

The Economist, WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

No. 750.

Public Sales.

AT 39 MINCING LANE, ON MONDAY, Jan. 11, at a QUARTER to THREE, RAPESEED..... About 1,500 quarters. LAING and CAMPBELL, Brokers.

AT THE BALTIC SALE ROOM, South Sea House, Threadneedle street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, ONE o'clock, COCOA NUT OIL..... 114 Casks Cochín PALM OIL..... 72 Ditto PALM NUT OIL..... 14 Ditto LEWIS, PEAT, and MACKAY, Brokers, 11 Mincing lane.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, at TWELVE o'clock precisely, NUTMEGS..... 184 Cases MACE..... 84 Ditto CLOVES..... 2 Ditto PEPPER..... 225 Bags White 3,110 Ditto Black CASSIA..... 2,928 Packages CASAVA FLOUR..... 2 Cases LEWIS, PEAT, and MACKAY, Brokers, 11 Mincing lane.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at ELEVEN, HIDES..... 8,760 Wetsalted Cape KIPS and SKINS..... 2,749 Ditto HIDES..... 2,899 Ditto Australian 497 Ditto W. I. 1,398 Dry Cape 247 Ditto Mauritius 19,474 Drysalted, Brined and Dry E. I. 1,646 Dry Penang Ox and Cow 1,727 Ditto Buffalo LEATHER & GLUE PIECES 7 Bales Australian DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

AT THE BALTIC, ON TUESDAY, next, the 12th Jan., at ONE, TALLOW..... 20 Casks New York 50 Cases East India VEGETABLE WAX..... 623 Baskets East India COCOA-NUT OIL..... 49 Hhds At same place, at THREE, same day, GROUND NUT OIL..... 430 Hhds East India GINGELLY OIL..... 30 Ditto ditto CASTOR OIL..... 14 Ditto ditto SOUTHERN OIL..... 17 Casks LARD OIL..... 8 Tons best English refined SPERM OIL..... 3 Casks WHALE OIL..... 25 Tons Arctic WHALEBONE..... 28 Packages RAPESEED..... About 120 Qrs per Emma Colvin, from Madras, to be sold on account of underwriters or whom it may concern. WILSON, ROSE, GRAHAM, and CO., Brokers, 74 Old Broad street.

AT NO. 86 TOWER STREET, on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at ONE precisely the following goods, viz., SUGAR..... 300 Hhds Barbadoes Samples to be seen on the morning of sale, at No. 86 Tower street, where catalogues may be had. C. and C. J. COLES, Brokers.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at TWELVE o'clock, CURRANTS..... 175 Barrels New 187 Cases ditto 45 Pipes ditto 40 Pipes Old 40 Carroteels ditto 19 Casks ditto FIGS..... 120 Skeletons Cases Turkey RAISINS..... 550 Drums Sultanas 400 Boxes Bunch 500 Cases Red Smyrna 300 Ditto Eleme 75 Ditto Old Reds 200 Barrels ditto 100 Ditto Old Black 209 Boxes New DATES..... 60 Barrels Egyptian RICHARD WITHERBY and SON, Brokers, 37 Mincing lane

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1858, at ELEVEN precisely, HIDES... 3,000 Salted Cape 3,000 Ditto Australian 30,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I. 2,000 Singapore Buffalo 1,000 Manila ditto 5,000 Tanned East India KIPS.... 2,000 Petersburg ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at ELEVEN, HIDES, KIPS, & SKINS... 1,500 Salted Cape HIDES..... 1,968 Ditto Australian 24 Ditto West India 370 Ditto Dutch 250 Dry West Coast 25,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I. LEATHER..... 3,000 Tanned Russian GLUE PIECES..... A quantity MYRABOLANS 224 Pockets CULVERWELL, BROOKS, and CO., Brokers, 9 College hill.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, Mincing lane, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14th, at ELEVEN precisely, HIDES... 4,700 Salted Rio Grande 3,000 Ditto Australian 1,200 Ditto Cape 40,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I. 2,500 Calcutta Buffalo A. R. & A. NESBITT, Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1858, at ELEVEN, HIDES.... 5,000 Salted River Plate Ox and Cow 4,500 Ditto Rio Grande ditto 500 Dry West Coast ditto 1,400 Salted Australian ditto 40,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I. 7,000 East India Buffalo GOAD, RIGG, and CO., Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE BALTIC SALE ROOMS, on FRIDAY Jan. 15, at ONE, precisely, TALLOW.... 200 Casks Australian 200 Ditto Russian ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE BALTIC SALE ROOM, Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at ONE o'clock, TALLOW..... 100 Casks South American 200 Casks Australian GOAD, RIGG, and CO., Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1858, at TWELVE, SKINS... 50,000 Tanned East India Goat and Sheep GOAD, RIGG, and CO., Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at TWELVE, SKINS... 60,000 Tanned E. I. Goat and Sheep 100 Dozen Carried Calf CULVERWELL, BROOKS, and CO., Brokers, 9 College hill.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at TWELVE precisely, SKINS..... 16,500 Dressed Lamb 40,000 Tanned E. I. Goat and Sheep A. R. & A. NESBITT, Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at TWELVE, SKINS..... 40,000 Tanned E. I. Goat and Sheep DYSTER, NALDER and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, 20 Tons MYRABOLANS, slight damaged, at 6s; Pegu CUTCH, GAMBIER, TURMERIC, and FARINA at Market value. T. B. TURK, Commission March 7th, 1 Colium street, near Mincing lane.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Polygraphic Hall, King William street, Strand.—Open every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.—Stalls, 3s; Area, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be secured at Mr Mitchell's, 33 Old Bond street, and at the Hall. Saturday, a Morning Entertainment, commencing at 3.

BANK MANAGER.—WANTED for the North-Western Bank of India, a Gentleman of Banking experience to take charge of the Calcutta office.—Salary 1,000 rs per month.—Applications will be received up to the 15th February next.—By Order of the Directors. W. H. RIPLEY, Manager. North-Western Bank of India, Calcutta, 24th Nov., 1857.

A MERCHANT OF EXPERIENCE having at his disposal an established first-class connection, desires to meet with a gentleman having £3,000 or more at command. No risk will be incurred, and priority in profits to the extent of 15 per cent. allowed.—References to the first firm in the City. Particulars on application to Mr Salter, 17 Abchurch lane, E.C.

AN EAST INDIAN FIRM IS desirous of meeting with an established house in this country for mutual business, and with whom they can correspond direct. As the business is considerable, it is requested that those only will apply who are in a position to do it full justice, and who can afford the usual facilities.—Address to F.C., under cover to Mr Deacon, Advertising Agent, 154j Leadenhall street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—£5,000 TO £8,000.—A Gentleman with capital at immediate command, may join a first-class Manufacturing House well known to the leading City firms, in place of retiring partner. The profits are large, and during 1857 not a single bad debt has been made. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Principals or their Solicitors can obtain further particulars of Mr Salter, 17 Abchurch lane, E.C.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—TO be sold, a small part of a very valuable Mineral Property, already yielding a good profit, and opening just like the neighbouring one, which paid £287,000 in dividends in 12 years, upon a capital of only £6,400, being an average of 350 per cent. per annum, on each £100 outlaid, thus yielding £4,200 in 12 years. Full particulars to bona fide applications, free, to E.S., care of Mr Lake, 5 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen years of age, Christian government; most approved methods of teaching; French and German by accomplished native resident Masters; Academical Course adapted to the Oxford Examinations, and Matriculation of the London University. For papers apply to Mr Wyles.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, Peckham, London, S.E., is adapted for first-class mercantile instruction. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business and trained to be quick at accounts; while the modern languages, chemistry, and mechanics are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Divisions of the School Year equal. Holidays short. Re-opens January 11th. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B.—During the past year youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest mercantile, manufacturing, and engineering firms in the kingdom.

CLOSED BY THE.—THE NORTHERN PORTS being closed up, the only channel to be depended upon for sending samples, small parcels, or articles for private use, is the CONTINENTAL DAILY EXPRESS AGENCY,—the proprietors of which, by special arrangement with the Belgian Government Railway and Prussian Post office, are enabled to forward them daily with the mails to their destination, via Dover and Ostend, at fixed and moderate rates, to be had at the Chief office, 52 Gracechurch street, E.C., and at the West-end office, 34 Regent circus. Parcels intended for the same day's despatch must be at the office by 3 o'clock p.m.

TO GUN AND PISTOL MAKERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Secretary of State for War is prepared to receive Tenders for "SETTING UP" PISTOL CARBINES of the present pattern; the materials for which, with some very trifling exceptions, will be issued from the Government stores. Forms of tender and full particulars may be obtained by personal or written application at this office, and patterns and specifications may be inspected at the Tower of London. All tenders must be returned properly addressed to the Secretary of State for War, War office, Pall Mall, S.W., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for War, War office, Pall Mall, S.W. No tenders will be considered if not accompanied by a deposit of £100. R. GWYN, for Director of Contracts. War office, Pall Mall, January 6, 1858.



ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Capital paid up, £500,000.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES are GRANTED on the most favourable terms.—By order of the Court,
73 Cornhill, E.C. HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
—Letters of Credit and Bills are granted upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved Drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.
Apply at the offices, No. 54 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, January, 1858.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY
Description—£1,000 in case of Death, or a Fixed Allowance of £6 per week in the event of Injury—may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer. It is found that One Person in every Fifty is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents £27,988. Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be had at the Company's offices, and at all the principal railway stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the journey or year.
No Charge for Stamp Duty.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, offices,
3 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

10 Cornhill, London; and Exchange street, St Ann's square, Manchester.
Capital—Two Millions.
DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
John Cheetham, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
T. A. Gibb, Esq., Deputy-chairman.

LIFE BONUS DECLARED OCTOBER 14, 1857.
EXAMPLES OF BONUS ADDITIONS.

No. of Policy.	Date.	Acc. Sum Assured.	Amount of Premiums Paid.	Reversionary Bonus.	Sum now Assured.
		£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
3071	1855/20	1000	55 10 0	63 15 0	1063 15 0
873	1853/25	500	51 5 0	53 2 6	553 2 6
1026	1852/30	2600	235 0 0	212 10 0	2212 10 0
1154	1855/35	500	65 6 3	53 2 6	553 2 6
1020	1852/40	2000	308 6 8	212 10 0	2212 10 0
1021	1852/45	2500	448 8 9	265 12 6	2765 12 6

The Directors request the attention of the assured and the public to the Solid Advantages offered by the Lancashire Insurance Company, as evidenced by their being enabled to declare the above Large Bonus out of Actual Profit, without anticipating the value of future premiums.
Loans granted on security of Policies when they have attained a minimum value of £50.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next bonus division will be made in 1860, and all proposals lodged on or before the 20th July next, will have a year's advantage over delayed proposals.
Fire insurances effected on the most favourable terms.
FRANCIS KEMP Resident Secretary.
London, October, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 50 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid.
Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.
Established nearly a quarter of a Century.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF £136,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1856, amounted to £593,950 8s 9d, invested in Government and other approved Securities.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8 WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON. S. W.

HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

(By order)

P. MACINTYRE, SECRETARY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

NEW BUSINESS TRANSACTED FROM 1846 TO 1856.

	Sums Assured.			Annual Premiums.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
1847 New Business	443,578	4	11	16,140	0	1
1848 —	395,864	12	5	12,200	9	5
1849 —	429,371	17	1	14,743	4	8
1850 — Bonus Year	509,147	10	6	17,550	14	9
1851 —	467,499	8	1	15,240	2	11
1852 —	445,799	6	6	15,145	15	6
1853 —	455,248	17	1	14,886	9	3
1854 —	515,117	7	0	16,650	0	2
1855 — Bonus Year	609,323	7	11	20,047	18	0
1856 —	516,351	6	7	16,769	3	4
New Business in 10 Years	4,787,301	18	1	159,373	18	1
Annual Average	478,730	3	10	15,937	7	10

EXAMPLES OF BONUS ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

Date of Policy.	Sums in Policies.		Bonus additions to 1855.		Sums in Policies, with Bonus additions.	
	£		£		£	
Nov. 15, 1825	1,000		1,152		2,152	
Nov. 15, 1835	1,000		582		1,582	
Nov. 15, 1850	1,000		64		1,064	

EXTINCTION AND REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

A Policy was opened with the Company in 1826 for 2,000l on a Life then aged 45. The party paid an Annual Premium of 74l 15s, which has now been extinguished; while, in addition, a Bonus of 1,518l 1s 10d attaches to his policy, and it will continue to receive further additions at each Investigation the Party may survive.

A person who, at age 30, assured in 1835 for 500l (annual Premium, 12l 12s 11d,) has obtained an annual Reduction of 8l 17s, so that his future annual Payment will be 34l 15s 11d, instead of 12l 12s 11d as formerly; and if he survive, this annual Payment will be extinguished by the application of future profits, after which the Policy will continue to receive Periodical Bonus additions.

The next Division of Profits will be made in 1860.

The Directors invite particular attention to the Liberal Terms and Conditions of Assurance introduced by this Company into the Practice of Life Assurance.

SELECT ASSURANCES.

The privileges of this class are—Permission to travel and reside in any part of the world, free extra premium; and the cancellation of all conditions under the Company's Policies, which thus become unchallengeable on any ground whatever except non-payment of the ordinary premium. Assurances of 5 years' standing are admissible to this class.

REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

Policies not renewed within the days of grace do not become absolutely forfeited, but may be revived on certain conditions, any time within 13 months from the date of the Premium falling due. The regulations under this head are very favourable to the assured in other respects also, and are worthy of special attention.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Liberal allowances made for surrender [of Assurances under the Profit scheme, at any time after payment of one annual premium.

LOANS.

Advances made on the security of the Company's Policies to the extent of their value, at a moderate rate of interest.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON 82 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

EDINBURGH..... 3 GEORGE STREET, HEAD OFFICE.

DUBLIN 66 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

GLASGOW 35 ST VINCENT PLACE.

Agents in every Town of importance throughout the Kingdom.

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Vol. XVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

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The Political Economist.

NOTICE TO READERS.

The Annual Statistical Supplement of Banking and Trade, including the Accounts of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States, will be Published towards the close of the Month.

INDIAN LOANS.

THE question of Indian finance is assuming a more important and practical shape, not so much from the fact that it is intended to change the form of the Indian Government at home, as from the fact, that whatever the form of Government may be, money will be required for the service of India to a considerable amount during the coming year, over and above the ordinary income, even though it should not be diminished below its usual amount—a result which few will be sanguine enough to hope for. But what we wish first to impress upon our readers is, that whatever changes may be made in relation to the form of the authority by which the Government of India is in future to be controlled at home, that will make no difference as to the essential forms, manner, conditions, or security upon which any loan required for the service of India will be contracted. It is intimated, and we believe correctly, that one of the first subjects to which the attention of Parliament will be called will be to authorise a loan to the Indian Government. That fact, taken by itself, implies an operation in the home money market. Hitherto, the loans on behalf of the Indian Government have been chiefly, but not exclusively, made in India. For loans in India, no Parliamentary authority has ever been required or given. A debt exceeding fifty millions has been contracted on the bare inherent authority of the Government of India. The East India Company has, however, been prohibited from contracting interest-bearing debt at home without the sanction of Parliament. That sanction was given some years ago, but limited to an issue of bonds to the amount of 7,000,000*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

At the commencement of the outbreak in India, the home bond debt stood at 3,894,400*l.*, so that an unexhausted power to the extent of a little more than three millions still existed. This power has already been used to the extent of about two millions, and it is understood, therefore, that the

legal means of raising money in the home market is now reduced to one million. If affairs in India were in their ordinary condition, this fact would be a matter of indifference; for, as a rule, the East India Company have preferred to borrow in India rather than in England. But the extent to which they have been obliged to fall back upon their very limited power of borrowing at home during the last eight months, is the best proof of the difficulty they have experienced in India. It is true that the recent successes of the British troops will not only tend to improve the revenue receipts, but also to increase the disposition of the native capitalists to advance a portion of the enormous accumulations which have taken place in India during the last few years. Nevertheless it is thought that those sources cannot be relied upon as sufficient for the grave emergency in which India is placed. And certainly if ever there could be an exceptional case which would authorise the Government of India to use its credit out of India, for the purpose of obtaining funds, it is at the present moment. It must not, however, be thought that the application to Parliament for permission to increase the home debt beyond the seven millions already sanctioned, implies a guarantee of any kind on the part of the Imperial Government. No such condition accompanied the existing legislative authority. Such a course is neither desirable nor necessary. We have attempted to show upon more than one occasion how highly impolitic it would be to mix together Indian and Imperial finances. And it is not necessary, because the Indian Government is possessed of extensive and independent sources of revenue amply sufficient, if well managed, to sustain its own credit and bear its own obligations.

But while we are prepared to contend that it would be equally impolitic and unnecessary to involve the Home Government with that of India, in a common obligation to the creditors of the latter, we cannot agree with those who would wish to exclude the Government of India from the privilege of coming into the English money market should it be needful. We may rest assured that no foreign or colonial Government will leave their own market and come here without some strong reason. There are many advantages, independent of the first terms obtained, in raising loans at home. Every creditor of the Government becomes less or more a supporter of the Government;—and debt, in a certain sense, is a political security. But besides this consideration, there is a great convenience and saving of expense where the interest of a State debt is payable on the spot. Both these considerations must have great weight in the case of India. But after giving full weight to these considerations, what is there peculiar to the Indian Government that we should make it an exception to all other Governments, foreign and colonial, which we admit freely to contract debt in our market? So far as regards the mere supply and distribution of capital, it can make little difference in what market a loan is made. To a country like England, whose capital is extensively and freely engaged all over the world, the effect would very soon be the same wherever an Indian loan should be raised. Nothing more rapidly finds its level in these days of steam-boats, telegraphs, and free intercourse, than capital. No doubt if we could draw out silver that would otherwise be hoarded in India for a Government loan, it would be so much, for the time being, added to the available capital of the empire. But that is not the point. It is on the assumption that those hoards could not be drawn out that the

English market will be resorted to. It is much more likely that the hoarded silver in India will directly or indirectly be made applicable to trade or cultivation, than to loans to the Government in the present state of affairs:—and if so, it may be the means of furnishing funds which would otherwise be drawn from England for the purposes of trade. From all appearances, it is probable that before the Government of India will be in a condition to issue any amount of new bonds, the money market in this country will be in a condition which will lead to foreign investments in some shape or other; and few that are likely to be offered will be either as secure or as useful as loans to the Government of India to whatever limited amount they are likely to be required here;—for, no doubt, upon every consideration, the Indian Government will still continue to prefer to borrow in India rather than in England to whatever extent that may be practicable and requisite. It is certain that Parliament will not withhold its sanction to such a power, though it is not likely to be exercised to an amount exceeding eight or ten millions in the year, even though it is found necessary to defray the whole of the home expenditure in this way.

THE VALUE OF THE SECOND-RATE BOROUGH CONSTITUENCIES.

MR HENRY F. BERKELEY and thirty other members of Parliament have put forth an address to their fellow-countrymen recommending several Reform measures to which we could not assent, but recommending one which seems to us so extremely pernicious, that we must ask our readers' full attention while we expose the real danger that lies in it. Their third recommendation is a "re-apportionment of seats that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies, as shall give in the United Kingdom a majority of members to a majority of electors." We say advisedly, that we believe no measure affecting the electoral franchise only, could be so fatal to the cause of class-representation, as the admission of the principle that the number of members ought to vary as the number of electors. We are no advocates for rotten boroughs. But what we do advocate is the fair representation of those finer and minuter interests in the country which do, as a matter of fact, get almost all their representatives out of the second and third-class boroughs, rather than either out of the counties or out of the great manufacturing towns. There is an obvious reason why this should be so. There are certain interests, like manufactures and agriculture, which force men to live in proximity, and so form them into a constituency. But there are many which do not. Those who hold a common religious faith,—those who are absorbed in science,—those who have devoted themselves to the public interests by studying military or mercantile or engineering or monetary problems, or by promoting any great philanthropic or social reform,—do not live in groups,—do not form natural constituencies. These interests, therefore, are always in danger of being utterly lost or merged in those which do draw men into local proximity, which write themselves on the outward life of great constituencies, and so are liable to be represented in a degree that quite exaggerates their real importance. We say, are liable, because it has been the one marked advantage of the great number of small borough constituencies in England, that they have prevented this result. There is, in that class of boroughs, no one interest marked and prominent enough to overpower all others, and, consequently, almost all the others in their turn, as occasion offers, get through them a hearing and a representative. The distributed interests of the country are fairly heard only where there is no overpowering local interest to be represented. But if the number of members were to vary as the number of electors, we should have an enormous increase of county members, and manufacturing town members, and an enormous decrease of the present class of borough members. Now the landed interests, and the capitalist interests, and the labourers' interests, are uniform, solid, homogeneous. Few members are chosen for the counties—few for the great towns—whose range of political advocacy includes much beyond the respective interests of land and capital: and, again, in any places where the franchise might admit the bulk of the labouring class as electors, their members would not be much more than *spokesmen* of that class,—delegates from it, not themselves belonging to it,—and for that

very reason the more jealously and strictly pledged to the politics dictated by their constituents. You cannot get a representation of the minor interests of the country from the big uniform constituencies. Those constituencies look to one thing first of all, and that is the general bias of mind of their representative. The county asks—Is he a country gentleman? Are his politics defined in their main features by the fact that he is a country gentleman, owning land, interested in agriculture, diligent at the sessions? The manufacturing town asks—Is he a free-trader,—is he anxious to promote commerce,—anxious to diminish taxation,—adverse to all restrictions upon labour? The operative constituencies ask—Is he alive to the injustice inflicted by capitalists on labourers,—is he a ten hours' bill man,—a ballot man,—a democrat? And in all three cases these characteristics must be the prominent characteristics, or the candidate has no chance for his election. This kind of constituency is so uniform, so strongly identified with one set of local views, that that set of views must come out in strong relief in any candidate acceptable to it.

Now, what would the proposal of Mr Berkeley and his friends—to apportion the number of the members to the numbers of the electoral constituencies—amount to, but an indefinite multiplication of members of this sort, and a nearly absolute exclusion of those infinitely varied interests of the country which are less crowded together into local groups? The large majority of qualified electors must be in the counties and the densely populated towns, and if members are to be taken freely from secondary boroughs and added to the counties and largest towns, the result will be that we shall lose a large proportion of the members who represent the scattered interests of the country, and who are not sufficiently marked in their politics to be welcome representatives for the interests of land, capital, or labour.

We must keep a large class of constituencies open for what we may call *general* interests—constituencies where neither land nor capital nor labour demand an exclusive tone and bias in the politics of the candidate who presents himself. Otherwise we shall tend more and more to a representative system which admits only locally concentrated interests to an audience, and excludes those, quite as important, which are weakened by being spread widely over the country. It is because the secondary boroughs return men of no fixed type, but of all types,—because they return the men whose politics are free from the stamp of strongly-marked constituencies—the men who may mediate between the various interests and so become emphatically *statesmen*, that we should deplore as the most obvious degeneracy in our representative system, any change which should apportion members in proportion to the numbers of the electing constituencies. You cannot, as a rule, persuade the great electoral constituencies to elect likely men for the service of the State. They elect them for their *own* service,—which means the service of one very important but also exclusive element in the State. This is not so with the secondary boroughs. There is no sufficiently preponderating influence there. Personal qualities,—minor interests,—*general* interests tell greatly on the election. A great engineer, or an economist, or a philanthropist, or a scientific man, or an educational reformer, has a good chance of election without being devoted to any one of the three great political interests.

Such, then, is our reason in favour of preserving to the secondary boroughs their present predominance in the political system of England. We wish heartily to see the labouring class *bonâ fide* represented. The capitalists and the landowners are already *bonâ fide* represented. But we do not wish to see the already strong and united interests of England gainers at the expense of the scattered and weaker interests. We do not wish to see any diminution in the political influence of those constituencies which are comparatively impartial as regards land, labour, and capital,—which are identified with none of them,—which from time to time elect men who are bound up with various interests less able to make themselves heard.

Now for this purpose *very* small boroughs are almost as ineffective as large manufacturing towns. The great classes indeed do not tyrannise there. But in a very small borough individual interests tyrannise. You lose by predominating *personal* interests in this case all that you lose by predominating class-interests in the case of counties and manufacturing towns. Therefore, we believe, that instead

of transferring borough-seats to larger constituencies, the true course would be that of Lord John Russell's Bill of 1852, to group the smaller boroughs. That Bill proposed to select 66 small boroughs, which returned 99 members, with a joint electoral constituency at that time of only 23,844 (giving one member to every 240 electors), and to add to them other non-parliamentary boroughs which would have increased their electoral constituency by at least two-thirds.* But with this point, at present, we have nothing to do. We believe that some such measure would be of the greatest value. By creating two or three competing local centres, instead of one,—the personal influences of an election would be very much neutralised, and public interests, therefore, furthered. Greater weight would be given to the constituencies,—the chances of corruption and of county influences in the borough would be much lessened,—and yet no overwhelming class-influence would be let in. No doubt many of these 66 boroughs must either lose their electoral rights altogether, or be enlarged by additions from non-parliamentary boroughs. Where the general proportion of members to borough-electors is 1 in 1,500, it is not possible to keep up 66 boroughs where the average proportion is 1 in 240;—not possible, simply because it is not desirable. The great use of the secondary and third-class boroughs is to elect impartial and independent men—men not typifying the largest and most concentrated classes. But if the borough be too small, the election is a matter of bargain or influence, and all the value of a constituency not liable to be overridden by these classes is lost. To group the smaller boroughs would rob the counties of an extremely small proportion of their voters,† and yet would increase in every way the independence of the borough electors, and the purity of the elections.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

THE death of Sir Henry Havelock at Lucknow, so soon after his glorious and successful part had been played out and he had seen the safe retreat from the Residency of the English women and children he had saved, will cause a far profounder melancholy in England than even the news which accompanies that sad intelligence, of the defeat of General Windham's force by the Gwalior mutineers. The severe loss inflicted on at least a part of the 64th Regiment,—one of the very regiments, by the way, commanded by General Havelock on that memorable march from Allahabad to Cawnpore which so suddenly endeared him to the English people,—and the humiliation of the first defeat of British troops by a Sepoy force, will be to some extent wiped out by Sir Colin Campbell's speedy and brilliant success in completely routing the triumphant Gwalior contingent ten days later; but nothing can make up to us for the loss of a General to whom we owe so much, and yet had not been able even to acknowledge our debt,—and who had acquired an influence and prestige both in England and India by his great successes, which will soon be sadly needed by those, whoever they may be, to whose lot it falls to reorganise the military administration of the Indian army.

There is no service where the personal qualities of the commander tell with such remarkable effect as in the military service in India, and for that very reason none where the physical and mental strain, as well on the field of battle as in the organisation of military preliminaries, falls so heavily on the commander. All our wars in India are wars in which manœuvre has little play, while rapidity of resolve and audacity in execution have vast play. The consequence is, that it almost becomes the commander's duty to overstrain himself. To save time, to encourage his troops by personal

* That is, of course, if the franchise had remained unaltered. Lord John Russell's Bill of 1852 would have lowered the borough franchise to 54, and this, with the addition of the new boroughs at the same franchise, would nearly have tripled the constituencies, instead of increasing them only by two-thirds.

