade for the Week.....	1122
Corn Returns.....	1112	Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets.....	1122
Commercial Estimate.....	1112	Gazette.....	1124
The Cotton Trade.....	1122	Price Current.....	1125
Markets of Manufacturing Districts.....	1121	Imports and Exports.....	1126

#### THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market.....	1126	Share List.....	1127
--------------------------------------	------	-----------------	------

### THE MONEY MARKET.

#### A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.

No. I.

#### WHAT THE MONEY MARKET IS, AND WHY IT IS SO CHANGEABLE.

THE design of the present series of articles is peculiar. We wish to bring together in a continuous series those facts and those arguments which are most necessary to explain the peculiarities of the money market. The present time almost requires something of the sort. The enormous growth of trade, the vast increase of credit, the quickness and the ease with which capital is sent on loan from country to country, and especially from England, where it is so rapidly saved, the altered condition of Consols and Exchequer bills in the face of new investments, the frequent changes in the value of money, the high rate of discount which, on the whole, has prevailed during the past year, and has not yet ceased,—these new facts, and others which might be mentioned, make make a new outline of the subject necessary. Our new experience ought to have taught us much, and we ought to take stock of what it has taught us. The changes in the value of money are forcing the practical study of the money market much more than of old upon men of business. Money is not, as formerly, always to be had at 5 per cent. The investment of the large savings now made from business incomes is also a serious matter. The money market, like all other markets, is a matter of business, and any man of business who will really attend to it will comprehend it; but it needs real attention and consideration. You cannot keep a ledger in a hurry, and you cannot understand the money market in a minute;—and, therefore, we wish by a continuous series of articles to aid its study and consecutive consideration.

It is not only in England that such subjects have now an extended interest. There is an "Economist" in several countries in Europe. The growing wealth of the whole Continent gives an interest to the manner in which wealth may be secured, and in which it may be made the most of. In France, the attempt of M. Pereire, by the aid of the forgotten privileges of the Bank of Savoy, to invade the privileges of the Bank of France, has elicited a crop of pamphlets like those on the "Act of 1844." A review of these questions, though principally from an English point of view, will, we hope, have therefore its interest for our continental readers.

The money market is best described by a French phrase. It is an "organisation of credit," by which the capital of A, who does not want it, is transferred to B, who does want it. It is a vast borrowing machinery, composed of many links, and in which a vast number of persons give a surprising trust to one another. The machinery is so familiar and so useful that we forget that it is in the last degree refined. A Somersetshire farmer pays five sovereigns into a Somersetshire bank; no more trivial act, few less important people, can be conceived. Nor, indeed, has an individual act any importance. But the sum total of such acts has an indefinite importance. If the agricultural community stopped "paying in," London would be bare, Lombard street would be ruined, and the whole exchanges between England and foreign countries would receive a shock to be remembered for fifty years. The mode in which Lombard street is supplied, and the use of its being supplied, is this. A vast number of districts in Great Britain cannot employ their own yearly accumulations. You cannot create new trades, new manufactures, new wealth, upon a large scale, in a stagnant rural district. On the other hand, large districts like Lancashire or the West Riding of

## The Political Economist.

### THE BANK RETURN OF THIS WEEK.

As unfortunate accident happened to this week's Bank return. It was sent by the Bank to Somerset House at the usual time, but, owing to a curious inadvertence, it was there suppressed for some hours. The incident is trifling enough, but it may suggest a useful reform. Why should not the Bank publish the return as soon as they can in the course of Thursday, and not be dependent on the intervention of the Inland Revenue Office, which has this time proved defective? By the Act of Parliament, it is true, the Government are to publish the account, but the Bank can act as agents for the Government in this matter, as in many more important. At present, the Inland Revenue Office gives copies to the public at Somerset House, as soon as the account gets there; if the intervention of that department is necessary, let the clerk go down to the Bank and give the copy there. We are sure, however, that Mr Gladstone, if the matter were once brought before him, would authorise the Bank to publish the return as soon as the details can be made quite accurate. It is of some importance that the truth should be made known as soon as possible, and on this occasion, though the account itself appeared in the papers of Friday, the comparison with the return of the last week, which is necessary to its due comprehension, could not be given for want of time. If any object were gained by delay, its value might be discussed, but where no object is gained, delay is evidently injurious.

The substance of the return is much what we led our readers last week to expect. We told them that serious causes were in operation, rendering cheap money unlikely and impossible. The present week has had singular advantages, for the accumulation of silver in Mexico, which the French had rather kept back, with some view to the sale of bills on Paris, to the amount of 1,000,000/ or more, has now reached London. But even still, the account of the Bank is not very satisfactory. It stands:—

#### LIABILITIES OF BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£
Public deposits .....	5,815,742
Private ditto .....	13,073,751
Seven-day and other bills .....	551,224
	19,440,717

and the reserve is 6,891,933/—a mere trifle above a third—and with the expectation in the course of some weeks of an unfavourable exchange. The idea of cheap money, hastily entertained by some persons because money seemed to be plentiful in Lombard street, may therefore be certainly discarded.

Yorkshire have a chronic craving for capital. They could continually employ half as much again as they have, if only they had it. An energetic man of business continually feels "what a business he could do, if only he had money enough." The machinery of the money market gives him or tends to give him this money. The savings of rural districts—the small savings, especially, which those who saved them could not employ on the spot—are deposited in local banks, are sent by them to London, are deposited at notice or at call with the bill-brokers, and invested by them in the discount of bills from the *go-ahead* districts—from Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Whatever trade is most prosperous bids highest for this spare money, and gets it.

The principle is just the same, though the machinery is a little different, if the money be lent on securities upon the Stock Exchange. Persons who have no present use for their money leave it with a banker; and persons who wish to buy or hold "securities"—that is shares or parts of actual undertakings—railways, canals, gas works, &c., come to the banker and ask for a loan. He lends them the money his depositors lent him; he is the medium by which the money of the inactive class is divided and distributed among the enterprising class.

The curious point which strikes a cursory observer of Lombard street is that everything is done on credit. If you deposit five thousand pounds with Messrs Overend or the National Discount Company, you deposit it by cheque, which is only a piece of paper; and when they repay you, it will be by another piece of paper. In a very few cases bank notes may be used, as where securities have to be parted with to those whose credit is not good, and the holder of these securities says, "I will part with them to you when you bring me bank notes and not before." But even these bank notes are only, as Mr Huskisson said, "circulating credit;" they are only promises to pay—*believed* promises; and on a large scale in London no coin,—nothing *not* credit,—no intrinsically valuable medium, is ever seen or thought of.

Persons who have had to do with some of our Anglo-Continental banks have had great difficulty in making foreigners comprehend the safety of this state of credit. In many countries bankers do not like to take money to be paid by cheque—money at call, because they think they could not safely use it. They think it would be asked for, and then they should not have it. Even in Paris the timidity of bankers is amazing to Englishmen, but the answer of the Parisian banker is intelligible. "Ah!" he says, "you do not know what 1848 was in Paris; I do. If you knew how suddenly a revolution may come, and how much money it makes people ask for, you would be as cautious as I am." We are so familiar with all this trust and confidence that we do not know how rare and exceptional in commercial history it is, how marvellous it seems and must seem to nations less advanced in mercantile organisation. This vast organisation of credit has, unquestionably, a most solid basis,—it is based on the bullion in the Bank of England. This (putting aside the reserves which Scotch or Irish banks may be compelled by Sir R. Peel's Act to keep, and other minor exceptions), speaking broadly and practically, the whole of this great machinery of credit is based on the bullion in the vaults of the Bank. A good cheque, in the last resort, means that, if the holder wishes, he can have an equivalent amount of that gold and take it home with him. His cheque may be on the London and Westminster Bank or a country bank, and these banks can by law compel him to take from them Bank of England paper. But this difficulty is a difficulty of one step only. He can take that "paper" to the Bank, and there get change for it. Most people have a little small change about them, all bankers have coin for daily purposes in their till, but no banker and no common person keeps at hand more coin than he can help; people like to make something of their money, and coin is "barren." The bullion in the Bank of England is the sole accumulated reserve, the sole come-at-able reserve of intrinsic wealth out of which our promises, if paid, must be paid, on the faith of which our credit, while good, is good.

In former times it was difficult to illustrate the dependence of the public upon the bullion store in the Bank of England. The accounts of other bankers were so secret that they could not be used to explain anything. But the success of the Joint Stock Bank system has changed all this. The Union Bank, for example, has the largest amount of liabilities

of any private, of any non-National Bank in the world. What is its reserve? it is as follows:—

	£	£
Cash in the till.....	721,343	
Cash at the Bank of England.....	751,546	
Cash lent at call .....	1,044,000	
		2,516,889
Investments in general stock, Exchequer bills, debentures, &c. ....		1,266,080
		3,782,969

—a very large reserve, but of this great aggregate only 721,343*l* is money, is coin, and of that not a sixpence could probably be spared. The whole of it is doubtless wanted for the requirements of the day's business. The rest is money at the Bank, money at call, money invested in Government securities, that is, money which is *lent* to some one. Out of the 19,500,000*l* of the Union Bank's liabilities, there is only 721,000*l* of actual coin, of money unlent to anybody. What is true of this great Bank is true of smaller ones, as far as they go: their reserve, too, is lent or invested somehow. The bullion in the Bank is the only uninvested, unlent, tangible reserve in Great Britain.

This reserve is the fund—the only fund—we have to meet exchange payments to foreign countries. If the balance of trade goes against us—if, as is now common, we make cash loans to foreign countries—this single reserve in the vaults of the Bank is the one store, the sole accumulation, we have to pull upon.

It is very remarkable that, vastly as our credit augments, enormously as our trade develops, this cash balance, this sole available unemployed fund, does not increase. In September, 1844, the first account under Sir R. Peel's Act, the bullion at the Bank of England was

	£
September 7.....	15,209,060
— 14.....	15,207,771
— 21.....	15,158,964
— 28.....	15,022,556

whereas the last return is only 12,980,033*l*, or two millions less than twenty years ago.

In this time, who can tell how the liabilities of the banking system of Great Britain—the liabilities against which this reserve is held—have augmented? We cannot estimate with accuracy those liabilities, either as they were in 1844 or as they are now, but we have a test which, though not perfect, is at least approximate, and may suggest an idea sufficiently true:—

	£
In 1844—deposits, &c., London and Westminster were...	2,676,741
— — London Joint Stock .....	2,245,330
— — Union .....	1,591,200
— — London and County .....	1,231,412
	7,744,683

And we showed last week that the liabilities of these same banks were now 65,162,292*l*, or nine times as great. Doubtless these banks have gained in part by aggression upon others. Yet it is said, by people who should know, that the aggregate liabilities of the present London bankers are much greater than they were in 1844; and undoubtedly so it is with the Scotch and the English country bankers. We do not, therefore, hesitate to say that the credit of the country has augmented manifold in twenty years, and yet the basis of that credit, the cash balance, has not augmented, but has diminished.

We need not show at length how the trade of the country has increased since 1844:—

The exports of the produce and manufactures	£
from the United Kingdom, were in 1844	58,584,292
Ditto ditto in 1863	146,489,768

—a business of *treble* the amount in the last year than it was in the first.

No wonder, therefore, that our money market is delicate, now that we understand what it is. The basis of credit has not diminished, and yet that credit has multiplied no one can say how manifold. And trade has grown, and as it grows, this demand upon our store of bullion, upon this basis of our credit, must of necessity grow too. We have to pay a balance of trade, and if the trade gets larger, if it deals in immensely bigger figures, the possible difference in any one year between exports and imports is augmented, and the amount of bullion to be paid in consequence is augmented likewise. Who, therefore, can wonder that our money market is delicate when he sees that in the last twenty years the store to be attacked has not increased, but diminished, while



the attacking forces have during the same period increased so portentously and wonderfully?

#### THE DANISH PLAN OF SECURING THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

The British Government has just published, and the *Daily News* has circulated a very singular paper. It is a report by Mr Robert Lytton, British Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, upon the structure and working of the Danish electoral system. It is one of a series of political reports which the Secretaries of Legation all over the world have been, in the last few years, ordered to send in, and which promise to be of very unexpected political value. Mr Lytton's report is far too long, far too literary, and burdened with a needless discussion of mathematical objections, but it deserves the careful perusal of all who believe as we do, that the canker at the root of representative institutions is the tendency of the majority to monopolise representative power. The framers of the Danish Constitution, it appears, entrusted the preparation of the electoral law to Mr Andr e, Finance Minister of the kingdom, and a man of high local repute for thoughtfulness and mathematical knowledge. This gentleman had deeply considered the problem of representation, and had arrived at a conclusion identical with that so often proclaimed by Mr Hare, that the defect of the modern representative system in all countries, is the difficulty of securing adequate expression to the views of minorities, a difficulty corrected in England, in part by wide varieties of constituency, but still so great that, to mention only one instance, the 800,000 Catholics in England can only seat one member, and but for very peculiar circumstances could not even seat that one. Mr Andr e to meet this evil devised, and the King carried out a system of election which is substantially identical with that of Mr Hare, which has worked with success for eight years, and which has apparently succeeded in the end for which it was designed. It is, perhaps, too complicated for adoption in this country, and is liable to some objections which Mr Lytton has not perceived, but a system of representation actually at work, which does allow for minorities, is a subject of high interest to all thoughtful English politicians.

The scheme is based, in the first place, upon a partial but not complete rejection of the local idea, a contempt for which was one of the defects of Mr Hare's able plan. The country is divided into districts, covering a certain number of seats, and each voter sends in the names of as many persons as he likes, not exceeding the number of members, in the order of his preference. The returning officer first counts up the number of voters, and then divides them by the number of seats, the quotient giving the number of votes which make an election sure. To make a process which looks complicated appear as simple as it is, we will transfer the scene to London, and omit all details not absolutely essential to the principle of the scheme. Suppose London to have in all twenty members, and suppose on any given election 100,000 electors ought to go to the poll. Then any person whose name is inscribed on 5,000 papers is at once declared duly elected, and there is an end of discussion as far as he is concerned. But one man—say Baron Rothschild—may have more than his quota. If so, the returning officer stops when his quota is complete, and in all remaining voting papers carries the Baron's name to the credit of the person named first in such of the remaining papers as name the Baron also. His surplus of votes, therefore, cannot be carried to Tory credit, for no Tory would insert the name, but can be carried to credit of the person whom the Liberal voter likes next to or better than the Baron. But it may happen that the whole body of electors do not go to the poll. The law provides for that to the extent of allowing a man who is necessary to fill up the number of the seats, but who has not the proper quota of votes, to be elected if he has half. But if he has less than half, then the seat, as a punishment to voters for neglecting their duties, remains unfilled,—an anomalous and very useless provision. Under this system, it is clear that the Liberals of London, with their enormous majority, would succeed in seating a majority of the London members, but the Tories, not being beaten in detail borough by borough, would, by clubbing together, seat also a certain number, and instead, as in London, of only one party being represented, both would seat a proportion of members varying as their strength. Indeed, a sub-variety of electors—say, for instance, the Jews—could, by all voting together, ensure the

return of their man also. If the Liberal electors, for instance, were 60,000, and the Tories 35,000, and the Jews 5,000, the Liberals would seat twelve, and the Tories seven, and the Jews one, and the minority would have precisely its due share of influence, no more and no less. The injustice which now exists, that the immense Tory population of London is totally unrepresented, put to silence as it were, and that instead of the metropolis sending representatives to Parliament, only the dominant party sends them, would then cease. This injustice, which is the one great evil of local representation, is by the Danish constitution completely corrected. Mr Hare's scheme, therefore, so far from being a theory, is there, with one important modification, a practical fact, and according to Mr Lytton, although not popular, really sends into the Bigaraad the best men of both parties. "I may mention," says Mr Lytton, "that I have been assured by Mr Andr e that in his opinion the general standard of representative character supplied by this law is the best and highest in the country; and that although he does not consider that a sufficient time has yet elapsed whereby to test the effects of the law upon the constituencies themselves, he is nevertheless of opinion that, under its operation, the character of the voter as a class has improved and is improving. I have every reason to believe, moreover, that bribery is almost unknown to the constituencies for the Bigaraad." The plan, we are bound to add, is in Denmark unpopular, first, because Mr Andr e has made it unnecessarily complicated, and secondly, because the majorities feel that their monopoly of power is constantly marred by the full and adequate expression which the system gives to the will of minorities. That objection would, we fancy, be strongly felt in England also, an electoral district, say like the cotton country, grieving to find its immense liberal influence diminished by the full representation of its Tory minority. The objection, however, is based, not on justice, but on feeling, and the existence in a European State, of a system of representation thoroughly liberal, allowing of local feeling, yet providing for the rights of minorities, is a fact of very high interest, and one which may one day considerably influence English politics. Englishmen are very slow to receive ideas, very quick to apprehend their action when visible in any concrete form.

#### THE DUC DE PERSIGNY ON FRENCH LIBERTY.

THE DUC DE PERSIGNY is never tired of confuting the belief—probably rather prevalent in France—that England has a greater share of liberty than France enjoys under his master. In his elaborate speech last week, at the Council-General of the Loire, he returned to this subject, which haunts almost morbidly his political meditations, and attempted to show that, though our own system may be well enough for England, it would be fatal in France, both to wholesome liberty and firm authority. His theory appears to be, that you must in some way prevent anything like a fundamental collision between the liberty-loving elements of national life and the authority-loving elements; that the landowners in England effect this, because, not only are they on the side of authority, and indeed are themselves the actual executive authorities in all county administrations of justice, but, because they also practically control the elections, and so virtually determine the constitution of that formidable legislative body which, besides legislating for the country, chooses its own central Executive. Now, of course, in this matter the Duke is guilty of a considerable exaggeration. Admitting to the full the influence of the landed gentry in the county and smaller borough elections, it is yet by no means true either that the landed gentry have an overruling influence in Parliament, or that to them chiefly is due that respect for the principle of authority, that deference to the Executive, which, as he truly says, is the *sine qua non* of a stable political system. If the House of Commons were elected exclusively by the larger boroughs to-morrow, no doubt it would lose a very great part of its influence by ceasing to represent the landed gentry; but we doubt if it would be in the least less disposed to respect the stability of the Executive, and to be guided in all reasonable matters by the actual Administration, than it is now. All the electoral classes of England identify themselves more or less with their Government, and would as soon think of hazarding its authority as of resigning their own control over its acts and policy. No doubt this,—and not the overweening influence of the landed gentry—is the secret of our liberty. No doubt the difficulty of giving the same

liberty to France is that this is not true of France,—that almost involuntary spasms of contempt for the actual administration are apt at times to rend the popular mind in France, and endanger periodically the existing institutions.

It is obvious that in every country, unless you can get those who go in for the liberties of the nation to respect authority, or those who wield the authority of the nation to respect its liberty, there can be no stable equilibrium, and we shall have either liberty upsetting authority, or authority crushing liberty, or an internecine war between the two which virtually annihilates both. If there is to be both freedom and order, you must either have representatives of liberty uppermost who hate and spontaneously avoid anarchy, or representatives of authority uppermost who hate and spontaneously avoid despotism,—or else an absolute victory of one of them over its rival,—or, finally, an equal and mutually destructive conflict between liberty and authority. We should, of course, put the English system of government among those of the first kind, where representatives of liberty (or the rights of self-government) are uppermost, who yet hate and spontaneously avoid anarchy, though the Duc de Persigny is inclined to place our Government in the second class we have named,—that of a people governed by an oligarchy spontaneously making great concessions to liberty. The Government of France, we should say, is, on the contrary, half-way between the second and third classes,—that of the Governments which, while really representing in the first instance the principle of authority, is wise enough to defer a good deal to the popular wish for liberty, and of absolute Governments which have suppressed liberty.

The Duc de Persigny, however, thinks there is another alternative, which he describes rather oddly. In the French Government, he says, liberty and authority are both organised, but organised so as to be independent of each other. "As authority and liberty," he says, "cannot be in the hands of the same class as in England, in place of subordinating them one to the other, it was natural to make them independent; and here is the fundamental principle of our Constitution." This sounds to us, we confess, exceedingly like saying that the hammer has been so organised as to strike wide of the anvil, and the anvil so as to miss the stroke of the hammer—an arrangement not highly practical. If authority is not to control liberty—if liberty is not to press against authority—what does either of the words mean? and what is the function of either of the things those words represent? The Duke goes on to explain. He appears to mean that the "independently" organised liberty may do certain acts, and certain acts only, while the independently organised authority is, in the exercise of its administrative privileges, authorised to do all that is not expressly reserved to its rival. He says:—"From the moment, indeed, that a vast Administration is with us in possession of all the instruments of authority, and is alone charged with the duty of maintaining order and public security, reason, good sense, and patriotism, in accord with experience, said very emphatically that it was necessary to assure before everything the benefits of authority, and no longer make it the prize of the ambitions, of vanities, and of desires which liberty can set in motion; in other words, it was indispensable that the independence of the executive power, entrusted by the will of the people to the hands of the Sovereign, should be henceforth a reality. It was necessary, then, that the chiefs of the various branches of the administrative hierarchy, the Ministers, being in the exclusive nomination of the chief of the State, should no longer be responsible before the Chambers,—that is to say, removable by the Chambers; that the Prince alone should be responsible to the people, as the father of a family to his children; and that, finally, the man most interested in the public order and security should be invested with the force necessary to assure this first of all blessings to the nation. Such, then, is authority established upon foundations solid, natural, and agreeable to the organisation of the country. Let us see how liberty, in its turn, is organised, and especially if the function assigned to the Executive Government, or the independence of authority, is established at the expense of liberty. Universal suffrage—that is to say, the will of a whole people—which constitutes public authority in the person of the Emperor, produces in its turn every liberty—communal liberty by the Municipal Council, at the side of the Mayor, the delegate of authority; departmental liberty

by the General Council, at the side of the Prefect; and national liberty by the Legislative Body, at the side of the Sovereign. Now, if it is considered that these public councils, which altogether form the hierarchy of liberty by the side of the hierarchy of authority, are not only councils, but deliberative bodies; that they exercise the enormous power of discussing and voting budgets, approving or prohibiting expenses: that in consequence they are possessed of all the means of control and influence which really constitute modern liberty; that, finally, it is in the hands of the principal of these bodies that the veritable legislative power resides, every man of sense and good faith will recognise that, in assuring the reciprocal independence of authority and liberty, the Napoleonic theory has virtually solved the problem of liberty in France." Now, this sounds plausible enough. Yet it is, unfortunately, but too visible how little true it is that these deliberative bodies, "discussing and voting budgets," and "standing at the side of the hierarchy of authority," are really "independently organised." Is not the other organisation *first on the stage*, and does it not preside over the organisation of its rival? Is not the Mayor there already, with his "hierarchy of authority" under him, to influence the election of the Municipal Council? Does not the Prefect, with his "hierarchy of authority," always preside, with an anxious sense of responsibility, at the elections to the Legislative Chamber?—and how can Liberty, after the exercise of this vigilant and paternal authority, be said to be "independently organised?" We are afraid the utmost the Duke can say for the communal, departmental, and national liberties which stand "at the side" of the corresponding "hierarchies of authority" would be that they are, at least, something more than mere nominees of that authority—that, under exceptional circumstances, as recently in Paris and some of the great cities, the liberties can gain a voice, even through the obstructions which the hierarchies of authority interpose.

That the Duke, in fact, recognises how greatly the French authorities outweigh the French liberties, is evident, we think, from his apology for the interference of the Administration with the freedom of the Press. It cannot be said, without mockery, that that liberty is "independently organised," which may not even deliberate freely with itself as to the changes needed in the Empire and the men best calculated to carry these changes into effect. The people that is neither permitted to meet, to discuss, nor to read freely concerning political events has, if it has its liberty organised at all, a liberty that is organised very dependently indeed,—namely, within such very narrow limits as the pre-existing "hierarchies of authority" choose to admit. Instead of keeping authority from interfering with liberty, and liberty with authority, according to the Duke's ideal, the truth is that authority defines and limits by its own arbitrary judgment the practical amount of liberty to be conceded to its rival,—and probably often concedes far less liberty than would be consistent with the wish of the spring of the whole system of government,—the will of the Emperor himself. For it is the main disadvantage of that discretionary liberty conceded spontaneously by a wise despotic Government, that it must practically be doled out, not by the large thought of a man above petty considerations, but by the hands of subordinates who are far too proud of power to part with it willingly.

We do not say, though we hope and believe, that France is yet ready for any more liberal plan of Constitution; but we do say that the Duc de Persigny in this speech did in effect throw but a thin veil of rhetoric over the actual situation. How little in reality the absolute power of the Emperor is modified by anything that deserves to be called liberty in France, the Duc de Persigny is evidently only too painfully aware.

