

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

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Lastly. An investor may naturally wish to know whether there is much of his security in the market or little. If he is buying the bonds of a foreign Government, he would naturally be anxious to know whether there are many such bonds or not, for on that their saleability will depend almost as much as on their intrinsic goodness. But in the case of most securities, he will not be able to obtain that information without much trouble, if at all. The best works on such subjects are only published in editions, years apart, and in the interval all the information there contained is apt to become antiquated and wrong.

We propose, in the "INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL," the first part of which appears as a Supplement to the ECONOMIST this day, to give a ready answer to all these questions. We give for every security dealt in on the London and provincial Stock Exchanges, where we have been able to obtain it:—

1. The last four half-yearly dividends, or two yearly ones.
2. The mode in which such dividend is payable, and the place.
3. The fluctuations during the preceding month. The highest, lowest, and latest prices, as quoted upon the best procurable information, and also the *last business done*, which we need not observe is often different from the last nominal price, from the price at which business would have been done had buyers and sellers then come to an agreement.
4. The amount of each stock, which we have had in several cases the greatest difficulty in getting, in some we have failed to get, and which is exactly what brokers and investors are most at a loss to know.

It is not only to buyers that such information as we propose to give is valuable. It will give bankers and other lenders a ready mode of seeing which security is stable, and therefore to them good, and which is fluctuating, and therefore for their purpose comparatively bad. A glance at such a table as we propose to give him would teach a banker more than much conversation and inquiry, even if he had time for them, and people in a great way of business have time for very little.

A person too, who wishes to form a general judgment of the course which the business—both the speculative business and the investment business have taken, will find, in this Manual, full materials for his purpose, and, as we think we may fairly say, only here. He will find, for example, that in the following securities there was during the month a fall in railway stocks of from 5 to 8 per cent., but that there was at the end of the month a recovery to their original value; that guaranteed and preference railway stocks and shares (Indian included) fell 2 to 3 per cent., and that there has been a fall in banks and finance shares of which the following are conspicuous examples:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Alliance Bank	52	35	86
City Bank.....	125	100	115
Discount Corporation	19	12½	13½
International Bank	17½	9	10½
Do Financial	8½	5½	6
London and County Bank	73	64	67
London Financial	23½	20	20½
London Joint Stock Bank	47	41	45
London Mercantile Discount	5	1	2
Metropolitan Bank	24	17	19
Standard Bank of South Africa...	28	18	19½

and a good observer would easily infer from this where the speculation of the last few months has been, and where it has not been.

We have had great difficulty in getting together this mass of information, and have to tender our best thanks, in a very

A SUPPLEMENT containing the Report of the Joint Stock Banks of the United Kingdom, similar to that published on the 4th of June, 1864, will be published by the ECONOMIST on the 29th instant.

With this week's number of the ECONOMIST is distributed gratuitously the first number of the "INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL." The succeeding numbers will be sold, price sixpence, to such subscribers to the ECONOMIST as do not intimate their wish not to receive it.

The Political Economist.

THE INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL.

A CONSIDERABLE difficulty is now felt by persons who have money of their own to invest, or who have to advise others. There is a great difficulty in getting ready and reliable information. There are four questions at least which an investor may ask, and to which he will be often puzzled to get an answer.

First. What income he will get if he buys the security? In the case of a company, this involves knowing what dividend it has recently paid, but in many cases it would take a great deal of trouble to ascertain this. No available record is ever published of such dividends, nor is any ever kept. An investor must go to the office of the company to be sure of this information, and even then the actual income is divided between dividend and bonus, so that he has to make a calculation, not always very easy, before he gets what he wants. Let any common person consider how much trouble it would give him to say what relative income he would gain by buying London and Westminster Bank shares, Great Northern Railway shares, Birmingham Wagon shares, or General Credit shares, at their present price. Even in London, it would take him a day to get the information, and in the country he could not get it.

Next. What is in the case of a foreign security most important. He will want to know *how* he is to get his dividend; at what place, and in what money? But he will be puzzled to discover this from any reliable source, or at all, without much trouble.

Thirdly. An investor will ask what he is likely to get if he sells his security again; whether it is a steady security easily realisable at about the same price, or a fluctuating one on which he may lose a great deal. An investor may, indeed, go through a file of the daily papers for himself, but he will find it weary work comparing the prices of day after day. If a broker in large business were asked, how much have the Confederate Loan and Alliance shares fluctuated during the month? he would not be able to tell. His time is too valuable to be wasted in calculating statistical information.

great number of instances, to the public offices, consulates, great mercantile houses connected with foreign Governments, and many other competent persons, for the kind and ready information they have given us. In some cases, as will be seen, our information is still imperfect, but we hope in subsequent numbers to enlarge it carefully, and to make it entirely complete.

The prices in this number of the "MANUAL" are made up to the evening of Wednesday, the 12th of October, and are in all cases those of the calendar month preceding.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

THAT the present situation is grave every one admits. The only disputed point is how grave we are to think it. There is some anxiety in every one's mind, and in the minds of some great anxiety. It becomes, therefore, our duty, putting aside questions of law or problems of currency, to look at the plain facts of the present case, and endeavour to give our readers such help as we can. We cannot, indeed, aspire to be prophets: where there are so many forces of unknown magnitude in operation, confident prediction is the sure sign of charlatanism. But we can at least enumerate those causes, and estimate as far as possible their present intensity.

There are always three several sets of causes to be regarded in times like these:—those which affect our capital, those which affect our bullion, and those which affect our credit; and there is sure to be confusion if these are not carefully distinguished.

First, as to our capital. This set of causes is in the long run the primary and principal cause. What determines the value of money in Lombard street is the number of bills that come there for discount, and the amount of the deposits which are lying there waiting to discount them. These spare deposits are the unemployed capital of the country; these bills are the claims on it,—the demand of those who seek to employ it. Now, it cannot be doubted that vast as the savings of the country have of late years been, the employment has just now been growing faster, and has outstripped them. Four great causes are in permanent operation. First, free trade has produced its habitual effect in augmenting our commerce; secondly, cheap corn all over the world has given all the world a buying power such as it never had before since the new facilities of trade and communication gave it the means of buying; thirdly, the credit which other nations have now obtained, and now deserve, makes us willing to lend to them as we never were willing before, and they are using that credit largely and constantly for industrial purposes. Lastly, what is a branch of the last, but may be separated, because it is not matter of congratulation but of regret,—what M. Fould calls an "expenditure of emulation" on warlike implements, has made almost every Government poor, has made almost every Government desirous to borrow, has brought almost every Government to Lombard street, the great centre of available money. Besides these great permanent causes, the new finance companies have given a new facility to all undertakings, especially to foreign or outlying ones. Known enterprises did well enough before, but unknown ones were at a disadvantage; the finance companies introduced them to the English market, got their capital, and gave them a start—in this doing good when the patronised undertakings were good, and evil when those undertakings were bad, but in both cases alike taking our money. For months past Lombard street has shown the most evident symptoms that the demand for capital, the pressing demand, was greater than the ready supply.

But this set of causes is now likely to undergo a check. The rise in the value of money of late has produced an effect which it had not produced before. It has, in the trade phrase, "contracted operations," not in one market, but in all markets. Bargains create bills, and bills are the demand for money; and when operations have some two or three months been contracted, the diminished demand for capital begins to tell. It is a similar result, of secondary importance doubtless, but still of some importance, that the great fall in the value of produce will make the bargains in it of less magni-

tude, the bills drawn on it of less amount, and the consequent demand less effective. A fall of 20 per cent. in produce (we take the figures for illustration sake, and not saying that they represent the actual fall) would lessen the demand for discount accommodation very materially. The fall may ruin people and hurt credit; with that effect we will deal presently; but in the future it will lessen the sum to be discounted, both by depressing produce and contracting operations. Nine per cent., coupled with a belief that this may not be the worst, is throughout our whole industry so limiting the demand for capital, that we shall be sure to have plenty of it within a moderate time.

Of course, however, this cause requires time to operate. Many persons are borrowing right and left on other securities, to enable them to hold the produce—to prevent their selling at the reduced rate. But this is only a temporary effect. In the end, if you check trade, you check bills; if you lessen the value of produce, you lessen bills; and both these causes are now likely to be brought—are now being brought—into full daily action.

The undertakings, too, which have been most in favour during the last two years have not been of a nature to exact, even at the worst moment, new supplies of capital. Railways must be finished before they will pay, but the main recent speculation has not been in railways. The favour of the public has been given to companies of *guarantee* rather than of efficient capital. In an insurance company or a bank, the capital of the company is not wanted for the daily business of the company. A bank trades with the money of its depositors; an insurance company trades with the money of those who insure with it; capital is only wanted to give the public confidence, and to make good losses which most likely, under proper management, would not happen. Most of the trading speculations of the new companies, too, are of optional extent. Half a railway is often like half a pair of scissors, no use at all; but the amount of capital to carry on the business of "Fore Street Warehouse" depends on the amount of the business, and that is optional,—it is what the managers choose.

Of course there are considerable exceptions to these general observations. Many companies, both at home and abroad, will have to call up—are calling up—capital from English shareholders. In case of the failure of finance companies or banks, calls would be too probable. Still, speaking broadly, and comparing our situation with that of October, 1847, our engagements then were of a mainly compulsory, and now of a mainly optional, character. We need not anticipate such a drain from them as will raise the value of our capital, just when the immense and sudden diminution of business is at work to diminish it. So far as respects what we may call the capital account, we may, then, count on a diminution of pressure rather than on an aggravation of it.

Secondly. As to the bullion account, we think that here too there is reason for hope rather than depression. It is true that the rise to 9 per cent. has not brought from the Continent or elsewhere any vast supply of the precious metals. It has enabled us to keep what we have and what comes as usual, but it has brought us little more. But the main point for the moment is that we have no great Indian drain. What between the fall in cotton, the rise in money, and the Transatlantic uncertainties sending hard cash to India to buy future cotton, or any equivalent to that, is becoming very speculative. This has been the great deranging force in the bullion market for the last two years, and if it were powerfully at work now, with the Bank reserve as it is, we should tremble. A valuable table appended to Sir C. Trevelyan's minute on a gold currency for India sets this deranging agency in the clearest light, because he shows us the imports of the precious metals into India from all quarters; and it is really very immaterial where it comes from, for even if it did not go direct from Europe, it would have come to Europe if India had not intervened and taken it.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE into the several Presidencies of BRITISH INDIA, from the United Kingdom and other Countries, in each Year.

Year	Amount (£)
1853-54	4,871,956
1854-55	2,028,258
1855-56	11,301,288
1856-57	14,413,698
1857-58	15,814,359
1858-59	12,817,070
1859-60	16,356,963
1860-61	10,679,350
1861-62	14,809,350

1862-63	£20,523,459
1863-64	26,147,208

But happily just for the present, at any rate, this drain has died away. It may revive when we are richer, but then we shall be able to bear it.

Under other circumstances, the rise in the rate of the Bank of France might have dangerous consequences. If we were drawing large supplies from the Continent, and were actually dependent on the coming in of those supplies, a competing demand by France would be serious. But that is not our situation. We are only keeping the bullion we naturally get, and we find it, on the whole, enough; the rise of the discount rate in France will not diminish this; and it will aid what 9 per cent. is doing here in keeping gold and silver in Europe, in checking trade, in diminishing transactions, in delaying new undertakings,—all of which effects will help rather than hurt us. As far, therefore, as the bullion account goes, there is no reason at all for anxiety.

But, as Mr Gladstone observed at Liverpool, there would have been reason if it had not been for the improved policy of the Bank of England. If it had not been for the early, prompt, and vigorous measures of which he spoke; if the rate of discount had not been raised months since boldly, and 1 per cent. at a time,—there would have been but little bullion, almost no reserve of notes, and a panic before now. The causes which were at work in 1857 were (as far as they can be measured) much less than of late.

Lastly, as the state of our credit. We all know that for the moment there exists a considerable and a diffused apprehension, and the two principal causes of it are very plain and obvious. First, a great fall in cotton and produce must cause much uneasiness. That large loss must fall somewhere. If in the present day commerce were exclusively or principally carried on with people's own money, the case would not be so bad. If a man who holds his own produce valued at 100,000*l.*, suddenly finds it reduced in value to 80,000*l.*, his loss is serious, but not ruinous. But if he hold that produce, having borrowed in one shape or another 90,000*l.* on it, the loss is ruinous, and in times like these creditors are not over patient. A banker who in quiet times would have been only too happy to renew the bill, now says, "I cannot renew it; I must realise my security, &c." And it is a feature of the age to trade on borrowed money. The proportion of business which is done with the trader's own capital never was so small as now, and is daily becoming smaller. That a considerable uneasiness should be caused by a fall in produce is only natural.

All speculative securities on the Stock Exchange have fallen also, and by the phrase speculative securities we mean nothing adverse; we mean only securities in which, as a matter of fact, there has lately been speculation, whether intrinsically they be sound or unsound. Persons who will refer to the "Investor's Manual" printed as a Supplement to this number of the ECONOMIST, will find that such is the case. And though the Stock Exchange is a limited market in comparison with our general trade, yet a fall in securities there affects many, and adds to other difficulties. Of late, particularly, there has been much gambling by people who had no means of attaining sound knowledge or of forming a correct judgment, and probably many of these will now suffer.

These losses must cause many small and perhaps some considerable failures; but, as far as the general mercantile world is concerned, the effect will soon pass away. Our people are rich and prosperous. They will go on eating, drinking, and consuming as before. Our stocks, though considerable, are not, in comparison with former years, overwhelming. The authentic figures published by the Board of Trade are these:—

AS 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 AUGUST, 1864, COMPARED WITH THE QUANTITIES IN WAREHOUSES ON THE 31st AUGUST, 1862, AND 1863.

	1862	1863	1864
Cocoa	4,984,767	6,321,056	5,097,690
Coffee	31,063,692	30,099,471	32,973,968
Fruit—Currants	193,187	187,237	216,113
Raisins	18,909	602	36,258
Spices—Pepper	6,784,962	9,131,485	8,015,567
Spirits—Rum	8,608,596	9,150,829	8,285,901
Brandy	2,898,424	3,181,981	4,932,594
Sugar—Refined and candy	50,757	111,812	284,004
Unrefined—Equal to white clayed	48,319	38,909	86,314

* Up to 1862-3, this return shows only the foreign trade of India. For 1863-4, it also includes the coasting trade, with the exception of the Government treasure remitted by sea from one part of India to another, and the coasting trade of the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the return for 1863-4 does not include any portion of the trade of Scinde, the import of which, in 1862-3, was 8,883*l.*

	1862	1863	1864
Not equal to white clayed but equal brown clayed	1,048,522	1,457,143	1,281,049
Not equal to brown clayed	1,900,206	2,788,700	1,889,469
Quality not ascertained	91,772	...	...
Total unrefined	3,075,819	4,234,652	3,256,882
Sugar—Molasses	371,403	367,642	169,757
Tea	67,386,978	89,101,977	93,081,819
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	49,845,486	47,081,388	50,084,201
Manufactured and Shuff	563,455	1,461,606	3,020,606
Wine—From British Possessions	285,313	147,597	76,623
Holland	173,394	164,007	157,584
France	1,266,581	1,157,247	1,284,431
Portugal and Madeira	3,614,316	3,724,759	4,186,232
Spain and the Canaries	4,987,249	5,264,689	7,681,455
Italy—Naples and Sicily	224,169	261,714	271,461
Other countries	503,006	542,229	471,695
Mixed in bond	560,790	797,601	689,234
Total of wine	11,592,845	12,069,793	14,718,798

Though the importers, therefore, of these articles, or some of them, may lose much, there is no mass to weigh us down, nothing to depress trade hereafter. When a certain number (more or less) of mercantile failures have happened, and when their present effect has passed away, the mercantile world will be as before.

The second cause of apprehension is the sort of business which has been done by some new banks and some new finance companies. And we, at least, are not likely to underrate this evil, since for months past we have been warning our readers against it. But we do not believe it will cause a panic, except it happen in some abnormal state of the public mind, be magnified by some accident, or be itself far greater than we think. We believe that there are many "acceptances" afloat which never should have been given, and which, as the market stands now, will not be renewed. But, bad as this acceptance system is, it has one advantage. The liability created by it is, in one respect, greater than other banking liabilities. If a depositor or a noteholder is in a fright, he can come for his money, but the holder of an acceptance due on a fixed day, whatever be his fear or terror, cannot demand it till that day. Banks, therefore, who have improperly given even many acceptances, though they may be ruined in the end, can long stave off the evil day; they can exhaust all their means on the first series of acceptances in hopes the market will get better, and then, by the time they are ruined, they have become small. Other banks fail with large and good assets, which they have had no time on a sudden to convert, and large liabilities, too. A bank which lends its name, and has little else to lend, will not have a good sixpence in its till when it does fail, but then it will be under very small liabilities. Such a bank will not cause a panic by its failure; it will be attenuated before it dies.

These remarks apply even more strongly to finance companies. Such companies may hurt themselves, and many perhaps will, but they will not hurt other people. Their acceptances may be dishonoured at last, but it will take a long time first: they will exhaust every resource before they allow it. And thus, in the end, if they should fail, they will not be the huge concerns, their downfall will not cause a loud crash, and will not alarm the public. And we only dread the fate of the bad finance companies. There are good and bad finance companies as there are good and bad banks, and the ruin of the bad ones will not in the end hurt the good ones, but will increase their resources and strengthen their hands.

On the whole therefore, though there is much that is unsatisfactory in the state of credit, though there is much that will cause uneasiness, there is nothing which need engender collapse or panic,—nothing which will permanently reverse the more favourable conclusion which we have deduced from the study of the causes affecting our capital and those affecting our bullion. Though, of necessity, there will be tension for some weeks to come, it need only be tension.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME FOR THE FEDERATION OF CANADA.

The arrangements for the federation of the British American colonies appear to advance with a rapidity unusual in such projects. No less than four possible obstacles of the first magnitude would seem to have been already removed. In the first place, the British Government has assented in principle to the change, and Lord Monck has invited delegates from all five colonies to meet at Montreal and discuss the *modus operandi* of transformation,—a step he would not have taken unless secure of a general support at home. Secondly, it seems clear that a majority of the voters in the two Canadas highly approve the project, are induced to waive minor differences to retain the Cartier-Brown Ministry in power, and are, with an

exception to be hereafter mentioned, ready to leave their leaders the necessary *carte blanche* for the arrangement of details. Thirdly, Mr Brown, in a speech to be hereafter adverted to, intimates pretty distinctly that he and his colleague, representing the Anglo-Saxon and French elements respectively have arrived at a conclusion on some important details the new organisation—that is, we presume, on the respective rights of the nation and the provinces, though, unfortunately, he gives us no hint of the principles at which they have arrived. And, lastly, there is, to judge from a report before us, no reason to fear any serious opposition from the three colonies—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. We confess that we thought the first hitch of the many which must arise before the project is completed would be found here, that the seaboard provinces would have been afraid of the indebtedness and consequent taxation of the Canadas. Mr Brown, however, has pointed out that all the colonies are in this matter pretty much in the same boat, the gain to the commerce of the smaller colonies from the freedom of internal trade will be considerable, and the intercourse among the delegates appears to have been of the most cordial kind. At a great dinner given in Halifax, on 19th September, to all the delegates, no single speaker arose to protest against the design, nor can we, after a careful perusal of the speeches, trace any strong undercurrent of hostile feeling. All seem willing, if the details can be arranged, to accept the principle, and it is as yet the principle only which demands acceptance.

The speakers at this dinner, all of them men of local eminence, evidently understood the impulse which will act most strongly with the colonial populations. The impulse is the desire now manifesting itself in so many quarters of the world for aggregation, the wish to belong to a great and powerful community able to defend itself, and able also to exert a powerful influence on the progress of the world. The populations addressed obviously wish to rise from mere colonists into citizens of a considerable nation, and are willing, if that end can but be obtained, to sacrifice a good many local prejudices, and even some local advantages. The speeches made at the delegate's dinner are all intended to show that the Federation will be sufficiently powerful, and the statements made upon that point are some of them very noteworthy. Mr Brown, for example, pointed out that the five colonies contained already 3,700,000 people, that is a greater population than Portugal, Denmark, Switzerland, Hanover, or Greece, while the increase by immigration was so rapid that in two or three years they would be more populous than Sweden, Belgium, or Bavaria, and in ten years contain perhaps eight million of souls. It is to be observed that throughout the discussion a rapid increase of population was counted upon not as a probability, or a hope, or even a calculation, but a certainty so surely ascertained as to be a fitting datum for political thought. The notion that the rate of increase may slacken, or that Acadia—the probable name of the new nation—may increase imperceptibly, like Sweden with its vast territory, or Holland with its confined limits, has never entered the Canadian imagination. Throughout their history the population of the Canadas always has increased, and its statesmen accept the fact as if it were a mere law of nature, something independent of circumstances either in America or Europe. This population will even now yield very considerable resources. Its territory is practically endless, and Mr Brown evidently expects that it will eat out or buy out or kick out the Hudson's Bay Company, and spread itself away to the Far West till it reaches the Pacific,—a goodly slice of the habitable world, one-third more perhaps, excluding the Polar Region, than the United States. It has moreover a revenue of thirteen millions of dollars, or nearly three millions sterling, taxation not yet quite reaching the poorer continental average of 1*l* per head, and its exports amount to 26,000,000*l* a year, while the annual outturn of agricultural produce, exclusive of mines, fisheries, manufactures, and all other sources of wealth, is officially estimated at 30,000,000*l*, or an average of at least 50*l* per house. Good land twice the quantity of that in tillage is already in private hands, and there is the wilderness with its endless capabilities still at the disposal of the local Governments. Mr Brown, moreover, estimates the defensive force of the new State in considerable figures. There are, he says, 500,000 able-bodied men in the colonies between 20 and 45 years of age, and it is calculated that all between 20 and 30, or nearly 250,000, could be trained as volunteers, accustomed to the use of arms, and turned out in the day of need. Besides

these, the Colonies possess a source of strength not given to many States, namely, a body of sailors and fishermen equal to half the whole maritime conscription of France, and greater than that of Italy. The numbers are—

Upper Canada.....	809
Lower Canada.....	5,150
Nova Scotia.....	13,637
New Brunswick.....	2,765
Newfoundland.....	38,578
Prince Edward's Island.....	2,318
	69,256

The mercantile navy too is very considerable. Mr Brown confesses himself unable to state the numbers, which he estimated in a former speech at very high figures, but he proves that the Colonies built in 1863 230,130 tons of shipping, and with so very large a body of experienced sailors and fishermen, and such boundless supplies of timber, the creation of a fleet is a mere matter of money and time. The nation would, therefore, begin its career with resources sufficient to inspire self-respect, capable of indefinite extension, and sufficiently applied to justify England in extending her protection, at all events until the new State had grown powerful enough to render annexation against her will all but hopeless.