† Even the proposed measure of 1852, which reduced the franchise to 54, would not have added more than 34,398 electors from the non-parliamentary boroughs; and when we consider that the present county-constituency (of which the great majority are freeholders) is 509,100, it is obvious that the abstraction of non-parliamentary boroughs from the county electors, would be but a drop in the ocean.

gallantry against vast odds, never to shrink from responsibility where success is possible, and to superintend so minutely the military administration necessarily delegated to others, as to ensure that it will not disappoint his own conceptions and frustrate his preconcerted plans,—and all this too in an Indian climate,—implies a terrible strain both on mind and body. No wonder that so many of our greatest officers die on the field, and so many more succumb to the exhaustion which follows the crisis of failure or success. The immense proportion of field officers who fall in our Indian campaigns has often been noted. The number of those whom anxiety and the diseases consequent upon it have disabled or destroyed is not less remarkable. Anson and Barnard were victims to cholera; Reid was disabled; Wilson, after his great success at Delhi, was forced to surrender his command; Mr Colvin, the Governor of the N. W. Provinces, died from similar causes at Agra; and last and most mournful of all, Sir Henry Havelock, after the climax of his success, is snatched away by dysentery at Lucknow. Of all the greater leaders who were found in India to help us through this terrible crisis, Sir James Outram, Colonel Greathed, and Major Eyre alone remain. In almost every great battle we have lost leading men; and now that Havelock has followed Lawrence, Nicholson, and Neill, we cannot but feel how much hangs on the continued health and strength of Sir Colin Campbell.

It cannot but deepen the public sorrow with which these tidings will be received, to reflect how great and useful a career might have opened before General Havelock, had he lived to take part in the reorganisation of the Indian military service. It will need all the vigour and capacity which has surmounted this crisis, and all the popularity and prestige which it has won, to conduct steadily to its close a work so difficult and frequently so invidious as the reconstruction of our military policy and army in India; and yet almost all the men by whose rapid and resolute measures we have overcome the danger, are lost to us before that difficult work can be begun. India, military and civil, needs an able and enlightened, but an absolute government; and an absolute government can only be at once popular and wise, when its mainsprings are moved by men who have won a wide-spread reputation for energy and justice. We need for Indian reforms men with such a prestige as Wellesley, Lake, and Napier; and such a man Sir Henry Havelock might soon have been. In that country the opinions and arguments even of the ablest men seem to be so conflicting, that we need the authority of great actions to command deference. The wisest statesman, if only a statesman, could not command success on the sharply debated ground of Indian military policy. We shall need great and successful soldiers to carry it through. And when the time comes, we shall miss Sir Henry Havelock even more perhaps than we shall now miss him in the field. But it will remain a great and permanent satisfaction to the English people, that before we had heard of his death,—though even then he had been many days in his grave,—the voice of the people, through their representatives, had been raised in gratitude so heartfelt as to win from the Government a fuller recognition of his great services than they were apparently disposed to give. It is the saddest of all rebukes to coldness or ingratitude when we find that a life has been sacrificed in our service, of which we had never estimated the value, till it was lost to us. This kind of self-reproach at least the people of England have not prepared for themselves in the case of General Havelock. Could he but have known how he was honoured in England, he would have felt, even in that melancholy death, that he had gained a sufficient reward,—not merely in the conspicuous place he has won for himself in the history of British India, but in that eminently popular and personal kind of esteem which values the great actions of a man's career more because he was the actor in them, than even for the sake of the actions themselves. Thus it will be with General Havelock. He has become a popular hero in England; and a new celebrity will attach through him to the most celebrated exploits in which he formerly played even a subordinate part. We may be sure that even that great defence and victory of Jellalabad in the Affghan war, wherein he so ably assisted General Sale, will now win a fresh historic interest, as anticipating in some degree the greater renown which was afterwards to associate his name with Cawnpore and Lucknow.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

THE Secretary of the Treasury for the United States, in his late report, made a valuable suggestion in regard to the law of bankruptcy:—a suggestion which appears to us to expose the root of all the failures which have attended the efforts of legislation upon this subject. He recommended, as one of the means of moderating such excessive and rash speculation as had led to the recent crisis, and as one of the best means of dealing with such a state of things when it does occur, that a bankrupt law should be passed, *not as in all former cases for the protection of the debtor, but in the interest of the creditor*, and that it should extend to joint stock companies as well as to private traders. Strange as it may appear, when the relative position of the two parties is considered, it seems to have been the primary object of all laws upon insolvency which have been passed in every country, to relieve and protect the debtor, while the interests and security of the creditor seem to have been treated only as a secondary and contingent object:—laws have been passed avowedly and by name, “for the relief of insolvent debtors.” No doubt the last reform which took place in our bankrupt laws professed to be based, more than any former legislation, upon the principle of protecting the interests of the creditors, and punishing the fraudulent debtor. And it is only bare justice to the Commissioners in whose hands the administration of that law has been placed, to say that they have shown a clear discrimination, in dealing with the different classes of cases which have come before them, with regard to the conditions upon which they have extended the protection of the Court, and granted certificates of final release and exoneration from past liabilities. Still we have before us the staggering fact that in cases of mercantile insolvency scarcely one in ten go into the Bankrupt Court, which shows that, as an institution for the purpose of dealing with, and winding up, insolvent estates, it is not adapted to the views and the wants of commerce. It is too uniform and inelastic in its practical operation:—it contains no principle of dealing with different cases according to their intrinsic merits:—where the character and transactions of the insolvent are in the estimation of creditors above all suspicion, the proceedings of the Court of Bankruptcy are regarded as being rigid and harsh; and where just dissatisfaction and suspicion of fraud exist, it is too much a matter of accident, determined by the fact whether the petition be in the hands of a friendly or a hostile creditor, whether or not a searching investigation is made. And in all cases the expenses are enormous, the delays tedious, and the creditors placed in such a position in relation to them that they have little or no influence. There is a general repugnance apparently to handing over to the mere officials of the Court the whole assets of the estate and their management, for it is known that the trade assignee has in truth no real power or influence over them. The practical result is, that every possible contrivance is resorted to for winding up insolvent estates rather than adopt the mode prescribed by law.

No doubt this state of things is a great evil:—an evil to the debtor in many cases, as well as to the creditor. In ninety-nine cases in every hundred, people proceed upon the principle of “making the best of a bad job,”—of saving as much as they can from the ruin at the least possible trouble. And there is, consequently, no clear discrimination as to the merits or demerits of each case—no sufficient investigation as to the true origin and causes of the insolvency. The honourable and prudent trader who may have fallen a victim to a mere temporary and unlooked-for misfortune—who has been induced to suspend payment at the first moment he suspected himself unable to meet his obligations in full, out of a regard only to the interests of his creditors—who has declined at the risk of involving others to use the means at his disposal and to trade upon a name and credit which he enjoyed, to bolster himself up, and to attempt to regain a lost position at the hazard of making it worse,—is confounded and mixed up in one common catalogue of misfortunes with those who have for years been in a state of hopeless insolvency—who have exhausted every means of raising money—who have made every sacrifice of their creditors’ property that was necessary to sustain appearances for the moment and to postpone the evil day as long as possible—who have trafficked in accommodation and fictitious paper, fraudulent in its cha-

acter—and who are forced to suspend only when some sudden derangement of the money market renders all second-rate and suspicious paper unnegotiable. It cannot but be extremely detrimental to the true interests of trade that no discrimination should be made between such cases;—and it cannot but be a great loss to the community that the true causes and histories of such cases should not be known,—not so much to enable it to form a just appreciation of the character of the different persons involved in them, as for the sake of the light which would necessarily be thrown upon the real character of the causes which lead to what may be termed national disasters; and upon the best means of preventing them in future. The great bulk of the insolvencies which have been brought to light during the late crisis, had existed, there is too much reason for believing, for years, and had no connection whatever with the crisis, except that it rendered it impossible longer to continue a course which ought to have been stopped years before. On the other hand, there are many well-known cases, both in the American and the North of Europe trade, where up to the time of the crisis the houses which have suspended were not only solvent, but wealthy, and whose suspension arose entirely from the sudden cutting off of all their resources. It cannot be right that these two classes of cases should be confounded with each other.

No doubt the temptation to private arrangements in the present state of the law, which makes no sufficient discrimination, is very great. The moment a house suspends, the creditors take the place of the debtor in relation to all his assets. In whatever way the most can be made of them, that way it is their immediate interest to adopt, without reference to the public bearing of the course they take. The mode which promises the least sacrifice naturally strongly recommends itself to a body of creditors. It is notorious how much more valuable the assets of an estate are with a “going concern” than with one which has to be finally stopped and wound up; and how much more can be made by the private efforts and management of those who have hitherto conducted the affairs of a firm, than by an official assignee and his clerks, and the routine of the Bankrupt Court. Where, therefore, a fair arrangement can be made to carry a business on and to pay a reasonable dividend, it is clearly for the benefit of the creditors to accept that mode; and, failing that, when the insolvents are men of character and skill, it is clearly to the interests of the creditors to ensure their management under inspection rather than to commit the estate to bankruptcy. And it is only in cases in which the insolvent has no means of making a reasonable offer, and where the creditors have no confidence in his character or management, that the Court of Bankruptcy is now resorted to. But these are natural results dictated by the private interests of all the parties concerned, debtors and creditors alike. It will, therefore, be in vain that any attempt is made to improve the bankrupt law, so as to make it uniformly applicable to all cases, unless it recognise and attempt to deal with these natural distinctions of facts; and to discriminate between those cases which may be left to be dealt with by the creditors, or, with their sanction, by the debtors themselves. The only way in which so desirable an object could be attained, it appears would be, that every case of insolvency, whatever be its nature or character, should be subjected to a preliminary investigation by a competent tribunal, armed with sufficient authority to reach the facts and history of the case, and that an authentic report should be prepared and published for the benefit of the creditors, who should then by a legal process have a right to decide as to the mode in which the estate should be wound up. In the case of private traders, all the facts in relation to their losses, their causes, their dates, the character of the transactions, would become known through an authoritative medium, *acting for the creditors and not employed by the debtor*. In the case of joint stock companies, such an investigation would be even more useful. What was the state of the concern when the last dividend was declared? Were the published accounts true or false? Did the directors help themselves or their immediate friends unduly to the money of the company? These and many other important facts would come to light, not as a mere matter of chance, but as a matter of certainty. If, in every case of insolvency, the law disallowed any arrangement when

no such preliminary inquiry had taken place, we should have some chance of distinguishing the culpable from the unfortunate,—some means of knowing upon authority where the management of an estate could properly be left in the hands of the debtor or a composition accepted, and where the conduct of the debtor had been so reckless or fraudulent, that nothing but the Court of Bankruptcy would do justice to its exposure. As things are at present, creditors have not sufficiently accurate information to act upon. There is no sufficient investigation to satisfy them as to the best course to be pursued;—and leaning to a natural wish to avoid new risks and more trouble, arrangements are made in the most slovenly way, upon very insufficient data; and, in the midst of the more interesting and exciting pursuit of new business, all these cases of insolvency sink into one common and indiscriminated oblivion, without conferring upon the country either a lesson or a warning of real utility for the future. The cure lies in a reform of the law made in the spirit of protecting the debtor, by a provision that every case of insolvency shall undergo a strict and searching investigation by competent authority,—that a report open to all shall be made for the benefit of the creditors, to guide their judgment, and to enable them to discriminate between those who can be trusted and those who cannot, between those who may be pitied and assisted, and those who should be blamed and punished; and to expose the dangerous courses of business which lead to ruin;—but there is little chance of so important a change being made without a united and serious effort on the part of the commercial community itself.

SACERDOTAL POLITICS IN SARDINIA AND BELGIUM.

THE events of the last few weeks have been full of interest in illustrating the kind of hold which the Roman Church still keeps of the political institutions of Europe. Lord Macaulay, in a well-known article, has expressed his conviction that Romanism may permanently stand its ground, alike against the Protestant faith and scientific inquiry,—that the Roman Church “may still exist in undiminished vigour when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St Paul’s.” The reasoning, however, which supports conclusions of this kind is founded rather on a wide and loose survey of the geographical fluctuations in national and nominal ecclesiastical confessions, than on the minute examination of the sort of national faith which now passes for Romanist and that which formerly passed under the same term. Slowly but steadily, even in the most Catholic countries, the moral independence of men has been gaining ground; and, though the well-trained politicians of Rome may now and then extort from the nominal heads of nations a new concession, like the Austrian Concordat, no one who watches closely the phenomena of popular life can doubt that the great principle of individual responsibility is winning its way into the hearts of nations, and undermining permanently the authority of the Sacerdotal Church. It is quite true that the Protestant *faith* produced more visible effect in a few years than this gradual moral and political tendency has produced in as many centuries,—that the belief in free responsibility as a divine trust and duty spread with a far swifter and far more enfranchising power than the same belief as a mere human right. The nations who once felt profoundly the first glow of Protestant convictions,—Northern Germany, Great Britain, and Holland,—have never since yielded ground to the sacerdotal claims of Rome over their political and moral life, though many parts of Northern Germany have since yielded to a merely doctrinal reaction. But even in countries where that great popular Reformation was not profoundly felt, or was successfully extinguished, the revolt against the interference of clerical authority has nevertheless gradually, but steadily, gone on.

Count Cavour, in a most able speech in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, spoke for the popular feeling not only in

Sardinia, but in Belgium and in France—we wish we could also say in Ireland—when he declared it to be the duty of every Government to interdict the use of spiritual arms,—of the pulpit and the confessional—in political affairs. Such a doctrine could never have been stated two hundred and fifty years ago by the statesman of a Catholic country, without raising against it a universal cry as against Protestantism in its worst form. To limit the rights of the sacerdotal power, is, in fact, to abrogate its essential claims. To forbid it to interfere directly in political affairs, is to admit that there are spheres of duty, and those the most public and responsible, in which the Church is only a meddler, and the right of the individual is deeper than the right of the Church. And yet Count Cavour expressed not only the public opinion of Catholic Piedmont, but that of Catholic Belgium, and probably that of Catholic France, when he treated the sacerdotal authority as a trespasser on the sacred rights of the laity. “The intervention of the clergy,” he said, “cannot be denied. And it is not an individual, isolated intervention, but well-planned, hierarchical, with perfect discipline, with great intelligence of electoral warfare. And this fact acquires a greater importance if we observe what is passing in other European States where the clergy are making increasing efforts in political questions. In Switzerland, they are trying to resuscitate the shadow of the Sonderbund; in France, the clergy are seeking to overturn Gallican liberty and to bring back the country to doctrines anterior to the 17th century; in Belgium, they would re-establish mortmain; in Ireland, they intrigue in the electoral committees to impede the regular development of civilisation.” Now what we want to note is, that, notwithstanding the late visible but comparatively slight reaction in favour of ultramontane Romanism all over Europe,—the secession of great English and German thinkers to that creed,—the complete gaining over of Austria,—the friendly despotism in France,—the temporary ascendancy of the Jesuit party in Belgium,—when the trial of strength takes place on a popular foundation it invariably fails. Sardinian statesmen have lately accomplished by popular sympathy, in the very midst of Romanist influences, a political step which English statesmen could barely achieve 300 years ago, though isolated from the rest of Europe, and with a far stronger dynasty at the head of the State. And though at the recent Sardinian elections the priestly party gained some little ground from the inertness of their opponents,—even then in the first debate in which the two parties have measured their strength the Sacerdotalists have been beaten by a majority of more than two to one. Again in Belgium everything seemed to favour the Sacerdotalist. The State has no influence over the Church, as it has in Sardinia. The electoral franchise is so low as to admit all the ignorant peasants of Flanders, who read only their episcopal newspaper, are guided implicitly by the parish curé, and have no thoughts beyond the cultivation of their little patches of fertile ground. The last Parliament was completely favourable to the ultramontane party. Yet no sooner did they attempt to break down the restrictions which limited their influence over the property of the laity than a reaction took place which, showing itself first in the communal elections, ordinarily quite non-political, has ended in the dissolution of the Chamber, and the complete triumph of the Liberals. It is true that even in the great Flemish towns—Flanders being the stronghold of the priests—the elections have been determined by very narrow majorities;—for instance, in Antwerp, by but 37 out of 5,800 voters; in Ghent, by but 155 out of 5,500. Still, considering that the ignorant peasantry alone support the priests, while the provinces and towns which are most flourishing and most rapidly advancing in influence are keenly opposed to them, the elections must probably be regarded as indicating the culminating point of the sacerdotal influence.

Wherever the people of Europe are really consulted, there is striking evidence that the essential principle of Romanism,—the submission to sacerdotal authority as exerted over the whole of human life,—is rapidly losing ground. The field of political life is gradually being snatched away from the influence of the priests,—a sure sign that their moral authority is decaying also. The intrusion of the priest into political responsibilities is not resisted till private responsibilities have been effectually withdrawn from his control.

Agriculture.

THE NEW YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

SINCE the commencement of the year a change has occurred in the weather; frost has set in in a manner which indicated some continuance, though for the moment the weather has changed; frost could never be more seasonable. The wheat plant, unless now checked, may become too luxuriant, while every kind of farm-work has been got so well forward that a month's interruption from out-door work would scarcely be felt by the farmer. A finer season for the live stock than that we just passed through has never been known: the cattle have everywhere more than half maintained themselves on the pastures down to the present time. We inspected a very well-managed little farm of 135 acres, at Gittisham in Devonshire, in the early part of the week, where a remarkably good herd of Devons was kept by the active tenant, Mr Busseil, in really fine condition on a few turnips with straw at night and the run of the pastures by day. The cattle on this farm are considerably larger than the pretty and delicate Devons we are accustomed to see at the great agricultural exhibitions, and, as we think, they constitute far more serviceable stock. Mr Busseil had half a dozen two and three-year-old heifers tied up to feed, which promised to come out in the spring at weights not far short of Shorthorns of the same age and sex. Some of the cows and heifers of his breeding and dairy herd are little inferior in size to Shorthorns, while their quality cannot be surpassed. The very moderate share of milk the calves of this herd get when rearing, proves beyond question the feeding powers of the soil of Devonshire.

The corn markets during the past ten days have been firmer, and in most of them some advance of price has been obtained;—from 50s to 58s for white and from 44s to 50s per quarter for red wheats being the general range of prices. These prices are lower than farmers have received since 1853, for any time together, and will demand a more vigorous determination to grow heavy crops than has been absolutely necessary of late years.

Fat stock, which had been somewhat dull of sale during the commercial crisis, has again been looking up, and better prices have been realised since Christmas throughout the country. This, with the reduced rate of grain, will stimulate the sale of store stock, the markets for which had also become somewhat dull. It must be borne in mind, when calculating on the future prices of store cattle, that the premium on breeding which recent high prices have afforded, is producing the usual effect of increasing the numbers of young cattle reared in all our agricultural districts. This must naturally induce a tendency towards lower prices. Still there is every reason why the farmer should breed as much stock as possible, for we may be assured the check to consumption caused by the commercial revulsion will be only temporary, and that we shall ere very long have again the complaint that the demand for meat is outrunning our supplies. The greatest reduction in the price of agricultural produce the farmer has yet felt is on his wool. That has fallen from 8s to 10s per tod, but the woollen trade has been rather affected by sympathy with other and more speculative branches of commerce than by any unsoundness in its own operations, and it will certainly be the first manufacturing business which will recover its elasticity. We may, therefore, hope to see much improvement in the price of wool before the new clip comes into market.

Turnips will undoubtedly turn out to be a somewhat scanty crop, and but for the long continuance of mild weather and the great autumn growth of grass, the stock provender on most farms would have proved scanty. Mangold is, however, a great crop, and, where a fair proportion of it is cultivated, the stock has never been better provided for. The growth of the latter root is greatly increasing, and it will increase still more as its value becomes to be more and more understood.

Literature.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA: A Historical Sketch. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1857.

NOTHING could be more opportune than the publication of this work, which originally appeared in the form of articles in the *Daily News*. The demand for something of the kind was rendered almost universal by recent events, which have made great numbers of people anxious to know about India not only something more than could be gathered from the news and the criticism of the periodical press, but something quite different, viz., the various elements of its social condition, and the train of circumstances which led up to the late fearful explosion. Whether from the want of curiosity which, till lately, existed with regard to Indian affairs, or from the magnitude and difficulty of the subject, there was, before the appearance of this volume, no book to which the general reader could turn for a brief, readable, and intelligible account of the way in which we came into possession of, and have since ruled, this most important portion of our empire. Perhaps more information on the subject has been derived from Macaulay's two essays, on Clive and Warren Hastings, than from any-

thing in as brief a compass. These essays, however, lucid, glowing, and instructive as they are, only glance at the times preceding and following the period of which they treat. What was wanted was a narrative of the successive stages of our occupation of India, with just enough of description to arrest the imagination, and just enough of generalisation to connect and give proportion to the various parts of the necessarily bold and rapid sketch. Miss Martineau has succeeded admirably in this very difficult task. Her business-like way of marshalling facts; her ready, intrepid apprehension of strange and unfamiliar conditions of life; her homely and graphic presentment of them, and the thorough earnestness with which she always treats whatever she takes in hand,—are qualifications for producing the sort of book that was needed which are possessed in equal degree by no other English writer. Of course, no sketch, or abridgment, or short history of any important period, can be other than unsatisfactory. To look for solid and profitable knowledge of the life of a people during centuries, from reading one of the little summary treatises which now abound, would be about as wise as to try to master the contents of a library by "cramming" the catalogue. Historical events, above all things, must be detained a certain time before the mind, or they will not be retained in the memory. Even after reading so admirable a sketch as this, the mind of the reader who has no other information to fall back upon, will have been inevitably impressed by the occasional direct expression, however sparingly introduced, of the author's conclusions on the matter, out of all proportion to the means afforded him of forming conclusions for himself. In the present case, however, there is not much reason to regret this. Miss Martineau is an enlightened and impartial judge both of English and Indian politics, and her views of the relations of our countrymen with the different races with which they have come in contact, and of the conduct of the latter, are full of truth and good sense, as the following extract will show:—

From the moment when the trade monopoly was relaxed, however partially, the institution of railways and canals, steam-communication, the electric telegraph, and everything most confounding to Musulman pride and Hindoo apathy was only a question of time. It is true we were not then in possession of most of these things ourselves; but they were about to be revealed; and before, as well as after, they were known to us it was equally certain that the introduction of our arts and modes of life, belonging to a different stage of civilisation, must create a revolution in an ancient polity indigenous in a remote continent; a revolution which would take form in some portentous manifestation which the Company apprehended more distinctly than they could explain. Their warning of the growth of a republican spirit in India, causing in time a coalition of all orders of inhabitants against Great Britain, under a new Declaration of Independence, looks now like a melancholy joke; and it seems strange that those who should have known India well could conceive of such a settlement of a populous Asiatic country by Englishmen as could be likened to that of our American plantations. But it should be remembered that a class who knew India even better than the Directors and Proprietors at home have shown quite as little foresight and power of interpretation of social phenomena. Hardly one in a thousand of the Company's officers in India has at all anticipated the sort of revolution that would be induced by subjecting India to the conditions of European life in the nineteenth century. Hardly one in a hundred has seen what was going on before his eyes, or reasoned on what amused his observation or interested his understanding. The great Brahminical controversy which ran high before a mile of rail was laid—how far the merit of pilgrimages would be affected by railways, which the Brahmins knew the pilgrims would certainly avail themselves of, ought to have been as portentous to our political residents as to any Brahmin. Such suggestive phenomena have abounded for half a century past; and now that it is too late, we see very clearly what they might have taught us.

One great service which this book will do to many, will be to bring more vividly before the mind the scenery amid which events of great tragic moment have been, and still are, occurring. This, at any rate, is a thing which genius can do for us, at small cost of time or trouble to ourselves. Here is a picture in few words:—

The first British visitors there little dreamed that in half a century the English cantonments would occupy a wide area, and that long rows of deeply thatched bungalows—the detached dwellings of British residents—would spread like a beautiful suburb of the latest Delhi; or that it would be there, as at a central point, that the attempt would be made to extinguish our *raj*, or dominion, under circumstances which would render Delhi a doomed city, ranking with certain other old "cities of the plain." To them, Delhi was an out-lying station beyond the verge of British India; and when they mounted the renowned Khuttub Minar, the noblest architectural shaft in the world, and looked abroad over the undulating plain of Hindustan Proper—at one time scorched brown under the summer sun, and at another green with springing wheat, or gay with flax and poppies—they gazed wistfully northwards, hoping, in the clearest weather, to catch a sight of those wondrous peaks of the Himalaya, 200 miles off, which may be seen thence on rare occasions.

It will be well for readers of limited means and little leisure, as well as for the publishers, if this first volume of a cheap series should be followed by others of such sterling value and general interest.

TITAN. No. 154. January, 1858. Groombridge and Sons. INDIA forms the topic of the two chief articles in the present number of the "Titan." In one, Mr De Quincey gives us his "Suggestions upon the Secret of the Mutiny." He there asserts that "not the Sepoys, who could have no ambition such as is implied in

that attempt, but Indian Princes and Rajahs standing in the background were the true originators of the movement; and that "these atrocities were exacted from the Sepoys by the conclave of Princes as tests of their sincerity." We do not know where Mr De Quincey finds any traces of his "conclave of Princes," or, indeed, of any organised scheme of rebellion among the native rulers such as he describes: the disorganisation and want of leadership among the revolted troops does not favour his theory. We must protest also against the spirit of fierce retaliation with which he urges on the punishment of those "children of hell." That justice should be rigorously executed we do indeed desire earnestly, and we feel confident that it will be so, without giving the reins to a thirst for vengeance like that displayed by Mr De Quincey. Very different in its tone is the introductory article called "Indian Omens, a Retrospect and an Outlook." Here even more than due moderation is shown in the estimate of Indian character. We are bid to remember "that the absence of Christianity is sufficient to account for the intensity of his blood-thirst," and that "we have no right to be surprised. It is our own fault if he is not a Christian,"—as if the overthrow of a world-old superstition, which is bound up with the habits of the people, and the conversion of a nation of many millions, were an easy task, which ought to have been done long ago. The faults the writer finds with the management of the Bengal army, the recruiting its ranks solely from the higher castes, and the over-indulgence shown to its soldiers, are more to the point; but we think that he must be unjust to the character of the English residents in India. Such sweeping censure is more easily written down than proved.

The lighter literature of this number is of fair average merit. "Fishwives" is an amusing inquiry into the peculiarities of that individual race from the earliest times, with various enactments that have been made to restrain their extortionate natures. "Trieste" is a living sketch of that city during the stirring times of the Hungarian revolution. A short "Life of George Stephenson," and some tales and verses, complete this number.

The Dublin University Magazine. No. 301. January. Hurst and Blackett.

THIS is rather a heavy number of the "Dublin University Magazine." The subjects are not of much interest, and their execution is languid. Lord Normanby's Year of Revolution, Atkinson's Siberia, and Livingstone's Africa, are fairly reviewed. "Passages in Irish Ethnology," and a chronicle of the "Earls of Kildare," have some historic and antiquarian attraction. "A Week with the *Times*" is a kind of summary of the leading articles of that paper during a week in December last, strung together by a very slender critique. "Buckle's History of Civilisation" is the best and most thoughtful paper. It is too discursive, and does not succeed in giving a clear outline of Mr Buckle's rationale of history, from a too minute detail of its parts. A new tale, the scene of which is laid in Rome among the poverty-stricken and almost hopeless adherents of the Young Pretender, promises well. This, with three chapters of "The Partners" and some indifferent verse, form the light literature.

The Fables of Æsop and others, translated into Human Nature. By Charles H. Bennett. Kent and Co.