#### BOARD OF TRADE TABLES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the high range in the value of money in the discount market, the official returns showing the extent of our export trade continue favourable. The shipments of home goods and produce during the first seven months of the present and two previous years were valued as follows:—

1862	69,446,480
1863	75,663,037
1864	92,441,950

From the above comparison, it appears that our exports this year, compared with the corresponding period in 1863, have



increased 16,778,913l. Compared with the same time in 1861, the increase amounts to 22,995,470l.

The figures for July only are as under:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value, and Unit. Rows for 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866.

The excess in the exports, compared with July 1862, is 745,524l, and with 1862, 2,262,563l.

In the import trade, the improvement is somewhat rapid. The six months' importations of foreign and colonial produce are thus returned in value:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Value, and Unit. Rows for 1862, 1863, and 1864.

Being an increase, compared with 1863, of 17,401,238l, and with 1862, of 29,401,238l.

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce in the seven months were on a fair average scale. Those of the principal articles were:—

Table with 4 columns: Article, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Lists items like Coffee, Cotton, and Tea.

In silk, spirits, wine, and wool, there has been a deficiency compared with previous years.

The following table shows the increase and decrease in the exports of the principal articles in the first seven months of the present and past year:—

Table with 5 columns: Articles, 1863, 1864, Increase, and Decrease. Lists various export categories.

The annexed table shows the increase and decrease in the imports of the most important articles in the first six months:—

Table with 5 columns: Articles, 1863, 1864, Increase, and Decrease. Lists various import categories.

The following are the totals of wine imported and entered for home consumption respectively in the seven months ended July 31, 1863 and 1864:—

Table with 4 columns: Wine Type, Imported 1863, Imported 1864, and Entered for Home Consumption 1863/1864.

Table with 4 columns: Under 26 degrees, 26-45 degrees, 45-42 degrees, and 42 degrees and upwards. Lists wine categories and values.

Table with 4 columns: Under 26 degrees, 26-45 degrees, 45-42 degrees, and 42 degrees and upwards. Lists wine categories and values.

The following is an account of the quantities of certain principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to duties of Customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st July, 1864, compared with the quantities in warehouse on the 31st July, 1863:—

Table with 3 columns: Article, 1863, and 1864. Lists items like Cocoa, Coffee, and Rums.

Agriculture.

CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

Up to Wednesday last, the drought continued to be unmitigated, for, though there had been some heavy showers, they had practically no effect either in restoring the meadows or in supplying water for stock.

Of the yield of the wheat, reports are very conflicting so far as regards the stronger soils, but the light lands are admitted generally to be deficient. There is, however, a fair quantity of straw of unusually good quality, and it will be largely used during the coming winter in the place of hay, which is very scarce, and must be exorbitantly dear.

and pulse—is remarkably well got up, is greatly in the stock-keeper's favour.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to refer to a discussion at the Dorchester Farmers' Club on "the relative advantages of fattening sheep, cattle, or pigs on light land farms," where the introducer of the subject and all the speakers who followed him, while admitting the importance of feeding stock on such farms, seem to have concurred in stating that, as the rule, there is little direct profit obtained from feeding any kind of stock, and that the return for the outlay thereby incurred must be looked for in increased grain crops. These points must not be overlooked when we find land-owners and other non-practical people talking about stock as the substitute for grain.

Since writing the above, a run by railway to Southampton has enabled us to observe the state of the country along that line. The smallness of the wheat stacks strikes one as a general indication of the effect of the dry summer, the barley stacks, however, on the lighter lands being in better proportion to the size of the fields. The turnip fields are here and there better planted than we expected to see, and it is obvious that, with a moderate share of rain in September, there will not be so great a deficiency of roots as has been feared. The only crops now remaining in the fields are the beans in the stronger land districts, and the second-cut clover. The latter is commonly very light, but between Basingstoke and Winchester there is one field of clover as fine as possible. It is apparently intended for seed, and though the plant is not long, the "heads" are splendid, and the return of seed must be considerable. Everywhere the work is getting forward, and the stubbles are being ploughed up with great rapidity. One advantage of the dry season will be the ploughing of the stubbles in the dry weather, a process which is of immense value to the land throughout the ensuing year. The rain has ceased, and the quantity which fell on Wednesday is scarcely sufficient to afford any appreciable relief to our droughty fields.

Literature.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Edinburgh Meeting, 1863. Edited by GEORGE W. HASTINGS, LL.B., General Secretary of the Association. London: Longmans. 1864.

It was natural that the meeting of the Social Science Association at Edinburgh should have been the occasion for treating several questions more peculiarly affecting Scotland. Among these discussions, some of the most generally interesting are those relating to education. The papers of Dr George Lees and Mr Badenoch, advocating an increase of evening and elementary teaching in the Scottish universities, and the counter-papers of Dr Bryce and others, elicited instructive discussions on the proper function of universities, and their relation to the whole educational system of a nation. The tendency to over-run the highest stage of teaching with subjects belonging properly to the lower grades, and thus to overwork the professors and retard the superior class of students, was combated with much spirit and force by Professor Blackie, and its true remedy was pointed out very clearly in the paper of Dr Bryce, on "A Grammar School Bill for Scotland, the necessary complement of the Universities' Act." As Professor Blackie showed, the middle schools of Scotland had been neglected altogether,—those schools which, as John Knox had laid down in his "Book of Discipline," should be the necessary stepping-stone from the parish school to the university. "Scotchmen had so far degenerated that it was thought a great point of excellence that Scotch lads were able to jump from the parish school to the college. Till that idea was given up, they would have no proper university teaching;" for its consequence was that the university had to do all the work of grinding the raw youths who came up from the parish schools. Another phase of this subject is brought out in a very excellent paper by Mr W. S. Dalgleish, on "Local Examinations for Scotland." He states that there is a widely-prevailing desire in Scotland for the introduction of a system of university certificate examinations, on a similar plan to that adopted by Oxford and Cambridge; that the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow both passed unanimous resolutions, a few years ago, in favour of such a scheme; and that a large number of influential Scottish merchants and manufacturers pledged their support to it. But the scheme first proposed to the University of Edinburgh was disapproved by that body, and the movement has not, apparently, made much regular progress since. The desire for it is, however, still strong. Some schools even send their pupils to England to take part in the Oxford examinations; and the Dundee High School has entered into arrangements with the University of St Andrew's to have the pupils examined, both in writing and *visa voce*, by University examiners. Mr Dalgleish wishes to see the four Scottish Universities combine together to prepare a system of local examinations for Scotland, and to appoint a Board of Examiners, "care being taken that the

papers in each subject are prepared by each University in turn." He suggests one feature of such examinations which does not appear in the English plan, viz., that as "the true efficiency of a school is not indicated so much by the absolute number of good scholars as by the proportion which these bear to the whole number in the school, and that not on one occasion, but from year to year," the best plan would be to examine whole classes rather than picked candidates. "If, however, this cannot be done in all cases, and if candidates are to be selected, then it is essential to the drawing of fair inferences that the number, first, out of what gross number they are selected, and, second, what proportion of the selected candidates pass the examination." "It is a great defect in the Oxford and Cambridge schemes that their tables and division lists afford no information under either of these heads." It is greatly to be desired that the suggestions of this paper may be carried out, for they could not fail to be widely beneficial in rectifying and elevating the condition of the higher branches of education in Scotland.

There are also two interesting papers on Foreign Education, one by Mr Cornelius Walford, tracing the history of education in the United States, and giving the statistics thereof from the census of 1850 (the census for 1860 being, as yet, deficient on that head); and the other by the Rev. R. Burgess, on the education of the poor in France, especially in the Protestant communities. The details of this latter paper bear melancholy witness to the tyranny of Church and State under the present reign,—a tyranny against which the conductors of the Protestant schools have made a brave stand, and with so much discretion as to achieve partial success. The history of the persecutions they have encountered since 1850 reads like a page from the annals of the last century, and the motive of the authorities is only too evident, viz., to keep the populace in hopeless ignorance. The contrast afforded by this paper to the one on American schools is peculiarly striking.

In the Jurisprudence Department, a paper by Mr J. Campbell Smith, eulogising the Scottish Marriage Law, was followed by an interesting discussion, in which the writer's arguments were ably combated by most of the speakers. Mr Hastings put the relative merits of the Scotch and English systems in a clear light by pointing out that the question between them is, which of the two reduces the chances of deception to a minimum? "Now, it seemed to him that a law which provided that a marriage contract should be made in some recognised place, in presence of witnesses, and at certain hours, and, above all, that it should be registered, was a law which gave much greater certainty than a law which left the contract in such a state as that it became matter of litigation or of question whether the parties were married at all." There seemed to be a general feeling in the meeting in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, and report on the practicability of assimilating together the three marriage systems of England, Scotland, and Ireland into one homogeneous plan. Among the other papers will be found many valuable reports of facts and suggestions for good, which we must leave our readers to study for themselves, advising them meanwhile not to pass by a pithy little paper on "Ladies' Committees and Mixed Committees," by Miss Hope, which may be studied with advantage by philanthropists of both sexes. We cannot pass without a word of regret the opening Address of Lord Brougham. It is a clear mistake to introduce political summaries at all on such occasions, but that a President of Lord Brougham's antecedents should have gone out of his way to calumniate with blind fury a great and kindred nation in the most trying crisis of its existence, is doubly lamentable. It is to be hoped that such offensive utterances will not again disturb the calm and thoughtful deliberations of this excellent Society.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Magazines.—La France sous le Regime Bonapartiste. Tchorszewski.—Church's Laboratory Guide. Voorn.—The North British Review. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—The Art-Journal. Virtue.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday. The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the last inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

	DRETON.		PARIS, Friday.	
	Sept. 1, 1864.	Aug. 25, 1864.	Sept. 1, 1864.	Aug. 25, 1864.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital	5,148,416 06	5,148,416 06	5,148,416 06	5,148,416 06
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,108,750 14	22,108,750 14	22,108,750 14	22,108,750 14
New reserves	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	767,768,725 0	767,768,725 0	767,768,725 0	767,768,725 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	6,052,412 41	6,052,412 41	6,052,412 41	6,052,412 41
Treasury account	68,625,654 45	68,625,654 45	68,625,654 45	68,625,654 45
Accounts current at Paris	114,081,075 28	114,081,075 28	114,081,075 28	114,081,075 28
Ditto in the provinces	27,994,945 0	27,994,945 0	27,994,945 0	27,994,945 0
Dividends payable	1,746,584 75	1,746,584 75	1,746,584 75	1,746,584 75
Various discounts	9,166,141 90	9,166,141 90	9,166,141 90	9,166,141 90
Re-discounts	2,688,735 17	2,688,735 17	2,688,735 17	2,688,735 17
Sundries	16,430,962 25	16,430,962 25	16,430,962 25	16,430,962 25
	1,227,202,891 88	1,227,202,891 88	1,210,442,434 50	1,210,442,434 50



CREDITOR.		f	c	f	c
Cash and bullion	279,353,777	83	.....	280,595,089	43
Commercial bills overdue	18,188,074	26	.....	327,027	97
Ditto discounted in Paris	312,589,098	57	.....	323,748,440	41
Ditto in the branches	303,409,585	0	.....	292,137,502	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	15,239,829	85	.....	14,825,479	85
Ditto in the provinces	3,545,900	0	.....	3,328,000	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	15,881,400	0	.....	15,953,200	0
Ditto in the provinces	8,538,550	0	.....	8,848,250	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	27,769,600	0	.....	27,849,900	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	17,947,600	0	.....	18,139,950	0
Ditto in the provinces	413,100	0	.....	409,200	0
Ditto to the State	333,950	0	.....	331,600	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	36,850,987	21	.....	36,850,987	21
Securities held	100,000,000	0	.....	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the branches	8,367,552	0	.....	8,363,652	0
Expenses of management	1,119,873	6	.....	953,329	15
Surpluses	5,528,163	16	.....	4,800,516	0
	1,223,202,891	88	.....	1,210,442,424	83

His Excellency M. Behic, Minister of Commerce, has delivered at Marseilles a speech which there is good reason for believing indicates the line of policy the Emperor has resolved on following, and which on that account has excited considerable attention. According to the Minister, the programme which the Emperor traced out in a letter to M. Fould in 1860, and which has been partially executed, is to be completed. This programme was the removal of prohibitions, the modifying in a liberal spirit of Customs tariffs, the negotiation of treaties of commerce, the rendering of assistance to manufacturers in improvement of machines, a reduction in the cost of transports, the improvement and extension of means of communication on land and water, and the encouragement of works of public utility. What has been done is, said the Minister, the abolition of prohibitions and the suppression of duties on the principal raw materials, and the reduction of those on manufactured articles; and now what must be done is "to advance in this path with the delays and the temporisation all transformations call for, and so approach the moment at which Customs duties, having lost the character of protection, will only be imposed for fiscal purposes." What has been done, also, is the conclusion of commercial treaties with Belgium, England, and Italy; and now treaties based on similar principles are on the point of being concluded with Prussia, Switzerland, and Holland, and others are being negotiated with the Holy See and with Spain. After noticing the extension given to railways, the improvement of canals and rivers and the reduction of tolls thereon, the construction of docks, bridges, and other public works, &c., &c., the Minister said that further extension is to be given to all such things, and he intimated that the Government will have to raise a loan for the purpose. To complete the enterprises now in course of execution, a sum of 240,000,000f (8,160,000l) will have to be spent; an equal sum will be necessary to finish all those that are desirable; and "the Emperor's Government will have to seek, in order to execute his Majesty's great ideas, a financial combination which shall assure the execution, with the least delay possible, of these productive undertakings." In addition to all this, the Minister announced that certain changes in legislation, which the modification of the commercial system calls for, are to be effected. Thus, greater liberty is to be given for the building and carrying on of manufactories and other establishments—heretofore they could not be formed without authorisation of the Government, and without accepting vexatious regulations:—commercial companies are to be relieved, in part at least, from the harassing restrictions to which they are subjected, and greater liberty to be accorded to the spirit of association in commerce—the Chambers of Commerce are to be allowed more latitude as regards the disbursement of their funds and the auditing of their accounts—the abolition of imprisonment for commercial and civil debts is to be effected. Finally, a commission has instituted inquiries into the state of merchant shipping and the result of its labours will soon be made known, and inquiries into the propriety of abolishing the usury laws, and the monopoly of brokers are being carried on. Such is what the Minister described as the programme of the Government. It is all that could be desired, and the steady and vigorous execution of it would render greater services to France than the maintenance of large armies and fleets, the defence of the "sacred rights of nationalities," and the "emancipation of peoples."

A French gentleman who has made an attentive examination of the cotton crop of Egypt of the present year, has addressed a letter to one of the newspapers, in which he states that, after taking into account all the circumstances by which it may be affected, he has come to the conclusion that the yield of it will be about 2,500,000 cantars, that is one-third more than that of last year. Some authorities in Egypt, however, affirm that it will be 3,500,000 cantars, and others reduce it to 2,100,000; but the letter writer for reasons he gives holds them all to be in error.

Letters from the vineyard districts of France represent that almost everywhere the vines have suffered more or less from drought, and in some places from oidium also.

It is remarked that of late years the importations of wool into France has not kept pace with the export of woollen tissues. Thus in the first six months of the present year the value of wool imported was in round figures 89,500,000f; in the same period of last year 96,500,000f, of 1862 70,500,000f, and of 1863

72,500,000f; whilst the exports of woollen tissues was in the first six months of the present year 161,000,000f; of 1863, 120,500,000f; 1862, 92,500,000f; and 1861, 83,500,000f.

A project is on foot for establishing a "Societe Generale d'Avances sur titres," that is a bank for making advances on deposit of shares and other securities. The institution is represented to be a perfect novelty in banking business, and is destined to be of great utility; but the Bank of France, and all other banks public and private, already make loans on security of shares, &c.

From Customs returns published to-day, it appears that in the first seven months of the present year, the value of imports taken for consumption was 1,379,565,000f, and in the corresponding periods of 1863, 1,348,827,000f; of 1862, 1,283,554,000f; and of 1861, 1,381,433,000f; and that the value of exports of French production was in the first seven months of 1864, 1,702,916,000f; of 1863, 1,430,751,000f; 1862, 1,231,745,000f; and 1861, 1,090,735,000f. A steady increase in the imports and exports testifies to the excellent working of the commercial treaties and reforms; whilst the large excess of exports above imports must confound the Prohibitionists and Protectionists, seeing that they always confidently predicted the exact contrary.

The precious metals are not included in the preceding totals. The following is a detail of the imports and exports in the first seven months of the present year, compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years:—

	GOLD IMPORTED.		
	First six months of 1864.	First six months of 1863.	First six months of 1862.
Bullion	71,943,873	53,699,127	...
Coin	209,493,501	186,372,090	...
	281,437,374	240,071,217	322,198,500
GOLD EXPORTED.			
Bullion	17,928,222	48,424,829	16,700,400
Coin	166,303,620	167,369,691	150,011,700
	184,231,842	210,794,520	166,712,100
SILVER IMPORTED.			
Bullion	34,426,262	17,259,410	...
Coin	124,531,526	74,389,700	...
	158,957,788	91,649,110	86,613,620
SILVER EXPORTED.			
Bullion	71,515,940	59,254,628	48,807,340
Coin	125,303,745	57,208,220	43,903,920
	196,819,685	116,462,848	92,711,260

The countries from which the imports came and to which the exports were made in the course of the first seven months of 1864 were as follows:—

	Imports		Exports	
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.
England	71,182,647	101,679,830	60,000	8,370,840
Belgium	94,080	7,120,635	48,657	4,494,288
Zollverein	22,212	38,267,640	14,409	2,501,967
Kingd. of Italy	66,000	43,997,865	...	78,605,700
Spain	...	...	17,454,486	3,233,373
Switzerland	...	...	...	15,099,081
Roman States	...	...	...	2,571,300
Turkey	...	...	...	705,600
Egypt	...	...	...	34,475,100
United States	...	196,500	...	45,000
China	...	...	...	...
Other countries	578,934	18,231,531	350,670	16,201,371
	71,943,873	209,493,501	17,928,222	166,303,620
SILVER				
England	17,081,778	8,951,900	5,418,922	15,285,228
Belgium	3,942,916	10,078,840	3,362,200	9,768,989
Russia	...	...	...	500,000
Zollverein	212,039	16,443,341	163,734	2,077,000
Spain	...	53,681,396	940	696,415
Kingd. of Italy	11,577,500	26,622,744	1,112,200	5,378,400
Switzerland	...	...	...	262,821
Turkey	...	...	...	46,000
Egypt	...	...	...	3,208,600
British India	...	...	33,051,600	55,803,000
United States	...	256,800	...	...
China	...	...	1,523,000	4,837,000
Other countries	1,612,029	6,496,505	26,883,344	27,445,292
	34,426,262	124,531,526	71,515,940	125,303,745

If we turn the totals for the seven months of 1864 into English money, we find the following results:—

The imports of gold were	£ 11,257,495
The exports	7,369,273
Excess of imports	3,888,222
The exports of silver were	£ 7,872,787
The imports	6,358,311
Excess of exports	1,514,476

Deducting the excess of exports of silver from the excess of imports of gold, it will appear that in the first seven months the stock of precious metals increased by 2,373,746*l*. As to the amount sent to the East, it was 1,379,004*l* in gold, and 128,144*l* in silver to Egypt; 3,654,184*l* in silver to British India, and 254,400*l* in the last metal to China. In the whole, 5,315,732*l*.

The death of M. Enfantin, famous for his connection with the Saint Simonian school of political economy, is announced in the newspapers. His name will rest in the annals of France.

The Bourse was exceedingly inactive up to yesterday, but to-day there has been considerable animation, and an improvement in prices. The following are the quotations:—

	Aug. 25.	Sept. 1.
Four-and-a-Half (cash) .....	94 50	94 90
Fours (cash) .....	86 50	86 50
Threes .....	66 30	66 65
Ditto, Loan of 1864.....	66 25	66 40
Thirty years' bonds .....	437 50	435 0
Bank of France.....	3360 0	3390 0
Credit Foncier.....	1210 0	1225 0
Austrian Credit Foncier .....	647 50	655 0
Credit Mobilier .....	995 0	1020 0
Societe Generale.....	633 75	635 0
Comptoir d'Escompte.....	980 0	995 0
Italian Loan.....	67 45	67 60
Mexican Loan.....	56 1/2	56 0
Northern Railway .....	980 0	988 75
Orleans.....	885 0	890 0
Ditto, new.....	790 0	792 50
Eastern.....	492 50	495 0
Mediterranean.....	912 50	930 0
Western.....	518 75	525 0
Southern.....	635 0	638 75
Austrian.....	481 25	440 0
South Austrian Lombard.....	538 75	538 75
Messageries Imperiales.....	797 50	800 0
Transatlantique Francaise.....	555 0	560 0
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000 <i>l</i> at 3 per cent.....	880 0	885 0
Do. Coupons, 500 <i>l</i> , 3 per cent....	442 50	442 50
Do. do. 500 <i>l</i> , 4 — .....	456 25	456 25
Do. do. 100 <i>l</i> , 3 — .....	92 50	92 50
Do. do. 100 <i>l</i> , 4 — .....	93 75	95 0
Do. do. Communes, 500 <i>l</i> .....	387 50	391 25

The following is the report from the markets:—

**FLOUR.**—Business has not been active at Paris, but prices are a little firmer. The quotation yesterday was 47*l* to 50*l* the sack of 157 kilogs, and some dealers in the Paris district demanded an advance of 50c. Six marks, current month, were 48*l* 50c and 48*l* 25c, and after the close of the market were offered at the former price. The four months of November were demanded at 54*l*. Type Paris, the 101 kilogs, was 36*l* 25c.

**WHEAT.**—At Paris, yesterday, little was done. New wheat is now generally presented in the market. Yesterday, choice new was 29*l* 50c the sack of 120 kilogs; first quality, 27*l* 50c to 27*l* 75c; ordinary, 26*l* to 26*l* 50c. Commercial wheats went at 27*l* to 29*l*. Some new wheats were offered at 27*l*, 27*l* 50c, and 28*l*, but they were few buyers.

**COTTON.**—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, business was languishing, in consequence of reports of a pacific arrangement being possible in America. The total sales were 6,010 bales and piculs, and the arrivals were 4,200. The stock was estimated at 57,730 bales; at the corresponding date of last year it was 28,800. The brokers fixed the closing quotations at 2*l* lower for United States sorts, 2*l* to 5*l* lower for Surat, 5*l* for Tinnevely, Madras, and China; and other sorts unchanged. Low New Orleans was consequently 370*l* the 50 kilogs; and good ordinary sorts,—in Broach, 285*l*; Tinnevely, 265*l*; Madras, 250*l*; China, 225*l*; Jaemel, 375*l*. This week, the market has been calm. Yesterday, Madras was 235*l* to 240*l*; China 225*l*, and for delivery 215*l* to 232*l* 50c; Oomrawatee, 282*l* 50c; Jumel, 320*l*.

**COFFEE.**—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 5,220 sacks Hayti, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Jeremie, &c. at 81*l* 50c to 85*l* the 50 kilogs in bond; 2,400 ditto brown, for delivery, 82*l* to 82*l* 50c; 98 Cape ordinary, 84*l*; 1,055 Goavees, 88*l* 50c to 90*l*; 1,700 Rio, not washed, disposable, 78*l* 50c to 80*l*; 769 ditto for delivery, 84*l* to 86*l* 50c; 990 Rio washed, 95*l* 50c; 407 ditto for delivery, 95*l* to 99*l*; 40 Bahia, 81*l*; 100 Laguayra, 88*l* 50c to 90*l*; 110 Rio Nunez, 89*l*. The arrivals were about 5,000 sacks. This week, Laguayra, 89*l*; Rio washed, 86*l* and 87*l*; unwashed, 77*l* and 79*l*; Rio Nunez, 89*l*; Cayes, 82*l*; Malabar, 88*l* 50c. At Nantes, last week, there was a sale by auction of some damaged Hayti; no other transactions. This week, no sales. At Bordeaux, last week, 1,000 sacks Rio washed 95*l* to 105*l*; 550 not washed, 89*l*; 200 Mysore, 118*l*. Some damaged Malabar and Costa Rica was also sold by auction. This week, Mysore 118*l* 50c and 118*l*. At Marseilles, last week, 3,300 sacks Rio 85*l*; 3,000 Maracaibo, 85*l*. This week, Rio 80*l*, 85*l*, and 84*l* 25c.