There is no doubt that in all these statements the best side of the picture is turned outwards, that it is the interest of all who promote federation to cultivate to the utmost the sentiment of national pride. The revenue, for example, when not expressed in dollars, is but small, and it is besides loaded with serious obligations, while the country does not appear as yet prepared for any serious addition to its burdens. In war, money is power, and a State with only three millions a year would have great difficulty in keeping 100,000 men even temporarily in the field, particularly over a territory so extended. The fleet, too, is for the same reason in the future, and it has yet to be proved that the Canadas can or will, when attacked, defend themselves as the South have done upon a paper currency of very uncertain value. Considerable deductions, too, must be made from the mere number of volunteers, the difficulty of transport thinning their ranks almost as effectually as disease. Still the materials of future power obviously exist, and the leaders in the movement are plainly determined to stretch them to the utmost, to move steadily towards one clear idea—the conversion of British North America into a nationality, dependent or independent. Dependent, say all the speech-makers, with zealous unanimity. —Mr Cartier, for example, assuming that the Viceroy will certainly be a Royal Prince,—but we are not quite certain the extra and, so to speak, ostentatious display of loyalty was not intended to remove objections which might have been entertained at home. At all events, the feeling expressed towards Great Britain was of the most friendly kind, and the only little cloud in the sky appears to be a sentiment popular among the French Canadians. They are inclined, it is said, to ask for very extensive State rights, hoping, through their aid, to develop a strictly French civilisation upon the American continent. There is no objection to that design, if it can be made consistent with the greater one, but it is useless for the colonies to amalgamate themselves while providing for ultimate disruption, and the mother country will scarcely consent to assist in the creation of a Federation which would make rebellion easy, yet allow the Provincial Governments to embarrass her by their separate action. There must be, if the countries are to remain attached, a final authority somewhere, and it can only rest with Her Majesty's representative and the Parliament by which he will be immediately advised.

THE PARTY OF ACTION IN ITALY AND THE PIEDMONTESE.

It is curious enough that whatever of immediate danger there is in the present condition of Italy arises less from the "party of action" than from the Conservatives,—that the former, with the exception of Mazzini and a few of his immediate followers, have put a very wise and noble constraint on themselves, while the latter, the old Piedmontese party with Rattazzi, it is said, at their head, are availing themselves freely of whatever of sectional animosities the preference of Florence to Turin, Milan, and Naples may arouse, to defeat the great step which the Convention with France ensures to the cause of national unity. M. Mazzini indeed, who after fighting long and nobly for the idea of unity, found

is impossible to conform his political idealism to the vulgar exigencies of actual fact, and has done more than any other Italian to depreciate and bring into disrepute the only unity that was historically possible, has of course declared against the treaty as a shameful act of subserviency to France and an abandonment of the national right to Rome. But his influence has not carried any considerable portion of the party of action with him, even in the most discontented part of Italy, Naples. And though the reports concerning Garibaldi's intentions are conflicting,—as no doubt are the impulses which agitate that great and patriotic soldier,—there is no doubt that he sees the Convention in a different light from Mazzini, and that he is still debating with himself if he shall not, according to his first instinct, go to Turin to support it. The greatest triumph of moderation and disinterestedness within the limits of the extreme party has, however, been at Naples. The claims of that city to take precedence of Florence, or any city but Rome, as the national capital, are admitted even by the majority of Italians themselves, and the first thought of every politician was that Naples would be infuriated by the preference given to Florence in the Convention. And no doubt, if the nation had yet in reality abandoned the ultimate hope of Rome as a capital, this would be so. But, fortunately for Italy,—whatever may be the final result of choosing Florence,—the transition is smoothed over for the present by the universal resolve that Rome shall be theirs at last, and by the disposition to acquiesce in any choice of an *ad-interim* capital which, by standing north of Rome, shall serve better for the management of the war with Austria still expected as the only probable solution of the Venetian question. We have frequently given reasons for preferring Florence to Rome even as the ultimate capital of the kingdom, but we are not the less free to admit that it is very fortunate for the Italians, at the present crisis, that the tenacity with which they cling to the choice of Rome renders them comparatively indifferent as to the temporary solution of a difficulty which, if it were believed or known to be permanent, would excite heartburnings, and perhaps revolution in every department of Italy. It is the passion for Rome alone which subdues their national animosities, and a nobler instance of it has not been given than in the great self-sacrifice of the extreme party at Naples in deprecating all municipal demonstrations against the recent great step towards the ultimate solution of the Roman question. Efforts we know were not wanting, and were not far from being successful, to irritate the sensitive municipal feeling of Naples into a bitter demonstration against the Convention. But owing to the tact and great disinterestedness of Baron Nicotera, hitherto the most radical of the radicals and a supporter of Garibaldi's Aspromonte blunder, the tide was turned at the critical moment, and Naples declared itself anxious only to support at any sacrifice measures, whatever they might be, which should seem necessary for the complete working out of the scheme of national unity. Nicotera's words were a remarkable illustration of that wonderful temperateness and good sense which underlies even the most passionate of Italian natures. He uttered them at a moment of supreme importance, when the danger was imminent that Naples might pass into a policy of selfish rivalry and self-assertion, and, as coming not only from a Neapolitan but an Aspromonte Garibaldian, they deserve to be widely known to all who count too much on the sectional animosities of Italy:—"You see here," he said, "men united who yesterday would not salute one another, and to-day they have given each other the hand in the holy name of Italy, because a subject of the highest interest to Italy is under discussion. Naples by its *plebiscite* made Italy, and by its meeting this day gives an example of concord and union to all Italy. To the Moderates I will say we were not intractable; and to those of the party of action, this is good sense, and it must continue. To the Bourbonists and the enemies of Italy I will say: look at our union and abandon your hopes. I will repeat the words of an illustrious general:—'When Vesuvius thunders Portici is in danger.' Citizens, let us be united and temperate; leaving this place, let us not make any demonstrations nor utter any cries in the streets; let us disperse with dignity, and, while discussing the programme, let us confine ourselves to the question." Nicotera thus turned the tide of feeling in Naples at a most critical moment, and probably did more than any other single Italian to ensure the popular acceptance of the French Convention.

And now let us turn to the North, and see how differently

some of the Turinese,—not so much the people as the leaders of the narrow Conservative party and the heads of the Municipality,—have been acting. First, as to the Municipality. Nothing could be worse than its conduct on the days of the riot. When, on the 21st September, a procession, intended as a demonstration against the removal of the capital, had attacked the office of the *Gazette* of Turin and broken its windows for publishing an article favourable to the treaty, and condoling (as it was falsely thought, ironically) with the Turinese, and some of the mob had been taken quietly into custody by the police and the flag taken from them, the Municipal Council sent two of its members, who demanded and obtained from the Questor the liberation of the persons arrested and the restoration of the flag. Of course this was tantamount to a municipal endorsement of the demonstrations, which as a consequence grew more noisy and dangerous the same evening, and ended in the collision with the soldiers in which so many lives were lost. The agitation is well known to have begun with the upper, and still more the middle class of lawyers, bankers, contractors, &c., and to have descended thence to the working classes who raised the disturbance in the streets. The real moral leaders of the movement were the Syndic and the Municipal Council of Turin, who, on the 23rd September, after the riots, protested formally against the French Convention,—a protest which has, it is said, been since annulled, whatever that may mean,—by the Minister of the Interior. Turin, in short, has not been able to forget its own interests in the interests of Italy, and has yielded, naturally but selfishly, to the dread of losing a prosperity and importance which were inconsistent with the present exigencies of Italy.

But if the Municipality acted, on the whole, selfishly in this matter, the leaders of the old Piedmontese party have acted worse. There is no doubt that Rattazzi has exerted his influence in Naples unfavourably to the Convention,—and men of more weight than Rattazzi now possesses have used all their influence to excite the jealousy of the Piedmontese for the loss of their old capital. A very able but a very mischievous and discreditable letter by the Marquis Ricci,—a Minister for a short time under Farini's Administration, and a man, it is said, with great experience and knowledge in Admiralty affairs,—has been published in the *Gazzette del Popolo*, an organ of the ultra-municipal party at Turin. In this letter, the Marquis Ricci treats the Roman Convention as practically equivalent to an incorporation of Piedmont at some early date—sixteen years he allows—into France! There need not be, says he, any secret treaty or understanding to that effect; on the contrary, "the thing will be accomplished by the mere force of time and the human passions. Let us fancy a gentle and peaceable Government established in Florence. From Sparta we are gone to Athens. But Piedmont suffers in honour, interests, and secular traditions. The present generation cannot forget all that they have lost. This province will continue morally unquiet, with deputies and senators malcontent, oppositional, raising difficulties to the Government. Piedmont will become Poland, Hungary, Ireland. After a time more or less long, it will be evident to the men of tranquil politics that, since it is impossible to pacify Piedmont for the damage sustained, the best thing is to rid oneself of such turbulent people by handing them over to France. In short, the Savoy business and its 'mutual repulsion' will be repeated, with the difference which obtains between old reminiscences of supremacy and the passions that are fresh, vigorous, and exasperated by hatreds truly Italian. For me this is of a certainty, and I almost fancy I hear the Peruzzi of that year demonstrate from his seat in Parliament how by cutting off this restless limb the rest of Italy is sure to obtain peace and homogeneity." He goes on to justify himself with arguments from the narrow Piedmontese party:—"A friend of mine said to me the other day:—'The House of Savoy is an old oak, still robust, but it has only one vital root left in the Piedmontese soil. Let that be injected with a solution of mercury, and you shall see how soon it will die. Out of the old provinces, indeed, all Conservatives have more or less sympathy for their old dynasties and governments, and many of them hold Victor Emanuel in hatred personal as a usurper. The youthful generation, the liberal associations, and their secret affiliations look upon him as a momentary necessity, but they are from believing that monarchy is the best of Governments. Let a

"difficulty arise, a desire go unsatisfied, and you shall see how efficient a single voice will prove to popularise the idea that the office of the king is an office too costly and might be suppressed for the sake of economy."

Now such arguments as these only show that those who use them do not believe in the unity of Italy, and do regard the Piedmontese as essentially a separate nation from the Tuscans, the Romagnoles, the Neapolitans, the Sicilians. Those who hold to such views should always have resisted the national movement, and it is quite too late for them now to plead that the Piedmontese will endanger the unity of the nation by these discontents when the dynasty has gone southward to Florence or to Rome,—when every step in the forward movement has been taken on the principle that every State in Italy cares even more for Italian unity than for its own private interests. The reply to the Marquis Ricci's prophecies is very simple:—'If you think that the Piedmontese will be sectional after all,—more sectional than the Tuscans, or the Neapolitans, or the Sicilians, who have hitherto acquiesced in municipalism for the sake of the nation,—you should never have entered into a bond that you meant to repudiate. Your place in an Italian Parliament and an Italian Ministry was always a false one; you had no sort of right to demand a treaty so long as Piedmont should be at the top, which you intended to repudiate so soon as the interests of the nation should require Piedmont to yield her ascendancy.' We do not for a moment believe that the Marquis Ricci's letter represents the general Piedmontese feeling. If we did, we should see that the unity of Italy is more endangered by the narrow Piedmontese Conservatism than by the bold Mazzinian republicanism itself. But there is evidence enough that the danger of the moment, which will assuredly be surmounted,—as so many and so much more dangers have been,—arises not from the rashness of the party of action, but from the selfishness of the old Piedmontese Conservatives.

THE DEBT OF GREECE.

IN explanation of the figures given monthly in the "INVESTOR'S MANUAL," we propose from time to time, in cases of unusual intricacy, to give brief supplementary articles by way of rendering intelligible much that a few figures alone will not explain. Among the least comprehensible of the foreign loans quoted in our manual stands forth the debt of Greece, and although by comparison with many others the amount is small, yet the speculative attention it attracts is greater than the average, not only on account of the uncertainty belonging to it, but because of late a new vitality has been imparted to it by the change of dynasty, in which this country has, perhaps, taken the most prominent part of any European Power, and on account of the alliance between the new Sovereign and our own Royal Family. Up to the present time, Greece has not paid her debts, but having now almost provided her with a King, and ceded to her an important portion of her territory, we hope she may, and we naturally feel increased interest in her future dealings with her creditors.

The debt of Greece, foreign and domestic, amounts to about fifteen millions of pounds sterling. Of the foreign portion of this, about two millions are excluded from the Stock Exchange lists, being the principal and interest of the old debt guaranteed by Great Britain, France, and Russia. The principal of the three now outstanding is as follows:—

	£
Anglo-Greek	268,560
French-Greek	212,240
Russian-Greek	266,640
Total	747,440

which, with arrears of interest, amounts to about two millions, as already stated.

The red and blue bonds, with which we are more familiar, amounted on the 1st July last to 7,077,625*l*, made up of the following items:—

	£	£
Red Bonds—Principal outstanding.....	550,000	
Do. arrears not represented by coupons.....	563,750	
Do. arrears of coupons detached.....	481,250	
		1,595,000
Blue Bonds—Principal outstanding	1,907,000	
Do. arrears not represented by coupons.....	1,763,975	
Do. arrears of coupons detached.....	1,811,650	
		5,482,625
Total Red and Blue Bonds with arrears of interest ...		7,077,625

These bonds were issued under the authority of the Provisional Government in 1824 and 1825, when Greece, struggling for independence, was without a King and without a head. The deputies who were parties to the loans were in some cases accredited from localities now under the dominion of Turkey, and a justification of the repudiation of the debt, or a portion of it, has been attempted on these grounds; but this view is now abandoned by common consent, as it is admitted that the loan was contracted for Greece, and that Greece, whatever its precise boundaries, should bear the responsibility.

King Otho and his Government persistently ignored these debts, upon the plea that they could not pay interest on the debt contracted during his reign, and that it was, therefore, useless to consider the claims of other creditors. But by this course King Otho completely shut himself out from the money markets of Europe, and, as a consequence, Greece made little or no progress during his reign. It is significant that the period of Otho's rule is not marked by a single public work.

Under the present Government, we hope for a better state of things; and by the last advices from Athens we learn that his Government, together with the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia, are engaged in the consideration of the question, whether the allies—Great Britain, France, and Russia—are justified in demanding 36,000*l* a year for the next five years? This, at all events, is an improvement upon the unqualified repudiation of King Otho, although an instalment of justice only, as, instead of 36,000*l*, it requires 140,000*l* a year to pay the interest and sinking funds on the guaranteed debts. Still, with the will to pay, the ability to pay will increase, and the cause of the Greek bondholder, which for many years has appeared nearly hopeless, looks brighter than it did. If the 36,000*l* a year should be conceded, it is understood that a proposition will be made afterwards which will no doubt be carefully considered and discussed by the Committee who represent the bondholders.

Although there is a bureau of statistics in Athens, the facts afforded by it as to past revenue and expenditure are not reliable. Of this fact, however, there is no doubt that, whatever the revenue, there was never in the time of King Otho a surplus available. During the latter years of Otho's reign, the gross revenue of Greece was, however, about 700,000*l* a year, and the revenue of the Ionian Islands will be, it is computed, about 150,000*l*, making together 850,000*l*. The expenditure is computed at about 700,000*l*, taking into consideration the saving effected by the demolition of the fortifications in the Ionian Islands, the suppression of the Senate, and other economical changes. If this estimate should prove correct, there would be a surplus of 150,000*l* a year, which would enable the Greek rulers to pay their creditors with ease much more than 36,000*l* a year. The actual debt due from Greece to foreign claimants, and the interest thereon, is

	Principal	Interest per annum
	£	£
Old debt guaranteed by Great Britain, France, and Russia, about.....	2,000,000	140,000
Red or Blue Bonds and arrears of interest ...	7,077,625	350,000
	9,077,625	490,000

36,000*l* a year is thus a small part only of the annual liability of Greece to the foreign creditor, but, if conceded by the Government of King George, we shall regard it as indicative of a disposition to pursue henceforward a just course, and if she will really make a consistent and steady effort, she will find her resources augment. The mere fact of a Government endeavouring to pay its debt is a guarantee for some good Government, and diffuses a tone of health through the nation. From physical conditions and circumstances, Greece must long be a poor country, but she need not be an insolvent country,—a country paying nothing on account.

SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

THE following return shows the amounts received from, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of

of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending October 8, 1864:—

	Total Amount received by the Commissioners.	Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.
SAVINGS' BANKS:—		
In money and interest credited.....	£ 23,554 1 7	£ 213,551 3 3
To transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks.....	162 10 8	...
By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks.....	...	19,716 16 11
Total.....	22,716 12 3	233,268 6 3
POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:—		
In money and interest credited.....	48,938 10 0	...
To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks.....	19,716 16 11	...
By transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Bank to Savings' Banks.....	...	162 10 8
Gross Total.....	68,655 6 11	162 10 8
Total amounts on September 10, 1864, at the credit of—		
The Fund for the Banks for Savings.....	£ 39,046,308 19 6	£ s d
The Post Office Savings' Banks fund.....	4,750,224 4 4	
Total.....	43,796,533 3 10	
Ditto—by last monthly account.....	43,937,593 1 6	

proportionally as much as it has. The following are the quotations:—

	Oct. 6.	Oct. 13.
Four-and-a-Half (cash).....	92 0	92 20
Fours (cash).....	84 75	84 73
Threes.....	65 85	65 15
Ditto, Loan of 1864.....	65 50	65 5
Thirty years' bonds.....	436 25	435 0
Bank of France.....	3382 50	3385 0
Credit Foncier.....	1201 25	1167 50
Austrian Credit Foncier.....	672 50	655 0
Credit Mobilier.....	983 75	887 50
Societe Generale.....	632 50	621 0
Comptoir d'Escompte.....	977 50	922 50
Italian Loan.....	67 25	66 25
Mexican Loan.....	51 1/2	50 1/2
Northern Railway.....	988 75	973 75
Orleans.....	845 0	833 75
Ditto, new.....	775 0	766 25
Eastern.....	498 75	491 25
Mediterranean.....	916 25	892 50
Western.....	500 0	496 75
Southern.....	626 25	607 50
Austrian.....	442 50	437 50
South Austrian Lombard.....	525 0	517 50
Transatlantique Francais.....	545 0	527 5
Messageries Impariales.....	810 0	805 0
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000 <i>l</i> at 3 per cent.....	890 0	880 0
Do. Coupons, 500 <i>l</i> , 3 per cent.....	440 0	438 75
Do. do. 500 <i>l</i> , 4 —.....	458 75	457 50
Do. do. new, 500 <i>l</i> , 4 —.....	465 0	465 0
Do. do. 100 <i>l</i> , 3 —.....	92 50	92 50
Do. do. 100 <i>l</i> , 4 —.....	93 75	95 0
Do. do. Communales, 500 <i>l</i>	383 75	382 50

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 13th inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

	DEBITOR.	
	Oct. 13, 1864.	Oct. 6, 1864.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits in addition to capital.....	5,732,688 53	5,599,779 88
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	754,479,725 0	751,377,975 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	5,679,197 48	5,989,092 55
Treasury account.....	66,394,450 88	62,427,649 46
Accounts current at Paris.....	100,080,572 15	106,398,396 29
Ditto in the provinces.....	20,445,254 0	22,371,179 0
Dividends payable.....	6,183,903 75	1,244,188 75
Various discounts.....	13,843,629 83	13,091,565 38
Re-discounts.....	2,688,735 17	2,688,735 17
Sundries.....	11,289,234 88	19,658,854 84
Total.....	1,195,803,044 51	1,199,324,165 76
	CREDITOR.	
Cash and bullion.....	250,423,737 64	267,533,219 15
Commercial bills overdue.....	982,803 29	3,094,049 99
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	321,289,231 2	314,194,664 57
Ditto in the branches.....	287,967,113 0	292,386,484 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	22,182,913 95	21,143,863 95
Ditto in the provinces.....	4,438,000 0	3,840,900 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	16,395,500 0	15,279,600 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	8,382,450 0	8,723,450 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	27,921,600 0	27,400,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	19,814,200 0	19,308,300 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	448,500 0	489,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	398,500 0	388,100 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,886,737 91	36,704,397 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches.....	8,449,360 0	8,398,500 0
Expenses of management.....	1,615,512 14	1,593,556 94
Sundries.....	4,238,652 42	4,960,799 20
Total.....	1,195,803,044 51	1,199,324,165 76

For some days the drain on the Bank of France has been so heavy as to render an augmentation in the rate of discount inevitable. One has accordingly been decided on to-day; the rate has been raised from 7 to 8 per cent. The interest for advances on deposits is also to be 8. The Bank return shows that the stock of bullion and coin was this afternoon 17,110,000*l* below what it was last Thursday, and that the circulation of notes has increased by 3,102,000*l*. The high rate of 8 per cent., though foreseen, has caused a most painful impression in the commercial circles, especially among petty traders, who will have to pay their bankers still more, and will besides not be able to obtain accommodation to the extent they need, many of them not all. And, unfortunately, there is every indication that there will be no material reduction in the rate for a long time to come.