THIS little volume contains a series of very clever wood-cuts by Mr Bennett, illustrating some of the most popular old fables, which he has translated into modern English human nature. The letter-press is not remarkable, the adaptations being very obvious, and the style somewhat forced. But there is real humour and perfect command of his pencil in Mr Bennett's drawings. We cannot too highly praise the art with which the peculiar appearance and attitude of each animal is combined with the costume and perfectly human expression of the character it represents. "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," "The Lobster and his Mother," and "The Mole and her Son," are among the most spirited sketches. The amount of human expression infused into the mole's sleepy and featureless face witnesses to talent of no ordinary kind. The work appears at an opportune time, and deserves to rank among the most popular Christmas gift-books.

The British Workman. Partridge and Co., 34 Paternoster row. 1857.

THIS appears to be a useful kind of work, perhaps a little too exclusively addressed in a didactic form to the class for which it is intended; but there is a quantity of amusing matter, set off by a variety of wood-cuts—some of which have a good deal of spirit—and it will no doubt form an agreeable companion at many a cottage fireside, to which its great cheapness renders it accessible. It is a kind of publication that deserves encouragement. If its healthy moral tone and energetic spirit could supersede the mawkish sentimentality and bad morality that prevails too much in the literature at present in circulation amongst the poor, it would confer a public benefit; and we welcome any effort in so worthy a cause.

An Address to the Creditors of Joseph Windle Cole, Esq., in Reference to the Proceedings arising out of the Great City Frauds of Cole, Davidson, and Gordon. By Seton Laing, Mann, and Effingham Wilson. 1858.

THIS is an interesting account of Messrs Laing and Campbell's struggle with Mr Cole and some of his other creditors in the matter of the great fraud. We are heartily glad that the decision of the Bankruptcy Commissioner has at length set the matter in its true light, and exonerated Messrs Laing and Campbell from all blame. That there was something of the nature of a conspiracy against them seems evident enough.

The Illustrated Inventor. A Journal of Practical Information in Art, Science, and Manufactures. Part 2. January 1st. 289 Strand.

THE second part of this new journal is even fuller of interesting and instructive matter than the former one. Its wide-spread and varied information, useful suggestions, and excellent engravings, make it a welcome addition to our weekly literature.

Cats and Dogs; Nature's Warriors and God's Workers.

By L. F. F. M. Nelson and Sons, Paternoster row.

THIS book is a mixture of anecdotes and philosophical discourse upon the nature, habits, and characteristic peculiarities of the feline and canine races. The authoress states in her preface that a short time since it was proposed in a public lecture to change Dr Watt's well-known lines into

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite;
For Satan made them so."

To rescue the carnivora from the stigma of this newly discovered origin,—to show that such destructive animals are necessary in the general economy of nature, and that their existence is in no way inconsistent with a benevolent Providence, is the design of this book. It is, on the whole, well executed; but the authoress has now and then digressed into religious and metaphysical speculations, which are scarcely within the range of her own powers, and quite beyond that of her readers. This, together with the exciting nature of some of the anecdotes of lions and tigers, make her little volume less suitable for young children than its gay binding, coloured prints, and innocent title would lead one to suppose.

Weak and Wilful. By Emma Davenport. Dean and Son, 11 Ludgate hill.

THIS is a dull and very moral tale for small children, inculcating the virtues of firmness and obedience. The weak Willy is led by the wilful Mabel into neglect of lessons, and want of consideration for his grandpapa; these serious offences are properly rephended, and reformation is promised at the end of the tale.

"Willie's Birthday."

"Willie's Rest." Smith, Elder, and Co., 65 Cornhill.

THESE are two graceful little tales, each containing the history of a day in the life of a little boy of five. On the birthday he is allowed to do as he likes, gets into all kinds of trouble, is very unhappy, and ends, of course, by preferring his mama's will to his own. The "Rest" is the name he gives to his first Sunday of attending Church, and shows how he behaved himself on that occasion, and how he spent the rest of the day. This story is almost too good and proper; its tone is too happy a mixture of gentility and piety; but it contains some pretty parables, and a good deal of simple feeling. The style, too, is not beyond the very small people for whom these pretty little books are intended.

Who's Who in 1858. Edited by C. H. Oakes. Tenth Year. Baily Brothers.

A USEFUL book, including, however, only the aristocracy and the official world. It has the chairmen and secretaries of those railways only which have a terminus in London, and not of any bank, except the Bank of England.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Routledge's Shakespeare. Part 17. Routledge.
The Illustrated Inventor. Part II. 289 Strand.
The National Review. Chapman and Hall.
Dizionario della Economia Politica e del Commercio. Part 17. Torino: Franco.
The Art-Journal. No. 37. Virtue.
Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal. Edinburgh: Black. London: Longman.
The Post Magazine Almanack. Pateman.
The People's Review. Aylott.
Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the Year 1856-7. Bombay: Gazette Office.
L'Industrie de la Suisse sous le régime de la Liberté Commerciale. Bruxelles Association Belge pour le réform Douan &c.
Du prêt à intérêt de l'usure et de la Loi du 3 Septembre 1867. Paris: Guillaumin.
The Assurance Magazine. Layton.
The British Expedition to the Crimea. No 11. Routledge.
A Handy Book on Property Law. By Lord St Leonards. Blackwood.
The Rise of our Indian Empire. By Lord Mahon. Murray.
Letters from Head-Quarters. Murray.
Canada Directory for 1858. Aigar and Street.
Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal. 3 vols. Skeet.
Inlet Tower, with a portion of the Principal Dam of the Bahar Reservoir of the Bombay Waterworks. Plate. By H. Conybeare, Esq.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

The commercial bills which fell due at the end of the year, were, on the whole, met much more readily than at one time could have been considered possible. An excellent proof of this is that in the last two days of the old year only six bankruptcies were declared, and that in the first four of the new year there were none at all; whilst on Tuesday the 5th, there were only six. And these 12 were besides perfectly insignificant. It must not, however, be forgotten that, as stated in a previous letter, timely renewals prevented the presentation of a great number of bills that were to have fallen due at the end of the year:—and that with warehouses encumbered with goods, a heavy fall in prices, and no very active demand, traders have still “hard times” to encounter. On the other hand, it is not doubted that the Bank of France will shortly again reduce its rate of discount, and the Bank is, at the instigation of the Government, showing every disposition to assist commerce as far as possible,—an example which is, it appears, being followed by the Discount Bank (Comptoir d'Escompte), and even the Credit Mobilier. The Discount Bank is, besides, about to establish branches at Nantes, Havre, Bordeaux, and in other towns, and in this it proposes not only to discount bills, but to make large advances on warrants and other securities. Another favourable feature in the situation is, that the railway companies did not, contrary to expectation, draw at once from the Bank any portion of the 2,000,000/ sterling it has consented to advance them, their own resources being sufficient to meet their engagements for the end of the year, heavy though they were; and it is alleged that in the course of the present month they will not have occasion to take any very large portion of the loan. On the whole, things are in an infinitely better position than even the most sanguine dared to hope when the crisis began, and when the Bank of France established the rate, unexampled in this country, of 10 per cent. for its discounts. From the turn things have taken, it may, perhaps, now be predicted, that French commerce, though it is not yet at the end of its troubles, and though it will certainly have to support losses, will escape altogether the great disasters that have befallen the trade of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Sweden, and Norway. As to the Bourse, ever ready to “go ahead,” it is taking advantage of the improved situation to cause the funds and all securities to rise rapidly;—some people think that it is, perhaps, going rather too fast. Its quotations stand thus:—

	Thursday, Dec. 31.	Thursday, Jan. 7.
	f c	f c
Threes.....	68 35	70 45
Bank of France.....	3,150 0	3,300 0
Credit Mobilier.....	850 0	962 50
Northern Railway.....	965 0	980 0
Ditto, new.....	792 50	822 50
Orleans.....	1,365 0	1,440 0
Western Railway.....	690 0	712 50
Eastern.....	670 0	720 0
Mediterranean.....	865 0	910 0
Ditto, new.....	852 50	890 0
Southern.....	568 75	580 0
Great Central.....	650 0	655 0
Russian.....	515 0	525 0

Some influential persons, and even some journals, are trying to convince the public, and through it the Government, that the great moral to be drawn from what has recently taken place is, the necessity of making a large augmentation of paper money. In addition to the usual arguments in favour of such a circulating medium, they say that a large issue of notes would relieve the Bank of France from the necessity of making incessant efforts, as at present, to keep up its metallic reserve at a certain large figure; and from ever again, in the event of a new crisis, fixing its discount at 10 per cent., which is a heavier rate than commerce can possibly pay. And they assert that it is a delusion to suppose that the notes of the Bank are guaranteed by the metallic reserve,—the real guarantee being, they declare, the bills discounted.

In spite of the many unfavourable circumstances with which the last year was marked, the Three per Cents. on the 31st of December last were 1f 80c more than on the corresponding date of the previous year, the respective quotations of the two days being 66f 55c and 68f 35c. The augmentation is certainly very trifling, but it is perhaps greater than, all things considered, was to have been expected.

An official return just published contains some interesting facts relative to railways. At the end of September the total length of railway worked was 7,359 kilometres (4,588 miles), and at the same date of the preceding year it was only 6,079 kilometres (3,788 miles). It follows that in the space of one year no less than 1,280 kilometres of new railway were brought into use. Of these 1,280, 66 are of the Northern line, 283 of the Eastern, 52 of the Ardennes, 74 of the Western, 221 of the Orleans, 134 of the Mediterranean, 101 of the Lyons to Geneva, 280 of the Southern, and 89 new lines in Dauphiné. During the first nine months of the year the average length of railway worked was 6,698 kilometres, and the gross receipts were 231,882,647f: the length for

the corresponding period of last year was 5,703 kilometres, and the receipts 202,982,873f. The average receipts per kilometre were consequently 34,620f in the first nine months of this year, and 35 222f in the same period of last year.

The “Compagnie Franco-Americaine,” one of those which was formed with a loud flourish of trumpets some time ago, for navigation between France and America, and which obtained the support of Lyons capitalists, has, by a resolution of the shareholders, just been dissolved, owing to the discovery that its losses at the end of the year amounted to 4,500,000f (180,000l).

It appears that the sugar manufactories of the North have already abandoned the making of alcohol, to which a short time back many of them turned in the hope of obtaining rapid fortunes, and have re-commenced *purement et simplement* the fabrication of sugar from beetroots. At the end of November there were 49 manufactories at work more than at the corresponding period of the preceding year, the total number being 330, and the quantity produced up to the same date was 54,582 tons,—an increase of 34,318 tons.

In the course of last year France, it appears, lost 61 merchant ships, and 273 vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Correspondence.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—It appears from the letters and prices current, which are regularly published in this country on the arrival of the weekly steamers from America, that they still continue to quote “bankers’ bills of exchange in the New York money market at a rate of premium, or I should rather say price—there having been no premium on exchange between New York and London for some time past—considerably above those which they denominate “produce” or commercial bills. Now, while I don’t profess to know any great deal about such matters; yet, from the little I do know, and what I hear of passing events, I should infer your manufacturers and others entitled to remittances from the United States, had had quite enough of the “bankers’ bills” of late,—such, for instance, by way of illustration, as those of “Riggs, Smith, and Jones,” in favour of and indorced by “Hope, Expectation, and Company,” or “Jones, Smith, and Riggs,” which I take to be similar in character to those denominated in New York “bankers’ bills.”

I understand there is in existence in this realm, and in full force at this time, a law known by the title of the “Merchants and Factors’ Act,” whereby a bill of exchange drawn against *produce or merchandise*, carries with it a *lien* on the produce or merchandise so drawn against, as security for its payment. If I am correctly informed on this head, “produce bills” would seem to possess a security for their payment almost as perfect as it is possible for a bill of exchange to be invested with; and it does seem to me, that instead of “produce” or “commercial” bills being ignored in the exchange market of New York or elsewhere, in favour of the mis-called “bankers’ bills” (which, to be correctly designated, should be written *bill-drawers’ bills*), the case should be reversed, and “produce” or “commercial” bills—the most legitimate of all bills of exchange—assume that position of priority in public esteem to which they are most assuredly entitled. Had the preference been given to them, to which I humbly think they are justly entitled, within the last twelve months, by those having money to remit to this country, to the displacement of the “bankers’” *kites* which have been floating about in their stead, many a British manufacturer’s portfolio would, I can believe, have presented a more pleasing development upon the exploration of its interior than it possibly does at present.

CIVIS.

Liverpool, Dec. 14, 1857.

BANKRUPTS’ ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—After the severe troubles which have lately pervaded our commerce, perhaps you will kindly favour me by giving insertion to the following remarks which, if adopted, might materially tend to alleviate such disasters in future.

I allude to the unsatisfactory condition of many a bankrupt’s accounts—the frauds, defalcations, and embezzlements, which have of late appeared so frightfully to increase upon us. To check such evils, I would suggest a more general system of audit, under the supervision of auditors duly licensed by Government, whereby the public would be insured of their integrity and respectability. A licensed auditor would become as strictly a person of *confidence and secrecy* as is now the agent, the banker, or the lawyer: he would be a disinterested and official guarantee to public companies and private partners, as also a protector to the principal, and a friendly monitor to the office book-keeper.

I enclose my name and address, and am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

K.

London, January 4, 1858.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Ayott St. Laurence, Lady Emily Cavendish of a son. On Monday, the 4th inst., at Wrockwardine, Salop, the Hon. Mrs Robert Herbert, of a daughter.

On the 2d inst., at 53 Lower Grosvenor street, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, of a son.

On the 21st Nov., at Tabreez, in Persia, the lady of Keith Edward Abbott, Esq., Her Majesty’s Consul-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., Lieut.-Colonel Henry Torrens D’Aguilar, late Grenadier Guards, and eldest son of the late Sir George D’Aguilar, K.C.B., to Frances Catharine, third daughter of the Lady Elizabeth Dawson and of the late Hon. Lionel Dawson.

On the 21st Nov., at the Cathedral Church of Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, Lieut. Lionel M. Fraser, 41st Regt., to Louisa Amenaicle,

second daughter of José Guiseppi, Esq., Consul to the Republic of Venezuela.

On the 5th inst., James Young, Esq., to the Lady Alicia Diana Hay, third daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry David, Earl of Buchan, and relict of the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., William Hackblock, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Reigate, and magistrate for the county of Surrey, in the 53rd year of his age.

On the 4th inst., Mademoiselle Rachel.

On the 5th inst., Marshal Radetzky.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Business in Paris articles has been active during the past week, owing to the demand for the Jour de l'An, but general commercial transactions have remained without much animation. The only remarkable circumstances which have occurred in the commercial movement in the other parts of France are a rise in the price of sugar and a revival in the silk markets of the South. Other kinds of merchandise do not show any material variation. At Havre, the demand for cotton has been pretty regular, the sales of the week amounting to 7,500 bales, and the arrivals to 9,000. The stock on hand is 82,200 bales, being 35,400 more than at the corresponding period of last year. Prices have undergone but little variation. Business at Rouen has been calm, but purchasers have begun to make their appearance, and an improvement is shortly expected. The manufacturers and calico printers at Mulhausen have received considerable orders from Paris and other parts of France, and prices have become firm. Trade is reviving at Lyons, and this improvement has had an influence on the silk markets of the South, as stated above, and in Italy, where prices are generally looking up. In the Paris corn market flour was rather offered, but prices remain without much variation. The four marks were sold at 52f the sack of 159 kilogrammes; and fine qualities from Beauce, the Sarthe, and Brie at 51f and 50f 50c. Wheat remains at 28f 50c, without much movement. From the country markets the accounts state that prices are firm. The Northern ports are taking advantage of the low duty on exportation to send considerable quantities of wheat to England, and Nantes is despatching cargoes to Ireland.

The advices from America this week show that notwithstanding the large shipments of gold to Europe, the stock in the New York banks continued rapidly to augment, and had reached 5,600,000, the largest total ever known. The high rate of discount still maintained in London exercised an important influence in stimulating these remittances. The Senate at Washington had authorized the creation of Treasury notes for a total equal to 4,000,000, to meet the possible wants of the Federal Government in excess of revenue during the current year, and it was expected the first issue would be to the extent of 1,200,000. The rate of interest had not been fixed. The Government appeared to think they would float at 3 per cent., but it was said that about 3½ (3.65 dols. or a cent a day on each 100-dollar note) would be requisite. They are to be in sums of not less than 100 dols., or 20, and are to run for twelve months. Of the 467,600 in gold brought by the present steamer, 100,000 comes from the State of Alabama for the redemption of part of her debt, due this month at the Union Bank of London. All persons were now satisfied of the propriety of the course taken by the New York banks in resuming specie payments, but a resumption on the part of the Philadelphia banks does not seem to be contemplated before the 1st of April, the time appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. The news in course of receipt from England and France was beginning to be favourable, but the Hamburg accounts were still extremely discouraging, and large quantities of imported goods were in consequence forced to sale. The New York stock market showed an average improvement of about 2 per cent. A movement was in progress to establish a railway clearing-house.

Later advices have reached us from Australia, via Suez:—Trade at Melbourne continues depressed. The bills for the construction of railways from Melbourne to Mount Alexander, Bendigo, and the Murray, and from Geelong to Ballarat, have passed both houses. Estimated expense, 8,000,000 sterling. The Upper House has rejected the Land Bill. Wool, average fleece, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; superior, 1s 11d to 2s 2d. Flour has declined 5/ to 6/ per ton. Exchange on London at 60 days' sight, 1½ per cent. pm. Exchange at Sydney, at 60 days 1½ pm. Freight of wool to London, 3d to 1d. Messrs Bright Brothers and Co., of Melbourne, have forwarded to us the following information:—Gold—Since the departure of the last mail the yield of gold has been equal to the average of the second half of the year, although under the returns of the two preceding months. Quantity of gold received by escort to 13th November, 1856, 2,246,173 ozs; ditto, 1857, 2,151,161 ozs; gold shipped to 31st October, 1856, 2,490,529 ozs; ditto 1857, 2,371,713 ozs. Wool—The transactions in wool have been limited since our last advices, in consequence of the cold and wet weather having retarded both shearing and the cartage of such wools as were shorn. Parcels coming to hand have been eagerly bought at an advance upon the opening prices of last season of say 4d to 5d per lb. The clip this year is well grown and healthy, but the wash, in the majority of cases, is not so good as last year. The burr is generally to be found, and now appears to have gained a permanent settlement in the colony. It would appear from the customs returns that the growth of wool in Victoria is decreasing to a serious extent. The falling off in the last two seasons is 2,000 bales. Tallow—A few transactions have taken place by private contract during the month for shipment. We now quote beef, and mixed, 47/; mutton, 50/ to 53/.

It appears from a statement published by authority of the Corporation of London that 1,246,299 tons of coals were conveyed by railway to within 20 miles of London in the year 1856, and 1,206,775 tons in the year 1857, showing a decrease in the year 1857 of 39,524 tons. The coals conveyed by canal in the year 1857 to within 20 miles of London amounted to 26,295 tons, and in 1856 to 25,401 tons, showing an increase of 894 tons in 1857. From the statement in respect of seaborne

coals via the Thames, it appears that 10,444 ships conveyed 3,133,449 tons of coal to London in the year 1857, and that 10,844 ships conveyed 3,119,884 tons in the year 1856, showing a decrease in the number of ships of 400, and an increase in the coals of 13,575 tons. The inland coals brought by railway, canal, &c., entered at the coal market during the month of December, 1857, amounted to 102,870 tons. The total quantity of coals conveyed to London and within 20 miles thereof was in the year 1857, 4,366,530 tons, and in the year 1856, 4,391,584 tons, showing a decrease in 1857 of 25,054 tons.

The average price of corn per quarter (imperial measure), in England and Wales, for the quarter ending Christmas, 1857:—Wheat, 52s; barley, 40s 1d; oats, 24s 7d; rye, 34s 11d; beans, 43s 7d; peas, 42s 8d.

Return stating what has been, during seven years, ending on the Thursday next before Christmas Day, 1857, the average price of an imperial bushel of British wheat, barley, and oats, computed from the weekly averages of corn returns:—Wheat, 7s 2½d; barley, 4s 3½d; oats, 2s 11d.

An account of the amount of bank notes issued by the several banks of issue in Ireland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 19th of December, 1857:—

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation.	Amount of Coin held.
The Bank of Ireland	£ 3738428	£ 3302500	£ 555501
The Provincial Bank	927667	920852	534510
The Belfast Bank	281611	337219	220845
The Northern Bank	243440	248772	186745
The Ulster Bank	311079	368968	223661
The National Bank	852269	897212	599359
Total	6354494	6075723	2420624

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday the 19th day of December, 1857:—

Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation.	Average Circulation.	Average Amount Coin held.
Bank of Scotland	£ 300485	£ 521649	£ 321396
Royal Bank of Scotland	183000	398592	324683
British Linen Company	438024	574541	243040
Commercial Bank of Scotland	374880	555345	278439
National Bank of Scotland	297024	406896	193100
Union Bank of Scotland	454346	570725	240900
Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank	136657	146012	38772
Aberdeen Town & County Banking Company	70133	137813	78155
North of Scotland Banking Company	154319	202504	70143
Dundee Banking Company	33451	45680	45226
Eastern Bank of Scotland	33636	40429	22277
Western Bank of Scotland	337938	281098	93837
Clydesdale Banking Company	104028	292462	142296
City of Glasgow Bank	72921	66854	43744
Caledonian Banking Company	53434	84858	41840
Central Bank of Scotland	42933	69791	33532

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 6th day of January, 1858:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 26,587,925	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,112,925
		Silver Bullion	—
	26,587,925		26,587,925

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 7,765,309
Reserve	3,606,005	Other Securities	25,661,066
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,190,661	Notes	7,088,920
Other Deposits	14,845,977	Gold and Silver Coin	530,268
Seven Day and Other Bills	850,020		
	41,045,563		41,045,563

Dated the 7th Jan., 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation, Inc. Bank post bills	20,349,025	Securities	33,348,375
Public Deposits	7,190,661	Bullion	12,643,193
Private Deposits	14,845,877		
	42,385,563		45,991,568

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,606,005, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£ 206,050
A decrease of Public Deposits of	252,962
A decrease of other Deposits of	327,094
A decrease of Securities of	1,414,931
An increase of Bullion of	1,188,232
An increase of Rest of	47,297
An increase of Reserve of	1,004,797

Owing to the large decrease in the "other securities," which is only partially counterbalanced by the increase in the Government securities and by the decrease in the deposits, the reserve of notes and coin in the Banking Department presents the satisfactory increase of fully a million. The coin and bullion have increased considerably more than a million, and now amount to upwards of twelve millions and a half. The decrease in the Treasury deposits is usual at this period, when official salaries and other charges have to be met. The Bank is shown to hold a reserve of upwards of seven millions and a half, out of which they have to pay the dividends.

The anticipations of a great fall in the value of money are being fully realised. Owing to the exceptional position in which the recent crisis had placed the Bank of England, the Directors of that institution have been very slow to follow the course of the discount market "out of doors." In consequence, however, of the excessive abundance of money, and the low rates current in the open market, the business of the Bank has of late consisted almost exclusively in receiving instead of paying. Bills, as a matter of course, were not taken to the Bank to be discounted at eight per cent., when they could be done elsewhere at six per cent. The Bank's reserve being thus rapidly increased, and the influx of bullion continuing extraordinarily large, the Directors were enabled, on Thursday, to reduce the minimum rate of discount from eight to six per cent. The former rate has been in force at the Bank for exactly one fortnight, having been so fixed on the 24th December. The rates current in Lombard street and other quarters, however, are still greatly below those of the Bank of England. Good bills are readily discounted at 5 to 5½ per cent., with occasional transactions in really choice paper at 4½ per cent. In fact, the whole tendency of the market is against the holder of money, who is obliged in nearly every case to make concessions, if his customer is obdurate. The competition amongst the various monied establishments for good bills is unusually keen, in proportion to the comparative scarcity of this class of paper. The contrast between the present condition of the money market and that witnessed two months ago, is indeed most striking. Then, the holder of money occupied a position of extraordinary advantage, and was enabled to exact almost any terms he pleased. Now, it is the holder of bills who holds the attitude of independence, and who is eagerly canvassed for custom by banks and discounters labouring under a plethora of resources. So strange and sudden are the variations in supply and demand! There is a very general impression that the Bank rate will not be long maintained at six per cent. Some persons are inclined to doubt if a reduction to five per cent. will be determined upon so soon as Thursday next, but on the Thursday following the step is considered probable.

To-day the demand for money, both at the Bank and elsewhere, was brisker than on any previous day of the week.

Since the above return was made up the Bank is known to have bought 160,000*l* in gold.

The rates allowed on deposits by the various joint stock banks are now reduced as follows:—

	Old Deposits. per cent.	New Deposits. per cent.
London and Westminster Bank	4	4
London Joint Stock Bank	4	4
Union Bank of London	5	5
London and County Bank	5	4
Commercial Bank	5	5
City Bank	5	5
Bank of London	5	5

The Lombard street discount houses now allow 4½ per cent., instead of 6½ per cent., for loans on call and at notice. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the reduction in the rates allowed for loans and deposits must tend powerfully to stimulate investments in eligible securities.

It is understood that the amount of Government stock withdrawn from the Stock Exchange at to-day's monthly settlement, by bankers, including the Bank of England, is not less than a million and a half or two millions sterling. The bankers, who were glad to turn their stock into money during the late crisis, are now equally eager to get it back. It is believed that in some cases they simultaneously sold their stock for cash, and bought it back for the account. Had they sold it outright during the pressure, when the price of Consols was at or below 90, they would now stand at a considerable disadvantage. Probably, however, some bankers are in this position.

The fall in the value of money on the Continent continues. This week the Bank of Prussia have lowered their rate of discount from 6½ to 5½ per cent.; the Bank of Turin from 10 to 8 per cent.; and the Bank of Belgium to 4½ per cent. At Hamburg the rate has fallen to 3 to 3½ per cent.

The advices from Paris announce a continued improvement in the position of the Bank of France, and point to the probability of a further reduction in the terms of that establishment at no distant date.

The imports of the precious metals this week have again been large, comprising 467,000*l* from New York; 15,000*l* from Sydney; 47,000*l* from Alexandria; 11,000*l* from the Levant; and some considerable sums from Russia. The exports have been altogether unimportant.

The foreign exchanges continue to decline. At present we re-

tain the whole of the gold imported, but, as the money market becomes easier, the exchanges may be expected gradually to decline to a point at which a portion of the in-coming gold will be transmitted to the Continent. The process requires the greater time, however, because the value of money is also falling on the Continent. Bills on Holland, Belgium, France, Hamburg, and Austria, are all quoted sensibly lower this week.

There is a moderate demand for bar silver for exportation to the East, at 5s 1½d to 1½d per oz. standard; but the shipments by the packet of the 20th inst. are expected to be limited.

The only failure announced this week is that of Messrs R. H. Whitfield and Co., West India merchants, whose liabilities are estimated at about 45,000*l*.

