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put out their money in these *lengthened* securities, and have, in consequence, been vexed and puzzled when difficulties came upon them.

Finance Companies will, we hope, remove this temptation. We should be very glad to see large Companies with much permanent money lending it upon the securities we have described. The existing Companies are doing so, though as yet their operations are but a trifle to what we expect and hope they will become. But we should wish to see their profits from this source carefully distinguished from all other sources. It would be a great aid to the public in judging of the business, and, therefore, a great help to all good Companies, if we knew how much the Company made by lending, and, therefore, could form some approximate notion of the sort of securities it took. In some cases, a so-called commission is charged by these Companies on their loans. But this is really so much additional interest, and in any instructive account should be added to the interest. A banker's commission is always in theory, and partly in practice, a payment for work done,—a remuneration for trouble and book-keeping. But these Finance Companies do nothing for their customers. They lend to them, and that is all. Their charge is only made in this way,—partly by way of interest and partly by way of commission, because it looks smaller when so divided.

Secondly. A Finance Company should be most careful to state in the account all cases, *if any*, in which it has given acceptances, become surety, or incurred floating liabilities of any kind. We would not by any means deny to Finance Companies the right of giving their acceptance and charging a commission for it. In some cases, especially for the convenience of certain trades, this has been done by bankers and bill-brokers for years past. But of all sources of profit it is plainly the most delicate and dangerous. The number of innocent persons who are ruined by giving guarantees, far exceed the number of insolvent persons ruined in any other way. 'I gave my name, but I never expected to have to pay,' is the commonest saying of the feeble bankrupt. And the principle applies in far higher finance matters than his.

Thirdly. It is of course desirable that the profits made by buying and selling shares should be made known, and that the principle should be clearly stated upon which shares or other property still in hand have been valued in making up the account. No business can be more legitimate than buying what you think is likely to get up, and selling it when it has got up. But a Company which does such a business among others should explain how much it does, and should be very careful not to expose itself to the charge of reckoning upon contingent profits which have as yet not been realised.

Lastly. We should know what commissions are earned by *chaperoning* other Companies into the world. This may appear to be a private and delicate matter, with which the public have nothing to do, and which it might be rather unpleasant to explain. But it is necessary for the true comprehension of a Finance Company's affairs that it should be explained. So long as this Commission is hidden among other profits, the public will be sure to fancy that the Company is making too much in other too dangerous ways,—that it is giving acceptances too much, speculating too much in shares, and taking too risky loans. Probably, too, they will fancy that this sort of business is more profitable than it really is.

Perhaps it may be thought that we are asking a good deal of information from Finance Companies. But in all cases we hold that if reports are published at all, they should be so full as

The Political Economist.

WHAT THE REPORTS OF FINANCE COMPANIES SHOULD TELL US.

The financial world is full of rumours as to the great profits recently earned by the new Finance Companies, and the great dividends they are about to pay. Some figures, in one case amounting to more than 80 per cent. per annum, have been authoritatively mentioned, and have still further stimulated public expectation. Under these circumstances, we are anxious to observe that it is most important for these great Companies to explain to us with great distinctness what are the sources of these great profits,—how they are earned, and whence they are derived?

First. They should carefully keep apart the profits they gain by what, to the banking world, is the most intelligible and simple part of their business—we mean the interest they get by lending their money. Such Companies as these are able to employ their money in much more profitable ways than mere bankers. They are working principally with their own capital, all their deposits are repayable *not* on demand, but at certain intervals after notice, which interval is often very considerable. They can, therefore, safely lend their money in securities which are not very readily convertible, and may safely ask a rate of interest which ordinary bankers would consider rather suspicious. In this aspect, we believe that these Finance Companies, if well managed, as we believe the larger ones are likely to be, will be of great public benefit. There are plenty of securities in the market which are as good as any securities, but which partly, from not being well known, and partly from a little superficial complication which deters most people, are not very readily acceptable. There are other securities in which there really is something complicated, but which, *when looked into*, show themselves to be, as they really are, sound and good. These sort of securities are rather a temptation to bankers. As they hold the sums left with them on demand and short notice, and as their own capital is in comparison inconsiderable, it is most important that they should invest their money in securities which are very readily available. Living upon credit, and even upon momentary credit, they ought to place their money where they can get at it if wanted with very great rapidity. Bill-brokers, whose money is left "at call" or short notice, are similarly circumstanced. Neither of them ought, as a rule, to take securities which cannot be readily and easily realised without material loss. But such a rule is hard to set upon when the market is thronged with securities which are really good, but, from some reason or other, are not at once convertible. Many bankers, before now, have been tempted to

to enable the public really to judge of the business to which they relate. And just now the public is most anxious to judge of Finance Companies. They are new things, and out of a very special world they are not at all understood. To most men of business they are a kind of successful *monstrosities*, which may be all right, but which they cannot understand. All anomalies in money matters are bad, and the Finance Companies will find their credit augment, and their deposits grow, in exact proportion to the completeness of the information which they lay before the public.

MR CHASE'S RESIGNATION.

MR CHASE has resigned, and no one can wonder at it. In his last Budget he expressed a hope and a belief that he should be able to get on without issuing more inconvertible currency. We cannot quote precise figures, but we believe there is no doubt that uncontrollable necessity has since compelled him to issue many more inconvertible notes. A short time ago he wrote a letter saying that no financial measure could be effectual unless accompanied by military success. And whatever other epithet we may be inclined to apply to Grant's expedition to Richmond, "successful" is the last thing which any one as yet would call it. The preponderating probability is that Richmond will not be taken this year, that next year it will be as well defended as now, and that one other year at least, with 200,000,000 of war expenditure must be faced, before even Richmond could be taken. After that it will be time to compute the money lost in conquering the rest of the South. That Mr Chase should have shrunk from such difficulties is no blame and no wonder: we know of no financier in history who would not have shrunk from them.

At the same time, it is a very considerable event that at such a juncture Mr Lincoln should have lost the support of the only Federal civilian who has exhibited conspicuous ability during the whole of the civil war. Speaking generally, the magnitude of American events is scarcely more conspicuous than the littleness of American men. A petty struggle in a few counties—for such, in comparison, was the English civil war—elicited many instances of civil greatness among both Cavaliers and Puritans. But, if the American war closed now, history could only say that Mr Lincoln was a vulgar man with some respectability and a little humour, and that Mr Chase had got much money under great political difficulties and with very little taxation.

The difficulty of Mr Chase was a difficulty, at the outset at least, rather political than financial. The Federal States are a rich country—not, indeed, a vast moneyed country like England, where there are large capitalists, vast accumulated securities, and an immense store of ready wealth, the owners of which are willing and eager to invest it wholesale in Government loans. The Federal States are a rich country of another type. They have a vast comfortable class, vast lower and lower middling order, with very large incomes according to our notion for such classes. An income tax, going low down in the scale of income, would have effectually reached them, and a popular loan—a loan in small amounts and considerable interest—would have readily attracted a diffused subscription. If the financiers of the Federal States had looked round, much money would have been forthcoming from England and from Europe; and, though it may seem absurd to say so, the moral judgment of England and of Europe in the civil struggle would have been profoundly influenced by the financial contract. If the Federals had raised money in what we call a "respectable way," and if we had been lending them large sums from time to time, we should have been rather ready to approve the cause which seemed so rich, and which we were helping so much. Now, however, the Federals have not only thrown away this advantage, but the Confederates have, to a small extent, acquired it. A Confederate loan secured on cotton is an article of daily speculation in London and on the Continent; but no new Federal security is familiarly dealt in on any Bourse in Europe, and, save from some enthusiastic German sympathisers, they have not borrowed a shilling in Europe since the war began.

We do not, however, attribute this as a fault either to Mr Chase or to the American people. The politicians at Washington did not dare to impose any adequate taxation; we believe the taxes, if imposed, would have been well paid; there was money to pay them (though, from the number of payers and the extent of the area, the cost of collection would have been heavy); there was then at least a popular enthusiasm which

would have ensured the payment of the impost, or at least, if there was not, the whole case of the Federal Government was a fraud and a lie. They said that the people of the Federal States were ready to fight and die on behalf of an "abstract idea" of the "Union." But we need not care much at the present day about the readiness of a nation to fight and die for any object, if it is not also ready to pay income tax for that object. The number of persons who can help by money is much greater than that of those who can only help by fighting. Unless the Federal people were willing to be taxed at the outset of the war, they were bound not to go to war; if the Union was not worth a little money, it would not be worth so many lives. We believe that if the politicians of Washington had called on the people, money would have been obtained. They can hardly be blamed themselves for not paying taxes which their Government has not asked them to pay.

Nor is Mr Chase in all likelihood much to blame individually. The whole political class at Washington seems to have agreed that at first taxation was wholly unnecessary. If Mr Chase or any other single person had attempted to stem the current, he would have been left solitary, and his words would have fallen to the ground. But, except in this first defect, for which he was probably not responsible, Mr Chase seems to us to have managed with much judgment. He has found much money,—much more than most people would have found. His loan schemes, his currency schemes, and even the tax schemes which he has brought in lately, have not been unsuccessful. Up to the present hour he has never been at a loss for ready money, though the demands upon him have been exorbitant, though the war has been costly beyond precedent, though he had no previous experience in such work. Though it is a much smaller matter, it is worth observing that the style of his Budgets well deserves the respectful admiration of most European financiers. It is perspicuous, animated, and precise, and in business writing these are the three cardinal excellencies. The matter, too, at least the precepts, are often exceedingly good;—better sense about the necessity of taxation, the danger of excessive loans, the mischiefs of a depreciated currency, could hardly be found elsewhere.

From the defective arrangements of the American Constitution it is impossible to say whether Mr Chase is or is not responsible for the bad legislation which has recently brought so much discredit on American finance. Under a parliamentary constitution it would be of course impossible that a vital finance act could be proposed except at the instance and with the sanction of the responsible Finance Minister. But by the American Constitution, administration and legislation are two distinct wholes. Congress is supreme in legislation, but has scarcely any influence upon administration; on the other hand, the President and the Ministers have supreme control of the administration, but have no control or influence over legislation. The obvious inconvenience of this has, it is true, in some degree effected a remedy. The Congress appoints separate committees for each of the great departments of Government, a committee for finance, a committee for foreign affairs, and now a committee for the management of the war. The chairmen of these committees have naturally great influence both in the committee itself and in Congress. And though the practice is unknown to the latter, and rather opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, these chairmen *do*, in matters of fact, consult with, be guided by, and suggest to the ministers of the corresponding departments. But such an indirect relation between the legislative and executive powers, though a great help where an explicit and unalterable Constitution keeps them apart, is, as the present case shows, utterly insufficient at an important crisis, and a miserable substitute for ministerial responsibility.

Congress has lately passed a series of stupid enactments to prevent dealings in gold. They made it penal to buy gold at a premium, to sell it at a premium, to export gold, to deal under certain circumstances in remittance bills. The design of their enactments was letting gold down to par; the effect, to raise the premiums some 50 per cent. And the least knowledge of political economy, or the smallest conversancy with that branch of business, would have enabled any one to predict that result beforehand. All impediments to the sale of an article tend to raise the price of that article. If a person wants gold, and the law interposes a difficulty in the way of his getting it, he must pay more for it. People do not stop buying what they must have because it is illegal to buy it;

they only have to pay so much more as will compensate the seller for the risk of dealing in it. Congress, however, forgot this or never knew it; it fancied that legislative enactments would keep down the price of gold and prevent the depreciation of paper. In fact, the new laws sent up the price of gold excessively and suddenly, and so the new laws have to be hastily repealed.

We confess that we cannot believe Mr Chase to be responsible, at least not primarily responsible, for this childish and ignorant legislation. The writer of his financial statements well knew the principles of political economy and the true limits of legislative power. He may have acquiesced in these errors, but he cannot have proposed or desired them. Whether he did so or not, is not very material now. What *is* material is the alarming state in which Mr Chase has left the Federal Treasury. Gold is at 271,—that is a sovereign in gold would be worth about 2l 14s in paper. The loans are inadequate if not aided and eked out by the issue of new paper, by a further depreciation of what is already so depreciated. The taxation is as yet even more inadequate. Meanwhile the war is unsuccessful, and the expenditure stupendous. Mr Fessenden has to meet large demands out of small resources.

The following is an abstract of the legislation in Congress on the dealings in gold, which is well worthy of being preserved as a curiosity:—

1. It is penal to purchase or sell gold coin or bullion deliverable and payable the next day.
2. To purchase or sell gold coin or bullion payable the same day, but deliverable the next day. Therefore, it is a penal offence to purchase or sell gold coin or bullion which has just arrived on board a California steamer too late to be delivered on the same day.
3. To purchase or sell gold coin or bullion in exchange for a cheque on a bank or a banker, no matter how large may be the amount to the credit of the drawer in the bank or at the banker's on whom the cheque is drawn.
4. To purchase or sell exchange for delivery in 11 days; but it is perfectly legal and proper to purchase or sell it for delivery in 10 days!
5. To purchase or sell exchange deliverable to-day and payable tomorrow. It has long been customary to purchase and sell exchange one or two days before packet day, payable on that day. This now becomes a penal offence.
6. To purchase or sell gold coin, or bullion, or foreign exchange at the Board of Brokers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the street, or in the office or house of any other person than the purchasers or sellers.

THE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

THE recent debates on the New Zealand loan and the discussions to which they have given rise, bring forcibly before us one great danger to which we are exposed by the unsettled relations now existing between England and her principal colonies,—especially when they require pecuniary aid, as our New Zealand colonists now do, or seem reluctant to save us any pecuniary risk, as Canada seemed a few months ago. As the only practical mode of persuading Englishmen not to tax themselves for their colonial brethren, a habit has sprung up of treating our own people in the colonies as if they were all that is evil, as if they embarked on thoroughly selfish wars without any motive but that of plunder and blood-thirstiness, and were totally destitute of any of the sense of right or equity or moderation which guides Englishmen at home in the consideration of similar issues. The language which both in Parliament and out of it has been used concerning the English population of New Zealand, is of a kind that no Opposition in Parliament, however fierce, would venture to apply to the Government; or any Government to the Opposition. Independent members have stated openly in the House two or three times lately that this war in New Zealand is a mere iniquitous war of plunder, originating in the avarice of the settlers for land, supported by the greediness of the large contractors who are profiting by it, and having for its only end the extermination of the Maories. Mr A. Mills, only on Monday night, expressed his belief that this was “an iniquitous war, carried on not to protect the lives and the property of the people of Auckland, but to enable the colonists to get “as much fertile land as they could, and a small knot of persons in Auckland to coin fortunes out of the Commisariat.” Mr W. Martin entreated Mr Cardwell to send out orders by the next mail “to wash our hands of an unrighteous and iniquitous war, and leave the colonists to reap the fruits “of their own misdeeds.” Many others in the recent debates spoke in the same tone. And the *Times*, going beyond any of the speakers, expressly declares that it does not believe that “the capitulation and surrender” of the

Maories is desired, but that the object is “to prolong the “conflict for the purpose of making it more complete,—a “means not of conquest, but of extermination.” It is impossible to conceive a fouler crime than is thus charged by Englishmen on their own kindred; and the curious part of it is, that all this violent accusation, furious as it seems, is made, as we believe, quite at random, without the smallest knowledge of the matter of which the speakers are speaking. All who speak with real knowledge of the matter—Mr Gladstone, Mr Cardwell, Mr Chichester Fortescue—take a very different tone. They know well that no war was ever more completely forced upon a people than this upon the English settlers; and they know, moreover, that one great reason why the conflict is so obstinate and dangerous is that the policy of Sir Gore Browne was overruled by the Home Government, and the conflict deferred by the pacific overtures of Sir G. Grey for some years, during which the Maori chiefs had ample time to prepare carefully for the inevitable struggle, and to organise among the native tribes a war party more united than any that had yet been made. It was the excessive and very natural desire at home to patch up a peace two years ago which is in large measure accountable for the serious war now on hand. The Maories were led to believe that the colonists dreaded their power, and that the Home Government would always interfere on the side of the natives to thwart the colonists; and a war which might, in 1862, have been finally ended by such a man as Colonel Cameron in a single campaign, will, probably, now cost three times the force and three times the time to terminate it. But, however this may be, it is at least quite certain that no more libellous charge was ever made than that this war is an offensive war for the conquest of land. The poor settlers in Taranaki have for the last four years never got near their own farms on the outside of the town, so frequent were the murders of settlers venturing beyond reach of the town,—and in Auckland, after numerous murders, the declaration of war was formally made by the Maori chief Thompson himself. And as for the colonial desire to exterminate the Maories, the following extract from a Taranaki newspaper,—i. e., a newspaper of the place that has suffered far more seriously and permanently than any other from the Maori rebellion,—will do more than any argument to show how far the spirit of extermination goes. On the 15th April, Mr H. Morrison, an English settler, was brought up, charged with assaulting Creed, a native policeman. “When called upon to plead, Mr Morrison acknowledged the assault, but urged extenuating circumstances in the shape of provocation, but the resident “magistrate, ‘considering the critical state of our relations “with the natives, and to show them that there was one “law for both races,’ without hearing any evidence,—not “even the statement of the prosecutor,—sentenced the defendant to the extreme penalty of the law,” and this penalty was “two months’ imprisonment with hard labour.” In other words, the resident magistrate was so determined to enforce the law impartially against persons of either race, that an Englishman was given two months with hard labour for a common assault (which does not seem to have been either brutal or dangerous) on a native policeman. The feeling between the two races, then, admits both of the Maories being employed as policemen to keep Englishmen in order, and of the law being enforced against the Englishman—even more severely than it would be, we imagine, in a similar case in London,—where the policeman is defied and assaulted. And this happens, moreover, in the very place where of all others the Maories are most justly disliked and dreaded, for the tribes round Taranaki are sadly the inferiors in every respect of the Wakaitos and other Auckland tribes. It was only a few days before this happened that Englishmen killed in battle near Taranaki had been brutally scalped and beheaded by the savage and degenerate Maories in that neighbourhood, and yet justice to a native could be done thus rigidly in the chief town of the settlement.

The Government, who understand what they are talking about, do not throw out these cruel aspersions on the colonists. The *Times* says that English settlers sold guns and ammunition to the Maories on purpose to promote the war;—Mr Cardwell replies “that there is no truth in that imputation,” and quotes the statement made by the Governor of New Zealand. The *Times* asserts that the war is a war of plunder and extermination. Mr Chichester Fortescue replies that there has never been an attempt to take a single acre of wild land from any Maori without his own free offer to sell, till the murders which

began this last war forced the colony into a policy of self-defence. In short, the wild and disgraceful accusations so lightly levelled against our fellow-countrymen in New Zealand, are mere mythical products of a strong desire to find some excuse for withdrawing our soldiers and refusing our money.