The Bourse has been greatly agitated during the past week, owing partly to the financial situation, and partly to the fear that the Roman question will produce grave complications. There has been a heavy fall in all the principal quotations. The Credit Mobilier has particularly suffered, as is always the case in times of difficulty. The crisis has come at a peculiarly unfavourable moment for it, as its profits in the course of the year have been unimportant,—only 6,000,000*l*, it is said, to the 30th September. All the Companies dependent on the Mobilier have retrograded

You will observe in the Bourse report the deplorably low figure to which the Mexican loan has fallen. Low as it is, it is likely to go still lower if what is said in well-informed quarters respecting the financial situation of Mexico be true. The Mexican Government, it is alleged, has found it impossible to undertake the payment of its own troops, and has thrown the charge on the French. It has already employed nearly all the portion of the last loan left in its control in meeting pressing demands. On account of its financial embarrassments, it delayed as long as it could to form a commission to examine the claims of the French subjects who have endured wrong at the hands of the Mexicans; and it was only under the energetic pressure of the French that one was formed at last. There was grave dissension between the Government and the French as to the rate of interest to be allowed for these claims, the former thinking 3 per cent. sufficient, and the latter holding such a sum to be derisory in a country in which the rate fixed by law is 6, and the commercial rate averages 12. As to the claims themselves, there seemed to be not the slightest likelihood of the Commission coming to any conclusion satisfactory to the French. According to French calculations, the amount due is somewhere about 270,000,000*l* (10,800,000*l*), not including the famous Jecker claim, which is 50,000,000*l* or 60,000,000*l*; but the Mexican Ministers talked, it is said, as if they thought that the part of the loan detained at Paris was destined to cover all the French claims. Even if the Mexican Government should end by admitting these claims, or the greater part of them, it is not easy to see how they can ever be paid, even if the payment should be spread over a long series of years. For, in Mexican hands, it appears the expenses of the country manifest a marked tendency to increase, and the receipts a still stronger one to decline; nay, a competent authority is alleged to have reported that, the more the financial situation is examined, the plainer will be the demonstration of the impossibility of establishing equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure. So deplorable is the state of things that the idea, as I hear, has been thrown out that, in pity to the French claimants, the French Government should indemnify them itself, by the grant of *rente* to the amount of their respective claims, and should get back the total how and when it can from Mexico. But it is almost certain that the Minister of Finance will not listen to anything of the kind; and, besides, there is the grave political objection to the scheme that France would be covered with ridicule if, after sending an expedition to Mexico to obtain redress for her injured subjects, and after setting up a monarchy in the hope that it would afford that redress, she should end by making it herself!

The *Economist* was seized on Sunday at the Post Office by order of the Bureau de la Presse. Seizures of your journal always occasion inconvenience to men of business, and that it this week has done so more than any preceding one, owing to the prevailing crisis rendering the information your columns contain specially needful. The object of the Bureau in making the confiscation must have been from inscrutable motives to produce this inconvenience, as it cannot be so very simple as to suppose that the *Economist* can be intimidated.

A very useful publication has been undertaken by the Minister of Commerce,—an annual volume containing a summary of the statistics of France for a series of years, arranged in a manner convenient for reference. It will be for France what the *Statistical Abstract* is in England. It even contains some details which are not to be found in the English work; but it presents a very grave omission,—it has nothing relative to the debt, the budget,

or the taxes of the country. I am assured that the compilers of it wished to introduce an account of these important matters; but that M. Fould, Minister of Finance, refused to let any be published. It is, however, I confess hard to believe that such an intelligent Minister as his Excellency can have adopted a determination which would be tantamount to an admission that the situation of the national finances is such that it will not bear the light

Annexed is the market report:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, yesterday, prices varied from 45f to 49f the sack of 157 kilogs, but holders were so desirous to sell that a new fall is expected. Six marks fell slightly: current month, 48f 25c; November and December, 48f 50c; four months of January, 50f. Type Paris the 101 kilogs was 29f 50c.

WHEAT.—Many of the provincial markets present a decline, and many others a small advance, but on the whole there is more firmness. At Paris, yesterday, choice wheat was 28f the sack of 120 kilogs; good qualities, 27f to 27f 50c; other sorts, 25f 75c to 26f 50c.

COTTON.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 5,164 bales and piculs, and the arrivals 2,629. The stock on that day was estimated at 54,640 bales. The closing quotations were unchanged for United States, Jumel, and Madras; but were 5f to 10f lower for Surat, 5f for Tinnevely, 8f to 10f for China. Low New Orleans was 330f the 50 kilogs; good ordinary qualities, in Broach, 240f; Tinnevely, 205f; Madras, 210f; China, 175f; Jumel, 800f. This week, sales have not been large, but prices have fallen heavily. Yesterday, Madras for delivery in October was 162f 50c, and in November and December, 160f. Tinnevely was 155f and 185f; Coconada, 180f; China, 160f; Bengal, 132f and 132f 50c; Surat, 200f; Kurrachee, 120f; Scinde, 110f.

SUGAR.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, business was not animated, and prices fell. 500 casks French West India disposable went, first at 51f, afterwards at 50f, bonne quatrieme, duty paid. 27 casks usine, second jet, 58f, duty paid. Some damaged Havana was sold by auction. The arrivals were insignificant. This week, French West India, 50f, bonne quatrieme. At Nantes, last week, prices declined, but sales were important: 26,310 sacks Reunion, at 55f 25c and 55f, bonne quatrieme. 9,004 sacks Mauritius, 56f 25c, same quality. A small lot of French West India, 52f ditto. Brokers fixed the quotations at—Reunion, 55f, bonne quatrieme; Mauritius, 55f 50c to 56f ditto; French West India, 52f, nominal; Havana, 36f, No. 12, nominal. This week, no sales. At Bordeaux, last week, 1,200 sacks Reunion, disposable, 57f 50c, bonne quatrieme. No other sales. Nominal quotations: French West India, 54f, bonne quatrieme; Reunion, 57f 50c ditto; Mauritius, 60f ditto; Havana, 35f 50c for No. 12 of Holland; Santiago, 54f, bonne quatrieme, duty paid. This week, nothing done. At Marseilles, last week, some Porto Rico by Spanish ship, 35f, bonne quatrieme of Havre. 250 casks Cienfuegos, for delivery by ditto, 35f. 3,000 bales Reunion in port, 58f, bonne quatrieme of Nantes.

COFFEE.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 752 sacks Hayti, disposable, 82f to 85f the 50 kilogs, in bond; 200 Cape, 87f; 1,835 Rio not washed, 80f to 82f 50c; 4,250 ditto, for delivery, 80f to 86f; 521 Rio washed, for delivery, at prices kept secret; 62 La Guayra, 89f; 576 Manilla, 90f. The arrivals were 1,698 sacks and about 360 casks. This week, Hayti, 85f; Rio, for delivery, 81f to 85f 50c; Rio Nunez, 85f. At Bordeaux, last week, 825 sacks La Guayra grades, 97f 50c; 150 non grades, 93f; a small lot of Santiago, 104f. By auction, some damaged Mysore. This week, no sales. At Nantes, last week, 1,000 sacks Rio, 82f to 91f; 503 for delivery, indifferent quality, 88f. This week, a floating cargo of Rio is said to have been sold, but the details are not known.

INDIGO.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the only sales were 30 chests Bengal, at established prices. The arrivals were four chests from England. This week, no sales. At Bourdeaux, last week, inferior Bengal went at established prices, but average qualities slightly declined. Good Madras, recently arrived, were not in much demand; good ordinary fell 20c to 25c, and little was sold. The prices of Kurpah, good average to good, were maintained, but inferior and ordinary qualities declined a little, and sales were not active. This week, some Kurpah has been sold at prices not stated.

HIDES.—At the beginning of the week there were some transactions, but in the latter part little was done:—400 Buenos Ayres dry cow, 102f 50c the 50 kilogs; 3,500 salted saladeros ox, 57f to 65f; 1,064 ditto cow, 50f, and 853 Lima salted, 50f indifferent quality; 866 Trinidad dry, 62f 50c to 68f 50c; and 1,360 New Orleans, salted, 45f 50c to 46f. 1,050 Monte Video horse salted, 45f. At a public auction, 17,652 hides were offered, but only 7,386 were sold. Buenos Ayres dry T.Q. went at 75f; Monte Video, dry, 83f to 105f; cow, 51f. Pernambuco, drysalted T.Q., 46f 50c to 58f 50c; Guatemala dry, 75f; Rio Hacha dry T.Q., 40f to 47f 50c; Valparaiso drysalted horse, 80f to 81f 25c; do. horse and cow, T.Q., 54f 50c to 70f 50c; Valparaiso, salted, 48f to 56f 75c; Arica dry, T.Q., 61f to 77f 50c; do. drysalted, 65f 50c to 68f 50c. The arrivals were about 9,000 and a quantity of bales. This week, Valparaiso drysalted cow, 73f; Rio Grande salted cow, T.Q., 50f 50c; Pernambuco salted, for delivery, 50f; Buenos Ayres, salted ox, 57f 50c; ditto, drysalted cow, 100f to 101f; Minas dry, 87f 50c; Monte Video salted horse, 44f 75c.

WOOL.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were only 54 bales Buenos Ayres, unwashed, at 1f 65c to 2f 7c the kilog, and 5 bales La Plata sheepskin, unwashed, 1f 35c. Some small lots of damaged Buenos Ayres and Monte Video were sold by auction. The arrivals were only 6 bales. This week, Buenos Ayres, unwashed, 1f 95c, and 1f 70c; washed a fond, 3f to 5f 50c; Monte Video, unwashed, 2f 25c and 2f 45c, and 200f to 240f the 100 kilogs.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 98 casks La Plata, disposable, 58f 50c to 58f 75c the 50 kilogs; 153 ditto, for delivery, 51f 50c; 519 ditto, disposable, 52f to 52f 25c; and 40 New York, 52f. Some damaged Buenos Ayres sold by auction. The stock on the 30th Sept. was about 1,825 tons, and the quantity exported was 640 tons. In the course of the week ending Friday there were no arrivals. This week, La Plata 51f 50c; New Orleans, inferior, 48f

50c. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilogs, octroi duty included, was 110f 70c.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, disposable, was 70f to 69f the hectolitre. At Bourdeaux the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 86f; bestroot, first quality, 90 deg., 80f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The import duty on wool and woollen textures at Spanish ports has been raised, and is now as follows:—Common sheep's wool, under national flag, 55 rs 23c; under foreign flag, or by land, 66 rs 80c per 100 kilogs; plain woollen textures, under national flag, 16 rs 70c to 28 rs; under foreign ditto, 20 rs 05c to 33 rs 60c per kilog.

Advices from Bombay and Calcutta, by telegraph, are to Sept. 29 and Sept. 27 respectively. In reference to the state of trade and the money market, the following intelligence has been received. Bombay:—Grey shirtings dull. Nothing doing in mule twist on cotton. Exchange on London, six months, first class credits, 2s 15-16d. Government Securities—Five per Cents, 103½; Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 110½. Freight to Liverpool for cotton, 50s. Calcutta: Grey shirting, no business. Mule twist dull. Exchange on London, 2s 1½d. Government Securities—Five per Cents, 102½; Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 107½. Discount raised 1 per cent. Freight to London for seeds, 77s 6d.

Subjoined is a report of the Albany lumber market, for the week ending Sept. 23:—The receipts of lumber are somewhat larger, as the reduction on canal freights has induced larger shipments, though they are smaller than they were during the summer months. The stock of lumber on hand is large, but not larger than is usual at this season of the year. Prices of some kinds are easier where the supply exceeds the probable demand, while of other kinds they are firm. Several large sales have been made during the week, but the attendance of buyers has not been large in the market. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 22nd, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Slaves, lbs.
1863	134623110	17770	139361	120732915
1864	173411527	16401	366836	70223826

Registered in the week ended October 12, 1864:—

Countries from which imported.	Gold imported into the United Kingdom.		Total, oz.
	Coin.	Bullion.	
Belgium	75	...	75
France	15	...	15
British Possessions on Gold Coast	426	1723	2149
United States	48166	...	48166
Other Countries	698	164	862
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	46390	1387	47777
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 176811	£ 7076	£ 183887

Rates of valuation	per oz.	
	£ s d	£ s d
	5 10 0	3 15 0
	2 17 10½	...

Countries from which imported.	Silver imported into the United Kingdom.		Total, oz.
	Coin.	Bullion.	
Holland	...	20890	20890
France	7040	...	7040
British Possessions on Gold Coast	7743	...	7743
Other Countries	840	3348	4188
Aggregate of the importations registered in the week	15623	24148	39771
Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 3923	£ 6590	£ 10513

Rates of valuation	per oz.	
	£ s d	£ s d
	4 11½	5 8½
	5 1	...

Countries to which exported.	Gold exported from the United Kingdom.			Total, oz.
	British, oz.	Foreign, oz.	Bullion, oz.	
Hamburg	...	75	...	75
France	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	6832	...	...	6832
Other countries	504	...	...	504
Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	7186	125	...	7311
Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	£ 27980	£ 477	...	£ 28457

Rates of valuation	per oz.		
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	3 17 10½	3 16 3	...

Freights.—Gothenburg—To London or East Coast, 42s 6d and 5 per cent; Channel, 45s; Bristol, 47s 6d and 5 per cent. Memel or

Danzic—To London, 22s 6d square fir timber or sleepers; Bristol, 26s; Cardiff, 23s; Londonderry, 26s 6d round sleepers; Oristano, 40s half-round sleepers; Cagliari, 30s ditto; Alicante and Carthagena, 36s ditto; Cadix, 33s ditto.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 26,916,245	Government Debt	£ 11,016,100
		Other Securities	3,634,800
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,266,245
		Silver Bullion	---
	26,916,245		26,916,245

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,172,343
Reserve	3,194,639	Other Securities	21,922,884
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	7,023,234	Notes	5,698,925
Other Deposits	13,206,313	Gold and Silver Coin	740,048
Seven Day and other Bills	567,014		
	38,534,200		38,534,200

Dated the 6th October, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	21,774,334	Securities	32,192,227
Public Deposits	7,023,234	Coin and Bullion	13,006,293
Private Deposits	13,206,313		
	42,003,881		45,198,520

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,194,639, as stated in the above account under the head Reserve.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£141,483
AN INCREASE of Public Deposits of	145,843
AN INCREASE of Other Deposits of	1,474,567
A DECREASE of Government Securities of	424,692
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of	1,086,024
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	8,083
A DECREASE of Rest of	809,312
AN INCREASE of Reserve of	144,373

Evidence is afforded by the Bank return of this week, that much of the pressure experienced results from over-anxiety. We have observed the same features on two or three previous occasions during the present year. The increase in the private deposits exceeds the amount of the addition to private securities, and, notwithstanding the transfer of about 800,000/ from the rest, denotes that the mercantile public have anew over-supplied themselves for the moment with money. There is a small increase of 8,083/ in the coin and bullion, and an augmentation of 144,373/ in the reserve.

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

At corresponding dates with the present week	1854.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 21,657,961	£ 21,930,657	£ 22,395,332	£ 22,860,695	£ 21,774,334
Public deposits	2,554,622	3,568,765	6,253,983	4,616,682	7,023,234
Other deposits	11,214,564	14,411,183	15,712,485	16,352,818	13,206,313
Government securities	11,078,088	12,183,061	12,168,992	10,948,369	10,172,343
Other securities	15,116,462	16,894,816	18,931,696	21,940,145	21,922,884
Reserve of notes & coin	6,526,640	7,423,022	9,220,300	7,084,061	6,438,973
Coin and bullion	12,904,605	13,895,587	16,230,360	14,570,611	13,006,293
Bank rate of discount	5 p. c.	3½ p. c.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	9 p. c.
Price of Consols	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93	88 1/2
Average price of wheat	57s 0d	56s 3d	49s 6d	41s 0d	38s 0d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 7/8	23 30	37 1/2	25 22 1/2	30 25 30 40
Amsterdam ditto	11 15 1/2	11 15 1/2	19 11 1/2	11 17 1/2	17 11 15 18 1/2
Hamburg (3 months)	13 6 1/2	13 10 1/2	13 7 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 10 1 1/2

In the corresponding week of 1854, the details of the battle of the Alma had come to hand. No further aggressive measures had been taken by the allied commanders. There was some feeling of apprehension in mercantile circles with regard to the reaction of failures in Australia on English firms.

In 1861, want of money in France was still experienced and the drain on the Bank had reduced the metallic reserve by nearly 1,000,000/ in one week. The Spanish Government had given notice of their intention to issue 2,000,000/ in Treasury bonds. Money in London was plentiful.

In 1862, the Prussian Chambers had been prorogued by the King immediately after their adverse decision on the vote of the Upper House upon the Budget. The Italian Budget of 1863 had been presented with a prospective deficit of 13,000,000/.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenel, had resigned. News had reached London, of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in America in respect of persons opposing the war policy of the Government.

In 1863, the state of the money market in London was attracting much attention on account of the steady export of gold from England and France. A Swedish State Railway loan of 35,000,000 rix-dollars had been announced.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 3,899,898/; in 1861, a deficiency of 2,473,663/; in 1862, a deficiency of 3,219,211/; and in 1863, a deficiency of 4,987,327/.

In 1864, the deficiency is 8,716,571/.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—A slightly improved condition of things has been remarked yesterday and to-day. In the early part of the week much anxiety was expressed, and very general uneasiness was apparent. The numerous failures reported have in some degree lessened the apprehensions with which the future was regarded, but it is feared that some disasters remain to be met. Satisfaction was felt when the Bank Court rose yesterday without announcing a change in the minimum rate of discount, and the general impression concerning the state of the markets has since become more favourable. Rates, however, are much a matter of negotiation. Comparatively little inquiry is made for long-dated bills, even of the best character, and the disposition to lend is almost limited to accommodation from day to day. The Indian exchanges were reported as rather worse, but according to the correct quotation just received, the movement is slightly favourable to this country. The influences on the market at the present time are almost wholly local, as no foreign demand exists either for gold or for silver. The following are the market terms for paper of various duties:—

30 to 60 days	9 per cent.
3 months	9 per cent.
4 months	9 1/2 per cent.
6 months—Bank bills	9 1/2 per cent.
— Trade ditto	10 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange money has been easier, probably on account of the release of the dividend money, and only commanded 5 to 4 per cent. at the close of the day on Government securities.

The following are the rates of interest allowed on deposits:—

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 500/.

The amounts officially assigned for the auction of Spanish Passive debt, at Madrid, on the 31st inst., are as follows:—

R.V. 1,252,977 for the redemption of 1st-class Interior stock.	
375,000	2nd-class
14,426,802	2nd-class Exterior stock.

Tenders will be received at the Bank of England on Wednesday next, the 19th instant, for 300,000/ Government bills on India.

Bullion.—Arrivals are mostly taken to the Bank. To-day, no operations are reported.

The rates of discount abroad are moving upwards, influenced, no doubt, by the sustained high value of money in this country. A fresh rise is to-day advised in Turin and in Amsterdam. In Paris, the Bank rate has been advanced to 8 per cent.

	Bank Rate.	Open Market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	8	7 1/2
Vienna	5	6
Berlin	7	7
Frankfort	5 1/2	5 1/2
Amsterdam	7	7
Turin	9	9
Brussels	6	6
Hamburg	5	5
St Petersburg	6 1/2 3 months' bills.	---
	7 6	---

The return published this week by the Bank of France, gives the following results as compared with that issued last Friday:—

INCREASE.	£
Commercial bills discounted, not yet due	506,060
Advances	80,000
Circulation	120,000
Treasury account	180,000
DECREASE.	
Bullion	680,000
Current accounts	332,330

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable influences which were calculated to depress the price of Consols, the market has shown great firmness, with a constant tendency to advance. Consols, at the opening of the week, were quoted at 87½ for money, and 88 for November account. This evening, the quotation is 88½ to 88½ for money, and 88½ for the account in November next. The low price quoted probably will attract investors who are accustomed to absorb some amounts of stock at this period of the year. The Bank of England is understood to have parted with Consols to a considerable extent, either by sales effected or by borrowing upon stock, but, in spite of the increased supply from this quarter, there are many indications that investors are becoming sensible of the opportunity now offered by the low price of Government stocks, which are at a lower figure than that touched for many years past. New 3 per Cents. and Reduced quote 86½ to 86½, and India 5 per Cents., 104½ to 104½.

Exchequer bills are lower, owing to the demand that has been experienced for money during the week. The following are the prices at the close:—

Exchequer bills...3 per cent...due March, 1865	10s to 6s dis.
— 3 per cent...due June, 1865	25s to 18s —
India bonds .....4 per cent...div. March and Sept.	20s to 10 —

FOREIGN STOCKS.—A greater appearance of firmness has been observable during the day in the prices of most of the foreign stocks. Greek bonds have principally improved. Turkish stocks, which had been dull, have partly recovered. The Confederate loan has in some degree improved; and Spanish Passives are higher. The Confederate loan, which has fluctuated considerably during the week, is also a trifle higher. The following are the closing quotations of stocks dealt in to-day:—4½ per Cent. Brazil, 1863, 82½ to 83½ ex div. 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 95½ to 96½. 5 per Cent. Greek, 22½ to 23. 3 per Cent. Mexican, 26½ to 26½; ditto, 1864, 24½ to 24½. 5 per Cent. Moorish, 90 to 92. 9 per Cent. New Granada, 27 to 29; ditto deferred, 6½ to 7. 3½ per Cent. Peruvian, 78 to 80. 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 46½ to 47. 5 per Cent. Russian, 1822, 87 to 89; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1862, 86½ to 87½; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1864, 85 to 86 ex div. 5 per Cent. Sardinian, 81 to 83. 3 per Cent. Spanish deferred, 42½ to 33; Passive, 30½ to 30½; Certificates, 13½ to 13½. 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1862, 69 to 70; ditto, 1863, 63 to 65; ditto, 4 per Cent., guaranteed, 96 to 98. 3 per Cent. Venezuela, 20½ to 21½. 5 per Cent. Italian, 65 to 65½.

The closing quotation of the 3 per Cent. rentes from Paris this evening is 65.15.

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.....88	88½	88	88½	2s 6d	2s 6d
Monday.....87½	88	87½	88	11s 6d	1s 6d
Tuesday.....87	88	88	88½	11s 6d	2s 6d
Wednesday.....87½	88½	88	88½	10s 6d	2s 6d
Thursday.....88	88½	88	88½	11s 7s d	2s 6d
Friday.....88½	88½	88½	88½	10s 6s d	1s 6d

Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account	88 ½	88 ½	88 ½
— money	88 ½	88 ½	88 ½
New 3 per cents	86 ½	86 ½	86 ½
5 per cent. reduced	89 ½	89 ½	89 ½
Exchequer bills..... March	7s 4s d	25s 10s d	25s 10s d
— June	20s 10s d	20s 10s d	20s 10s d
Bank stock	shut	23s 37s d	23s 37s d
East India stock	210 12	210 12	210 12
— 5 per cents	.....	1087 4½	1087 4½
Dutch 3½ per cents	60 1	60 1	60 1
— 4 per cents	96 7	95 6	95 6
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1863	96 7	95 6	95 6
Mexican 3 per cents (ex all)	26 6	26 6	26 6
New Granada 2 per cents	26 8	27 8	27 8
Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862	75 7	77 9	77 9
Portuguese 5 per cents, 1863	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½
— 1862	46 ½	46 ½	46 ½
Russian 5 per cents, 1852	87 8	87 9	87 9
— 1863	86 ½	86 ½	86 ½
Sardinian 5 per cents	80 2	81 3	81 3
Spanish 3 per cents	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½
— 3 per cent deferred	42 ½	42 ½	42 ½
— Passive	30 ½	30 ½	30 ½
— Certificates	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	90 1	87 ½	87 ½
— 1856	63 ½	62 ½	62 ½
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed	70 ½	69 ½	69 ½
Venezuela 6 per cents 1862	53 5	53 5	53 5
Italian 5 per cents	65 6	65 6	65 6

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES.—The market in railway stocks, although subjected, by the money pressure experienced, to severe tests, has altogether very firmly maintained its

ground. The extremely buoyant traffic returns published account satisfactorily for the firmness remarked. Most English railway shares are higher, and the markets at the close steady.