There have been several meetings of the creditors of houses which recently stopped. Messrs Wienholt, Wehner, and Co. show liabilities 93,514*l*, and assets 83,097*l*, and about 13s 6d in the pound; and Messrs C. A. Jonas and Co., liabilities 32,145*l*, and a deficiency of about one-half. The meeting of creditors of Messrs Carr, Josling, and Co. took place yesterday, when it was resolved to wind up under inspection. A dividend of 10s in the pound is expected. The following is a statement of stock account:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
G. B. Carr's capital at commencement of statement, 1829, and subsequent bequests brought into business, were							14548	0	5
Profit on commission business	156434	9	8						
Ditto sundry adventures	32164	4	8						
				188598	14	4			
Losses on sundry adventures	16479	6	11						
Bad debts	46349	18	0						
Business expenses	13496	11	3						
				76325	16	2			
(Yearly average, 4010 <i>l</i>)							112272	18	2
							126820	18	7
G. B. Carr's drawings and expenditure on personal							25469	7	9
(Yearly average, 910 <i>l</i>)							101351	10	10

Subscriptions are invited for six per cent. debentures of the Victor Emmanuel Railway Company to the amount of 800,000*l*, at 95 per cent. These bonds are guaranteed by the Sardinian Government. Many more foreign projects of this description will probably ere long make their appearance.

At Paris, to-day, the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 69.80; ditto, for account (end of January), 70.10; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for money, 94.90; Bank of France shares, 3.300. The Three per Cents. have closed about ¾ per cent. lower than yesterday, but a comparison with the final quotations of last Friday presents a rise of no less than 1½ per cent.

Week after week, the English funds continue their steady advance. The rise established this week is about ¾ per cent., making a total advance of 4½ to 5 per cent. in five weeks. The upward movement has been greatly promoted by the large purchases and withdrawals of stock on banking account (as above referred to). Stock has thus been rendered comparatively scarce in the market, and the speculators for the rise have been enabled, somewhat to their own astonishment, to carry over their purchases at a charge of only 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, being little more than the rate of interest yielded by Consols at present prices. The market is consequently placed upon a steady basis. The latest quotation of Consols this afternoon was 95, "buyers," for money—and 95½, "buyers," for the 4th of February. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Money.		Consols.		Account.	Exch. Bills.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
Saturday	94½	95½	94½	95½	3s pm 7s pm	
Monday	94½	95½	94½	95½	5s pm 9s pm	
Tuesday	94½	95½	94½	95½	5s pm 10s pm	
Wednesday ..	94½	95½	94½	95½	9s pm 12s pm	
Thursday	94½	95½	94½	95½	8s pm 11s pm	
Friday	94½	95½	94½	95½	9s pm 14s pm	
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.			
3 per cent consols, account ..	94½	95½	95½	95½		
— money	shut	shut	95½	95½		
New 3 per cents	94½	95½	95½	95½		
per cent reduced	94½	95½	95½	95½		
Exchequer bills	March 1s 4s p	1s 4s p	3s 12s p	3s 12s p		
—	June 1s 4s p	1s 4s p	3s 12s p	3s 12s p		
Bank stock	217 18	217 18	218 20	218 20		
East India stock	shut	shut	219 23	219 23		
Spanish 3 per cents	40 1 xd	40 1 xd	41½	41½		
— 3 per cents new def. ..	25½ 6	25½ 6	26 ½	26 ½		
Passive	5½ 1	5½ 1	4½ 5	4½ 5		
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853 ..	43½ 4½ xd	43½ 4½ xd	43½ 4½	43½ 4½		
Mexican 3 per cents	21 ½	21 ½	20 ½	20 ½		
Dutch 2½ per cents	64 5 2d	64 5 2d	64 6	64 6		
— 4 per cents	98 9	98 9	98 9	98 9		
Russian 4½ stock	96 8 xd	96 8 xd	98 100	98 100		
— 5 per cent	107 9	107 9	108 10	108 10		
Sardinian stock	84 6	84 6	86 8	86 8		
Peruvian 4½	78 80	78 80	79 81	79 81		
— 3 per cent	52 4	52 4	54 6	54 6		
Venezuela	30 2	30 2	31 3	31 3		
Spanish certificates	5½ 6	5½ 6	5 ½	5 ½		
Turkish loan, 6 per cent	98½ 9½	98½ 9½	99 ½	99 ½		
New ditto 4 per cent	93½ 4	93½ 4	104 ½	104 ½		

The railway share market, though somewhat prejudiced towards the close of the week by speculative realisations, has at-

tained a further considerable rise. Some stocks, including London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been restrained by the decline in the traffic, and exhibit little or no advance; but Caledonian has risen 3½ per cent., Great Western, 2½ per cent.; Midland, 1½ per cent.; Great Northern, 1½ per cent.; Eastern Counties, 1 per cent.; South-Eastern, ½ per cent.; and London and South-Western, ½ per cent. York and North Midland has receded ½ per cent, being an almost solitary instance of a decline. Berwick remains stationary. There is a good deal of outstanding speculation in this department of the Stock Exchange, and the speculators will probably be required to pay heavily at each settlement. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.	
Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	86 8
Caledonian	85 8
Eastern Counties	89 60½
East Lancashire	92 8
Great Northern	97 8½
Great Western	96 ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	94 ½
London and Blackwall	6 ½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	107 9
London and North-Western	98 9
London and South-Western	97 8
Midland	91 2½
North British	52 3½
North Staffordshire	2 ½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	31 3
South Eastern	72 3
South Wales	79 80½
North-Eastern, Berwick Stock	97 8½
North-Eastern, York Stock	85 6½

FOREIGN SHARES.	
Northern of France	38 9
Ditto new shares	8 ½ pm
Eastern of France	27 8
Dutch Rhenish	3 2½ dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	34 ½
East Indian	112 13½
Madras	19 20½
Paris and Orleans	53 5
Western & Nth-Wtn of France	27 8
Great India Peninsular	22 ½
Great Central of France	22 ½
Gr Western of Canada	20 ½
Do. New	½ d ½ p

PRICE OF BULLION.		£	s	d
Foreign Gold in Bars, (Standard)	per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican Dollars		0	0	0
Silver in Bars, (Standard)		0	0	0

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 11 per cent. ..	217	219	219 20	220	218 20	220
3 per Cent. Reduced Anna. ..	94 ½	94 ½	95	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½
3 per Cent. Consols Anns. ..	95 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	94 ½	94 ½	95	94 ½	95 ½	95 ½
New 2½ per Cent. ..	..	..	..	..	78	..
New 2 per Cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 per Cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ..	2	..	2	..	..	2 1-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 13-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Apr. 5, 1885 ..	..	..	17 ½	..	..	..
India Stock, 10½ per cent. ....	..	..	..	220	..	..
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto under 500l ..	..	2s d	par 5s p	1s 5s p	..	..
Bank Stock for acct Feb 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. Feb 4 ..	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	94 ½	95 ½
India Stock for account Feb 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consol Scrip .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exchequer Scrip .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excheq. Bills, 1,000l .. 2½d ..	3s 6s p	5s p	5s 10s p	11s p	8s 11s p	11s 12sp
Ditto 500l ..	..	5s 7sp	8s 10s p	9s 11s p	8s 11s p	9s 12s p
Ditto Small ..	4s 7s p	6s 9s p	8s 10s p	11s 6s p	8s 12s p	12s 1asp
Ditto Bonds A 1858 .. 3½pc ..	..	..	99 ½	..	..	..
Ditto under 1,000l ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bonds B 1859 ..	..	98 ½	..	..	..	..
Ditto under 1,000l ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam ..	short.	11 15 ½	12 16	11 14 ½	11 15 ½
Ditto ..	3 ms.	11 19 ½	11 19 ½	11 18 ½	11 19 ½
Rotterdam ..	..	..	..	..	..
Antwerp ..	..	25 45	25 55	25 40	25 50
Brussels ..	..	25 45	25 55	25 40	25 50
Hamburg ..	..	13 7	13 7 ½	13 6	13 6 ½
Paris ..	short.	25 20	25 25	25 17 ½	25 25
Ditto ..	3 ms.	25 55	25 62 ½	25 52 ½	25 57 ½
Marseilles ..	..	25 57 ½	25 65	25 55	25 60
Frankfort-on-the-Main ..	..	119 ½	120 ½	119 ½	120
Vienna ..	..	10 42	10 46	10 39	10 45
Trieste ..	..	10 43	10 47	10 40	10 45
Petersburg ..	..	34 ½	34 ½	34	34 ½
Madrid ..	..	48	48 ½	48 ½	48 ½
Cadix ..	..	48 ½	49	48 ½	49
Leghorn ..	..	30 20	30 35	30 15	30 30
Genoa ..	..	25 50	26 0	25 50	25 55
Naples ..	..	40 ½	41	40 ½	41
Palermo ..	..	122	123	122	122 ½
Messina ..	..	122 ½	123 ½	122 ½	123
Lisbon ..	..	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½
Oporto ..	..	55 ½	52 ½	52 ½	52 ½
Rio Janeiro ..	60 ds st.	..	..	..	..
New York ..	..	..	..	..	..

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Jan. 4	London Jan. 6	Paris Jan 5	London Jan. 7	Paris Jan. 6	London Jan. 8
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } March and 22 Sept. ..	94 0	..	95 50	..	95 0	..
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } June and 22 Dec. ..	69 40	..	69 50	..	69 85	..
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. } and 1 July ..	3170 0	..	3250 0	..	3400 0	..
Exchange on London 1 month ..	25 20	..	25 20	..	25 20	..
Ditto 3 months ..	24 70	..	24 70	..	24 70	..

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazilian 5 per cent. ....	..	99 ½	100	..	..	..
Ditto 4½ per cent, 1852 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ..	..	99	..	..	..	..
Ditto New, 1843 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent ..	96 5	..	..	..	..	54 6
Cuba 6 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilian 6 per cent ..	..	..	102 ½	103	103	102
Ditto 3 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	73 ½	..
Danish 3 per cent, 1825 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 5 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equador New Consolidated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenada, New Active 2½ per cent ..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Deferred ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greek ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala 5 per cent. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican 3 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peruvian 4½ per cent.	79 ½	80 ½	79 ½	80 ½	79 ½	79 ½
Ditto 3 per cent ..	..	55 ½	55 ½	..	54 ½	..
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853 ..	..	44 ½	..	44 ½	..	..
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ..	108	109 ½	..	..	109 ½	..
Ditto 4½ per cent ..	98 ½	..	98 ½	..	99 ½	..
Sardinian 5 per cent ..	85 ½	85 ½	86 ½	86 ½	87 ½	88 7 ½
Spanish 3 per cent ..	..	41 ½	..	41 ½	..	41 ½
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred ..	..	26	..	26 ½	..	26 ½
Ditto Passive ..	..	6	..	5 ½	..	..
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ..	5 ½ pc	..	5 pc	..	..	5 ½ pc
Swedish 4 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkish 6 per cent ..	98 ½	98 ½	99 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed ..	103 ½	104	104 ½	103 ½	104 ½	103 ½
Venezuela 4½ per cent ..	..	33	..	32 ½	..	31
Ditto Deferred, 2 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgian 2½ per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 4½ per cent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch, 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders ..	..	64 ½	..	..	65 ½	43
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates ..	..	98 ½	..	..	99	99

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris ..	Jan. 7	£ 25 22 ½	3 days' sight
..	..	£ 24 72 ½	3 months' date
Amsterd ..	..	£ 25 10 15	3 days' sight
..	..	11 15	3 ..
..	..	11 19	2 months' date
Hamburg ..	..	13 4	3 days' sight
..	..	13 4	3 months' date
St Petersburg ..	..	34 ½ 35	3 ..
Lisbon ..	Dec. 29	54 ½	3 ..
Gibraltar ..	Jan. 1	49 ½	3 ..
New York ..	Dec. 25	108 ½ 109 ½	60 days' sight
Jamaica ..	..	2 per cent. pm	30 ..
..	..	1½ per cent. pm	60 ..
..	..	1 per cent. pm	90 ..
Havana ..	..	12 ½ 14 per cent. pm.	90 ..
Rio de Janeiro ..	Nov. 14	27 ½ 27 ½ d	60 ..
Bahia ..	..	26 ½ d	60 ..
Pernambuco ..	..	26 d	60 ..
Buenos Ayres ..	Oct. 31	69 6 d	60 ..
Singapore ..	Nov. 20	4s 10 ½ d	6 months' sight
Ceylon ..	Dec. 2	7 9 per cent. dia	6 ..
Bombay ..	..	7s 2 ½ d 7s 2 ½ d	6 ..
Calcutta ..	Nov. 25	2s 1 ½ d 2s 2 d	6 ..
California ..	..	..	60 days' sight
Hong Kong ..	..	4s 10 ½ d 4s 11 d	6 months' sight
Mauritius ..	..	1½ per cent. pm	90 days' sight
..	..	1 per cent. pm	60 ..
Sydney ..	Nov. 11	1½ to 3 pm	36 ..
Valparaiso ..	..	47 d	60 ..

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1½ per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25·20 per 1l sterling. On comparing these rates with the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 3-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 to 109½ per cent. for first-class paper. At the present rate of discount here there is no profit on the transmission of gold from this country to the United States, and scarcely any on receiving it from there.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On the 2nd inst., PENINSULA, per steam ship Tagus, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Dec. 26; Cadix, 27; Lisbon, 29; Oporto and Vigo, 30.
On the 3rd inst., UNITED STATES, per steam ship Europa, via Liverpool—New York, Dec. 23rd.
On the 4th inst., AUSTRALIA, per ship Maid of Judah, via Downs—Dates anticipated.
On the 4th, BRAZIL, per ship Margaret Deane, via Liverpool—Bahia, Nov. 27th.
On the 5th, AFRICA, per steam ship Candace, via Plymouth—Cameroons, Nov. 29; Bonny, Dec. 3; Lagos, 7; Accra, 10; Sierra Leone, 20; Tenerife, 29; Madeira, 30.

On the 6th, EAST INDIA AND CHINA, per steam ship Indus, via Southampton—Alexandria, Dec. 3; Malta, 27; Gibraltar, Jan. 1.
On the 7th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Algio Saxon, via Liverpool—New York, Dec. 26th.
On the 7th, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Dane, via Plymouth.—Table Bay, Nov. 30; St Helena, Dec. 9; and Ascension, 13.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION.		
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar.....	(By day mail.) 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	Jan. 26
Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, & India	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Jan. 20
Gibraltar, Penang, Singapore, and China...	4th & 20th of every month	
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragua)	2nd and 17th of every month	Jan. 16
Mexico and Havana.....	2nd of every month only	Feb. 1
Honduras, Bahamas, and Blewfields	17th of every month	Jan. 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	Jan. 16
Malta, Egypt, Aden Ceylon, and Australia.	12th of every month	Feb. 2
DARTMOUTH STATION.		
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, India, &c.	The packets have ceased to sail from here	..
PLYMOUTH STATION.		
Madaira, Teneriffe, and West Coast of Africa	Evening of the 23rd of every month	Feb. 6
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States ..	Evening of every Friday	Jan. 13

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—Mails for Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, and India, via Marseilles, will be despatched on this evening.—Mails for India, via Southampton, will be despatched on the morning of the 12th inst., with the Australian mail per packet Tamar.
WEST INDIES, &c.—The Parana, for the mails of the morning of the 18th inst.
MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th inst.
AMERICA.—The Indiana, for the Canadian, &c., mails of the evening of the 26th inst. The Fulton, to sail from Southampton, for the mails of the morning of the 13th inst.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	85188	87285	8465	33	4000	1636
Corresponding week in 1857..	85768	90524	11472	284	5054	2631
— 1856..	89604	107228	16271	159	5130	1875
— 1855..	90461	102183	14666	317	5159	1807
— 1854..	64329	94554	23976	113	4911	1652
Weekly average, Jan. 2....	47 7	35 11	23 3	32 1	39 3	39 4
— Dec. 26....	47 5	35 11	23 2	31 6	39 7	40 9
— 19....	49 3	37 0	22 8	35 7	49 3	40 5
— 12....	49 5	36 5	23 3	34 1	41 1	41 2
— 5....	48 3	35 9	23 0	32 9	41 2	40 0
— Nov. 28....	49 8	37 7	23 10	33 10	42 8	40 10
Six weeks' average	48 7	36 5	23 0	33 4	40 9	40 5
Same time last year	60 2	44 1	24 3	40 4	43 4	41
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending Dec. 6, 1857.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and pea-meal.	Bean & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal.
Foreign ..	85799	19077	3139	3300	583	11899	9536	...
Colonial ..	3383	...	1476	..	1497	..	..	..
Total ..	89183	19077	4616	3300	2080	11899	9536	...

Imports of the week..... 139,643 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was shown at Mark lane to-day; nevertheless, the demand for that grain was less active than on Monday. In prices, compared with that day, no change took place. Foreign wheats were dull, but not cheaper. Spring corn and flour were tolerably firm. The imports of foreign wheat are seasonably extensive, viz., 11,830 qrs. Of flour, we have received 2,010 sacks from France; but other arrivals are limited. In their annual circular, just issued, Messrs Horne and Watney express the opinion that, without some considerable excitement in our markets, the imports of grain and flour from France will continue on a very moderate scale.

Most of our continental letters state that the corn trade, almost generally—owing to the want of orders from this side—has been devoid of animation. The improved demand here, however, has led to somewhat firmer quotations. Advices from New York to

the 24th ult., are to the effect that flour was firmer in price, but that wheat continued dull in sale. The shipments to the United Kingdom were unusually small, compared with many corresponding periods.

A fair inquiry has prevailed throughout the present week in the Liverpool cotton market, and the sales in five days have amounted to 49,800 bales, of which 39,000 are to spinners, 5,200 for speculation, and 5,600 for export. An advance of fully 1d per lb has been established on the quotations of last week. The market, however, closes to-day again with rather less animation—sales 5,000 bales. The American accounts are without interest this week. In this market there has likewise been an active demand, and an advance of 3d per lb has been obtained. The market closes very firm—sales are 2,900 bales.

In the United States, cotton continues depressed, and very unsettled in price. The latest price paid for Upland was 10c, and for Gulf 10½c per lb.

The tea market has been decidedly active this week, and some large parcels of common sound congou have found buyers at 1s 1½d per lb. The public sales held yesterday, and which comprised 17,858 packages, passed off well. Messrs J. and H. Thompson have issued their annual statement in reference to imports, stocks, and deliveries. From it we extract the following particulars:—The imports into the United Kingdom have been 61,000,000 lbs, against 87,741,000 lbs in 1856; the deliveries for home consumption, 69,000,000 lbs, against 63,000,000 lbs in 1856; the deliveries for exportation, 9,000,000 lbs, against 6,241,000 lbs in 1856; the stock remaining on the 31st of December was 71,000,000 lbs, against 88,000,000 lbs in 1856. The imports have fallen off no less than 26½ millions as compared with last year; being about 15½ millions short of the average of the previous five years. The deliveries show a total surplus of 8½ millions over last year, and about 9½ millions beyond the average of the five previous years. Of the excess, 6 millions was in the quantity taken for home consumption, and 2½ millions in the exports, chiefly to the United States. The present stock, although 17 millions less than at the end of 1856, is still nearly equal to eleven months' requirement at this year's rate of delivery, and 5 millions beyond the average of the preceding five years.

UNITED KINGDOM.		1857.
		lbs
London		56,766,000
Liverpool		8,205,000
Bristol		806,000
Other English Ports		1,000,000
The Clyde.....		1,823,000
Other Scotch ports.....		1,000,000
Ireland		1,400,000
Stock, Dec. 31st, 1857		71,000,000
Ditto ditto 1856		88,000,000

For good and fine raw sugars the demand has continued to rule active, at 1s to 2s per cwt above the rates current prior to the commencement of the holidays. Brown qualities have commanded less attention, and very little change has taken place in their value. Refined goods have ruled in favour of sellers.

The coffee trade has been wholly free from excitement, and importers have experienced some difficulty in selling at previous rates. Cocoa has continued heavy, at almost nominal quotations.

An advance of 3d per cwt has taken place in the value of some kinds of rice; but the business done has not been extensive.

Silk has sold in small quantities at very full prices; but wool, though somewhat firmer, has commanded very little attention, owing to some large parcels, recently arrived from the United States, having been pressed for sale. Messrs Eaton and Co. have forwarded the following comparative table of deliveries of silk during the last two years:—

AVERAGE MONTHLY DELIVERIES from the WAREHOUSES in LONDON, from 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. in the Years 1856 and 1857.				
	1856.		1857.	
	Bales per Month.	Bales per Month.	Bales per Month.	Bales per Month.
Bengal	1,328	674	...	...
China	3,999	4,325	...	...
Canton	210	163	...	...
China Thrown	568	214	...	...
	6,105	5,376		

The linen trade of Belfast appears to have been in anything but a flourishing condition during the past year. The annexed return shows the exports of flax and tow from Belfast and Londonderry in 1857, compared with the previous year:—

	Flax.		Tow.	
	1856. tons.	1857. tons.	1856. tons.	1857. tons.
To England.....	1,761	1,933	1,749	1,453
Scotland.....	2,193	1,929	486	354
Total	3,954	3,862	2,235	1,807

The tobacco trade continues in a healthy state, although the market is amply supplied. Imports, stocks and deliveries for December, are as follows:—Imports—1,008 hhds. Deliveries—730 hhds, against 931 hhds in the corresponding month of 1856. Stocks—10,316 hhds, against 11,101 hhds in 1857; 10,041 hhds in 1856; 11,384 hhds in 1855; 17,455 hhds in 1854; 18,184 hhds in 1853; and 22,309 hhds in 1852.

The iron market has improved, and Scotch pig has found buyers at 56s 6d cash. Tin and most other metals have been in improved request, at extreme quotations.

Fully an average business has been passing in the saltpetre market, and the quotations have advanced 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. The stock here is in excess of last year.

In reference to the trade in linseed during 1857, Messrs Wilson, Rose, and Graham remark:—

The 221,680 quarters received into our port consisted of 105,680 from the East Indies; 72,398 ports in Black Sea and Azoff; 12,900 Mediterranean; 28,140 Baltic, and 2,520 from irregular ports. The deficiency in supplies here applies also to many outports, the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom being 1,039,000 quarters, against 1,175,900 in 1856, and 757,000 in 1855. We commence the year with large stocks; here we have 90,000 quarters against 47,500 in 1856. In Hull they are estimated at about 180,000, and in Liverpool at 30,000. Prices fluctuated considerably last year; in the month of February, Black Sea advanced to 70s to 71s per quarter. In April, it receded to 65s, and remained about that price till October. In November 54s was accepted, and 48s to 49s in December; these extremes showing a depreciation of 23s per quarter. Quotations to-day are 53s Bombay; 50s to 51s Calcutta; and 49s to 50s Black Sea, with every prospect of these rates being supported.

In rum, very few sales have been effected, at about last week's quotations. Brandy and grain spirit have continued heavy.

There has been an improved feeling in the oil market, and linseed qualities, on the spot, have sold at 29l 10s per ton. Other oils command very full prices, and turpentine supports the late advance. The production of linseed oil in this country, last year, was 40,000 tons, of which only 16,500 tons were exported. In 1856 the make exceeded 45,000 and the export 25,000 tons. The highest point of value was touched in February, when 43l to 43l 10s was paid; since then, 27l 10s has been accepted. There are now buyers at 30l per ton for monthly deliveries up to June.

Tallow has been in improved request, and P. Y. C. on the spot has changed hands at 55s per cwt.

The annexed return shows the stock of tallow in London at the close of a series of years, the price on the 31st December, the average quotation during the season, and the total import in each year:—

Year	Stock Tallow, London, Dec. 31. Casks.	Price, London, Dec. 31. per cwt.	Average Price for years per cwt.	Total Import Tallow in casks of 8 cwt.
1844	39,398	40 3	41 0	134,936
1845	29,879	42 0	40 3	149,285
1846	24,260	51 3	46 6	138,977
1847	17,827	45 0	48 0	137,409
1848	34,741	42 0	41 9	187,295
1849	47,107	38 0	39 3	183,203
1850	51,272	37 3	37 3	155,081
1851	61,976	36 9	38 9	152,633
1852	47,135	45 0	40 0	131,213
1853	42,256	59 6	51 9	146,969
1857	31,000	53 0	59 6	about 132,000

Throughout the manufacturing districts, an increased business is doing in most articles, at very full to a slight advance in the quotations.

The commercial advices at hand from the United States are favourable. Confidence generally was increasing, and capitalists were taking good paper at 7 per cent. for choice signatures with 60 days' maturities; 9 to 10 per cent. for prime three to six months' notes; and 10 to 12 per cent. for good single paper. The dry goods trade, however, was heavy, and prices were ruling low. The *Shipping List* says:—"The market for domestic goods is stagnant, and it is difficult to make quotations reliably. There is a feeling of confidence perceptible, however, resulting from the more cheerful feeling in financial circles since the resumption of specie payments by the banks. The interior collections are represented to be better than could be expected under all circumstances, though there is room for improvement. There is some little movement in imported fancy goods, suitable for the holiday trade, otherwise foreign fabrics remain dull and irregular in price."

Messrs Raven and Co. have lately patented an index for ledgers and other books, of great utility to mercantile firms. By this patent, the index is always visible, consequently, a great economy of time is the result of this clever, but simple, contrivance.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(FROM MESSRS WITHERBY'S CIRCULAR.)

London, Jan. 7, 1858.

Currants—The direct arrivals at this port since the 8th of December have been about 1,500 tons by 14 vessels. Nearly double that quantity has reached Liverpool since 8th of December, and as a portion of that and other cargoes has been sent forward to this market, the actual arrivals in London cannot easily be ascertained. The direct importation of new currants into London and Liverpool since the beginning of the season has been about 13,500 tons, 500 tons of which have arrived since 31st of December. In good new currants very little business has been done, and our quotations are nominal. Fine old maintains its value, the stock of such being limited. Holders are much firmer than before Christmas for every description of fruit, and we may look for a continuance large deliveries at the present reduced rates. Raisins—The arrivals of Valentias were light in December. Last January we had only 600 tons of Valentias here, against 1,800 tons the January preceding; this year we have a stock of 95,620 boxes and 50,690 half-boxes, or about 2,900 tons. We had then 450 tons of red raisins; now, 1,150 tons, 200 of

which are old and Belvideres. Sultanas then 12,000 drums; now 37,000 drums. Fine and good Valentias have tolerably well maintained their value, being scarce, whilst the ordinary rain-damaged sorts have been forced off privately and by public sale, at prices in some instances much below our quotations.

(FROM MESSRS POWELL AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.)

London, Jan. 6, 1858.

The eventful year, 1857, which has just closed, presents a retrospect of the hide and leather markets strikingly in contrast with that of the previous year. It is impossible to determine how far the leather and hide markets might have been influenced by the more extensive supplies of raw goods, had not the money crisis occurred: it is very probable that prices would have gradually declined for a considerable period of time; but the universal character of the commercial panic, having paralysed all export trade, while it in a great degree suspended operations at home, has doubtless accelerated the downward movement, so that possibly the lowest point may sooner be reached, and firmness more quickly be re-established. It is satisfactory to find the leather trade has so well sustained the severe pressure to which all parties engaged in business have recently been subjected:—the manufacturers have also cause for congratulation that the present depreciation succeeds a period of considerable prosperity, and that the raw material has suffered a decline still greater than that of the manufactured article.

(FROM MESSRS CHURCHILL AND SIM'S CIRCULAR.)

London, Jan. 4, 1858.