**SUGAR.**—At Havre, in the beginning of the week ending Friday, prices advanced in consequence of the drought, but a fall of rain, which was much needed by the beetroot crop, caused a reaction in the latter part. The sales were two small lots of French West India, at 55*l* and 57*l* the 50 kilogs duty paid, bonne quatrieme; one of usine, 65*l* to 69*l*; 2,000 sacks Mauritius, 58*l* bonne quatrieme, duty paid; 36 casks Havana, 37*l* 50c, No. 12 in bond. By auction, some damaged Reunion and Havana was also sold. The arrivals were about 6,300 casks. This week, French West India, 54*l* 50c and 54*l* bonne quatrieme; 200 tons Bengal for exportation, 69*l*. At Nantes, in the beginning of last week, 1,540 sacks Reunion went at 59*l* bonne quatrieme, but afterwards purchasers refused to give that price and transactions were interrupted. A small lot of French West India went at 60*l*. The arrivals—831 casks Havana, 6,640 sacks Mauritius, the latter from Havre. Stocks are large. This week, French West India, 57*l* 50c, and usine, 69*l*. At

Bordeaux, last week, calm prevailed. 107 casks French West India, 56*l* 25c and 57*l*, bonne quatrieme; some lots of ditto usine, 63*l* 50c to 69*l*; 1,000 sacks Mauritius, 61*l* bonne quatrieme; 5,000 from Havre, at 56*l*. Nothing done in Reunion. This week, French West India usine, 65*l* 75c. At Marseilles, last week, 1,500 casks Havana by Spanish ship, 39*l*, No. 12. Refiners wanted a reduction of prices on account of rains having fallen in the beetroot districts, but holders refused it. This week, French West India, 38*l*, bonne quatrieme of Havre (conditions of Marseilles).

**INDIGO.**—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 44 chests Bengal, part at 11*l* 30c to 11*l* 37*l* the half kilog. The rest at prices kept secret. The arrivals were 85 chests. This week, Bengal at a premium of 1*l*. At Bordeaux, last week, the only sales were 9 chests Kurpah. No sales this week.

**HIDES.**—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 3,750 La Plata dry, 97*l* 50c to 102*l* the 50 kilogs; 3,520 ditto salted saladeros ox, 62*l* to 65*l*, cow 52*l* 75c; 714 Rio Grande dry, 85*l* to 95*l*; 650 ditto salted ox, 61*l*; cow, 52*l*; 161 Rio Janeiro dry, 90*l*; 940 ditto salted ox, 52*l*; cow, 44*l*; 293 Pernambuco drysalted, 69*l*; 300 Maragan, 60*l*; 150 New Orleans dry, 72*l*. The arrivals were between 8,000 and 9,000. This week, Lonin, 53*l*; Pernambuco drysalted, 68*l* 50c; Rio Grande salted ox, 52*l* to 63*l* 50c and 63*l*; cow, 52*l*; Buenos Ayres dry, 110*l*; cow, 100*l*; Monte Video salted horse, for delivery, 45*l*. By auction, Calcutta, 53*l* 50c to 117*l*; Fulsepoint, 46*l* to 103*l*.

**WOOL.**—Business was not active at Havre in the week ending Friday. 29 bales La Plata, unwashed, 1*l* 85c to 2*l* 55c the kilog; and 29 washed, 3*l* 55c. The arrivals were nearly 1,000 bales. This week, Portugal unwashed 1*l* 50c, Monte Video 2*l* 65c and 2*l* 45c.

**TALLOW.**—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 100 casks New York, disposable, 48*l* 25c (old) to 50*l* 25c the 50 kilogs; 65 ditto, for delivery, 49*l* 50c to 50*l*; 81 La Plata, disposable, 50*l* 25c to 51*l*; and 438 ditto, for delivery, 51*l* to 52*l*. The arrivals were 658 casks. This week, New York, 42*l*, 49*l* and 50*l* 50c; La Plata, 50*l* 50c.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Annexed are the returns of the Bank of Bengal for the weeks ending July 5 and July 12, 1864:—

	July 5.	July 12.
<b>Liabilities.</b>		
Proprietors' capital, paid up .....	21,672,295	21,672,295
Subscriptions to new Stock .....	20,827	59,484
Reserve fund .....	189,227	189,227
General treasury balance at head office.....	371,998	64,119
Do. at branches.....	753,984	753,702
Other deposits at head office and branches.....	1,922,415	1,649,589
Bank post bills, &c. ....	18,381	16,735
Bank notes outstanding .....	58,964	56,487
Sundries .....	216,396	117,919
	5,228,867	5,359,491
<b>Assets.</b>	July 5.	July 12.
Government securities, investment No. 1 .....	438,705	432,705
Loans on Government securities at head office and branches .....	982,905	1,064,483
Accounts of credit on ditto.....	116,245	117,125
Mercantile bills discounted at ditto .....	1,017,068	968,020
Dead stock ditto .....	38,119	55,122
Stamps ditto .....	976	1,680
Balances with other banks .....	165,666	168,364
Sundries .....	64,871	64,221
Treasury reserve in coin at head office and branches .....	240,299	206,699
Bank's reserve in notes and silver at head office .....	1,462,626	1,626,628
Do. do. at branches.....	897,882	888,584
	5,228,867	5,359,499

Annexed are the traffic returns of some of the American railways in July:—

	1863.	1864.	Increase.	
	Open.	Close.	dols.	
Erie .....	425	774,317	771,245	248,074
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien .....	234	189,547	74,587	67,390
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago. 463	486,150	350,753	135,397	
Rome Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	189	71,361	49,609	21,692

Annexed is a report of Albany lumber market for the week ending Aug. 17:—The receipts of lumber are large from all sections. The stock on hand is accumulating, and there is a good assortment in market. The sales are fair, including some large transactions. The receipt by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to August 15th, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles.	Timber.	Staves.
	M.	M.	C. ft.	lbs.
1863 .....	917,262	13,853	54,450	7,357,832
1864 .....	1,145,969	10,818	23,086	5,039,248

From the leading South American ports, the following commercial news has been received:—Buenos Ayres.—Exchange, 49*l* to 50*l*. Salted ox-hides, 38 reals; tallow, 14*l* reals; salted horse hides, 17*l* reals; wool, no stocks; sheepskins in great demand. Freights: Small vessels wanted, at 55s to 60s, for salted hides and tallow, to load in Uruguay. Monte Video.—Exchange, 51*l* to 51*l*. Coal scarce; about 300 tons sold to Russian frigate at 30 hard dollars per ton. Total slaughter in River Plate, 1,250,000 salted ox and cow hides—110,000 in excess of season 1863. Rio de Janeiro.—Exchange on London, 27*l* to 27*l*. Coffee: Price of good first, 6 dols 50c to 6 dols 60c; total shipments since the departure of last mail, 81,283; amount for Channel, 16,921; total sales since the departure of last mail, 58,733; stock, 60,000. Freights for Channel, 55s, 60s. Bahia.—Exchange on London, 27*l* to 27*l*. Price of cotton, 27 dols 50c to 27 dols 80c; ditto sugar, 2 dols 70c to 2 dols 75c. Pernambuco.—Exchange, 27*l* to 27*l*. Price of sugar, white, 5 dols 200; ditto browns, 3 dols. Price of cotton, 29 dols 700.

The present rates of freight are thus quoted in the Shipping Gazette:—Quebec.—To London, Hull, or Grimsby, 33s 6d timber, 95s for deals; coal ports in the North, 33s; Channel ports, 32s; Bristol Channel, 31s; Liverpool, 30s; Silloth, 31s; Greenock, 30s; Belfast, 30s; Cork, Waterford, Tralee, 30s; Limerick or Galway, 32s to 33s. River St Lawrence and Saguenay.—To London, Hull, or Grimsby, 90s; Bristol Channel, 87s 6d. Miramichi, Shediac.—To London, Hull, or Grimsby, 90s; Bristol Channel, 87s 6d; Irish ports, 87s 6d. Richibucto, Buctouche—



To London, Hull, or Grimsby, 90s to 92s 6d; Bristol Channel, 90s. Archangel, &c.—To London or East Coast, 4s 3d cats, 100s deals; West Coast, 10s extra. Sundswall, &c.—To London, 67s 6d and 5 per cent.; Channel, 72s 6d and 5 per cent.; Bristol Channel, 77s 6d and 5 per cent.; Australia, 81; New Zealand, 91. Narva—To London or East Coast, 67s 6d. Cronstadt—To London or East Coast, 62s 6d deals, 3s 3d cats. Wyburgh—To London or East Coast, 67s 6d; to Bristol Channel, 75s. Riga—To London, 26s 6d timber, 3s 6d cats. Eleborg—To London or East Coast, 75s and 5 per cent. Calix—To London or East Coast, 80s and 5 per cent. Gothenburg—To London or East Coast, 40s; Channel, 45s and 5 per cent. Memel or Dantzic—To London, 22s square fir timber or sleepers.

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended August 31, 1864:—

Gold Imported into the United Kingdom.			
Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Hamburg	25	...	25
Belgium	75	...	75
Portugal	8600	...	8600
St Thomas	59100	50148	109248
United States	6668	4521	11189
Other Countries	1475	639	2114
<b>Aggregate of the importations registered in the week</b>	<b>75948</b>	<b>55308</b>	<b>131256</b>
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 290397	£ 193580	£ 483976
Rates of valuation.....per oz	£ s d 3 15 0 3 17 10 1/2	£ s d 3 10 0 4 0 0	...

Silver Imported into the United Kingdom.			
Countries from which imported.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Hamburg	...	58000	58000
Holland	54400	176000	230400
Belgium	48000	206000	254000
France	35800	46000	82800
Portugal	2732	416	3148
St Thomas	3247812	878724	4126536
United States	2000	...	2000
Other Countries	5000	4864	9864
<b>Aggregate of the importations registered in the week</b>	<b>3996744</b>	<b>1373604</b>	<b>5370348</b>
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 876788	£ 376310	£ 1253098
Rates of valuation.....per oz	£ s d 4 11 1/2 5 2	£ s d 5 8 1/2	...

Gold exported from the United Kingdom.			
Countries to which exported.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
France	...	3529	8591
Egypt	6500	...	11475
Hamburg	2086	...	2086
<b>Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week</b>	<b>8556</b>	<b>3529</b>	<b>12085</b>
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 33815	£ 12454	£ 46269
Rates of valuation.....per oz	£ s d 3 17 10 1/2	£ s d 3 16 3	£ s d 3 15 2

Silver exported from the United Kingdom.			
Countries to which exported	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Hamburg	...	1500	1500
France	...	30536	14892
Egypt	74800	...	1581000
<b>Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week</b>	<b>74800</b>	<b>30536</b>	<b>105336</b>
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 19000	£ 7888	£ 26888
Rates of valuation.....per oz	£ s d 5 1 1/2	£ s d 5 2	£ s d 5 1/2

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

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation (including bank post bills).....	Coin and Bullion.....
Public Deposits.....	Securities.....
Private Deposits.....	
40,178,817	44,038,374

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,860,557, as stated in the above account under the head **RESERVE**.

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

AN INCREASE of Circulation of.....	2242,576
AN INCREASE of Public Deposits of.....	627,017
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of.....	640,410
No change in Government Securities.	
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of.....	196,631
AN INCREASE of Bullion of.....	148,282
AN INCREASE of Rest of.....	216,030
A DECREASE of Reserve of.....	79,168

The decline in the amount of the private deposits with the addition to the private securities, mark the change in the character of the money market, although the change is partly accounted for by the increase in the public deposits usual at the quarter. The increase in the stock of coin and bullion is 142,282, but the amount of the reserve is less by 79,168.

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 date with the present week	1854.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	20,884,564	21,012,927	22,348,918	21,920,722	21,269,324
Public deposits.....	5,396,427	4,284,483	7,671,834	6,818,182	5,815,742
Other deposits.....	10,402,559	12,166,818	14,373,470	13,261,512	15,073,751
Government securities.....	20,989,029	10,360,800	11,302,942	11,051,284	10,797,095
Other securities.....	15,178,013	17,702,085	19,641,806	18,892,100	20,164,246
Reserve of notes & coin	7,416,706	7,469,191	10,965,923	8,953,604	6,831,913
Coin and bullion	13,368,371	13,118,101	17,825,220	15,494,219	12,990,638
Bank rate of discount.....	5 p. c.	4 p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	8 p. c.
Price of Consols.....	95 1/2	93	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2
Average price of wheat	62s 3d	53s 6d	58s 4d	45s 9d	48s 5d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 2 1/2	25 4 1/2	50 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	25 25 80
— American ditto.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 5/8	13 10 1/2	13 7 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 9 1/2

In the corresponding week of 1854, intelligence had been received of the loss of large numbers of the allied troops in Varna by cholera. A severe action had been fought at Kara, in which the Russians had retained the advantage. The money market in London had become a little more active.

In 1861, the Bank rate had been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., the demand for money having fallen off. Shipments of warlike stores and remittances of American securities to New York were beginning to supersede the export of gold against the breadstuffs purchased after the failure of the harvest in 1862. The Italian loan for 20,000,000l had been opened in Turin, and was understood to have been subscribed. The promise made by the Sultan of Turkey of considerable reforms, had caused a rise in Turkish stocks. Proposals for loans had been issued by the Republic of Venezuela and by that of Peru for 1,000,000l and for 5,000,000l respectively at 63 and at 93 per cent. The further issue of 1,097,600l Egyptian stock had also been advertised at 84 1/2 per cent.

In 1863, intelligence had been received of the riots produced in New York by the effort to enforce the conscription. Apprehensions of war to which it was expected that the Polish insurrection might lead, with the various other influences under which money was rising in value, operated on the markets, and combined to depress the prices of securities. The Confederate reverses in America had also acted prejudicially on market values of stocks here. The Conference of the Princes at Frankfort-on-the-Maine had been opened. The refusal sent by the King of Prussia to the invitory note which had been addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria and the Princes had been published.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 4,775,154l; in 1861, a deficiency of 5,505,272l; in 1862, a deficiency of 4,668,336l; and in 1863, a deficiency of 5,730,588l. In 1864, the deficiency is 7,090,495l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The money market has become rather more agitated with the approach of the 4th of the month. The unfavourable tendency of the Eastern exchanges, with the prospect of shipments of coin to Egypt within a short space of time, have increased the anxiety with

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(FROM THE GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	26,879,975	Government Debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	3,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion.....	12,229,975
		Silver Bullion.....	...
	26,879,975		26,879,975

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,558,000	Government Securities (including Lead Weight Annuity).....	10,797,095
Reserve.....	3,859,567	Other Securities.....	20,164,246
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.....	5,815,742	Notes.....	6,141,875
Other Deposits.....	13,073,751	Gold and Silver Coin.....	750,058
Seven Day and other Bills.....	651,224		
	37,888,274		37,888,274

Dated the 1st September, 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

which the future was regarded. The applications at the Bank are to-day reported as "moderate," but the terms outside must be regarded as  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than those quoted last week. The current rates on paper at different periods are subjoined:—

30 to 60 days .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
3 months.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
4 months.....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills .....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
— Trade ditto .....	9 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange there has been considerably more demand for money, which has to-day commanded 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent. from day to day on Government securities.

The following are the allowances on deposits by the discount houses and joint stock banks:—

Joint Stock Banks.....	5 per cent.
Discount houses at call .....	5 per cent.
Ditto, with seven days' notice.....	6 per cent.
Ditto fourteen days .....	7 per cent.

\* At the London and Westminster 4 per cent. only on sums below 500l.

At Hamburg, money has become rather easier, but in Amsterdam an advance in the Bank rate has been announced.

Subjoined are the discount quotations in the chief continental cities:—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris.....	6	6
Vienna.....	5	6
Berlin.....	5	5
Frankfort.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amsterdam.....	5	5
Turin.....	7	7
Brussels.....	6	5
Hamburg.....	—	6
St Petersburg.....	5 3 months' bills.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	—

Bullion.—Of the large amounts received during the week, a comparatively small sum, including 44,000l, to-day, has been sent into the Bank.

The Bank of France return for the week gives the following results, as compared with that last published:—

	INCREASE	£
Bank notes .....	92,220	
Treasury account.....	104,000	
Current accounts.....	466,640	
	DECREASE	£
Cash in hand .....	50,000	
Advances .....	20,000	

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Additional heaviness has been the only feature in the markets. The deliveries of stock consequent on the extensive sales by which the dealers' books have been overloaded, press on already overburdened accounts, which are hardly affected by the small investments of the general public. Consols were quoted 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$  on the opening of the markets to-day, but by a succession of sales were forced down to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ , at which price they close "rather buyers." Disappointment at the nature of the Bank return published this morning, and which it was expected would have been more favourable, has been alleged as the chief cause of the decline, but there can be little doubt that the extreme sensitiveness of the market is entirely owing to an over-supply of stock. For October account, Consols are quoted 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; and for money, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ . New 3 per Cents. and Reduced, 86 to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ . India 5 per Cents., 103 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 104.

India bonds and Exchequer bills continue heavy, the sustained high rate of money being against securities on which so low a rate is to be realised.

Exchequer bills... 3 per cent. due March, 1865 ..... 27s to 17s dis.  
India bonds ..... 4 per cent. div. March and Sept. .... 27s to 17s —

FOREIGN STOCKS.—Spanish and the Passive stocks have again been in favour, and a rise of 1 per cent. in both has been established since last week. The general tone of the foreign markets has been firm, and, notwithstanding the extreme depression of the English Government stocks, there is to-day comparatively little reaction from the high quotations current last evening in foreign securities. Turkish of all descriptions continue good. Mexicans have varied comparatively little. The closing quotations of stocks dealt in to-day are subjoined:—6 per Cent. Buenos Ayres, 91 to 93; Greek, 24 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; New ditto, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Moorish, 92 to 94; 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 3 per Cent. Russian, 1859, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1862, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3 per Cent. Spanish, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Passive, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Certificates, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1854, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 1858, 69 to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 1862, 70 to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4 per Cent. Guaranteed, 99 to 100; 5 per Cent. Italian, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The closing price of Three per Cent. Rentes, telegraphed from Paris this evening, is 66.75, showing an advance of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the quotation of Friday last week.

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:—

	Money.		Account.		Exchequer Bills.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	March.	June.
Saturday.....	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s 15s d	15s d
Monday.....	89	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s 15s d	15s d
Tuesday.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	20s 15s d	15s d
Wednesday.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s 15s d	25s 15s d
Thursday.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s 15s d	25s 15s d
Friday.....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	20s 15s d	27s

  

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
2 per cent. consols, account .....	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
— money .....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per cents .....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per cent. reduced.....	86	86
Exchequer bills.....March	15s 25s d	20s 10s d
— June	15s 25s d	27s d
Bank stock .....	—	242 4
East India stock .....	—	210 12
— 5 per cents .....	—	103 4
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents .....	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 2
— 4 per cents .....	98 9	98 9
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862 .....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 100 xd
Mexican 8 per cents (ex all).....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Granada 3 per cents.....	12 13	28 8
Peruvian 4 per cents, 1862.....	78 81	78 81
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 1862.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russia 5 per cents, 1852 .....	91 93	89 9 xd
— 1862 .....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sardinian 5 per cents .....	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 5
Spain 3 per cents.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50
— 3 per cent. deferred .....	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
— East India .....	30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
— Certificates .....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854 .....	90 1	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 1858 .....	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
— 1862 .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed .....	99 100	—
Venezuela 6 per cents 1863 .....	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian 5 per cents .....	—	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES.—The settlement of the account in progress during the early part of the week, and the subsequent depression in the Consol market, have occasioned a further decline in the prices of railway stocks. Great Eastern has fallen  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Great Northern "A" stock is lower, and Great Western is still flat. Lancashire and Yorkshire notes  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. decline. London, Chatham, and Dover is steady. London and North-Western and London and South-Western are both dull. Metropolitan is lower, and the quotation of Midland has also gone back. South-Eastern notes a fresh decline.

The foreign share markets have been dull, without much alteration in prices, or much business.

Indian and colonial stocks have not declined so much as the Government securities, but the investments making are not very numerous.

Miscellaneous shares are heavy. The unsettled condition of the money market causes many realisations, and is an obstacle to the contraction of fresh loans. Hence many of the recent creations have fallen to a discount.

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 this day.
Bristol and Exeter .....	86 8	84 6 xd
Caledonian .....	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
Great Eastern .....	47 8	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern .....	121 3	120 31 xd
— A .....	146 8	141 2 xd
Great Western.....	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	116 4	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	102 3	102 3
London, Chatham, and Dover	39 41	40 1
London and Blackwall .....	86 7	85 6
London and North-Western.....	116 3	112 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd
London and South-Western.....	88 9	88 9
Metropolitan .....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 8 xn
Midland .....	135 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 xd
North British .....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 5
North-Eastern—Berwick .....	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
— York .....	98 4	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Staffordshire.....	75 6	75 6
Oxford, West Midland .....	44 3	46 8
South-Eastern .....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 4 xd
South Wales .....	—	—
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda .....	101 2	101 2
East Indian guar 5 per cent.....	101 2	101 2
Grand Trunk of Canada .....	19 20	19 20
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc	102 3	102 3
Great Western of Canada.....	91 2	92 10
Madrass guar 5 per cent .....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scinde guar 5 p c .....	100 1	100 1
— Delhi shares guar 5 p c	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco .....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch Rhenish .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 pm	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 pm
Eastern of France .....	19 20	19 20
Great Luxembourg.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 7
Paris and Orleans .....	34 6	34 5
Banque and Meuse .....	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Austrian & Lomb.—Venetian	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radic and San Francisco .....	14 16	14 16
Western & N. Western of France	20 1	20 21

SETTLING DAYS.—The following settling days have been appointed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange. In the case of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, the application for a quota-



tion on the official list was withdrawn for the present by the brokers:—

Anglo-Egyptian Bank.—Thursday, 1st September, for transactions entered into on and after the 6th inst.

The Ebbw Vale Company.—Tuesday, 6th September, to be marked in the official list for transactions entered into on and after the 22nd January.

EXCHANGES.—The exchanges are this evening more favourable to this country; but there was a marked indisposition to take bills in several cases, which partly accounts for the change.

BULLION.—Annexed is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—The arrivals of gold since our last circular of the 25th ult. have been large, and comprise—City of Manchester, from New York, with 26,000*l*; Africa, from New York, with 5,500*l*; City of London, from New York, with 6,000*l*; Shannon, from West India, with 437,000*l*. Of the above amounts, about 226,000*l* consisted of eagles, and as there has not been any demand for this coin, that sum, together with about 5,000*l* in fine gold, has been sent into the Bank. The balance of the imports has been taken for refining purposes. The Delhi has taken 27,900*l* to Bombay, and we look forward to a resumption of shipment of sovereigns to Egypt ere long.

Silver.—The Delhi has taken 413,950*l* from Southampton for Bombay, and this amount will be increased to over a million sterling by the shipments to be made at Marseilles. Our market is still very firm, and although quiet for to-day, the price is likely to be well maintained, as transactions to a considerable extent have been entered into for the next two or three succeeding mails. The Shannon has brought 192,000*l* from the West Indies, and the portion consisting of fine silver has been sold at 61½d per oz standard, and the Dora at 61 13-16ths per oz standard, and these rates may be considered decidedly firm.

Mexican Dollars.—The Shannon has brought about 840,000*l* from the West Indies, and the Plantagenet is reported as being off Liverpool with about 80,000*l* more. In spite of the high exchange reported from China, the price of dollars there was lower, and the accounts not at all favourable for the shipment of large sums. There being now over five millions of dollars on the market, a considerable decline in price is expected ere the whole can be placed.

Exchanges on India for Bank drafts at 60 days' sight is again firmer, and may be quoted 1s 11¼d to 2s 0¼d for Calcutta, and 2s 0¼d to 2s 0¼d for Bombay. Demand bills on Bombay are 2s 0¼d.

India Government loan notes are without much variation, and our quotations remain almost the same as last week: 112 to 113 for 5½ per Cents.; 102½ to 103½ for 5 per Cents.; and 92 to 94 for 4 per Cents.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto, fine, 77s 9¼d per oz std, last price; ditto, gold, refinable, 77s 10¼d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 76s per oz; South American ditto, 73s 9d to 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 2½d per oz. Silver.—Bar silver, 5s 1¼d per oz std; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 1¼d to 5s 1¼d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 5s 2d per oz, last price; Spanish dollars (Carols), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4s 11¼d per oz.

FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASMENTS.—The failure of Messrs John Willis and Co., of Liverpool, commission agents, is announced, but the liabilities are said to be small.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs Ford, Curtis, and Curtis, ship provision merchants, who recently failed, the unsecured liabilities were stated at 63,000*l*, and the assets 18,000*l*. An adjourned meeting is to be held on the 6th September, to consider the best means to realise the estate.

A first return of 3*l* per share is announced to the proprietors of the Unity Bank, by Mr Howell, the accountant to the liquidators of the Company.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Woodward and Podmore, wholesale sugar dealers, whose failure was recently announced, was held yesterday. The statement showed liabilities to the amount of 32,963*l*, and assets 16,202*l*. It was resolved that the estate should be wound up under inspection, and the inspectors have called on Messrs Woodward and Podmore to execute an assignment, or to make a declaration of insolvency.