Financial shares and miscellaneous securities have experienced a partial reaction from the extreme low prices of the week, and banking shares are also, in a few cases, firmer.

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

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.	
Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
Bristol and Exeter.....	82 4	82 4	82 4
Caledonian.....	124 5½ xd	123 4	123 4
Great Eastern.....	44 5	43 4	43 4
Great Northern.....	127 9	128 9	128 40
— A Stock.....	188 9	188 9	188 40
Great Western.....	69 ½	69 ½	71 2
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	113 14	114 ½	114 ½
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	102 5	103 4	103 4
London, Chatham, and Dover	38 40	38 40	38 40
London and Blackwall.....	65 7	65 7	65 7
London and North-Western.....	110 11½	112 ½	112 ½
London and South-Western.....	94 6	94 6	94 6
Metropolitan.....	107 8	110 11	110 11
Midland.....	129 30	130 ½	130 ½
North British.....	52 3	52 3	52 3
North-Eastern—Berwick	106 7	106 7½	106 7½
— York	95 6	95 6	95 6
North Staffordshire.....	75 6	75 7	75 7
Oxford, West Midland.....	47 8	50 2	50 2
South-Eastern.....	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½
South Wales.....	.....	82 ½	82 ½

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		Closing prices this day.	
Bombay and Baroda.....	100 1	100 1	100 1
East Indian guar 5 per cent.	100 1	100 1	100 1
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	19 20	19 20	19 20
Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	101 1	100 1	100 1
Great Western of Canada.....	9 ½	9 ½	9 ½
Madras guar 5 per cent.....	99 100	100 1	100 1
Scinde guar 5 per cent.....	99 100	99 100	99 100
— Delhi shares guar 5 pc	98 9½	98 9½	98 9½

FOREIGN SHARES.		Closing prices this day.	
Hahia and San Francisco.....	14 15½	14 15½	14 15½
Dutch Rhenish.....	2 3	2 3	2 3
Eastern of France.....	19 20	19 20	19 20
Great Luxembourg.....	9 ½	9 10	9 10
Northern of France.....	25 9½	25 9	25 9
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	35 6½	34 5	34 5
Paris and Orleans.....	32 3½ xd	32 3½	32 3½
Rambre and Meuse.....	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½
S. Austrian & Lomb.—Venetian	20 ½	20 ½	20 ½
Recife and San Francisco.....	15 16½	15 16½	15 16½
Western & N.—Wstrn of France	19 20 xd	19 20	19 20

EXCHANGES.—The rates on the Continent are still firm, with a continued favourable tendency.

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 amount of gold purchased by the Bank of England since our circular of the 6th instant is 184,000l, there being still no export demand for bars. The arrivals are—The City of Manchester, from New York, with 99,800l; the America, ditto, with 30,000l; the Pennsylvania, ditto, with 46,000l; the Arabia, ditto, 3,600l; the City of London, ditto, with 63,000l; the Magregor Laird, from the West Coast of Africa, with 10,000l. The shipments are—Per Onida, from the Brazil, 19,500l; per Ellora, for Bombay, 2,100l.

Silver.—The bar silver per Atrato, from the West Indies, was disposed of on the 7th instant, at 61d per oz standard, the demand for the East having almost ceased for the present. A slight exceptional demand has caused a few purchases to be made at 61½d to 61¾d per oz standard, but for immediate delivery the market is bare.

Mexican Dollars.—In Mexican dollars we have no transactions to report this week. Prices are nominal, ranging from 59½d to 60d per oz. Exchange for drafts on India at 60 days' sight, by the banks, may be quoted at 11½d per rupee for Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, being weak at that price as regards Bombay, and firm as regards Calcutta.

India Government Loan Notes.—The prices for these securities are as follows:—108 to 110 for 5½ per Cents; 100 to 102 for 5 per Cents; and 89 to 91 for 4 per Cents, but these quotations are purely nominal.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto, fine, 77s 9½d per oz std, last price; ditto, gold, refinable, 77s 10½d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 75s to 75s 3d per oz nominal; South American ditto, 73s 6d to 73s 9d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 2½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1½d per oz std, last price; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 1½d per oz standard, last price; Mexican dollars, 4s 11½d to 5s per oz; Spanish dollars (Carolos), 5s 1d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4s 11½d per oz.

FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASMENTS.—The suspension of Messrs Brown, Buckley, and Co., East India brokers, of Great Tower street, is announced. The amount of their liabilities have not transpired, but they are believed to be large. The partners express their belief that the estate will show a surplus.

Mr E. Lazard, of Moorgate street, has suspended payment, with total liabilities estimated at about 500,000l. Chief part of this sum is understood to be in connection with cotton bills, but it is asserted that nearly the whole of Mr Lazard's direct engagements, of about 300,000l, are covered by document bills and other securities from India.

A first dividend of 9d in the £ is announced on the estate of Mr W. N. de Mattos, coal exporter, who failed last year. The estate is expected to realise about 3s 6d to 4s in the £.

Mr William Paterson, shipbuilder, of Bristol, has suspended payment. The liabilities are assumed at about 40,000*l*.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs Hall and Jones, of Liverpool, who lately suspended, the liabilities were stated at 144,000*l*, and the assets at 109,000*l*. Trustees were appointed to superintend the liquidation.

Mr H. Ledyard, woollen warehouseman, of Wood street, trading as Cash and Ledyard, has stopped payment. His liabilities are stated at about 35,000*l*, and assets at 25,000*l*.

Mr Edward Coombe, of Mincing lane, in the Spanish trade, has suspended payment, "owing to the absence of remittances from Madrid."

Letters from Manchester advise the suspension of Messrs Jesper Brothers, manufacturers, of Caledon Mills, Preston, with liabilities to the extent of about 22,000*l*. Messrs R. H. Williams and Co., of Rook street, also have stopped payment.

Mr W. Turquand has been appointed provisional liquidator of the Leeds Banking Company.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr R. Brillman, trading under the name of Manuel and Brillman, watch makers and diamond merchants, the balance sheet prepared by the accountant gave assets 18,268*l* 16*s* 1*d*, and liabilities 99,864*l* 17*s*. It was stated that Mr Brillman had been engaged in large accommodation bill transactions, chiefly with Messrs Croskey and Co., who had failed a short time back. Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced, and the opinion of the creditors appeared to be expressed in favour of their being continued.

Messrs G. R. Lascaridi, of Winchester House, Messrs Mavrogordato and Co., and Messrs Glavcopidi Bros. and Co., both of Gresham street, have suspended payment. The liabilities of the first house are estimated at about 40,000*l*, and those of the two latter at 20,000*l*.

Mr Louis Speltz, a large cotton dealer of Liverpool, has stopped payment. His total liabilities are stated at 320,000*l*, of which not more than 50,000*l* are expected to rank against the estate. The assets are not yet known.

Messrs Bendir and Co., merchants and commission agents, of Mark lane, have stopped payment. Their liabilities, of which part are secured, amount to about 25,000*l*. No statement with regard to the assets has yet been made.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs Westall Brothers, in Manchester, the liabilities are stated at 93,214*l*, and the assets at 19,902*l*. The estate is to be wound up under a deed of assignment.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Oelrichs and Co., in the cotton trade, was held on the 11th inst. The liabilities on the balance sheet were 27,055*l*, and the assets 9,416*l*. The estate is to be wound up under inspection.

Messrs Weber and Biddulph, of Philpot lane, have suspended payment. It is stated that the cause of their suspension is the failures of correspondents abroad. Their liabilities are estimated at about 70,000*l*, including 40,000*l* secured.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The meeting of the Oriental Banking Corporation was held on the 13th inst. It was stated by the Chairman that he had every reason to believe the losses of the bank in connection with recent failures very small. A dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year, free of income tax.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the English and Irish Bank on the 23rd ult., for the winding-up of the Company, and for the appointment of a liquidator, were confirmed at the special meeting held on Thursday.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have given notice of an issue of Second Mortgage Bonds secured on the Ohio division of their line. The terms of issue are as follows:—

5 per cent. on application, being £11 5 per Bond of 1,000 dollars.	
10 " " on allotment, " 22 10	
15 " " 19th November " 35 15	
15 " " 12th December " 35 15	
21 " " 12th January " 47 5 less 7 <i>l</i> coupon due Jan. 1.	

£148 10

and the interest coupons are payable semi-annually, at the rate of 4*s* to the dollar. The rate of interest thus offered is 9½ per cent. on the money lent. The enormous development of the Western States of America must ultimately make this railway a great highway for goods traffic. Even now, those parts which are opened are stated to have answered well.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.
PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	30s.	20s.	10s.	5s.	10s.	5s.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	83 3/8	86	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Do. for account Nov. 10.....	83 1/2	87	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
New 3 per Cent. Jan. 1834.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 1/2 per Cent. Jan. 1834.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 3 per Cent. Jan. 1873.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885.....	...	...	...	...	...	14 5-16
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1868.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000 <i>l</i> 3/4 pr ct. 30s d	...	...	26s d	...	...	24s 18sd
Ditto 500 <i>l</i>.....	...	...	...	...	18s 24sd	...
Ditto 100 <i>l</i> & 200 <i>l</i>.....	...	18s d	...	16s 24sd	18s 24sd	...
Bank Stock, 5 <i>l</i> pr ct last hf-yr 23s 1/2	23s 1/2	23s 1/2	23s 1/2	23s 1/2	23s 1/2	23s 1/2
Do. for account Nov. 11.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 <i>l</i> p c April 1874 210 1/2	210 1/2	...	...	...	21s	212
Do. for account Nov. 10.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870.....	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/2	104 1/2
Do. do. for account Nov. 10.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 per Cent. Oct. 1888.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Certificate.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfacad Paper 4 pr Cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872 100	100	...	...	...	...	100 1/2
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. May 1879.....	...	...	106 1/2	...	...	...
Do. Dehent. 4 p c Aug. 1868.....	...	97 1/2	...	97	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000 <i>l</i> 5s d	5s d	5s 10s d	...	12s d	12s 8s d	12s 12s d
Do. D. under 1,000 <i>l</i>.....	...	6s d	...	7s d	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860.....	...	...	...	...	94 1/2	89 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1863.....	...	...	...	50 xd	...	89 1/2
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100 <i>l</i> Bonds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent).....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent 1825.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1850 and 1851.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 100 <i>l</i> Bonds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador New Consolidated, 1 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Provincial Land Warrant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian, 7 per cent.....	97 1/2	96	95 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Do. Second Issue.....	...	96 1/2	...	...	...	96 1/2
Do. 100 <i>l</i> Bonds.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek, 5 p e 1824-25, ex Coup. orig. attachd. 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Do. Coupons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway).....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican, 3 per cent.....	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Do. 1864.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Do. 6 per cent Anglo-French.....	...	...	...	19 1/2 xd	...	...
Do. Scrip, 3/4 paid.....	...	...	...	19 1/2 xd	...	...
Do. French Scrip, ex. 15 <i>l</i> 20 <i>s</i> , 3/4 paid.....	...	...	...	19 1/2 xd	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	9 1/2	9 1/2
New Grenada.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 2 per cent ditto.....	27 1/2	28	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred.....	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares).....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian, 4 1/2 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent (Uribarren).....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	70
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1862.....	...	...	78 1/2	78 1/2	...	70
Portuguese, 3 per cent 1852.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 58, 60, 62, and 68.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Russian, 5 per cent in £ Sterling.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1850.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1880.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Do. 5 per cent Anglo Dutch.....	86 1/2	...	...	...	...	86 1/2
Do. 1864 Scrip, 5/4 paid.....	89 1/2	87 1/2	...	...	...	89 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	89 1/2
Spanish, 3 per cent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent Deferred.....	...	...	...	...	43	...
Do. Passive.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Do. Com. Cort. of Coup. not funded.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Turkish, 6 per cent 1854.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Do. 6 per cent 1858.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Do. 1864 Scrip, 5/4 paid.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Do. 6 per cent 1862.....	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Do. 100 <i>l</i> Bonds.....	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Do. 6 per cent 1863.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed.....	...	...	...	...	...	99
Venezuela, 5 per cent.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	...	21
Do. 6 per cent 1862.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Do. 6 per cent 1864.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Dividends on the above payable in London.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent. Ex. 10 Morins.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian, 2 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Certificates.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian, 5 per cent. 1861. Ex. 25 francs.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend last hf-yr.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Price per share.
41185 <i>l</i>	3 <i>l</i> per cent.	Commercia	£	£ s d	...
164000 <i>l</i>	...	Ditto Prof. 4 pr ct. minimum.....	Stk	100 0 0	...
2065683 <i>l</i>	3 <i>l</i> per cent.	East and West India.....	Stk	100 0 0	136
21063 <i>l</i>	3 <i>l</i> per cent.	Grand Surrey Docks and Canal.....	100	100 0 0	...
120000 <i>l</i>	...	Ditto Loan Notes.....	100	100 0 0	...
980	...	Ditto 5 pr ct. Prof. Shares.....	25	25 0 0	...
860	...	Ditto ditto.....	50	50 0 0	...
5578110 <i>l</i>	1 1/2 pr cent.	London and St Katharine.....	Stk	100 0 0	67
300865 <i>l</i>	2 <i>l</i> per cent.	Southampton.....	Stk	100 0 0	...
300900 <i>l</i>	2 <i>l</i> pr cent.	Victoria.....	Stk	100 0 0	105 1/2
3000	2 <i>l</i> pr cent.	Ditto New.....	20	2 0 0	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Name, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various banks like Agra and Masterman's Limited, Bank of British Columbia, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

AMERICAN STOCKS

The enclosed quotations are in dollars and cents taken from Mr. Satchwell's circular issued on Wednesday last.

Table with columns: Bid., Asked. Lists various bonds and shares like United States 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Virginia Five per cent. Bonds, etc.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table with columns: Amount of Loan, Div. per cent., Name, Paid, Price. Lists government securities from British Columbia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Table of Miscellaneous Securities with columns for Stock of Shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Includes entries like Anglo-Mexican Mirt., Atlantic Royal Mail Steam, and various bank and insurance companies.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Table of Foreign Rates of Exchange on London with columns for Location, Latest Dates, Rates of Exchange, and terms like '3 days' sight' or '2 months' date'. Includes Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.30 per 1/ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/ 17s 10 1/2 p once for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.5 1/2 per 1/ sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 7-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, &c.

Table of London Exchanges on India, etc. with columns for Location, 60 days, 30 days, and 15 1/2 days. Includes Calcutt, Madras, Bombay, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

Table of Course of the Exchanges with columns for Location, Time, Tuesday Prices, and Friday Prices. Includes Amsterdam, London, Paris, Berlin, Madrid, Cadix, etc.

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The French mail packets on the line from Marseilles to Syria will, in future, leave Marseilles three times a month, instead of twice, as heretofore. Letters for Syria, Smyrna, Rhodes, Mersina, or Alexandria, intended to be forwarded by this line of packets, must be posted in, or reach London, in time to be despatched by the day mail to France of the 7th, 17th, or 27th of each month.

MAILS ARRIVED.

On the 11th October, WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, per steam ship McGregor, via Liverpool—Benin, August 25; Fernando Po, 30; Cameroons, 31; Old Calabar, September 3; Brass River, 4; Bonny, 7; Lagos, 10; Accra, 12; Cape Coast Castle, 15; Cape Palmas, 15; Sierra Leone, 22; Bahrain, 23; Tancris, October 1; and Madeira, 3. On the 11th October, CANADA, per steam ship Iberia, via Greenacres—Quebec, October 1; and New York, 1. On the 12th October, AMERICA, per steam ship City of London, via Queenstown—New York, October 1. On the 13th October, WEST INDIES AND THE PACIFIC, per steam ship Selma, via Southampton—St Thomas, September 29.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m. via Marseilles ... Oct. 26, m. (By British packet) Nov. 9, m. (By French packet) Oct. 22, m.	Oct. 19 overdue. Nov. 4 Oct. 22
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands.....	Nov. 5, m.	Oct. 29
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St. Helena.....	Nov. 9, m.	Oct. 19
China, Penang, and Singapore.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m. via Marseilles ... Oct. 26, m.	overdue. overdue.
Falkland Islands.....	Nov. 9, m.	...
Gibraltar.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m.	overdue.
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Indian Islands.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m. via Marseilles ... Oct. 26, m. via Southampton Oct. 27, m.	Oct. 19 overdue. overdue.
Ditto (Bombay).....	via Marseilles ... Oct. 18, m.	Oct. 21
Malta, Egypt, and Aden.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m. via Marseilles ... Oct. 18, m.	overdue. overdue.
Mauritius.....	via Southampton Oct. 20, m. via Marseilles ... Oct. 26, m.	overdue. Nov. 5
Newfoundland.....	Oct. 16, m.	Oct. 26
Portugal, by Brazil packet.....	Nov. 9, m.	Nov. 4
Ditto (by Fr. S. to Oporto).....	Oct. 26, m.	...
Ditto (by Fr. S. to Lisbon).....	Oct. 19, m.	...
United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet).....	(New York)..... Oct. 15, m.	Oct. 20
Ditto (by United States packet).....	(New York)..... Oct. 19, m.	...
Ditto (ditto).....	(New York)..... Oct. 19, m.	...
Ditto (by Canadian packet).....	(Quebec)..... Oct. 20, m.	Oct. 21
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Tenerife.....	Oct. 24, m.	Nov. 10
West Indies and Pacific (except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico).....	Oct. 17, m.	Oct. 29
Bahamas (via New York).....	Oct. 22, m.	Oct. 30
Cuba and Mexico.....	Nov. 2, m.	Oct. 29

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	100070	38	9	57163	39	2	13419	20	0
Corresponding week in 1863	110528	41	0	82640	34	7	14574	19	4
— 1862	92198	39	6	41289	34	8	20935	21	5
— 1861	127370	56	3	69125	37	6	19129	21	10
— 1860	75592	61	1	17982	39	11	6698	24	8

	Rye.			Beans.			Peas.		
	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d	qrs	s	d
Sold last week and average price	243	36	11	5065	32	11	1698	35	8
Corresponding week in 1863	239	31	6	4701	37	0	1974	36	4
— 1862	277	38	4	3177	39	5	1623	42	3
— 1861	257	37	3	5008	41	8	1624	42	11
— 1860	348	37	3	1159	50	11	590	42	8

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Weekly average, Oct. 8.....	35	9	30	2	20	0	30	11	28	11	25	8
— 1.....	39	8	30	11	20	7	35	4	40	4	37	1
— 24.....	40	11	31	5	20	11	34	7	50	7	37	1
— 17.....	42	0	32	2	20	11	35	6	41	2	36	5
— 10.....	42	4	32	1	21	9	34	7	41	10	36	11
— 3.....	42	3	31	1	22	5	34	1	40	9	35	9
Six weeks' average.....	41	0	31	4	21	1	34	2	47	7	36	6
Same time last year.....	48	4	25	0	20	7	31	10	38	7	36	8
Duties.....per 112 lbs	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Import duty on flour and meal 4½d per 112 lbs.												

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 8th of October, 1864.

	Quantities Imported into				Quantities Exported from		
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdom	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat.....	343875	108416	291902	739193	2324	525	2849
Barley.....	189448	28797	...	186755	91	...	91
Oats.....	349414	...	...	349414	1244	...	1244
Rye.....	17688	17785	...	35443	...	...	...
Peas.....	46186	1684	...	49870	47	...	47
Beans.....	11824	8600	...	20324	46	...	46
Indian corn.....	127211	26540	166789	320534	...	4	4
Buckwheat.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas or bigg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, (exclusive of malt).....	1000216	186852	458685	1645533	3762	529	4281
Wheatmeal and flour.....	42124	16251	1661	5991	1186	640	1826
Barley meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal.....	...	...	...	...	279	...	279
Rye meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bean meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal.....	8	...	...	3	...	103	103
Buckwheat meal.....	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total of meal.....	42132	16251	1610	59999	1466	748	2269
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt.....	1042348	202983	460391	1705532	5218	1272	6490
Malt.....	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
	...	...	...	...	295	...	295

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN.

An Account showing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption, in the month of September, 1864.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions out of Europe.	Total.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat.....	2462730	203079	2665809
Barley.....	629903	6	629909
Oats.....	809745	18	809763
Rye.....	111660	...	111660
Peas.....	96287	19609	115896
Beans.....	63773	...	63773
Maize or Indian corn.....	1191110	...	1191110
Buckwheat.....	50	...	50
Peas or bigg.....	1600	...	1600
Total.....	5257862	222702	5480564
Wheat meal and flour.....	862168	70652	932820
Barley meal.....	...	...	...
Oat meal.....	40	2	42
Rye meal.....	13	...	13
Pea meal.....	...	...	...
Bean meal.....	...	...	...
Maize or Indian corn meal.....	403	...	403
Buckwheat meal.....	...	...	...
Total.....	386628	70654	457282

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Although the supply of English wheat on sale at Mark Lane, to-day, was very moderate, the trade both for red and white produce ruled far from active; the quality and condition of the samples, however, being good, a clearance was effected by the close of business, and the prices realised showed no alteration from Monday. In foreign wheat a very moderate business was transacted; nevertheless, prices ruled firm. Good and fine malting barley moved off steadily, at full quotations; but inferior parcels were a dull inquiry. For oats there was a good demand, and prices ruled firm. Beans were a slow sale; but peas, owing to the limited supply on sale, changed hands at fully late rates. The flour trade was steady, at previous quotations. This week's imports amount to 9,280 quarters of wheat, 1,100 barley, 39,560 oats, and 30 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat and flour met a slow sale, at rather lower prices. Indian corn declined 3d per quarter. At Wakefield, wheat changed hands to a limited extent, on former terms; but good and fine barley moved off freely, at extreme rates.