The year 1857 has been one of those epochs in trade which periodically affect every country, and has pressed with great severity on our whole mercantile community. The trade in wood has undergone great changes, not only from its direct connection with America and the North of Europe, but from those combined events which we now attempt to relate. Gradually declining from the high prices of three preceding years, towards the close of 1856 the value of the extensive stocks of wood then accumulating in this country became moderate, and in many instances was less than the import cost. In like cases formerly, this had been the forerunner of improving home trade—a cheap and abundant supply of wood being of the first consideration to meet the constant wants, to employ the labour, and promote the industry of the country. By the Board of Trade returns, the wood trade of the United Kingdom in 1857 is computed to have exceeded that of 1856 in a small degree, and of 1855 in a large degree; being equal to the average of those great years of business 1853 and 1854. A comparative view of the London trade is given in the annexed tables, viz:—

	1856.		1857.	
	Cargoes.	Tons.	Cargoes.	Tons.
From Norway and Sweden.....	577 equal to	175,000	524 equal to	161,000
— Russia and Finland	221	64,000	266	74,000
— Germany.....	327	77,000	375	98,000
Foreign	1126	316,000	1165	333,000
British America.....	198	115,000	285	164,000
Africa, United States, East and West Indies.....	31	17,000	55	31,000
Total.....	1255	448,000	1305	528,000

Our tonnage in the foreign trade somewhat exceeds three previous years, but is 28 per cent. less than in 1853. Our tonnage from British America exceeds that of 1856 by nearly one-third, is double that of 1855, was as much exceeded in 1854, as it was under the average in 1853; so that the extent of importation in London bears comparison with the average of the years 1853 and 1854, already stated to have been the periods of great trade in wood for the United Kingdom.

Consumption in London in	Sawn wood, or deals, battens, boards, and ends.		Hewn wood, or timber, square and round.	
	Pieces.	London.	Pieces.	London.
1853	6,896,000	209,000	—	—
1854	6,222,000	198,000	—	—
1855	6,802,000	182,000	—	—
1856	6,778,000	185,000	—	—
1857	6,124,000	180,000	—	—

(FROM MESSRS TRUENMAN AND ROUSE'S CIRCULAR.)

London, Jan. 4, 1858.

On looking at the statistics of sugar, that which most strikes attention is the increase of 25,900 tons in the stock. This increase may be accounted for partly from the fact of about 12,000 tons having been sent hither from the United States, and partly by the falling off of 18,500 tons in the deliveries for export, which have reached only 15,500 tons, against 34,000 tons. In the deliveries for home consumption there is a remarkable equality with those of the previous year, the amount on which duty has been paid in the five principal ports of Great Britain having been 330,600, against 334,000, showing the trifling deficiency of only 3,400 tons, or less than one week's consumption. Although prices opened high at the beginning of the year the tendency was still upwards, until nearly the end of June, when a decline commenced which has continued to almost the close of the year, the lowest point having been in average 10s under the quotations of the 1st of January last, and for middling qualities about 50 per cent. below the highest range of the year. The imports show an excess of 15,400 tons.

(FROM MESSRS M'NAIR, GREENHOW, AND IRVING'S CIRCULAR.)

Manchester, Jan. 5, 1858.

The activity in the Liverpool cotton market yesterday has not produced a corresponding state of things here to-day. Aided, however, with the improved tone and feeling in the market, it caused a very general inquiry for both goods and yarns, which would have led to a comparatively extensive business at last week's prices, had not the disposition to operate been marred by the demand for higher rates by spinners and manufacturers. As it was, the increase of transactions was moderate.

(FROM MESSRS WEBER AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.)

Savannah, Geo., Dec. 18, 1857.

Since the 4th inst., our cotton market has gradually declined about one cent, and a fair business has been done during the past week at our

quotations; confidence, however, seems to be only partially restored, and many buyers have altogether withdrawn from the market. We give the following quotations as a fair representation of our market yesterday:—Middling to strict middling, 9½c to 9¾c, equal to 5.54d to 5.56d; good middling, 10c, equal to 5.57d; middling fair, 10¼c, equal to 5.80d, free on board, all charges included, freight ½d, exchange 6 per cent. The receipts at this port, since the 4th inst., amount to 16,933 bales, and the exports to 12,492 bales, leaving a stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared of 28,997 bales, against 53,701 bales at the same time last year. The sales of the fortnight foot up, 12,000 bales.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, December 23.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, on Dec. 12	Charleston Dec. 18
Mobile " " 12	North Carolina " 19
Florida " " 12	Virginia " " 21
Texas " " 5	New York " " 1
Savannah " " 18	Other Ports " " 19

	1857	1856	Increase	Decrease
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	46511	62390	..	15879
Received at the ports since ditto	831746	1207764	..	376018
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	282563	237025	45538	..
Exported to France since ditto	80425	116192	..	35767
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	31158	31991	..	833
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto	28707	33429	..	4722
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	422853	418637	4216	..
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	429146	621607	..	192461

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.
(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates	1857. bales 71805	1856. bales 119792
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COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1857		1856	
Stock on hand, Sept. 1	..	46511	..	62390
Received since	..	831746	..	1207764
Total supply	..	878257	..	1270154
Deduct shipments	422853	..	418637	..
Deduct stock left on hand	429146	..	621607	..
Leaves for American consumption	..	851999	..	1040244

Freight to Liverpool, 5-32d per lb.
Exchange, 108½ to 109½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans Dec. 12	25	18	21
Mobile " " 12	6	7	3
Florida " " 12	1	..	..
Savannah " " 18	6	1	1
Charleston " " 18	..	..	..
New York " " 21	18	6	73
Galveston " " 5	2	..	2
Total	58	32	100

The market continues inactive, and prices tend downward. The demand is confined to the wants of home spinners, who take just sufficient to keep what machinery they have in motion going. The sales since our last are estimated at 1,500 bales, the market closing flat at our revised quotations.

Total receipts at all the ports since 1st Sept.	831,746	1,207,764
Total exports	422,853	418,637
Total shipments north	84,513	303,011
Present stocks on hand	409,146	620,607

We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	c	c	c	c
Middling	10½	10½	10½	10½
Good Middling	..	..	..	..
Middling fair	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair	11	11	11	..

The arrivals have been from New Orleans, 153; Georgia, 1,319; South Carolina, 1,218; North Carolina, 133—total, 2,823 bales. Total import since 1st inst., 16,507 bales. Export from 1st to 22nd December, 4,610 bales in 1857, against 16,392 bales in 1856.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Jan. 8.
PRICES CURRENT

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1856		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	5½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	6½	7 13-16	8½
New Orleans	5½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	6½	7	8
Pernambuco	6½	6½	7	7	8	..	7	8	9
Egyptian	7	7½	7½	8½	9	10	7	8	11½
Surat and Madras	3½	4½	4½	4½	5	5½	4½	5	6½

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole import, Jan. 1 to Jan. 8.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Jan. 8.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Jan. 8.		Computed Stock, Jan. 8.	
1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
30271	48893	39020	59810	2000	1690	389650	268820

In the early part of the past week the demand for cotton continued active, the trade on one or two days buying pretty freely. The supply was at the same time meagre, and consequently a further advance was established, amounting in all qualities of American to ¼d to ½d per lb. In the last few days there has been less activity, and the extreme rates are hardly attainable. In Brazil we have also to raise our quotations ¼d per lb; but Egyptian only command full prices. East India are ¼d to ½d per lb higher during the week. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales. There is a decided flatness in the market, and a few parcels have been sold on easier terms. The reported export amounts to 5,650 bales, consisting of 3,860 American, 100 Brazil, 170 Egyptian, and 1,520 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price Jan. 7, 1858	Price Jan. 1857	Price Jan. 1856	Price Jan. 1855	Price Jan. 1854	Price Jan. 1853
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½
Ditto good fair	0 6½	0 7½	0 6	0 5	0 6½	0 6½
Pernambuco fair	0 7½	0 8	0 6½	0 6	0 7½	0 6½
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 8	0 6½	0 7	0 7½	0 7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	0 10½	0 11½	0 9	0 8½	0 9½	0 10
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	0 9½	0 11	0 9½	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 9	5 0	4 4½	4 1½	4 9	5 0
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	5 7½	6 1½	5 6	5 1½	5 9	6 0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8lbs 4oz	8 1½	8 6	7 4½	7 0	8 1½	8 9
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	8 10½	9 6	8 4½	8 0	9 3	9 9
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz	9 9	10 7½	9 4½	9 0	10 5	10 9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs	7 6	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 7½	7 7½

The trade began this week with a vigorous preparation for full time; they flocked to Liverpool in such numbers as to raise cotton on themselves to a degree which seems practically to defeat their object, and which has so far not been supported by the tenour of demand in Manchester. It may be doubted whether the contracts numerous laid on at low rates for delivery in spring, or the positive signs of quickly increasing ease in the money market, or the economy in both holding and using cotton, which spinners have for more than two months been obliged to practise, have had most share in exciting this renewal of activity, but it is certain that the course has been considered here as somewhat premature. Thus, as spinners have been led to ask higher prices for yarn and manufacturers for cloth, they have both experienced a very general inquiry for most of the usual descriptions, but only a very moderate business. Buyers are very willing to take what could be had at old rates, or pay a partial advance, but hesitate to concede the entire advance required by sellers. T-cloths and longcloths have been free of sale, chiefly for the Levant and certain South American markets, and lighter cloths have been taken rather largely for the Indian Straits. For our great marts, India and Germany, there has been comparatively little done. On printing cloths least advance is attempted, but the large stocks of 9-8 qualities have this week been reduced by a few low sales. On the average, prices may be regarded as fully ¼d per lb higher in yarn and 3d per piece in cloth.

BRADFORD, Jan. 7.—Wools.—Staplers are reaping the advantage of the caution referred to in our report last week. More wool has changed hands during the week than for some time, and prices have assumed a more stable character. The export houses are also on the look out, and have made some purchases. Noils and brokes are better sale. Yarns.—There are some flickerings of life in the market to-day. The export houses seem disposed to break through the dull monotony observable for so long, and are inquiring for anything serviceable, especially in quarters where necessity compels a sale. Pieces.—The attendance of buyers is small, and the transactions continue of a meagre character.

LEEDS, Jan. 5.—The attendance of buyers was of an average nature and they operated more freely than of late, so that altogether the market was more animated, and a greater bulk of cloth changed hands.

Huddersfield, Jan. 5.—There is some improvement to notice in the market this morning. Not very large purchases have been made, buyers confining themselves chiefly to heavy goods. A few orders for spring goods have been given, and the prospects of the trade are looking better than they did a week ago.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The depression in the flour market noticed at the date of our last has since continued, and a decline of 20c to 25c has been established on State and Western brands, for which there is little or no export, and only a moderate home trade demand. Yesterday there were a few buyers of common brands of State at 4.15 dols, but sellers would not respond to any offers below 4.20 dols. There were also offers to purchase parcels in store on speculation at 4.20 dols to 4.25 dols, but they could not be had at these figures. We revise our quotations, which conform to the closing transactions. Canada flour has declined 25c, and the market is very dull at the reduction; sales, 1,200 barrels, closing at 4.25 dols to 6 dols, as in quality. We quote:—State, common brands, per barrel, 4.20 dols; State, straight brands, 4.25 dols to 4.30 dols; State, extra brands, 4.40 dols to 4.60; Michigan, fancy brands, 4.25 dols to 4.35 dols; Ohio, common brands, 4.25 dols to 4.30 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 4.40 dols to 5.45 dols; Ohio, fair extra, 4.55 dols to 5 dols; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, 5.25 dols to 6.50 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 4.40 dols to 6 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 4.35 dols to 4.40 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 5 dols to 6.50 dols; Missouri, 5 dols to 7 dols; Canada, 4.25 dols to 5 dols. Southern flour has also continued dull, accompanied by a further decline of 15c to 20c; sales closing at 4.75 dols to 5 dols for mixed to straight

brands; 5.10 dols to 6.70 dols for low to good fancy and extra; and 7 dols to 7.25 dols for favourite and choice ditto. Export from 1st to 22nd December, 1857, 68,278 barrels; 1856, 147,564 barrels.

GRAIN.—The business in wheat has been extremely light, even at a concession of 5 to 10 cents. The fact is, there is no demand for export. The market was very much depressed at the close, and sales could not be effected to any extent, except at a further material reduction in prices. New corn has declined 3c to 4c, with only a limited inquiry, while old mixed is scarce, and held for previous prices; sales closing at 56c to 65c for new of all descriptions, and 68c to 70c nominally for old Western mixed. Oats are dull and rather lower, closing at 42s to 44s for State; 45c to 47c for Western; 38c to 40c for Canada; 33c to 39c for Jersey; 37c to 38c for Pennsylvania; and 28c to 32c for Southern; sale of Prince Edward's Island was made at 48c. Export from 1st to 22nd December, 1857:—Wheat, 318,621 bush, corn, 19,208 bush; 1856, wheat, 1,126,786 bush, corn, 61,275 bush.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

At length, we have to report a decided improvement in the demand for, and prices of, most kinds of wheat, both English and foreign. The transactions have not been to say extensive; but there is now more confidence amongst both buyers and sellers than for some time past; indeed, the only feature in the trade at this moment calculated to keep prices in check is the possibility of our receiving rather heavy supplies of flour from France during the next three months. There are, however, several features in favour of wheat ruling higher, viz., the reduction in the value of money in the discount market—the light stocks of grain held by our millers—and the unusually light shipments of produce from the United States to this country. Bankers, too, are now making steady advances upon produce, and many of the importers, rather than sell newly arrived cargoes at present rates, have determined to land them in warehouse to meet even a more favourable turn in the trade.

Messrs Horne and Watney have published some interesting statistics of the imports of foreign and colonial produce into the port of London during the past year, and from which we take the following:—

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WHEAT ARRIVED IN LONDON IN 1857.

From	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Totals.
qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
America, Br. Pos.	...	...	950	7246	8196
United States...	37395	1850	900	3800	43945
Archangel .....	...	...	13608	6650	20253
Australia .....	...	...	30	45	75
Belgium	88	...	4989	12159	17236
Bremen .....	...	90	...	56	146
Coastwise	400	420	610	2556	3986
Denmark	3460	6427	8599	10529	29015
East Indies.....	12700	6815	170	960	20645
Egypt	7770	...	...	157	7927
France.....	15	...	750	7220	7985
Hamburg	12812	14339	10111	24883	62145
Hanover	2013	1435	286	470	4204
Holland	6263	221	798	5864	13146
Ionian Islands..	...	...	2051	760	2811
Mecklenburg....	...	6390	2680	3810	13420
Portugal .....	...	...	3170	...	3170
Prussia	6786	52560	77649	35345	162340
Russia, Baltic Sea	504	44582	43574	69775	158435
Black Sea	8729	...	3905	27285	39919
Spain .....	...	...	960	...	960
Sweden	185	1201	3513	1488	6387
Turkey	2400	...	...	750	3150
V.D. Land .....	...	250	50	...	300
Totals in 1857...	101520	137120	179353	211808	629801
Weekly average arrivals	7809	10547	13796	16292	12111
Totals in 1856...	150622	143515	269232	329522	892891
1855...	99026	214774	155896	92427	562123
1854...	354922	410226	176639	63460	1005247
1853...	138919	284346	453539	432115	1308919
1852...	63700	117591	224211	292285	697787
1851...	202010	201682	171270	95408	670470
1850...	80915	201457	228976	206771	718111
1849...	312812	228169	179765	204965	925711
1848...	107637	165101	199943	319860	792441
1847...	25621	240301	580498	228639	1082989

From the above, it will be seen that the arrivals of wheat last year were considerably less than in 1856, but somewhat in excess of 1855. From the same authority, we learn that the total supply of flour in 1857, amounted to 246,272 packages, against 515,802 packages in the preceding year. The import of barley was 586,271—of oats, 1,461,835 quarters. The quantity of wheat in warehouse is small, and the stocks of spring corn are very limited.

Throughout the Continent, the corn trade has been extremely inactive, and our advices from the United States are to the effect that, owing to the want of orders from England, both wheat and flour—the stocks of which at the various ports were very moderate—continued to give way in price.

The Irish and Scotch markets have ruled firm for wheat, barley, and oats, on rather higher terms. Other produce has supported previous rates. On Wednesday, English wheat sold freely, at the full prices of Monday; but, to-day, although the supply was trifling, the demand was less active, at about stationary prices. In foreign wheat very little was going on former terms. Barley ruled steady, but malt met a slow inquiry. Oats and country flour were rather dearer. In beans and peas very little was passing.

The following information, in reference to the floating trade, is furnished by Mr Edward Rainford:—There have been 52 arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call since the 31st ult., viz., of wheat, 6 cargoes from Odessa, 2 Galatz, 3 Taganrog, 5 Alexandria, 2 Ibraila, 1 Berdianski; of maize, 3 cargoes from Ibraila, 1 Mazagan, 3 Galatz, 1 Odessa, 2 Venice, and 1 Constantinople; of barley, 1 cargo from Ismail, 1 Alexandria, 1 Baltzik, 1 Ibraila, 2 Odessa, 1 Odunluc, 1 Varna and Baltzik, 2 Constantinople, and 1 Rodosto; of barley and wheat, 1 cargo from Mersyne; of barley and linseed, 1 cargo from Odessa; of rye, 1 cargo from Ibraila; of beans, 2 cargoes from Alexandria; of oats, 3 cargoes from Odessa; of locust beans, 1 cargo from Tavira; of dari, 1 cargo from Jaffa—altogether 18 cargoes wheat, 11 maize, 13 barley, and 10 miscellaneous. We have had a fair business in cargoes arrived off coast since the 1st inst., of which the following have changed owners:—Wheat, a cargo of Sandomirka, at 46s, another at 48s, good quality; 2 cargoes of Polish Odessa, at 42s and 43s; 4 cargoes of Kalafat, at 40s, 43s 3d, 40s 6d, and 41s 6d; a cargo of Egyptian Saide, at 33s 6d; 1 of Egyptian Bubi, at 34s 9d; and 1 Behara, at 32s. Of maize, which has been in limited request, a cargo of Reni, at 32s; Ibraila, at 31s; 1 ditto, considerably damaged, at 28s; and 1 Odessa, at 31s 6d. Barley has been in good demand: a cargo of Wallachian has been taken at 22s 3d; 1 Reni, at 22s 6d; several cargoes of Danube, at 22s 3d, 22s 6d, and 22s 9d; Odessa, at 22s to 22s 9d; Roumelia, at 22s 6d; and Orfano, at 19s 9d. Rye, a cargo of Danube, at 22s; and 1 of Taganrog, at 24s. Of oats, 2 cargoes of Odessa, at 20s 6d and about 21s 3d. Beans, a cargo of Egyptian, at 29s 9d. To the above may be added a cargo of Odessa barley, on passage, at 21s. For a small cargo of Taganrog Ghirka wheat (1,300 quarters), 43s 6d has been refused.

The London averages announced this day were as follows:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat.....	2,953	49	11
Barley	2,091	36	2
Oats.....	1,698	25	10
Rye .....	...	...	...
Beans.....	418	36	2
Peas.....	154	42	3

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.					
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour	
qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	sacks	
English.....	910	2,540	5,260	2,370	1,710
Irish .....	...	...	...	800	...
Foreign.....	11,830	2,750	...	5,610	5,640

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Notwithstanding the liberal supplies brought forward, the improvement established during the holidays has been sustained, indeed the better descriptions have sold rather above the recent private contract prices, or 2s to 3s dearer than at the close of 1857. At this recovery both the trade and refiners have made large purchases, but low sugars sell rather slowly, the rise established not exceeding about 1s 6d, and even this is difficult to obtain for soft East India kinds. 2,050 hhds West India sold to yesterday (Thursday) including 400 casks 230 barrels Barbadoes by auction at 37s 6d to 43s for low to good middling yellow, and 43s 6d to 46s 6d for good to fine, and 88 hhds grainy Demerara at 43s to 48s 6d per cwt. The week's delivery of raw sugar at this port was 3,720 tons, nearly all for home consumption, leaving the stock at the close 57,500 tons, against 43,170 tons in 1857.

Mauritius.—4,052 bags; 47 casks were about three-fourths sold: black to good brown, 28s 6d to 34s 6d; low grey to fine yellow, 38s 6d to 45s 6d. About 7,000 bags sold privately at the close of last and commencement of the present week.

Bengal.—5,861 bags rather more than half found buyers; white Benares, 48s 6d to 49s; good to fine grainy white, 50s 6d to 52s; very low to good soft brown date kind, 28s to 32s 6d; low to good soft yellow dumma, 33s 6d to 36s 6d; Gurpat'ah date, 35s 6d to 41s per cwt. A considerable proportion of the low qualities bought in above the market value.

Madras.—1,310 bags good native sold steadily at 33s to 37s 6d for brown and yellow. 5,022 bags grainy yellow, at 44s 6d to 48s per cwt, went off with spirit.

Siam.—623 bags sold from 44s 6d to 48s per cwt for bright yellow.

Foreign.—792 casks 100 barrels Cuba muscovado, chiefly of indirect import, went as follows: brown, 34s to 36s 6d; low soft grey to good yellow, 37s to 43s. 1,160 hhds 252 barrels Porto Rico: brown, 36s to 38s; low heavy greyish to fine yellow, 38s 6d to 47s 6d. 122 pkgs St Croix, 38s 6d to 45s 6d for brown. 2,850 boxes Havana partly found buyers: yellow, 38s 6d to 48s 6d; brown, 34s 6d to 38s 6d; Florettes, 49s to 50s 6d; white bought in at 36s to 37s. 407 casks 93 barrels melado were principally bought in at 28s to 29s. Privately, 4,000 boxes Havana have changed hands at 38s to 45s for brown and yellow, and a small portion Florettes at 50s. Two cargoes of Havana have changed hands: Nos. 11 to 12, 27s 3d to 28s per cwt for this kingdom.

Refined.—The market has been active, and brown goods are now quoted 57s 6d: wet lumps, 53s to 54s 6d per cwt. Several transactions are reported in Dutch crushed.

MOLASSES.—714 puns and tierces of indirect import partly sold at 14s for Cuba: Barbadoes taken in at 16s per cwt.

RUM.—There is rather more inquiry this week. Proof Leewards have sold at 2s to 2s 1d; Demerara, 2s 4d to 2s 5d per proof gallon. Jamaica scarce, as usual at this season. The total stock amounts to 20,365 puns 4,369 hhds, against 21,830 puns 3,732 hhds in 1857.

COCOA.—Of 339 bags Trinidad, the bulk was taken in at lower prices: grey, 70s to 75s; low to fine red, 77s to 91s; a few lots selling at above quotations. 76 bags Grenada were withdrawn, no offers being made near the previous value.

TEA.—A more general inquiry has sprung up, and common congou sold yesterday at 1s 1½d, with full prompt, or fully 1½d advance upon the closing prices of last year. Some other grades have also participated

in the improvement. The stock for the United Kingdom is estimated at 71,000,000 lbs, against 85,000,000 in 1857. Yesterday 14,000 pkgs were offered by auction, when 3,700 sold, including some new season's congou at the above improvement.

COFFEE.—Numerous parcels of plantation Ceylon, comprising 925 casks 1,231 barrels and bags, brought forward, have found buyers at rather higher rates during the week, viz., from 57s to 69s for fine ordinary to good middling bold coloury. 50 casks 44 barrels and bags Jamaica were mostly bought in, 167 bales and half-bales Mocha partly sold: long berry, 105s to 106s; clean garbled 83s; Alexandria withdrawn. 81 cases Neighbour Hills sold from 64s to 70s. 84 bags Manilla out. 50 bags St Domingo kind bought in at 48s. 180 bags sea-damaged Costa Rica at 47s to 53s were sold, also 365 bags sea-damaged Brazil from 25s to 32s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—There is more inquiry at firmer prices, and a steady business has been done: Ballam, 7s 9d to 8s, according to prompts; white Bengal, mostly for cash, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; Rangoon, 7s 6d cash. 1,072 bags Bengal, short prompt, offered by auction, realised 9s to 9s 6d for good middling white. 2,427 bags Ballam were partly disposed of, the sound at 7s 6d to 8s; also a portion of 2,330 bags pinky Madras at 8s 9d for good. 6,441 bags Java partly found buyers: middling to good white, 10s 6d to 11s; broken, 8s to 8s 6d. 390 casks 233 barrels Carolina partly realised 20s to 22s per cwt.

SPICES.—86 cases nutmegs partly sold at previous rates: ordinary small to good brown, 1s 6d to 3s 2d; West India, mouldy and perished, 1s 6d. 10 cases reddish Singapore mace sold at 1s 3d to 1s 4d. More inquiry prevails for pepper, and good Singapore is worth 4½d. At public sale 229 bags were taken in at 4½d. Pimento still attracts attention, and 824 bags found buyers at 3d to 3½d; very inferior, 2½d per lb; and several parcels also changed hands privately. Good cassia lignea has commanded 110s. 296 bales and pkgs cassia vera were bought in at 21s to 23s. Of 337 bags Bengal ginger, 126 sold at 18s per cwt.

SAGO.—300 cases pearl, from America, partly found buyers at 22s per cwt for middling small grain.

SALTPETRE.—The market is 6d to 1s higher, and there has been a steady business done by private contract. Yesterday 3,235 bags Bengal, the chief portion from America, nearly all found buyers: refraction 14 to 7, 34s to 38s; 4½ to 2½, 42s to 42s 6d per cwt. The stock is now 6,400 tons, against 2,231 tons last year, and 4,100 tons in 1856 at same dates.

NITRATE OF SODA.—400 bags from Oporto partly sold at 18s per cwt; refraction 9 per cent.

COCHINEAL.—531 bags went at 1d to 2d advance: Honduras silvers, low to good, 3s 6d to 4s; pesty, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; Mexican silver, 3s 4d to 3s 7d Teneriff silver, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; ditto black, 2s 10d to 4s 2d per lb.

DYESTUFFS.—Gambia is firmer, and holders demand 17s. Bengal turmeric was bought in at 35s to 40s. Cutch remains quiet. 24 bales Bengal safflower sold from 57 15s to 127 per cwt.

DRUGS.—Camphor is held for higher prices. Castor oil has met with more inquiry at stiffer rates. Shellac continues steady. Livery orange has sold from 57s 6d to 59s per cwt.

SAPAN WOOD sold at 107 2s 6d to 107 10s per ton.

INDIA RUBBER remains quiet at 7d per lb.

METALS.—The reduction of the bank rate to 6 per cent. has exercised a favourable influence upon the market. Scotch pig iron advanced to 56s 6d per ton for mixed Nos. to-day. A few sales have been made in spelter at about 247. Stock on the 1st inst 2,300 tons, against 1,600 last year. Foreign tin has realised a further improvement since last Friday. Straits now quoted 110s to 112s; Banca, 115s; holders generally looking forward to higher prices. Copper presents no material change and there is a steady business doing at the recent decline upon British. Lead firmer. Tin plates have met with more inquiry at the quotations.

HEMP.—Manilla as well as Russian remains quiet. Clean Petersburg is now quoted 297 to 297 10s per ton. The total stock of hemp in London on the 1st inst was 13,800 tons, against 14,500 and 19,200 tons in two previous years. Jute went rather better than expected. 1,823 bales partly sold from 137 2s 6d to 137 17s 6d per ton. 1,160 bales Manilla by auction yesterday, sold at 257 to 327 per ton for low to good roping.

LINSEED.—The imports into London last year amounted to 228,280 qrs, against 265,100 qrs in the preceding one, and 306,250 qrs during 1855. There has been a better feeling in the market, and prices are 2s higher: East India, 52s to 56s; Black Sea, &c., 52s to 53s per quarter. Cakes more active at the quotations on account of the frost.