The bills of Messrs Nathaniel Palmer and Co., East India and general merchants, of Cullum street, have been returned.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The meeting of the London Bank of Scotland, called to confirm resolutions for an amalgamation with the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, was held on Monday. The resolutions were all confirmed.

The Alliance National Land and Investment Company (Limited) is to be altered to the Estates Bank (Limited). Resolutions approving of the change have been passed by the proprietors.

The seventy-ninth half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Tuesday. The report of the Directors was adopted, and the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared.

At the meeting of the Ottoman Financial Association on the 30th inst., it was resolved to increase the capital from 1,000,000*l* to 2,000,000*l*, to be issued in 20,000 new shares of 50*l* each. 10,000 are to be distributed to applicants within

the limit of the Ottoman Empire, and the rest at the discretion of the Directors.

At the meeting of the European Bank (Limited) held on Wednesday, the Directors' report was adopted, and a dividend, as recommended, of 2s 6d per share free of income tax, was declared payable.

The prospectus of the Chilian Mining and Trading Company (Limited) has been issued. It is proposed to work two copper mines of considerable value in Chili.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Messrs H. Boulton and Co. advise the General Credit and Finance Company from La Guayra, 9th August, 1864, that they have received the following amounts:—

La Guayra, up to Saturday, 6th August .....	dols. c	6,824 40
Puerto Cabello, — 30th July .....		6,618 82
Ditto, — 6th August .....		9,005 62
		22,448 84

Messrs Baring and Co. announce the receipt of advice from their agent in Venezuela, under date of the 9th ultimo, as follows:—

Received on account of 55 per cent. of the import duties assigned to the bondholders:—

One week, Custom-house, Puerto Cabello .....	dols. c	5,020 74
Two weeks, — La Guayra .....		38,727 83
		43,748 57

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. announce the receipt of the following amounts on account of New Granada dividend:

Custom-house, Puerto Marta .....	£	s	d
— Sanpre de Cuenta .....	1,793	4	3
	1,352	13	1
			3,145 17 4

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. have received as follows on account of the Mexican debt:—64,479.86 dols.

169 shares of the Riga and Dunaburg Railway have been drawn for repayment at the third drawing at Riga on the 10th-22d of last month.

The tenders sent in for 270,000*l* Queensland Government 6 per cent. debentures were opened on Wednesday at the Union Bank of Australia. The official minimum was declared at par, but only 33,000*l* had been tendered for at and over that price.

At the monthly auction of the Passive debt at Madrid on the 31st ultimo, the prices fixed by the Government were 2nd class exterior 31.50; 1st class interior, 40; 2nd class interior, 27. Tenders were made at 33.25 to 35, of 2nd class exterior, and 26.20 2nd class interior. No 1st class interior stock was offered.

At the second drawing, yesterday, of the Confederate Cotton Loan, 174 bonds, representing 66,500*l*, were drawn, and are published for redemption at par.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Latest Dates	Rates of Exchange on London	
Paris..... Sept. 1 .....	25 82½	3 days' sight
— 1 .....	24 88½	8 months' date
Antwerp..... — 1 .....	26 30	3 days' sight
Amsterdam..... Aug. 30 .....	11 67½	3 —
— 30 .....	11 85	2 months' date
Hamburg..... — 30 .....	13 54	3 days' sight
— 30 .....	13 11	3 months' date
St Petersburg... — 30 .....	314	3 —
Lisbon..... — 29 .....	262	3 —
Gibraltar..... — 27 .....	50½ ½	3 —
New York..... — 9 .....	280	60 days' sight
Jamaica..... July 24 .....	1½ per cent. pm	30 —
— 10 .....	1 per cent. pm	60 —
— 10 .....	½ per cent. pm	90 —
Havana..... Aug. 7 .....	9½ per cent. pm	60 —
Rio de Janeiro — 8 .....	27½	60 —
Behia..... — 12 .....	27½	60 —
Pernambuco... — 14 .....	27½	60 —
Buenos Ayres... July 29 .....	50	60 —
Singapore..... — 21 .....	4s 10½ ¼d	6 months' sight
Ceylon..... Aug. 1 .....	6½ per cent.	6 —
Bombay..... — 9 .....	2s 1¼d	6 —
Calcutta..... — 8 .....	2s 1¼d	6 —
Hong Kong..... June 16 .....	4s 9½d	6 —
Mauritius..... Aug. 6 .....	1 per cent. prem	90 days' sight
— 6 .....	1½ per cent. prem	60 —
Sydney..... July 31 .....	par 1 prem	30 —
Valparaiso..... — 17 .....	44½ 45	60 —

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2½ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.27½ per 1*l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is quoted 276½ to 278 per cent.; and the premium on gold 155½ to 157 per cent. Gold still continues to arrive in moderate quantities.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with columns: 3m., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri. Rows include various bond and stock prices such as 3 per cent. Consols, Bank Stock, and India Stock.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include foreign bonds and stocks from countries like Austria, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Moravia, New Grenada, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sardinia, Spanish, Turkish, and Venezuela.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock or Shares, Dividend last hf.-yr., Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various dock companies and their financial details.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends last hf.-yr., Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various joint stock banks and their performance.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table with columns: Amount of Loan, Div. per cent., Name, Paid, Price. Lists colonial government securities from various territories like British Columbia, Canada, New Zealand, and Ceylon.



INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various insurance companies like Albert Medical Life & Family End., Alliance British and Foreign, etc.

Table with columns: Stock of Shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various securities like Anglo-Mexican Mint., Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.), etc.

AMERICAN STOCKS

The annexed quotations—4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Messrs. Batherhwaite's circular issued on Wednesday last:—

Table with columns: Bonds and Shares having interest and Dividends payable in America, Bid, Asked. Lists various bonds and stocks with their respective bid and asked prices.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Continuation of the American Stocks table, listing various securities and their market prices.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam ...	short.	11 18	11 19	11 18	11 16
Ditto ...	3 ms.	12 1	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2
Rotterdam ...	—	12 1	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2
Antwerp ...	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Brussels ...	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Hamburg ...	—	13 9	13 9 1/2	13 9 1/2	13 9 1/2
Paris ...	short.	35 25	35 30	35 25	35 30
Ditto ...	3 ms.	35 65	35 70	35 62 1/2	35 67 1/2
Marseilles ...	—	35 65	35 70	35 65	35 70
Frankfort on the Main ...	—	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Vienna ...	—	11 75	11 80	11 75	11 80
Trieste ...	—	11 75	11 85	11 75	11 80
Petersburg ...	—	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Berlin ...	—	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Madrid ...	—	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Cadiz ...	—	25 75	25 80	25 75	25 80
Leghorn ...	—	25 77 1/2	25 80	25 77 1/2	25 82 1/2
Milan ...	—	25 77 1/2	25 80	25 77 1/2	25 82 1/2
Genoa ...	—	25 80	25 82 1/2	25 77 1/2	25 82 1/2
Naples ...	—	25 77 1/2	25 80	25 77 1/2	25 80
Palermo ...	—	25 77 1/2	25 80	25 77 1/2	25 80
Messina ...	—	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Lisbon ...	—	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Oporto ...	—	...	...	...	...
Rio Janeiro ...	—	...	...	...	...
New York ...	—	...	...	...	...

The Commercial Times.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &c., FOR MAURITIUS, BY FRENCH PACKET.—Arrangements have been made with the French Post Office by which, on the 8th September next, and thenceforward, letters and printed papers may be forwarded to Mauritius by the French line of mail packets, at the same rates of postage as are chargeable on letters and printed papers sent via Marseilles, for conveyance by British packet. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by these packets, must specially addressed "by French mail packet from Marseilles." The postage may either be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.—The modified rules for the transmission of patterns and samples of merchandise, posted in the United Kingdom for delivery therein, are now in operation, the reduction being one-third at each step in the previous scale of charges, the new rates being for a packet of patterns or samples not exceeding 4 oz in weight, 2d; exceeding 4 oz, but not exceeding 8 oz, 4d; 8 oz, but not exceeding 16 oz, 8d; 16 oz, but not exceeding 2 1/2 lbs, 1s.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton Sept. 20, M.	Sept. 18
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands, Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	via Marseilles ... Sept. 26, E. (By British packet) Sept. 9, M. Sept 4 (By French packet, Sept. 23, M. Sept 22	Sept 22
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton Sept. 3, M. Sept 18 via Marseilles ... Sept. 10, E. Sept. 12	Sept. 12
Gibraltar	(via Southampton) Sept. 3, M. Sept. 10	Sept. 10
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton Sept. 3, M. Sept. 18 via Marseilles ... Sept. 10, E. Sept. 12	Sept. 12
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton Sept. 3, M. Sept. 4 via Marseilles ... Sept. 3, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 4
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton Sept. 3, M. Sept. 10 via Marseilles ... Sept. 3, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 4
Mauritius	via Southampton Sept. 20, M. Sept. 10 via Marseilles ... Sept. 26, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 10
Newfoundland	via Southampton Sept. 3, E. Sept. 14	Sept. 14
Portugal, by Brazil packet	Sept. 14, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)	Sept. 14, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)	Sept. 7, E. Sept. 4	Sept. 4
United States, California, Canada, &c. (By British packet)	(New York) Sept. 3, E. Sept. 8	Sept. 8
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York) Sept. 7, E. Sept. 8	Sept. 8
Ditto (ditto)	(New York) Sept. 7, E. Sept. 8	Sept. 8
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Quebec) Sept. 8, E. Sept. 9	Sept. 9
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe	Sept. 23, E. Sept. 10	Sept. 10
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)	Sept. 2, M. Sept. 13	Sept. 13
Bahamas (via New York)	Sept. 24, E. Sept. 14	Sept. 14
Cuba and Mexico	Sept. 2, M. Sept. 23	Sept. 23

MAILS ARRIVED.

On the 26th August, CANADA, per steam ship St David, via Liverpool—Quebec, August 18.  
 On the 27th August, AMERICA, per steam ship City of Manchester—New York, August 13.  
 On the 27th August, AMERICA, per steam ship Africa, via Queenstown—Boston, Augu t 17; and Halifax, 19.  
 On the 27th August, AMERICA, per steam ship Bremen, via Southampton—New York, August 13.  
 On the 27th August, BOMBAY, via overland, per steam ship Barola, via Southampton—Alexandria, August 12; Gibraltar, 21.  
 On the 28th August, WEST INDIES AND THE PACIFIC, per steam ship Shannon—Tampico, July 30; Vera Cruz, August 2; Havana, 7; Santa Martha, July 30; Cartagena, August 1; Colon, 5; Valparaiso (Chili), July 17; Coquimbo (Chili), 18; Cobija (Bolivia), 21; Iquique (Peru), 21; Arica (Peru), 22; Islay (Peru), 23; Callao (Peru), 28; Panama, August 5; Kingston (Jamaica), 9; Jacmel (Hayti), 9; San Juan (Porto Rico), 12; Georgetown (Demerara), 8; Tobago, 8; Port of Spain (Trinidad), 9; Bridgetown (Barbadoes), 11; Grenada, 9; St Vincent, 10; St Lucia, 11; Nevis, 13; Martinique, 12; Guadalupe, 12; Dominique, 12; Antigua, 12; St Kitt's, 13; Tortola, 13; and St Thomas, 15.  
 On the 21st August, AMERICA, per steam ship, Hibernian, via Liverpool—New York, August 20.  
 On the 1st September, AMERICA, per steam ship City of London, via Queenstown—New York, August 20.  
 On the 2nd September, INDIA AND CHINA, by overland, from Alexandria, per steam ship Poonah, via Southampton—Gibraltar, August 27.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night. QUANTITIES SOLD in, and the AVERAGE PRICES of, LAST WEEK, with the corresponding periods of the last FOUR YEARS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	qrs	s d	qrs	s d	qrs	s d
Sold last week and average price	51986	42 5	2399	29 1	7223	22 0
Corresponding week in 1863	74121	45 9	3506	33 10	6283	22 9
— 1862	39427	53 4	1684	34 0	7298	24 1 1/2
— 1861	62630	52 6	1784	34 1	3074	24 5
— 1860	77114	60 11	894	33 3	3301	23 2

  

	Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	qrs	s d	qrs	s d	qrs	s d
Sold last week and average price	280	32 8	2391	41 1	688	35 6
Corresponding week in 1863	191	33 9	1139	39 6	619	35 9
— 1862	236	35 4	2245	42 3	638	36 7
— 1861	192	37 5	1203	44 0	894	34 10
— 1860	181	40 7	2469	47 10	179	44 5

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	
Weekly average, Aug. 27	42 5	29 1	22 0	32 8	41 1	35 6	32 8	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
— 20	42 7	28 7	22 11	31 6	40 9	35 5	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
— 15	43 6	28 1	22 0	32 9	39 8	35 9	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
— 6	44 1	28 3	22 10	35 0	39 8	35 11	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
— July 30	47 7	27 7	22 4	30 2	38 4	35 11	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
— 23	48 0	27 3	21 0	34 0	37 8	35 7	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
Six weeks' average	43 8	29 2	22 2	32 4	39 5	35 9	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
Same time last year	46 0	31 5	23 0	34 3	39 8	35 6	32 9	39 8	39 8	35 6	35 6	
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 27th of August, 1864.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdom	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Ex-ported.
Wheat	48709	11646	19596	79851	27	724	761
Barley	16511	2460	1200	20171	90	...	90
Oats	51969	32	...	52001	109	...	109
Rye	2769	596	...	3365	...	...	...
Peas	3558	819	...	4377	62	...	62
Beans	572	46	...	618	7	...	7
Indian corn	56166	4995	11201	72362	...	27	27
Buckwheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas or bigg	...	...	...	...	206	...	206
Malt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn	180265	20891	31997	232856	491	751	1242
Wheatmeal and flour	29224	7558	4028	40810	1918	3121	5039
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	...	...	...	...	359	...	359
Rye meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal	17	...	...	17	2	...	2
Indian corn meal	...	...	...	...	...	91	91
Buckwheat meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	29241	7558	4028	40827	2274	3212	5486
Total of corn and meal stated in imperial quarters.	188618	22753	33147	244518	1267	1620	2887

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day, was very moderate, and the demand both for red and white qualities ruled steady, at full currencies. Foreign wheat, however, changed hands to a limited extent, at late rates. The barley trade was firm, and in oats—the supply of which was large—a full average business was transacted, at extreme quotations. Beans and peas were firm in price. Flour was in moderate request, at quite previous rates. The week's imports amount to 11,810 quarters of wheat; 9,690 barley; 52,940 oats; and 9,860 barrels of flour. At Liverpool, this morning, the corn trade was quiet. Inferior qualities of wheat sold at 1d per cental less money, and flour was rather cheaper. Maize was dull, on easier terms. The wheat trade at Wakefield was very inactive, at about previous rates. The Liverpool cotton market, under the influence of somewhat pacific rumours from America, has been very quiet, and the total sales only reach 39,600 bales. Of this quantity, spinners have taken 25,300 bales, exporters 10,500, and speculators 2,800 bales. Prices, however, have ruled firm, American qualities being 1/4 per lb dearer than on Friday last, whilst other descriptions have fairly supported this day's currency. To-day, the market closes with a dull appearance. During the fortnight preceding July 22, the cotton trade at Calcutta was in a sluggish state, and prices declined to the extent of 8 annas per maund. During the fortnight ending July 27, the cotton trade at Madras was very quiet. In the early part of that period, the



quotation for Western produce declined to 330 to 335 rupees per candy. Subsequently, however, prices improved, and the latest price was 344 rupees, or 19d per lb. The total export from Jan. 1 to June 30, amounted to 172,671 cwts., against 152,470 cwts. during the same period in 1863, and 93,234 cwts. in 1862. With respect to the probable export for the year, and the quantity of land under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency, Messrs Dymes and Co. observe:—"The highest export as yet in any one month this season has been 20,000 bales, and estimating this rate up to the 15th October, would only give a total export of about 129,000 bales from the 1st January to Great Britain, against 126,590 bales in 1863 same period. Making every allowance, therefore, for storing, there appears little doubt that the crop is very little if at all larger than last year, notwithstanding the increased area sown. The statement of the extent of land under cultivation in this Presidency according to Government returns up to the end of May shows 1,782,345 acres against 1,301,856 acres in 1863, or an increase of 481,000 acres, which, under ordinary circumstances, should have given us a crop at least one-third larger than last year."

Advices from Shanghai are to July 4. During the fortnight preceding that date there was increased activity in the demand for cotton, on rather higher terms. Fair quality was quoted at 20 to 20.5 taels per picul. From the interior, very favourable accounts had been received in reference to the crop, and supplies of new produce were expected at market at an early date.

The sales of cotton at Canton, from June 25 to July 8 were:—Shanghai produce, 2,815 bales at 20 to 23 taels; Ningpo, 2,350 bales, at 23 to 24 taels; Shantung, 20 to 23½ taels; and Japan, 2,400 bales, at 24½ to 26 taels per picul.

At Yokohama, during the fortnight ending June 27, the demand for cotton ruled active, at 17 to 17½ taels per picul.

The transactions in cotton at Hong Kong, for the fortnight ending July 11, amounted to 15,100 bales, consisting of 12,500 bales Ningpo and Shanghai—the former at 32 to 33, the latter at 31 to 32 dol; and 2,600 bales Japan, at 35 to 36 dol per picul.

The supply of good and fine cotton on sale at Alexandria, at the date of our latest advices, viz., Aug. 18, was very small, and such commanded high rates. For inferior produce there was a steady demand, at very full prices. Inferior qualities realised 24.75d to 28d; middling to good middling ditto, roller-ginned, 29.75d to 31d; good middling to fair, 31d to 31.75d; middling to good middling ditto, open-ginned, 31.75d to 32.25d per lb, free on board. The following table of exports is from Messrs Briggs and Co.'s circular:—

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM ALEXANDRIA FROM Oct. 1 to Aug. 16.					
	Great Britain.		Austria.		Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1856-1857.....	62,961	17,967	16,661	...	97,589
1857-1858.....	90,482	19,839	13,499	...	123,820
1858-1859.....	97,763	23,080	9,564	...	130,407
1859-1860.....	93,014	19,360	8,834	...	121,998
1860-1861.....	100,314	36,861	8,703	...	145,878
1861-1862.....	121,238	23,930	7,202	...	152,370
1862-1863.....	170,219	39,224	9,718	...	219,161
1863-1864.....	232,314	62,094	12,514	...	608,922

The rates of freight for cotton at the leading ports of shipment, at the date of our latest advices, are exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	London.				Liverpool.			
	£	s	d	to	£	s	d	to
Bombay.....	2	2	0	to 2 2 6	0	15	0	to 1 15 0
Calcutta.....	2	15	0	to 3 10 0	3	0	0	to 3 10 0
Madras.....	2	15	0	to 3 0 0	3	0	0	to 0 0 0
Shanghai.....	3	0	0	to 3 5 0	0	0	0	to 0 0 0
Hong Kong.....	3	0	0	to 3 10 0	0	0	0	to 0 0 0
Yokohama.....	4	10	0	to 5 0 0	0	0	0	to 0 0 0
Alexandria.....	0	0	0	to 0 0 0	0	0	0	to 0 0 0

According to Messrs Ellison and Heywood's circular, the quantity of East Indian and China cotton afloat, on the 26th of August, was 559,630 bales, against 417,420 bales at the same period in 1863. The estimated stock of cotton in Europe on the 1st ult., we learn from the same source, was 358,480 bales, against 322,050 bales in 1863, and 236,600 bales in 1862.

With the exception of plantation Ceylon coffee, the demand for which has continued steady, at quite last week's currency, the markets for colonial and foreign grocery produce have been very quiet, and where changes have taken place in prices, the movement has been in favour of buyers. Compared with Friday last, however, the rates current to-day, show no material variation.

The arrivals of new teas at the leading Chinese ports, at the date of our latest advices, were by no means extensive. The quality of the produce was but middling, and whilst good and fine teas realised somewhat enhanced prices, inferior descriptions declined in value, to the extent, in some instances, of 2 taels per picul. The shipments to Great Britain, from June 1 to July 11, stood thus:—From Canton, 1,653,600 lbs; from Fuchau, 11,226,300 lbs; from Shanghai, 7,716,900 lbs, making a total of 20,596,800 lbs, against 17,282,539 lbs last season, or an increase of 3,314,261 lbs.

From Havana, to August 4, we learn that the sugar trade was quiet. At that date, Messrs Morales and Co. quoted prices as follows:—Cucuruchos, Dutch numbers, 8 to 10, 25s 4d to 25s 11d;

ordinary yellows, ditto, 11 to 12, 26s 6d to 27s 1d; middling ditto, 13 to 14, 27s 9d to 28s 4d; fine ditto, 15 to 16, 28s 11d to 30s 1d; florete ditto, 17 to 19, 30s 8d to 32s 6d; ordinary whites, 30s 1d to 31s 4d; middling ditto, 31s 11d to 33s 1d; fine and florete, 36s 1d to 38s 6d per cwt, free on board. At Madras, during the week ending July 27, the supplies of sugar were readily disposed of at 24s 7d per cwt; for average quality. The sugar trade at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., was steady, at 25s to 26s per 100 lbs for fair, and 28s for very fair quality.

Letters from Colombo, dated the 1st ult., speak favourably of the new crops of coffee. The business doing, both in plantation and native produce, was very small, and prices had, in some instances, given way. Plantation produce was quoted at 13s 6d per bushel; native, unpicked, 50s 6d to 51s; ditto, picked and dried, 56s to 57s per cwt. The annexed table of shipments is from Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co.'s circular:—

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM COLOMBO FROM Oct. 1 to Aug. 1.			
PLANTATION.			
To Great Britain.....	cwts 467,039	against last year, cwts 467,164	
Foreign Ports.....	911	—	3,639
Australia and India.....	10,573	—	17,035
	471,523		487,838
NATIVE.			
To Great Britain.....	cwts 105,369	against last year, cwts 132,930	
Foreign Ports.....	7,602	—	21,270
Australia and India.....	2,750	—	25,860
	115,721		180,060

Subjoined is a statement showing the leading exports from Calcutta for the six months ending June 30, 1863 and 1864:—

EXPORT FROM CALCUTTA TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR SIX MONTHS.			
	1863.	1864.	
Sugar.....	cwts 7,911	.....	478,311
Saltpetre.....	maunds 213,191	.....	154,812
Rice.....	710,445	.....	411,529
Raw silk.....	cwts 3,785	.....	4,869
Jute.....	566,530	.....	587,783
Hides and skin.....	pieces 1,728,004	.....	1,551,938
Oilseeds.....	cwts 606,933	.....	575,628

The following table, showing the extent of the rice shipments to all quarters from the four ports of British Barmah, from Jan. 1 to latest dates, and during the corresponding periods in 1863, is from Messrs Niebuhr and Co.'s circular. As the statement includes produce in port, not actually shipped, but ready for immediate shipment, it may be considered as exhibiting the season's exports to all ports:—

	1864.			
	To Europe.	To China and the Straits.	To other Indian ports.	Total exportation.
From—Akyab.....	118,180	13,315	4,100	135,595
Bassein.....	42,390	6,740	2,060	51,190
Maulmain.....	7,260	3,130	2,810	13,200
Rangoon.....	90,670	85,510	19,800	195,980
Total.....	258,500	106,695	28,770	395,965

	1863.			
	To Europe.	To China and the Straits.	To other Indian ports.	Total exportation.
From—Akyab.....	97,750	14,120	1,960	113,830
Bassein.....	37,140	1,420	1,360	39,920
Maulmain.....	5,130	1,980	1,890	9,000
Rangoon.....	55,770	51,530	1,400	108,700
Total.....	195,790	69,050	6,610	271,450

The public sales of colonial wool, being the third series for the present year, were brought to a conclusion on Wednesday last. During their progress, the following quantities passed the hammer:—New South Wales and Queensland, 29,902 bales; Victoria, 48,111; Tasmania, 13,107; South Australia, 8,292; New Zealand, 25,909; Western Australia, 361; Cape, 12,781; and sundry countries, 1,953;—total, 140,416 bales. Considering that the bulk of this enormous supply was disposed of to our own manufacturers, the sales went off in a satisfactory manner, and but little produce was withdrawn. At the commencement, the prices realised were fully equal to those current last sales; but towards the close, Port Philip, Tasmanian, New Zealand, and defective wools from all parts could only be disposed of at a reduction in value of 1d to 2d per lb, and at this depreciation they found buyers. As regards the quality of the wool offered, Messrs Williams and Overbury remark:—"Sydney wools were about an average as regards quality. The importations from Queensland maintained their high character. The general character of the Victorian clip was much less faulty than last year. The condition of the first-class Tasmanian clips left nothing to be desired. South Australian wool was chiefly in the grease. The arrivals from New Zealand included a good many Leicester and half-bred wools; the character and growth of the merino parcels were about an average. From the Cape, very few parcels in the grease now reach this market, in consequence of the continued shipments of

this description direct to America." The following prices were realised during the progress of the sales:—

PRICES CURRENT OF COLONIAL WOOL at the July-August sales.