Nor is this likely to be a wholly exceptional case. A still more serious responsibility may almost immediately be thrown upon us in a new Kafir war at the Cape. And neither Canada nor our West India Islands are either safe from attack, or likely to be defensible without far greater sacrifices of both blood and money than is asked from us in New Zealand. And if, in all such cases, the new policy of violently traducing our colonists in order to find an adequate cause for retiring ourselves from the field is to be adopted, how long is it possible that England should retain even the good-will, to say nothing of the loyalty, of her large colonial possessions? All this impatience of drafts on our resources for aid to our settlers abroad, means really nothing more and nothing less than impatience of empire;—for to retain a large Empire on the sole condition of receiving allegiance and giving nothing in return, is of course absurd. And if the temper which has been shown about the New Zealand war is to become a chronic phenomenon in England, it will mean nothing less than the complete alienation of our colonies,—and perhaps even turning them into foes instead of friends. It may be a question for very sober consideration how far a large Empire is any benefit to a people,—how far it is not a calamity instead of a blessing to have an Empire on which “the sun never sets.” But those who think it—and probably justly think it—something to be proud of,—who regard it as at least a great and beneficent national undertaking to protect nations during their minority,—who look upon it as opening great resources to the working classes of this country, and as widening the narrow range of their hopes,—who believe that the mere fact of belonging to a great Empire raises the tone of our political conscience, and attracts our best men to the field of political work,—those who think and believe thus should at least be prepared to incur some sacrifices for the advantage they thus gain, and not treat our settlers in the other hemisphere as if they were the scum and off-scouring of the earth, directly they call upon us for active aid. We are quite sure of one thing—that criticism of our colonies so absurdly vindictive and hostile as we have lately heard, will do more to loosen the imperial influence and instigate our colonies into independent combinations strong enough not only to dispense with our aid, but to resist our influence, than any differences of opinion between the Colonial Office and the popular Assemblies which Mr Cardwell has to persuade or control.

THE INFLUENCE OF CIVILISATION ON VIOLENT CRIME.

It is, we fear, only too true that the progress of physical science has of late increased the strength of despotism. Its tendency for twenty years has been to give to organisation an irresistible superiority over individual efforts, and Governments are the strongest and most compact of all organisations. The invention of railways makes soldiers ubiquitous, the electric telegraph carries orders faster even than popular rumour can move, and both railways and telegraphs are and must remain in all times of excitement monopolies in the hands of the State. The arms of the soldier have been improved till courage and the advantage of position are alike valueless as compared with new rifles; artillery has been developed until only regular Governments can endure its expensiveness; and one great ironclad, a description of boat only a State can afford, is superior to a whole fleet of extemporised fighting ships. Revolutionists have no chance at sea, and on land their numbers, and enthusiasm, and devotion are all thrown away in the struggle with a highly organised scientific machine, which they cannot effectually hope to reach. The charge of a single Swiss at Sempach broke the Austrian line of spears, but ten thousand Swiss might charge upon a modern Austrian battery and be all destroyed before they could see the faces of the gunners who were sweeping them away. No courage will now sustain a city mob against breech-loaders, which can be fired at a range longer than any street six times in every minute, and the strongest barricade would be as worthless as paper before an Armstrong shell. The day of local “rebel-

lions” is over, and if the cause of order has gained, that of freedom seems likely to suffer from the progress of civilisation.

But does the cause of order, the compensation for diminished freedom, really gain from science? The assertion has been disputed, but we think without sufficient reason for the doubts put forward. Upon the whole, and with one necessary reservation, it would seem clear that the effect of civilisation is to render violent crime, except when committed by Kings, more difficult, more dangerous, and less profitable to the perpetrator, and therefore more rare. Some forms of pecuniary crime are no doubt rendered easier by a complicated civilisation, as for instance forgery which benefits by the photograph, coining which is simplified and made more profitable by the use of electric batteries, and all forms of swindling effected on the public and not on individuals. The mere power of advertising, for example, those offers of sixty per cent. for the loan of ten pounds for a week, has enabled a few scoundrels to commit more robberies than the burglars of a great city could effect, the telegraph allows of operations on ‘Change which would have struck Dr Dodd with envy, and it is only in a complicated civilisation that fraudulent “promoters” can plunder with any chance of impunity. Sexual crime too *probably* increases under civilization, though the fact is not quite certain, the true moral state of a nation in that respect being very seldom recorded. It seems probable, however, that the epidemic of indecent offences, which for the last three months has given the newspaper police report a distinct flavour of Holywell street, is due in a large degree to the hothouse influences of civilisation, of a social order which at points tends to throw the relations of the sexes out of gear. But “order,” in the political sense, depends not on the frequency of swindles, or the number of brothels set up, but on the prevalence of violent crime, the comparative impunity or risk of those who take life, or property, or female honour, by an open exertion of force, and on the whole civilisation and science seem to press strongly against the murderer, and ravisher, and highway robber. Of all the inventions of late years, only two have given to the violent criminal any perceptible advantage, and that but a very slight and temporary one, the air-gun and the railway. The first, though it seems so dangerous a weapon as being almost soundless, has scarcely been employed by ruffians except for agrarian outrage, which is scarcely crime in the statistic sense of the word, and for poaching, which, we hardly know why, scarcely shocks the civilised moral sense. The second, no doubt, might have been a real gain to the criminal class. A man or woman shut up in a railway compartment with a villain, in a train travelling at express speed, and with no communication with the outer world, is, perhaps, more at his mercy than anywhere else in the world—more, for instance, than if locked up in a solitary cell or a moorland hut, for there the criminal could not be killed by a mere jerk through the door. The advantage to the criminal is frightful; but then the moment it is extensively used it will cease, for science which has created the danger will also create the remedy. Nobody could preserve a horseman on the Great Northern road from a chance encounter with a highwayman, but we can prevent a garrotter in a railway from doing his work undisturbed. As soon as the attempts grow frequent, the trains will be patrolled outside and the danger will end. On the other hand, the obstacles which science has thrown in the way of the criminal are exceedingly numerous. He has lost the chance of escape by speed, for Dick Turpin would be outstripped by the locomotive in the first ten miles of his ride, and if he uses the rail, the telegraph still outruns him. The power of disguise is greatly limited by the invention of photographs, while the rapidity of international communication cuts off the best of all the old chances, escape to a foreign land. Above all other disadvantages is the universal diffusion of facts through the cheap press, which has grown up in consequence of all these scientific improvements, and which changes, in some cases within twelve hours, the whole nation into detectives. Instead of evading the police, the perpetrator of an unpopular or striking crime, a murderer for instance in England, or Scotland, has to evade the public, which has ten thousand times as many hands and eyes, which is in all places at once, and which when suspicious is not fettered by very strict legal rules. Franz Müller, for instance, the probable murderer of Mr Briggs, was discovered entirely through this agency. He had baffled the police, had passed unsuspected

among his acquaintance, had got safely away to sea, and is now on his way to a foreign country, doubtless hugging himself over the evident impunity of his crime. He had beaten every opponent except modern civilisation; but that has worked so resistlessly that, while he is dreaming of full security on the deck of an emigrant ship, England is full of his name, knows all about his crime, and is setting in motion all the resources of two great Governments to make his capture certain. He left behind him a cardboard box with Mr Death's name on it, and so might Dick Turpin have done, but Dick Turpin's acquaintances would not have read in a penny paper all the details of the change of the plunder effected at Mr Death's. Nor, when suspicion had been aroused, could Mr Death have been certain that the man who changed the chain was Franz Müller, but science had provided a picture which was as useful as if the jeweller and the murderer had been then and there confronted. Even this evidence only connected Müller with the robbery, but the same agency had revealed to a cabman that the murderer had a peculiar hat, and he remembered having bought that hat for Franz Müller. Then the police found a bloody sleeve, and "victorious analysis," as Carlyle calls it, aware that human and animal blood differ as to their component globules, showed that the blood was human. Finally, the microscope revealed that the chain had been taken before the murder, for it was not spotted, and the motive of the attack became at once clear. The chain of evidence was complete—the cheap press, photography, the microscope, and modern physiological science having supplemented all the deficiencies of police organisation. It remained only to catch the man, who, once in the Federal army, might go South, desert, and escape justice after all. Steam, however, has beaten wind, and steam being at the disposal of Government, the criminal will be met in the very port which he has selected as most secure by the very men whose evidence he thought he had most effectually baffled. Nor is there any feature in the case which makes this pressure of science upon crime in any way exceptional. Every criminal is liable to be hunted in the same way by the public, to find thousands of amateur detectives on his track, to see his photographs used as means of identification, to hear that the stains left behind him have been proved by evidence more certain than eye-witnesses to have been caused by human blood. The most adroit of murderers must leave behind him some small token of his presence, and take refuge with somebody somewhere, and science now makes of those slight tokens evidence, and of those acquaintances sharp and well-informed detectives. That change operates in all cases, and is a gain to society which may almost balance the increase of power from the same source acquired by the despot and the soldier.

SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

The following return shows the amounts received from, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending July 16, 1864:—

| | Total Amount received by the Commissioners. | Total Amount paid by the Commissioners. |
|---|---|---|
| SAVINGS' BANKS:— | | |
| In money and interest credited..... | £ 19,942 16 4 | £ 143,068 2 6 |
| To transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks..... | 147 8 0 | ... |
| By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks..... | ... | 11,500 9 1 |
| Total..... | 20,090 4 4 | 154,568 11 7 |
| POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:— | | |
| In money and interest credited..... | 85,745 0 3 | 8,822 16 4 |
| To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks..... | 11,500 9 1 | ... |
| By transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Bank to Savings' Banks..... | ... | 147 8 0 |
| Gross Total..... | 96,845 9 4 | 9,040 4 4 |
| Tot. l. amounts on July 16, 1864, at the credit of:— | | |
| The Fund for the Banks for Savings'..... | £ 29,401,192 13 0 | |
| The Post Office Savings' Banks fund..... | 4,493,531 19 8 | |
| Total..... | 33,894,724 17 8 | |
| Ditto—by last monthly account..... | 48,941,397 19 11 | |

THE BALANCE SHEET.

An account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ended the 30th day of June, 1864, and of the actual issues or payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the

redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c.

| INCOME. | | £ | s | d |
|---|-------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Customs..... | | 22,821,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Excise..... | | 18,066,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Stamps..... | | 9,462,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Taxes (land and assessed)..... | | 2,260,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Property tax..... | | 8,635,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Post office..... | | 2,820,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Crown lands (net)..... | | 305,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous:— | | | | |
| Produce of the sale of old stores and other military and naval extra receipts..... | £244,094 | 1 | 1 | |
| Amount received from the revenues of India on account of the effective and non-effective charges of British troops serving in that country (including 369,889/ 18s 7d arrears charges)..... | 1,164,889 | 18 | 7 | |
| Allowances out of profits of issue received from the Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict, c. 3..... | 131,578 | 0 | 0 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts, including imprest and other moneys..... | 648,151 | 4 | 4 | |
| China war indemnity..... | 494,747 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 3,023,460 | 4 | 0 |
| Total revenue..... | | 49,992,960 | 4 | 0 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | £ | s | d |
| Interest and management of the permanent debt..... | £23,714,870 | 11 | 7 | |
| Terminable annuities..... | 2,174,350 | 12 | 4 | |
| Interest of Exchequer bonds..... | 92,500 | 0 | 0 | |
| Interest of Exchequer bills..... | 315,568 | 5 | 10 | |
| | | 26,297,219 | 9 | 9 |
| Charges on Consolidated Fund:— | | | | |
| Civil list..... | 406,015 | 14 | 6 | |
| Annuities and pensions..... | 322,435 | 3 | 9 | |
| Salaries and allowances..... | 176,250 | 5 | 1 | |
| Diplomatic salaries and pensions..... | 170,327 | 2 | 1 | |
| Courts of justice..... | 680,001 | 13 | 11 | |
| Miscellaneous charges..... | 181,463 | 15 | 11 | |
| | | 1,936,463 | 15 | 3 |
| Supply Services:— | | | | |
| Army..... | 14,650,154 | 6 | 1 | |
| Navy..... | 10,909,602 | 7 | 9 | |
| Miscellaneous civil services..... | 7,360,833 | 19 | 1 | |
| Salaries, &c., of revenue departments..... | 4,548,883 | 10 | 1 | |
| Packet service..... | 673,396 | 18 | 2 | |
| Ketch and Yacht prize money..... | 85,925 | 0 | 0 | |
| Scheildt tall redemption..... | 174,598 | 16 | 1 | |
| | | 28,409,394 | 17 | 3 |
| Total ordinary expenditure..... | | 66,648,078 | 2 | 3 |
| Expenses of fortifications provided for by money raised per Act 25 and 26 Vict, c. 78..... | | 900,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total expenditure..... | | 67,548,078 | 2 | 3 |
| Excess of income over ordinary expenditure, in the year ended 30th June, 1864..... | £3,348,882 | 1 | 9 | |
| Deduct,—Expenses of fortifications, as above..... | 900,000 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | 2,448,882 | 1 | 9 |
| | | 69,992,960 | 4 | 0 |

An account of the balances of the public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 30th day of June, 1863; the amount of money raised by additions to the funded or unfunded debt, and the amount applied towards the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt in the year ended the 30th day of June, 1864; the total amount of advances and repayments on account of local works, &c., in the same period, with the difference accruing thereon; and the balances in the Exchequer on the 30th day of June, 1864.

| | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|--|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|---|
| Balances in the Exchequer on the 30th June, 1863..... | | | | | | |
| At the Bank of England *..... | 5,727,139 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| At the Bank of Ireland..... | 1,164,974 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 6,892,114 | 2 | 0 |
| MONEY raised in the Year ended 30th June, 1864. | | | | | | |
| TERMINABLE DEBT: | | | | | | |
| By the creation of terminable Annuities, per Act 25 and 26 Vict, c. 78 (to provide for the expense of constructing certain fortifications), to expire on the 5th April, 1885, as follows:— | | | | | | |
| 13th July, 1863... £13,300 } Annuity commencing April 6, 1863..... | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1st Sept., 1863... 17,109 } ditto, Oct. 11, 1863..... | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1st Feb., 1864... 14,144 } ditto, April 6, 1864..... | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 20th May, 1864... 17,229 } ditto, April 6, 1864..... | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | 900,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total annuities created..... | 61,782 | | | | | |
| UNFUNDED DEBT: | | | | | | |
| REPAYMENTS on account of sums advanced for the purchase of bullion, and for Local Works, under various Acts of Parliament..... | 1,562,244 | 4 | 9 | | | |
| Less—Advances for ditto ditto, (including £500,000 for Lancashire Distress)..... | 1,482,306 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| Excess of repayments over advances..... | 80,037 | 16 | 4 | | | |
| Excess of income over total expenditure in the year ended 30th June, 1864..... | 2,448,882 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | 10,322,034 | 0 | 1 |
| Issued to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the redemption of debt, viz:— | | | | | | |
| Sinking fund, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27..... | £1,518,654 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| Interest on donations and bequests..... | 26,294 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| | 1,544,948 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Deduct—Amount applied in redemption of deficiency bills..... | 496,286 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| Exchequer bills paid off in money..... | 1,048,662 | 11 | 10 | | | |
| Balances in the Exchequer on the 30th June, 1864..... | 1,934,100 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| At the Bank of England..... | 16,346,665 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| At the Bank of Ireland..... | 992,405 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| | 7,339,271 | 8 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 10,322,034 | 0 | 1 |

* Including £120,000 of the money raised for fortifications.
† Including £120,000 of the money raised for fortifications.

THE NEW TARIFF IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States tariff, with the various alterations that have recently been made, is now in our hands, but we have received it too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Agriculture.

THE COST OF GAME-PRESERVING.

THE cost and loss occasioned by the preservation of game in Great Britain are very serious items in the nation's account. And these fall for the most part on the rural classes. The farmers suffer in the first instance. They find their crops far less productive than the natural character of their land and the expenditure and the skill they apply to it would justify them in calculating on, and, in place of a yearly surplus wherewith they might execute improvements, they have frequently a hard struggle to make both ends meet. Hence the labourers suffer from the want of that employment, which the natural desire of farmers to improve their farms would certainly have led to, had not the game destroyed at its source the farmers' profits. A correspondent of the *North British Agriculturist*, who writes on the cost of game-preserving in Scotland, so well describes the process of deterioration the crops undergo where game is preserved that we extract it entire. He states that he has been a farmer for 30 years, that he has rented shooting ground in Scotland, and has seen a great deal of the counties of Fife, Mearns, Forfar, and Aberdeen. After referring to a recent instance, in which a game-preserving proprietor said to a doubting applicant for one of his farms, "Take my word for it the game shall not do you sixpence worth of harm," as a sample of the opinion such proprietors entertain on the subject of game preservation, he thus states the result of his own observation on the damage done by game:—"First, as to the damage done by game to the grain crops; it commences immediately the braird makes its appearance. The seed is sown, a portion of the seed being picked up during the period of germination—autumn and winter-sown wheat and spring-sown beans, peas, and tares suffering most from pheasants; when part of it is nipped off close to the ground by game birds and four-footed game. When the crop has got the length of four blades, it is easily seen how it is eat off—two or three square feet here and two or three square feet there. When it gets to form a stem the damage done is hardly perceptible, being cut neatly off a bit from the ground, leaving four or five leaves at the bottom untouched. When it is beginning to get into ear the marks of the game are well seen; the stalk is cut over about seven inches from the ground, an inch or two eat, and the top is left lying on the ground, rejected by the creature; and when the grain ripens the head is devoured. When a stook stands long you may see the top end of the sheaf all cropped. I estimate the damage done to the grain crops over these counties at 15s per acre. Next as to the green crops the mischief done to turnips is much greater than to grain crops. I consider that every bit of leaf eaten when the turnip is growing takes away from the size of the root, and when the turnip is grown, and winter commenced, the damage to the roots is very great. I put down the damage done to the green crops to average 20s per acre. Next as to arable grass land, where the creatures all the year round pick up the best grasses, and over the best of the ground. I would state the damage at 5s per acre. Next, as to the uncultivated ground, the sheep-walks and forests, I may put down the damage at 9d per acre."

Our own observation of game depredations leads us to believe the above estimates of loss to be very moderate, and that such losses often far exceed the sums stated. In fact, it is difficult to make any accurate valuation of the injury occasioned by game, for the action of these animals is so constant throughout the year, and, where any portion of a season is at all unfavourable to the growth of crops, so effectively increases the evil, that it is difficult to determine how much of the mischief has been caused by game and how much by the season. And under this difficulty landowners and their gamekeepers shelter themselves against tenants' demands for compensation. The only way of testing the matter would be that which was adopted by one of the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary Committee on the game laws in 1846. That gentleman put some wire netting round a portion of one of his fields greatly infested with game, and proved to demonstration by the difference of his crop within and without the wire fence, that about one-half of what should have been his produce was destroyed by the game. So unanswerable was this argument to the game-preserving landlord, that he only replied to it by giving the tenant notice to quit his farm.