OILS.—Within the last two or three days there has been more inquiry for linseed, the market closing at 29s 6d on the spot. Rape has also advanced: best foreign refined is now worth 45s 6d to 46s; brown, 41s. to 41s 6d. Palm steady: fine Lagos commands 40s to 41s. Cocoa-nut has ruled rather firmer at 41s to 43s for Ceylon and Cochin. Fish oils present little change to remark. Pale seal 407 to 417; cod, 317; sperm, 707 to 727 per tun. The market for olive is rather dearer: Gallipoli, 497 per tun. Other kinds in proportion.

TURPENTINE is quiet: American spirits, 34s; English about 33s. Rough quoted 9s to 9s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—An advance of about 1s 6d has been established this week, at which the trade and speculators have bought rather freely. 1st sort Petersburg Y. C. this morning closes at 55s; for March only, 56s per cwt. At public sale yesterday 248 casks Australian beef sold at 51s 6d to 55s 3d. 158 casks 133 boxes South American, 52s to 56s 9d. 69 cases E.I., 54s 6d to 54s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, Jan. 4.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day.....	36,405	19,339	15,964	30,340
Delivered last week	1,553	1,072	1,524	1,935
Ditto since 1st June	49,564	77,967	77,305	67,948
Arrived last week	2,177	1,688	288	286
Ditto since 1st June	49,969	80,754	76,292	85,176
Price of Y C on the spot 63s 6d	68s	68s	58s 3d	53s 3d
Ditto Town last Friday....	65s 6d	68s 6d	59s 6d	55s 9d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—To-day the market was quiet, yet no material alteration occurred, except for low qualities, these being quite 1s to 1s 6d cheaper.

800 hhds West India sold, including Barbadoes, by auction from 37s to 45s; crystallised Demerara, 41s to 48s. Mauritius—9,500 bags about half found buyers: black and brown, 28s to 35s 6d; grey and yellow, 36s 6d to 43s; fine crystallised yellow, 50s. 2,160 bags Madras chiefly bought in or withdrawn; fine grainy white selling at 54s 6d. 2,202 bags Bengal ranged from 35s to 41s for Gurrpattah date up to 48s for very fine. 2,939 bags Siam partly sold: good to fine yellow, 45s 6d to 47s. 888 bags St Domingo, 39s 6d to 42s per cwt for soft grey and yellow, rather grainy.

RICE.—2,266 bags Bengal were bought in. 2,837 bags pinky Madras partly sold at 8s 6d to 9s per cwt.

SPICES.—14 cases mace sold at 1s 5d to 1s 6d. 42 cases brown nutmegs at previous rates. 7 casks limes, 1s 10d to 1s 11d. 800 bags Singapore black pepper sold ½d to ¾d dearer, from 4½d to 4¾d. 288 bags pimento realised 3½d per lb. 34 cases cassia vera, 26s per cwt.

TEA.—1,100 pkgs sold in the sales to-day at yesterday's rates.

COFFEE.—22 cases 36 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily. 300 bags Costa Rica from New York, 58s 6d to 59s 6d. 181 bags East India: good ordinary pale, 50s 6d to 51s 6d. 48 casks Courtallam, 59s 6d to 60s 6d.

COCOA.—300 bags Guayaquil were withdrawn.

TURMERIC sold at 16s for Madras.

SAFFLOWER.—54 bales Bengal, 107 to 137 per cwt.

GAMBIER.—196 bales sold at 16s to 16s 6d per cwt.

SPELTER—23/15s to 247 per ton.

TALLOW was less excited. Town melted advanced to 57s 3d, against 55s 9d per cwt last Friday.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar presents a very firm appearance, and is very barely supplied with dry goods. Since our last, 100 tons of 6 lbs at 46s and 47s; also 100 tons 10 lb loaves have been sold for forward delivery. Also several parcels of Dutch and Belgian crushed, from 33s 6d to 34s 6d f.o.b. at the ports of delivery. The foreign markets are very barely supplied with refined sugar, and have a very firm appearance.

GREEN FRUIT.—Sales continue good: consumption keeps pace with arrivals. Some parcels oranges from St Michael, Terceira, and Seville, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a slight reduction upon former sales. Lemons sustain their value. Spanish nuts and chestnuts 2s per barrel higher.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is rather a better feeling in English wool, but sales are difficult to make, and prices remain low as when last reported.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The wool market during the past month has exhibited increased firmness, owing partly to the improved position of the money market. Sales recently made show a good 1d to 1½d advance on the prices of the recent public sales.

FLAX.—A few sales this week at the quotation.

HEMP.—More business done this week, and the market is a little firmer.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, January 2, to Thursday 7, inclusive:—2,600 Surat at 3½d to 5½d for ordinary to fully fair; 300 Madras at 5½d for good fair Tinnivelly. An active demand has prevailed and a good business been transacted, at an advance of fully ½d per lb, the market closing with great firmness. Yesterday 1,000 bales Surat were offered at public sale, 850 of which were sold at very full prices, say 4½d to 5d for middling to fair, and about 150 bales for cash in 14 days at 3½d, ½d, to 4½d for very middling to middling fair Compta.

TOBACCO.—We have no alteration to report in our market. Prices remain steady.

METALS.—There has been no actual activity in our market, but, with one or two exceptions, all metals have had more or less attention. Copper is much depressed by the quantity of foreign here and to arrive, but at the same time there have been some sales of foreign, and inquiries for more at fair rates. Iron has found buyers for most descriptions, and Welsh quality is from 5s to 10s dearer. Staffordshire bars have had attention since the reduction. Lead is dull of sale, and prices weak. Spelter—Few transactions are reported, holders being firm for higher rates. Tin—A great improvement has taken place in foreign, and quotations are nominal (there being no sellers) at 1107 for Straits, 1127 for Banca. English remains the same. Tin plates sell pretty freely at full rates.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	57	1
Fat by ditto	3	0
Melted Russian	56	6
Melted stuff	40	0
Rough ditto	23	6
Greaves	17	0
Good dregs	7	0

PROVISIONS.

A large quantity of the Irish butter here has changed hands;—the greater part had been at the wharfs for some time: this clearance will pave the way for higher prices for fresh goods.

The bacon market flat; the shippers in general desirous of making sales for this and next month;—sellers at 56s; buyers at 54s to 55s. The stock here very small; not 25 bales of prime to be had.

A little doing in lard at 70s f.o.b.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1856	24300	4751	1364	1544
1857	24546	3482	2162	1599
1858	25507	6277	1281	1129

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	2266
Foreign ditto	6095
Bale bacon	771

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 550 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 782; in 1856, 654; in 1855, 935; and in 1854, 2,100 head.

For the time of year we were fairly supplied with English and Scotch beasts, the general weight and quality of which were tolerably good. The primest breeds were in fair request, and last week's prices were well supported, some very prime Scots having sold at 4s 10d per 8 lbs; otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state at last Monday's currency. Although the numbers of sheep were by no means extensive, they were fully equal to the wants of the trade. Prime old Downs moved off steadily at 5s 6d per 8 lbs. Half-breeds ruled tolerably firm. Other sheep were a slow inquiry, but not cheaper. The supply of both English and foreign calves was very moderate, and the veal trade ruled steady, at full prices. A very prime calf was worth 5s 6d per 8 lbs.

	SUPPLIES.	Jan. 7, 1856.	Jan. 5, 1857.	Jan. 4, 1858.
Beasts	3,714	3,506	4,577
Sheep	23,620	18,350	19,015
Calves	43	95	65
Pigs	300	221	150

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—Although the supply of beasts here to-day was only moderate, the demand for all breeds ruled very inactive at Monday's currency. The show of sheep were rather limited; nevertheless, the transactions in them was comparatively small at late rates. We had a dull inquiry for calves at 6d per 8 lbs less money.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d	
Inferior beasts	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdowns	5	2	5	6	
Second quality ditto	3	8	4	0	Large coarse calves	3	10	4	6	
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	4	Prime small ditto	4	8	5	0	
Prime Scots, &c	4	6	4	8	Large hogs	4	0	4	6	
Inferior sheep	3	6	3	10	Small porkers	4	8	5	0	
Second quality ditto	4	0	4	2	Suckling calves	21	0	27	0	
Prime coarse woolled do.	4	4	5	0	Quarter old pigs	21	0	27	0	
Total Supply—Beasts, 941; sheep and lambs, 3,842; calves, 200; pigs, 192.—										
Foreign supply—Beasts, 86; sheep and lambs, 192; calves, 160.										

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on offer in these markets to-day are only moderate. Prime beef, mutton, and veal are in fair request at full prices, otherwise the trade rules heavy.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—The trade generally ruled heavy, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	3	0	3	4	Mutton, inferior	3	2	3	4
Ditto middling	3	6	3	8	— middling	3	6	4	0
Prime large	3	10	4	2	— prime	4	2	4	0
Prime small	4	2	4	4	Veal	3	0	4	8
Large pork	3	6	4	4	Small pork	4	6	5	0

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 4.—The trade during the past week has been somewhat more active, and fine colour samples have brought rather more money. Middling and inferior qualities remain without material variation. Mid and East Kents, 75s, 100s, to 112s; Weald of Kents, 60s, 70s, to 80s; Sussex, 56s, 63s, to 70s; yearlings and olds, 21s, 30s, to 40s.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—There is a better demand for all descriptions of hops at 2s to 3s per cwt advance on the finest qualities.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Jan. 4.—During the past week, the arrivals coastwise and from abroad have been light; but trade has been very heavy. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 120s to 160s; Lincolnshire ditto, 100s to 140s; Dunbar ditto, 140s to 160s; ditto reds, 80s to 85s; Perth, Fife, and Forfar Regents, 100s to 110s; ditto reds, 65s to 75s; French whites, 75s to 85s; Belgian ditto, 65s to 70s; ditto, reds, 70s to 95s; Dutch whites, 70s to 90s per ton.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—The supplies of potatoes (home-grown) that have come to hand, coastwise and by rail, since our last report, have been about equal to the demand, and of foreign good. Trade is still languid, at the annexed rates:—York Regents, from 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex, 120s to 140s; Scotch, 80s to 120s; ditto Cups, 75s to 85s; Middlings, 50s to 60s; Lincolns, 110s to 120s; Blues, 55s to 65s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 78s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; superior clover, 95s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was rather a large supply of hay and straw here to-day, and trade brisk, at the following quotations:—New hay, good, from 70s to 80s; good old ditto, 70s to 80s; new clover, good, 94s to 105s; good old ditto, 94s to 105s; inferior ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 25s to 29s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—Benton West Hartley 14s 6d—Buddle's Hartley 14s 6d—Byass's Bebside Hartley 14s 6d—Chester Main 16s—Hastings' Hartley 14s 3d—Holywell, 15s 6d—Howard's Hartley Netherton 14s 6d—Longridge's Hartley 14s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 9d—Morpeth Hartley 14s—Walker Primrose 13s—Wylam 14s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 19s 6d—Gibson 17s 6d—Northumberland 15s—Riddell 17s—Eden Main 19s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 19s 6d—Framwellgate 19s 6d—Haswell 21s 6d—Russell's Hetton 19s 6d—South Hetton 21s—Stewart's 21s—Cassop 20s—Heugh Hall 19s 3d—Kelloe 19s 9d—North Hartlepool 14s 9d—Tees 21s—Whitworth 15s 6d—Woodhouse Close 15s—Cowpen Hartley 14s 6d—Lyons Stone 19s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s 6d. Ships at market, 67; sold 57.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—Byass's Bebside Hartley 15s—Davison's West Hartley, 15s—Hastings Hartley 15s—Holywell 16s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s—North Percy Hartley 14s 6d—Morpeth West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Walker Primrose 13s—Eden Main 22s 6d. Wall's End:—Belmont 20s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 23s—Hetton Lyons 21s—Kepier Grange 23s—South Hetton 23s 6d—Stewart's 23s 6d—Shincliffe 21s—Caradoc 22s 6d—Hartlepool 23s 3d—Heugh Hall 21s—Kelloe 23s—North Hartlepool 16s 6d—Trimdon Thornley 21s—Woodhouse Close 19s—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s 6d.—Ships at market, 56; sold, 47.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—Holywell 16s 6d—Hastings' Hartley 15s—Bebside West Hartley 15s. 14 ships at market; 8 sold.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—There is no great extent of business doing, but prospects have an improved appearance, and prices have a firmer tone.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—We have had a moderate attendance this day, but the trade was dull, in consequence of holders asking higher prices, which checks operations. In wheat, flour, and Indian corn, prices must be considered nominal, at Tuesday's rates.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. K. Westrop, Staining lane, glove manufacturer.
M. Collett, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, miller.
C. Welch, Wells, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Broadhurst, Sutherland place, Walworth, spiced beef manufacturer.
J. L. Miers, Fore street, Cripplegate, wholesale clothier.
R. King, Pentonville road, builder.
E. Baker, Northfleet, Kent, hotelkeeper.
J. L. Evans, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer.
R. J. Strong, Frome, Somersetshire, hotelkeeper.
J. L. Bowhay, Modbury, Devonshire, agricultural implement maker.
J. and J. Fearnley, Brighouse, Yorkshire, silk dressers.
C. Cookroft, Halifax, picklemaker.
W. Quayle, Liverpool, shipbroker.
H. Barton, Liverpool, shipowner.
J. C. McDonald, Liverpool wine merchant.
E. Clark, Manchester, ironmonger.
J. Shawcross, Bowdon, Cheshire, and Manchester, cotton spinner.
W. Harris, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing chymist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. and W. Wallace, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturers.
J. W. Graham, Springburn, near Glasgow, surgeon.
W. W. Cameron, Glasgow, brush manufacturer.
D. McKenzie, Glasgow, painter.
W. McCulloch, Glasgow, general merchant.
J. Smith, Dunbog, farmer.
R. Galloway, Alloa, seedsman.
R. Heandel, Glasgow, chymist.
J. Mackintosh, Inverness, spirit merchant.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. Taylor, hatter, Hastings, county of Sussex.
G. Ward, hotelkeeper, Sandgate, county of Kent.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Chambers, grocer, Cheltenham.
W. Harrald, butcher, Bury St Edmund's.
T. Taylor, tailor, Hastings.
D. Davies, clothier, Bread street hill.
G. Wilkins, grocer, Portsea, Hants.
W. Hustwill, linen draper, Wilson street, Finsbury.
W. Tebby, cheesemonger, Great Castle street, Cavendish square.
J. and C. Metcalfe, tailors, dealers and chapmen, Richmond, Yorkshire.
P. Arnold, manufacturer, Manchester.
W. Hancock, builder, Manchester.
J. Stuart, coffeehouse keeper, Wigan.
W. M. Lookup, banker, Staindrop.

In the matter of Groux's Improved Soap Company (Limited), the Commissioner has appointed Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the Court of Bankruptcy, for the settlement of the affairs of this company.

J. Parker and J. Ronald, commission agents, Bread street.
J. Bullen, butcher, Leather lane, Holborn.
T. Butler, licensed victualler, Priory road, Wandsworth road.
A. T. H. Dalziel, licensed victualler, Liverpool.
W. Oxlade, coal merchant, York.
J. Moorhouse, cotton spinner, Howgill, Yorkshire.
C. Cookroft, picker maker, Stansfield, Halifax.
T. and A. Oliver, lace manufacturers, Nottingham.
T. Smith and W. Fletcher, commission agents, Bradford.
E. and J. Cockshott, worsted manufacturers, Bradford.
J. M. Brown, apothecary, Kineton, Warwickshire.
J. Tompson, jun., plumber, Dudley, Worcestershire.
E. R. Daunt and Brother, general merchants, Liverpool.
J. Laidlaw, insurance broker, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Moffat, tanner and currier, Annan.
Chappell and Anderson, brick makers, Glasgow.
W. Russell, grocer, Glasgow.
Cay, Ogilvie, and Company, merchants, Leith.
D. McGlashan, wine merchant, Edinburgh.
A. Mitchell, manufacturer, Glasgow.
J. Morrison, innkeeper, Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire.
R. Philp, builder, Glasgow.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr Charles Dillon has, this week, made his appearance in the character of Richelieu, in which he is eminently successful. The burlesque of Lalla Rookh is drawing crowded houses, and is a decided "hit." The transformation scene reflects great credit on the artistes engaged.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—These favourites with the public are still giving their amusing entertainment at the Polygraphic Hall, King William street, which is nightly crowded with a most respectable audience.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current. The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deols, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Table with columns for Ashes duty free, First sort Pot, U.S. p.cwt, Montreal, First sort Pearl, U.S., Montreal.

Table with columns for Cocoa duty 1d per lb, West India, Gnayaquil, Brazil.

Table with columns for Coffee duty 3d per lb, Jamaica, good middling, fine ord to mid.

Table with columns for Java, Sumatra and Padang, Madras and Tellicherry, Malabar and Mysore, St Domingo.

Table with columns for Brazil, washed, good and fine ord, common to real ord.

Table with columns for Costa Rica, Havana and Cuba, Porto Rico & La Guayra.

Table with columns for Cotton duty free, Surat, Bengal, Madras, Parnam, Bowed Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, St Domingo.

Table with columns for Drugs and Dyes duty free, COCHINEAL, Honduras, Mexican, Lac Dye.

Table with columns for TURMERIC, Bengal, Madras, China, TERRA JAPONICA, Gambier.

Table with columns for Dyewoods duty free, BRAZIL WOOD, CANWOOD, FUSTIC, Cuba, Jamaica, Savanilla, Logwood, Campeachy, Jamaica, Nicaragua Wood, Red Saunders, Sapan Wood.

Table with columns for Fruit-ALMONDS, Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, new, old, Barbary sweet, in bnd, Bitter, Currants, duty 15s per cwt, Zante and Cephal, new, old, Patras, new.

Table with columns for Figs, duty 15s per cwt, Turkey, new, p.cwt d p, Spanish, Plums, duty 15s per cwt, French, Imperial carton, new, Prunes, duty 7s new d p, Raisins, duty 10s per cwt, Denia, new, p.cwt d p, Valencia, new, Smyrna, black, red and Elem, new, Sultana, new, Muscatel.

Table with columns for ORANGES, duty paid, St Michael, Fayal, Lisbon & St Uyes, Madeira, Seville souars.

Table with columns for LEMONS, Massina, Lisbon, Malaga, Naples, W I Pine apples, Dutch Melons, Denia, Flax duty free, Riga, S P W C M per ton, St Petersburg, 12 head, Friesland.

Table with columns for Hemp duty free, St Ptsbg, clean, per ton, outshot, half-clean, Riga, Rhine, Manila, free, East Indian Sann, Jute, Colir, rope, junk, fibre.

Table with columns for Hides-Ox and Cow, p lb, B. A. and M. Vid. dry, Do & R. Grande, salted, Brazil, dry, drysalted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, Australian, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, S America Horse, p hide, German.

Table with columns for Indigo duty free, Bengal, Oude, Madras, Kurpah, Manilla, Leather per lb, Crop hides, English Butts, Foreign Butts, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, English, Spanish, per hide, Kips, Petersburg, per lb, do East India.

Table with columns for Metals-COPPER, Sheating, bolts, &c. lb, Bottoms, Old, Tough cake, p ton, Tile, Iron, per ton, Bars, &c., British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig, No. 1, Wales, Bars, &c., Rails, Pig, No 1, Clyde, Swedish, in bond, LEAD, per ton-Eng. pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent sl. ot., Spanish pig, STEEL, Swedish in kegs, SPELTER, for. per ton, Tin, duty free, English blocks, p ton, bars in barrels, Refined, Banca, in bond, Straits, do, TIM PLATES, per box, Charcoal, I C, Coke, I C.

Table with columns for Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d, British best, d. p. cwt, Patent, B. P. West Indies, Oils-Fish, Seal pale, p 252 gal d.p, yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Gallipoli, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, Cocoa-nut, Rapeseed, pale (foreign), Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morskank, Do cake (English) p ton, Do Foreign, Rape do.

Table with columns for Provisions-All articles duty paid, Butter-Waterford p.cwt, Carlow, Cork 3-ds, Limerick, Friesland fresh, Kiel and Holstein, Leer, Bacon, singed-Waterf., Limerick, Hams-Westphalia, Lard-Waterford & Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork-Amer. & Can. p.b, Beef-Amer. & Can. p.c, Inferior, Cheese-Edam, Gouda, Canter, American, Rice duty 4d per cwt, Carolina, Bengal, yellow & white, Madras, Java and Manilla, Sago duty 4d per cwt, Pearl, Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, Saltpetre, Bengal, p.cwt, English, refined, NITRATE OF SODA.

Table with columns for Seeds, Caraway, new, per cwt, Canary, per qr, Clover, red, per cwt, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign per qr, English, Mustard, br, p bush, white, Rape, per last of 10 qrs, Silk duty free, Surdah, per lb, Cossimbuzar, Gonates, Comercolly, Bealeah, &c., China, Tsatlee, Taysaam, Canton, Thrown, RAW-White Novi, Fossombroue, Bologna, Royals, Trento, Milan, ORGANICINES, Piedmont, 22-24, Do, 24-28, Milan & Bergam, Do, Do, Do, TRAMS-Milan, 22-24, Do, Do, Do, Do, BRUTIAS-Short reel, Long do, Demirdach, Patent do, PERSIANS, Spices, in bond-PEPPER, duty 6d, Malabar, per lb, Eastern, White, PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt, mid and good, CINNAMON, duty 2d p lb, Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, Malabar & Tellichery, CASIA LIGNEA, duty 9s 4d, per cwt, Cloves, duty 2d, Amboyana and Ben-coolen, Bourbon and Zanzibar, GINGER, duty B.P. 5s per cwt, For. 10s, East India com. p cwt, Do, Calicut, African, MACE, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb, NUTMEGS, duty 1s. per lb, Spirits Rum dy B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For. 15s, Jamaica, per gal, bond, 15 to 25 O.F., 30 to 35, fine marks, Demerara, proof, Leeward Island, East India, Foreign, Brandy, duty 15s p gal, Vintage of 1850, 1851, 1855, 1856, Geneva, common, Fine, Corn spirits, pf duty paid, Do. f.o.b. Exportation, Malt spirits, duty paid, Sugar-duty, Refined, 18s 4d, white, clayed, 16s; brown clayed, 13s 10d; not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, 5s 0d per cwt, British plantation, yellow, brown, Mauritius, yellow, brown, Bengal, crys., good yellow, and white, Benares, grey & white, Date, yellow and grey, ord to fine brown, Penang, grey and white, brown and yellow, Madras, gry yellow & white, brown and soft yellow, Siam and China white, brown and yellow, Java, grey and white, brown and yellow, Havana, white, brown and yellow, Bahia, grey and white, brown, Fernam&Paraiba, white, brown and yellow, For. Mus. lowtine grocy, brown, REFINED-For consumption, 8 to 10 lb loaves, 12 to 14 lb loaves, Tilters, 22 to 24 lb, Lumps, 45 lb, Wet crushed, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, For export, free on board, Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do.

Table with columns for SUGAR-Raf. continued, Tilters, 22 to 28 lb, Lumps, 40 to 45 lb, Crushed, Bastards, Treacle, Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, Superfine crushed, No. 1, crushed, No. 2 and 3, Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp, 8 to 10 lb loaves, Crushed, 1 and 2, Tallow-Duty B. P. 1d, For 1s 6d pwt, N. Amer. melted, p cwt, St Petersburg, 1st Y C, N. S. Wales, Tar-Stockholm, p bri., Archangel, Tea duty 1s 5d per lb, Congou, ord. to low, bd, good ord. to but mid, ra. str. and str. bk. lf, fine and Pekoe kinds, Souchong, Pekoe, flowery, Orange, Scented, Scented Caper, Oolong, Hyson, mid to fine, Young Hyson, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Gunpowder, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Imperial.

Table with columns for Timber, Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load, Dantzic and Memel fir, Riga fir, Swedish fir, Canada red pine, yellow pine, N. Brunawick do large, do small, Quebec oak, Baltic oak, African oak duty free, Indian teake duty free, Wainscot logs 18ft each, Deals, duty foreign 10s, B. P. 2s per load, Norway, Petersburg stand, Swedish, Russian, Finland, Canada 1st pine, 2nd, spruce, Dantzic deck, each, Staves duty free, Baltic, per mile, Quebec, Tobacco duty 3s per lb, Maryland, per lb, bond, Virginia leaf, stript, Kentucky leaf, stript, Negrohead, Columbian leaf, Havana, cigars, bd duty 9s, Turpentine, Rough, per cwt, Eng. Spirits, without cks, Foreign do., with casks, Wool-ENGLISH-Per pack of 240 lb, Fleeces So. Down hogs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S. Down ewes & wthrs, Leicester do, Sorts-Clothing, picklock, Prime and picklock, Choice, Super, Combing-Wethr mat, Picklock, Common, Hog matching, Picklock matching, Super do, FOREIGN-Duty free-Per lb, German, 1st & 2d Elect, Saxony, prima, secunda, Prussian, tertia, COLONIAL, Sydney-Lams, Scoured, sc, Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Slips and skin, Port Philip-Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Slips and skin, S. Australian-Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, V. D. Land-Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Cape G. Hope-Fleeces, Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Wine duty 5s 6d per gal, Port, Claret, Sherry, Madeira, pipe.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following article for the week ending Jan. 2, 1857-8, showing the Stock on Jan. 2 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock.	
	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
British Plantation.	238	1391	717	1501	5581	17592
West India.....	3199	1184	887	359	15441	16016
East India.....	72	7	473	173	7780	6707
Mauritius.....	..	..	689	1670	..	..
Foreign.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign Sugar.	3509	2582	2766	3694	28802	40315
			Exported.			
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	6	398	73	..	5312	3375
Cuba or Havana.....	1097	730	10	65	8821	9568
Porto Rico.....	57	73	..	2	1249	3969
Brazil.....	..	190	..	..	1625	3240
	1160	1391	83	67	17007	20152

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties. From British Possessions in America..... 26 10½ per cwt. Mauritius..... East Indies..... The average price of the two is.....

MOLASSES AND MELADO.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
West India.....	87	339	1243
		70	116
			10015

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consumpt.		Stock.	
	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals	1857 gals	1858 gals
West India..	15975	62865	29295	13050	29610	27585	1643625	1572310
East India..	16965	3510	..	8055	..	4050	171855	234225
Foreign....	..	2160	..	180	..	..	157095	167503
Vatted....	38116	20070	31725	17010	495	1440	160065	115425
	71055	88605	61020	38285	30105	33075	2132640	2029465

COCOA—Cwts.

	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
B. Plantation	429	568	144	..	208	142	1930	4097
Foreign....	120	250	58	..	12	80	407	3510
	549	818	202	..	220	222	2337	7607

COFFEE—Cwts.

	1857		1858		1857		1858	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
B. Plantation	..	258	..	..	122	130	2296	7156
Ceylon....	3:95	2723	235	226	2991	2693	81291	85384
Total B. P.	3495	2981	235	226	3113	2823	83587	93534
Mocha.....	603	156	..	..	304	321	16870	14590
Foreign E. I.	..	612	..	..	109	133	7410	8147
Malabar....	..	..	..	..	3	..	646	..
St. Domingo	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	..
Hav. & P. Rico	..	7	..	..	61	..	2365	1200
Br. & C. Rico	..	2078	80	1748	475	654	33311	57501
African....	..	..	..	..	1	..	281	1081
Total Frgn	603	2853	80	1748	953	1108	55238	82519
Grand Total	4098	5834	315	1974	4066	3931	138825	176553

RICE.....	1857		1858		1857		1858	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
	1691	4842	938	184	702	636	54790	67234

PEPPER.