	Fleeces.			Lambs.			Grease.			Pices.		
	s	d	s	s	d	s	s	d	s	s	d	s
New S. Wales	1	8	3	5	...	...	0	8	1	1	1	1
& Queensland	1	8	3	5	...	...	0	8	1	1	1	1
Victoria	1	9	2	8	1	4	2	2	0	9	1	2
Tasmania	1	8	3	2	1	7	2	3	...	...	...	3
S. Australia	1	6	2	0	...	...	0	8	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	1	8	2	5	...	...	0	9	1	1	1	1
Swan River	1	6	1	10	1	5	1	10	...	...	...	0
Cape, E. Prov.	1	1	2	1	...	...	0	8	0	11	...	...
Cape, W. Prov.	1	5	2	1	1	4	1	9	...	...	...	...

In the English wool trade there is less activity, and prices have a drooping tendency. Russian hemp is in somewhat improved request, at full prices, clean Russian being quoted at 32l 10s to 35l per ton. Flax prices firm. Jute is less freely offered, and is firm in price.

The wool trade at Liverpool, last month, write Messrs Ronald and Son, was very quiet. In prices, however, scarcely any change took place. Extra public sales of East India produce are announced to be held from the 8th to the 14th inst., during which period about 12,000 bales will be offered.

The announcement that the American Government intended to impose an increased rate of duty on the import of wool having reached Algoa Bay at the date of our latest advices, the wool trade of that port, for the month ending July 15, was somewhat depressed. Advices of a favourable character from London had, however, prevented any fall in prices. The following were the quotations:—Fine scoured, snow white, 1s 5d to 1s 6d; fine fleece washed, superior, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb; medium, 1s to 1s 2d; inferior, seedy and burry, 11d to 1s; coarse washed, 9d to 10d; fine unwashed superior, 8½d to 8d, average 7½d to 8d; coarse unwashed, 6½d to 7½d. Freight to London was ¾d to ¾d for washed, or ¾d per lb for grease wool. At Cape Town the wool trade was dull. Good and fine parcels were the turn lower in price; but inferior produce had declined ¾d to 1d per lb. Grease wool was quoted at 7½d to 8d, and washed, 15d to 16d per lb.

A report of the silk trade at Shanghai, dated July 4, says:—The market was opened on the 1st inst., and about 1,000 bales have been settled, at the following prices:—Tsatsee, No. 1, 390 to 405 taels per picul; ditto, No. 2, 370 to 385 taels per picul; ditto, No. 3, 350 to 365 taels per picul; ditto, No. 4 and inferior, 320 to 345 taels per picul; and for market No. 1 Kahing Taysams, 350 taels per picul. The bulk of the settlements have been taken from Tsatsees, of medium to inferior quality, only one really good chop having been reported as sold. The latest advices from the interior are favourable for the coming second crop, which has not yet all been all gathered: it is said to be superior in quality and a larger yield than last season. The total export, last season, was only 38,034 bales, against 70,035 bales in 1862-3, 76,095 in 1861-2, 84,386 in 1860-1, 66,478 in 1859-60, and 83,644 bales in 1858-9.

Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co., reviewing the tobacco trade of last month, observe:—"A fair extent of sales have been effected in most descriptions, and the market has presented a very firm appearance, especially for good and fine classes of Western strips. Offers have been declined for fine old strips of spinning quality at an advance on outside quotations. Sales for the month may be estimated at 1,121 hhds, viz.—464 hhds Kentucky leaf, 158 hhds strips, 2 hhds Virginia leaf, 13 hhds and tierces of strips, and 494 hhds of Maryland and Ohio. Demand has been almost exclusively confined to good and fine qualities, and holders reluctant sellers unless at full quotations. For exportation, a steady business has been transacted. Imports, 2,018 hhds; deliveries, 1,167 hhds, against 1,131 hhds in the corresponding month of last year; stock, 16,461 hhds, against 17,820 hhds in 1863, 20,169 hhds in 1862, 26,520 hhds in 1861, 17,997 hhds in 1860, and 15,089 hhds in 1859."

Scotch pig iron has advanced to 58s 9d cash, mixed numbers. Tin is firmer, but for other metals the trade is quiet. The stock of spelter on the 1st inst. was 10,900 tons, against 12,090 tons on Aug. 1, 1864, and 5,384 tons on Sept. 1, 1863. The oil trade has continued flat. Tallow, however, is firmer, and P.Y.C. has realised 42s 9d to 43s per cwt on the spot. The following table relates to Banca tin in Holland:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.
	Slabs.	Slabs.	Slabs.
The stock on warrants on July 31			
amounted to .....	151420	129855	136045
Deliveries in August .....	55520	29766	30637
Stock on warrants, August 31 .....	98900	100089	105408
Arrived towards next sale .....	17382	21997	27632

Owing to the continued advance in the value of the raw material, middling Upland cotton having realised 180c per lb, the market for cotton goods at New York, during the week ending Aug. 20, was very firm, and most descriptions were held at enhanced rates. Imported articles of food and drink commanded very high prices, and breadstuffs, owing to the falling off in the receipts, consequent on a breakage in the canal, were somewhat dearer. Gold changed hands at 255 to 256 per cent.; but the money market was flat, at 7 to 8 per cent. for prime short paper. The shipments of specie, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, amounted to 6,307,000l, against 5,276,000l during the same period last year,

7,427,000l in 1862, 654,000l in 1861, and 6,075,000l in 1860. The balance in the sub-Treasury, on the 13th ult., was 3,395,000l. The foreign imports, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 12, were valued at 30,934,000l, against 22,283,000l in 1863, and 21,611,000l in 1862. On the 22nd ult., gold touched 157½ per cent. prem., and middling Upland cotton 192 cents per lb. Mr Fessenden had issued a statement of the public debt of the United States, of which the following is a recapitulation;—

	Amount.	Interest.
	£	£
Debt bearing interest in coin .....	176,774,000	10,525,000
Debt bearing interest in lawful money ..	80,911,000	4,205,000
Debt on which interest has ceased .....	74,100	—
Debt bearing no interest .....	103,357,000	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>361,116,100</b>	<b>14,730,000</b>

The condition of the banks of the three principal cities of the American Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly statements:—

	Deposits		Loans		
	dols	dols	dols	dols	
New York, July 30 .....	155,826,514	185,074,244			
Philadelphia, Aug. 1 .....	36,816,674	39,353,841			
Boston, Aug. 1 .....	27,773,932	61,175,277			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>220,417,120</b>	<b>285,603,362</b>			
Last week .....	218,319,949	285,361,233			
Increase .....	2,107,671	242,629			
		Specie		Circulation	
		dols	dols	dols	dols
New York, July 30 .....	21,080,309	4,417,894			
Philadelphia, Aug. 1 .....	3,962,313	2,214,929			
Boston, Aug. 1 .....	5,666,289	9,539,486			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30,708,902</b>	<b>16,172,219</b>			
Last week .....	30,856,081	16,446,334			
Decrease .....	147,179	268,108			

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—SEPTEMBER 2.  
PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.			Same period last year.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island .....	29	43	49	53	00	72	35	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upland .....	28	30	31½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile .....	28	30½	31½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans .....	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco .....	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahia, &c. .....	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maranhão .....	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Benghaled .....	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian .....	26	28	29½	31½	32½	35	22	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smyrna .....	18	20	22½	24	25	28	17	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. India, &c. .....	28	29	30	31	31½	32	22	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian .....	29	29	30	31	31	32	22	22	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat—Broach .....	18	19	20	21	21	22	17	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginned Dharwar .....	17	18	20	21	21	22	17	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholerah .....	17	19	23	24	24	25	17	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawuttie .....	15	15	23	24	24	25	17	17	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore .....	15	17	22	...	...	...	17	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptah .....	15	16	20	21	21	...	17	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—Tinnivelly .....	...	...	21	22	...	...	17	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western .....	...	...	21	22	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal .....	14	14	16	16	17	17	13	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China .....	...	...	18	18	20	22	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the early part of the week, cotton was in improved demand, and advanced prices were paid, particularly for American, but since Tuesday the business has been very limited, and the quotations generally are now barely as high as on last Friday.

In American, a considerable business has been done, partly for export to New York, and prices close fully ¾d per lb higher than on Friday last. For Sea Island the inquiry has been limited, at previous rates. In Brazil, Pernam has been in demand for export, and firm in price. Maceio easier, though in fair request, while Maranhão has been scarce, and rather higher. In Egyptian, there has been a fair amount of business, but prices are barely supported. For Smyrna the inquiry has been fair, without material change, but the difficulty of selling low qualities continues. The demand for East India has been moderate, and, with a liberal supply on the market, a partial decline of ¼d per lb has been submitted to. China has been very dull, and the inferior grades are quite ¼d per lb lower.

The transactions "to arrive," and for future delivery, have increased during the last few days, to arrange sales before the close of the month, and on terms equivalent to the general course of the market, the last quotations were for Paraiba, first quality, ship named 30—Dholerah and Broach, fair native, ex quay 23—Dholerah, fair new merchants', September delivery 23—April and May shipment 23—Fair new, April shipment 23—Broach, fair new, ex quay 23.

The sales of the week amount to 39,360 bales, including 2,830 on speculation, and, 10,540 declared for export, leaving 25,990 bales to the trade.

The sales to-day are about 4,000 bales, chiefly to the trade, with a dull market.

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat is about 476,000 bales, against 365,000 bales last year.



PRICES CURRENT.—SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Descriptions.	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.			Same period 1861.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Cash	26	28	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
New Orleans	27	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Penambuco	22	24	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Egyptian	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Guat.—Omarawatee.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Madras—Tinnevely.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2.		Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
American	70360	142289	32805	34970
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	304792	451860	42365	61823
East India, China, and Japan	643792	906854	238690	288672
<b>Total</b>	<b>1020912</b>	<b>1501003</b>	<b>603360</b>	<b>385465</b>
<b>Stock, Sept. 2.</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>1864</b>	<b>1863</b>	<b>1864</b>
bales	250890	250890	867570	1152140

The above figures show an increase of import compared with the same date last year of 480,190 bales. An increase of quantity taken for consumption of 284,570 bales. An increase of stock 11,590 bales. A decrease of speculation of 40,140 bales.

LONDON—SEPT. 2.

Sales of cotton, from Friday, 26th August, to Thursday, 1st September, inclusive:—50 bales Broach, at 21d for middling fair; 90 bales Dhollera, 20d for fully middling; 70 bales Kurrachee, 15d for fully middling to 17d for good fair; 120 bales Tinnevely, 17d for middling, 19d for fully middling fair, 20d for fair, and 22d for fully good fair; 1,737 bales Western, 17d to 18d for middling, 20d for middling fair, 20d for fully middling fair, and 21d for fair; 135 bales Coconada, 20d for fully fair; 290 bales Bengal, 15d for middling fair and 16d for fully fair; 730 bales China, 18d to 18d for fair; 270 bales Japan, 16d all faults, and 20d to 20d for fully fair—total, 3,492 bales.

Although a fair amount of business has been transacted, the market has been dull throughout the greater part of the week, the buying having been chiefly to meet contracts for August delivery.

In public sales, yesterday, 250 bales Northern and Western Madras, mostly middling and seedy cotton, were sold without reserve at 12d to 17d; 15 bales sawginned were bought in at 22d; 40 bales Western Madras were bought in at 15d to 21d; 72 bales damaged Japan were bought in at 13d to 17d; 50 bales China were bought in at 16d; and 8 bales Penang since sold at 21d per lb.

The sales in London have been 638 bales on the spot, and 500 bales to arrive.

Sales for arrival:—200 bales Omarawatee, 22d May shipment, for guaranteed fair new; 100 bales Western, 21d July shipment, for guaranteed fair new; 500 bales Japan, 19d April shipment, for guaranteed fair new—total, 800 bales.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

	China				Total
	Surat.	Madras.	Bengal.	and Japan.	
Imports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1864	21763	100766	23280	75138	220947
Imports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1863	42465	96936	28571	7385	175407
Stock, Sept. 2, 1864	12654	21501	9605	27910	21670
Stock, Sept. 2, 1863	16735	5773	19918	1116	37542

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Ordinary.		Middling.		Fair.		Good Fair.		Good.	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Sawginned Dharwar	17	21	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Guat.—Broach	17	19	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
Omarawatee	16	19	22	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
Dhollera	17	19	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
Mangalore	16	18	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23
Compta	16	17	20	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Madras—Tinnevely	15	17	20	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
Northern and Western	16	18	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	23
Sisal	13	15	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Sisal	13	15	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Bengal and Rangoon	13	15	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
China	13	15	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Japan	13	15	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20

NEW YORK—AUG. 20.

The cotton trade at this port continues very firm. During the present week, about 5,300 bales have changed hands, and prices have advanced 7 cents per lb. The quotation for middling Upland produce is 180 cents per lb. The receipts from all quarters this week have amounted to 2,704 bales, of which 1,177 bales are from New Orleans, 703 from Matamoros and Aspinwall, 198 from Bombay, and 84 bales from Liverpool. The remaining quantity came from North Carolina and by rail. The total import since Aug. 1 has amounted to 8,317 bales, and since Sept. 1 to 279,193 bales. The export, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 16, was 564 bales, against 186 last year. Mexican cotton has sold at \$1.75 per lb. Annexed are the quotations:—

New York Classifications.	Upland.		Florida.		Mobile.		New Orleans and Texas.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
Middling	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Middling fair	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190

NEW YORK—AUG. 22.

The cotton market shows increased firmness, and a further advance has taken place in prices, middling Upland being quoted at 182 cents per lb.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Only a limited amount of business has been transacted in goods during the present week. On the whole, however, prices are well supported. Yarns continue very high. The iron trade has been heavy, but large quantities of coals have been disposed of, at steady currencies.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.—This market has continued very dull, and a little more weakness has become perceptible as the week passed on. The India accounts received on Monday were just as favourable as they were expected to be, reporting the opening of the Bombay season with a rise of about 1s per piece, thus tending to equalise that market with the rates at which business had been doing generally elsewhere. However, no impression has been produced here, merchants seeking to reduce their stocks rather than enlarge their risks, in view of the uncertainties which overhang the end of the year. Of these, setting aside the agitation as to American elections, the most important appear to rest on the prospective receipt at an earlier period than usual, especially from Egypt, of very full season's crops of cotton. Some small sales have again occurred of T'cloths, shirtings, and madapolams, of the better qualities, but chiefly at a slightly lower price than last week. Yarns are also again the turn against the seller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Sept. 1, 1864.		Price Sept. 1863.		Price Sept. 1862.		Price Sept. 1861.		Price Sept. 1860.		Price Sept. 1859.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair, per lb	2	7	2	5	2	5	0	10	0	7	0	7
Do ditto good fair	2	7	2	4	2	4	0	10	0	7	0	7
Pernambuco fair	2	7	2	4	2	4	0	9	0	8	0	9
Do ditto good fair	2	8	2	5	2	5	0	9	0	8	0	9
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	3	1	2	7	2	6	1	1	0	11	1	12
No. 30 WAZER TWIST, ditto	3	1	2	7	2	7	1	0	0	11	1	12
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 7/8, 4 lbs 2oz	13	3	11	6	11	6	6	0	5	7	4	5
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz	16	9	13	0	12	6	6	9	6	4	6	4
29-in, 66 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yards, 8 lbs 4oz	22	6	19	6	18	0	9	3	9	1	9	9
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 5 lbs 12oz	24	6	21	0	19	6	10	4	10	3	10	9
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz	26	0	22	6	20	6	11	7	11	9	11	9
42-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	22	6	19	0	17	3	9	0	9	0	9	0

BRADFORD.—The tone of the wool market is extremely quiet, but not less cheerful than last week. Buyers, however, only supply their actual needs; transactions very limited, and the price paid is in most cases a little against the seller. Yarns—Spinners find their contracts are gradually expiring, and as their machinery is more at liberty are somewhat more willing to meet the views of buyers. Export buyers can buy in many instances more advantageously. Prices of all kinds of piece goods are slightly in favour of the buyer, with the single exception of alpaca lustras, for which alone there is a good demand.

LEEDS.—To some extent, buyers' operations are prevented by the scarcity of some kinds of goods. Superfine plain cloths can scarcely be met with, and the best unions are so rarely offered that there are cases in which an advance of 6d and 6d per yard has been gladly given. Of sealskins, black and brown, there is likewise by far too small a quantity to enable buyers to enter into transactions with confidence.

ROCHDALE.—The greatest demand is for middle and low qualities of flannel, of which there is little stock in the hands of producers. Manufacturers of both plain and fancy goods are fully employed. Yorkshire goods sell well, but the high prices demanded rather check sales. The local wool trade is active, and prices very firm.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade continues in a very healthy and satisfactory condition. There has been a brisk demand for most classes of goods, and manufacturers are well employed finishing goods to order. The yarn market remains very firm.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade continues flat. Most branches of cotton goods meet a dull inquiry. There is hardly so much doing in black silk laces and narrow edgings, and very little or no improvement in the demand for silk quiltings and silk Mechlins. The hosiery trade is, on the whole, healthy. Yarns are firm at high prices.

BARNESLEY.—The inquiry for all descriptions of coal in the South Yorkshire district has been better. The inquiry for the metropolis is good, and the tonnage for Silkestone large.

BIRMINGHAM.—In the foreign department a very good amount of business is being done, much larger than is usual at this season. The colonial trade generally is good. There is a steady demand for material; the rolling mills are well engaged, and the electroplaters, tin-plate workers, edge-tool makers, and hollow-ware manufacturers are all in a similar position. In the gun trade there is more business doing.

SHEFFIELD.—There are considerable orders in hand for files, saws, and edge tools for Russia, and more business is being done with Germany. The French market for sheet and manufactured goods is, however, still languid. An average trade is being done with Spain, Italy, and Belgium. The home markets continue quiet.

DUNDEE.—There is no change to notice in our flax market. Holders show rather more disposition to meet buyers, and in some cases would make some concession in prices. Jute continues quiet, but there is, if anything, a better feeling in the trade. In yarns, very little has been done. The demand for linens has been moderate, but manufacturers have still full employment on previous orders.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug 20.—The receipts of flour having fallen off to a slight extent, rather more activity has prevailed in the demand for most descriptions, and prices of State and Western produce have advanced 10 to 15 cents per barrel since our last. Other descriptions are somewhat dearer, but not in the same proportion. In the wheat trade, there has been increased animation, and good and fine spring qualities have changed hands at about 3 cents per bushel more money. Corn has moved off somewhat freely, on rather higher terms. Annexed are the prices now current:—Flour—State, superfine brands, \$9.10 to \$9.50; State, extra brands, \$10 to \$10.05; State, choice brands, \$10.10 to \$10.15; Ohio, common brands, \$10.50 to \$10.75; Ohio, fancy brands, \$10.80 to \$10.85; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$10.90 to \$12; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$9.10 to \$10.45; Genesee, extra brands, \$10.55 to \$11.50; Missouri, \$10.25 to \$15; Canada, common, \$10 to \$10.25; Canada, good to choice brands, \$10.30 to \$12 per barrel. Wheat—Chicago spring, \$2.15 to \$2.34; Milwaukee Club, \$2.17 to \$2.34; amber Milwaukee, Iowa, &c., \$2.35 to \$2.38; winter red Western, \$2.35 to \$2.44; amber Michigan, \$2.45 to \$2.50. Corn—Western mixed, \$1.54; unsound ditto, \$1.50 to \$1.53 per bushel. The amount of business doing for export to Great Britain is but moderate. Freight in American vessels are very dull. The current rates for grain charters (neutral flag) are 6s for cash for orders, and 5s to 5s 6d to direct ports in the United Kingdom.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The supplies of wheat and flour on sale are but moderate. Although the export demand is by no means active, the trade continues firm, and prices have further improved. Corn commands rather more money.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &c., FROM NEW YORK FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 15.			
	1864.	1863.	
Flour .....	bbls 116,459	143,384	
Wheat.....	bush 791,632	819,672	
Corn.....	160,069	345,860	

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Since our last, very moderate supplies of home-grown wheat have come to hand, but the general condition of the supply continues remarkably fine. For both red and white samples, the demand has been far from active, yet previous rates have been supported. The show of foreign wheat has been large. Good and fine qualities have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. In other kinds, so little has been doing that the currencies must be considered almost nominal. There has been a moderate inquiry for barley, at last week's quotations. The malt trade has not improved. Prices, however, continue to be well supported. Oats have changed hands to a fair extent, at the late improvement in value. Beans and peas have been in short supply and fair request, at very full prices.

Harvest-work is now nearly concluded in all parts of England. The new wheats thrash out well, and, with very few exceptions, they are of remarkably fine quality. Barley is turning out a good crop, and in many quarters oats yield a large return. Beans and peas, however, are very deficient in most counties.

The continental markets have been less firm for wheat, but an extensive business has been doing in barley and most other kinds of produce on English account. In America, the value of wheat and flour continues to fluctuate considerably.

The potato crop has improved considerably during the last ten days, and most of our correspondents state that it will be much larger than it was at one time anticipated. At present, there are no traces of disease amongst it.

In Scotland, harvest-work is progressing rapidly, and most accounts agree in stating that the crops generally are an average. The various markets have been inactive, yet prices may be considered steady.

There has been a moderate business doing in wheat in the Irish markets, at steady rates. Other articles have realised full quotations. The bulk of the grain crops has been carried in good condition.

At Mark Lane, to-day, there was a fair demand for most descriptions of English wheat, at the rates current on Monday. In foreign wheat, however, a limited business was transacted, yet prices ruled stationary. The barley trade ruled firm, at full currencies; whilst for oats, there was a steady sale, at fully late rates. Beans and peas changed hands at extreme quotations. The flour trade was steady, at full prices.

Mr. George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 125 vessels laden with grain. Included in that number are 36 cargoes

of wheat, 54 maize, 9 barley, and 13 cotton seed. About an average business has been passing in most kinds of produce; nevertheless, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. Cotton seed has sold at 71 7s 6d to 7 10s per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat .....	3586	at	43 6
Barley .....	282		24 6
Oats .....	159		20 9
Rye .....	80		20 4
Beans .....	202		30 6
Peas .....	6		42 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	sacks
English .....	1530	230	1940	260	1090
Irish .....				2905	
Foreign .....	11810	6690		52940	3000

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, Old white.....	43	45	OATS—English, Poland & potato	23	24
red.....	40	42	white, feed.....	20	22
English, white, new.....	46	48	black.....	20	22
red, new.....	42	44	Scotch, Hopetown and potato.....	24	26
Danish and Konigsberg, high	48	50	common.....	22	24
mixed.....	44	46	Irish, potato.....	22	24
Rostock and Wismar, new.....	43	44	White, feed.....	21	23
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	43	44	Black.....	19	21
Marks and Mecklenburg.....	43	44	Light Galway.....	20	22
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick			Danish.....	20	22
Rhenish and Brauns.....			Swedish.....	20	22
St Petersburg, soft.....per 496 lbs	40	42	Russian.....	19	21
American and Canadian, white			Dutch and Hanoverian.....	20	22
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft,			RYE—English.....	20	22
per 496 lbs.....	39	40	TARPS—English, winter.....per qr	25	27
Egyptian, Saida.....per 480 lbs			Foreign, large, spring.....		
malt, new.....	36	38	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
English and Scotch.....			American, white.....		
— grinding.....			— yellow and mixed.....		
Swale.....			Galatz, Odessa, and Braila,		
Danish.....			yellow.....	29	30
— grinding.....	27	28	delivered to the baker.....	28	29
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	25	Country marks.....	25	26
BEANS—English, new.....	35	41	French and Belgian.....	33	35
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	25	33	American and Canadian (any		
Egyptian & Sicilian.....	33	35	brands per 196 lbs.....	24	26
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	40	42	American superfine to extra		
grey, dun, and			superfine.....	23	24
maple.....	36	38	American common to fine.....	22	23
blue.....			— heated and soft.....	21	22
Foreign, white boilers.....	38	40	OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton	21	22
feeding.....	35	37	— round.....	11	12

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The demand from the home trade continues without improvement, but there has been rather more inquiry for the Continent, but not sufficient to have any influence on prices, which are only sustained by the indisposition of holders to sell at present low rates. Of the usual parcel of Barbadoes offered on Tuesday, barely 30 casks sold at 38s to 40s. 63 casks Jamaica realised 35s to 37s for brown and yellow. Our stock of all kinds now amounts to 97,165 tons, against 113,098 tons last year.

Bengal.—Of 720 bags in public sale, about 200 bags date sold: dry brown, 34s 6d to 35s; dry grey, 36s to 37s 6d; low middling yellow syrups bought in at 38s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—2,018 bags native brown and yellow were all bought at 33s to 35s per cwt.