The Liverpool cotton market has again been very dull, and prices are exceedingly irregular, and have, in some instances, receded 1d to 2d from those of last week. Yesterday, however, the market assumed a firmer appearance, and prices became steadier. The needy holders appear to have now pretty well disposed of their stocks. As there are no signs of an immediate termination of the American war, confidence in the present prices of the staple would be speedily restored, were it not for a fear of the continuance of the existing financial crisis, which deters many from buying. The total sales of the week have amounted to 24,400 bales, of which 3,200 bales have been taken by speculators, 8,500 by exporters, and 12,700 bales by spinners. To-day the market is quiet but steadier, and the sales reach 5,000 bales.

We have received letters from Bombay to the 8th ult. During the fortnight preceding that date, the cotton trade was very quiet. Occasionally, there was a tendency to depression in prices, owing to the receipt of a fall in the quotations at Liverpool. The supplies of produce on sale being, however, of small extent, the downward movement was arrested previous to the departure of the mail, and the market closed at rather higher prices than on the 27th August. The transactions were chiefly in Oomrawattee, Akote, and Dholera produce. It was stated that some rich native speculators had taken between 65,000 and 70,000 bales chiefly to arrive. Dholera, for December delivery, sold at 685 rupees; and for April and May, at 650 rupees per candy. The following tables of prices and exports are from Messrs Nicol and Co.'s circular:—

CURRENT PRICES OF COTTON AT BOMBAY, Sept. 8.

	Market Value.	C.F.I. Exchange
	Per candy, 754 lbs.	2s 17-16d per lb.
	rs	d
Broach and Jumbooser.....	630	22.43
Surat.....	645	22.93
Dholera.....	630	22.43
Mowra and Bhownggur.....	640	22.75
Oomrawattee.....	600	21.39
Akote (nominal).....	635	22.58
Barsee.....	600	21.39
Kandehai.....	590	21.03
Hinghshaut (nominal).....	675	23.96
Veravole.....	535	19.13
Sawinned Dharwar.....	700	24.82

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 8.

Destination.	1863.	1864.
	bales	bales
London.....	14,652	13,599
Liverpool.....	638,042	704,937
Total, Great Britain.....	647,694	718,536
Continent.....	36,429	38,823
America.....	4,524	700
Grand total.....	688,648	758,070

Freight to Liverpool, 21 15s to 31; to London, 11 15s to 21 per ton. The stock of cotton in the harbour, at latest date, was 52,762 bales.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY FOR EIGHT MONTHS, viz., from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, during the last seven years.

	Great Britain.	Coves, &c., for Orders.	Foreign Europe.	America.	China, &c.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1864	701,359	...	38,430	706	...	740,495
1863	629,412	2,967	35,646	3,394	...	671,419
1862	735,702	3,376	20,317	...	7,934	758,029
1861	786,671	15,664	8,426	...	54,694	858,514
1860	329,981	2,701	12,413	...	161,367	506,413
1859	390,907	22,720	21,569	...	97,307	533,108
1858	223,702	13,993	19,543	...	76,060	333,297

The trade for cotton goods at Bombay, during the same period, was very quiet. At the commencement of September, however, there was a tendency to improvement, and several transactions were entered into in goods to arrive. Goods, on the spot, however, showed a slight reduction in price on the 7th ult., compared with the 27th Aug. The following prices of grey shirtings are from Messrs Hennie, Scovell, and Co.'s circular, and were current on the 7th ult.:-

CURRENT PRICES OF MANCHESTER GOODS AT BOMBAY.

No	Inches.	GREY SHIRTINGS.		Per Piece.	
		14 by 11	14 by 12	lbs oz	s d
19	39	6 0	6 0	17 1	...
20	39	7 0	7 0	19 11	...
24	39	8 0	8 0	23 7	...
26	39	9 0	9 0	26 6	...
27	39	9 9	9 9	28 2	...
31	45	7 0	7 0	19 8	...
40	44	8 0	8 0	23 10	...
45	44 to 45	9 8	9 8	28 8	...
57	50	10 6	10 6	30 6	...

A telegram from Bombay, dated 29th ult., states that the market, both for cotton and cotton goods, was very dull, at reduced quotations. Broach cotton was quoted at 21½d, and Dhollera at 23d per lb, laid down here. The shipment of cotton, from Sept. 8 to Sept. 29, amounted to about 45,000 bales.

The cotton trade at Tinnevely, from the 15th to the 29th of August, was very firm, and there were no sellers at 325 rupees for candy. The export for the season amounted to 13,527½ bales, against 1,376 bales in 1863.

During the week ending Sept. 26, the cotton trade at Alexandria was very dull, and prices fell 3d to 3½d per lb. The arrivals of new cotton were on the increase, and they averaged 400 bales per diem, the quality of the produce being satisfactory. Inferior cotton, according to Messrs Briggs and Co.'s circular, sold at 17d to 23d; middling to good middling, roller-ginned, 25.25d to 26d; ditto, open-ginned, 25.50d to 26.50d; good middling to fair, open-ginned, 26.50d to 27d per lb, free on board. Freight by steamer to Liverpool was ½d per lb. From the 26th to the 29th, the price of cotton fluctuated considerably, and the prices current at latest date showed an advance, varying from 3d to 4d per lb on those above quoted.

There has again been a great want of activity in the markets for colonial and foreign grocery produce. In the sugar trade, there has been considerable heaviness, and raw qualities have further declined in value 6d to 1s per cwt. Tea and coffee, however, have steadily supported previous quotations. Last week, duty was paid in London on 1,117,756 lbs of tea, and the export, for the week ending Oct. 6, amounted to 200,783 lbs, making a total of 1,318,539 lbs, against 1,314,455 lbs last year. The quantity of tea afloat, on the 1st inst., was 43,699,000 lbs, against 57,946,000 lbs last year.

IMPORT AND DELIVERY OF TEA IN LONDON, FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1863 AND 1864, WITH STOCK ON HAND ON OCT. 1, 1863 AND 1864.

Descriptions.	Import.		Stock.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Boba	...	11,000	15,000	26,000
Congou	67,906,000	59,253,000	46,169,000	51,700,000
Capor	17,000	46,000	84,000	112,000
Capor, scented	2,009,000	2,030,000	2,787,000	2,398,000
Fouchong	128,000	124,000	138,000	238,000
Ning Yung and Oolong	2,446,000	1,263,000	2,270,000	1,645,000
Sonohong and Campoi...	2,434,000	4,190,000	2,500,000	5,143,000
Peicoe (black leaf) and Hung Muey	105,000	96,000	153,000	151,000
Peicoe, flowery	717,000	317,000	1,632,000	1,313,000
Peicoe, orange	180,000	119,000	276,000	286,000
Peicoe, scented orange...	3,800,000	2,332,000	2,737,000	1,999,000
Twankay	575,000	326,000	473,000	336,000
Hyon skin	54,000	53,000	121,000	147,000
Hyon	1,524,300	947,000	1,040,000	849,000
Young Hyon	6,564,300	2,979,000	4,444,000	2,563,000
Imperial	797,300	679,000	502,000	467,000
Gunpowder	3,340,000	2,871,000	2,153,000	2,433,000
Sorts	21,000	28,000	15,000	28,000
For exportation only...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1,767,000	2,126,000	1,099,000	1,323,000
Japan	1,159,000	2,281,000	764,000	1,234,000
Brick tea	...	431,000	...	164,000
Total	95,543,000	82,502,000	69,363,000	74,555,000
Black	81,707,000	73,169,000	60,004,000	66,895,000
Green	13,836,000	9,333,000	9,359,000	7,660,000

	1863.	1864.
Total delivered.....	81,070,000	85,945,000
Exported	17,880,000	21,430,000
Sent coastwise	23,510,000 - 41,300,000	21,995,000 - 43,425,000

Home consumption from London... 39,680,000 42,430,000

ESTIMATED STOCK OF TEA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.
London	51,752,000	69,563,000	74,555,000
Liverpool	2,080,000	1,954,000	1,417,000
All other ports estimated at	8,000,000	8,983,000	8,700,000
Total	61,832,000	80,500,000	84,672,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR FROM THE MAURITIUS, FROM THE 1st OF AUGUST TO 1st OF SEPTEMBER.

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
	lbs	lbs	lbs
United Kingdom—			
London	1,279,932	3,068,263	1,312,214
Coak, for orders.....	1,002,835	...	3,566,567
Total	2,282,767	3,068,263	4,878,771
France—Bordeaux .....	...	758,099	...
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,390,943	697,595	601,315
Australian Colonies—			
Port Adelaide	879,901	...	790,838
Hobart Town .....	...	778,673	...
Sydney .....	...	...	491,230
Melbourne	5,998,151	4,198,526	...
Other ports .....	...	...	251,440
New Zealand	618,637	...	...
Total	7,496,689	4,977,190	1,539,626
Sundry places	977,992	2,766,925	1,026,887
Total	8,474,681	7,744,124	2,566,413

For rum, the market has ruled firm, and previous quotations have been well supported. Cocca, rice, dry fruit, and brandy, however, have changed hands to a limited extent, at about last week's currency.

In the wool trade there is no improvement to notice. Home-grown wool commands scarcely any attention, and the small amount of business doing is at prices slightly in favour of buyers. Colonial wool, in the private contract market, has sold heavily, at about the recent fall in prices.

Hemp and flax have met a slow sale, but without leading to any material change in their value—clean qualities of the former being quoted at 32l to 34l per ton, whilst all useful and fine parcels of the latter are held at previous rates. Jute continues very dull, the weekly public sales having passed off with great heaviness, at a decline in prices of 15s to 30s per ton. According to Messrs Armistead and Co.'s circular, the stock of jute in London, Liverpool, and Dundee, including the supplies afloat to those ports, is 48,493 tons, against 20,650 tons last year, 20,630 tons in 1862, 22,981 tons in 1861, and 27,930 tons in 1860.

The quarterly public sales of indigo were commenced on Tuesday. The declarations comprised 13,206 chests, of which 1,050 chests were in the B catalogue. The sales opened with great heaviness, and a fall varying from 3d to 6d per lb took place in prices. Subsequently, however, desirable qualities changed hands more freely, and, in some instances, the rates current, last sales, were obtained; but inferior produce continued very difficult of sale. Of the total quantity which has, up to this evening, passed the hammer, viz., 12,156 chests, 8,864 chests have been withdrawn, 1,102 bought in, leaving 2,190 chests sold.

The metal trade has been extremely quiet. The principal changes in the quotations, however, are confined to Scotch pig iron and spelter, both of which articles have changed hands at reduced quotations. In the former, business has been done as low as 51s 3d cash, mixed numbers, and in the latter at 23l to 23l 5s per ton on the spot. The tendency of prices as regards copper, tin, and lead is decidedly in favour of buyers.

The quarterly meeting of the iron-masters was held at Birmingham yesterday. Although there was a good attendance of the trade, the amount of business transacted in finished iron was very moderate, and much less than an average. The tightness of the money market and the strike of the colliers caused buyers to restrict their operations, yet no alteration was made in prices. The pig iron trade was represented as in a very dull state.

Advices from New York are to the 1st inst. During the week ending with that date, a heavy fall took place in the value of raw cotton, and the market for cotton goods, consequently, was greatly unsettled. However, an increased amount of business was transacted as compared with several previous weeks, but at a decline in prices varying from 10 to 40 per cent. In the trade for wool and woollen goods, there was less firmness, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. Imported articles of food and drink changed hands to a limited extent, and buyers, as a rule, operated to meet their immediate wants only. The trade for breadstuffs, notwithstanding that the arrivals had been very moderate, was very dull, and prices, both of wheat and flour, declined considerably. The provision trade was rather quiet, but cheese and butter were in moderate demand for export. The shipments of petroleum from New York, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, amounted to 16,141,791 gallons, against 14,628,578 gallons; and from all ports in the United States, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 24, to 23,506,148 gallons, against 21,531,127 gallons in 1863, and 8,554,265 gallons in 1862. The price of gold fluctuated considerably, the last quotation being 89½ per cent. prem. The money market continued firm, prime

short bills being quoted at 9 per cent. The shipment of specie, for the week ending Sept. 24, amounted to 258,000*l*, making a total, since Jan. 1, of 7,025,000*l*, against 6,221,000*l* last year, 8,369,500*l* in 1862, 674,000*l* in 1861, and 7,692,000*l* in 1860. The balance in the sub-Treasury, on the 24th ult., was 5,661,000*l*, and the stock of bullion held by the banks, 4,015,000*l*. The foreign imports, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 17, were valued at 34,842,000*l*, against 26,555,000*l* last year, and 26,167,000*l* in 1862.

Linseed oil has changed hands to a moderate extent, at 34s 3d to 34s 6d per cwt, on the spot. All other oils, however, have sold heavily, at about previous rates. The tallow trade has been dull, and new P.Y.C. has found buyers at 41s 3d to 41s 6d per cwt, on the spot. The following table shows the shipments from St Petersburg since the commencement of the season to the close of last week, for the last four years:—

	1864	1863	1862	1861
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to Sept. 21, O. S.	24188	49818	40734	40604
In ships loading and lighters...	16517	3714	245	4102
Total loaded off from St Petersburg Sept. 23, O. S.	40705	53332	40979	44906
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date .....	...	22412	22900	38929
Total at the close of the navigation .....	...	75944	63879	83835
London	19783	34583	23112	22166
Liverpool	340	...	...	...
Bristol .....	...	120	1278	869
Other English ports...	1396	1110	763	6103
Ireland .....	...	150	212	576
Scotland	150	160	251	1699
Germany	1608	11612	9720	8150
France	911	2083	5393	1250
Total	24188	49818	40734	40604

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—OCTOBER 14.

The cotton trade has been extremely depressed and irregular throughout the week. Quotations have become almost nominal, and are, with some exceptions, further reduced fully 1d to 2d per lb, although yesterday rather more steadiness appeared, and increased disposition to buy at the extreme decline.

American is in moderate demand from the trade, but is freely offered at fully 2d below last week. In Sea Island, more business has been done, and fair prices obtained. Egyptian has been in general demand from the trade, with some purchases for export; the better qualities fully maintain last week's quotations, while the lower descriptions are very abundant, and, being neglected, have further declined 2d per lb. Smyrna is in fair demand, but with a downward tendency in prices. In Brazil, Pernam is in fair request, at about 1d reduction. Bahia and Maceio continue in demand, but prices have further fallen about 1d. Maranham is very unaleable, at nominal quotations. East India has continued to be much pressed for sale, and has been very irregular in price, in many instances 1½d to 2d decline having been submitted to; this reduction has attracted the attention of buyers, and more business was done yesterday at the extreme decline. China is irregular, and generally ½d to 1d per lb lower.

No transactions "to arrive" or for future delivery have been reported during the week.

The sales of the week amount to 24,410 bales, including 3,270 on speculation, and 8,480 declared for export, leaving 12,660 bales to the trade. The sales to-day amounted to about 5,000 bales.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions	Ord.		Mid.		Fair.		Good.		Fina.		Same period 1863	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Sea Island	37	41	48	52	60	72	38	42	56	...	...	...
Upland	20	22	26	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Mohile	20	22	26	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	20	24	27	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco	...	22	24	25	26	...	29	30	29	...	...	...
Bahia, &c.	...	20	21	21	22	...	27	28	...	...	...	...
Maranham	...	22	24	24	25	...	29	30	...	...	...	...
Do. Swaggined	...	22	24	24	25	...	29	30	...	...	...	...
Egyptian	14	18	25	25	26	28-30	27	28	30	...	...	...
Smyrna	10	12	12	16	17	21	23	24	26	...	...	...
W. India, &c.	...	20	22	24	25	...	27	28	30	...	...	...
Peruvian	18	21	22	24	25	...	28	29	...	...	...	...
Surat—Broach	12	13	16	16	16	17	21	24	29	...	...	...
Ginned Dharwar	...	15	17	17	18	...	21	24	...	...	...	...
Dholerah	10-11	13	16	16	16	16	21	23	...	...	...	...
Oomrawattie	8-10	12	12	14	16	18	21	23	...	...	...	...
Mangarole	8-10	12	14	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...
Compta	10	12	16	16	16	17	21	23	...	...	...	...
Madras—Tinnevely	...	15	16	18	...	...	21	23	...	...	...	...
Western	...	12	16	18	...	...	21	23	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	8	8	10	10	11	16	18	...	...	...	...
China	...	11	12	13	14	15	19	20	...	...	...	...

PRICES CURRENT.—OCTOBER 17, 1864.

Descriptions	Ord.		Mid.		Fair.		Good.		Fina.		Same period 1863	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	23	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans	24	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco	24	25	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian	16	22	24	26	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat—Comrawattie	13	14	16	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—Tinnevely	...	...	17	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—1864.

Descriptions	Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 14.		Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 14.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864
American	99695	180241	36109	45610
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	332678	480635	54615	70964
East India, China, and Japan...	801499	1137525	273733	339568
Total	1233812	1798101	366457	456130
Stock, Oct. 14.	1863	1864	1863	1864
	162640	382140	1094550	1247339

The above figures show an

Increase of import compared with the same date last year of... 504,509
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of... 152,000
An increase of stock... 218,000

In speculation there is a decrease of 242,700 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON AT CORRESPONDING PERIODS.

Bales.	1863	1864	1863	1864
1863	261,480	1867	...	...
1861	631,350	1855	...	...
1860	786,040	1853	...	...
1859	536,840	1854	...	...
1858	493,410	1853	...	...

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat is about 390,000 bales, against 540,000 bales last year.

LONDON—OCT. 14.

Sales of cotton, from Friday, 7th October, to Thursday, 13th October, inclusive:—230 bales Dholera, at 16½d for fair; 64 bales Compta, 15½d for fair for cash; 75 bales Tinnevely, 8½d to 11d for low to middling; 250 bales Western, 7½d to 10½d for low to middling and 14½d for middling fair; 400 bales Bengal, 11½d for good fair; 90 bales China, 12½d to 13d for fair and 14½d for fine; 50 bales Japan, 15½d for fine; 30 bales Porto Rico, 22d—total, 1,189 bales.

The cotton market has again been much depressed, and the transactions during the week have been extremely small. Prices are very irregular, the decline being from 1d to 2½d per lb.

Yesterday there was a steadier feeling, but very little business done, and no improvement in price.

At public sale, yesterday, about 1,650 bales of cotton were offered, 500 of which were for account of whom it may concern. The sales went off at very irregular prices, the greater part being withdrawn, with the following exceptions:—240 bales water-packed China, on account of whom it may concern, sold at 8½d to 9½d; also 110 bales China pickings, at 7d to 8d; 83 bales low Bengal sold at 2d to 6½d; 30 bales Coimbatore, at 9½d; 7 bales Madras, at 6½d to 10d; 63 bales West India, at 9d to 29d; and 24 bales West India, on the seed, 5½d to 5¾d per lb.

Sales for arrival:—250 bales Western, 15d to 16d June to August shipment, for guaranteed fair new.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat.	Madras.	Bengal.	China	and Japan.	Total.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 13, 1864.	29251	107233	32559	68218	...	219909
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 13, 1863.	43640	103755	32016	9972	...	189383
Stock, Oct. 14, 1864.	18269	19964	17340	25677	...	81460
Stock, Oct. 14, 1863.	2960	9738	3199	3022	...	18910

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	per lb	per lb
Sawginned Dharwar	12	16	18	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat—Broach	12	13	14	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oomrawattie	11	12	13	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dholera	11	13	15	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangarole	10	12	15	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compta	9	12	15	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—Tinnevely	10	12	15	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern and Western	9	10	13	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	9	11	13	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senide	7	8	9	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and Rangoon	7	8	9	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	13	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NEW YORK—OCT. 1.

The cotton trade has been greatly unsettled during the week. The transactions have reached 1,441 bales, and the prices current to-day show a reedtion, compared with Saturday last, of 35c, middling Upland being quoted at 120c per lb. This week's arrivals amounted to 2,499 bales, of which 1,167 bales are from Liverpool, 1,001 New Orleans, the remaining quantities being chiefly from the West India Islands. Since the 1st of September, 12,598 bales have arrived at this port. The following are the quotations now current:—

Ordinary	New York Classification.		New Orleans and Texas.	
	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	and Texas.
Ordinary	100	100	100	100
Middling	120	120	120	120
Middling fair	127	127	127	127

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The transactions in goods in most of the leading markets held this week have been very limited, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. On the whole, the iron market may be considered heavy, whilst a very large business has been passing in coals, at extreme rates.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 13.—Great prostration in business has succeeded to the large clearances of stocks which took place last week for the East. As stoppages of manufacturers are daily reported from the country, sellers of yarn are restricted from taking orders except in the most select channels, whilst those manufacturers who can afford to buy are equally discouraged by the fall in cotton and the loss on goods. Quotations are reduced about 1 1/2 per lb from last week. The export demand for yarns has also almost ceased. The cloth market has been affected by rumours of impending disasters engendering a great want of confidence. The only palliation has been the lightness of stocks, as sales could not be made excepting at great sacrifices. This week's transactions have been miserably small, and the curtailment of production makes further progress.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 13, 1864		Price Oct. 1863		Price Oct. 1862		Price Oct. 1861		Price Oct. 1860		Price Oct. 1859	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON.												
Upland fair.....per lb	2	7 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio good fair.....	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pimento fair.....	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio good fair.....	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 40 WEAVER YARN, fair, 2nd quality.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 40 WEAVER TWIST, ditto.....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 60 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz.....	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz.....	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 6 lbs 4oz.....	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 60 reed, ditto ditto, 5 lbs 12oz.....	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz.....	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-in. 60 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 26 yds, 9 lbs.....	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BRADFORD.—A little more inquiry for wool has been met with, but transactions are hardly more numerous, while prices remain without improvement. Nor is there any improvement to record in yarns. Home buyers do very little business, and export houses will not give out orders. There is no activity in the piece trade. Prices, though perhaps less drooping, are still irregular.

LEEDS.—In the cloth halls there has only been such a meagre amount of business as could be expected at a "between seasons" period like this. Only few merchants were represented, and the only business done was in the way of assorting here a little and there a little, in order to equalise stocks.

Huddersfield.—Plain and figured black doeskins in the lower qualities sell in considerable quantities, as also Bedford and woollen cords. Unions and other shipping goods, as well as most general market goods, hang heavily on hand. A few novelties in medium-priced fancy trousersings have also been inquired for. Green plains for winter trousersings have been revived of late in some localities. Little or nothing doing in wool. Prices firm, and stocks in staplers' hands low.