	1857		1858		1857		1858	
	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
White.....	..	..	..	..	3	7	199	229
Black.....	49	14	19	4	17	24	2545	1891
NUTMEGS..	43	315	5	8	2	6	1815	2450
Do., Wild	50	..	..	..	..	..	718	621
CAS. LIG..	2338	104	151	29	72	22	13485	6050
CINNAMON	322	13	50	1	..	26	3413	3962
PIMENTO...	390	439	..	401	10	111	6968	13156

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

COCHNEAL	1857		1858		1857		1858	
	serons	cwts.	serons	cwts.	serons	cwts.	serons	cwts.
	..	850	..	..	417	98	6449	8792
LAC DYE...	85	102	..	..	139	48	13754	12857
LOGWOOD	29	30	..	..	111	150	3012	4302
FUSTIC...	54	63	..	..	28	5	670	549
INDIGO.	33	154	..	..	348	162	20057	19690
Spanish....	24	..	..	..	72	5	1771	1583
SALTPETRE.	126	183	..	..	123	328	2231	6390
Nitrate of Soda....	..	39	..	..	19	142	1984	1699
COTTON.	4200	2667	..	..	1242	882	46434	40333
American..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	52
Brazil....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
East India..	4200	2667	..	..	1242	882	46434	40333
Liverpool, all kinds... Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	4200	2667	..	..	1242	882	46496	40893

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR JANUARY. Subjoined is a statement of the railway calls falling due in January:— Amount per Share.

Date due.	Already paid.	Call.	Number of Shares	Amount	
	£	£ s d		£	
Buffalo and Lake Huron, New.....	20	10½	2 10 0	10,000	25 000
Dutch Rhentish.....	15	13	2 0 0	88,939	177,878
East Lancashire, New 9½.....	1	3	2 0 0	22,242	44,484
Eastern Union, 5½ per cent., 10½.....	15	4	2 0 0	10,000	21,000
Epson and Leatherhead.....	15	7½	1 5 0	3,900	3,750
Great Luxembourg, 20½ Obligations.....	1	5	5 0 0	25,000	125,000
Great S. and W., Ireland, 4 p. ct., 20½.....	1	18	1 0 0	50,000	50,000
Lancashire and Yorkshire, New 9½.....	1	5	2 0 0	87,500	175,000
Lombardo-Venetian Bonds London and S. Western, New stock.....	1	17 2-5	2 12 0	156,250	406,250
Man., Shef., and Lin., 1½, 4 per cent.....	1	75 per ct.	25 per ct.	unknown.	unknown.
Man., Shef., and Lin., 1½, 4 per cent.....	1	2	1 0 0	unknown.	unknown.
Manland, New.....	15	2½	2 10 0	6,800	17,600
Portsmouth.....	15	18	1 0 0	20,000	20,000
Paris, Lyons, and Mediter. New.....	1	14	15 8 0	115,500	1,778,700
Salisbury and Yeovil.....	18	10	5 0 0	20,000	100,000
Scinde, New deposit.....	29	deposit	2 10 0	25,000	62,500
South Yorkshire, &c.....	15	12	2 0 0	unknown.	unknown.
Taff Vale, 10½ deposit.....	1	deposit	5 0 0	5,000	25,000
Wimbledon and Dorking... 15.....	15	7 1-10	5 0 0	3,500	17,500
Total.....					3,048,02

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—It appears that the traffic receipts on railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1857 amounted to 23,672,465 on lines that published their traffic receipts weekly, and to about 490,000 on those that do not, making together 24,162,465. The traffic receipts for the year 1856 amounted to 22,995,500, showing an increase of 1,166,965, or 5.1 per cent. Were it not for the falling off in the traffic from the depression of trade during the last quarter, it is probable that the increase would have been between 300,000 and 400,000 more. The mileage over which the traffic was conveyed was 9,171 miles, and the cost of the railways including everything about 307,153,666, being at the rate of 33,492 per mile. The cost of the 8,761 miles of railway over which the traffic was conveyed in 1856, above alluded to, amounted to 298,946,260, showing an increase in the mileage of 410 miles, and in the cost of 8,187,406, which applies chiefly to inferior and branch lines, averaging, as it would appear, about 20,000 per mile. On comparing the average cost of railways in 1843 with that of railways in 1857 a decrease is shown. In 1843 the average cost was 36,360 per mile, and in 1857 33,492, being a decrease of about 8 per cent., which is very small, considering that some thousands of miles of comparatively cheap railways have been added to the system. The traffic receipts averaged in 1843, 3,085 per mile, which afterwards rose in 1845 to 3,469 per mile; but they receded to 2,227 per mile in 1850, and thence gradually rose to 2,742 per mile in 1857, over a much more extensive mileage.

CORK AND BANDO.—The traffic on this line for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1857, amounted to 7,584, and for the corresponding half of 1856 to 6,535, showing an increase of 1,049, or about 16 per cent.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—The railway market was dull after the opening, but later in the day numerous speculative purchases took place, and a general advance of ¼ to 2 per cent. was established. Colonial descriptions were better, especially Canadian, from the increase in the traffic returns. French shares advanced 5s to 20s; a rise also took place in other foreign lines, Luxembourg being almost the only exception. Canada Government bonds left off ¼ per cent. better. Mines, joint stock banks, and miscellaneous securities were actively dealt in.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—The railway market to-day has experienced some rather severe fluctuations. In the morning a further general advance took place, and London and North-Western, South-Western, and Berwick marked par, Great Northern 100, and Great Western 61. A reaction ensued, the movement being assisted by the decline in Consols. Indian shares were quiet, and in some cases a fractional reduction took place; East Indian especially relapsed ¼ per cent. Other colonial descriptions were active; French and the smaller foreign lines were flat. Mines and joint stock banks were in fair demand, and in some instances advanced.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—The railway market experienced a sensible decline in the morning from the announcement of the probability of a new Indian loan. Subsequently a rally took place, and the final quotations show only a fractional reduction. Indian shares were heavy. Punjab were exceptionally firm. Grand Trunk of Canada closed ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. French were slightly better on the receipt of higher quotations from Paris; other foreign railways show increased weakness. American securities were steady. In mines, Australian improved on purchases.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—The railway market opened buoyantly, but later in the day, owing to realisations by late operators for the rise, a general decline took place. North-Eastern stocks, Great Western, London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, in the two last cases from the unfavourable traffic returns, show the greatest reduction. Indian shares were heavy, notwithstanding continued purchases for investment. Other colonial lines were flat, except Grand Trunk of Canada, which slightly improved. The small foreign railways were generally lower. Mines were rather active, and nearly all the transactions took place at an improvement.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.—In the railway share market this morning the dealings were of a very moderate character, the settlement of the account in the English market occupying the chief attention of the speculators. Prices have declined about ¼ to 1 per cent., having been unfavourably influenced by the downward tendency of the English funds. Mines, banks, and miscellaneous shares have been almost neglected. London and Westminster improved about 10s; Australian Agricultural, Crysta Palace, and National Discount Company were dealt in at former quotational

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.				Name of Company.				London.		Name of Company.				London.	
No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.		T.	F.	No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.		T.	F.
44543	12 1/2	10	Ambergate, &c.	5 1/2	5 1/2					12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny		
85500	27 1/2	27 1/2	Birmingham & Stour Valley	8 1/2	8 1/2					15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick		
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire and							16065	20	20	West Cornwall		
			Cheshire Junction	70						5528	20	20	West London	9	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	91						LINES LEASED					
Stock	100	100	Caleonian	87 1/2	89 1/2					AT FIXED RENTALS.					
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	4	40					Stock	100	100	Backinghamshire	95	92
Stock	100	100	Cork and Bandon	12						Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	95	
15300	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	19 1/2	19					Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.c.	134	
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	62 1/2	61 1/2					10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest		
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	48						8000	50	50	Hull and Selby	107	
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	34						8000	25	25	Halves		
Stock	100	100	class B	34						8000	12 1/2	12 1/2	Quarters		
Stock	100	100	New A. late E. U. Thirds	94						43077	12 1/2	12 1/2	London and Greenwich	13	
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	64 1/2	64 1/2					11136	20	20	Preference	24	
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	33 1/2	33 1/2					Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, & Southend	100	99
Stock	100	100	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	100	100					82500	54 1/2	54 1/2	Manchester, Buxton, & Mtoek	92	53
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	100	100					16862	50	50	Midland Bradford	57	56
			A stock	88	88 1/2					Stock	100	100	Northern & Eastern, 5 p. ct.	133	
			B stock	126	129					Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and		
Stock	100	100	Gr Southern and West. (L)	61	60					78750	12	12	Shepreth	94	9 1/2
Stock	100	100	Great Western	62						2186	50	50	South Staffordshire	324	
Stock	100	100	Stour Valley Guar.	80						Stock	100	100	Wea. Valley, guar. 6 pr. ct.	86	
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	23 1/2						PREFERENCE SHARES.					
18000	50	50	Thirds	24						Stock	100	100	Bristol & Exeter, 4 per cent.	91	
24000	16 1/2	12	New Thirds	24						Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10 1/4 per cent.	97	96 1/2
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	97	96 1/2					Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5 1/2 p.c.	110	
4441	16	6	F 16 1/2	5 1/2						7680	6 1/2	6 1/2	Cork and Bandon, 5 1/2 p.c.	64	
87500	9	7	B shares	6 1/2	6 1/2					18094	6 1/2	6 1/2	Dunde, Perth, & Aberin Junc.	64	
11900	11 1/2	11 1/2	London and Blackwall	6 1/2	6 1/2					Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 1/2 p.c.	110	
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and S. C.	110	110					Stock	100	100	Class B, 6 per cent.	114	
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	100	99 1/2					Stock	100	100	Class C, 7 per cent.	114	
28489	20	16	Fifths	6 1/2	4 1/2					Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension,	107	
44745	10	5 1/2	10 Shares M. & B. (C)	99 1/2	98 1/2					Stock	100	100	No. 2	107	
244000	12 1/2	7	Eighths	6 1/2	4 1/2					Stock	100	100	New 6 per cent.	127	127
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	99 1/2	98 1/2					Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, gr 6 pr cent.	118	117
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	14						Stock	100	100	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 4 pr. ct.	109	109 1/2
4240	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	6 1/2	6 1/2					Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	102	102
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lin.	41 1/2	40 1/2					Stock	100	100	a 10 per cent. pm.	102	102
50000	10	1	Metropolitan	94 1/2	92 1/2					Stock	100	100	4 1/2 per cent do.	100	100
Stock	100	100	Midland	68	65					Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western	11000	50
Stock	100	100	Birmingham and Derby	14						Stock	100	100	(Ireland) 6 per cent.	6	
20000	50	50	Midland Great Western (L)	6 1/2	6 1/2					Stock	100	100	Gt Western, red. 4 1/2 pr. ct.	90	92
22220	25	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	16 1/2						Stock	100	100	con. red. 4 per cent.	84	
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	6 1/2	6 1/2					Stock	100	100	irred. 4 per cent.	84	81
60000	50	23 1/2	Northern Counties Union	54						Stock	100	100	Lincshire and Yorkshire, F 20	133	
Stock	100	100	North British	100	99					Stock	100	100	6 per cent.		
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	100	99					Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New,	140	
90036	25	23 1/2	Extension	16 1/2						Stock	100	100	guar. 6 per cent.	160	
64115	25	16 1/2	G. N. E. Purchase	5 1/2	5 1/2					Stock	100	100	London and S.W. late Thirds	10310	12 1/2
Stock	100	100	Leeds	8 1/2	8 1/2					Stock	100	100	L'derry & Coleraine halves	7840	12 1/2
Stock	100	100	York	85	87					Stock	100	100	L'derry & Enniskillen halves		
Stock	100	100	North London	95						Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and	68	
5000	10	10	Nth and South-West. Junc.	14 1/2	14 1/2					172300	6	4 1/2	Lincoln 3 1/2 p.c.	5	5
168500	20	17 1/2	North Staffordshire	14 1/2	14 1/2					Stock	100	100	Midin Consolidated, 6 p.c. Stk		
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn	3 1/2	3 1/2					Stock	100	100	Bristol and Birm, 6 p.c.	134	
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	107						Stock	100	100	4 1/2 per cent. pref.	97	93
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastn Aberdeen Stk	26 1/2	26 1/2					Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 p cent	104	104
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland Stock	73	73 1/2								North British		
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	49											
Stock	100	100	South Devon	36	35										
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	74	73 1/2										
Stock	100	100	South Wales	87	81										
27532	20	20	South Yorks. & River Dun	15											
2273	20	10	Do. do.	5	4										
7500	20	20	Vale of Neath	20 1/2	20										

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.				Name of Railways.	Week ending.	RECEIPTS.				Trafic per mile per week.	Miles open in	
			1854	1855	1856	1857			Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1857		1857	1858
			£	£	£	£									
700,000	698,180	10,824	4 1/2	4	7 1/2	5	1858 Dec. 2	£ 625 0 0	£ 435 0 0	£ 1060 0 0	£ 1059	16	65	65	
3,150,000	2,485,661	75,322	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3		£ 181 0 0	£ 1184 0 0	£ 2367 0 0	£ 2336	71	33	33	
4,297,600	3,672,367	31,388	4	4	4 1/2	5	27	£ 4537 2 0	£ 414 2 9	£ 4951 4 9	£ 50	118	117		
8,859,400	8,346,387	43,471	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	27	£ 3464 0 0	£ 8743 0 0	£ 2208 0 0	£ 2233	61	198	191	
4,339,332	4,338,963	46,166			5 1/2		3	£ 2375 0 0	£ 1797 0 0	£ 4172 0 0	£ 4358	43	94	94	
320,000	351,992	17,999					26			£ 226 0 0	£ 207	11	20	20	
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	3	£ 858 11 6	£ 399 3 0	£ 1257 14 6	£ 1205	26	63	63	
670,000	495,265	82,544	8	10	8	8	26			£ 858 0 0	£ 749	34	40 1/2	40 1/2	
780,000	780,236	22,948					26			£ 567 0 0	£ 430	48	16	16	
865,599	807,981	18,388	3	3 1/2	4	5	3	£ 479 0 0	£ 217 0 0	£ 696 0 0	£ 64	23	31	31	
1,700,000	1,642,380	24,153					3	£ 378 0 0	£ 489 0 0	£ 867 0 0	£ 169	28	31	31	
3,350,000	3,300,230	42,311					3	£ 513 0 0	£ 345 0 0	£ 858 0 0	£ 868	12	58	58	
20,436,299	17,828,855	35,801	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	2 1/2	27	£ 1795 4 7	£ 1533 2 11	£ 3324 7 6	£ 3271	41	78	78	
4,237,833	3,960,706	42,589	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5	3	£ 1144 9 7	£ 2059 11 6	£ 2043 1 1	£ 2044	45	489	417	
7,320,500	4,556,085	24,900	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5	3	£ 2019 0 0	£ 2878 0 0	£ 4897 0 0	£ 6766	32	93	93	
12,000,000	11,879,444	41,977	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	26			£ 5662 0 0	£ 6091	31	183	183	
1,407,440	748,323	13,987			1 1/2	2 1/2	26			£ 28 71 0	£ 27855	99	283	283	
4,922,910	4,328,186	21,321	4	5	6	5 1/2	26								

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

Table of postage rates for various destinations including Aden and Arabia, Africa, Algeria, Archipelago, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Azores, Baden, Barbados, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Beyrout, Berlice, Bermuda, Borneo, Brazil, Bremen, Bucharest, Buenos Ayres, Cadix, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Candia, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Dardanelles, Demerara, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Galatz, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Havana, Heligoland, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Java, Lagos, Lombardy, Lubeck, Luxemburg, Madeira, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, New Brunswick, New South Wales, Newfoundland.

Table of postage rates for various destinations including New Granada, Norway, Nova Scotia, Papal States, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Salonica, Sardinia, St Thomas, St Vincent, Saxony, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, Turk's Island, Tuscany, United States, Varna, Venezuela, Vigo, Wallachia, West Indies, West Indies, British, West Indies, foreign, Wurtemberg.

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TRIESEMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of Three Days, eradicates all traces of Gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms. Gleet, Strictures, irritation of the Bladder, non-retention of the Urine, pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those Disorders which Copaliv and Cubeba have so long been thought an antidote for.

TRIESEMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and secondary symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes; it constitutes a certain cure for Scurvy, Scrofula, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and is a never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

Price 11s. free by post 1s 8d extra, forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s, by post 3s 2d extra, which saves 11s; and in £5 cases, a saving of £1 12s; from Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch street, City, and to be had wholesale and retail in London of Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William street; and Waite, 17 Strand; Prout, 249 Strand; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; and Sanger, 130 Oxford street.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.
New and Improved Edition, enlarged to 126 pages. Illustrated by 100 Anatomical Coloured Engravings on Steel, just published, price, free by post, One Shilling.

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE
A physical exhaustion and decay of the frame, from the effects of indiscriminate excesses, and the injurious consequences from the use of mercury, with observations on the obligations of marriage, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, who may be consulted as usual (see page 178.) Sold by J. Allen, 20 Warwick lane, Paternoster row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 130 Oxford st; and Gordon, 146 Leadenhall st, London.

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum is employed in both sexes to renovate the impaired powers of life. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, impotency, and barrenness, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. Price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s, which saves 11s. The Concentrated De-crative Essence, for purifying the System from contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula, &c. Its action is purely detensive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s, and 33s per bottle, also a saving of 11s. Perry's Purifying Specific Pills constitute an effectual remedy in either sex for all cases of gonorrhoea, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box. Sold by Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch street; Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William street; Waite, 17 Strand; Sutton, 10 Bow churchyard; W. Edwards, 67 St Paul's churchyard; J. Sanger, 130 Oxford st; Hannay, 63 Oxford st; Butler, 4 Cheapside; Prout, 229 Strand; and all medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING
FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.

3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and **DRY HAIR FELT,** for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c. preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and CO., 2 Dowgate hill, London, and at 2 Goree Piazza, Liverpool.

FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,
52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUND- LAND COU LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of COLOUR, ODOUR, and FLAVOUR," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s 6d, Pints 2s 6d, Quarts 4s 6d, and Five-pint bottles 10s 6d, Imperial Measure.

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—Price 1s 1/2d and 2s 9d per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by un-olicted testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

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"A SLIGHT COLD,"—IF ITS FIRST

Symptoms are not arrested,—too often lays the foundation of a variety of Pulmonary Complaints, including Winter Coughs, Asthma, and other constitutional derangements. The evil consequences of these disorders may be easily averted or subdued by keeping at hand a supply of the above celebrated LOZENGES, which have now stood the test of public experience for upwards of half a century. The Testimonials to their efficacy have been voluntarily given by the most eminent of the Faculty, as well as by all classes of private individuals. Containing neither opiates nor any injurious anodyne, they may be safely taken by the youngest child or the most delicate female.

Prepared and sold in boxes 1s 1/2d, and tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 75 St Paul's churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

is positively the best remedy for the cure of every internal complaint incidental to the human frame.—The virtues of this wonderful medicine have rendered them invaluable to persons of debilitated constitutions, while to those suffering from derangement of the stomach and bowels, liver or kidneys, they are equally serviceable, and from their gentle yet positive effect, they can be used with the utmost safety. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after other remedies had proved unsuccessful. Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 244 Strand, London, and 80 Maiden lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

ANOTHER CURE OF FOUR YEARS'

ASTHMA by DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—

Mattilda S. haw, of Harrington, has been severely affected with asthma for four years, so that she could only lie in one position in bed. After taking three boxes of Dr Locock's Wafers, she is so far cured as to be able to lie in any posture without pain or inconvenience, and can walk any reasonable pace or distance, and carry a load to the bargain. Her testimony is, that for the relief and cure of asthma, the Wafers are invaluable. Witness—Mr E. Squire, Bookseller, Louth." Dr Locock's PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of a thins, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d, and 11s per box. Sold by all druggists.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The Ladies are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

LESSEE, Mr E. T. SMITH.
Acting-manager, Mr C. Mathews. Stage manager, Mr R. Roxby.

In consequence of the applause bestowed upon the comedy of The Ladies' Battle, and the roars of laughter by an audience crowded to the ceiling to witness the grand pantomime of Jack Horner, they will be repeated every evening.

Second Week of Mr Leigh Murray.

The Performance will terminate every evening by half-past eleven.

A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock. Doors open at half-past one.

On Wednesday next, the Boys of the Duke of York's School, accompanied by their unrivalled band, will attend to witness the performance of the pantomime.

On Monday, January 11, and during the week, the performance will commence with the comic drama, in three acts, entitled,

THE LADIES' BATTLE.

In which Mr Leigh Murray, Mr A. Younge, Mr W. Templeton; Miss M. Oliver, and Mrs Leigh Murray will appear.

After which, the highly successful comic pantomime entitled LITTLE JACK HORNER; or, Harlequin A. B. C., and the Elf Land of Nursery Rhymes.

THE SCENERY.

Entirely New, Painted by, and under the superintendence of, Mr WILLIAM BEVERLEY.

The Burlesque Grotto Opening invented and written by E. L. Blanchard, Author of "Harlequin Hudibras," "King Humming-top," "Jack and Gill," "Seven Ages of Man," "See-Saw, Margery Daw," &c., and the whole arranged and produced under the Superintendence of Mr Robert Roxby.

Two Harlequins..... Messrs Milano and St Maine

Two Sprites..... The Brothers Elliott

Two Pantaloon..... Mr Nash and W. A. Barnes

Two Clowns..... Harry Boleno and Flexmore

Fashion (a Dandy Lover) M. Deulin

Harlequina..... Madlle. Agnes

Two Columbins..... Madame Boleno and Madlle. Christine

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Galleries, 6d, and 1s; second circle of boxes, 2s; pit, 2s; first circle of boxes, 2s 6d; dress circle, 4s; stalls, 5s; private boxes, 10s 6d, 11s, 11s 6d, and 21s.

The box-office open daily from ten till six, under the direction of Mr E. Chatterton. Boxes and stalls may also be obtained at all the principal libraries and music-sellers.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr Charles Dillon.

In consequence of the great success which has attended the revival of Sir E. L. Bulwer's play of RICHELIEU, it will be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, for the 97th, 98th, 99th and 100th times, the KING'S MUSKETEERS.

Dartagnan Mr Charles Dillon. Tuesday and Thursday, RICHELIEU. Richelieu, Mr Charles Dillon. To conclude with, every evening, LALLA ROOKH, and the PRINCESS, the PERI, and the TROUBADOUR; or, Harlequin and the Ghebers of the Desert. Supported by Mesdames Charles Dillon, Buckingham White, Eliza Webb, Maria Ternan, Esther Jacobs, L. Lewis, and Woolgar; Messrs Barret, Calbaem, Hoiston, and J. L. Toole; Clowns, Messrs T. Mathews and R. Stilt; Harlequin, Mr J. Ricketts; Sprites, Herr Zelenki and Sons; Pantaloon, Mr A. Stilt; Columbins, Misses Malcolm and Lees. Gorgeous Feast of Lanterns.

Fenton's Grand Transformation Scene. Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. A Morning Performance on Saturday next, when the Boys of the Duke of York's School will attend.—On Monday next will be produced a New and Original Comedy by Leigh Hunt, Esq. Box office open from 11 to 5 daily.

ST MARTIN'S HALL

MONDAY CONCERTS.

Notice.—The First of a series of TWELVE GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, supported by artists of popularity and talent, under an efficient and experienced management, will take place in the Great Hall as above, on Monday, January 19, commencing at 7.30. The programmes will include classical, operatic, and ballad music, and the performance of new and original compositions, and the production of young artists and those new to the London public will form a special feature. The prices of admission are arranged to meet the views of all classes, viz., Stalls, 3s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Area, &c., 1s; Platforms, 6d. Full details will be duly announced.

MORTON STAMMERS, Secretary.

DR KAHN'S MUSEUM AND

GALLERY OF SCIENCE, 3 Tichborne street, facing the Haymarket. Programme for the Christmas Holidays.—Guenal's APPAREIL URANOGRAPHIQUE constantly in motion; LIVING OBJECTS in the large Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope; Hundreds of new Anatomical Models of a most interesting character.

Lectures by Dr KAHN at 3 o'clock, on the Physiology of Digestion, and at 8 on the Physiology of Reproduction; and by Dr SEXTON, at 4 p. m., on "The Air we Breathe;" at 4, on the Mysteries of the Human Hair and Beard; and at 9, on the Wonders of Electricity; all the Lectures illustrated by Brilliant Experiments; Disclosing Views of an entirely new character, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Illustrated Hand-book, 6d. Programme Gratis. Dr Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 stamps.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION
of a RAILWAY from CAPE TOWN to WEL-
LINGTON, to be guaranteed six per cent. by the Co-
lonial Government.

The following advertisement has been inserted in the
Cape Town Gazette by His Excellency the Governor of
the Cape of Good Hope:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
Aug. 3, 1857.

"Whereas, by an Act, No 20, of 1857, intituled 'An
Act for the Construction of a Railway from Cape Town
to Wellington,' His Excellency the Governor is em-
powered to make and conclude with any Joint Stock
Company, and upon the best terms for the colony which
the said Governor shall be able to secure, a contract for
the construction and working of the railway hereinbefore
in the preamble to this Act described, provided that it
shall be stipulated in such contract that the sum upon
which the annual interest aforesaid of six per cent. per
annum shall be guaranteed by the Colonial Government
shall not exceed the sum actually expended in the con-
struction of the said Railway, nor exceed, in any case,
the sum of £500,000,' His Excellency has directed it to
be notified for general information, that a communica-
tion has been made to Her Majesty's Government, re-
questing that a competent officer may be appointed to
investigate the construction of the railway, and to examine
and report upon any tender which may consequently be
received. Such offers may have reference to the amount
of capital or rate of interest for which a guarantee will
be required.

"Parties tendering will be required to submit or to
make arrangements for submitting, after a complete and
final survey, a definite line of railway between the two
terminal named in the Act before recited, for the approval
of the Colonial Government.

"Persons in this colony who are desirous of making
offers for the construction of this railway, or of obtaining
further information upon the subject, are invited to com-
municate with the Colonial Government, or with the
officers hereafter to be named in the notice which will
appear in the London Gazette, from whom, or from the
Colonial Secretary in Cape Town, they will be able to ob-
tain such information as those officers can respectively
furnish.

"The Colonial Government does not, by inviting
offers in England for the construction of this railway,
preclude itself from at once accepting any advantageous
offer which may be made in this colony.

"By command of His Excellency the Governor.

"RAWSON W. RAWSON, Colonial Secretary."

In accordance with the above advertisement, Her
Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has ap-
pointed Captain Douglas Galton, Royal Engineers, of the
Board of Trade, Whitehall, to examine and report upon
the tenders which may be received, and persons desirous
of tendering are invited to communicate with
Captain D. Galton, who will furnish them with a sketch
of the proposed line and other information.

Tenders to be sent on or before the 25th instant, to
EDWARD BARNARD,
Agent General for Crown Colonies,
5 Cannon row, Westminster, 1st January, 1858.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy
action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Ex-
change, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public
companies of the city of London, besides several of Her
Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the
reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has
induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations
of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the
purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are
therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to pur-
chase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE
BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,

"G. and J. Deane, London bridge,"
and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has
thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,
"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King
William street, London bridge."

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Entirely free from nau-ous flavour and after-taste, is
prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as
the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES
OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFAN-
TILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Numerous spontaneous testimonials from Physicians
of European reputation attest that, in innumerable
cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been
long and copiously administered, with little or no bene-
fit, Dr de Jongh's Oil has produced immediate relief,
arrested disease, and restored health.