Foreign.—409 hhds Porto Rico, in auction, mostly found buyers: low to fine pale grocery, 37s to 42s 6d; full and superior bright, 41s to 45s. Of 607 casks Cuba, the bulk was bought in, only a few lots middling quality selling at 37s 6d. Several floating cargoes have changed hands, viz, 1,625 boxes Havana, No. 11½, at 29s; and 2,908 boxes ditto, No. 13½, at 30s 6d for the United Kingdom; 1,243 boxes, No. 14, at 31s; and 2,908 boxes white, No. 20, at 33s for near ports. Also two cargoes of Cuba muscovado at about 26s 6d to 29s 9d per cwt; and on the spot, 1,600 boxes florette Havana, duty 11s 8d, at 33s 9d to 44s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The market for dried goods is flat, and prices are rather easier. Pieces of good quality sell readily.

COFFEE.—There has been somewhat less animation in the demand this week, and here and there prices have ruled in favour of the buyers, though not to any quotable extent. 1,349 chests 1,244 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, in auction, were all disposed of: fine fine ordinary palish to good middling bright colour, 76s 6d to 82s 6d; good and fine, 84s to 87s. Of native, 614 bags brought 66s 6d to 67s 6d for fine ordinary to fine bold pale. Of other East India descriptions, the transactions comprise 524 bags Mysore, palish and greenish, 70s 6d to 73s; good middling colour, 82s; 1,810 bags 400 pockets Cochín, fine ordinary and fine bold pale, 67s to 69s 6d; garblings, 40s to 41s; broken pale, 49s to 50s 6d; and 1,022 cases 409 bags Neilgherry, pale yellow, 68s to 78s; fine fine ordinary to good bold colour, 77s 6d to 86s per cwt. In foreign, a cargo of 1,000 bags Aux Cayes reports at 64s, for a near port.

Cocoa is without demand at present, and of 342 bags Trinidad in public sale, only a few lots sold at 78s 6d to 80s. 100 bags Guayaquil were withdrawn, at 80s per cwt.

RUM.—A good business has been done, at rather stiffer rates, about 600 casks having been sold, Surinam at 1s 6d, Leewards at 1s 6d to 1s 7d, Berbice and Demerara at 1s 6d to 1s 7d, and good Jamaica at 2s per gallon.

TEA.—The feature of the week has been the sale of the new season's Monings and Kaisows for export, at extreme prices, the former bringing 2s 8d to 2s 10d, and the latter 2s 7d to 2s 11d per lb.



RUSS.—A fair inquiry continues to prevail for cargo and white Bengal, but other sorts are neglected. The sales amount to about 15,000 bags on the spot, soft grain at 8s to 8s 1/4d, cargo Bengal at 8s 6d to 11s, and white ditto at 10s 9d to 12s 3d per cwt. Afloat, two cargoes soft grain have been taken, Bassein at 9s 3d, for the Continent, and Nacranco at 9s 4 1/2d, open charter.

SALTPETRE.—A slightly firmer tone has prevailed latterly, and the most recent transactions show a trifling improvement in prices. Sales amount to about 2,500 bags; Madras, refraction 13 1/2 to 13, at 30s; and Bengal, refraction 10 1/2, at 30s short prompt, and refraction 5 1/2 to 4 1/2, at 31s cash.

JUTE.—Some inquiry has been experienced for the better qualities, but inferior attracts no attention. The public sales were small, and only a small portion found buyers: common to middling, 15/ 15s to 22/ 5s; rejections, 12/ 10s; and cuttings, 8/ 10s per ton.

OLIVE.—Lined is flat and cheaper; sellers at 35s 9d. Rape oil quiet, at 43s for foreign brown, and 45s 6d to 46s for refined. Palm has advanced to 36s 6d to 37s. Nothing of consequence doing in olive or cocoa-nut.

PETROLEUM.—A large business has been transacted in refined, but at a heavy reduction in price, 2s 0 1/2d being accepted for present delivery, and 1s 1/2d for last three months. Three cargoes sold afloat for the Continent at 2s 1d to 2s 1 1/2d. Crude offers at 18/ per ton.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron has advanced to 58s 9d cash, mixed Nos. In copper, only a very limited business continues to be transacted. Tin has met rather an active inquiry, and business done in Straits at the advanced price of 108s to 104s cash, and in Banca at 104s 6d cash. Spelter is rather lower, at 24/ 10s. In lead, no sales are mentioned. Spanish is quoted at 19/ 15s, and English at 20/ 10s per ton.

TALLOW has been in brisk request during the week, but closes with a more quiet tone. Prices, however, still rule fully 1s dearer than last Friday, being quoted on the spot at 42s 6d to 42s 9d, and last three months at 44s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, August 29.

Table with 4 columns: Date (1861, 1862, 1863, 1864), and rows for Stock this day, Delivered last week, Ditto from 1st June, Arrived last week, Ditto from 1st June, Price of Y.C., and Ditto Town.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The indisposition to buy continues, and of the parcels offered only a small portion found buyers. 257 casks Barbadoes part sold at 37s 6d to 39s. 67 hogsheds 450 bags crystallised Demerara sold at 44s to 45s 6d; 1,380 bags crystallised Berbice partly realised 41s to 44s 6d; 30 hogsheds St Vincent, 35s 6d to 38s per cwt. The sales of West India for the week are 1,081 casks. 800 bags Mauritius crops sold at 38s to 41s. 703 bags Gurrattah date and 1,000 bags native Madras were bought in. Privately, 800 boxes Havana, No. 12 1/2 to 13, have sold at 40s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—499 bags Madras sold at 10s to 10s 3d; 1,364 bags white Bengal were bought in at 11s 6d to 11s 9d per cwt. Privately, a cargo of Nacranco has sold at 9s 4 1/2d.

COCOA.—A parcel of superior Trinidad sold privately at 98s per cwt.

METALS.—Scotch pig iron is lower, mixed Nos. closing to-day at 58s cash. Further business has been done in Banca tin, at 104s 6d cash.

OLIVE.—100 casks palm sold by auction at 36s 3d to 37s, and 67 casks Cochin cocoa-nut (without reserve) at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt.

TALLOW.—552 casks, in public sale, partly found buyers at 42s 3d to 42s; 102 casks South American were bought in at 42s 3d to 42s 6d per cwt. Petersburg closed quiet at 42s 9d on the spot, and 44s to 44s 3d last three months.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—There is no material alteration to note with respect to refined market as regards prices: the demand very moderate—if anything prices are rather in favour of buyers. Dutch crushed is very scarce, but very little demand.

GREEN FRUIT.—Lemons support the high value received of late, and supplies are likely to be limited for some time to come. The last cargo of West India pine apples have been received per "Jessie," landed in bad condition, and sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, at prices in character with the same. Barcelona nuts well supported. Pars dull.

DRY FRUIT.—New Valencia raisins have advanced 1s since the opening price. The arrivals are very small, and the demand about takes off each cargo as it has come in. Currants are very dull, and rather lower than last week. New will be here next week.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is very quiet, and prices have receded a little from the highest point.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The colonial sales closed rather flatly. The sales of low wool held yesterday and to-day show a decided decline; most of yesterday's sale was withdrawn.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP.—Market steady; rather more disposition to purchase this week.

SILK.—Market very firm, at previous quotations.

TOBACCO.—Our market has presented no material change during the past week. There still exists a fair demand for American growths of the better descriptions, both for home trade and exportation.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The transactions in leather during the past week show very little change; in extent they are about equal to the recent average, and the articles chiefly required are of the same description as for some time past. The supply at Leadenhall was moderate, and the articles chiefly wanted were crop hides of the lightest weights, and those of about 45 lbs, thin common English butts, English bellies, light common and light shaved hides, and light calf skins. Prices were unaltered.

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in most branches of metals during the week. Copper has been inquired for, and the cheaper parcels have found buyers. Iron is unchanged. Tin has strengthened from the depression of last week. Lead has been more in demand at 5s a ton advance. Spelter is quiet. Tin plates neglected.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item (Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow Russia, Melted stuff, Rough ditto, Greaves, Good dregs) and Price.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 15,361 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 16,797; in 1862, 11,579; in 1861, 10,988; in 1860, 13,707; in 1859, 12,659; and in 1858, 19,673 head.

The arrivals of beast fresh up to this morning's market were large. Selected breeds moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The best Scots realised 5s per 8 lbs. The supply of English sheep was very moderate, and the quality of most breeds was but middling. Downs, half-breeds, Kents, &c., sold readily, at full currencies. All inferior sheep met a dull inquiry, at last week's prices. The top figure was 5s 4d; but in some instances, very prime Downs realised 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The lamb season is now nearly closed. The few lambs on sale found buyers at 5s 6d to 6s 4d per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly, at late rates, viz., from 4s to 5s per 8 lbs. Prime small pigs advanced 2d per 8 lbs, but large hogs were dull, at late rates.

SUPPLIES. Aug. 31, 1863. Aug. 29, 1864.

Table with 3 columns: Item (Beasts, Sheep and lambs, Calves, Pigs) and two columns of supply figures for 1863 and 1864.

THURSDAY, Sep. 1.—There was a full average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, but the general quality of the stock was inferior. Prime Scots, &c., moved off steadily, at full prices. Other breeds were very dull, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Ws were fairly supplied with sheep, which met a dull sale, at, in some instances, reduced currencies. The top figure was 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The few lambs in the pens sold at mutton prices, the lamb season being over. Calves were very dull, and 4d per 8 lbs lower. The supply was large. Prime small pigs were firm, at full quotations, but large hogs and milch cows were heavy.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

Table with 4 columns: Item (Coarse and inferior beasts, Second quality ditto, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Coarse and inferior sheep, Second quality ditto, Prime coarse-woolled do., Lamba, 5s 4d to 6s 4d) and two columns of prices.

Total Supply—Beasts, 1,300; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 9,230; calves, 620; pigs, 350 Foreign Supply—Beasts, 850; sheep and lambs, 3,300; calves, 510.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

Table with 4 columns: Item (Inferior beef, Middling ditto, Prime large ditto, Prime small ditto, Large pork) and two columns of prices.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 29.—Small quantities of new growth arrive daily, and meet with buyers at prices ranging from 6/ 10s to 8/ 10s. The quality of the largest portion of the early arrival is excellent, and promises well for the character of the growth. The late rains materially benefited the healthy portions of the plantations, and will improve the quality and colour of the growth. Continental reports are more favourable.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—The plantation accounts are more favourable, and the demand for hops rules heavy. In prices, however, compared with the last report, very little change has taken place. New hops are selling at 6/ 10s to 9/ per cwt, the quality of the crop being very fine.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 29.—The supply of home-grown potatoes on sale has decreased, but the imports of foreign produce, though small, are larger than for some weeks past. For all qualities the trade is firm, and prices have advanced 10s to 20s per ton. Kent and Essex Regents, 90s to 140s; Shaws, 70s to 100s; foreign, 50s to 80s per ton.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—Moderate supplies of potatoes are on sale, for which the trade is slow, at from 80s to 130s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 4/ 0s to 6/ 0s; clover, 5/ 0s to 7/ 0s; and straw, 1/ 8s to 1/ 12s per load. A fair demand.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 4/ 0s to 6/ 6s; clover, 5/ 0s to 7/ 0s; and straw, 1/ 8s to 1/ 12s per load. Trade firm.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 4/ 0s to 6/ 10s; clover, 5/ 0s to 7/ 0s; and straw, 1/ 8s to 1/ 12s per load. Supply moderate.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—Haswell, 19s—Hartlepool, 19s—Heugh Hall, 18s 6d—Kelloe, 18s 6d—Hetton Lyons, 17s 6d—North Pelton, 13s 9d—Bebside Hartley, 18s 6d. Ships at market, 25; at sea, 55.





COMMERCIAL TIMES: Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and cloves, and 2 per cent. on wines.

Additional duty free on... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

Additional duty 1d per lb... Put over Post, U.S. p. cwt 0 0 0

HIDES—Ox and Cow, p/b

B. A. and M. Vid. dry 0 6 0 64

Do & R. Grande, salted 0 4 0 94

Brazil, dry 0 6 0 7

Drysalted Mauritius 0 4 0 6

Rio, dry Rio Grande 0 7 0 94

West Coast hides 0 6 0 78

Cape, salted 0 6 0 78

Australian 0 6 0 78

New York 0 4 0 44

East India 0 4 0 14

Kips, Russia 0 9 1 1

S America Horse, p hide 5 0 12 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal 1 9 8 7

Once 2 6 0 0

Madras 1 6 5 3

Kurpas 2 0 7 3

Manilla 3 5 4 7

Leather per lb

Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 1 1 1 5

do 50 65 1 4 1 10

English Butts 16 24 1 2 1 2

do 28 36 1 4 2 7

Foreign Butts 16 25 0 1 1 2 0

do 28 36 1 0 2 3

Calf Skins 28 35 1 8 2 6

do 40 60 1 7 2 6

do 80 100 1 3 1 10

Dressing Hides 0 11 1 3

Shaved 1 0 1 4

Horse Hides, English 6 0 17 0

do Spanish, per hide 6 0 17 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 9

do East India 0 7 2 0

Metals—Copper per ton £ 8 2 0

Sheathing, bolts, &c. 102 0 105 0

Bottoms 107 0 115 0

Old 59 0 0 0

Tough cake 95 0 98 0

Best select 98 0 101 0

Iron, per ton

Bar, Sc., British 4 8 8 5

Nail rods 3 0 9 10

Saltpetre

Benal 28 0 32 0

Bombay and Scinde 28 0 31 0

English, refined 35 0 36 0

Nitrates of Soda 15 6 16 6

SEEDS

Caraway per cwt 30 0 34 0

Canary per qr 50 0 56 0

Clover, red per cwt 46 0 50 0

Coriander 50 0 70 0

Linseed, foreign per qr 64 0 68 0

English 70 0 74 0

Mustard, br per bush 12 0 14 0

white 9 0 12 0

Rape, per last of 10 qrs 36 0 40 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 21 0 24 0

Cosimbazar 16 0 18 0

Comacolly 16 0 23 0

Bealack 0 0 0 0

Ohina, Taitoe 22 0 25 0

Tayssan 0 0 0 0

Canam 16 0 19 0

Thrown 19 0 21 0

Raw—White Novl 30 0 35 0

Fossobromo 29 0 31 0

Bologna 0 0 0 0

Ricys 24 0 28 0

Tronto 24 0 28 0

Milan 24 0 28 0

ORGANINES

Piedmont, 22-24 33 0 36 0

Do 24-28 33 0 36 0

Milan & Bergamo, 18-22 32 0 34 0

Do 22-24 32 0 34 0

Do 24-28 32 0 34 0

Do 28-32 0 0 0

FRANCE—Milan, 22-24 31 0 33 0

Do 24-28 31 0 33 0

BRITAIN—Short wool 0 0 0 0

Long do 0 0 0 0

Fatcut do 39 0 32 6

FENSIAS 14 0 17 6

SPICES, in bond—Pepper, duty 6d

SUGAR—Res. continued

For export, free on board

Turkey leaves, 1 to 4 lb 45 0 46 0

10 lb do 43 0 43 6

14 lb do 42 0 42 6

Titlers, 22 to 28 lb 42 0 43 0

Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 40 0 40 0

Crushed 30 0 30 6

Bastards 0 0 0 0

Treacle 16 0 18 0

Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland

8 lb leaves 43 0 44 0

10 lb do 42 0 43 0

Superfine crushes 35 0 36 0

No. 1, crushed 34 0 34 3

No. 2 33 0 34 0

Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp

8 to 10 lb leaves 39 6 40 6

Crushed, 1 34 0 35 0

Tallow—Duty free

N. Amer. melted, p. wt 0 0 0 0

St. Petersburg, 1st Y G 42 9 45 0

Stockholm, p. brl 20 0 0 0

Archangel 22 0 0 0

TEA duty 1s per lb

Congou, low 0 0 0 0

common good 0 9 0 10 1/2

ra. str. and str. bk. lf. 1 0 1 2

fine and Pokoe kinds 1 4 2 6

Souchong 1 0 2 7

Pokoe, lowery 0 11 2 3

Orange 1 0 2 6

Scented Caper 0 9 2 3

Osolong 0 7 2 0

Nylon 1 4 2 2

mil to fine 2 6 3 6

Young Nylon 0 8 2 6

Canton & Twankay kds 0 8 1 1

Gunpowder 1 4 3 8

Canton & Twankay kds 0 9 1 7

Imperial 1 4 1 9

Timber—Dutyl—Timber

& Horn Wood—Dante 60 0 65 0

and Mamel Br. per load 70 0 75 0

Rice duty free... 35 0 46 0

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 33 weeks ending Aug. 27, 1864, showing the Stock on Aug. 27, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
British Plantation	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
West India...	94113	73212	646	188	75304	56613	32200	28400
Mauritius...	37546	24629	1900	320	23933	22323	16146	14639
Bengal & Pg	1860	3282	472	136	4490	2213	2182	2575
Madras .....	4810	6768	315	218	4420	7818	4162	3061
<b>Total B.P.</b>	<b>183229</b>	<b>106891</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>108147</b>	<b>87967</b>	<b>58689</b>	<b>49675</b>
Foreign...	13072	6336	1231	922	3466	8788	18069	16870
Siam, &c.....	19527	17579	2746	1412	11619	9775	19634	20736
Cuba & Hav.	3565	6240	565	68	3558	6394	*8131	3074
P. Rico, &c.	50645	10869	525	415	11790	7819	13605	10181
Beetroot.....	...	1439	...	...	...	...	...	129
<b>Total Foreign</b>	<b>56772</b>	<b>41453</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>2817</b>	<b>30328</b>	<b>33670</b>	<b>54409</b>	<b>50490</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>195101</b>	<b>148844</b>	<b>8400</b>	<b>3679</b>	<b>138475</b>	<b>121646</b>	<b>118098</b>	<b>99165</b>

PRICE OF SUGARS.

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

From British Possessions America .....

The average price of the above is .....

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
MOLASSES	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
West India...	8961	4449	1893	1541	2347	1737	2243	2974
Foreign...	614	888	286	1	585	315	817	716
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4575</b>	<b>4837</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>2932</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>3060</b>	<b>3690</b>
MELADO...	78	240	10	...	143	349	231	241

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India...	2257206	1867455	1104885	954135	1018580	1094415	2419065	2151225
East India...	201250	220263	150675	164430	20280	6300	137610	188460
Foreign .....	191835	178815	128925	230220	12510	24075	211880	147420
<b>Vatted .....</b>	<b>1232398</b>	<b>1394505</b>	<b>1063645</b>	<b>1187325</b>	<b>73995</b>	<b>101790</b>	<b>532040</b>	<b>522405</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3802683</b>	<b>3586140</b>	<b>2467520</b>	<b>2536110</b>	<b>1128015</b>	<b>1166550</b>	<b>3290805</b>	<b>3009510</b>

COCOA—Cwts.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
B. Plantation	50070	27196	76631	6151	26448	28699	36780	19389
Foreign .....	11986	12525	17823	2740	2863	4212	8381	13762
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>62056</b>	<b>39721</b>	<b>24454</b>	<b>7891</b>	<b>29311</b>	<b>32911</b>	<b>45161</b>	<b>33151</b>

COFFEE—Tons.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
West India...	1650	531	569	223	566	290	711	304
Ceylon .....	18005	18051	8795	10855	6624	7997	6107	4959
East India...	908	2255	1032	830	1284	1107	832	2839
Mocha .....	1888	269	464	223	510	444	1614	384
Brazil .....	2690	2749	2210	2368	510	246	891	1385
Other Foreign	995	819	432	161	667	430	747	787
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>25676</b>	<b>24674</b>	<b>13922</b>	<b>14190</b>	<b>10161</b>	<b>10514</b>	<b>10402</b>	<b>11136</b>

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
RICE .....	30834	34421	...	...	58789	51374	41180	29095

PEPPER.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
White.....	368	245	49	35	295	314	625	478
Black.....	3182	3077	2492	1899	1173	1564	2248	2419
<b>NUTMEGS.</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1526</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>1817</b>	<b>3201</b>	<b>3018</b>
Do. Wild..	...	94	...	...	12	2	513	605
CAS. LIG..	39480	7082	...	...	27325	5855	10848	6078
CINNAMON	6914	4823	...	...	6466	5656	2338	2361

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
PISTEMTO...	13138	11070	...	...	14901	24223	20246	16429

RAW MATERIALS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
C'CHNEAL	13963	9515	...	...	18774	1767	8421	6255
LAC DYE...	2904	2720	...	...	2580	3770	5829	4961
LOGWOOD	1928	9604	...	...	6789	9838	5728	4824
FUSTIC.....	1137	1454	...	...	1095	1535	360	230

INDIGO.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
East India...	...	18366	...	...	12567	16441	25651	24330
Spanish.....	5088	5597	...	...	5128	4481	940	1983

SALTPETRE

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
Nitrate of Potass	11820	10127	...	...	9554	8747	5874	5338
Nitrate of Soda	2402	2607	...	...	2718	2726	821	567

COTTON.

	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
America ...	304	406	...	...	342	531	23	25
Brazil .....	323	428	...	...	426	508	2	10
E. India, &c.	17573	21618	...	...	191591	193794	22417	60121
Liverpool, all kinds	99072	141908	290870	378699	841610	1126150	250580	206620
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1165972</b>	<b>1686510</b>	<b>290870</b>	<b>378699</b>	<b>1061969</b>	<b>1226032</b>	<b>272992</b>	<b>266776</b>

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 20th of August, on 11,430 miles, to 705,109, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 10,984 miles, to 643,817, showing an increase of 436 miles, and of 61,292 in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,023 miles, to 508,509, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 7,843 miles, to 465,770, showing an increase of 180 miles, and 42,739 in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

MONDAY, Aug. 29.—In the share market to-day, the amount of business was unimportant, and the variations from the closing prices of Saturday were few, except in the case of the banks, but in none of the descriptions do the variations show any material average change. In English railways, Great Northern improved 1; and Blackwall and Metropolitan declined 1/2 each, and Midland 1/2. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada receded 1/2. In foreign, Lombardo-Venetian improved 1/2; and Dutch-Rhenish declined 1/2. In American, Panama Railroad (second mortgage) advanced 1; and Illinois Central paid-up shares declined 1/2. In British mines, East Carn Brea improved 1/2. In foreign mines, no movement occurred.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.—In the share market to-day, the transactions were few, and chiefly for the account. The variations from the closing prices of yesterday show a slight tendency to depreciation in American railways, British mines, and the principal financial Companies, but no average alteration in the other descriptions. Of the English railways, Great Western (West Midland, Oxford) advanced 3, ditto (Newport) 1, and ditto (Hereford) and Caledonian 1/2 each; and South-Eastern declined 1/2, North-Western 1/2, Great Western (original), and Lancashire and Yorkshire 1/2 each, and Metropolitan and Midland a further 1/2 each. In colonial, Scinde receded 1/2. In foreign, Ottoman advanced 1/2, and Sambre and Meuse declined 1/2. In American, Erie shares (paid up) improved 1/2, and Virginia (6 per cent.) and Illinois Central (ordinary) declined 1 each, and ditto (paid up) a further 1. In British mines, South Caradon were finally quoted 20 higher, North Wheel Croft 1/2 higher, and East Carn Brea a further 1/2 higher; and West Seton declined 7 1/2, Wheel Sarn 5, East Bassett 1 1/2, and Great Wheel Tor, Tin Croft, and West Bassett 1/2 each. In foreign mines, United Mexican improved 1/2, and Cape Copper declined 1/2.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.—In the share market to-day, the business was of a merely nominal amount, and, except the lower quotations, as in several of the English railways, banks, and miscellaneous shares, the alterations in the closing prices were unimportant. Of the English lines, North-Eastern (Leeds) and ditto (York) improved 1/2 each, and Great Western (West Midland, Oxford) a further 1/2; Caledonian relapsed 1/2; Glasgow and South-Western declined 1, North British (Edinburgh, Perth, &c.) 1/2, and Lancashire and Yorkshire a further 1/2; and the following are now quoted ex div., viz.:—Bristol and Exeter, Great Northern (of all descriptions), North-Western, South-Western, Metropolitan, Midland (of both descriptions), North London (of all descriptions), South Devon, and South-Eastern. In colonial and foreign railways and foreign mines, not a single movement occurred. In American, Illinois Central shares (paid up) further receded 1, and ditto (ordinary) 1/2. In British mines, Grenville and East Grenville improved 1/2 each, East Carn Brea relapsed 1/2, and East Lovell receded 1/2. In miscellaneous, Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier improved 1/2 and 1/2 respectively; National Steam declined 1/2, Smith, Knight, and Co. 1/2, and Imperial Mercantile Credit 1/2; Berlin Waterworks, English and Austrian Copper, Rhymney Iron (of both descriptions), and Submarine Telegraph are respectively quoted ex div.; International Finance closed 1/2 lower at 4 1/2 to 4 1/2 prem., and London Financial (new) 1/2 lower at 8 1/2 to 9 prem.; and ditto (original) were steady at 9 1/2 to 9 1/2 prem., General Credit at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 prem., Land Securities at 1/2 dis. to 1/2 prem., Hudson's Bay at 16 1/2 to 17, Egyptian Trading at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem., Continental Union Gas at 1 to 1 1/2 prem., Societe Generale Ottomane at 2 to 2 1/2 prem., Anglo-Egyptian Bank at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 prem., and Imperial Mexican Railway at 1/2 to 1/2 prem.