ROCHDALE.—The transference of goods has been at a minimum point. Yorkshire goods do not meet with any better demand, and there has not of late been the usual influx of them, owing to much machinery being engaged on goods for the Oriental markets. Manufacturers in this immediate locality are generally well employed, but wool is sold only in small quantities, at previous rates.

LANCASTER.—There has been a tolerable amount of business doing in hosiery goods, considering that it is the fair week. There is not quite so much doing in yarns, and prices have given way. Spinners are working generally to order.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade has been more quiet this week than it has been for several months. All branches are dull. Plain nets are not inquired after, and in fancy goods there is very little doing. Black silk laces are in very little request, and the demand for narrow edgings has greatly fallen off. The hosiery trade is dull in all departments.

BELFRAST.—The linen trade has shown some symptoms of revival, more disposition having been apparent to enter into large operations at the present reduction. Some large orders have been placed with manufacturers, mostly to supply existing contracts with America and colonial customers. Prices of yarns having fallen to a point considered very safe for investment, demand has been much more active, and transactions of considerable extent have taken place. The quantities of flax shown in our local market continue large. Prices are, however, not well maintained, owing to the high rate of discount.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Owing to the decline in the premium of gold, the limited requirements of export buyers, and the small transactions effected for home consumption, the flour trade has raised extremely heavy this week, and an important fall has taken

place in prices, the quotations current to-day being from 100 to 175 cents per barrel lower than on Saturday last. In the wheat trade, considerable heaviness has prevailed; and although the arrivals have been of limited extent, both as regards old and new produce, prices have fallen 25 to 30 cents per bushel. Corn has changed hands slowly, at a reduction in value of about 2 cents per bushel. Subjoined are the quotations current to-day:—Flour—State, superfine brands, \$7.80 to \$8; State, extra brands, \$8 to \$8.25; State, choice brands, \$8.30 to \$8.75; Ohio, common brands, \$9.25 to \$9.75; Ohio, fancy brands, \$9.80 to \$9.85; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$9.90 to \$11.50; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$7.90 to \$9.50; Genesee, extra brands, \$8.80 to \$10; Missouri, \$9.50 to \$14; Canada, common, \$9.25 to \$8.50; Canada, good to choice extra, \$8.60 to \$11 per barrel. Wheat—Red and amber spring, \$1.80 to \$1.90; handsome amber winter Michigan, \$2.02 1/2; prime white Kentucky, \$2.15; choice new white Kentucky, \$2.36 1/2; Chicago spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Milwaukee Club, \$1.80 to \$1.90. Corn—Western mixed, \$1.59 to \$1.59 1/2; ditto high mixed, \$1.60 per bushel. Freight is very dull.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &c., FROM NEW YORK IN SEPTEMBER.

	1864.	1863.
Flour.....bbls	126,163	277,893
Wheat.....bush	806,404	1,670,568
Corn.....	90,058	254,475

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The arrivals of home-grown wheat at our market, this week, coastwise and by rail, have been very moderate. The bulk of the supply, however, has been received in excellent condition, and factors have endeavoured to obtain more money both for red and white produce. Millers, however, have not shown any disposition to increase even their present limited stocks, and have, consequently, purchased slowly, at the rates current last week. The best white home-grown produce has sold at 4s per quarter. Full average supplies of foreign wheat have been on sale, and the trade, generally speaking, has ruled slow. Holders, however, have been firm in their demands, and last week's quotations have been well supported. The supply of barley on offer has been moderately large. Good and fine malting qualities have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices; but all other descriptions have sold heavily, at fully the late decline in the quotations. Malt has sold slowly, at the recent fall in prices. For oats, with which the market has been well supplied, the trade has ruled somewhat active, and prices have had an upward tendency. Beans—although in but moderate supply—have met a slow sale, at a further decline in value of 1s per quarter. Peas have ruled firm, at full currencies, owing to the limited supplies on offer. The flour trade has ruled steady, at previous rates; the supply of barrels on offer is very moderate.

The wheat trade in the provincial markets has exhibited rather more firmness, and selected wheats have in some instances commanded rather more money. Malting barley has changed hands to a moderate extent, at full quotations. Other articles have, on the whole, ruled tolerably firm.

In Scotland, very little change has taken place in the value either of wheat or spring corn. An increased amount of business has, however, been transacted, and prices have ruled firm. The Irish markets have been quiet; nevertheless, the rates current last week have been steadily supported.

Letters from New York report considerable heaviness in the trade for wheat, flour, and maize, at reduced quotations. The amount of business doing for export, owing to the decline in prices here, was much restricted. On the Continent, the corn trade generally is quiet, at about previous quotations.

The following table shows the arrival of grain, &c., in London, by land and by water carriage, during the third quarter of 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

	WHEAT.		
	Third quarter. 1862.	Third quarter. 1863.	Third quarter. 1864.
English.....	46,248	73,804	66,402
Scotch.....	...	...	100
Irish.....	280	...	...
Foreign.....	448,863	267,139	251,763
Total.....	495,391	340,943	318,265
	BARLEY.		
	Third quarter. 1862.	Third quarter. 1863.	Third quarter. 1864.
English.....	4,812	12,151	7,823
Scotch.....	565	612	214
Irish.....	125	146	...
Foreign.....	102,752	63,846	51,659
Total.....	108,254	76,755	59,696
	OATS.		
	Third quarter. 1862.	Third quarter. 1863.	Third quarter. 1864.
English.....	38,015	25,949	12,913
Scotch.....	1,834	1,848	26,895
Irish.....	3,889	7,395	46,286
Foreign.....	343,502	467,245	674,177
Total.....	392,240	502,437	560,271

BEANS.			
English	5,501	8,117	7,238
Foreign	26,649	21,976	7,592
Total	32,150	30,093	14,830
PEAS.			
English	3,901	6,908	3,748
Scotch	70	70	70
Foreign	17,541	16,831	14,679
Total	21,449	23,909	18,422
FLOUR.			
English	147,268	158,377	154,813
Irish	297	297	297
Foreign	272,358	225,544	171,683
Total	420,323	384,218	326,793

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &c.			
	Third Quarter. 1862.	Third Quarter. 1863.	Third Quarter. 1864.
Wheat	4,315	7,561	1,037
Barley	343	25	111
Malt	6	882	1,042
Oats	74	106	106
Rye	25	246	246
Beans	81	403	3,143
Tares	10,285	1,560	20,017
Linseed	10,804	8,540	2,175
Rapeseed	2,230	725	50
Maize	4,205	44,193	20,801
Sundry			
Flour			

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane, to-day, was very moderate. The trade, however, was by no means active; nevertheless, a clearance was effected, at the full prices of Monday last. The market was well supplied with foreign wheat; but the amount of business transacted was very moderate, at late rates. For good and fine malting barley, there was a steady demand, at full quotations. Inferior descriptions of barley, however, were a slow sale, at the late decline in prices. Oats—the supply of which in the stands was large—were in good request, at fully late rates. Beans met a slow sale, at the recent fall in their value; but peas ruled firm, at quite previous quotations. The flour trade was steady, and Monday's currency was supported.

Mr G. Dornbusch reports that the arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call, during the week, have amounted to 62 cargoes, comprising 28 cargoes of wheat, 17 maize, 1 barley, 2 beans, 1 millet-seed, 9 linseed, and 4 cotton seed. The demand for floating cargoes of grain has been far from active; nevertheless, prices have, on the whole, ruled firm. Ghirka wheat has realised 35s 6d, and Galatz maize, 26s to 26s 6d per 492 lbs.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	grs	s	d
Wheat	5526	41	2
Barley	554	29	9
Oats	33	34	5
Rye	144	37	1
Beans	40	39	0
Peas			

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
English	830	810	560	140
Irish				4100
Foreign	9280	1100		89560
				39 bbls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

WHEAT—English, Old white	42	44	OATS—English, Poland & potato	22	23
red, new	39	41	white, feed	20	21
English, white, new	42	44	black	20	21
red, new	39	41	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	22	24
Danzig and Konigsberg, high mixed	45	47	Angus and Sandy	21	22
mixed	43	44	common	20	21
Rostock and Wismar, new	41	42	Irish, potato	20	21
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	40	42	White, feed	18	19
Marks and Mecklenburg	40	42	Black	17	19
Danish, Holstein, & Brunsvick	40	42	Light Galway	17	19
Rhenish and Brabant	39	41	Danish	18	20
St Petersburg, soft, per 492 lbs	39	41	Swedish	19	20
American and Canadian, white	40	42	Russian	17	19
Odessa and Sea of Azov, soft, per 492 lbs	40	42	Patch and Hanoverian	19	22
Egyptian, Saidi, per 480 lbs	39	41	RYE—English, winter	29	30
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	29	33	Foreign, large, spring	35	37
English and Scotch distilling	27	28	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs		
grinding	27	28	American, white		
Sauze	25	26	yellow and mixed		
Danish	25	26	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila		
grinding	25	26	yellow	27	28
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	22	23	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made	38	40
BEANS—English, new	35	36	delivered to the baker	38	40
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	34	36	Country marks	28	30
Egyptian & Sicilian	33	34	French and Belgian	31	33
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	39	41	American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	24	25
grey, dun, and	36	38	American superline	21	22
black	36	38	American common to fine	19	20
Foreign, white boilers	35	40	heated and sort	19	21
soaking	34	36	OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton	211	213
			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.—A flat tone has again pervaded the market, and, although prices have fallen about 1s (except for a small quantity of fine grocery), the trade restrict their operations as much as possible. The disturbed state of the money market prevents speculation, and quotations still tend downward, in the face of the existing large stock. Only 523 casks West India had sold yesterday, owing to the reduced requirements of refiners. 950 casks various descriptions, offered by auction, were principally bought in. There were 6,793 tons landed last week, while the deliveries did not exceed 2,931 tons, leaving the stock at the close 122,873 tons, against 106,892 tons in 1863.

Mauritius.—10,439 bags, offered by auction, were partly disposed of at the above reduction; soft brown and yellow, 29s 6d to 33s; grainy and crystallised, 33s 6d to 39s; extra fine crystallised and white, 39s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt. A few parcels have changed hands by private contract.

Bengal.—8,200 bags partly found buyers as follows: Gurratta date, 33s to 33s 6d; dry grey, date sort, 30s to 32s 6d. White Bonares withdrawn at 36s to 38s per cwt.

Natal.—1,500 bags sold at 36s to 38s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—About 28,000 bags clayed Manila have sold at 29s 6d to 30s, according to conditions. 2,000 boxes Havana have sold privately at 33s to 36s 6d, No. 11 to 13. A floating cargo of Havana, for the Mediterranean, No. 18, at 31s 6d. By auction, 790 casks Cuba were chiefly withdrawn, a few lots selling at 30s to 33s 6d for muscovado kinds, and 39s to 40s 6d for fine grocery. 789 casks 104 barrels Porto Rico partly sold at 32s to 39s per cwt. Yesterday, a floating cargo of Cuba sold for a near port: muscovado at 25s 9d, clayed at 28s. One of Havana, for Stockholm, No. 11½ to 12, at 27s 6d. On the spot, 450 casks Cuba at 30s, and 16,000 bags Paraiba at 29s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been inactive, but the small quantity of goods prevents any decline in prices.

MOLASSES.—200 puncheons West India have sold: Antigua at 16s, St Vincent, &c., at 15s per cwt.

RUM.—A steady market, but not much business doing. Proof Leewards, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; Demerara, 1s 7d to 1s 8d proof; a small quantity of extra fine Jamaica, 4s 6d per gallon. The stock of West India is now 3,670 puncheons less than at the same date in 1863.

COCOA.—The small quantity brought upon the market has only partly sold. 201 bags Trinidad were bought in, and a few lots afterwards placed at 58s to 72s. 69 bags Grenada withdrawn at 51s. 165 bags Guayaquil bought in at 78s per cwt.

TEA.—New season's consigns continue to engage most of the attention of the trade, but the business in these is only upon a very moderate scale: 2,156 packages Indian growths, by auction, sold at full price.

COFFEE.—The market has been steady; indeed, the colour qualities of plantation Ceylon have in some cases shown an advance, and the reduced quantity offered by auction has found buyers: low middling to good, 7s 6d to 8s. 610 bags native partly sold at 65s to 66s for good ordinary to good. 271 cases 1,091 bags Cochinchina realised 63s to 67s. 2,600 bags various foreign descriptions were partly sold, including good Rio at 70s to 71s; La Guayra bought in at 68s to 78s per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's sale next Friday will contain 121,600 bags Java.

RICE.—A very limited business has been done by private contract during the week, and 4,874 bags Bengal offered at auction were taken in: Ballam at 11s, low cargo at 9s 9d to 9s, white at 11s per cwt. A floating cargo of Bassein recently sold at 8s 3d for the Continent, or 8s 4½d per cwt for the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE TO October 8, with STOCKS on hand.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports	46600	38300	79620	63200
Deliveries	58345	62880	49660	59480
Stock	34100	39700	69970	33600

SPICES.—A limited business has been done in pepper by private contract this week. At the public sales, 299 bags Zanzibar cloves, from New York, sold at 3½d to 3¾d. Six cases brown nutmegs realised full rates, selling at 10d to 1s 9d; one lot superior, 3s 3d. 617 bags pimento sold at 2½d to 2¾d per lb, being very full prices. 1,010 cases Cochinchina ginger chiefly sold at 2s decline: small to good bold, 62s to 71s; 96 barrels Jamaica sold at 72s to 85s. 27 cases cassia buds were withdrawn at 15s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The market remains dull. Some business has been done in Bengal privately, at rather lower rates: refraction 6 to 3½ at 29s to 29s 6d.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO October 8, with STOCKS on hand.

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Imports	11940	12925	13860	9260
Total delivered	10220	10760	1150	9280
Stock	8880	5975	3296	3300

COCHINEAL is quiet, and 341 bags by auction about one-third part sold, at previous rates to 1d decline. Honduras silvers, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; black, 3s 11d to 4s 2d. Tenerife silvers chiefly bought in: black sold at 3s 1d to 3s 5d per lb.

OTHER DRY-SALTARY GOODS.—A small quantity of Bengal turmeric, of indirect import, has sold at 24s 6d. Gambier has been dull, and quoted 24s to 24s 6d. Some first-class sea-damaged realised 23s. Cutch quiet.

METALS.—The sales in all descriptions have been unimportant, and prices still tend downwards. Iron is dull. Scotch pig has declined to 51s per ton cash. Foreign copper has sold on considerably lower terms. Straits tin declined to 96/ per ton cash. Spelter neglected.

MANILLA HEMP.—670 bales by auction were bought in at 28/ per ton.

JUTE.—Forced sales have been made at lower rates by private contract, and 4,216 bales at public sale were only partly disposed of at 10s to 30s under last Wednesday's currency: low to good, 10s 10s to 21/ 10s per ton. The stock is now 25,600 tons, against 9,000 tons last year, and 11,000 tons in 1862, at the corresponding date.

LINSEED.—Crushers purchase only for their immediate requirements. On the spot, we quote Bombay dull, at 62s per quarter, delivered, and Calcutta, c. f. and i., including bags, 61s 6d L. A. T., and 58s old terms; for arrival, 60s per quarter on former conditions is the nearest value.

OIL.—Although linseed oil continues scarce on the spot, prices are again in buyers' favour, and over 34l 5s to 34l 10s per ton is not obtainable. Foreign refined rape offers at 44l 10s to 45l per ton; brown, 42l. Olive oils offer freely for spring shipment. Gallipoli may be bought at 44l per tun, f. o. b.; other descriptions in proportion. This tends to check business on the spot. There are sellers of Mogadore at 52l; Malaga, 56l to 57l; Gallipoli, 60l per tun. The market for cocoa-nut is still depressed; through the continuance of forced sales under current prices for immediate cash; with the customary promptness is the price of Cochin, and 36l 10s per ton Ceylon. There is a scarcity of the finer descriptions of palm, and sales of Lagos have been made at 36l to 36l 10s per ton. Fish oils attract no attention, and prices are merely nominal.

PETROLEUM.—American refined, 1s 11½d to 2s 0½d per gallon, according to conditions and date of delivery. In crude, no transactions: Pennsylvania, 17l per tun.

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet, and rather easier rates established: 1st sort Petersburg Y.C., 40s 3d; new, 41s to 41s 3d; October to December 41s; January to March, 42s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, October 10.

Table with 4 columns: 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864. Rows include Back this day, Delivered last week, Dibs from 1st June, Arrived last week, Dibs from 1st June, Price of Y.C., and Dibs Town.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market shows increased dullness to-day. A few lots of West India only sold in the public sales, and the week's sales reach 787 casks, 6,000 bags clayed Manilla have sold at 29s 6d to 30s, with a few parcels of Cuba, &c. Two floating cargoes of Cuba, at 23s 6d to 23s 9d per cwt, for the United Kingdom.

COFFEE.—A small quantity of plantation Ceylon, in public sale, obtained full prices. 265 bags native realised previous quotations, including one lot fine at 68s. 48 cases 882 bags East India partly sold: Cochin, 65s to 66s; Wynard, 69s to 70s per cwt.

RICE.—940 bags Bengal offered by auction were taken in at 11s 3d for good middling white. 883 bags broken Java were bought in at 10s 6d, and 883 bags Rangoon sold at 8s per cwt.

SALTPEPER.—By auction, 300 bags Bengal sold at 29s—refraction 8½ per cent.

COCONA.—874 bags Grenada were mostly bought in, a few lots selling at 49s to 62s per cwt for low to fine.

SHRUB.—1,019 bags common Penang pepper sold at 3½d to 3¼d per lb. 58 cases Cochin ginger were bought in at 62s per cwt for mixed and small.

SAFFLOWER.—133 sales Bengal sold at lower rates, from 5l 17s 6d to 7l per cwt.

TALLOW.—Quotations at the public sales this afternoon receded 6d to 1s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been quiet this week, and the advance obtained has been lost. No alteration of any importance in Dutch crushed, if anything a shade lower.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market continues good. Lemons more in demand; some parcels Malaga, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised a higher price than could have been obtained last week. Nuts of the new crop from Gijon, have arrived at Liverpool; opening price high. Almeria grapes of good quality in demand. A moderate sale for Parais; Barcelona dull. Accounts from the orange-producing countries tend to the opinion of moderate crops being realised.

DRY FRUITS.—The trade in currants is dull, and sales are effected with difficulty. The price of 22s has, during the week, been accepted for about 200 tons very low rain-damaged; while for fine 32s has been realised. Some Zante fruit will be in the market to-day. Old have been offered at auction without any better result than last week. Valencia raisins do not yet attract attention, though some good fruit is offering at very moderate prices; the crop is now estimated at 8,300 tons, of which 5,800 have been shipped from Denia to various ports—that which remains in farmers' hands is very inferior, and will probably be largely used for distilling. The crop of Turkey raisins is said to be 2,000 tons short of last year, and almost entirely inferior fruit, damaged by rain. Figs have sold at high rates, and range from 35s to 90s.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Market very quiet, with a downward tendency.

COLONIAL WOOL.—No business doing in colonial wool. English wool sale took place yesterday. Most of the lots were sold at prices better than was expected; the attendance was large, and the biddings brisk. Prices about 3d to 4d lower than the highest point during the year.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP.—But little business done during the week, at the close a little more inquiry.

SILK.—The silk market very quiet.

TOBACCO.—The market has been unusually quiet, and sales, with one or two exceptions, quite of a retail character. Prices for good and choice qualities remains steady at present quotations, but middling and ordinary difficult of sale at easier rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather trade has showed no alteration since our report of last week. The market at Lendenhall was well supplied on Tuesday, and the amount of business transacted limited. The articles most scarce and in request were light crop hides, English

shoulders, heavy calfskins, prime kips of about 8 lbs, and heavy Spanish horse hides.

METALS.—Great depression still prevails in our metal markets. Some large sales have been made in copper, in consequence of some second parcels having been forced at low prices, but the standard still keeps up, owing to the scarcity of ore. There is nothing special to report regarding other metals, in the absence of business.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Rows include Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow Russia, Malted stuff, Rough ditto, GREASES, and Good dregs.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 15,308 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 11,895; in 1862, 11,894; in 1861, 12,188; in 1860, 5,409; in 1859, 7,500; and in 1858, 7,949 head.

There was a large supply of foreign beasts and sheep on sale here to-day, in somewhat improved condition. On the whole a fair average business was transacted in most breeds, at full prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our grazing districts, as well as from Ireland were moderately good. Those from Scotland, however, were limited. The quality and condition of the supply was superior to several previous weeks, and the beef trade ruled steady, at full prices. The best Scots and crosses realised 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The show of sheep was on the increase. The condition of the stock having improved, there was less activity in the mutton trade, at a decline in quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The general top figure for Downs and half-breds was 5s 6d per 8 lbs. There were some really good Leicesters, Lincolns, and Kents on offer. We were scantily supplied with calves, which moved off steadily at Thursday's advance in the quotations of 4d per 8 lbs. Prices ranged from 4s 4d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Prime small pigs were in request at full prices; but large pork was heavy, on former terms. The foreign pigs are coming to hand in fair condition.

SUPPLIES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Oct. 12, 1863, Oct. 10, 1864. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.—The supply of beasts on sale here, to-day, was moderately extensive. The quality of the stock, however, being inferior, good and prime breeds changed hands at full prices, but inferior qualities moved off slowly at about Monday's currency: the top price was 5s 4d per 8 lbs. With sheep the market was but moderately supplied. The mutton trade, however, was very slow, yet no change took place in prices compared with Monday. The primest Downs, &c., realised 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The supply of calves on sale was but moderate, yet the real trade ruled less active at 2d per 8 lbs less money than on Monday. Prime small pigs were in steady demand at full prices. Large hogs, however, were dull.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Rows include Coarse and inferior beasts, Second quality ditto, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, Coarse and inferior sheep, Second quality ditto, Prime coarse-wooled do., and Total Supply.

Foreign Supply.—Beasts, 870; sheep, 2,100; calves, 128; pigs, —.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Rows include Inferior beef, Middling ditto, Prime large ditto, Prime small ditto, Large pork, Inferior mutton, Middling ditto, Prime ditto, Veal, and Small pork.

HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—Our market is supported with an active demand for all hops of fine quality, at prices which fully maintain our recent currency. Ordinary descriptions are difficult to sell at a reduction of from 5s to 7s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.—The supply of hops on sale is tolerably large, and the trade, generally speaking, is dull. Good and fine samples, however, fairly support previous rates, but inferior produce is lower in price. New Mid and East Kents, 100s to 190s; new Weald of Kents 90s to 126s; new Sussex, 80s to 126s; new Goldings, 110s to 140s per cwt.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 10.—Moderate supplies of home-grown potatoes are on sale at this market, but the show of foreign produce on offer is small. On the whole, the trade is steady, at about previous quotations. Kent and Essex Regents, 70s to 100s; ditto ditto Rocks, 50s to 73s; foreign, 40s to 50s per ton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.—Moderate supplies of potatoes are on sale, and the trade, on the whole, rules steady at full prices. Regents, 70s to 100s; Rocks, 50s to 70s; foreign, 40s to 60s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3l 10s to 5l 10s; clover, 4l 15s to 6l 10s; and straw, 1l 5s to 1l 12s per load. Trade steady.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 3l 10s to 5l 10s; clover, 4l 15s to 6l 10s; and straw, 1l 8s to 1l 12s per load. A fair demand.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 3l 10s to 5l 10s; clover, 4l 15s to 6l 10s; and straw, 1l 8s to 1l 12s per load. Trade firm.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. in duties on pepper and tobacco, and 2 per cent. on wines.

Wool duty 1d per lb

First sort Pot. U.S. p.cwt 0 0 0

Mostrail 30 0 31

First sort Pearl, U.S. 39 0 34

Mostrail 30 0 31

Wool duty 1d per lb

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Wool duty 1d per lb

Wool duty 1d per lb

Wool duty 1d per lb

Wool duty 1d per lb

Wool duty 1d per lb

HIDES—Ox and Cow, ph

R. A. and M. Vid. dry

Do & R. Grande, solid

Brasil, dry

Dryskin, Mauritius

Rio, dry Rio Grande

West Coast hides

Cape, salted

Australian

New York

East India

Kips, Russia

S America Horse, p hides

Indigo duty free

Bengal

Oude

Madras

Kurpah

Manilla

Leather per lb

Crop hides—30 to 45 lb

do

English Butts 16

do

Foreign Butts 16

do

Calf Skins

do

Dressing Hides

Shaved do

Horse Hides, English

do Spanish, per hide

Kips, Peterburg, per lb

do East India

Metals—Copper per ton

Sheeting, bolts, &c.

Bottoms

Old

Tough cake

Best select

Iron, per ton

Bars, &c., British

Small rods

Sheets

Fig. No. 1, Wales

Bars

Rails

Fig. No 1, Clyde

Swedish

Lead, per ton—Eng. pig

Sheet

red lead

white do

patent shot

Spanish pig

Strait, Swedish kags

in fagots

Swedish, per ton

Tin

English blocks, p ton 100

bars in barrals

Refined

Bancas

Strait

Tin Plates, per box

Good, I. C.

Coke

Molasses duty 3s 6d

British, W.

Foreign

East India

Oils—Fish

Sperm

Head matter

South Sea

Seal, pale

Cod

East India

Olive, Gallipoli

Steady

Palm

Good nut

Rapeseed, pale (foreign)

Linseed

Black Sea

St Peterburg Mersin

Saltstare.

Basal

Bombay and Scinde

English, refined

Newcast of Soda

Caraway

Canary

Clover, red

whites

Coriander

Linseed, foreign per qr

English

Mustard, br

Rape, per last of 10 qrs

Silk duty free

Surdah

Combinat

Gonata

Comercully

Bealoh, &c.

Guina, Taities

Tayana

Canton

Thrown

Raw—White Novl

Flossbrone

Bologna

Royal

Tranto

White

Milan

Piedmont, 22-24

Do 24-25

Milan & Bergam, 18-22

Do 22-24

Do 24-25

Do 25-26

Do 26-27

Do 27-28

Do 28-29

Do 29-30

Do 30-31

Do 31-32

Do 32-33

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Do 64-65

Do 65-66

Do 66-67

Do 67-68

Do 68-69

Do 69-70

Do 70-71

Do 71-72

Do 72-73

Do 73-74

Do 74-75

SUGAR—Raf. continued

For export, free on board

Turkey caves, 1 to 4 lb

6 lb loaves

10 lb do

14 lb do

18 lb do

22 lb do

26 lb do

30 lb do

34 lb do

38 lb do

42 lb do

46 lb do

50 lb do

54 lb do

58 lb do

62 lb do

66 lb do

70 lb do

74 lb do

78 lb do

82 lb do

86 lb do

90 lb do

94 lb do

98 lb do

102 lb do

106 lb do

110 lb do

114 lb do

118 lb do

122 lb do

126 lb do

130 lb do

134 lb do

138 lb do

142 lb do

146 lb do

150 lb do

154 lb do

158 lb do

162 lb do

166 lb do

170 lb do

174 lb do

178 lb do

182 lb do

186 lb do

190 lb do

194 lb do

198 lb do

202 lb do

206 lb do

210 lb do

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 41 weeks ending Oct. 8, 1864, showing the Stock on Oct. 8, 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 above 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	107811	91616	1075	367	92124	64253	32653	37714
Mauritius	41223	29680	1996	503	27759	25645	15896	16178
Bengal & Pg	2267	6081	483	224	4862	2539	2123	4861
Madras	5887	7018	326	239	5520	8154	4179	3937
Total R.P.	187178	134993	3680	1313	120255	100861	34873	62810
Foreign	13808	5405	1421	1763	3722	9710	18359	14675
Ham. &c.	20116	29740	2970	1940	18229	11708	18276	30440
Cuba & Hav.	3888	6240	565	68	3612	6082	3393	3034
P. Rico, &c.	21846	13760	877	643	13749	8878	11989	11785
Bestroot	...	1439	...	...	...	1812	...	129
Total Frg	59158	56882	5892	4414	37312	37933	53019	60063
Grand Total	216336	150977	9732	5747	161677	138496	106892	122873

PRICE OF SUGARS.

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

From British Possessions in America	...
Mauritius	...
East Indies	...

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	4780	5170	1306	1925	2934	2216	2586	2652
Foreign	682	423	295	1	636	363	775	705
Total	5462	5595	1801	1926	3570	2579	3361	3357
MELADO	83	325	10	...	143	353	236	322

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
West India	282475	282285	131890	115225	1182510	1187955	2318085	2250395
East India	24125	23190	19210	20075	28620	8825	133110	163215
Foreign	213750	122945	149985	257715	14310	25290	210645	139140
Valued	1512676	1619550	1326625	1369845	85185	129485	525690	514995
Total	4792605	4296670	2986070	2980530	1310625	1345005	3447530	3007145

COFFEE—Cwts.

H. Plantation	51235	52694	8076	4338	32961	32276	32980	22668
Foreign	12188	13860	18412	2985	3448	4681	7807	13953
Total	66413	47054	26488	8333	36409	36957	40787	36021

COFFEE—Tons.

West India	1710	567	674	287	710	333	481	245
Ceylon	21842	22168	11814	12823	7909	9369	5636	6264
East India	2582	4309	1270	1500	1641	1439	1890	3394
Mocha	1468	289	554	258	628	499	824	394
Brazil	2926	3270	2506	2612	548	297	895	1699
Other Foreign	1513	1623	582	300	827	618	974	1263
Total	32021	32926	17360	17780	12263	12655	10609	13169

RICE	38904	46585	62676	58348	29892	34111
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PEPPER

White	486	323	60	42	367	381	661	475
Black	3967	3512	3063	2406	1437	1927	2204	1983

NUTMEG	1664	1852	...	...	2691	2028	3100	2852
Do. Wild	...	54	...	...	12	96	513	511
CAS. LIG.	38780	7810	...	...	29854	11028	8588	4363
CINNAMON	7867	4979	7145	6257	3652	1916

PIMENTO	15777	48872	18268	26637	19518	36797
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RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

C. CHNEAL	16312	11514	17107	12865	8015	6126
LAC DYE	3448	3427	3300	4249	5654	5189

LOGWOOD	19496	11481	...	...	9158	11454	4667	4885
FUSTIC	1288	2022	...	...	1541	1769	265	364

INDIGO.

East India	28119	21712	...	...	15861	19663	24961	24484
Spanish	5252	5578	...	...	5506	4772	736	1713

SALT-PETRE

Nitrate of Potash	12925	11913	...	...	10757	10224	5976	8875
Nitrate of Soda	2676	3017	...	...	3170	3075	643	958

COTTON.

America	322	985	...	...	383	915	...	70
Brazil	323	453	...	...	426	515	2	26
E. India, &c.	198105	233165	...	...	221053	214206	14787	76453
Liverpool, all kinds	1201889	1786804	257810	443326	1040110	1234570	197450	396750
Total	1400639	2041307	367810	443326	1370972	1450566	202219	472323

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

	Date due.	Amount per share.		Number of Shares.	Amount.
		Already paid.	Call.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£
Great Luxembourg 5 per cent. pref.	1	8 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
Indian Tramway	10	2 10 0	2 0 0	50,000	50,000
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New 5 per cent. 1863	13	8 0 0	1 0 0	78,300	78,300
Metropolitan New Ordinary	1	deposit	2 0 0	4,000	8,000
Paris and Orleans, New 1863	1	16 0 0	4 0 0	300,000	1,200,000
South Yorkshire 5 per cent. guaranteed 10s shares.	5	9 0 0	1 0 0	36,000	36,000
West Yorkshire 20s preference shares	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	not known.	
Whitehaven, Cleaton, and Egremont, 10s Marus Extension	1	6 0 0	2 10 0	7,500	14,750
Total called in October					1,548,000
Amount called in ten months of 1864					12,000,000

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 1st of October, on 11,586 miles, to 700,645*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,244 miles, to 644,083*l*, showing an increase of 342 miles, and of 56,562*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,205 miles, to 571,836*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 7,994 miles, to 524,468*l*, showing an increase of 211 miles, and 47,368*l* in the receipts. The total receipts for the first quarter of the present year amounted to 7,102,376*l*, against 6,525,566*l* for the first quarter of 1863, showing an increase of 576,810*l*. The total receipts for the second quarter amounted to 8,139,647*l*, against 7,413,753*l* in the same period of last year, showing an increase of 725,894*l*. The total receipts for the third quarter amounted to 9,101,964*l*, against 8,319,712*l* in 1863, showing an increase of 782,252*l*. The aggregate receipts for the three quarters amounted to 24,944,019*l*, against 22,259,421*l* in the corresponding period of 1863, showing an increase of 2,684,598*l*.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 10.—The share market showed increased weakness to-day, but the tone at the close was better than at the commencement, and the transactions throughout were few and comparatively unimportant. In railway stocks, the principal changes comprised a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Great Eastern, Metropolitan, and North-Eastern, and of $\frac{1}{4}$ in London and North-Western. South-Eastern is $\frac{1}{2}$ better. Foreign railways showed little alteration. In American bonds, the only material movement was a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in United States Fives. In mines, there was hardly a transaction.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.—The transactions in the share market to-day were few, the present low range of prices causing all persons to abstain from sales, and the public being still undetermined as to whether the actual point has yet been reached for a resumption of investments. Railway stocks, on the whole, exhibited some return of steadiness, and in the operations that occurred an average recovery is apparent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The various banks showed little alteration, but the finance companies were again weak. London Financial were $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at 5*l* to 6*l* prem., and General Credit and International each $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, the former at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2*l* prem., and the latter at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1*l* prem.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.—Railway stocks showed increased firmness to-day, and several of the leading descriptions closed at another advance of $\frac{1}{2}$. The shares of the various banks were in a majority of instances steady, but, where an alteration occurred, a further decline was generally shown. Hindustan declined $\frac{1}{2}$, and London and County and Union of London were respectively 1 lower. Financial shares were rather more firm, London Financial remaining at 5*l* to 6*l* prem., and General Credit and International each showing an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ —the former at 2 to 2*l* prem., the latter at 1 to 1*l* prem.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.—The share market to-day was again generally better, and in several of the leading railway stocks a further rise has been established. Great Northern is 3 per cent. higher, Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire each $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. London and North-Western $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Metropolitan and South-Eastern each $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Midland 1 per cent. In banks there was comparative steadiness. Hindustan is $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, and London and County 2 higher; London and Brazilian showed a decline of 1. Financial shares were firm, and those of each of the leading companies present an improvement. London Financial closed at 6 to 6*l* pm., a rise of $\frac{1}{2}$; General Credit are $\frac{1}{2}$ better, at 2*l* to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pm., and International $\frac{1}{2}$ better, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.—There was not much business in the railway market to-day, owing chiefly to the fortnightly settlement, yet the general tendency of quotations was upwards. Caledonian and Metropolitan stocks advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Eastern $\frac{1}{4}$. Few transactions occurred in Indian, Canadian, and foreign railway securities, and prices presented no change. Grand Trunk of Canada and Bombay and Baroda stocks were dull. Very little business was done in mining shares. In prices, however, scarcely any change took place. Great Laxey sold at 15*l*; Great Wheel Vor, 28; and Wheel Mary Ann, 16. The transactions were limited, in consequence of this being settling day in the mining market.

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CHAIRMAN—Lawford Acland, Esq. Major-General Henry Pel-... Stephen P. Komard, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq. George Ireland, Esq. MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively. They are also prepared to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the sanction of the Company, as may be arranged.

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

THE CONTRACT CORPORATION (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Joseph Robinson, Esq., Chairman. Octavian Osmanney, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. Wm. Latham Bailey, Esq., Thos. Dakin, Esq., Alderman. Anthony Kingston Baker, Esq., Stavros Dilberogine, Esq., W. Smith Dixon, Esq., Geo. A. Beecroft, Esq., M.P., Thomas Gooch, Esq., Capt. H. J. W. Jarvis, M.P., Joseph Boyce, Esq., Messrs Hallett, Osmanney, and Co. BANKERS—Bank of London & Co.

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 deposits at notice, and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to J. CHARLES HANDFIELD, Secretary and Manager. Office, 21 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 Ball, Esq., E. J. Coleman, Esq., Mr Alfred Dakin, James Jackson, Esq., F. D. Hador, Esq., J. O. Hanson, Esq., W. H. Harford, Esq., G. F. Holroyd, Esq., J. G. Howter, Esq., Capt. J. Gilbert Johnston.

CHAIRMAN—A. D. De Pass, Esq. Joseph Bravo, Esq. Archibald Bruce, Esq. W. J. R. Cotton, Esq. George Harvey Jay, 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. Office, 23 Old Broad 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 Durand Cartwright, Esq., Chairman. Lewis Balfour, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. James Leyton, Esq., Lieut-Col. Wm. MacGeorge, Esq., William Moran, Esq., J. Carrington Palmer, Esq., MANAGER—George F. Rington, Esq. AGENTS IN BOMBAY—Messrs Leckie and Co. AGENT IN CALCUTTA—John Buckwith, 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. Applications for Debentures, or for further information, to be made to the Offices of the Association, 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, 1864. By order of the Board.

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary. Temporary Offices, Crosby House, 75 Bishopsgate street Within.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, Rs 1,200,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs Forbes and Co. Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs Campbell, Mitchell, and Co. A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs Wallace and Co. John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark, and Co. Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor. Cowasjee Jehangier Ready money, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. BANKERS. The Bank of Bombay.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security. 1st. Of landed estate, first-class house property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures; 2nd. Of rates, dues, assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority; 3rd. Of Government stocks, railway debentures, shares of public companies, &c. The Association effects the purchase and sale of stocks and shares on commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government paper, scrip, and share certificates, &c., drawing the pay, interest or dividends accruing thereon. Deposits are received for fixed periods; the present rates are: For 4 months 5 per cent. 6 do. 7 do. 19 do. 8 do. And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on. Office hours 10 to 4 Saturdays 10—1 All communications to be addressed to the Secretary. By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Bombay, July 27, 1864.

SIX PER CENT. VENEZUELAN LOAN, 1864, FOR £1,500,000 STERLING.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bonds representing the above Loan will be ready for issue on and after Tuesday next, the 4th of October. Holders of Scrip are requested to present the same, to be exchanged for Bonds, at the office of the General Credit and Finance Company of London (Limited). The Scrip must be left two clear days for examination.—By order, R. J. BUTLER, Secretary, 7 Lothbury, E.C., 29th Sept. 1864.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, E.C.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up, £400,000. BANKERS. The Bank of England. Agra & Masterman's Bank. Messrs Glyn and Co. The Consolidated Bank. TEN POUNDS and upwards received on deposit. PRESENT RATES OF INTEREST. On deposits repayable on demand 5 per cent. Ditto ditto at 7 days' notice 6 do. Ditto ditto 14 days' notice 7 do. Oct. 13. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

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.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000, paid-up £300,000. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—A. D. De Pass, Esq. Joseph Bravo, Esq. Archibald Bruce, Esq. W. J. R. Cotton, Esq. George Harvey Jay, 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. Office, 23 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Paid-up Capital, £100,000. Unpaid Capital, £400,000. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B. Colonel Hall, C.B. Lieut-Col. F. A. V. Thurburn. George Henry Palmer, Esq. George Palmer Robinson, Esq. Richard Spooner, Esq. Robert G. Lancaster, Esq. The Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited), duly authorised to borrow to the extent of the money invested on mortgage, is now prepared to issue debentures, with coupons attached, for terms to be agreed upon, in amounts from £20 upwards, at 6 per cent. p. annum, payable half-yearly at the Alliance Bank, on the 15th of June and 15th of December. The security to debenture holders will be the whole of the assets of the Company, including the paid and unpaid capital, and its lien on the property mortgaged to the Company. The state of the law of Mauritius, including the system of registration of mortgage and other claims upon land, is peculiarly conducive to the security of mortgages. Applications for debentures to be made to the Secretary of the Company, 17 Change alley; to the Alliance Bank, 5 Lothbury; or to Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour, the brokers of the Company, 10 Old Broad street. WILLIAM G. DICK, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (Limited).

Office, 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. Levick and Co.), Cwm Celyn Ironworks, and London. P. S. Fletcher, Esq. (Messrs Alexander, Fletcher, and Co.), King's Arms yard, E.C. S. 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 Levita, Advocate to the Austrian Legation, Paris. Edward Pickering, Esq., 9 Park street, Westminster. D. J. Boase, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan. George F. Kitson, Esq., Chairman, Ottoman Financial Association (Limited). Henry Alers 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 Versailles—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, or work the same. WILLIAM STARR HOPLEY, Secretary.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. ESTABLISHED 1861. Capital £1,000,000. Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000. Reserve fund, £51,742. DIRECTORS. The Right Hon. Edward Floyde Bouverie, M.P., President. William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. James Hutchinson, Esq. William G. Thomson, Esq. Charles Morrison, Esq. T. M. Woguelin, Esq., M.P. BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. The Directors are prepared to grant Mortgages 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.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

CAPITAL. £ Subscribed 2,000,000 Paid up 600,000 Reserve fund 81,500 DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—John Hackibock, Esq. Peter Bell, Esq. William Bennis, Esq. John Borradaile, Esq. Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq. James Fraser, Esq. William Turquand, Esq. J. E. C. Koch, Esq. John Walker, Esq. Henry Paul, Esq., M.P. BANKERS. Bank of England, and City Bank. GENERAL MANAGERS—Augustus Wildy, 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, E.C.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS (Limited). Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Paid-up Capital, £100,000. Unpaid Capital, £400,000. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B. Colonel Hall, C.B. Lieut-Col. F. A. V. Thurburn. George Henry Palmer, Esq. George Palmer Robinson, Esq. Richard Spooner, Esq. Robert G. Lancaster, Esq. The Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited), duly authorised to borrow to the extent of the money invested on mortgage, is now prepared to issue debentures, with coupons attached, for terms to be agreed upon, in amounts from £20 upwards, at 6 per cent. p. annum, payable half-yearly at the Alliance Bank, on the 15th of June and 15th of December. The security to debenture holders will be the whole of the assets of the Company, including the paid and unpaid capital, and its lien on the property mortgaged to the Company. The state of the law of Mauritius, including the system of registration of mortgage and other claims upon land, is peculiarly conducive to the security of mortgages. Applications for debentures to be made to the Secretary of the Company, 17 Change alley; to the Alliance Bank, 5 Lothbury; or to Messrs J. and A. Scrimgeour, the brokers of the Company, 10 Old Broad street. WILLIAM G. DICK, Secretary.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Office—15 Leadenhall street. Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each (with power to increase). Subscribed capital £500,000; paid and called-up, £100,000. DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—William Charles Brown, Esq. (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). John Brown, Esq. (late of Grant, Smith, and Co, Calcutta). J. F. Cornforth, Esq., London (J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay). W. B. M. Lyale, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas Company). R. Russell Carew, Esq., Carpenders Park, Watford. J. H. Crawford, Esq. (late Bengal Civil Service), Ashton Kynea, Wilts. John Halliday, Esq. (Messrs Halliday, Fox, and Co.) BANKERS. Bank of England, London and County Bank, and the Mercantile and Exchange Bank. MANAGER—H. A. Parry, Esq. AGENTS IN INDIA. Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta. Ewart Latham and Co., Bombay. The Corporation transact Financial business, make advances on approved securities, and promote industrial enterprise in the East and elsewhere. £20 and upwards received on deposit for one, three and six months. J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

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 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.
HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
 78 Cornhill, E.C.

THE BRITISH AND CALIFORNIAN BANKING COMPANY (Limited).

Head Office, No. 72 Lombard street, E.C.; Ernest Seyd, Esq., Manager.
 Branch at San Francisco: Henry Babcock, Esq., Manager.
 The bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit upon its branch in San Francisco; purchases or collects Bills, Coupons, or Bonds, makes advances on shipping Documents, and transacts every description of banking and mercantile business with California.
 The bank receives money on deposit for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed on.—By order.
SAMUEL MAGNUS, Secretary.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

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

Sydney	Castlemaine	Wellington
Brisbane	Portland	Napier
Rockhampton	Adelaide	Nelson
Melbourne	Port Adelaide	Lytelton
Geelong	Hobart Town	Christchurch
Ballarat	Launceston	Dunedin
Sandhurst	Auckland	Invercargill

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

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	Durban
Graaff Reinet	Pietermaritzburg
Colesberg	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 5 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., 1851.
 Paid-up capital, £1,250,000; reserved fund, £250,000.
 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 notice 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, Four Millions.
 Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.
 DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Jas. Nugent Daniel, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Richard Spooner, Esq.
 William F. Baring, Esq. Wm. Harrison, Esq.
 Thomas Cotterell, Esq. Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
 J. H. Roynel de Castro, Esq. James Leveick, Esq.
 Esq. J. Macrill Smith, Esq.
 Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq. Hon. J. F. H. E. Wortley, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel French, Esq. Henry Young, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER—John Ousley, Esq.
SECRETARY—R. Swire Tomlin, Esq.
BANKERS.
 The Bank of England.
 The Alliance Bank (Limited).
SOLICITORS—Messrs Flux and Angles.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
 Bombay J. H. Ryland, Esq., Manager.
 Calcutta W. H. Fuller, Esq., Manager.
 Colombo David Hoan, Esq., Manager.
 Kandy W. G. Proctor, Esq., Manager.
 Hong-Kong Edward Melish, Esq., Manager.
 Shanghai Charles Colcott, Esq., Manager.
 Yokohama Henry Turner, Esq., Manager.
 Singapore Messrs Paterson, Simons, & Co., Agents.
 Point de Gaule Messrs Alex. Reid and Co., Agents.
 Manila Messrs Russell and Sturgis, Agents.
 Foo-Chow Messrs Smith, Kennedy, & Co., Agents.
 Ningpo Messrs Davidson and Co., Agents.
 Han-Kow Messrs Mackellar and Co., Agents.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH BANK (Limited).