Then the injury done to the labouring classes through game, over and above the diminution of employment and reduction of wages it occasions, is as palpable as the injury to the crops, yet equally difficult to bring under any precise calculation. But this is undeniable, where game most abounds there, if there is any population, crime is most rife. No one except a game preserver regards poaching as a crime, yet, by inducing irregular habits, it renders the labouring man who is addicted to poaching very liable to become really criminal. The poacher, too, becomes a marked man, employment

is refused him, and he falls, almost of necessity, into the class of actual criminals. A recent conversation in the House of Commons brought out the fact that the late statute, which has converted the rural police constables into auxiliary gamekeepers, has nearly doubled the number of convictions for offences against the game laws. A return had been ordered of the prosecutions under the game laws from 1857 to 1862 from clerks to petty sessions, which however was only imperfectly made, for no less than 105 such clerks have refused to make any return upon the plea that they could not furnish the returns without remuneration!! Now there can be no doubt that these justices' clerks would not make such an excuse if they did not well know that their masters, the justices, were quite as well pleased that their acts as game law judges should not be disclosed to the public. Colonel Sykes mentioned that on referring to the yearly judicial returns of the Home Office he found that in 1857—before the police-game-preserving act—the game law offences were 5,480, and that under the more stringent game-preservers' law the number of such offences had risen in 1862 to 10,101. And Colonel Sykes added, with strict truth, that it is almost impossible to convince the labouring classes of this country that the bird which is migratory—which is the property of one person to-day, and of another person the next—constitutes personal property." This is what Judge Blackstone said years ago, and in spite of game law penalties, heaped up as they may be, and the employment of the police as game-preservers, poaching will never be regarded as any serious offence.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

THE July meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society for this year has just taken place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Society may be said to have now completed the circuit of England, for it was in 1846—eighteen years ago—that the July meeting was held in the same place. Those who have watched the yearly meetings from that year—the year of the repeal of the corn laws—cannot fail to have remarked the vast extension which during that period has been given to the commercial adjuncts of English agriculture. We may mention that the number of implements and machines exhibited this year at Newcastle amounted to 4,000 and upwards against 750 at the Newcastle meeting of 1846. This probably marks accurately enough the increase which has taken place in the use of machinery amongst agriculturists. The Society, however, has not made equal progress, for the present number of members is less than five thousand, whereas at the last Newcastle meeting there were nearly 7,000 members. The sums received for admission have varied a good deal, being generally largest in a manufacturing district, and Newcastle will probably produce a prosperous balance sheet.

Of the stock the Shorthorn classes constitute the best part of the 'show, both for numbers and general excellence. All agree that at no former meeting have the Shorthorns come out so strongly. The district, however, is that which may be called the home of the Shorthorn, and, after all, distance is a great bar to exhibiting live stock.

The cattle of all sorts shown number 380, the horses 160, and there are 400 pens of sheep and 130 pens of swine. The first and second prizes in the aged bull class are taken by Scotch breeders, Mr Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, taking the first prize with his bull "Forth;" and Lord Strathallan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, the second prize with "Fosco." Forth had the first prize at Kelso last year, and is a singularly fine animal. We do not attempt to go through the list of prize Shorthorns, but wherever notices them, and the very various districts from whence they come, cannot fail to appreciate the general diffusion of this breed throughout England. We think we notice, too, a greater disposition amongst Shorthorn breeders to lay more stress on the milk-giving capacity of their herds than formerly. There can be no doubt that, with proper selection and regard to milking properties, the Shorthorns are as excellent in the dairy as they are for producing beef.

The horse show of both agricultural and riding horses maintain the prominence which of late has been given to such stock at our great agricultural meetings. For hunter sires, Messrs Moffitt's "Laughing-stock" wins the first prize of 100*l.*, and "Cavendish" the second of 25*l.* Both horses have first-rate action, and the last has great power, substance, and breeding. The hunter class contained horses and mares 6, 5, and 4 years of age, which were generally admired, and both judges and spectators agreed in awarding the preference to hunters capable of carrying weight. This is nothing new to those acquainted with our modern hunters, but until recently few really good and hunting-like horses were brought to agricultural shows. Horse breeders and horse buyers now seem to have come to the understanding that an agricultural show affords a good opportunity for selling or buying a first-class hunter.

Of sheep, the Leicesters,—a large type of which prevails in the North—and the Shropshire occupied the chief spaces.

In the Scotch cattle classes, Mr M'Combie, of Tillyfour, carried off a large proportion of the prizes.

It was remarked that nowhere did the farmers show so much interest in the steam ploughs and other steam-driven cultivators as at this meeting, especially those of Durham and Northumberland.

This is quite natural, for steam machinery is very familiar to all resident in those counties, and both the soil and the climate are such as render the aid of steam in rapidly and deeply breaking up stubborn land in a moist climate of immense value.

Literature.

A WALK FROM LONDON TO JOHN O' GREAT'S. With Notes by the Way. By ELIHU BURRITT. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 14 Ludgate hill.

EIGHTEEN years ago the writer of this volume, whose green and golden binding may be taken as typical of the pastures, and corn-fields, the meadows, lanes, and sunbiny places of which it discourses so pleasantly, planned a walk from the Land's End to John o' Great's. Political storms, however, arose and drove him "from one end of the Kingdom to the other," not as a peaceful and pleasure-seeking pedestrian, but as an active agitator for the Anti-Corn-Law League. Now that the storm is over and the sky serene, he once more takes up his wallet and staff, and sets out on his interrupted journey. He has allowed the pernicious principles he laboured to establish here time for their development, "while he tilled the soil of his native New England. Their fruits, he was told again and again by all the terrified agriculturists of the day, could be nothing less than ruin to the farmer,—he finds him more prosperous than before;—the abandonment of wheat cultivation—he looks over "expanses waving with luxuriant crops," of which he is tempted to ask "where are all the mouths to eat this wide sea of food for man and beast;"—the decay of agriculture in general,—he finds it established on a firmer scientific basis, and carried, on the large farms, to a pitch of perfection that rouses his liveliest wonder and admiration.

This happy result of labours in which he took an active if not a very prominent part, although no surprise to the veteran advocate of free trade, yet communicates a pleasing sense of gratified benevolence to all he sees and hears on his northward journey. A sort of moral glow is about him, through which he sees snug cottages, "quiet villages clustering around," "little antique churches bearded to their eye-brows in ivy," "each like a family of bushy-headed children surrounding their venerable mother," picturesque inns, splendid mansions, comfortable and extensive farms, flocks, herds, and a happy peasantry, blended into a whole of peace, plenty, and contentment. It would be an ungrateful task to point out the darker side of such a picture of English prosperity. The comparison Mr Burritt draws between the relative temperance of the labouring classes in England and America, shows that he is not unaware of one wide-spreading canker that he might have brought out into far greater prominence; but he has not suffered unpleasant realities to intrude too harshly on his pleasant reveries; and after ten years' of travel from end to end of England he can assure us that he has never seen an English "boy throw a stone at a sparrow, or climb a tree for a bird's nest." We are quite willing to endorse his rapturous praise of our singing birds. "The groves and thickets are full of them and their music;" and we delight to believe too that "there is no country in the world of the same size that has so many birds in it as England, and there are none so musical and merry;" but, though our boys and young men do not commit the systematic havoc that strips the cultivated plains of France and Germany of all life and song, we are not so innocent in this matter or so far on the road to Elysium as our kindly critic would make his countrymen believe.

The intention of Mr Burritt in making this tour,—that of seeing the country at his leisure and in detail,—was confirmed by the wish of his fellow-townsmen that he "would write them letters about farming from the mother country." "My first idea," he writes, "was to do this literally;—to make a walk through the best agricultural sections of England, and write home a series of communications to be inserted in our little village paper. But on second thought, on considering the size of the sheet, I found it would require four or five years to print in it all I was likely to write, at the rate of two columns a week. So I concluded that the easiest and quickest way would be to make a book of my 'Notes by the Way,' and to send back to my old friends and neighbours, in that form, all the observations and incidents I might make and meet in my walk." He was undoubtedly right in this conclusion, if it were necessary to note down all the observations he might make in his walk; Mr Burritt's observations having a tendency to fly off into space, so that the sight of a fat sheep, or a fine holly-hock in a cottage garden is enough to suggest whole pages on the "biographs" of good men's lives that hang on to, and adorn the "corridors and inner temples of Heaven's glory," or on the "wide-reaching and multigent prerogatives of man." Mr Burritt may be a better judge than we are of the taste of his readers at home, but for ourselves we cannot help regretting that some such effectual curb as the two-column-a-week limit had not kept in check his discursive and transcendental tendencies.

The agricultural notes in this volume (which, with the descriptions of rural scenery, are the only parts worth reading) will be of more interest to those for whom they were originally penned than for English readers. Passing descriptions of farms, such as that of Tiptree and Chrishall Grange, can be only valuable to the latter as giving the impressions of an intelligent stranger on matters familiar, and perhaps from that very familiarity unappreciated at their real worth. "You will meet scores of persons in England," writes Mr Burritt, "who speak admiringly of the great prairies of our Western States—but I never saw one in Illinois as extensive as the vast level expanse you may see in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire," and he calls the attention of the farmers of the great West "to see how such a region may be made quite picturesque as well as luxuriantly productive." The comparative estimates of the expense of farming here and in New England again are well worth reading, while the kindly tone of the writer towards this country, and the natural pleasure experienced in reading one's own praises, may well disarm criticism on minor inaccuracies and even on the less defensible diffuseness of his "Notes by the Way." The paper, binding, and general getting-up of the volume in which they have made their appearance among us, and the excellent photographs of eminent agriculturists that adorn their pages, will we hope recommend them to a place among works of a lighter and more ornamental nature than the run of those heavy useful productions with which, according to strictness, they ought to be classified, but among which they would be singularly out of place.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Wanted a Home. 3 Vols. Smith Elder, and Co.—The Duchy of Schleswig—A Dictionary of Chemistry. Part 16. Longman.—The Technologist. Kent.—Du Progrès Economique en Egypte. Mourès, Rey, et Cie, Alexandria.—Revista Contemporanea. Negro. Turin.—Holiday Papers. Hardwicke.—In the Silver Age. 2 Vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Low.—In the Form of Ships in Accordance with the Law of Fluis? Nephews.—Le Libre Travail. Guillaumin.—The Patent Question under Free Trade. Johnson.—On a Gold Currency for India. Murray.—Maude T. Ibot.—Under the Bark. 3 Vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.—The Art-Journal. Virtue.—The Magazines.—The Schleswig-Holstein War. 2 Vols. Tinsley.—The Westminster Review. Trubner.—The Musical Monthly. No. 7. Metzler.—Life and Writings of Mazzini. Vol. I. Smith, Elder, and Co.—St. Knighton's Keive. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Rambles in the Rocky Mountains. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Autumn Rambles in North Africa. Longman.—The British Army and Navy Review. No. 1. Waterloo place.—Handy-Book on Life Assurance Law. Stevens.—Beaumont's War Map of the Vicinity of Richmond.—Schleswig-Holstein. Spottiswoode.—The Edinburgh Review. Longman.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. Low.—Coffee and Chicory. Spoon.—The Popular Science Review. Hardwicke.—A Dictionary of Chemistry. Part XV. Longman.—Revista Contemporanea Nazionale Italiana. Negro. Turin.—Diplomacy in Japan. Blackwood.—Denmark and the Duchies. Ridgway.—Rapport du Baron de Pforden sur la Succession dans le Schleswig-Holstein. Sawerlaender, Frankfurt.—Noble Dames of Ancient Story. Hogg.—Bentham's Theory of Legislation. Trubner. The Assurance Magazine. Layton.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 21st inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

| | DEBITOR. | | CREDITOR. | |
|---|---------------|----|---------------|----|
| | f | c | f | c |
| Capital of the bank | 182,500,000 | 0 | 182,500,000 | 0 |
| Profits, in addition to capital | 5,069,532 | 40 | 5,069,532 | 93 |
| Reserve of the bank and branches | 22,105,750 | 14 | 22,105,750 | 14 |
| New reserve | 4,000,000 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 0 |
| Notes in circulation and at the branches | 788,378,725 | 0 | 792,812,275 | 0 |
| Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces | 5,908,290 | 56 | 5,376,404 | 44 |
| Treasury account | 60,496,245 | 97 | 68,430,429 | 98 |
| Accounts current at Paris | 113,792,771 | 18 | 131,889,302 | 78 |
| Ditto in the provinces | 21,489,409 | 0 | 20,353,280 | 0 |
| Dividends payable | 4,460,737 | 75 | 6,146,019 | 75 |
| Various discounts | 4,447,059 | 59 | 3,583,344 | 57 |
| Re-discounts | 2,588,725 | 17 | 2,588,725 | 17 |
| Sundries | 19,256,086 | 55 | 23,575,489 | 92 |
| | 1,234,494,432 | 40 | 1,258,418,650 | 63 |
| | CREDITOR. | | | |
| Cash and bullion | 269,810,253 | 27 | 266,890,961 | 30 |
| Commercial bills overdue | 3,325,325 | 27 | 475,534 | 44 |
| Ditto discounted in Paris | 331,433,349 | 11 | 354,078,822 | 28 |
| Ditto in the branches | 307,867,194 | 0 | 313,108,624 | 0 |
| Advances on bullion in Paris | 231,664,800 | 0 | 23,893,297 | 85 |
| Ditto in the provinces | 3,388,100 | 0 | 3,414,800 | 0 |
| Ditto on public securities in Paris | 16,737,000 | 0 | 16,966,900 | 0 |
| Ditto in the provinces | 9,678,650 | 0 | 9,571,050 | 0 |
| Ditto on obligations and railway shares | 28,598,600 | 0 | 29,439,700 | 0 |
| Ditto in the provinces | 18,853,200 | 0 | 19,088,900 | 0 |
| Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris | 350,600 | 0 | 362,000 | 0 |
| Ditto in the provinces | 365,900 | 0 | 332,700 | 0 |
| Ditto to the State | 60,000,000 | 0 | 60,000,000 | 0 |
| Government stock reserve | 12,980,750 | 14 | 12,980,750 | 14 |
| Ditto other securities | 36,866,987 | 91 | 36,866,987 | 91 |
| Securities held | 100,000,000 | 0 | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| Hotel and property of the bank and branches | 8,347,936 | 0 | 8,341,002 | 0 |
| Expenses of management | 506,311 | 2 | 11,418 | 26 |
| Sundries | 8,521,572 | 67 | 2,504,902 | 17 |
| | 1,234,494,432 | 40 | 1,258,418,650 | 63 |

The differences in the principal items of the present week compared with last are:—In coin and bullion an increase of 2,919,292f; in discounts, a decrease of 27,887,903f; in private deposits, a decrease of 16,960,202f; and in the circulation of notes a decrease of 3,430,550f.

The Bourse has not been active this week, most of the speculators being away for their annual holidays. Subjoined are the quotations:—

| | July 14. | July 21. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | f o | f o |
| Four-and-a-Half | 93 80 | 93 80 |
| Fours | 86 30 | 86 30 |
| Threes..... | 66 45 | 66 25 |
| Ditto, Loan of 1864..... | 66 35 | 65 85 |
| Thirty years' bonds..... | 435 0 | 437 50 |
| Bank of France..... | 3425 0 | 3400 0 |
| Credit Foncier..... | 1230 0 | 1220 0 |
| Austrian Credit Foncier | 637 50 | 640 0 |
| Credit Mobilier..... | 1022 50 | 1008 75 |
| Societe Generale..... | 625 0 | 625 0 |
| Comptoir d'Escompte..... | 875 0 | 890 0 |
| Italian Loan..... | 68 50 | 68 15 |
| Mexican Loan..... | 58½ | 56½ |
| Northern Railway | 980 0 | 980 0 |
| Orleans..... | 875 0 | 872 50 |
| Ditto, new..... | 785 0 | 785 0 |
| Eastern..... | 475 0 | 475 0 |
| Mediterranean..... | 900 0 | 900 0 |
| Southern..... | 645 0 | 641 25 |
| Western..... | 510 0 | 515 0 |
| Austrian..... | 405 0 | 407 50 |
| South Austrian Lombard..... | 540 0 | 539 0 |
| Messageries Imperiales..... | 742 50 | 765 0 |
| Transatlantiques Francis..... | 570 0 | 560 0 |
| Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at | | |
| 3 per cent..... | 880 0 | 885 0 |
| Do. Coupons, 100f, 4 per cent.... | 93 75 | 92 50 |
| Do. do. 100f, 3 — .. | 90 0 | 91 25 |
| Do. do. 500f, 4 — .. | 462 50 | 457 50 |
| Do. do. 500f, 3 — .. | 435 0 | 437 50 |
| Do. do. Communales, 500f | 385 0 | 385 0 |

The following appears in the *Semaine Financiere*:—

"We announce with real satisfaction the conclusion of the affair of the Bank of Savoy. It is known that this Bank, forming in the French system an anomaly, was, by the annexation of Savoy to France, deprived of its Italian business, and not hoping to be able to develop its transactions in presence of the Bank of France, demanded of the latter to buy up its privilege. Negotiations were entered into, but without result, and the shareholders of the Bank having become impatient, concluded with Mr Emile Pereire the famous convention which everybody knows. Issuing a large capital, and directed by the ardent promoters of the Credit Mobilier, the new Bank of Savoy, it was said, was destined to become the rival of the Bank of France. This chimerical project, our readers will remember, gave rise to a noisy discussion, in which even the Senate took part, but which ended there. That discussion, nevertheless, gave much annoyance to the Bank of France, and injured the interests of credit by doubting for a moment the sound principles by which that establishment is guided. This incident is now ended. The Bank of Savoy summoned Mr Emile Pereire to fulfil his engagements. But as he did not do that, the shareholders have treated with the Bank of France for the purchase of their privilege. If we are correctly informed, the Bank will give 4,000,000f (160,000l) to the shareholders of the Bank of Savoy,—a sum which appears to us reasonable and equitable. Thus has terminated a perplexed situation, which we repeat was injurious to business."

This conclusion of the Bank of Savoy question must be a great mortification to the gentlemen at the head of the Credit Mobilier, since it demonstrates clearly that their financial power in France is not so great as they imagined, and as they were anxious to make the public believe. It will, besides, occasion considerable surprise to those persons who, from assurances given, doubted not that that question was raised, not to force the Bank of France into an arrangement advantageous to the shareholders of the Savoy Bank, but to obtain for France the privilege of free banking, comprising in the term the issue of notes.