THURSDAY, Sept. 1.—In the share market to-day dulness was again the chief feature, and, with the exception of a slight tendency to depreciation in banks and miscellaneous shares, there was no alteration of tone in either of the descriptions. Of English railways, Lancashire and Yorkshire recovered 1/2, North-Eastern (Berwick) advanced 1/2, and North-Western and Midland 1/2 each; and Blackwall, North Staffordshire, and South-Eastern declined 1/2 each. In colonial, Scinde advanced 1/2, and Great Western of Canada shares (of both descriptions) 1/2 each; and Indian Branch receded 1/2. In foreign and American railways and foreign mines no movement occurred in the closing prices. In British mines, East Grenville further improved 1/2.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.—The railway market was heavy to-day, and most of the principal stocks declined in value. South-Eastern stock was prominently flat, and experienced a further fall of 5 per cent. Caledonian receded 1/2, Great Northern, London and South-Western, and Midland 1/2, and London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Great Eastern 1/2. Dutch-Rhenish shares were firm, and exhibited an upward tendency. Other foreign, as well as Indian and Canadian lines, ruled inactive.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON will commence his extraordinary performance at St James's Hall on Monday next.



The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

Table with multiple columns: No. of Shares or Stock, Amount of Shares, Names of Company, and London. It is divided into sections: ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS, PREFERENCE SHARES, LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS, DEBENTURE STOCKS, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, FOREIGN MINES, and BRITISH MINES.

**THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).**  
 Head Office—9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.  
 Branch Offices—18 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseilles.  
 Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, 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 rates as may be agreed on.—By order of the Board.  
**FAUL BROE, General Manager.**

**THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK,**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860.  
 (Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)  
 Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.—  
 Port Elizabeth Fort Beaufort.  
 Graham's Town. Uitenhage.  
 Cape Town. D'Urban.  
 Graaff Reinet. Pietermaritzburg.  
 Colerberg. g William's Town.  
 Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.  
 Bills negotiated 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. 10 King William street, London, E.C.  
 By order of the Court.  
**WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.**  
 London, June 13, 1864.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug. 1861.  
 Paid-up capital, £1,200,000; reserved fund, £232,500.  
 The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their 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 custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.  
 They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on 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 above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of payment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.  
 Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.  
 Threadneedle street, London, 1864.

**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (Limited),** 1 Bank buildings, Lothbury, London, E.C.  
 CAPITAL.  
 Subscribed ..... £2,000,000  
 Paid and called up ..... 500,000  
**BANKERS.**  
 Bank of England; Alliance Bank; and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.  
 Deposits received, at ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement.  
 Drafts issued, and bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c.  
 Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of passengers per overland route.  
 The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realized, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.  
 Every other description of banking and agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.  
**J. OUSELEY, General Manager.**

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**  
 Head Office—20 Threadneedle street, London, Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
 Paid-up Capital, £500,000.  
 Reserve Fund, £105,000.  
**LONDON BANKERS.**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The City Bank.  
**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.**  
 Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, 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 Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.  
 Deposits of money, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, are received, bearing 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 half-yearly. For longer periods a higher rate is allowed.  
 The several Agencies grant Bills of Exchange on London and on each other; receive Drafts and Avouces in the Indian Presidencies, remitting the proceeds without charge in 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 Deposit at interest, and conduct all general Banking business, including the receipt of Pay, Pensions, Annuities, and Dividends on stock of all kinds.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
 Every description of banking business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms, with the respective colonies.  
**WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.**  
 London, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

**ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.**  
 Capital paid up, 600,000.  
**LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES AT ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY,**  
 are 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,  
**MENRY MOULES, Secretary.**  
 73 Cornhill, E.C.

**THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH BANK (Limited).**  
 Office—13 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.  
 Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.  
 Capital, £1,000,000.  
**CHAIRMAN—John Aiers Hankey, Esq.**  
**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Tottle, Esq.**  
 Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all usual Banking business transacted with Sweden.  
 The Bank receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Board,  
**W. H. CLEMON, Secretary.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (Limited).**  
 Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each  
**BRANCHES—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.**  
**CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.**  
**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffshausen, Esq.**  
 Drafts granted on Brazil 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 rates of interest.  
**JOHN BEATON, Secretary.**  
 2 Old Broad street, E.C.

**BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.**  
 Incorporated by Act of General Assembly.  
 Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c., &c.  
 Capital, £500,000.  
 Reserve Fund, £250,000.  
 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand—  
 Auckland. Akaroa. Dunstan.  
 New Plymouth. Christchurch. Mannherikia.  
 Napier. Kaiapoi. Invercargill.  
 Wellington. Timaru. Riverton.  
 Wanganui. Dunedin. Wakatipu.  
 Nelson. Omara. Shotover.  
 Picton. Tokomairiro. Kingston.  
 Blenheim. Wetherstone. Hogsburn.  
 Lyttelton. Waitahuna. Teviot.  
 Queenstown.  
 This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places 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. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.**  
 30 Old Broad street, City.

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Established 1817.  
 Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.  
 Capital £750,000. Reserve Fund £250,000.  
**HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation.  
**BRANCHES.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Maitland. Mudgee. Adelong Agency.  
 Newcastle. Tamworth. Orange.  
 Albury. Deniliquin. Penrith.  
 Bathurst. Windsor. Goulburn.  
**VICTORIA.**  
 Melbourne. Sandhurst. Wangarratta.  
 Geelong. Beechworth. Chiltern Agency.  
 Kyrenon. Ararat. Inglewood.  
 Castlemaine. Maldon. Creswick.  
 Ballarat. Tarragoona. Linton.  
**QUEENSLAND.**  
 Brisbane. Ipswich. Toowoomba.  
 Rockhampton.  
**NEW ZEALAND.**  
 Auckland. Christchurch. Wanganui.  
 Wellington. Dunedin. Nelson.  
 Lyttelton. Invercargill. Kaiapoi.  
 And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.  
 The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.  
 The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several establishments to in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.  
 —By order of the London Board,  
**JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.**  
 37 Cannon street City.

**NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,**  
 (Established 1825.)  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter 1851.  
 An OFFICE of the Bank has been OPENED at No. 21 FINCH LANE, E.C.  
**W. J. DUNCAN, Manager.**  
**JAS. MILLN, Agent.**  
 July 8, 1864.

**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited),**  
 Head Office—80 King William street, London, E.C.  
 Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £373,414.  
 Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the branches of the Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Unrisour, 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 interest for such periods, and at such rates, as may be agreed upon.  
 Investments in, and sales of, Indian and other securities effected; dividends, 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 Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galata, Bucharest, Paris, and London.  
 The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Galata, and Bucharest; purchases or collects bills drawn on these places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons.  
 The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Smyrna for the purchase of Smyrna produce, such as cotton, madder roots, valonia, opium, &c.  
 Terms may be ascertained on application at the office of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.  
**H. A. BRENNAN, Manager.**

**COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
 Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.  
 London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.  
**LONDON BOARD.**  
 John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.  
 Edwin Brett, Esq.  
 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, Bathurst, Burrangong (Lambing Flat), Carcoar, Orange, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Crama, Penmacinta, Queanbeyan, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane and Maryborough, in the Colony of Queensland.  
 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 in the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.  
**EDWIN BRETT, Manager.**  
 No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
 Paid-up capital, £700,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.  
 Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.  
 The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Amoy, Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained 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 Deposits, 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, London.  
 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 ALLIANCE BANK (Limited),**  
 5 Lothbury, London, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool.  
**BRANCHES—**Southwark; Borough High street. Birk-mead: 48 Hamilton square. Manchester: 75 King street.  
**TERMS OF BUSINESS.**  
 Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If below £200, no interest will be allowed.  
 Deposits received at the current rate of interest 1 sum of £10 and upwards, on the usual terms.  
 No charge will be made for collecting country cheques.  
 Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.  
 To parties keeping accounts with the bank the most facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, in exchange for stock, shares, &c.  
 Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.  
**A. THOMSON, Manager in London.**



LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA (Limited).

The Bank will grant letters of credit and bills of exchange on its branches in Mexico and Peru, and is prepared to make advances against shipments of merchandise to either of those Countries.—By order, W. THOS. MORRISON, Secretary. London Offices, 16 King William street, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited).

6 Leithbury, E.C., and Westminster Branch, 23 Parliament street, Subscribed Capital, £2,250,000. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with all persons properly introduced.

INTEREST allowed on minimum monthly balances, and money received on deposit, at call, or for fixed periods.

The Bank takes charge of securities for parties keeping accounts, and receives Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, payable abroad.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken, and all ordinary banking business transacted. R. A. BENTHAM, General Manager.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

11 Old Broad street, London, E.C. Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000. Reserve Fund, £350,000. The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:

- Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Lyttelton, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, Auckland.

They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all description of Banking business there. H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling) grants Letters of Credit on its Branch at Victoria, Vancouver Island, which can be obtained at the office of the Bank in London, or at any of the Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford Bank, Birmingham Town and District Bank, and by Messrs Lloyds and Co., Birmingham. The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection bills on the colony, where it transacts general banking business.—By order of the Court, C. M'NAB, Secretary.

7 St Helen's place, London, E.C.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling) GRANTS CREDITS on the following branches, viz.:

- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Brantford, London, in Canada; also Halifax, Nova Scotia; St John, New Brunswick; Victoria, Vancouver Island; and the Bank's Agents in New York, payable on presentation. Similar credits are granted at all the branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford Bank, Birmingham Town and District Bank, and by Messrs Lloyds and Co., Birmingham.

The Bank purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the colonies, and Bonds and Coupons payable there and in the United States.

The Bank also forwards for collection Bills on America, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the United States and in the British provinces.—By order of the Court, C. M'NAB, Secretary.

No. 7 St Helen's place, London, E.C.

SOUTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £500,000 (with power to increase to one million). Head office—69 Gracechurch street, London, E.C.

Branches—Guildford, Epsom, Chertsey, Egham, Godalming, Farnham, Aldershot, Croydon, Norwood, Chatham, Rochester, and Strood, Ramsgate, Margate, Deal and Walmer, Broadstairs, Christchurch, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, Hastings, Gravesend, Blackheath, and Clapham.

LONDON AGENTS—The City Bank, Threadneedle street, London.

TERMS OF BUSINESS. Receive current accounts and allow interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, if not drawn (during the half-year) below £500, and of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum if drawn below £500 and not below £200; if below £200, no interest will be allowed.

Receive sums of £10 and upwards on deposits, at the current rate of interest.

Special arrangements will be made to meet special cases. Discount approved commercial bills.

Effect purchases and sales in British and foreign stocks, funds, securities, and shares in public companies.

Receive interest, dividends, &c., in Government and other stocks, annuities, pensions, &c.

And transact every other description of banking business. S. G. FINNEY, General Manager.

SOUTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE—A Branch of this Bank will be opened on Monday next, at No. 140 North street, Brighton.

S. G. FINNEY, General Manager. 60 Gracechurch street, London.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.

Capital £2,000,000; paid up £600,000. The Directors beg to announce that the Bank negotiates BILLS OF EXCHANGE and grants drafts or letters of credit, and carries out other banking operations between Great Britain, Vienna, Trieste, &c.

FRANCIS BREUER, General Manager. No. 7 St Mildred's court, Poultry, E.C.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (Limited), 17 Brewer's buildings, Liverpool.

BANK MANAGERS FOR EGYPT, INDIA, &c. Required, the Services of two or three Gentlemen of high qualifications, as above. Previous experience in banking and knowledge of Eastern business and exchanges indispensable.

Applications, in strict confidence, accompanied by copies of testimonials, may be addressed to the undersigned.

(Signed) JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

THE EUROPEAN BANK (Limited).

Capital, £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each. OFFICES. MANAGERS.

- London—57 King William street, E.C. R. Wool. Dublin—9 College green. G. A. Tucker. Amsterdam—Dam Hoek Nieuwendijk. W. J. Holstboer. Rotterdam—Bier street Westzijde. E. Rensburg. Paris—6 Boulevard des Capucines. Mons. Hurlier. Marseilles—29 and 24 Boulevard J. M. David de Notre Dame. Leon Cohen.

The Bank is prepared to negotiate and collect Bills and Grant Drafts and Credits upon the Branches, Agents, and Correspondents of the bank in all parts of the Continent and abroad.

The Bank executes orders for the purchase and sale of securities on the Continental Bourses; Coupons of Dividends on Foreign Securities, payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, are purchased, and Foreign Notes and Money encashed by the Bank.

Deposits are received for such periods, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon. Current Accounts opened, and every description of Banking Business transacted.—By order of the Board, BRIGHT WOOL, General Manager.

THE EUROPEAN BANK (Limited).

At the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the EUROPEAN BANK (Limited), held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August, at Two o'clock p.m., CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, Esq., in the chair, the Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

The following report and statement of accounts was laid before the Meeting, and taken as read:—

The Directors have the pleasure to present herewith the first statement of the accounts of the Bank.

The balance sheet embraces the period from the 1st of September, 1863, to the 31st May, 1864, by which it will be seen that the gross profits for the nine months of its existence have reached the sum of £31,411 2s 7d, and that, after deducting the expenses of management, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and rebating undue profits, the net profits are £18,085 7s 4d.

The Directors have a ready hand the satisfaction of paying an interim dividend of 15s per share, and they now propose an addition thereto of 2s 6d per share, free of income tax, thus making together rather more than 18 per cent. per annum on the mean capital worked during the nine months.

By the terms of the amalgamation with the English and Irish Bank (Limited), the Directors received a premium of £32,000. Out of this sum they purpose placing £21,393 10s 10d to a reserve fund, with a view to the total extinction of the preliminary expenses of both Banks, the remaining sum of £10,606 9s 2d, added to the balance of profits brought down, amounting together to £10,701 10s, they propose to divide amongst the holders of shares in the European Bank prior to the amalgamation with the English and Irish Bank, by the addition of 10s to each share of £10 paid, thus giving a bonus of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of the shareholders. The amount paid on every such share will then be £10 10s, and, by the completion of the amalgamation, the paid-up capital of the Bank is raised to £400,000.

The branches at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which were opened in November last, have shown the most satisfactory results, and the Marseilles branch, which has only been established within the last six weeks, gives the earnest promise of being one of the largest sources of future profit to the Bank.

The business of the Bank at its head office and branches continues to progress in a manner in every way satisfactory to the Directors; and, looking at the results of the past nine months, they feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the present position of the bank, and are fully justified in anticipating continued and increasing success for the future.

CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, Chairman. London, 26th August, 1864.

It was resolved—

"That the report and statement be received and adopted, and that the profits be dealt with in the manner recommended."

"That the sum of 10s per share be and is hereby added to the value of the shares, and that a dividend of 2s 6d be made payable on and after the 7th day of September, 1864."

"That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be offered to Mr Jitta and Mr Schroeder, the consultative committee in Holland, for the interest they have taken in the affairs of the Bank."

"That the best thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr Bright Wool, the General Manager, for the indefatigable exertions he has made to forward the interests of the Bank since its commencement."

"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Mr Mollet, Deputy Manager, and Mr Venables, Chief Clerk in the Foreign Department, for their assiduous attention to the affairs of the Bank."

"That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr Hurlier, the Manager at Paris; to Mr Rensburg, the Manager at Rotterdam; and to Mr Holstboer, the Manager at Am-

sterdam, for the satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their respective branches."

"That Charles Fitch Kemp, Esq., and John Godfrey Morgan, Esq., be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of 50 guineas be paid to each of these gentlemen for their services."

It was unanimously resolved—

"That the thanks of the shareholders be offered to the Chairman and Directors."

C. B. COLCHESTER, Chairman. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS—May 31, 1864.

Table with columns: PAID UP CAPITAL, DUE BY THE BANK ON CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, AND ON BILLS PAYABLE, GROSS PROFITS. Values: 715,000 0 0, 10,025 19 6, 32,411 2 7.

GR. ASSETS. 858,985 15 1

Cash on hand and at call. 73,291 19 0

Government funds, stock, coupons, bullion, and foreign money. 42,845 10 8

English and foreign bills in portfolio. 312,328 5 1

Sundry debtors for loans at short dates, and current accounts with branches. 391,262 9 9

Bank premises—London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. 8,960 19 0

Preliminary expenses. 14,902 3 4

Current expenses, interest, and commission, allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate of interest on bills not yet due. 13,975 15 3

858,985 15 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Nine Months ending 31st May, 1864.

To current expenses at head office and branches, Directors' fees, interest, commission, &c., rebate of interest on undue bills, and allowances for bad and doubtful debts. 13,875 15 3

To dividend of 15s per share paid July 6. 16,186 5 0

To proposed dividend of 2s 6d, free of income tax. £2,735 1 6

To bonus of 10s. 10,751 10 0

To balance carried to reserve fund. 12,506 11 0

21,393 11 10

By undivided profits brought over from last account. £1,923 8 1

By gross profits to 31st May, 1864. 31,178 14 6

By premium of £2 per share, paid by the English and Irish Bank. 32,000 0 0

64,411 2 7

RESERVED FUND ACCOUNT.

By balance. 21,393 10 10

We have examined and audited the above accounts, and find them correct.

CHARLES FITCH KEMP, JOHN G. MORGAN, CHARLES BYE COLCHESTER, CHARLES CLEVE, CHARLES WRETHAM, Auditors. London, Aug. 31, 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA, INDIA, AND JAPAN (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 8 Walbrook, in the City of London, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to confirm certain resolutions passed by the Company in extraordinary general meeting on the 25th day of August, 1864, of which the following are copies, viz.:

1. "That an agreement, dated the 24th day of August, 1864, and made between the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) of the one part, and this Company of the other part, having been read and submitted to this meeting, this Company do hereby approve of the same, and do authorize the Directors to affix the seal of the Company thereto.

2. "That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

3. "That the Hon. James Frederick Stuart Wortley, Richard Cooke Coles, Esq., Joseph Mackrill Smith, Esq., and Henry Turner, Esq., be appointed Liquidators, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of this Company, and distributing the property; and that the Liquidators be authorised to receive in compensation, or part compensation, for the business and property of this Company, shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), upon the terms specified in the above-mentioned agreement; and if any member shall express his dissent from this resolution, by a notice in writing to the Liquidators, not later than seven days after the meeting at which this resolution is passed, and shall require the Liquidators to purchase the interest of such dissentient member, the Liquidators shall raise the purchase-money to be paid to such dissentient member by the sale of the share or shares in the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), which, under the terms of the said agreement, would have been allotted to such dissentient member.—By order of the Board, HENRY TURNER, Manager. 8 Walbrook, August 30, 1864.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine articles, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any such pen as is stamped with the name of DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped with the name of G. and J. Deane, London bridge, and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed "G. and J. Deane's Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

**THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANY** (Limited), 4 Abchurch Lane, London. Capital, £1,000,000.

**BANKERS.**  
The London and Westminster Bank.  
The Bank of England.  
Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities.  
Money received on 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.

**INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY** (Limited), 60 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Robert Benson, Esq. (Messrs Robert Benson and Co.)  
John F. Flemming, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth & Co.)  
Robert A. Heath, Esq. (Messrs Heath and Co.)  
Junius S. Morgan, Esq. (Messrs George Peabody & Co.)  
William A. Quentell Esq. (Messrs Fröhling & Goshen).  
Herman Stern, Esq. (Messrs Stern Brothers).  
**GENERAL MANAGER**—William Hope, Esq., V.C.  
In consequence of numerous applications the Directors have agreed to accept deposits in sums as low as £50, at a fixed rate of interest, and for periods of not less than one year.—By order,  
**WALTER A. MICHAEL**, Secretary.

**WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY** (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000, paid-up £100,000.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
A. D. De Pass, Esq., Chairman.  
Joseph Bravo, Esq. William McAndrew, Esq.  
Archibald Bruce, Esq. William Rawstron, Esq.  
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq. Albert Ricardo, Esq.  
George Harvey Jay, Esq. G. Palmer Robinson, Esq.  
**BANKERS.**  
The Alliance Bank; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.; Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.  
This Company makes advances against the deposit of warrants, representing produce and merchandise; and also against stocks, shares, and other approved securities. J. A. MANN, Secretary.  
Offices, 23 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

**THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY OF LONDON** (Limited), 7 Lothbury, E.C.

Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.  
First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000.  
Paid-up, £1,000,000.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**CHAIRMAN**—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister for India.  
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.  
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 Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.  
James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.  
John Branley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.  
Mr Alderman Salomon, M.P., London.  
Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Scunster, Son, and Co.).  
Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.  
George Wortis, 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 debentures.  
Negotiate loans, &c., &c.  
R. J. BUTLER, Secretary

**THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY** (Limited).

Offices, 21 Threadneedle street, E.C.  
Capital £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each. First issue 40,000 shares.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
His Excellency Senor M. Jose de Salamanca, of Paris and Madrid.  
William Latham Bailey, Esq. (Messrs Bailey, Brothers, and Co.), Liverpool.  
Sir John Gray, Director of the Land Securities Company.  
Robert Simpson, Esq. (Messrs Fredk. Lovick and Co.), Cwm Celyn Ironworks, and London.  
P. S. Fletcher, Esq. (Messrs Alexander, Fletcher, and Co.), King's Arms yard, E.C.  
E. L. Koe, Esq., Bowling Iron Company, Bradford.  
Samuel Gibson Getty, Esq., M.P., Belfast.  
V. Bavier (Messrs S. and J. B. Bavier, bankers), Switzerland.  
M. Jules Levitz, Advocate to the Austrian Legation, Paris.  
Edward Pickering, Esq., 9 Park street, Westminster.  
D. J. Hoare, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.  
George P. Kitson, Esq., Chairman, Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).  
Henry Alera Hankey, Esq., Chairman, New Zealand Banking Corporation.  
Benjamin Hardwick, Esq., 43 Russell square.  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR.**  
Edward Pickering, Esq., 9 Park street, Westminster.  
**BANKERS.**  
In London—The Bank of London.  
In Paris and Marseilles—The Continental Bank Corporation (Limited).  
This Company is now prepared to undertake contracts for public and private work of every kind, to assist companies for carrying out such undertakings, or to purchase, lease, and work the same.  
WILLIAM STARR HOPLEY, Secretary.

**THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY** (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up, £400,000.  
**BANKERS.**  
The Bank of England. The Agra and Masterman's Bank.  
Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. The Consolidated Bank.  
TEX POWDS and upwards received on deposit, at rates of interest varying with the Bank rate.  
**PRESENT RATES.**  
On deposits repayable on demand..... 5 per cent.  
Ditto ditto at 7 days' notice..... 6 —  
Ditto ditto 14 days' notice..... 7 —  
J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

**LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION** (Limited).

**CAPITAL.** £  
Subscribed..... 2,000,000  
Paid and called up..... 600,000  
E. serve fund..... 81,500  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**CHAIRMAN**—John Hackblock, Esq.  
Peter Bell, Esq. William Rennie, Esq.  
John Borradaile, Esq. Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.  
James Fraser, Esq. William Turquand, Esq.  
J. E. C. Koch, Esq. John Walker, Esq.  
Henry Paull, Esq., M.P.  
**BANKERS.**  
Bank of England, and City Bank.  
**GENERAL MANAGER**—Augustus Wily, Esq.  
**SECRETARY**—John Henry Koch, Esq.  
This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.  
Negotiates Public Loans.  
And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.  
All communications to be addressed to the Manager, South Sea House, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

**ISSUE OF DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION** (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each, of which £5 per share has been paid up.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
Henry Dunsford Cartwright, Esq., Chairman.  
Lewis Balfour, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
James Leyton, Esq. Thomas M. Robinson, Esq.  
Lieut.-Col. Wm. MacGeorge. Sir J. Sibba'd D. Scott, Bart.  
William Moran, Esq. Hy. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.  
J. Carrington Palmer, Esq. Falkner Chute Sandes, Esq.  
**MANAGER**—George F. Rimington, Esq.  
**BANKERS**—The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), 55 Nicholas Lane.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs Upton, Johnson, and Upton, 20 Austin Friars.  
**COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.**  
J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Solicitor to Bombay Government, Chairman of the Commercial Bank of India at Bombay.  
J. Bevis, Esq., Messrs Cardwell, Parsona, and Co., Bombay.  
A. R. Scoble, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.  
**AGENTS IN BOMBAY**—Messrs Leckie and Co.  
**COMMITTEE IN CALCUTTA.**  
F. A. Goodenough, Esq., Messrs Mackillop, Stewart, and Co.  
W. G. Rose, Esq., Secretary Howrah Docking Company.  
**AGENT IN CALCUTTA**—John Beckwith, Esq.  
The Directors are prepared to accept loans on Debentures for Two, Three, and Five Years, at Five, Five-and-a-half, and Six per Cent. interest respectively, payable half-yearly, secured by the unpaid portion of the capital, and the other property of the Association for the time being, including Mortgage Securities in India.  
By order of the Board.  
Applications for Debentures, or for further information, to be made to the Offices of the Association, 7 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, 1864.

**THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION** (Limited).

Offices—15 Leadenhall Street.  
Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each, with power to increase. First Issue, 10,000 shares.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**CHAIRMAN**—William Charles Brown, Esq. (Richmond, Surrey), Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Stock Discount Company (Limited).  
W. H. Smith, Esq. (W. H. Smith, Barry, and Co.), London and Calcutta.  
Major-General Clarke (late Commissioner of Revenue in Oude), Norwood.  
John Brown, Esq. (late of Grant, Smith, and Co., Calcutta), Cuivers, Hadnam, Herts.  
J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay).  
W. B. M. Lysley, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas Company), Queen's garden, Hyde Park.  
Stephen Clark, Esq., London and Madras.  
R. Russell Carew, Esq., 26 Westbourne Terrace, and Carpenter's Park, W. Ford.  
J. H. Crawford, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), Ashton Keynes, Wilts.  
John Halliday, Esq. (Messrs Halliday, Fox, and Co.), 17 Leadenhall Street.  
**BANKERS.**  
Bank of England, and The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.  
**MANAGER**—H. A. Parry, Esq.  
**AGENTS IN INDIA.**  
Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta.  
Messrs Ewart, Latham, and Co., Bombay.  
And arrangements are being made for establishing Agencies elsewhere.  
The Corporation act as financial agents in London and in India; receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon; make advances on approved securities, and invest money on commission; issue letters of credit; negotiate loans; and promote industrial and commercial enterprise here and in the East.  
J. FRED. FRIGGEN, Secretary.

**THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION** (Limited), 24 Abchurch Lane, London.

Capital, £2,000,000.  
**BANKERS.**  
The Bank of England.  
Alliance Bank (Limited).  
Messrs Barnett, Hoares, and Co.  
The Union Bank of London.  
Approved Bankers' and Mercantile Bills discounted, and advances made upon negotiable securities.  
Money received on deposit, at call, and short notice, at the current market rates, and for longer periods upon special terms as agreed upon.—By order of the Board,  
FRED. G. BONE, Secretary.

**THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA**.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
ESTABLISHED 1851.  
Capital £1,000,000.  
Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.  
Reserve fund, £51,742.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.  
William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
James Hutchinson, Esq. William G. Thomson, Esq.  
Charles Morrison, Esq. T. M. Wagoner, Esq., M.P.  
**BANKERS**—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.  
The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum.  
Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary,  
F. FEARON, Secretary,  
65 Moorgate Street, London.

**THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA** (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (Limited).

Capital, £2,000,000; paid up, £400,000.  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**CHAIRMAN**—S. Laing, Esq.  
Colonel Balfour, C.B.  
H. L. Biehoffstein, Esq.  
J. C. Bowring, Esq.  
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq.  
Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.  
P. Northall Laurie, Esq.  
W. Mackinnon, Esq.  
H. Nelson, Esq.  
Mons. Alphonse Lewis Pinard.  
Jervoise Smith, Esq.  
A. M. Worms, Esq.  
This Bank is now issuing Debentures at £95 for every £100, in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000 each, payable to bearer, with Coupons attached for interest at 5 per cent., payable 1st January and 1st July. These Debentures are redeemable at par within 30 years, by half-yearly drawings, commencing 1st January, 1866, and are secured by the entire assets of the Company.  
Applications to be made to the Secretary, 17 Change Alley, E.C.

**THE CONTRACT CORPORATION** (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £2,000,000.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
Joseph Robinson, Esq., Chairman.  
Octavius Ommanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
Wm. Latham Bailey, Esq. Thos. Dakin, Esq., Alderman.  
W. M. Baillie, Esq. Staurus Diberogie, Esq.  
Anthony Kingdon Baker, Esq. W. Smith Dixon, Esq.  
Geo. S. Beecroft, Esq., M.P. Thomas Gooch, Esq.  
Joseph Boyce, Esq., M.P. Capt. H. J. W. Jervis, M.P.  
**BANKERS**—Bank of London; Messrs Hallett, Ommanney, and Co., Westminster.  
**SOLICITORS**—Messrs Edwards and Co., Westminster.  
This Corporation undertakes the negotiation of contracts for the construction of public works both at home and abroad. Negotiates loans, receives money on deposit at notice, and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to J. CHARLES HANDFIELD, Secretary and Manager, Offices, 31 Threadneedle street, E.C.

**THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION** (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £50 each. Paid up, £500,000.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
**JOHN CHAPMAN**, Esq., Chairman.  
Xenophon Balli, Esq. Charles Kelson, Esq.  
E. J. Coleman, Esq. G. G. Maepheron, Esq.  
Mr Alderman Dakin Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart.  
James Dickson, Esq. W. Schofield, Esq., M.P.  
P. O. Hadrow, Esq. Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.  
J. O. Hanson, Esq. H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.  
W. H. Harford, Esq. Joseph Thornton, Esq.  
G. F. Holroyd, Esq. F. G. Westmorland, Esq.  
J. G. Homère, Esq. Alfred Wilson, Esq.  
Capt J. Gilbert Johnston M. Zarif, Esq.  
**BANKERS.**  
The Bank of England.  
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).  
The Bank of London.  
The Union Bank of London.  
Sir W. Miles, Bart., and Co., Bristol.  
**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs Edwards and Co., and Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co.  
**MANAGERS.**  
Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.  
This Association receives money on deposit, at notice and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon; makes advances on approved securities, and effects purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and debentures; negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business.  
Communications to be addressed to the Managers.—By order,  
W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.  
Temporary Offices, Crosby House,  
795 Bishopgate Street Within.



THE CHILIAN MINING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Capital £240,000, in 17,000 shares of £20 each. Deposits on application: £1 per share, and on allotment £4 per share.

Directors: John Vanner, Esq., Coleman street, a director of the City Bank; James Alfred Hallett, Esq., Messrs Hallett, Ommaney, and Co., bankers, Great George street, Westminster.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two copper mines in Chili called "Descubridora" and "San Pedro," and of acquiring certain valuable freehold premises, plant, and stores, together with an existing trade in connection therewith at the ports of Chanaral and Pau d'Asucar.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase by the Company of the Descubridora mine for £135,000, and of the San Pedro mine and other property for £100,000. The vendors will take amongst themselves and their friends capital to the amount of one-fourth of the purchase money.

DESCUBRIDORA. This mine is about 18 miles from the port of Pau d'Asucar, to which there is a good road. It has been worked since 1839, and is as yet wrought only about 30 fathoms from the surface. The main lode varies from about 30 to 90 feet wide. Near the surface it produced red oxide of copper and green carbonate.

SAN PEDRO. This mine is 50 miles from the port of Chanaral, to which there is a good road. The mine was discovered seven years ago, and has been opened to the depth of about 100 fathoms. The average width of the lode is about 40 feet. It has been rich from the surface; the ore mostly a grey sulphuret, which has yielded about one-third metal. The bottom of the mine is very rich, but hitherto the workings have been almost entirely confined to a part of the lode, not exceeding 25 fathoms in length, between two cross courses.

Both of these mines are held under grants from the Chilean Government. There is no royalty, but a duty of £5 per cent. is payable on all copper ore exported from the country. Not less than £80,000 has been expended on the plant and machinery at the mines, and on the various

warehouses, workshops, wharves, mules, horses, carts, and general stores which are included in the purchase.

In addition to the mines there is a general trade in the purchase of ores from other mines, and in the sale of various articles to supply the wants of the mining and general population, and there is also a distillery at the port of Chanaral for getting fresh water from the sea.

The profits for the year 1863, arising from the mines and other sources of revenue, have been at least £75,000, estimating three unworked cargoes at 15s 6d per unit. The ores have been sold in England by Messrs Frederick Huth and Co., of London and Liverpool, whose accounts may be seen at the offices of the Company.

It thus appears that the net profits to the Company may be estimated at upwards of 20 per cent. per annum, with a prospect of increase as the mines become further developed. The Company will be entitled to possession of the Descubridora Mine as from the 1st day of January, 1864, and of the San Pedro Mine, and of the trade and premises at the port of Chanaral, as from the 1st day of April, 1864.

Two cargoes of ore, containing about 1,000 tons, have already arrived to the account of the Company, and another cargo is on the way.

Services Maritimes Messageries Imperiales. French Mail Steam Packets. OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES. The 19th of every month at 2 p.m. for Messina, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP FARES REDUCED.

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

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 2s; fore, 11s 6d. ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 15s; return ticket, 37s 6d or 22s 6d. Cologne, 35s 6d or 19s 6d. ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Moselle and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 11s 5s; fore, 15s; return tickets, 37s 6d or 22s 6d. Brussels, 22s 8d; Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 1 afternoon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Sept. 7 at 4; 10 at 7 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 34s. HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf, Thursday and Sunday, Sept. 8 at 1 a.m.; 4 at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, £1. PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Sept. 7 at 4; 10 at 7 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 17s 8d. BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every morning. Sept. 4 at 2; 5 and 6 at 3; 7, 8, and 9 at 5; 10 at 6 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 15s. EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: 30s; return, 50s; fore, 15s; return, 25s 6d; deck, 7s 6d, which fares include all pier dues at London and Granton.

OVERLAND ROUTE

from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales.—On the 12th of every month a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles at 2 p.m. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.—For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and E. Horn, 4 Moorgate street, where berths may be secured, and 38 Regent circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained; or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and cels at their London office for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 123 Leadenhall street, London, E. C., or Oriental place, Southampton.

CUNARD LINE. BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool, calling at CORK to receive the mails:—

ARABIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 3. PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10. ASIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, September 17. Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage.—Apply to J. B. Foard, 69 Old Broad street, London; J. M. Currie, Havre, and 15 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; D. and C. Maciver, Queenstown; or D. and C. Maciver, 5 Water street, Liverpool.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE SEASON.

H. J. and D. NICOLL. TAILORS to the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY. For Gentlemen visiting the Sea-side, Tourists, or for Shooting, THE TWO GUINEA SUIT, made in useful and neutral colours, from the Nicoll Cheviot, will be found most serviceable. This cloth is made waterproof without in the least degree impeding perspiration, by the same process tested for the last twenty years in Messrs Nicoll's well-known GUINEA WATERPROOF OVERCOATS. The Jackets of the Two Guinea Suit will thus resist many hours rain.

Every description of garment, in various sizes, for Gentlemen and Youths, kept ready for inspection and immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice. 114, 116, 118, and 120 Regent street, 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED. ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS with square openings.

LADIES' WARDROBE TRUNK, DRESSING BAGS, with silver fittings. DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING a DRESSING CASES, and 500 other articles for non or continental travelling. Illustrated catalogues by post free. Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Portable Bedsteads, Drawers, Easy Chairs, W. shand-stands, Cantons, &c., by post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 87 West Strand, London, W.C.

DENT, CHRONOMETER.

Watch and Clock Maker to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.L.M. the Emperor of Russia. Maker of the Great Clock for the House of Parliament.

Table with columns: SILVER, GOLD, Guineas. Rows include: Strong Silver Lever Watches, Do. do superior, Do. do with very thick glass, Silver Hunting Chronometers, Gold Geneva Watches, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Lever Watch, Ditto superior, Gold Half Chronometer, Ditto in Hunting Cases, Gold Geneva Watches for 7 Guineas upwards, Tact Watches for the Blind, Two-day Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas.

Every description of Keyless Watches and Repeaters in Silver Cases kept in stock; also a large assortment of Repeaters, Centre and Independent Seconds, Double-stop Seconds, in Gold Cases, from 40 Guineas upwards. An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Wristcoat and Guard Chains, from 3 to 25 Guineas. Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical Regulators, Turret, Church, and Bracket Clocks of every description.

E. DENT and CO. 61 STRAND, W.C. (adjoining Court Bank); and at 24 and 25 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E. C.; and also at the Turret Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Savoy street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, and TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY (Limited), late SILVER'S INDIA RUBBER WORKS and TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £1,000,000. First Issue, £500,000. Directors: Alex. Beattie, Esq., M.D., P. N. Bernard, Esq., J. G. T. Child, Esq., John Harvey, Esq., George Henderson, Esq., John Hugh, Esq., Jonathan Mellor, Esq., Captain Pelly, R.N., Stephen Wm. Silver, Esq., Hugh A. Silver, Esq., John W. Willans, Esq.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., London. Manchester and County Bank, Manchester. SECRETARY: Mr Justinian Pelly, 2 Bishopsgate Within, E.C.

The Company now possess, in addition to their works at Silvertown, factories at St Denis and Penzance in France, and at Merin in Belgium. Their manufactures comprise all the applications of India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Balata, and Ebonite to Telegraphic, Mechanical, Surgical, Philosophical, and general Commercial purposes.

Contracts undertaken for all descriptions of Telegraph Cables, Lines, Stores, and Instruments. All orders, tenders, &c., to be addressed to "The Managing Directors," at the offices of the Company, 2 Bishopsgate Within, E.C.

BROOKS and SCHALLER (removed from Piccadilly): their MONTHLY PRINTED INDEX (first published in 1810) of ESTATES, Country and Town Houses, Manors, Hunting Quarters, Rights of Shooting and Fishing, Farms, &c., is for SALE or LET, also Advertisements 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.; but particulars should be forwarded before the 20th of each month.

BEN RHYDDING and BOLTON ABBEY.—This is one of the most beautiful and most beautiful districts in England, and is celebrated as a residence for those persons suffering from an over-worked brain, or general physical exhaustion, from close attention to business. For a full description of the place and neighbourhood see Tomlinson's "Illustrated Handy Guide to Ben Rhydding, Bolton Abbey, and the neighbourhood," price 1s. London: R. Hardwicke, Piccadilly; and to be had, by enclosing 12 stamps, of J. Tomlinson, bookseller, Ilkley, Otley.

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE.—LOANS OF MONEY.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS OF MONEY on the Security of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds Ten Shillings per centum per annum interest, for periods of three, five, or seven years, or arrangements may be made for longer terms, at the option of the lenders. Interest warrants for the whole term, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or in London, will be issued with each Bond. Communications to be addressed to George J. Jefferson, Esq., Treasurer, Dock Office, Liverpool.—By order of the Board, JOHN HARRISON, Secretary, Dock Office, Liverpool April 21, 1864.

KNAPSACK.—THE PATENT YOKE.—Light, Waterproof, and Inexpensive. To be had of the Trade, and Wholesale of S. W. SILVER and CO., 66 and 67 Cornhill, and 3 and 4 Bishopsgate Within, E.C., and of Works, Silvertown.

NO MORE GREY HAIR.—MELANOGENE, the superlative dye of DICQUEMARE senor, Rouen, for instantaneously dyeing in any shade of colour the hair and the beard, without danger to the skin, and free from smell. This dye is superior to all that have been employed hitherto. Manufactured at Rouen, Rue St Nicholas, 33. Depot for London, Messrs HOWENDON and SONS', 5 Great Malborough Street, W., and 53 and 55 City Road, E.C.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE, TRADE MARK.—AN ARK. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, and CIGAR LIGHTS, ignite only on the box. These Safety Matches, Vestas, &c., contain neither phosphorus nor sulphur: are not poisonous; and, igniting only on the box, afford to life and property great protection against accidental fires. Whitechapel Road, London, E. Observe the Trade Mark.—An Ark.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. GLENFIELD STARCH. Awarded the PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. This unrivalled Starch is USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MAJESTY'S LACE DRESSER declares it to be the BEST SHE HAS TRIED, and the above Award, by some of the most Eminent Scientific Men of the Age, CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY. WOLHERSTPOOL and CO., Glasgow and London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Infants and Children. It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and of uniform strength, by DINNEFORD and CO., 172 New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster. Positively the last 6 nights of MASKS AND FACES, and of Mrs Stirling. Mr B. Webster every night as Triplet. On Monday, and during the week, A WOMAN OF BUSINESS. Messrs J. L. Toole, Billington, and Mrs Stirling. MASKS AND FACES. Mr Benjamin Webster and Mrs Stirling in their original characters of Triplet and Peg Woffington, supported by Messrs Billington, F. Bedford, Stuart, R. Phillips; Miss Henrietta Stroma, and Mrs Billington. And THE ACTORS' RETREAT. Messrs J. L. Toole, F. Bedford, R. Phillips; and Mrs Alfred Mellon. Commence at 7.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Open every Evening at Eight, with PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S WORLD OF MAGIC. Grand Fashionable Matinee every Saturday, at Three p.m. Reserved Seats (Dress and Numbered), 3s; Balcony, 2s; Second Seats, 2s; Body of the Hall and Upper and Lower Galleries, ONE SHILLING.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, Cosmopolitan Monarch of Magicians, Prest-igitator, Illusionist, Physicist, and Traveller round the World, displaying in every sector his peculiar art, has arranged with the Committee of the St James's Hall to give his Original Entertainment, as performed by him at all the principal theatres in London, 1,000 nights. Since PROFESSOR ANDERSON has had the honour of appearing before the London Public, he has made his Entertainment Circumstances; hence its present title,

THE WORLD OF MAGIC.

Since last seeking the suffrages of the citizens of London seven years ago, it has been Professor Anderson's destiny to visit nearly all the large cities of Europe, Asia, Australia, and California, to be a sojourner in the Isles of the Pacific, and a performer amidst people of all nations and of all tongues. In every city and in every nation so visited, it has been his aim to search for, collect, arrange, and make available to his entertainment whatever might present the charm of novelty, the value of ingenuity, or the excellence of eligibility in the form of amusement wherever it is requisite that many arts should be called into play; that these should be ingenious to excite admiration, the novel to enlist attention, the strange to produce astonishment, and the novel blending of many pleasing tints into one picture, in order to produce general satisfaction. Seven years of study, observation, and travel, have been spent with these ends in view. That which the fertile and inventive genius of the French could suggest in Paris—the industrious research of the German contribute on the land of the Teuton—the far-famed skillfulness displayed by the Hindoo in British India—the mysic powers of the Arab beneath the shadow of the Pyramids—the magical resources of the Magicians of Algeria—those so known to the Aborigines of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—the religious cabalistic rites of the inhabitants of the Society and Sandwich Islands—and lastly, the mechanical talent of the heterogeneous population of Americans, English, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, and Polynesiens, assembled in California, have all been culled and adapted by Professor Anderson, so as to render the amusement which he now has the opportunity to present one of the most cosmopolitan, extraordinary, and complete of any in modern or past times. The facilities which Professor Anderson has had for perfecting his entertainment by extensive observation, may be understood from the facts that he has given his performance, with various modifications, before people of all classes, from the Queen of Great Britain down to the uneducated native of a Pacific Island; that he has also performed under every variety of circumstances; playing before Crowned Heads at Balmoral Castle; to audiences of Turks in the Theatre at Pera; to groups of wandering Arabs on the sands beside the Nile; to tribes of dusky Aborigines in the forests of Australia; to recumbent Orientals leaning against elephants, whose mangroves flourish and where pagoda spires point upwards to the sky; to dusky forms beneath palm-trees in the Pacific; to gold miners at the bottom of a gold mine; to silver hunters on their way to the Washoe; and to some of the most remote pioneers of American civilization in an improvised theatre on the stump of the Big Tree of California, in California. No entertainment of so extensive a range has been so variedly given, and perhaps no one entertainer living has had more vicissitudes of travel to encounter. These facts, as Professor Anderson is aware, would amount to nothing in the estimation of the public, were it not that they establish two important points, one being that the opportunities for adding to the fund of amusement have been many, and that the stamp of approbation is not that accorded by one city or people, but by the first of the aggregate of people of the globe. With these credentials will be submitted to the public of this great metropolis his

WORLD OF MAGIC.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON begs to state that, how great his own experience may have been in gaining knowledge of his art, that he has not been alone. He has been accompanied by his Daughter, who has encountered all the vicissitudes of travel in every section of the Globe, and will have the honour of making her first appearance in London in connection with her Father in the WORLD OF MAGIC.

MISS ANDERSON, the Modern Memoirist and Retrospective Orthographicist, in her marvellous performance of "Second Sight," as invented and performed by her only. The Magic of Twenty Years ago, and the same as performed by Professor Anderson with unbounded success at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, &c., will be revived in all its original splendour during the Season, and the Repertoire will also contain the Magic of every Age and Clime.

THE GREAT RIFLE TRICK, to which is called the attention of all Rifle Volunteers. THE EXPOSE OF TABLE-TAPPING, or so-called Spiritism, Spiritus is a test your powers. My Table will be Visible and Moveable.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S SOIREE FANTASTIQUE will be found to contain all the known Sciences applicable to Natural Magic, with the resources derivable from Chemistry, Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetics, &c. The Thaumaturgy of the Ancients, the Mysteries of the Rosicrucians, the Wonders attributed to Castles, and the Marvels of the Orient, will be exemplified at each Representation.

The SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME for the opening Week will consist of Mesmerism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Prest-igitiation, Chronometry, Chalcidic Enumeration, The Dead Alive, Hydrodynamics, Pure Natural Magic, Ancient Drunk Conjuring, Electricity made into Magic, Magnetism made into Mesmerism, and Thaumaturgy.

The PSYCHOMANTHEUM will be on a scale of splendour totally eclipsing all that has ever been done in the Metropolis, designed and executed under the personal superintendence of "Dykerynny," assisted by Artists of celebrity. The whole will form an unique superb decoration hitherto unattempted in the Arcades of Magique.

The MUSICAL DIRECTION will be under the superintendence of Mr HALL, the well-known Musical Director of the Princess's Theatre. The Ticket Office will be under the direction of Mr ASTIN, at the Hall, and which is open daily from Ten till Five o'clock.

MR GERMAN REED'S NEW OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT. THE SLEEPING QUEEN, by M. W. Ballo, Esq., the Libretto by C. F. F. Esq., and sustained by Miss De Este Finlayson, Mr Whiffin, Mr Wilkinson, and Miss Poole. To be followed by an adaptation from R. Offenbach by Mr German Reed, called TOO MANY COOKS; the Libretto by C. F. F. Esq., in which Miss De Este Finlayson, Mr Whiffin, and J. A. Shaw will appear. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight, Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14 REGENT STREET. Admission 1s, 2s; Stalls, 3s; Stall Chairs, 4s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Institution is closed, for Painting and Decoration, and will re-open on Monday, the 19th of September, with an entirely new Series of Lectures and Entertainments. Models, Paintings, and other Works of Art should be sent in at once, in order that the best place may be selected for their exhibition.—John Henry Pepper, Hon. Director.

FOR TOURISTS AND EXCURSIONISTS.—The most comfortable and serviceable dress is E. MOSES and SON'S celebrated "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, price from 30s to 70s, to be obtained only of the manufacturers,

E. MOSES and SON, Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woolen Drapers, Hatters, Hoisiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters. LONDON HOUSES: City Establishment. 164, 165, 166, 167 Moorfields; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 Aldgate. Oxford Street Branch. 206, 207, 208 New Oxford Street; 1, 2, 3 Hart Street. Tottenham Court Road Branch. 137, 138 Tottenham Court Road; 288 Euston Road. COUNTRY ESTABLISHMENT: Bradford, Yorkshire.

List of prices, with rules for self-measurement, fashion-card, and one very pamphlet, "The Treasury; or, the Three Hundred Birthday of William Shakespeare," gratis and post free.

NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS.

and the Reconnoiter Glass, post free 10s 10d, which shows distinctly windows and doors of houses 10 miles off, Jupiter's Moon, &c.; for landscape viewing for 50 miles. "The reconnoiter is very good."—Magazine of Carmarthen. "A most useful glass."—Lord Gifford. "It is remarkably good."—Lord Garraugh. "Quite as powerful as that for which I paid 25 sh."—Major Starkey, Wrenbury Hall, Nantwich. "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Digby Cayley. "I never met an article so completely satisfactory, its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, of Furnley, Esq. "An indispensable companion in a pleasure trip."—NOTES and QUERIES. "Economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency."—FIELD. The Hythe Glass shows built marks at 1,200 yards, 31s 6d. The above only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98 Princes Street, Edinburgh. Most positively no agents.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates. 1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required. 4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 45 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small. INODOUROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalize the temperature. Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 50 per cent. of Fuel. Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate Hill, London, and at 2 Goree Piazza, Liverpool.