Office 2—13 St Helen's place, Bishopgate street, London, E.C.
 Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg.
 Capital £1,000,000.
CHAIRMAN—John Alers Hankey, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Totter, 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. CLEMMOW, Secretary.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (Limited).

Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each
BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.
 Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão.
 Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto.
CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, 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.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
 London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.
LONDON BRANCH.
John Gilchrist, Esq., 1 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, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Orange, Perannath, 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 of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.
EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
 No. 33 Cornhill, London, 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, £95,000.
 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—

Auckland.	Akaroa.	Dunstan.
New Plymouth.	Christchurch.	Manuherikia
Napier.	Kaipoi.	Invercargill.
Wellington.	Timaru.	Riverton.
Wanganui.	Dunedin.	Wakatipu.
Nelson.	Oamaru.	Shotover.
Pictou.	Tokomairiro.	Kingston.
Blenheim.	Wetherstone.	Hogburn.
Lytelton.	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.
 50 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 this Corporation.
BRANCHES.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Maitland.	Mudgee.	Adelong Agency.
Newcastle.	Tamworth.	Orange.
Albury.	Deniliquin.	Penrith.
Bathurst.	Windoor.	Goulburn.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne	Sandhurst.	Wangarratta.
Geelong.	Beechworth.	Chiltern Agency.
Kyneton.	Ararat.	Inglewood.
Castlemaine.	Maldon.	Creswick.
Ballarat.	Tarngower.	Linton.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane.	Ipawich.	Toowoomba.
	Kockhampton.	

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland.	Christchurch.	Wanganui.
Wellington.	Dunedin.	Nelson.
Lytelton.	Invercargill.	Kiapoi.

 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 in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.—By order of the Directors.
JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.
 37 Cannon street, City.

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 Umritsur, and on its Agents at Madras and Ceylon. Approved Bills on those places negotiated or sent for collection; and circular notes issued for the use of travellers.
 Deposits of £100 and upwards received at interest for such periods, and at such rates, as may be agreed upon.
 Investments in, and sales of, Indian and other securities effected; dividend, 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 BANK (Limited).

6 Lothbury, E.C., and Westminster Branch, 53 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.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)
 Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Paris, and London.
 The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It issues credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Galatz, and Bucharest; purchases or collects bills drawn on those 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.

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 grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and 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 arms, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Money, for remittances through the Bank or otherwise.
 The Bank receives Money on Deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, 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 Broad's buildings, Liverpool.
BRANCHES—Southway: 48 High street.
 Birk-head: 48 Hamilton square.
 Manchester: 78 King street.
 Subscribed Capital..... £4,000,000
 Paid-up Capital 750,000
 Reserve Fund 140,000
TERMS OF BUSINESS.
 Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birk-head, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balances shall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 3 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 at sums 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 utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its office, 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.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.
 Notice is hereby given, that this bank will be prepared to PAY, on and after the 1st October, out of the profits, as INTEREST for the first six Months of the current year, the sum of Three Shillings and Sixpence per Share, free of income tax.
 Certificates must be lodged at this office for examination three clear days previous to payment.
 (Signed) F. BRUEER, General Manager.
 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 7 Mildred's court, Poultry, E.C., London, September 20, 1864.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).
 Head Office—9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.
 Branch Offices—19 Rue de la Chaussée 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.
 PAUL BROE, General Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
 Head Office—20 Threadneedle street, London, Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up Capital, £800,000.
 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; realize Drafts and hundees 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 all Dividends on stock of all kinds.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (Limited), 17 Brown'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 testimo nials, may be addressed to the undersigned. (Signed)
 JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (Limited).
 Head office, 17 Brown's buildings, Liverpool.
 Capital Subscribed, £800,000.
 (With power to increase to two millions sterling).
 DIRECTORS.
 Edward Cumber, Esq., Chairman.
 Pat Jek Hunter, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 George M. Bowen, Esq., Robert Dixon, Esq.
 Thomas Chilton, Esq., Chas. Edward Dixon, Esq.
 Andrew Milcomson, Esq.
 GENERAL MANAGER.
 John Henry Etheridge, Esq.
 SUB-MANAGER.—Andrew M'Keas, Esq.
 BANKERS.
 Liverpool.....Bank of England.
 London.....National Bank of Liverpool (Limited).
 London.....Bank of England.
 London.....National Bank.

AGENTS (BRITISH).
 Scotland.....National Bank of Scotland.
 Ireland.....National Bank.
 AGENTS (FOREIGN).
 India and China.....Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
 New South Wales.....
 Queensland.....
 Tasmania.....
 New Zealand.....
 Victoria and South Australia.....National Bank of Australasia.

Alexandria and Cairo.....Bank of Egypt.
 Cape Colonies.....London and South African Bank.
 British Columbia.....
 Vancouver's Island.....
 San Francisco.....
 Brazil.....London and Brazilian Bank (Limited).
 Branches of this bank are in course of formation at Bombay, Alexandria, and various places in the East. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on the Company's foreign agents as above. Approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
 Deposits at interest received for fixed periods, or subject to a specified notice of withdrawal, on terms which may be known on application.
 JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

Third Issue of £10,000 Shares, at Ten Shillings per Share Premium.
THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.
 (Late the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited).
 Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
 Capital £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 per share. Deposit, 10s per share on application, and 10s per share on allotment. Premium, 10s per share, to be paid on application. No calls to exceed 10s per share, nor to be at less intervals than three months, and not less than two calendar months' notice of each call to be given. It is not intended to call up more than £5 per share at any time.

DIRECTORS.
 Thomas Hattersley, Esq., Railway Ticket Case Works, Paddington, Middlesex (Chairman).
 Job Caudwell, Esq., F.R.S.L., Publisher, 335 Strand, and Haverstock hill, London (Deputy Chairman).
 William Paul Cliff, Esq., Merchant, 57 Basinghall street, London, and Grosvenor Park, Surrey.
 William Elgie Corner, Esq. (Messrs W. E. Corner and Son, Director of the International Shipowners' Association), Shipowner, Leadenhall street, and Lloyds'.
 George Dibley, Esq. (Messrs Braby and Co.), Fitzroy Works, Easton road, and Haverstock hill, London.
 Hubert George Crist, Esq. (Messrs L. Arnest and Co.), Manchester street, Marylebone, and Barnsbury Park, Middlesex.
 Edward William Madaws, Esq. (Director of the Alliance Shipping Insurance Association), Shipowner, New Cross, Surrey, and Littlehampton, Sussex.
 George Henry Money, Esq. (Director of the Bank of Wales), 9 Berkeley street, Piccadilly, and Carlton Club, London.

SOLICITORS.
 Henry Earle, Esq., 29 Bedford row, London, W.C.
 Henry Oldham, Esq., 42 Fleet street, Dublin.
 Robert Augustus Macroy, Esq., Ulster chambers, Belfast.
 Messrs Adams and Ju'ian, 43 South Mall, Cork.
 E. M. Coleman, Esq., 1 Cannon street, Birmingham.
 Messrs Sharp, Harrison, and Sharp, Southampton.
 Messrs Butler and J. E. Smith, Leeds.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
 W. E. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.F.S.
BROKERS.
 John Scott and Son, 1A Telegraph street, Moorgate street, London.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.
 J. E. Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., Finsbury circus, London.
 Joseph Maguire, Esq., C.E., 195 Great Brunswick street, William Hastings, Esq., C.E., Belfast.
 Robert Walker, jun., Esq., Architect, Fliton street, Cork.
 Messrs Henry Edwards and Son, 100 Ashled row, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.
 The Rev. Dawson Burns, 335 Strand, and Haverstock hill.
 W. Weller Smith, Esq., Hemingford road, Barnsbury Park.
 Walter Ludbrook, Esq., 27 Cheapside, and Camden Town, London.

AGENCY SUPERINTENDENT.
 Herbert Thompson, Esq., London.
DUBLIN AND LIMERICK BOARD.
 Michael Ryan, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Upper Leeson street, Dublin, and Ashley, Staffordshire (Chairman).
 William Ledger Erson, Esq., 39 Henry Street, Dublin, and Blackrock, Co. Dublin (Deputy-Chairman).
 George Le Bunte, Esq., M.A., J.P. (Chairman of the Westford Harbour Commissioners), Artramsot, Wexford, and Oxford and Cambridge Club, London.
 Henry Brown, Esq. (Messrs Brown, Craig, and Co.), 2 College green; and 12 Heytesbury street, Dublin; and South Mall, Cork.
 Mark Ballard, Esq., 10 and 11 York street, Dublin.
 John Griffen, Esq., 8 Summer hill, Dublin.
 William Crowe, Esq., Great Brunswick street, Dublin, and Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
 James Charles, Esq., 61 Middle Abbey street, Dublin, and Donny Carny, County Dublin.

ULSTER BOARD.
 William Ridgway Jackson, Esq., 16 Donegal place, Belfast, and Glennan House, County Down (Chairman).
 Henry Whitaker, Esq., M.D. (Messrs Wheeler and Whitaker), High street, and Breadalbane place, Belfast (Deputy Chairman).
 William Jones Armstrong, Esq., M.A., Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County Armagh, Glencule House, Killybegs, and Union Club, London.
 Thomas Cordukes, Esq., Merchant, Belfast, and Glencor, County Down.
 The Rev. John Kingham, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belfast.
 William John Nicholl, Esq. (Messrs Forster, Green, and Co.), College square East, Belfast.
 James Stelfox, Esq., Manager of Gas Works, Belfast.
 James Shaw, Esq. (Messrs Shaw and Finlay), Ann street, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.
 Nathaniel Wood, Esq., 15 Donegal place, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.

MUNSTER BOARD.
 Robert Scott, Esq. (Messrs R. Scott and Co. Iron and Hardware Merchants), St Patrick's quay, Cork (Chairman).
 Felix Mullan, Esq., J.P., Monkstown, County Cork (Deputy-Chairman).
 Alexander M'Gurich, Esq., J.P. (Messrs J. Carmichael and Co. Cork and Liverpool), Carroll's.
 John Daly, Esq., T.C. (Messrs John Daly and Co.), 84 Grand Parade, Cork.
 Isaac Julian, Esq., Clarence terrace, Cork.
 George Simson, Esq., T.C. (Messrs Baker, Simpson, and Co.), Biscuit Manufacturer, Cork, and Bishopscate street, London.
 William Morgan, Esq., Diamond hill, Blackrock, County Cork.
NORTH-WEST OF IRELAND BRANCH.
 SOLICITOR—Robert Knox, Esq., Londonderry.
 SCRIVENER—John G. Ferguson, Esq., Londonderry.
 SECRETARY—J. H. Bible, Esq., Londonderry.
 GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
 Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L.

OFFICES.
 London—156 Strand, W.C.
 Dublin—6 D'Olier street
 Belfast—35 High street
 Cork—98 St Patrick street
 Birmingham—Bank chambers, Temple street
MANAGERS.
 J. J. Andrew
 J. A. Mowatt
 E. Allwerthay
 Robert Day, jun.
 F. Schnadhorst
 With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

This Bank was established on the 1st of January 1864 (under the designation of the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited), for the purpose of developing, under the Limited Liability Act, the operations of a Land and Building Society, combined with the more profitable business of a Land Mortgage Bank. Nearly 240,000 sterling has been advanced on mortgage since the 1st of January, and is already returning a remunerative rate of interest, whilst a large number of advances on first-class securities are waiting completion. The first capital of the Bank was £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed by a body of proprietors numbering more than 1,400. This capital was, however, found totally inadequate to meet the demands on the mortgage department alone, and the Directors, consequently, had to forego many advantageous opportunities of profitable investment. The capital has, therefore, been increased to half a million, in order that the business of the Bank may be developed to its legitimate extent. On the 6th ultimo (September, 1864), the Directors decided to make a second issue of 10,000 shares; and such is the confidence of the proprietary in the undertaking that, notwithstanding the high rate of discount prevailing, a large proportion thereof have been already taken up, and arrangements have been made for privately placing the remainder. The Directors are now prepared to receive subscriptions from the public for a third issue of 10,000 shares, at a premium of Ten Shillings per share.

PROBABLE PROFITS.
 Experience has shown that no better means of investment is to be found than is furnished by well-managed Associations of this class. The following are among the dividends that have been realised:—
 The London and County Land and Building Company, Limited, pays.....20 per cent.
 The British Land Company, Limited, pays.....15 per cent.
RESOLUTIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS.
 The confidence which the Proprietors have in the success of the Bank is also shown by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the First Ordinary General Meeting, on the 10th June:—
 "Resolved—That the shareholders are greatly gratified with the success of the first half-year's business of the Company, and hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to extend its operations and increase its prosperity."
 Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of Ten Shillings per share, and the Premium of Ten Shillings per share, must be made through the Secretary, or Agents, of whom every information can be obtained.

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

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

ANGLO-ITALIAN BANK (Limited).
 Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each, with power to increase.
DIRECTORS.
 His Excellency the Baron RICASOLI.
 Sir JAMES HUDSON, G.C.B.
 JOHN LUBBOCK, Esq., F.R.S., Chairman of the London Committee.
 Charles Bell, Esq., London. Sir J. P. Lacaita, K.C.M.G., Rebi. Banson, Esq., Naples.
 Julius Borden, Esq., Sabino Leonino, Esq., C. H. Goschen, Esq., Genoa.
 Ippolito Leonino, Esq., Commendatore Devisenasi, Geo. G. Nicol, Esq., Turin.
 GENERAL MANAGER.—John Alexander Jackson, Esq.

The Directors beg to announce that, all necessary formalities having been completed in Italy, a Branch of this establishment is now open at Turin, in connection with which the Bank is prepared—
 To grant Drafts and Letters of Credit.
 To negotiate and to remit for collection Bills of Exchange.
 To effect the purchase or sale of Italian Securities, and to receive the interest and dividends on the same, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
 To undertake the agency of foreign Banks.
 To receive deposits, for periods and at rates of interest to be agreed upon.
 And generally to transact every description of Banking business.
 Further information may be obtained on application at the office.
 The Directors will be shortly enabled to notify the establishment of Branches at Milan and Naples.
 WILLIAM COLES, Secretary.
 London, 16 Leadenhall street, E.C., 28th October, 1864.

THE CONTINENTAL UNION GAS COMPANY (Limited), are now prepared to issue a limited amount of DEBENTURES, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for periods varying from 1 to 10 years.

Full particulars may be obtained on application, at the Company's offices, 18 St Helen's place, E.C., or to Messrs Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29 Threadneedle street, E.C. GEO. M. BRIGHT, Secretary.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES. The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive LOANS ON DEBENTURES of £100 and upwards, secured either on the general undertaking or upon the Metropolitan Extensions, for three or five years, at 6 per cent. per annum.—By order, W. E. JOHNSON, Secretary. Victoria Station, S.W., Sept. 16, 1864.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply and delivery of Wrought Iron Roofing, as per drawing and specification to be seen at these Offices.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Wrought Iron Roofing," must be delivered to the undersigned on or before Twelve o'clock at noon on Thursday, the 27th day of October instant.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk, New Broad street, London, 13th October, 1864.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply and delivery of Lamp Wicks, as per specification and patterns to be seen at these Offices.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Lamp Wicks," must be delivered to the undersigned on or before Twelve o'clock at noon on Thursday, the 27th day of October instant.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk, New Broad street, London, 13th October, 1864.

NEW OPERA AND FIELD GLASS.

And the Reconniter Glass, post free 10s 10d, which shows distinctly windows and doors of houses 10 miles off, Jupiter's Moons, &c.; for landscape valuable for 50 miles. "The reconiter is very good."—Marquis of Carmarthen. "A most useful glass."—Lord Gifford. "It is remarkably good."—Lord Garraugh. Major Stanley, Wrenbury hall, Nantwich. "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Sir Digby Cayley. "I never met an article so completely answering its maker's recommendation."—F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley, Esq. "An indispensable companion to a pleasure trip."—NOTES AND QUERIES. "Economy of price is not secured at the cost of efficiency."—Penny. The Hythe Glass shows bullet marks at 1,200 yards, 8s 6d. The above only to be had direct from SALOM and CO., 98 Princes street, Edinburgh. Most positively no agents.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—

The greatest and most useful invention of the day, AGUA AMARELLA.—Messrs JOHN GOSNELL and CO., Three King court, Lombard street, perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price six guineas per bottle; half bottles, 3s 6d. Testimonials from artists of the highest order, and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected. Messrs Jno. Gosnell and Co. have been appointed perfumers to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

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 Ladies 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who, from want of means or other reason, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment, may release themselves from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful Ointment brings about the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleaning ulcers, and restoring soundness. Internal Pains, Rheumatic and gony torures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews may be removed by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin. In all maladies of unusual severity or excessive duration the Pills should be taken internally to root out the last seeds of the disorder, and to hasten the desired cure.

FIRE RESISTED.—BURGLARS

DEFIED.—GEORGE PRICE'S Trade-patent, Prize-medal, Fire-resisting (313 deg.), and Burglar-proof SAFE, with his patent case-hardened (steel-surfaced) drill-proof doors, are the only ones that should ever be trusted with the custody of cash against fire and the modern "crackman."—Works, Wolverhampton. Price lists post free. Manchester Depot, 19 Blackfriars street; Leeds Depot, Wade lane.

SPECIAL NOTICE. E. MOSES AND SON'S

Establishments will be closed on Saturday evening the 22nd inst., and re-opened as usual on Monday morning the 24th inst. at Seven o'clock. E. MOSES and SON, Ready-made and Bespoke Tailors, Habit Makers, Woolen Drapers, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters. LONDON HOUSES: 184, 185, 186, 187 Minories; 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 Abchurch. 508, 507, 506 New Oxford street; 1, 2, 3 Hart street. 137, 138 Tottenham Court road; 283 Euston road.

THE NEW WINTER FABRICS

are now ready for NICOLL'S Celebrated TROUSERS. Nicoll's Walking Trousers..... 16s, 21s, 25s per pair. Nicoll's Riding Trousers..... 21s, 25s, 28s — Nicoll's Dress Trousers..... 21s, 28s, 35s — Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

THE NEW FABRICS FOR WINTER

WAISTCOATS are now ready. Garments are kept ready made for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

THE NEW FABRICS

are now ready for NICOLL'S Celebrated OVERCOATS. Nicoll's new Overcoat for the Winter possesses novelty in shape and fabric. The Prince of Wales Frock Coat and Oxford Morning Coat, as introduced by Messrs Nicoll, are exclusive in style and finish, and merit an early inspection. Nicoll's celebrated Waterproof Guinea Overcoats for Gentlemen, and Guinea Waterproof Cloaks for Ladies, are made of the finest Elastic Soft Tweed, and patronised by travellers all over the world. Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER

SEASON FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Overcoats, Dress Suits, Neglige Suits, Highland Dresses, Knickerbocker Suits, Hats and Caps suited for various ages. The price of the first size Knickerbocker Suit, One Guinea. Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice. H. J. and D. NICOLL, Tailors to the Queen and Royal Family, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street; 22 Cornhill, London; 10 Mosley street, Manchester; and 50 Bold street, Liverpool.

DR DE JOHNG'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, IRRITABLE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendent, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

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

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

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 8s; cased, and labelled with his stamp and signature. WITHOUT WHICH NONE AT POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, MARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

COUNTRY AND TOWN

Residences, Landed Estates, Investments, Hunting Seats, Fishing and Shooting Quarters, Manors, &c.—BEAL'S REGISTER of the above, published on the first of each month, forwarded per post, or may be had on application at his Office, 203 Piccadilly, W. Particulars for insertion should be forwarded not later than the 28th of each month.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and cold at their London offices for Gibraltar, Malta, 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 13th 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.

OVERLAND ROUTE

from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales French Mail Steam Packets. The 19th of every month at 2 p.m. for Marseilles, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The 9th of every month for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius. For passage, freight, and information, apply to H. W. and H. Horns, 4 Moorgate street, London; U. H. Fletcher and Co., Liverpool; at the Offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to Smith and Co., Rotterdam.

CUNARD LINE.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

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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, 1s 6d. HARBURG—Every Sunday. ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 1s 6d; fore, 15s; return ticket, 3s 6d or 2s 6d. Cologne, 3s 6d or 2s 6d. ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE.—The Moselle and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 1s 5s; fore, 15s; return tickets, 3s 6d or 2s 6d. Brussels, 1s 7s 3d; Cologne, 3s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at noon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE.—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning, Oct. 15 at noon; 19 at 3; 22 at 5 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 2s 10d. Cologne, 5s.

HAVRE.—From St Katharine's Wharf, Oct. 20 at 1 morning; 25 at 6. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 2s. London to Paris, £1.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct.—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, Oct. 19 at 4; 22 at 5 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 5s. London to Paris, 17s 8d.

BOULOGNE.—From London Bridge Wharf, every morning, Oct. 15 at noon; 16 at 1 morn.; 17 at 18 at 2; 19 at 3; 20 and 21 at 4 morning. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 5s. London to Paris, 15s.

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HULL.—From Gustom House Quay, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 5s; return, 7s 6d.

NEWCASTLE.—From Newcastle Slesan Wharf, 5th Wapping, Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s; fore 5s; return, 7s 6d.

YARMOUTH.—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday at Four afternoon, 8s, 6s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 5s; return, 7s 6d.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 27 Regent circus; 28 Leadenhall street; and St Katharine Wharf.