The French Government is happily in a reforming mood. In addition to the abolition of the usury laws, which you have been informed it has resolved on, it contemplates suppressing imprisonment for debt,—which in this country is very rigorous for natives, and is scandalously harsh and unjust to foreigners.

The shareholders of the new Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France are to hold their first meeting on the 2nd August next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and receiving a report on the situation of the Company.

The Directors of the Magasins Publics et Generaux of Bordeaux make a new call of 150f per share, half to be paid between the 15th and 31st August, the other half from the 15th to 31st October.

A company headed by M. Michel Chevalier, bearing the name of Societe Immobiliere de Limoges, has been formed for the purposes of building houses and selling building ground in that town. Its capital has been fixed at 1,250,000f in 1,500 shares, and it is now soliciting subscriptions to the shares. Unfortunately for the promoters, Immobilier Companies are not much in favour just now, owing to one institution in Paris, the greatest of all and the model of all others, not having by any means realised the expectations that were formed of it,—its shares, far from commanding a constantly increasing premium, having very recently been below par

The Austrian Credit Foncier seems destined to attain as great a prosperity as the Credit Foncier in France, under whose auspices it is founded, has done. Within a very short time after it commenced operations it was making loans at the rate of 40,000l a week, and demands for much larger sums have since been pressed on it. Its shares, of which a great many are held at Paris, are already at a high premium. This Company is perfectly distinct from the companies formed for Credit Foncier and other operations in Austria by M. Langrand-Dumoucau of Brussels, and the International Credit Company of London.

The bill by which the Corps Legislatif approved the changes recently made in the Customs tariffs by Imperial decrees, has been promulgated with the Emperor's sanction, and has now force of law. By it, fruits preserved in sugar or honey, are to pay half the duties imposed on sugar from the countries from which they are sent; cotton imported by French ships, or by land, direct from the producing countries, is to be free, and from other places or in foreign ships, is to pay the existing duties; copper, pure or alloyed with zinc, in bars or sheets, is to pay 15f the 100 kilogs (12½ the 2 cwts), when imported in French ships, or by land; chloride of potassium and sulphate of potash are to be free by French ships or by land, and are to pay 25c the 100 kilogs by foreign ships; petroleum and schist oil, rectified and purified, are to pay 3f the 100 kilogs, when imported by French ships or by land from the producing countries, and from other countries, whatever the mode of import, the existing duties are to be paid. The same bill suppresses the drawback on the export of ammoniac salt; fixes the duties on foreign tobacco imported into the colonies of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, and La Reunion, at 30f the 100 kilogs in leaf, and 60f prepared; and with respect to Algeria, contains these stipulations:—That prohibitions to export are abolished, with the exception of those relative to literary piracies and ammunition; that the export of arms shall remain subject to the existing law; that the export duty on rags other than those of pure wool shall be 12f the 100 kilogs; on pasteboard, 12f the 100 kilogs; on old cordages, whether tarred or not, 4f;—and all other sorts of merchandise to be free. Also, that articles produced in Algeria, which have heretofore paid import duty in France, shall henceforth be treated exactly as similar articles are under the English, Belgian, and Italian treaties of commerce. Finally, foreign goods imported into Algeria are to pay the same duties as in France.

A return relative to the collection of taxes in the first half of the present year has been published. It appears that of the Direct taxes 266,492,000f were paid, which sum was 50,417,000f more than the five-twelfths legally due. (The taxes are payable in monthly instalments and a month's credit is allowed). Last year the amount paid in advance was only 46,879,000f; but whilst last year the expense of legal proceedings to enforce payment were 70c the 1,000f, they have this year been 74c. The amount of direct taxes to be paid for the entire year is 518,531,000f; last year it was 513,230,000f. As to Indirect taxes the total amount received in the first half of the present year was 597,874,000f, and was 6,503,000f less than that of the corresponding half of last year, but 22,107,000f more than in 1862. On comparing the items with those of last year, a heavy decline in the duty on the manufacture of native (beetroot) sugar, and a decline more or less considerable in the import duties on French colonial sugar, and on different sorts of merchandise, also in the registration and mortgage duties, will be noticed; but on the other hand, there is a large increase in the import duties on foreign sugar, in the stamp duties, and in the tax on wines, beer, &c., also in the revenue from the sale of tobacco. As regards the last article, it is now actually producing to the Treasury (it is a Government monopoly) between 9,000,000l and 10,000,000l sterling per annum! The following is a detail of the indirect taxes for the first six months of 1864, and for the corresponding period of the two years preceding:—

| Designation of Taxes. | First half of 1864. | First half of 1863. | First half of 1862. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Registration and mortgage duties..... | 162,846,000 | 164,353,000 | 161,313,000 |
| Stamp duties | 37,584,000 | 35,528,000 | 39,577,000 |
| Import duties on grain | 98,000 | 957,000 | 2,556,000 |
| Different sorts of merchandise | 32,023,000 | 31,107,000 | 38,108,000 |
| French colonial sugar | 16,680,000 | 20,707,000 | 13,681,000 |
| Foreign sugar..... | 34,061,000 | 24,243,000 | 15,904,000 |
| Duties on exports..... | 206,000 | 630,000 | 447,000 |
| Navigation duties | 1,939,000 | 1,871,000 | 2,092,000 |
| Various customs' duties and receipts.. | 642,000 | 714,000 | 647,000 |
| Tax on salt in the customs districts... | 9,976,000 | 9,296,000 | 18,343,000 |
| Tax on wines, beer, &c. | 106,293,000 | 102,804,000 | 100,117,000 |
| Tax on salt beyond customs districts. | 3,954,000 | 3,914,000 | 4,065,000 |
| Duty on the manufacture of native sugar (beetroot) | 12,704,000 | 31,147,000 | 22,304,000 |
| Various duties and receipts | 36,013,000 | 23,042,000 | 23,949,000 |
| Sale of tobacco | 114,225,000 | 110,919,000 | 107,427,000 |
| Sale of gunpowder | 5,385,000 | 5,295,000 | 5,235,000 |
| Post office | 51,613,000 | 30,988,000 | 30,160,000 |
| Duty on transmission by post of articles of value..... | 567,000 | 529,000 | 594,000 |
| Duty on transit of foreign mails | 370,000 | 325,000 | 315,000 |
| Various receipts..... | 166,000 | 492,000 | 282,000 |
| | 24,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| Total | 597,374,000 | 603,877,000 | 575,207,000 |

It is announced on the authority of the Government that the Emperor of Morocco has sent an official notification to the European diplomatic agent in his territory that he has proclaimed liberty of commerce in all his Empire in conformity with existing treaties.

The following is the market report:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, yesterday, six marks, disposable, were 53f the 157 kilogs. Type Paris, the 101 kilogs, 32f 75c.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, choice was 30f the 120 kilogs; first quality, 29f; second, 28f 50c.

COTTON.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 16,563 bales and piculs, the greater part Asiatic, and the arrivals 5,584 bales, nearly all from England. The stock was estimated at 50,540 bales. The closing quotations were 10f higher for United States sorts, 5f to 10f for sawginned Broach and Oomrawattee, 5f Tinnevely, 3f to 5f Madras, and 7f to 10f China. The Surat sorts not mentioned, and also Jaemel unchanged. Low New Orleans was consequently 32f the 50 kilogs; good ordinary Broach and Oomrawattee, 28f; in Tinnevely, 27of; Madras, 26of; China, 24of; Jaemel, 365f. This week, business on the whole has not been very active, and yesterday Madras was 26f 50c; China, 23f 50c, and for delivery in August next 22f 50c; Tinnevely, 285f; Oomrawattee, 29f 50c; Japan, 24of; Jaemel, 367f 50c; American, 37of.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, business was not animated: 1,160 sacks Hayti, Port-au-Prince, Jaemel and Jeremie, 81f to 83f the 50 kilogs in bond; 110 Gonaives, 90f to 90f 50c; 152 La Guayra, for delivery, 94f 50c; 1,000 Malabar, for delivery, 90f. The arrivals were 400 sacks and 173 casks. This week, Hayti 82f and 81f 50c in bond; Cape, 86f; Gonaives, 89f and 89f 50c; Rio, 81f. By auction, Indian, sound, 73f to 85f; also some damaged Mocha, Malabar, and Gonaives. At Nantes, last week, 217 sacks Reunion, mark Boy, 140f the 50 kilogs, duty paid; 1,091 Porto Cabello, non-grape, for delivery at Havre, price not stated. At Bordeaux, last week, the only transaction was 250 sacks La Guayra, grades, 106f. This week, Santiago, 104f. At Marseilles, last week, business was active: 5,400 sacks Rio, 85f; 2,600 Port-au-Prince, for delivery, 85f; 1,200 Jaemel, for delivery, 85f. This week, San Domingo, 85f.

SUGAR.—Holders at Havre, in the week ending Friday, realised willingly, and sales were active: 450 casks French West India, 55f the 50 kilogs, bonne quatrieme, duty paid; and a lot of ditto, 56f 50c to 58f 50c; some lots of usina, first jet 66f to 70f, duty paid; 6,384 sacks ditto, 64f; a small lot second jet, 62f; 4,000 bales Reunion, 56f 75c, bonne quatrieme; 2,047 casks Havana, 36f 50c to 37f 50c, No. 12 in bond. By auction, some damaged French West India was sold. The arrivals were not important. This week, French West India 57f, bonne quatrieme, usine 60f 50c and 66f, Mauritius 56f 50c, Reunion same price. Also some sales of different sorts of damaged. At Nantes, last week, 234 casks French West India at 57f, bonne quatrieme; 101 at 58f 50c on sample being equal to 56f 37½c the type; 1,819 casks Havana for delivery; 28f 50c for No. 12 condition, of Nantes; 2,200 casks Porto Rico, for delivery, 36f 50c, bonne quatrieme. The stock was large,—154,200 casks Reunion, 18,502 Mauritius, 4,900 Pernambuco, upwards of 9,000 casks and 2,178 sacks of French West India. At Bordeaux, a small lot of French West India usine at 64f and 66f. The nominal quotation of bonne quatrieme was 56f; Reunion was not demanded, and the nominal quotation was 59f; tonne quatrieme; Mauritius, 73,371 sacks, 58f 50c, bonne quatrieme. At Marseilles, last week, 464 casks French West India, 37f 50c, bonne quatrieme (conditions of Marseilles), and 250 at 37f; 800 bales Reunion, 59f ditto; 250 ditto, 58f ditto; 500 casks Porto Rico for delivery, 36f ditto; 700 Havana, 37f No. 12; 400, 38f ditto. This week, Reunion, 59f, bonne quatrieme of Nantes.

INDIGO.—There were no sales at Havre in the week ending Friday, and the arrivals were 21 chests from England. This week, business not important.—Bengal, new, 1f 40c premium. At Bordeaux, last week, the sales were 21 chests Bengal, 25 Kurpah, 24 Madras, 2 Vellore:—a somewhat important advance for Madras, but other sorts unchanged.

HIDES.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 724 Monte Video dry cow, at prices kept secret; 1,350 ditto, salted saladeros ox, 62f to 64f 50c; 2,810 Rio Grande, salted ox 61f, cow 52f; 2,702 Rio Janeiro salted ox, 50f 25c to 52f; 1,057 Brazil, drysalted, 63f; 438 Pernambuco drysalted, 70f; 315 New York salted, 46f; 460 Nassau, 52f; 1,352 horse, La Plata salted, disposable, 44f 50c; 1,400 ditto, for delivery, 45f. Some damaged Calcutta were also sold by auction. The arrivals were unimportant. This week, Monte Video dry, 103f and 121f 50c; ditto, salted saladeros ox, 62f, and for delivery 65f. By auction, calf skins du Nord, 87f 50c to 201f 50c, and 52f to 196f.

WOOL.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 21 bales Rio Grande, unwashed, at 1f 90c the kilog. The arrivals were unimportant. This week, Buenos Ayres unwashed, 110f to 220f the 100 kilogs.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 193 casks New York, for delivery, 49f to 49f 25c the 50 kilogs; 48 ditto, à la marque, disposable, 50f; 100 half-pipes La Plata, very ordinary, 48f; and 100 pipes ditto, for delivery, 49f 50c to 50f. No arrivals. This week La Plata, 50f; New York, à la marque, 49f 50c; New York, 48f 50c; Buenos Ayres, for delivery, 49f 50c.

SPIRITS.—At Bordeaux, on Monday, 3-6 Languedoc, of 86 deg., was 83f the hectolitre; beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 70f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Subjoined is a report of the Albany lumber market for the week ending July 6:—The receipts of lumber during the week have been principally from the Champlain canal. The breaks in the Erie are now all repaired, and lumber may soon be expected from the West, with a supply of box boards and clear pine, which are now nearly out of market. The sales have been inactive, partly owing to the usual dullness of the season and partly from the advance in prices, which have become necessary on account of the advance in gold. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the pine lumber received this year will be from Canada, in payment for which remittances are required in gold. The present prices are based upon gold at about 200, and if the rate continues much above that figure a further advance will be necessary to cover increased

cost. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:—

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Timber, C. ft. | Staves, lbs. |
|------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1863 | 44023778 | 6406 | 64805 | 37098843 |
| 1864 | 61958793 | 4127 | 147568 | 28909025 |

Statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New York for the month ending June 30, 1864:—

| DEPOSITS OF GOLD. | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Foreign coins | 7,000 0 | dols c |
| Foreign bullion | 7,000 0 | oz. |
| United States bullion | 138,000 0 | dols c |
| | | 152,000 0 |
| DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER. | | |
| Foreign coins | 11,000 0 | oz. |
| Foreign bullion | 6,000 0 | oz. |
| United States bullion (contained in gold) | 3,000 0 | oz. |
| United States bullion (Lake Superior) | 1,000 0 | oz. |
| Total deposits payable in bars | 113,000 0 | |
| Listo | 60,000 0 | |
| ditto | | 173,000 0 |
| Gold bars stamped | 111,445 0 | |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage | 42,362 0 | |

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended July 20, 1864:—

| Gold imported into the United Kingdom. | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Countries from which imported. | Coin. | Bullion. | Total. |
| British North America | 2079 | 443 | 2522 |
| St. Thomas | 6678 | 41120 | 47798 |
| United States of America | 7228 | ... | 7228 |
| Other Countries | 257 | ... | 287 |
| Aggregate of the importations registered in the week | 17272 | 41563 | 58835 |
| Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below | £ 6957 | £ 145471 | £ 211458 |
| Rates of valuation.....per oz. | { 5 15 0 } 10 { 3 10 0 } | { 5 15 0 } 10 { 3 10 0 } | ... |

| Silver imported into the United Kingdom. | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Countries from which imported. | Coin. | Bullion. | Total. |
| France | 35440 | ... | 35440 |
| British North America | 4986 | ... | 4986 |
| St. Thomas | 484905 | 870825 | 1355130 |
| United States of America | 5000 | ... | 5000 |
| Other Countries | 3740 | ... | 3740 |
| Aggregate of the importations registered in the week | 538471 | 870825 | 1404296 |
| Approximate value of the said importations computed at the rates specified below | £ 141376 | £ 238116 | £ 379492 |
| Rates of valuation.....per oz. | { 4 11 1/2 } 5 4 | { 4 11 1/2 } 5 4 | ... |

| Gold exported from the United Kingdom. | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Countries to which exported. | British. | Foreign. | Total. |
| France | 39900 | ... | 39900 |
| Spain | ... | 67860 | 67860 |
| British Pos. in South Africa | 1028 | ... | 1028 |
| Brazil | 5 | 262 | 267 |
| Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week | 1033 | 39900 | 124180 |
| Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below | £ 4022 | £ 151953 | £ 162497 |
| Rates of valuation.....per oz. | { 3 17 10 1/2 } | { 3 16 2 } | { 3 15 2 } |

| Silver exported from the United Kingdom. | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Countries to which exported | British. | Foreign. | Total. |
| Belgium | ... | 12906 | 12906 |
| France | ... | 118768 | 227284 |
| Other countries | 800 | 2000 | 2800 |
| Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week | 800 | 108616 | 127268 |
| Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below | £ 204 | £ 28795 | £ 36304 |
| Rates of valuation.....per oz. | { 5 1 1/2 } | { 5 3 1/2 } | { 5 5 1/2 } |

The returns of the quantity of coal raised in the South Yorkshire district for the half-year ending June exhibits a remarkable falling off in comparison with the previous six months. In no way is it more plainly shown than in the quantity of coal sent from what is called the Barnsley coalfield (which is now suffering from the strike and lock-out) to the London market. Taking, for example, the month of February, when, with one or two exceptions, all the collieries were at work, the Great Northern Railway alone carried no less than 65,595 tons to the metropolis, of which 25,766 tons were from Barnsley, 17,263 tons being the Silkstone coal. In June last the same company carried 46,482 tons, towards which Barnsley only contributed 9,380 tons; showing a falling off of 16,386 tons on the month, equivalent to nearly 6,000f. The quantity sent by water, by which the largest amount of business is done, shows a still greater falling off. The season, no doubt, would make some difference, but not to any great extent, for the summer trade has been of a rather remarkable character, which may be gathered from the fact that the quantity of coal brought to London by rail for the half-year ending June, 1864, was 1,129,622 tons against 801,271 tons for the same period of 1863. The entire falling off so far as Barnsley is concerned can only be attributed to the strike and lock-out,

which causes a weekly loss in wages of 3,000*l*, and a total loss to the workmen of upwards of 60,000*l* since the dispute commenced. The trade on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway has also been and continues brisk, and at the present time coalmasters whose pits are situate on that line find an easy market in Lancashire for all the coal they can raise. The coke trade is rapidly extending in the district, and there is a large number of ovens in course of construction.