Opinion of DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health
to the City of London, &c., &c. :—

"I have frequently had occasion to analyse the Cod
Liver Oil which is sold at your establishment—I mean
that variety which is prepared for medicinal use in the
Loffoden Isles, Norway, and sent into commerce with
the sanction of Dr de Jongh, of the Hague. In all cases
I have found it possessing the same set of properties,
among which the presence of cholic compounds and of
iodine in a state of organic combination are the most
remarkable; in fact, the Oil corresponds in all its char-
acters with that named 'HUILE MÈRE,' and described as
the best variety in the masterly treatise of Dr de Jongh.
It is, I believe, universally acknowledged that this descrip-
tion of Oil has great therapeutic power; and, from my
investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and
unadulterated article."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d;
Quarts, 9s; CAPSULED and labelled with Dr de Jongh's
Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN
POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists
throughout the Provinces.

Wholesale and Retail Depot,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
DR DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

The new style of French toilet bottles, fancy boxes
and baskets of perfumery, &c., 6d to £5 5s 0d. Birds'
nests, scent flowers, and other novel ornaments, con-
taining perfumes for Christmas trees, from 3d to 10s 6d.
Perfumed Almanacks 6d, by post for 7 stamps. Whole-
sale and retail at Rimmel's, 96 Strand, and Crystal
Palace.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN

who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or FIG.—
THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE, as used in Her
Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the
Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks, con-
taining 48 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s
per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the
United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in pro-
moting and sustaining all the animal functions in health
and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing
the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For
beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly.
For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all
expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from
Mr Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince
Consort; Mr James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace
the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cuninghame, Bart.;
Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and
some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had,
post free, on application to the inventor and sole pro-
prietor, Joseph Thorley, 77 Newgate street, London; 115
High street, Hull.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA,
&c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and
ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive goods
and parcels for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden,
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and
China, by their Steamers, leaving Southampton on the
4th and 20th of every month; and for Manila by those
of the 4th of the month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices,
122 Leadenhall street, London; and Oriental place,
Southampton.

Reduction in Passage Money.—The passage money to
Halifax and Boston is now for chief cabin, Twenty-
two Pounds.

Freight by the Mail Steamers to Halifax, Boston, or
New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage.

BRITISH AND NORTH

AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL
STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the
Admiralty to sail between LIVER-
POOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVER-
POOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at
HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her
Majesty's mails. The following, or other vessels, are
appointed to sail from Liverpool:—

CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, January 16.
ARABIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, January 23
NIAGARA, for BOSTON, Saturday, January 30.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions,
but without wine or liquors, which can be obtained on
board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-
two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New
York, chief cabin, Thirty Guinea; second cabin, Twenty
Guinea. Dogs, £5 each. Small parcels, 6s each and
upwards, according to size. These steam ships have
accommodation for a limited number of second cabin
passengers.

For passage or other information, apply to J.B. Foord,
52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E. C.
and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard, New York;
D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris;
G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D.
and C. M'iver, Water street, Liverpool.

EXTRA DEPARTURES for OSTEND,
RETURN TICKETS to BOULOGNE, CALAIS, and
HAVRE, at ONE FARE and a HALF.

STEAM SHIPS.

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

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morn-
ing. Chief cabin, £2; fore, £1 5s.

ROTTERDAM—Every Wednesday and Saturday at
11 morning. Chief cabin, £1 10s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologne,
£1 1s.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The
Dolphin every Thursday at 11 morning. Chief cabin,
£1 7s; fore, 7s. Leaving Antwerp for London every
Sunday at 11 morn.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, Jan. 12, at 11;
14, at 12 noon. Leaving Ostend for London every Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s;
fore, 14s.

HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf, Jan. 10, 15,
20, 24, and 30. Jan. 10, at 7; 15, at 11 a.m. Chief
cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, £1.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge
Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, Jan.
13, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London
to Paris, 20s.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning, Jan.
10, at 9; 12 and 14, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 14s;
fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining
the Tower, every Wednesday, and Saturday
at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s;
fore, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which include all pier
dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wed-
nesday and Saturday, at Eight morning. Chief cabin,
6s 6d; fore, 4s.

NEWCASTLE—From Here's Steam Wharf, Wapping,
every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief
cabin, 15s; fore, 10s; sailors on deck, 7s.

YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every
Wednesday and Saturday, at Four afternoon. Saloon,
8s; fore cabin, 5s.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent circus, and 35
Leadenhall street; and St. Katharine Wharf

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CATALOGUE of PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
DESPATCH BOXES, Writing and Dressing Cases
Travelling Bags with square openings, and 500 other
articles, forwarded upon receipt of two stamps. Also,
their Catalogue of Portable Military Furniture for the
barrack room, camp, or field.—J. W. and T. ALLEN,
Manufacturers, 18 and 22 Strand, London.

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MONTHLY TARIFF of HOUSEHOLD STORES.
PRICE'S PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES, 9d,
10d, and 11d per lb; Patent Beilmontine, 2s 2d; Ceylon
Wax, 1s 6d; Belmont Sperm, 1s 1d; Transparent Wax,
1s 6d to 2s 2d; Lamp Candles, 9d and 10d; Tallow
Moulds, 8d; Dips, 6d and 7d.

The FINEST COLZA OIL, 4s 9d and 4s 6d per gall.
Sperm, 8s.

YELLOW SOAPS (pure), 40s, 44s, 46s, and 48s per
112 lbs; Mottled, 44s ditto. Best Brown Windsor,
1s 9d; Common, 1s; Honey Soap (City tablet), 1s and
1s 6d; the purest Glycerine Soap, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s
per box for winter use.—For ready money.

WHITMORE and CRADDOCK; the CITY DEPOT
for PRICE'S CANDLES, 16 Bishopsgate street
within, E. C.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Cir-
culation.—George Thomas, Esq., having been effectually
cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness
of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth,
by following the instructions given in a Medical Work,
by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to
the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to
publish the means used. He will therefore send free,
to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a
directed envelope, enclosing two stamps to prepay
postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every
information required. Address, G. Thomas, Esq.,
Craven house, Newcastle upon Tyne.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical
Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the cura-
tive treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring,
so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided—a soft
bandage being worn round the body; while the requisite
resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD
and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and
closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn
during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and
the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post,
on the circumference of the body two inches below the
hips being sent to the Manufacturer,

Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.
Price of a Single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d;
Postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; post-
age, 1s 8d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John
White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of
WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS,
&c. They are porous, light of texture, and inexpensive,
and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from
7s 6d to 16s each; postage 6d.

WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228 Piccadilly, London.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

LET US AVOID THE DANGER AND

expense of Pills and other Medicine in chronic
diseases, such as dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual con-
stipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, debility,
cough, asthma, consumption, &c., but eat DU BARRY'S
Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which
invariably cures them in a very short time, and saves
fifty times its cost in other remedies. We extract a few
out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from
invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right
Hon. the Lord Stewart de Decies: "I have derived con-
siderable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica
Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public
to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE
DECIES.".....Cure No. 49,837: "Fifty years' indescrib-
able agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough,
constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach
and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excel-
lent Food.—MARIA JOLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss,
Norfolk.".....Cure 52,812: "Rosstrevor, County of
Down, Ireland, 9th December, 1854. The Dowager
Countess of Castletuart feels induced, in the interest of
suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent
Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medi-
cine had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness,
and irritability of many years' standing. This Food
deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be con-
sidered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully
answered.".....Cure No. 180: "Twenty-five years'
nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility,
from which I have suffered great misery, and which no
medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually
cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time.—W. R.
REEVES, 181 Fleet street, London.".....No. 4,208: "Eight
years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps,
spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted
the advice of many, have been effectually cured by
Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be
happy to answer any inquiries.—REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL,
Ridington Rectory, Norfolk.".....No. 32,836: "Three
years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and
left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life
very miserable, has been radically removed by Du
Barry's health-restoring Food.—ALEX. STUART, Arch-
deacon of Ross, Skibbereen.".....Cure No. 3,906: "Thir-
teen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have
been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Ara-
bica Food.—JAMES POTTER, Athol street, Perth.".....in
cansisters suitably packed for all climates, and with in-
structions—1 lb, 2s 9d; 2 lb, 4s 6d; 5 lb, 11s; 12 lb, 22s.
The 12 lb carriage free on receipt of Post office order
BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77 Egeen street, London.
FORTNUM, MASON, Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 140
Piccadilly; also at 60 Gracechurch street; 330, 430
and 4-1 Strand; 4 Cheapside; 49 Bishopsgate street,
150, and 19s Oxford street.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

By a process, which is patented, Pure White Zinc Paint is cheaper in use than White Lead.

ADULTERATIONS.—Adulterated Zinc Paint is worse than adulterated White Lead.

Comparatively few Painters and Decorators have ever seen real Zinc Paint in use. The numbers two or three qualities so generally sold as Zinc Paint are mere adulterations.

CAUTION.—The Officers of the H. E. I. Company are requested to observe that HUBBUCK'S Zinc Paint supplied them for years, is totally different from what has lately been sent out for the Company's Service in India, that being obtained by public competition among the Paint Grinders at a less price than the raw metal could be bought for.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" adulterated paint so marked will subject the sellers to legal proceedings.

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, PAINT and VARNISH WORKS, 157 FENCHURCH STREET.

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR COPPER SHEATHING.
TO SHIPOWNERS AND BUILDERS.

HARRISON'S PATENT METALLIC LIQUID SHEATHING.

Combines the most active mineral poisons amalgamated into a pigment the colour of copper, anti-corrosive on iron, a preservative on wood, and imparting to old or new "Zinc" the appearance and properties of YELLOW METAL, effectual against sea-weed, barnacles, damage by worms, &c.

Ships sheathed by the Patentee or his Agents at LESS THAN ONE-TWENTIETH THE EXPENSE OF COPPER, OR BARELY INTEREST ON THE OUTLAY REQUIRED TO COAT A VESSEL WITH THAT METAL. The composition also supplied, with full directions for use.

PRICES.

Black Sheathing, per cwt 30s | Copper coloured, per cwt 40s

All communications to be addressed to Thomas Harrison, City Offices, 19 London street, E.C. (opposite the Blackwall Railway), or to his Patent Sheathing, Asphalt, Whiting and Colour Manufactories, CAMBRIDGE HEATH WHARF, HACKNEY, or SUNDERLAND WHARF, ROTHERHITHE.

PEMARTIN'S CELEBRATED SHERRIES.

RAIL PAID TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND.

THOMAS NUNN AND SONS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND LIQUEUR MERCHANTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1811).

21 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, W.C.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the SHERRIES of the above eminent shipper: they are extremely soft and nutty, and so perfectly mellow and free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity, as to render them alike favourites both with the connoisseur and the invalid.

Very good 34s per dozen £ 9 18s per 6 dozen £20 15s per quarter cask
Superior 40s £11 14s £24 0s
Choice old 46s £13 7s £27 0s
Amontillado 54s and 60s per dozen.

PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Very choice Old Pale Cognac Brandy, 72s; and Old Schiedam Hollands, 54s per dozen.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION.

Mappin's Silver Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in Mahogany Case, containing 12 pairs, Ivory Handles 4 0 0
Do. do. Pearl Handles 6 10 0
Do. do. Silver Plated Handles 4 0 0
Mappin's Solid Leather Dressing Case, fitted complete 2 2 0
Mappin's Oak or Mahogany Case of Cutlery, containing 24 Ivory Handle Table Knives, 18 ditto Dessert Knives, 4 pairs of Carvers, and Steel 7 0 0

Messrs MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is constantly receiving additions of new designs, free, on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William street, London: Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR. sold everywhere, warranted good by their makers, Mappin Brothers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68 King William street, City, London, where the Largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES maintain their unrivalled Superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose—the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Tble. Kns.	Dst. Kns.	Carvers.
	per doz.	per doz.	per pair.
Ivory 3 1/2 in. Handle, balanced	20	16	6
Do. 4 in. do	25	18	9

MAPPIN'S SILVER-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany Cases.

12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case... 80
12 Do. Pearl Handles, do. 130
12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles do. 80

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.—Mappin Brothers, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumers in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68 King William street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Electro-Silver Plate in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread Pattern.	King's Pattern.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, ditto	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, ditto	1 7 0	3 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, ditto	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, ditto	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

Messrs Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is constantly receiving addition of New Designs, free on application.—Mappin Brothers, 67 and 68 King William street, London Bridge: Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

—JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The School will re-open for New Pupils on Tuesday the 19th of January, 1858, at a quarter-past nine; for former Pupils on Wednesday the 20th, at a quarter-past nine; at which time all the Boys must appear in their places without fail. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past nine to three-quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted to Drawing. Fee for the term, £6.

The subjects taught are—Reading; Writing: the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Social Economy; Drawing; Dancing, Gymnastics, and Fencing. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.

January 5th, 1858.

100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.—SAUNDERS, BROTHERS'

Stationery is the best and cheapest to be obtained. Note Paper from 2s per ream; Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 3s per 1,000; good blue wave Commercial Note Paper, 3s per ream; Letter Paper 6s; large size Commercial Envelopes, 4s per 1,000; Foolscap, 8s per ream; Linear Note Paper, 6s 6d per ream; Straw Paper, 2s 6d per ream. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c. Polished steel dies cut from 3s 6d. Orders over 20s sent CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the Kingdom. Price lists free. A SAMPLE PACKET of sixty descriptions of papers and envelopes sent post-free on receipt of four stamps.—SAUNDERS, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104 London Wall, London (E. C.)

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.

Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 16 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—
LONDON At 61 King William street, City
LIVERPOOL At Cook street.
MANCHESTER At Ducie place.
DUDLEY At Burnt Tree.
EDINBURGH At Union street lane.
GLASGOW At 115 St Vincent street.
DUBLIN At 1 Crampton quay.
BIRMINGHAM At Temple street.
WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street
SOUTH WALES At 13 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Draught and Bottles genuine from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it upon red and white ground striped.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING PURCHASES or SALES of RAILWAY or other STOCKS may obtain detailed INFORMATION as to their probable results on application to THOMAS ALLSOPP, 28 Cornhill.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRELGAR'S is the Best.—Prize Medals awarded at London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues containing prices and every particular post-free.—Warehouse 42 Ludgate hill, London, E. C.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS in the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.

He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings; Portable Folding Bedsteads from 12s 6d; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sucking, from 15s; and Cots from 20s each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety from £2 13s 6d to £20.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent of Messrs Elkington and Co. is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle or Thread or Old silver	Thread or Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen	38	48	60
Dessert ditto and ditto	30	35	42
Tea ditto	18	24	30
Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlestick, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.			

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread	King's
Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen	12	28	30
Dessert ditto and ditto	10	21	25
Tea ditto	5	11	12

CUTLERY WARRANTED.

The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales—3/4 inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s 6d per dozen; desserts, to match, 10s; if to balance, 6d per dozen extra; carvers, 4s 3d per pair; larger sizes, from 20s to 27s 6d per dozen; extra fine, ivory, 33s; if with silver ferrules, 40s to 50s; white bone table knives, 6s per dozen; desserts, 5s; carvers, 2s 3d per pair; black horn table knives, 7s 4d per dozen; desserts, 6s; carvers, 2s 6d; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s per dozen; table steels, from 1s each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRON MONGERY CATALOGUE

may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, dish covers and hot water dishes, stoves, fenders, marble mantelpieces, kitchen ranges, lamps, gasaliers, tea urns and kettles, tea trays, clocks, table cutlery, baths and toilet ware, turnery, iron and brass bedsteads, bedding, bed hangings, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the sixteen large show rooms at 39 Oxford street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, and 3 Newman street; and 4, 5, and 6 Perry's place, London.—Established 1820.

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

CHARLES MEEKING and CO. solicit an inspection from their Customers and the Public, of some of their recent purchases in SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., and which they are now selling at the following prices:—
Silks at 1s 11d that were 2s 9d a yard
Silks at 2s 6d, — 3s 11d —
and others in proportion.

Many of the Manufacturers in the above branches having suspended payment through the late panic, has enabled us to purchase for Prompt Cash, at an enormous reduction from cost prices.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., 62 Holborn Hill, next to St Andrew's church.

DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, PARLOUR, and LIBRARY CARPETS.

We invite our Customers and the Public to inspect our new purchases, as we are now Now selling
Carpets at 2s 6d that were 3s 3d a yard.
Carpets at 2s 11d — 3s 9d —
Carpets at 2s 6d — 4s 3d —
and others proportionably low.

The fabric of commercial credit gave way, and mercantile firms of the highest reputation broke in rapid succession with liabilities amounting to upwards of 50 Millions Sterling—hence the cause of this great reduction in prices.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Brooke house, 141 and 142 Holborn (two doors west of Farnival's inn).

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BATHS.

THE PANKLIBANON BAZAAR, 56 and 58 Baker street.—The largest Show Rooms in London, containing the best and most varied stock of Indian Electro-silver Plate, Superior Cutlery warranted, Stoves, Fenders and Fire Irons, Elegant Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, Tea Urns, Paper Tea Trays, Baths, Hair Lotions, &c., Stoves, Kitchen Ranges, Garden Seats, and Wire Work. Purchasers are invited to view this vast collection of useful and ornamental furnishing requisites, all of the best manufacture, which is unequalled elsewhere.
The best Colza Oil, 4s 3d per gallon.
Moderator Lamp, 1s 6d each.
Purdonian Coal-burner, 4s 6d each.
Ivory Balance Hair Table Knives, 11s per dozen.
N. B. The prices marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogues free.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.
 —SIX PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.
 The Rt. Hon. the EARL of DEVON, Chairman.
 G. H. LAW, Manager.
 Offices, 6 Cannon street west, E.C.

BANK OF EGYPT.—THE
 Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, on Alexandria and Cairo. Bankers: Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. 26 Old Broad street. EDWARD CHESHIRE, Sec.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 The Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a Half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable to the Proprietors of Shares registered in this country, on and after the 5th day of January next, at the office of the Corporation, No. 7 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, between the hours of ten and four.
 No transfer can be made between the 15th instant and 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.—By order of the Court,
 C. McNAB, Secretary.
 No. 7 St Helen's place, London, 3rd Dec. 1857.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
 (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
 Paid-up capital £700,000, with power to increase to £1,000,000.
 Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.
 Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Maryborough, and Ballaarat.
 Drafts on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.—By order of the Court,
 G. M. BELL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up capital £1,260,000; reserved fund, £252,000.
 The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Auckland, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, Sydney, and Wellington, 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. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment are taken under special arrangements.
 Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturday 10 to 12.
 Threadneedle street, London, 9th November, 1857.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA
 London Office, 38 Old Broad street.
 The Directors of this Bank grant LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS on its Branches as under, viz.:

Sydney	New South Wales
Bathurst	
Brisbane (Moreton Bay)	
Goulburn	
Melbourne	
Geelong	Victoria
Ballaarat	
Sandhurst	
Ararat	South Australia
Portland	
Adelaide	
Port Adelaide	
Launceston	Van Diemen's Land
Hobart Town	
Auckland	New Zealand
Wellington	
Nelson	
Lyttleton and Christchurch (Canterbury)	
Dunedin (Otago)	

They likewise negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, and send out Bills for collection, the terms for which may be obtained on application at the offices of the Bank.
 N.B. Letters of Credit and Drafts may also be procured of Messrs Glyn and Co., 67 Lombard street.—By order of the Board,
 H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
 (Established 1817, incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council), 37 Cannon street, City.

The Board of Directors GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable on demand, and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, at 30 days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation, at the rate of £101 for every £100 sterling paid here.

NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Sydney	Ipswich	Mudgee
Maitland	Bathurst	Tamworth
Newcastle	Albury	Rocky River
Brisbane		
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	Castlemaine	Beechworth
Geelong	Ballaarat	Ararat
Kyneton	Sandhurst	

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 colonies.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, and the North and South Wales Bank, are authorised to grant credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia, and will negotiate bills drawn on the Australian colonies.—By order of the London Board,
 JOHN SIMPSON, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
 ESTABLISHED 1817.

Notice is hereby given, that at a Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors, held within the Head Banking-house of the Corporation in Sydney, on the 28th day of October last, a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The same will be payable at this office on and after Thursday, the 14th inst., on the Capital Stock standing on the London Register.
 The Share Register will be closed from this date till the 18th instant.—By order of the London Board,
 JOHN SIMPSON, Secretary.
 37 Cannon street, London, Jan. 8, 1858.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Fourteenth Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales, was held at the Banking-house, in Sydney, on the 28th of October last. Sir DANIEL COOPER, presided.
 The following report of the Directors was read and adopted unanimously:—

The Directors beg to lay before the proprietors the balance sheet of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th ultimo, and have to congratulate them on the continued prosperity of the Corporation.

The undivided balance of last half-year was	£	s	d
To which are to be added the net profits, after deducting rebate on current bills, paying all expenses of management, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and making allowance in reduction of bank premises and office fittings....	1,423	6	1
Leaving for distribution	64,906	18	8
Which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—			
To payment of dividend, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.....	50,000	0	0
To increase of reserve fund	9,802	12	3
To balance carried to profit and loss "new account"	5,104	6	5
	64,906	18	8

With the above increase to the reserve fund and the sum of 1977 7s 9d recovered from debts previously written off as bad, that fund will amount to 150,000 £.

Since the last half-yearly meeting, the Directors have established a branch at Ararat, the newly-discovered gold field of Victoria, and they consider it desirable that the authority to open such branches or agencies as may be deemed expedient, be continued to them during the present half-year.

It will be the duty of the present meeting to elect a Director in the room of Robert Tooth, Esq., and an Auditor in the room of James Milson, Jun., Esq., who both retire by rotation. Frederick Tooth, Esq., and James Milson, Jun., Esq., are candidates for the first-named office.

The dividend will be payable at the head office, on and after to-morrow, the 29th instant, and at the branches upon receipt of advice.—On behalf of the Board of Directors,
 DANIEL COOPER, President.

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 30th Sept. 1857, including LONDON BRANCH to 30th June, 1857.

Dr.	£	s	d
To Bank stock	500,000	0	0
Notes in circulation	681,946	0	0
Bills payable	1,408,754	3	1
Deposits and other liabilities	2,314,510	14	5
Reserve fund	140,197	7	9
Profit and loss	83,014	6	3
	5,128,422	11	6
Cr.	£	s	d
By coin and cash balances	795,875	17	2
Bullion in hand and in transit to London branch, 30th Sept. 1857	1,261,502	5	2
Government securities	400,348	9	2
Notes of other banks	31,510	0	0
Bank premises	47,398	3	8
Bills discounted and other debts due to the bank	2,660,242	10	9
Insurance account	6,745	7	7
Investment in Government debentures on account of reserved fund	124,800	0	0
	5,128,422	11	6

Dr.	£	s	d
To rebate on bills discounted and not due at this date (Sept. 30, 1857)	18,107	7	7
Dividend for half-year at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum	50,000	0	0
Reserve fund	9,802	12	3
Balance carried forward to profit and loss new account	5,104	6	5
	83,014	6	3

Cr.	£	s	d
By amount from last account, March 31st, 1857	1,423	6	1
Profits of half-year ending this day, September 30th	81,591	0	2
	83,014	6	3

RESERVE FUND.			
To balance (September 30, 1857)	£	s	d
	150,000	0	0
By amount from last account, March 31, 1857	146,005	0	0
Sundry recoveries from bad debts (September 30)	197	7	9
Amount from profit and loss	9,802	12	3
	150,000	0	0

Audited 26th October, 1857.
 J. MILSON, Jun., } Auditors
 E. C. WEEKS, }

Mr Frederick Tooth was elected a Director, in the room of Mr Robert Tooth, who retired by rotation, and Mr Thomas Walker was elected Auditor, in the room of Mr James Milson, Jun., who also retired by rotation.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Notice is hereby given, that the RATE of INTEREST to Depositors in this Bank for amounts of £500 and upwards, is this day REDUCED to 4 per cent; until further notice.
 J. W. GILBART, General Manager.
 Jan. 7th, 1858.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
 Cornhill and Charing cross, London.
 Established 1833.

Capital One Million, all paid-up and invested.
 Fowler Newnam, Esq.—Chairman.
 John Edward Johnson, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
 George Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer.
 Henry Alexander, Esq. Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.
 William Chapman, Esq. Sheffield N. ave, Esq.
 Boyce Combe, Esq. William Phillimore, Esq.
 Thomas M. Coombs, Esq. W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.
 William Dent, Esq. Robert Saunders, Esq.
 J.W. Freshfield, Esq., F.R.S. Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.
 John B. Friend, Esq. W. Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.
 R. W. Gausson, Esq. T. M. Wegelin, Esq., M.P.
 R. Hawthorn, Esq. R. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S.
 Richard L. Jones, Esq. Josiah Wilson, Esq.
 Robert Locke, Esq. Benjamin G. Windes, Esq.
 Fire, Life, Annuity, Endowment, and Reversionary business transacted.
 A Bonus Division will be made at 31st December, 1858, of Profits on the Life Policies on the Participating Scale.
 WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:—37 Castle street, Liverpool; 20 and 21 Poultry, and 4 Adelaide place, London; 61 King street, Manchester; 128 Ingram street, Glasgow.
 1855. 1856.
 £ Business. £
 186,271.....Fire Insurance Premiums 222,279
 98,559.....Fire Insurance Losses 108,307
 11,137.....Life Insurance new Premiums..... 12,771
 63,909.....Life Insurance total Premiums. 72,782
 12,758.....Received for Annuities..... 17,338
 11,396.....Paid to Annuities..... 11,993
 ANNUITIES, IMMEDIATE or DEFERRED.
 BONUSES GUARANTEED WHEN THE POLICIES ARE ISSUED.
 NO STAMP DUTY.
 Persons whose Fire Policies with this Company expire at Christmas, are reminded that receipts for the renewal of the same will be found at the Offices of the Company, in Liverpool and London, and in the hands of the Agents.
 SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
 December, 1857.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

established in India, July, 1833. Incorporated by Letters Patent, 1857. Paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund, £149,250. Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Hongkong, on which Drafts and Letters of Credit are granted by the head office, 27 Cannon street, E.C.
 The Bank is authorised to open current accounts on which interest is allowed, and receive deposits on terms advantageous to depositors, which may be ascertained at the office.
 The Bank also takes charge of Government paper, shares, and other securities, for safe custody, negotiates their purchase and sale, and draws and remits interest thereon.

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 Colonel Henry Barkley Henderson, Deputy Chairman.
 Geo. Hay Donaldson, Esq. C. Grenville Mansel, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. H. Doveton. John C. Palmer, Esq.
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 Col. James Holland. Major-Gen. Duncan Sim.
 Lt.-Col. J. H. Macdonald James S. Stopford, Esq.
 G. G. Macpherson, Esq. James Thomson, Esq.
 General Manager—Francis Robert Neilson, Esq.
 Auditors—William Newmarch, Esq., and John Hill Williams, Esq.
 Solicitors—Messrs Lacy and Bridges, 19 King's Arms yard.
 Extract of Deed of Settlement, Clause 94.
 "No advance shall be made or credit given to any Director or any officer of the Company, unless the same be secured upon the public or parliamentary funds or securities of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the East India Company."
 Hours of business 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 2.
 FRANCIS R. NEILSON, General Manager.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital, £2,000,000.
 Approved mercantile bills discounted for parties properly introduced.
 Money received at interest on deposit, repayable on call or at fixed periods.—By order of the Board,
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