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 20th day of July, 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Notes issued..... | 27,106,250 | Government Debt | 11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 3,634,900 |
| | | Gold Coin and Bullion | 12,456,250 |
| | | Silver Bullion | --- |
| | 27,106,250 | | 27,106,250 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|------------|---|------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | 14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) | 11,092,125 |
| Reserve | 3,468,793 | Other Securities | 19,281,960 |
| Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts | 4,462,490 | Notes | 5,410,699 |
| Other Deposits | 13,408,675 | Gold and Silver Coin | 719,911 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 607,138 | | |
| | 36,500,091 | | 36,500,091 |

Dated the 21st July, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

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

| | | | |
|---|------------|------------------------|------------|
| Liabilities. | £ | Assets. | £ |
| Circulation (including Bank post bills) | 22,302,688 | Securities | 30,471,085 |
| Public Deposits | 4,462,490 | Coin and Bullion | 13,171,561 |
| Private Deposits | 13,408,675 | | |
| | 40,173,853 | | 43,642,646 |

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,468,793*l*, 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 | £141,687 |
| A DECREASE of Public Deposits of | 221,315 |
| A DECREASE of Other Deposits of | 1,674,971 |
| A DECREASE of Government Securities of | 80,000 |
| A DECREASE of Other Securities of | 1,086,424 |
| A DECREASE of Bullion of | 529,551 |
| AN INCREASE of Reserve of | 57,732 |
| A DECREASE of Reserve of | 652,721 |

The Bank return of this week bears witness to a generally increased demand for money. The drain from the capital for harvest purposes in the country has become rather more important, and the large decline in private deposits is an indication of the more active state of the inquiry in mercantile circles. The decrease in the coin and bullion is 529,551*l*, and that in the reserve is 652,721*l*.

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

| At corresponding date with the present week | 1854. | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Circulation, including bank post bills | 21,719,759 | 20,769,291 | 22,942,503 | 22,230,612 | 22,302,688 |
| Public deposits | 2,068,785 | 4,123,460 | 5,291,213 | 5,386,948 | 4,462,490 |
| Other deposits | 11,609,399 | 11,984,227 | 17,202,923 | 14,675,625 | 13,408,675 |
| Government securities | 11,810,889 | 9,606,279 | 10,952,679 | 11,006,888 | 11,092,125 |
| Other securities | 13,819,415 | 16,834,783 | 19,581,822 | 19,871,886 | 19,281,960 |
| Reserve of notes & coin | 6,977,152 | 6,227,325 | 10,507,562 | 7,667,567 | 6,126,006 |
| Coin and bullion | 12,633,677 | 11,720,090 | 17,060,617 | 14,620,872 | 13,171,561 |
| Bank rate of discount | 5 p. c. | 6 p. c. | 2 p. c. | 4 p. c. | 6 p. c. |
| Price of Consols | 92½ | 90 | 92½ | 95 | 91½ |
| Average price of wheat | 71s 10d | 50s 7d | 56s 11d | 46s 7d | 42s 6d |
| Exchange on Paris (short) | 24 9/16 | 25 3/4 | 45 25 1/4 | 25 25 3/4 | 30 25 1/4 |
| — Amsterdam ditto | 11 14 1/2 | 11 19 1/2 | 11 16 1/2 | 16 11 1/2 | 16 11 1/2 |
| — Hamburg (3 months) | 18 3/4 | 18 6 1/2 | 18 10 1/2 | 18 7 1/2 | 18 8 1/2 |

In the corresponding week of 1854, the insurrection in Spain was assuming a more successful appearance, as Generals Espartero and O'Donnell had taken the lead. In the East the Russians had been driven back, after a desperate fight at Giurgevo. The Austrian army still held back from entering the Principalities. The French troops for the Baltic had been embarked at Calais.

In 1861, Sir Charles Wood had asked leave to raise 5,000,000*l* in case of necessity for Indian railways. The rumoured proposed cession of Sardinia to France had been the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons. Details of the projected American war tariff for customs duties had been received in London. The Victoria Railway loan for 1,000,000*l* had been

subscribed. The issue of an Italian loan for 20,000,000*l* was being expected in Turin.

In 1862, a Portuguese 3 per cent. loan of 5,000,000*l* had been introduced in London at the price of 44 per cent. The Bank Directors had reduced the rate of discount from 2½ to 2 per cent. The struggle between the Turks and the Montenegrins was continuing. The money market was easy in London with little demand.

In 1863, disturbing rumours concerning Poland and the relations of the French and Russian Governments had given rise to a little anxiety. News of the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat of General Lee by the Federal forces had been received from America. The Bank of France was rapidly losing gold, and there was some apprehension in London that it would seek to refill its coffers by drawing on the reserves of the Bank of England. Intelligence from New Zealand had come to hand announcing the breaking out of war between the natives and the settlers in the island.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1854, a deficiency of 2,210,016*l*; in 1861, a deficiency of 6,870,556*l*; in 1862, a deficiency of 2,378,899*l*; and in 1863, a deficiency of 5,196,261*l*. In 1864, the deficiency is 5,873,285*l*.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The character of the two last published returns of the Bank of England has served to show the increasing demand for money. A fortnight back the belief was general that a decline in the value of money might be looked for. At present opinion is inclining in the opposite direction, and many persons freely express their expectation of an advance before long in the rate of discount. It is probable that the suspension of war in Denmark, and the raising of the blockade of the German ports, may have communicated additional animation to the continental trade, and have thus reacted slightly on our market. The home demand appears to have set in rather early, and the dry weather, by giving rise to some sort of anxiety about the harvest, may have also produced some effect on money. The rate is now scarcely, if at all, below 6 per cent., and for four and six months' bills higher terms are required.

The current quotations for paper of various dates are subjoined:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 30 to 60 days | 6 per cent. |
| 3 months | 6 per cent. |
| 4 months | 6½ per cent. |
| 6 months—Bank bills | 6½ per cent. |
| — Trade ditto | 7 per cent. |

In the Stock Exchange, owing to the amount of money stock with which the market has been supplied, there was a large demand in the early part of the day, and 6 per cent. was in several instances paid; later there was less inquiry.

Subjoined are the rates of interest allowed on deposits:—

Joint Stock Banks

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Discount houses at call | 4½ per cent. |
| Ditto, with seven days' notice | 5 per cent. |
| Ditto fourteen days | 5½ per cent. |

* At the London and Westminster 3½ per cent. only on sums below 500*l*.

The tendency of the value of money abroad appears to be rather towards higher rates. In Paris and Turin, there is a full demand; in Frankfort, there is rather more activity perceptible. The quotations for discount in the chief continental cities are subjoined:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Bank Rate. | Per cent. | Open Market. | Per cent. |
| Paris | 6 | 6 | |
| Vienna | 5 | 5 | |
| Berlin | 5 | 4½ | 5 |
| Frankfort | 3½ | 3½ | |
| Amsterdam | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Turin | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| Brussels | 6 | 5 | |
| Hamburg | 5 | 4 | |
| St Petersburg | 5 3 months' bills. | | |
| | 5½ 6 | | |

Bullion.—The operations in the bullion market have been active, and, in addition to the arrivals, some amounts have been withdrawn during the week from the Bank. To-day, there are no transactions noted.

At the Government allotment of 300,000*l* bills on India, the applications received at the Bank of England on Wednesday amounted within the limits to 1,800,000*l*. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, 171,000*l*; to Bombay, 120,000*l*; and to Madras, 9,000*l*. The minimum price was unaltered, viz., on Calcutta and Madras, 1s 11½d per rupee; and on Bombay, 1s 11¼d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 11¼d, will receive about 16 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s about 65 per cent., and above those prices in full.

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

| INCREASE. | | £ |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Cash in hand | ..... | 116,660 |
| Treasury account | ..... | 80,000 |
| Current accounts | ..... | 880,000 |
| DECREASE. | | |
| Bills discounted not yet due | ..... | 1,115,000 |
| Advances | ..... | 96,000 |
| Bank notes | ..... | 176,000 |

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—Numerous sales of stock for cash have been made during the week, and the market, which had improved considerably before last Friday, has since given way. Rumours of all kinds have been set afloat to account for the depression; but the cessation of the purchases referred to in our last number, with the reduced extent of the speculative operations, explain much of the altered state of the market. Added to these causes, the continued dry weather has given rise to disquietude concerning the harvest, and has occasioned a rise in the price of grain, leading afresh to some speculative sales of Consols. To-day the quotations have declined still lower, and Consols close at 90½ for money and 90½ to 90¾ for the account. New 3 per Cents. and Reduced, 89½ to 89¾. India 5 per Cents. are moderately steady, at 104½ to 105.

There is no further movement in Exchequer bills, which are quoted as follows:—

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------------|
| Exchequer bills... 3½ per cent... due June, 1864 | ..... | 5s dis. to par. |
| 3 per cent... due March, 1865 | ..... | 8s to 3s dis. |
| India bonds 4 per cent... div March and Sept. | ..... | 1½s to 5s — |

FOREIGN STOCKS.—A very general decline has occurred during the later part of the week in the prices of foreign stocks. The prospect of dearer money, and the falling off of business usually observed at this period of the year, appear chiefly to have influenced the reaction in the markets from the higher prices current last week. The Confederate loan is firm at 77 to 78. Spanish dividend-paying securities continue to decline, and the Passive stocks also are heavy. Turkish are well supported. The prices of stocks dealt in to-day are subjoined:—4½ per Cent. Chilean, 81 to 83. 1 per Cent. Ecuador, 12½; land warrants, 5½. 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 102 to 103. 5 per Cent. Greek, 24½ to 24¾. 3 per Cent. Mexican, 28½ to 29½ ex all; ditto, 1864, 26 to 26½. 4½ per Cent. Peru, 81 to 83. 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 47½ to 48½ ex div. 3 per Cent. Russian, 1859, 54½ to 55½; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1862, 88½ to 89; 5 per Cent. ditto, 1864, 88½ to 89½; ditto scrip, 4 to 4½ prem. 3 per Cent. Spanish, 50½ to 51; 3 per Cent. ditto, deferred, 44 to 44½; Passive, 28½ to 28¾; Coupon Certificates, 9½ to 10½. 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1858, 71½ to 72½; ditto, 1862, 69½ to 70½; 4 per Cent. guaranteed, 101 to 102. Venezuela 6 per Cent., 1862, 58 to 59. Italian 5 per Cent. 67½ to 67¾.

The closing price of French 3 per Cent. Rentes, by telegraph this evening from Paris, is 66.15, and the market dull.

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

| CONSOLS. | | Account. | | Exchequer Bills. | |
|-----------|-------|----------|----------|------------------|---------|
| Money. | | Lowest. | Highest. | March. | June. |
| Saturday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 91 | 8s 0s d |
| Monday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 91 | 8s 0s d |
| Tuesday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 7s 0s d |
| Wednesday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 8s 0s d |
| Thursday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 8s 3s d |
| Friday | ..... | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 8s 0s d |

| Closing prices this day. | | Closing prices this day. | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 3 per cent consols, account | ..... | 90½ | 90½ |
| money | ..... | 90½ | 90½ |
| New 3 per cents | ..... | 89½ | 90 |
| 3 per cent. reduced | ..... | 89½ | 90 |
| Exchequer bills..... March | ..... | 8s 4s d | ..... |
| June | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bank stock | ..... | 238 40 | ..... |
| East India stock | ..... | 212 14 | ..... |
| 5 per cents | ..... | 104½ | ..... |
| Dutch 2½ per cents | ..... | 62½ | ..... |
| 4 per cents | ..... | 99½ | 100½ |
| Egyptian 7 per cents, 1862 | ..... | 102 3 | ..... |
| Mexican 3 per cents (ex all) | ..... | 28½ | 29 |
| New Granada 2 per cents | ..... | 29 39 | ..... |
| Peruvian 4½ per cents, 1862 | ..... | 82 3 | ..... |
| Portuguese 5 per cents, 1862 | ..... | 47½ | 48 |
| 1862 | ..... | 47½ | 48 |
| Russian 5 per cents, 1852 | ..... | 89 91 | ..... |
| 1862 | ..... | 87½ | 88 |
| Sardinian 5 per cents | ..... | 84½ | 85 |
| Spanish 3 per cents (ex all) | ..... | 60½ | 61 |
| 3 per cent deferred | ..... | 44½ | 45 |
| Passive | ..... | 28½ | 29 |
| Certificates | ..... | 10½ | 11 |
| Turkish 6 per cents, 1864 | ..... | 90½ | 91 |
| 1862 | ..... | 71½ | 72 |
| Turkish 4 per cent guaranteed | ..... | 69½ | 70 |
| Venezuela 6 per cents 1862 | ..... | 58½ | 59 |
| Italian 5 per cents | ..... | 67½ | 68 |

RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.—The English markets have been affected by the decline in Consols and that in foreign securities. Owing to the recent rapid rise in railway stocks, there was all the more room for an adverse movement, which, however, has not quite attained the extreme limit that might have been reached. Caledonian stock has receded ½ per cent. Great Eastern has declined 1 per cent., after having improved nearly 2 per cent over last Friday's closing quotation. The decline took place upon the publication of the dividend, which was below the amount to which it had been carried by anticipation. Great Northern ordinary is unaltered, but the "A" stock has given way 1 per cent. Great Western has receded 1½ per cent., Lancashire and Yorkshire 1½ per cent., and London, Brighton, and South Coast 1 per cent. London, Chatham, and Dover has declined 3 per cent., and London and Blackwall 2 per cent. London and North-Western is 1½ lower, while London and South-Western has risen ½ per cent. Metropolitan has declined 1½ per cent., and Midland ½ per cent. In North-Eastern stocks, Berwick quotes a decline of 2 per cent., and York also 2 per cent. South-Eastern stock is 1 per cent. lower.

Indian stocks have been rather dull. The avidity with which the public have applied for shares in the newly advertised Anglo-Egyptian Bank during the present week, and a short time back for those of the Societe Generale Ottoman, bear witness to the disposition to encourage projects of a bona fide character, with a sufficient field for their exertions. On the first appearance of the advertisement for the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, the shares were quoted at 2½ to 3 prem., from which price they rose rapidly to 4 prem. The quotation this evening is 3 to 3½ prem., and Societe Generale Ottoman, 3 to 3½ prem. The shares of some of the Financial Companies are dull, but there is a fair amount of business doing in most of the miscellaneous markets.

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

| RAILWAYS. | | Closing prices | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------|
| Closing prices | | last Friday. | this day. |
| Bristol and Exeter | ..... | 88 7 | 85 7 |
| Caledonian | ..... | 125 26 | 124 26 |
| Great Eastern | ..... | 49½ | 49 |
| Great Northern | ..... | 139 41 | 139 41 |
| A Stock | ..... | 158 60 | 157 58 |
| Great Western | ..... | 71½ | 70 4 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | ..... | 119½ | 118½ |
| London, Brighton, and S. Coast | ..... | 106 7 | 105 6 |
| London, Chatham, and Dover | ..... | 72 4 | 70 2 |
| London and Blackwall | ..... | 117½ | 116 ½ |
| London and North-Western | ..... | 98 9 | 97 9 |
| London and South-Western | ..... | 114 15 | 112 3 |
| Metropolitan | ..... | 136½ | 135 3 |
| Midland | ..... | 109 10 | 107 8 |
| North British | ..... | 97 8 | 96 6 |
| North-Eastern—Berwick | ..... | 80 2 | 81 2 |
| York | ..... | 44 6 | 44 6 |
| North Staffordshire | ..... | 94 ½ | 93 ½ |
| Oxford, West Midland | ..... | 44 6 | 44 6 |
| South-Eastern | ..... | 44 6 | 44 6 |
| South Wales | ..... | 44 6 | 44 6 |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS. | | | |
| Bombay and Baroda | ..... | 102 3 | 101 2 |
| East Indian guar 5 per cent. | ..... | 102 3 | 102 3 |
| Grand Trunk of Canada | ..... | 194 20½ | 194 20½ |
| Great Indian Peninsula 6 per cent | ..... | 108 4 | 102 3 |
| Great Western of Canada | ..... | 94 10 | 94 10 |
| Madras guar 5 per cent | ..... | 100½ | 99½ |
| Scinde guar 5 per cent | ..... | 102 3 | 101 2 |
| Delhi shares guar 5 p c | ..... | 100½ | 99½ |
| FOREIGN SHARES. | | | |
| Bahia and San Francisco | ..... | 161 17½ | 17 ½ |
| Dutch Rhinish | ..... | 3 ½ | 3 ½ |
| Eastern of France | ..... | 184 19½ | 184 19½ |
| Great Luxembourg | ..... | 11½ | 10½ |
| Northern of France | ..... | 37½ | 38 9 |
| Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean | ..... | 35 6 | 36 6 |
| Paris and Orleans | ..... | 34 5 | 34 5 |
| Rambre and Meuse | ..... | 72 8 | 71 8 |
| S. Austrian & Lomb.—Venetian | ..... | 214 ½ | 208 ½ |
| Redif and San Francisco | ..... | 16 17 | 16 17 |
| Western & N-Western of France | ..... | 194 20½ | 194 20½ |

EXCHANGES.—Rates were in most instances rather higher.

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

Gold.—The imports this week have been very limited, and comprise 13,000/ per the Africa, from Boston; 11,000/ per the City of Manchester, from New York; 87,500/ per the City of London, from New York; 16,000/ per the Lady Ann, from Melbourne. The above have not sufficed for the export demand, which is active, and 342,000/ in bars and 25,000 sovereigns have been taken from the Bank of England. The only Melbourne gold ships known to be at sea are the Roxburgh Castle, sailed 20th April, with 24,500/; the True Briton, sailed 7th May, with 103,000/; the Wellesley, with 95,000/. The first named ship alone is due. 1,922/ has been shipped per the Ceylon to Madras. The Messageries Imperiales steamer, from Marseilles on the 19th, took as follows:—To Alexandria, 93,488/; Pondicherry, 3,898/; Batavia, 1,255/.

Silver.—Our market continues inactive, at the price fixed for fine silver ex Tasmanian, viz., 61½d per oz standard. The following are

the shipments per Ceylon, which left Southampton yesterday:—To Madras, 15,000*l*; Hong Kong, 7,000*l*; Foo-choo-foo, 300*l*; Shanghai, 8,000*l*. The French steamer of the 19th took from Marseilles:—To Madras, 10,376*l*; Calcutta, 37,560*l*; Hong Kong, 67,000*l*; Shanghai, 2,108*l*.

Mexican Dollars.—The dollars brought by the Tasmanian from the West Indies were disposed of at 64*d* per oz; but few, if any, remain on hand. The Ceylon had on board, for Singapore, 17,150*l*; Hong Kong, 43,190*l*; Shanghai, 4,550*l*. The French vessel from Marseilles, on the 19th, took:—To Pondicherry, 600*l*; Madras, 4,396*l*; Singapore, 50,430*l*; Saigon, 36,740*l*; Shanghai, 1,000*l*.

Exchange on India has not varied for drafts by the banks at 60 days' sight. The quotations are—for Bombay, 1*s* 11½*d* to 1*s* 11¾*d*; Calcutta and Madras, 1*s* 11½*d* to 1*s* 11¾*d*. The drafts by the Indian Council sold yesterday were disposed of at previous rates, with a slight decrease in quantity on Calcutta, and increase on Bombay.

Indian Government Loan Notes are as before; the prices are as follows:—5½ per Cents., 114 to 116; 5 per Cents., 104 to 106; 4 per Cents., 94 to 96.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77*s* 9½*d* to 77 10*d* per oz std. last price; ditto, fine, 77*s* 10*d* per oz std. last price; ditto, gold, refined, 77*s* 11½*d* per oz std. last price; Spanish doubloons, 76*s* to 77*s* per oz; South American ditto, 73*s* 9*d* to 74*s* 3*d* per oz; United States gold coin, 76*s* 4½*d* per oz, last price. Silver.—Bar silver, 5*s* 1½*d* per oz std; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5*s* 1½*d* per oz std, last price; Mexican dollars, 5*s* 4*d* per oz, last price, scarce; Spanish dollars (Carolus), 5*s* 0½*d* per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4*s* 11½*d* per oz, last price.

FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASMENTS.—A petition for the winding-up of the Commercial Bank of London is to be heard on the 25th inst, in the Court of Chancery.

The Bankruptcy Commission charged with the winding-up of the Cumberland Black Lead Mine Company (Limited) intends, on the 30th inst., to make a call of £5 per share on the contributories in chap. "A."

On the 29th inst., Vice-Chancellor Kindersley will appoint an official liquidator to the London and Colonial Export Oil and Provision Company (Limited).

On the 29th inst., the Master of the Rolls will make a call of 1*l* per share on the contributories to the Waterloo Assurance Company.

The East of England Bank,—a joint stock bank established at Norwich,—stopped payment on Wednesday. It is believed that the liabilities are not very considerable, and that, on account of the wealth of the proprietary, the creditors will in the end receive 20*s* in the £. The manager of the Bank died a few weeks ago, and, after his death, unsuccessful attempts are stated to have been made to merge the undertaking into the Provincial Banking Corporation. Through some not thoroughly explained causes, a "run" took place upon the Bank, and, with a view to treat all creditors equally, it was decided to close the doors of the Bank. The Bank had a paid-up capital of 100,000*l*, with an authorised note issue of 25,025*l*. It was established in 1835. The London and Westminster Bank are the London agents of the Bank. A statement of accounts is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the shareholders and creditors of the institution.

A deed of arrangement is understood to have been carried out in the case of Messrs Lawrence and Fry, timber merchants. The hope is entertained that the firm will soon be in a position to resume business, and pay 20*s* in the £, through the sale of some important contracts.

SETTLING DAYS.—Monday next has been appointed by the Committee of the Stock Exchange as a settling day in bargains entered into in the shares of the following Companies:—

London Bank of Scotland (Limited), new shares, not to be marked at present.

Continental Bank Corporation (Limited), new shares, not to be marked at present.

London and South Western-Bank (Limited), new shares, not to be marked at present.

(1) Provincial Banking Corporation (Limited), to be marked.

Albion Bank (Limited), to be marked.

(2) Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited), to be marked.

(3) Italian Land Company (Limited), to be marked in the twice-a-week list.

Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company (Limited), to be marked in the twice-a-week list.

(1) On bargains entered into on and after 17th May.

(2) On bargains entered into on and after 21st May.

(3) On bargains entered into on and after 17th June.

The shares of the India Tea Company of Cachar (Limited) have been admitted to a quotation in the twice-a-week list.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.—The Directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway recommend a dividend for the half-year of 2½ per cent. on the consolidated stock of the Company.

The official announcement of a dividend on Great Eastern Railway stock is at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and

on Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire stock at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Resolutions passed by the London and North-Western Railway have been issued, in accordance with which the 12*l* shares will be converted into North-Western Railway "A" Consolidated (Preference 5 per Cent.) Stock, and the 8*l* shares North-Western Railway "B" Consolidated Stock. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th August to the 1st September.

The report of the Union Bank of Ireland, laid before the meeting to-day, stated the balance of profit 9,558*l* 15*s* 1*d*, which, with the amount carried over from previous account, 4,126*l* 11*s* 9*d*, gives a total of 13,685*l* 6*s* 10*d* disposable. The dividend declared is 10*s* per share.

It has been notified that the Provincial Banking Company have taken the business of the East of England Bank, whose suspension has been announced. The former Company have arranged to place half the amount of the sum to the credit of each customer of the old bank to new account, on the opening of a new account with themselves.

The shareholders of the Alliance Bank (Limited) will meet on the 12th August to confirm resolutions taken by the Directors to increase the capital from 3,000,000*l* to 4,000,000*l*. The 10,000 new shares are to be issued at 20*l* per share prem., in the proportion of one new to three present shares to the shareholders upon the register at the date of the proposed meeting. It is intended to carry the amount received for premium to the reserve fund.

The meeting of the Imperial Bank (Limited) was held on the 21st inst. The report of the Directors, which was adopted, recommended the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the 12,000 shares 1st issue, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital of 10,500 shares of 2*d* and 3*d* issues in lieu of dividend. 48,288*l* was placed to credit of reserve fund and 4,700*l* 6*s* 10*d* credit to new account.

The Directors of the London and County Land and Building Company (Limited) invite subscriptions for 30,000 additional shares, 20,000 having already been issued. The Company has paid dividends at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

The Directors of the Bank of Egypt have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June ult.

At the meeting of the London Dock Company, the dividend declared was at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum for the half-year, free of income tax.

On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the St Katherine Dock Company was held, and a dividend declared of 1½ per cent.

The Directors of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company.

On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the City Bank was held. The net profits were stated at 57,969*l*, and a dividend and bonus equal to 10 per cent. were declared, free of income tax. 10,000*l* were added to the reserve fund, and the balance of account 7,969*l* carried forward. The issue of 1,000,000 new capital in 10,000 shares of 100*l* each was decided upon.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, the report presented by the Directors stated the balance of profit at 58,016*l*, including the premiums received on new shares. The reserve fund now stands at 40,000*l*. The dividend and bonus declared were equal to 7½ per cent. on the old shares, with interest on the new shares, free of income tax. The balance (4,787*l*) was carried to new account.

The dividend declared by the British Indian Tea Company is at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

The second half-yearly report of the London and Northern Bank shows a profit at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The amount carried forward is 2,656*l* 5*s* 2*d*. The current, deposit, and other accounts amount to 186,892*l* 13*s* 7*d*.

At the meeting of the shareholders in the National Discount Company, a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared for the half-year on both old and new shares.

The meeting of the Joint Stock Discount Company is called for the 28th inst., and the report has been issued by the Directors. The gross profits amount to 72,991*l* 3*s* 4*d* for the 6 months. Of this sum, 43,741*l* 14*s* 4*d* is set aside for rebate

on bills not due. The reserve fund is now increased to 25,000/; and, after payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, 1,411/ 13s 9d are carried to new account.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London Financial Association on Wednesday, it was decided to pay a dividend and bonus amounting to 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year. The report of the Directors was adopted.

The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of London was held on the 20th inst. The net profit for the 6 months was stated at 59,321/. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 2 1/2 per cent., was declared; the payment to be made free of income tax. 18,000/ is transferred to reserve fund, which amounts to 130,000/. The balance, 11,321/, was ordered to be carried to new account.

The half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank was held on Wednesday. The net profits for the half-year were declared at 234,032/, which, added to 18,844/ balance of the previous half year, gave 252,876/ disposable funds. A dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 11 per cent. for the half-year, was declared. 187,500/ had been paid for the freehold premises and business of Messrs Jones, Lloyd, and Co. 80,000/ was devoted to the reduction of that sum, 17,147/ were added to "rest," which now amounts to 300,000/; and 8,830/ were carried to new account. The deposit and current accounts were stated to amount to 18,500,000/.

The proprietors of the London Joint Stock Bank held their meeting yesterday. The net profit for six months was stated at 124,476/. A dividend was declared at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1/ per share, leaving a balance of 26,976/ to be carried forward. The capital is to be increased by the issue of 20,000 new shares, of which 12,000 are to be issued at once rateably to shareholders at 30/ prem.; the remaining 8,000 are to be reserved for the present. A shareholder inquired whether details of current expenses could not be given in the report, but the Chairman did not intimate the consent of the Directors to the proposition.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank was held yesterday. The report presented by the Directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, on the paid-up capital of the first issue of shares, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the second and third issues. The report was adopted.

At the meeting of the Merchant Banking Company of London, on the 21st inst., it was decided to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

At the meeting of the New Zealand Trust and Loan Company, a dividend of 2s per share was yesterday declared.

The report of the Directors of the Australian Agricultural Company, issued previous to the meeting called for the 27th inst., recommends payment of a dividend of 7s 6d per share, leaving 2,925/ 7s 2d to be carried to new account.

It is stated that the Directors of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) have received an offer from the Provincial Government of Canterbury, New Zealand, to undertake payment of the subsidy for the mail service between Wellington and Panama, in case the contract entered into by the Postmaster-General of the colony in December last should not be ratified by the Colonial Parliament.

The Directors of the Westminster Palace Hotel Company propose a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

The Industrial Company of Central Italy (Limited), with a capital of 250,000/, in 25,000 shares of 10/ each, is announced. The operations of the company will, in the first instance, be directed to the working of extensive deposits of native sulphur in the Romagna. The mines have hitherto yielded well. We understand that 16,000 shares have been taken up.

The Warrant Finance Company have announced a call of 5/ per share, which will double the paid-up capital of the company. The operations of the company are stated to have been satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The details of 202 bonds, amounting to 47,800/ of the Turkish loan of 1854, drawn on Friday last, are published, and will be paid off at par on the 10th October proximo.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.
PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 3 per Cent. Consols..... | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 |
| Do. for account Aug. 9 | 90 1/4 | 91 3/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 | 90 1/4 |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| New 3 per Cent. | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| New 5 1/2 per Cent. Jan. 1864 | ... | ... | ... | 72 1/2 | 73 | ... |
| New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Annuities, Jan. 1880 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 11-16 |
| Do. April 1885 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. (Rad Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exchequer Bills, 1,000/ 3 1/2 pr ct | 5s d | par | par | par | par | 5s d par |
| Do. 100/ 5000 | par | par | par | par | par | 5s d par |
| Bank Stock, 5 1/2 pr ct last hf-yr | 240 | 240 | 240 3/4 | 240 1/2 | 240 1/2 | 240 1/2 |
| Do. for account Aug. 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Government Securities. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India Stock, 10 1/2 pr ct April 1874 | 214 | 214 | 214 1/2 | 214 | 215 | 215 |
| Do. for account Aug. 9 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/4 | 104 1/2 |
| Do. do. for account Aug. 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. do. Certificates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lo. Enforced Paper 4 pr Cent | 94 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 94 1/2 | 104 1/2 1/4 |
| Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872 | 105 1/2 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 1/2 | 104 1/2 1/4 |
| Do. do. 5 1/2 pr Cent. May 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Do. Debut. 4 pr Aug. 1868 | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... | 99 1/2 |
| Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Do. under 1,000/ | 5s d | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Austrian Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brazilian, 5 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1852, 1858, and 1860 | ... | ... | ... | 87 1/2 | 86 1/2 | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1863 | ... | ... | ... | 86 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 1/2 xd | ... |
| Do. 100/ Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chilian, 6 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 3 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 pr cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 1/2 |
| Colombian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Danish, 3 per cent 1825 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74 1/2 | ... |
| Do. 4 per cent 1850 and 1861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 per cent 1868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 100/ Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 5 per cent 1864 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ecuador New Consolidated, 1 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 1/2 |
| Do. Provincial Land Warrant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 1/2 |
| Egyptian, 7 per cent | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 | 102 1/2 3 |
| Do. Second Issue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Greek, 5 pr 1824-25. ex Coup. orig. attachd. | 24 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | ... | ... | 24 1/2 |
| Do. Coupons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italian 6 per cent (Macchianena Railway) | ... | ... | 74 1/2 | 74 xd | ... | 73 1/2 xd |
| Mexican, 3 per cent | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Do. 1864 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 7 | 26 1/2 | 26 1/2 |
| Do. 6 per cent. Anglo-French | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Scrip, 2 1/2 paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. French scrip, ex. 2 1/2 20c, 2 1/2 paid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent | 9 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Granada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 2 per cent ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Deferred | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Land Warrants (Hectares) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peruvian, 4 1/2 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent (Uribarren) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 3 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1862 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Portuguese, 3 per cent 1853 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 3 per cent 1856, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 63 | 48 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Russian, 5 per cent in £ Sterling | 90 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1850 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 85 1/2 |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent 1860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 3 per cent 1859 | ... | ... | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Do. 3 per cent 1862 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Do. 5 per cent Anglo Dutch | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Do. 1864 Scrip, 3 1/2 paid | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Sardinian, 5 per cent | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Spanish, 3 per cent | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Do. 2 per cent Deferred | ... | ... | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Do. Passive | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Turkish, 5 per cent 1854 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Do. 5 per cent 1858 | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Do. do. 100/ Bonds | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Do. 6 per cent 1862 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Do. 100/ Bonds | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Do. 6 per cent 1863 | ... | ... | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 | 66 1/2 |
| Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Venezuela, 5 per cent | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Do. 6 per cent 1862 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Do. 6 per cent 1864 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Scrip, 3 1/2 paid | ... | ... | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Do. 1 1/2 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Dividends on the above payable in London. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Austrian, 5 per cent. Ex. 10 florins | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgian, 2 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. 4 1/2 per cent. Ex. 25 francs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent. Ex. 12 Guil. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Do. 4 per cent Certificates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italian, 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 francs | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |

DOCKS.

| Stock or Shares. | Dividend per annum. | Names. | Shares. | Paid. | Price per share. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|
| 411851/ | ... | Commercial | £ | 2 s d | ... |
| 184006/ | ... | Ditto Pref. 4 pr ct. minimum | Stk | 100 0 0 | ... |
| 2065682/ | ... | East and West India | Stk | 100 0 0 | 188 |
| 1720 | ... | Grand Surrey Docks and Canal | 100 | 100 0 0 | ... |
| 20000/ | ... | Ditto Loan Notes | 100 | 100 0 0 | ... |
| 7960 | ... | Ditto 5 pr ct. Pref. Shares | 25 | 25 0 0 | ... |
| 960 | ... | Ditto ditto ditto | 50 | 50 0 0 | 75 |
| 263810/ 3 1/4 pr cent | ... | London | Stk | 100 0 0 | 75 |
| 1939800/ | ... | St Katharine | Stk | 100 0 0 | ... |
| 808950/ | ... | Southampton | Stk | 100 0 0 | ... |
| 800800/ | ... | Victoria | Stk | 100 0 0 | 106 |
| 5000 | ... | Ditto New | 20 | 3 0 0 | ... |

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends last half-yr., Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various banks like Agrarian Masterman's Limited, Bank of British Columbia, etc.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table with columns: Amount of Loan, Div. per cent., Name, Paid, Price. Lists securities like British Columbia, Canada Government, etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

AMERICAN STOCKS.

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

Table with columns: Bonds and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable in America, Bid, Asked. Lists various bonds and stocks like United States 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Table listing various securities with columns for Stock of Shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations (Amsterdam, London, etc.) with columns for Time, Tuesday's Price, and Friday's Price.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Table listing foreign exchange rates for cities like Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc., including dates and rates.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.17 1/2 per 1/ sterling.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.5 1/2 per 1/ sterling.

The Commercial Times.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have decided not to carry into effect, at present, the alterations in the rates of postage on letters addressed to the Australian colonies and to New Zealand, by packet and by private ship, which were ordered to take place on the 1st inst.; and a Treasury warrant has been issued re-imposing the old rates of postage of 6d the half-ounce letter, via Southampton, 10d via Marseilles, and 6d by private ship.

PATTERN POST TO CEYLON AND HONG KONG.—On the 1st August next, and thenceforward, patterns of merchandise may be transmitted by post between England and Ceylon and Hong Kong, either via Southampton or via Marseilles, at the following rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid by means of postage stamps, viz.:—Via Southampton—For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs, 4d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding 1 lb, 8d; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb, 1s 4d; above 1 1/2 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; above 2 lbs and not exceeding 2 1/2 lbs, 2s 8d; every additional 1/2 lb, 8d. Via Marseilles—For a packet not exceeding 4 ozs, 6d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb, 2s; above 1 1/2 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 3s; above 2 lbs and not exceeding 2 1/2 lbs, 4s; every additional 1/2 lb, 1s.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 15th July, CANADA, per steam ship North American, via Liverpool—Quebec, July 2.
On the 17th July, AMERICA, per steam ship Africa, via Liverpool—Boston, July 6; and Halifax, 8.
On the 17th July, AMERICA, per steam ship City of Manchester, via Queenstown—New York, July 2.
On the 19th July, AMERICA, per steam ship Hibernian, via Greenock—New York, July 8.
On the 18th July, CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA, via overland, per steam ship Foonah, from Alexandria.
On the 20th July, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Hydaspes, —Capo Town, June 1.
On the 20th July, AMERICA, per steam ship City of London, via Queenstown—New York, July 8.
On the 22nd July, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, via Plymouth, per steam ship Saxony—Table Bay, June 20; St Helena, 23; and Ascension, July 2.

FOREIGN MAILS.

| Destination | Despatch of Next Mail from London. | Next Mail Due. |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Australia and New Zealand..... | via Southampton Aug. 20, M | Aug. 18 |
| Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands..... | via Marseilles ... July 28, M (By British packet) Aug. 3, M (By French packet) July 32, M | Aug. 12 Aug. 4 July 29 |
| Cape of Good Hope, Assension, and St Helena..... | Aug. 5, E | Aug. 29 |
| China, Penang, and Singapore..... | via Southampton Aug. 4, M via Marseilles ... July 26, E | Aug. 2 July 28 |
| Falkland Islands..... | Aug. 3, M | ... |
| Gibraltar..... | via Southampton July 27, M | July 26 |
| India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands..... | via Southampton Aug. 4, M via Marseilles ... July 26, E | Aug. 2 July 28 |
| Ditto (Bombay)..... | via Southampton July 27, M via Marseilles ... Aug. 3, E | July 26 Aug. 4 |
| Malta, Egypt, and Aden..... | via Southampton July 27, M via Marseilles ... July 26, E | July 28 July 28 |
| Mauritius..... | via Southampton July 20, M via Marseilles ... July 20, E | Aug. 10 Aug. 4 |
| Newfoundland..... | July 23, E | Aug. 3 |
| Portugal, by Brazil packet..... | Aug. 9, M | Aug. 4 |
| Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)..... | Aug. 8, E | ... |
| Ditto (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)..... | July 27, E | ... |
| United States, California, Canada, &c., (By British packet)..... | (New York) July 22, E | July 23 |
| Ditto (by United States packet)..... | (New York) July 27, E | ... |
| Ditto (ditto)..... | (New York) July 27, E | ... |
| Ditto (by Canadian packet)..... | (Quebec) July 28, E | July 29 |
| Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe..... | July 23, E | Aug. 10 |
| West Indies and Pacific(except Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico)..... | Aug. 2, M | July 29 |
| Bahamas (via New York)..... | July 30, E | July 28 |
| Cuba and Mexico..... | Aug. 2, M | July 29 |

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From THE GAZETTE of last WEEK.

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

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------|
| | qrs | s d | qrs | s d | qrs | s d |
| Sold last week and average price | 79473 | 42 6 | 2148 | 27 10 | 4371 | 21 7 |
| Corresponding week in 1863..... | 46737 | 46 7 | 712 | 28 10 | 2427 | 32 6 |
| — 1862..... | 55591 | 45 11 | 806 | 31 6 | 2896 | 24 6 |
| — 1861..... | 46101 | 50 7 | 868 | 30 3 | 2331 | 25 9 |
| — 1860..... | 47865 | 46 6 | 667 | 32 5 | 2451 | 26 4 |

| | Rye. | | Beans. | | Peas. | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | qrs | s d | qrs | s d | qrs | s d |
| Sold last week and average price | 30 | 31 5 | 3212 | 36 11 | 241 | 54 3 |
| Corresponding week in 1863..... | 20 | 32 9 | 3324 | 40 0 | 193 | 37 1 |
| — 1862..... | 47 | 37 11 | 1800 | 41 2 | 96 | 41 2 |
| — 1861..... | 17 | 35 3 | 1318 | 42 8 | 80 | 37 10 |
| — 1860..... | 62 | 40 8 | 1312 | 46 7 | 237 | 39 4 |

AVERAGE PRICES OF LAST SIX WEEKS.

| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Oats. | | Rye. | | Beans. | | Peas. | |
|------------------------------|--------|---|---------|----|-------|----|------|-----|--------|----|-------|---|
| | s | d | s | d | s | d | s | d | s | d | s | d |
| Weekly average, July 16..... | 42 | 6 | 27 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 31 | 5 | 36 | 11 | 34 | 3 |
| — 9..... | 41 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 36 | 1 | 32 | 8 |
| — 2..... | 40 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 20 | 9 | 31 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 34 | 0 |
| — June 25..... | 40 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | 35 | 5 | 33 | 3 |
| — 18..... | 40 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 32 | 8 | 35 | 5 | 33 | 9 |
| — 11..... | 39 | 6 | 27 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 34 | 10 | 33 | 9 |
| Six weeks' average..... | 40 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 31 | 7 | 35 | 10 | 33 | 7 |
| Same time last year..... | 46 | 9 | 30 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 33 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 37 | 6 |
| Duties..... | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 16th of July, 1864.

| | Quantities Imported into | | | | Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom. | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | England | Scotland | Ireland. | The United Kingdom | British. | Colonial and Foreign. | Total Exported. |
| Wheat..... | 38241 | 17731 | 7132 | 63104 | 964 | ... | 964 |
| Barley..... | 7839 | 270 | ... | 8209 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Oats..... | 48492 | 1009 | ... | 49492 | 47 | ... | 47 |
| Rye..... | 210 | 1090 | ... | 1210 | ... | ... | ... |
| Peas..... | 2850 | 429 | ... | 3289 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Beans..... | 332 | 210 | ... | 542 | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian corn..... | 2524 | 30 | 6297 | 8451 | ... | 220 | 220 |
| Buckwheat..... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Peas of bigg..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malt..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 177 | ... | 177 |
| Total of corn..... | 100600 | 20680 | 13429 | 134709 | 1191 | 220 | 1411 |

| | Quantities Imported into | | | | Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom. | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | England | Scotland | Ireland. | The United Kingdom | British. | Colonial and Foreign. | Total Exported. |
| Wheatmeal and flour..... | 16966 | 17389 | 7 | 34362 | 75 | 52 | 127 |
| Barley meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oat meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 189 | 70 | 269 |
| Rye meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pea meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bean meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian corn meal..... | 50 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Buckwheat meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of meal..... | 17016 | 17389 | 7 | 34412 | 214 | 122 | 336 |
| Total of corn and meal stated in imperial quarters..... | 108461 | 22649 | 13431 | 144541 | 1500 | 279 | 1579 |

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

A moderate supply of English wheat was on sale at Mark Lane, to-day. The trade for all qualities ruled firm, and fine parcels were held at an advance of 1s per quarter. All descriptions of foreign wheat supported previous rates, and the value of barley, oats, beans, and peas, had an upward tendency. Flour sold steadily, at full currencies. This week's imports amount to 8,910 quarters of wheat, 31,390 oats, 160 sacks and 1,200 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, the wheat trade was less active, at barely late rates. Flour and maize, however, ruled steady in price. At Wakefield, the wheat trade was firm.

There has been a moderate demand during the present week in the Liverpool cotton market, and prices are about 1d above those of last Friday. Sales amount to 46,400 bales, of which spinners have taken 30,000, exporters 9,000, speculators 7,400. The stock shows a decrease of 27,000 bales, and amounts only to 185,000 bales. To-day's market is very quiet, but firm. Sales reach 7,000 bales.

The export of cotton from Bombay to Great Britain in May reached 138,964 bales, making a total for the year of 440,337 bales, against 348,952 bales during the same period last year; 461,512 bales in 1862, and 521,311 bales in 1861. The total shipments from that port from Jan. 1 to May 31, were 462,739 bales, against 379,376 bales in 1863, and 480,230 bales in 1862.

The markets for colonial and foreign grocery produce have ruled quiet during the week, and the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. Last week, duty was paid on 1,111,485 lbs of tea, and the export for the week ending July 13, was 153,858 lbs.

The public sales of colonial wool were commenced yesterday. The arrivals to this series amount to 139,482 bales, consisting of 29,812 bales from Sydney; 50,489 Port Philip; 9,583 Adelaide; 13,182 Tasmania; 25,159 New Zealand; 387 Swan River; and 10,870 from the Cape. The attendance of home buyers was good, but, owing to the large quantity of wool in the market, they bought cautiously; nevertheless, all descriptions changed hands at the full prices current in May. A very limited business doing for export.

Privately, the English wool trade is very firm, and prices continue to advance. The public sales of East India wool will be held at Liverpool on the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst., and will comprise 8,500 bales.

The public sales of indigo, which were commenced on the 12th inst., were brought to a close on Wednesday last. The quantity declared was 11,678 chests in the A, and 655 in the B—total, 12,333 chests, of which 1,196 were not printed or withdrawn, leaving the quantity to be brought forward 11,137 chests, consisting of 6,156 chests Bengal, Tirhoot, &c., 735 Oude, 1,588 Kurpah, 1,792 Madras, 129 Mooltan Figs, 152 Bengal Figs, 43 Manila, and 542 undries, including B catalogue. The sale opened with a steady demand for all qualities of Bengal fit for export at prices slightly under those previously paid by private contract, viz., 3d to 6d advance on the last May rates, and although some undesirable mixed and defective parcels occasionally sold rather easier, a fair competition maintained the value of the good coloured kinds, which realised the full rates of the opening of the sale. Oude—in the absence of demand for America, common qualities sold from May rates to 2d advance, but the better kinds and plant Oude brought 2d to 4d advance. Kurpah of middling to good quality, which was very scarce, sold readily at 4d to 6d advance on the last sale, but the very ordinary and low kinds were neglected and were chiefly bought in. The demand for dry-leaf Madras was very limited, and only a very small proportion of the quantity brought forward was sold at from the May rates to 2d discount, the bulk being withdrawn by the proprietors. Figs—The parcels Mooltan were withdrawn, and most of the Bengal, a few of the latter sold from 2s to 2s 4d. Of the total quantity brought forward, 12,333 chests, 5,982 were withdrawn, and 1,619 bought in, leaving 4,732 chests sold in the room, to which must be added about 1,100 of the withdrawn and bought in, making a total of 5,800 chests sold.

The following table shows the receipts and deliveries of tobacco at New York in June, as well as the stock at the commencement and close of that month:—

| | AMERICAN. | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----|--------|
| | Ky. | Va. and N.C. | Ohio. | Md. | Total. |
| Stock, June 1, 1864..... | 15,495 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 15,514 |
| Received since..... | 9,100 | ... | ... | ... | 9,100 |
| Total..... | 24,595 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 24,614 |
| Delivered since..... | 6,891 | ... | ... | ... | 6,819 |
| Stock, July 1, 1864..... | 17,704 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 17,723 |
| Same time, 1863..... | 47,078 | 4 | 5 | ... | 47,087 |
| Same time, 1862..... | 26,377 | 136 | 78 | ... | 26,531 |
| Same time, 1861..... | 14,258 | 853 | 39 | ... | 15,150 |

SPANISH.

| | Havana. hhd | Cuba. hhd | Sagua-la-Grande. hhd | Yara. hhd | Cien-fuegos. hhd |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Stock on hand June 1. 1864 | 4,171 | 177 | ... | 205 | 173 |
| Received since | 4,465 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 8,636 | 177 | ... | 205 | 173 |
| Delivered since | 3,407 | 50 | ... | 49 | ... |
| Stock, July 1, 1864 | 5,229 | 127 | ... | 156 | 173 |
| Same time, 1863 | 1,100 | 151 | ... | 1,548 | ... |
| Same time, 1862 | 3,601 | 320 | ... | 171 | ... |
| Same time, 1861 | 2,235 | 101 | ... | 60 | 30 |

Straits tin has sold freely at enhanced rates; but for other metals the market has ruled quiet. Scotch pig iron is quoted at 57s 6d, cash, mixed numbers. Most oils have supported previous rates. The tallow trade is steady, at 40s 9d to 41s for P.Y.C., on the spot.

Trade at New York, during the week ending July 9, was very inactive. The fluctuations in the value of gold were considerable, but a large proportion of the transactions were at 170 per cent. premium. The export of specie, from Jan. 1 to July 2, amounted to 5,853,000l, against 4,160,000l in 1863; 5,595,000l in 1862; 650,000l in 1861; and 4,400,000l in 1860. The money market was firm, 7 per cent. being the lowest rate for short-dated paper.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK for the Fiscal Year ending with June.

| | ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION. | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1862. dols. | 1863. dols. | 1864. dols. |
| Manufactures of wool | 14,481,247 | 21,905,248 | 27,984,879 |
| — cotton | 4,434,852 | 5,951,521 | 6,685,070 |
| — silk | 6,075,377 | 10,944,735 | 16,355,165 |
| — flax | 3,783,191 | 7,705,165 | 8,339,549 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,374,001 | 2,814,713 | 3,879,810 |
| Total entered for consumption | 30,148,668 | 48,421,383 | 63,245,473 |

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Manufactures of wool | 5,657,751 | 3,776,048 | 8,080,252 |
| — cotton | 3,374,568 | 1,489,269 | 2,760,618 |
| — silk | 3,689,710 | 2,334,934 | 3,596,923 |
| — flax | 1,698,497 | 1,334,934 | 3,596,923 |
| Miscellaneous | 545,157 | 593,384 | 582,006 |
| Total withdrawn from warehouse | 14,965,683 | 9,551,275 | 18,527,030 |
| Add entered for consumption | 30,148,668 | 48,421,383 | 63,245,473 |
| Total thrown on the market | 45,114,351 | 57,972,658 | 81,772,503 |

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Manufactures of wool | 3,570,921 | 5,648,602 | 9,511,114 |
| — cotton | 1,599,128 | 2,523,387 | 2,215,381 |
| — silk | 2,064,555 | 2,467,514 | 4,473,808 |
| — flax | 545,590 | 2,307,415 | 3,301,273 |
| Miscellaneous | 226,858 | 594,736 | 687,917 |
| Total entered for warehousing | 8,007,052 | 13,541,654 | 19,989,493 |
| Add entered for consumption | 30,148,668 | 48,421,383 | 63,245,473 |
| Total entered at the port | 38,155,720 | 61,963,037 | 83,234,966 |

The collector of the port of New York has issued the following statement:—

AVERAGE DUTY to be CALCULATED for DEPOSIT on the FOLLOWING ARTICLES:—

| ARTICLES:— | Per cent. |
|--|------------------------|
| Cottons—unbleached, bleached, coloured, or printed, average | 60 |
| Balmoral skirts, worsted dress goods | 90 |
| Book cloths, except Stantons | 50 |
| Delaines | 60 |
| Quiltings | 45 |
| Carpeting—felt, velvet, medallion, and Aubusson, &c. | 75 |
| Carpeting—hemp | 80 |
| Carpeting—all others | 75 |
| Hearthrugs and doormats of wool | 60 |
| Druggot and bookings | 60 |
| Blankets | 75 |
| Flannels | 50 |
| Fies | 60 |
| Wearing apparel (woollens) | 80 |
| Woollens—fine | 60 |
| Woollens—heavy | 80 |
| Shawls—wool | 70 |
| Wool and cotton cloth | 75 |
| Linen piece goods, costing under 30 cents per square yard, width and quality to be stated in entry | 35 |
| Linen piece goods, costing over 30 cents per square yard | 40 |
| Silks—all | 60 |
| Soaps—fancy or toilet | 55 |
| Silk velvets, costing under 3 dols per square yard, width and quality to be stated in entry | 60 |
| Segars, costing from 2 dols to 5 dols per 1,000 | 150 |
| Segars, costing over 5 dols and not over 10 dols per 1,000 | 100 |
| Segars, costing over per 1,000 | 100 |
| Segars, of paper | 100 |
| Brandy | dols c per gallon 3 15 |
| Rum and whisky | 2 32 |
| Kirchenwasser and similar overages | 2 20 |

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—JULY 22.

The cotton market, after some weeks of unusually extensive operations, accompanied by a large advance, has become more quiet; but the very low point to which the stock has declined causes holders to be, with very few exceptions, extremely firm, especially for American and all long stapled descriptions, with which the market is very scantily supplied. American has further advanced 1/4d per lb. From careful inquiry made, the Committee has this week added 5,000 bales to the previously estimated stock of this description. Sea Island continues in good request, and during the last fortnight has advanced 2d per lb. Brazil commands full prices, and in some instances Pernam and Maceio are 1/4d per lb dearer. Egyptian is still in demand, with prices fully maintained, especially for the finer descriptions. In Smyrna and Greek, the better qualities are in fair request, at full previous rates; the lower kinds are less saleable, but not quotably lower. In Surat, very little change can be noticed. For China, the demand has considerably moderated, and prices are slightly easier. Japan is in request at full rates.

The transactions to arrive, and for future delivery, have been less numerous, and at about 1/4d per lb decline in most instances. The latest quotations are for Egyptian, fair, August delivery, 30 1/4d; Maceio, fair average, ship named, 29 1/4d; Paraiba, first quality, ship named, 30 1/4d; Broach, fair new merchants, ship named, 23 1/4d; Hingenghaut, ship named, equal to sample, 25 1/4d; Bengal, fair new merchants, April sailing, 17 1/4d; Oomrawattee, fair new merchants, March sailing, 23 1/4d; China, August delivery, 19 1/4d.

The sales of the week amount to 46,390 bales, including 7,340 on speculation, and 8,990 declared for export, leaving 30,000 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are about 7,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market quiet, but firm.

The quantity of East India cotton now afloat is about 414,000 bales, against 303,000 bales last year.

PRICES CURRENT.

| Descriptions | Ord. | | | Mid. | | | Fair. | | | Good. | | | Fine. | | | Same period 1863 | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|------------------|-----|-----|
| | per lb | d | q | per lb | d | q | per lb | d | q | per lb | d | q | per lb | d | q | per lb | d | q |
| Sea Island | 40 | 44 | 50 | 54 | 60 | 72 | 85 | 98 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upland | 29 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 32 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 21 1/2 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mobile | 29 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 32 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 21 1/2 | 23 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Orleans | 29 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 33 | ... | ... | ... | 22 1/2 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pernambuco | 29 | 30 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 32 | 32 1/2 | 21 | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bahia, &c. | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maranham | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 22 | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Sawginned | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 22 1/2 | 23 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Egyptian | 27 1/2 | 29 | 29 1/2 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 22 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Smyrna | 19 1/2 | 21 | 21 1/2 | 25 | 25 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 18 | 17 1/2 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| W. India, &c. | 28 | 29 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 | 31 1/2 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peruvian | ... | 29 1/2 | 30 | 30 1/2 | ... | ... | 29 1/2 | 21 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surat—Broach | 17 | 19 | 23 1/2 | 24 | 24 1/2 | 25 | 16 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ginned Dharwar | ... | 21 1/2 | 25 | 26 | 26 1/2 | 27 | 18 | 19 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dholerah | 17 | 19 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 24 | ... | ... | 15 1/2 | 18 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oomrawattee | 17 | 18 1/2 | 24 | 24 1/2 | 25 | 27 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 18 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mangalore | 17 | 18 1/2 | 22 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 1/2 | 17 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Comptah | 16 | 17 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 1/2 | ... | ... | 15 1/2 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras—Tinnevely | ... | ... | 22 | 23 | 24 | ... | 16 1/2 | 17 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western | ... | ... | 22 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 17 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bengal | 14 | 15 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 12 | 13 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| China | ... | ... | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 21 | 24 | ... | 14 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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

| Descriptions. | Imports from Jan. 1 to July 22. | | Exports from Jan. 1 to July 22. | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| American | 42785 | 115563 | 28945 | 29091 |
| Brazil, Egypt, &c. | 273407 | 299468 | 36810 | 48922 |
| East India and China | 467607 | 692692 | 191306 | 231640 |
| Total | 737999 | 1208633 | 259661 | 310323 |

The above figures show an

| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stock, July 22. | 261290 | 184900 | 653360 | 399510 |
| Consumption from Jan. 1 to July 22. | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Bales. | STOCK OF COTTON AT CORRESPONDING PERIODS. | |
|--------|---|------|
| | 1863 | 1864 |
| 1862 | 276,970 | 1857 |
| 1861 | 1,052,640 | 1856 |
| 1860 | 1,287,100 | 1855 |
| 1859 | 694,530 | 1854 |
| 1858 | 666,810 | 1853 |

LONDON—JULY 22.

Sales of cotton, from Friday, 15th July, to Thursday, 21st July, inclusive:—50 bales Broach, at 22 1/2d for barely fair; 100 bales Compta, 19 1/2d for middling fair and 21d for fair; 115 bales Kurrahee, 16d for mid fair to fully mid fair; 1,795 bales Tinnevely, 18 1/2d to 19d for middling, 20d for middling fair, 1 1/2d for fully middling fair, 21 1/2d for barely fair, and 22d to 23d for fully fair to good fair; 320 bales Western. 1 1/2d to 2 1/2d for middling fair,

21³/₄d to 22d for fair, and 23d for good fair; 170 bales Coconada, 21d for fully fair; 455 bales Salem, 14³/₄d for low, 19d for middling, 20³/₄d for middling fair, 20³/₄d for fully middling fair, 21³/₄d for fair, and 22³/₄d for fully fair; 260 bales Bengal, 13d for low, 14d for ordinary, 17³/₄d for fully fair, and 17³/₄d for good fair; 75 bales Rangoon, 20d for fine; 320 bales China, 19d to 19³/₄d for fair and 20³/₄d for good; 1,845 bales Japan, 20³/₄d to 20³/₄d for fair, 21d for fully fair, 20³/₄d to 21d for good fair, 22d for good, and 23d for very good—total, 5,505 bales.

Although a good business has been transacted during the past week, the market has been rather quiet in tone; however, prices remain very firm, with the exception of Western and China, which are about ¹/₄d per lb lower. Tinnevelly has been more in request, and in some cases has commanded an advance of ¹/₄d to ³/₄d per lb. 782 bales China and 281 Japan, sea-damaged and all faults, are advertised for public sale on Thursday next, the 28th instant.

Sales for arrival:—400 bales Tinnevelly, at 22d to 22³/₄d June and July shipment, for guaranteed good fair; 200 bales Western, 22³/₄d to 23d May and June shipment, for guaranteed fair new crop; 100 bales Salem, 25d May shipment, for guaranteed long-stapled; 150 bales Coconada, 21d August shipment, for guaranteed fair; 30 bales Coimbatore, 22d May shipment, for guaranteed fair; 150 bales Dhollera, 21³/₄d May shipment, for guaranteed mid fair; 560 bales Oomrawatte, 23³/₄d May shipment, for guaranteed fair; 250 bales Bengal, 17³/₄d to 17³/₄d June and July shipment, for guaranteed fair; 1,120 bales China, 19³/₄d to 19³/₄d May and June shipment, for guaranteed fair; 350 bales Japan, 20³/₄d April shipment, for guaranteed fair—total, 3,310 bales.

For forward delivery:—250 bales Dhollera, at 23³/₄d August delivery, for guaranteed fair; 100 bales Western, 22d to 22³/₄d September and October delivery, for guaranteed fair—total, 350 bales.

IMPORTS AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA COTTON IN LONDON.

| | Surat. | Madras. | Bengal. | China. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to July 21, 1864 | bales. 16148 | bales. 91773 | bales. 14443 | bales. 67361 | bales. 189885 |
| Imports, Jan. 1 to July 21, 1863 | 37773 | 74393 | 26668 | 7385 | 145779 |
| Stock, July 22, 1863 | 10555 | 27032 | 4891 | 32004 | 74282 |
| Stock, July 22, 1864 | 17148 | 7394 | 17703 | 1922 | 44107 |

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

| | Ordinary. | Middling. | Fair. | Good Fair. | Good. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | per lb | per lb | per lb | per lb | per lb |
| Sawginned Dharwar | 18 | 21 ¹ / ₄ | 24 ¹ / ₄ | 25 ¹ / ₄ | 25 ¹ / ₄ |
| Surat-Broach | 17 | 18 ¹ / ₄ | 23 ¹ / ₄ | 24 | 25 ¹ / ₄ |
| Oomrawatty | 16 | 19 | 23 ¹ / ₄ | 25 | 25 ¹ / ₄ |
| Dhollera | 17 | 18 ¹ / ₄ | 22 ¹ / ₄ | 24 ¹ / ₄ | 25 ¹ / ₄ |
| Mangalore | 16 | 18 | 22 ¹ / ₄ | 25 | 25 ¹ / ₄ |
| Compta | 16 | 17 ¹ / ₄ | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Madras-Tinnevelly | 17 | 19 | 21 ¹ / ₄ | 22 ¹ / ₄ | 23 |
| Northern and Western | 18 | 19 ¹ / ₄ | 22 ¹ / ₄ | 23 ¹ / ₄ | 24 ¹ / ₄ |
| Salem | 18 | 20 | 21 ¹ / ₄ | 23 | 24 ¹ / ₄ |
| Scinde | 19 ¹ / ₄ | 15 | 19 ¹ / ₄ | 17 ¹ / ₄ | 18 |
| Bengal and Rangoon | 18 ¹ / ₄ | 15 | 17 | 17 ¹ / ₄ | 18 ¹ / ₄ |
| China | 19 ¹ / ₄ | 15 | 17 | 17 ¹ / ₄ | 18 ¹ / ₄ |
| Japan | 20 ³ / ₄ | 15 | 17 | 17 ¹ / ₄ | 18 ¹ / ₄ |

NEW YORK—JULY 9.

Owing to the limited supply of cotton on sale, the trade is very firm, and, compared with our last report, prices show an advance of nearly 20 cents per lb. The sales and resales of the week amount to about 6,000 bales. The receipts are 3,943 bales, of which 1,202 bales are from New Orleans, 282 from Havana, 150 from Liverpool, and 1,112 bales by rail. The total import since the 1st instant, is 3,943 bales, and since Sept. 1, 256,040 bales. The export, from July 1 to July 5, was only 42 bales, against 494 bales last year. The quotations are as follows:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobila. | New Orleans and Texas. |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|
| Ordinary | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Middling | 165 | 165 | 165 | 166 |
| Middling fair | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 |

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A full average business has been transacted in cotton goods and yarns during the week, and prices have been well supported. Most other articles have sold freely, at full quotations. The demand for iron has been far more active, but, for the time of year, coals have continued in good request.

MANCHESTER, July 21.—Prices have continued hardening, but the amount of transactions has been undoubtedly less than that of last week. In fine yarns for Russia and Yorkshire, and in good yarns for Germany and China, some transactions have been noted at a further upward bias in price. In cop yarns for the home trade, spinners have adhered firmly to their terms, but manufacturers have been cautious in purchasing. The latter effect has been induced by the stagnation in cloth having increased. The general enlargement of buying, which was at its greatest from a fortnight to a month ago, has placed buyers for nearly all foreign markets in a very independent position as regards further supplies, and they look with great indifference on the enhanced requirements of sellers, or possibly with satisfaction at the enhanced value of their own recent investments. This week, fine printers are almost the only cloths in current request.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

| | Price July 21, 1864 | Price July 1863 | Price July 1862 | Price July 1861 | Price July 1860 | Price July 1859 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| RAW COTTON. | | | | | | |
| Upland fair.....per lb | 2 8 ¹ / ₄ | 1 11 | 1 6 | 0 8 ¹ / ₄ | 0 6 ¹ / ₄ | 0 7 ¹ / ₄ |
| Ditto good fair..... | 2 7 ¹ / ₄ | 1 9 ¹ / ₄ | 1 5 ¹ / ₄ | 0 8 ¹ / ₄ | 0 7 ¹ / ₄ | 0 7 ¹ / ₄ |
| Pernambuco fair..... | 2 7 ¹ / ₄ | 1 10 ¹ / ₄ | 1 6 | 0 9 ¹ / ₄ | 0 8 ¹ / ₄ | 0 8 ¹ / ₄ |
| No. 30 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality..... | 3 2 | 2 2 | 1 8 | 1 6 ¹ / ₄ | 0 11 ¹ / ₄ | 1 1 |
| No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto..... | 3 2 | 2 3 | 1 8 | 1 0 ¹ / ₄ | 0 11 ¹ / ₄ | 1 1 |
| 24-in. 68 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz..... | 13 6 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 5 9 | 6 0 | 5 9 |
| 27-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz..... | 17 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 6 6 | 6 9 | 6 9 |
| 29-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 ¹ / ₄ yards, 8 lbs 4oz..... | 28 6 | 17 3 | 12 9 | 9 0 | 9 1 ¹ / ₄ | 9 10 ¹ / ₄ |
| 40-in. 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz..... | 25 6 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 10 3 | 10 6 | 11 0 |
| 40-in. 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz..... | 27 0 | 20 3 | 15 3 | 11 6 | 11 7 ¹ / ₄ | 12 0 |
| 32-in. 48 reed, Had End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs..... | 23 0 | 17 3 | 11 0 | 8 5 ¹ / ₄ | 8 7 ¹ / ₄ | 8 9 |

BRADFORD.—In worsted yarns there is an absence of the excitement which has marked the business of several market days. The demand for single yarns generally is much steadier, and, in fact, there is an indisposition to increase stocks at the present very high prices. The orders for pieces have not been large, but there is a steady business doing; the makers of all heavy goods are engaged for months to come, and quote prices in some cases for the sake of keeping off orders.

LEEDS.—The woolen cloth trade continues to present the same healthy features which it has done for a considerable period. The demand for exportation, as well as for the home trade, is active, and the mills throughout the district are running full time. Wool commands the highest quotation of last week.

ROCHDALE.—All goods made of long wools are very dear, and yet Yorkshire goods sell freely, and are in much better request than fine flannels. Merchants have been busy; and such is the steady sale in most departments, that stocks are getting low. There is an average business doing in wool, and prices remain very firm.

Huddersfield.—The attendance of buyers being chiefly confined to representatives of country houses, who have purchased sparingly of regular goods in fancy trouserings, black dockings in lower prices, and a few first-class trouserings in the manufacturers' stocks. Prices keep firm for all sorts of goods. Stocks of all kinds of goods in the cloth hall have been much reduced of late, and present very little variety for selection just now.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade generally continues in a very active state, and manufacturers have orders on hand which they are busily executing. No stocks whatever are created. In the rural districts, business is healthy. The yarn market remains very firm, extreme prices being realised, and spinners are fully engaged.

NOTTINGHAM.—There is about an average amount of business doing in the lace trade for most kinds of goods. There is, however, no revival of the plain net trade, nor will there be any large trade done in these nets until prices become lower. Silk laces and edgings are selling tolerably well. Silk meclhins and silk quilings have fallen off considerably in demand. The hosiery trade continues quiet, both as respects the demand for the home market and for shipping. Yarns are firm, and the tendency is still further to advance.

BARNSLEY.—The state of this district appears gradually to get worse, and all efforts on the part of the proprietors of the Oaks Collieries to obtain men are not wholly successful.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town is very satisfactory. Since the commencement of the quarter, orders have come in freely on account of the country trade, and manufacturers generally are well engaged, the only exceptions being in respect of jewellery and other fancy goods.

NORWICH.—The shoe trade continues in a very active state here, and there is a great demand for labour in connection with it. The same report cannot be made with respect to the manufacturing industry of the neighbourhood, which is in a depressed and sluggish state.

SHEFFIELD.—The home trade continues to be quiet as regards manufactured goods, especially for domestic use. In the heavier branches of trade the orders are satisfactory. There is an unabated demand for armour plates and large ordnance, and notwithstanding the large extension of works which have recently been made, orders accumulate. Most of the tool trades are active.

BELFAST.—Business in linens has been again on a large scale, at further advanced rates. A very steady demand for yarns continued at extreme rates.

DUNDEE.—There has been an active demand for flax, and a large amount of business has been done at full prices. The transactions have been chiefly in the better descriptions, stocks of which in first hands have been materially reduced. In towns there is no change to notice. Fine jute continues in good demand, and commands full prices; the medium and lower sorts are rather more inquired for, but there being many eager sellers, prices are irregular. The demand for flax and tow yarns continues very active. Linens of almost all our different fabrics are in extensive demand.

CORN:

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—An increased amount of business has been transacted in wheat and flour for export. The receipts, this week, have been moderately extensive, and—owing to the rise in the value of gold—a considerable advance has taken place in prices, flour having improved 50 to 100 cents per barrel; and wheat 20 to 40 cents per bushel. Annexed are the prices now current:—Flour: State, superfine brands, \$10.75 to \$11.10; State, extra brands, \$11.50 to \$11.75; State, choice brands, \$11.80 to \$11.85; Ohio, common brands, \$11.50 to \$12.25; Ohio, fancy brands, \$12.30 to \$12.35; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$12.40 to \$13.25; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$10.75 to \$11.10; Genesee, extra brands, \$11.90 so \$12.25; Missouri, \$11.85 to \$15; Canada, common, \$11.50 to \$11.75; Canada, good to choice extra, \$11.80 to \$13 per barrel. Wheat: Chicago spring and Milwaukee Club, \$2.40 to \$2.60; amber Milwaukee, \$2.60 \$2.65; winter red Western, \$2.58 to \$2.75; amber Michigan, \$2.58 to \$2.75. Corn: New Western, mixed, \$1.63 to \$1.65; unshod, do. \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bushel.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &c., from NEW YORK from July 1 to July 5.

Table with 3 columns: Grain type (Flour, Wheat, Corn), Quantity (bbls, bush), and Price (1864, 1863).

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND since September 1, 1863.

Table with 5 columns: From (New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Other Ports), Date, Flour (bbls), Meal (bbls), Wheat (bushels), and Corn (bushels).

TO THE CONTINENT.

Table with 5 columns: From (New York, Other Ports), Date, Flour (bbls), Wheat (bush), Corn (bush), and Rye (bush).

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Somewhat increased supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week, in excellent condition. The demand has been far from active; nevertheless, prices of both red and white qualities have been well supported. The show of foreign wheat has been tolerably extensive. Selected samples have moved off steadily, on former terms. In all other kinds, next to nothing has been doing, at late rates. Grinding barley has advanced 1s per quarter. Other descriptions have ruled about stationary, with a moderate inquiry. The malt trade has continued in a sluggish state, yet prices have been well supported. Oats have changed hands freely, at the late improvement in value. Both beans and peas have been in short supply, and good request, at an improvement in value of 1s per quarter. The demand for flour, both English and foreign, may be considered steady, at late rates.

Harvest-work has been partially commenced in our forward districts. The prevailing forcing weather has, we apprehend, somewhat prematurely ripened some of the crops. On the whole, however, our accounts are favourable. The whole country is now suffering from want of rain; but the hay crop has been nearly all secured in excellent condition. In some quarters, it is very light; in others, the produce is larger than last season.

No change of importance has taken place in the value of grain on the Continent. The demand on English account has somewhat improved. American advices bring high quotations for breadstuffs.

In Scotland, the wheat trade has been steady, at full prices. All spring corn has produced rather more money.

The Irish markets have shown rather more firmness than of late, and the quotations generally have been well supported.

The potato crop is looking well, and very few complaints have reached us in reference to disease amongst it.

At Mark lane, to-day, the trade for English and foreign wheat was rather quiet; nevertheless, all qualities fully supported previous rates, the tendency of prices being, in some instances, somewhat in favour of sellers. For barley, oats, beans, and peas there was a steady demand, at full to slightly enhanced currencies. Flour ruled firm, at full quotations.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of numerous cargoes of grain—viz., 40 wheat, 26 maize, 21 barley, 1 rye,

rapeseed, 15 cotton seed, and 5 valonen. Rather a large business has been transacted—the aggregate sales having amounted to 46,300 quarters, at very full prices. In some instances the quotations have had an upward tendency.

The London averages announced this day are:—

Table of London averages for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, and Peas with prices in qrs and s d.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

Table of arrivals for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, and Flour with prices in qrs and s d.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Large table listing prices for various types of wheat, barley, oats, and flour, including specific varieties like 'English, Old white' and 'Danish, Holstein'.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MISCELLANEOUS, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a flat market during the greater part of the week, and quotations have fallen 6d per cwt for many kinds. The transactions in West India reached 1,920 casks in three days, including a portion of 507 casks offered by auction. Barbadoes, 39s to 44s 6d; grained Demerara, 45s 6d per cwt. Speculation is quite dormant. The deliveries last week were only 3,800 tons, and there were 4,930 tons landed, leaving the stock 89,795 tons, against 106,750 tons in 1863.

Mauritius.—No public sales have taken place. By private contract, 2,700 bags grained and crystallised have realised 41s to 45s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—611 bags dry white offered by auction were bought in—dry 11s 8d—at 45s 6d. Privately, a small parcel of low date sort has sold at 35s per cwt.

Natal.—225 bags, by auction, sold at 36s to 40s per cwt. Foreign.—No public sales of muscovado or Havana were held to yesterday. A floating cargo of Havana has sold for the United Kingdom, No. 12 1/2 to 13, at 30s 6d; one for Gottenburg, No. 12, at 31s; one, No. 10 1/2, at 30s; one of white Havana for Trieste, at 34s 3d.

Refined.—The market is quiet, and prices without further change. MOLASSES.—About 80 puns West India have sold at 18s per cwt.

RUM.—There have been moderate transactions this week, at former rates. Leewards, 1s 5d to 1s 5 1/2d; good Demerara at 1s 7d; Mauritius and Penang at 1s 4 1/2d per proof gallon.

COCOA.—183 bags Trinidad, by auction, chiefly sold at full rates, from 67s to 84s for low to good. 217 bags St. Lucia part sold at 48s to 52s 6d. 494 bags Bahia were bought in at 38s 6d to 42s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The moderate quantity of plantation Ceylon brought on the market has obtained full quotations. By auction, 553 casks 327 barrels and bags sold as follows: low middling to good middling, 78s 6d to 84s 6d. 76 casks 100 bags native sold at rather lower rates; good ordinary to good, 66s to 68s. 37 bags ordinary Mysore bought in at 70s 6d. 371 packages Mocha were only partly sold: small berry, 55s 6d to 89s 6d; long berry withdrawn at 95s. 10,200 bags Costa Rica of the new crop sold steadily at 78s to 82s per cwt.

TEA.—The public sales opened flatly on Tuesday, but subsequently there was rather more animation in the demand. Of 30,850 packages brought forward, 17,285 packages sold, nearly all that quantity being printed, "without reserve." Fair red leaf congo brought 1s 2d to 1s 3 1/2d; common black leaf, 1s to 1s 1 1/2d; good, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; common red leaf, 1s 1 1/2d; common broken leaf, 7 1/2d to 8 1/2d per lb.

RICE.—There has been rather more business done by private contract, but not at any improvement in prices. Cargo Bengal sorts, 8s 4 1/2d to 10s 6d; white Bengal, 10s 6d to 11s 1 1/2d. A floating cargo of Negarance Arracan has sold at 10s 1 1/2d per cwt, open charter.

Table of imports and deliveries of rice to July 16, with stocks on hand.

SAGO.—1,298 boxes, by auction, sold at easier rates; medium, 20s 6d to 21s; middling to good small, 21s to 21s 6d per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—A small parcel sold by auction at 16s 6d per cwt.

SPICE.—30 cases brown nutmegs, partly sold at previous rates, from 1s 1d to 1s 8d; good bold, 2s 5d. 272 bags pimento, of indirect import, 2½d to 2½d for low to middling quality. 1,115 bags Malabar black pepper were bought in and since partly disposed of, at 4½d for half heavy. 553 bags Singapore partly sold at 3½d. 1,345 bags Penang barely one-fourth part sold at 3½d; the remainder withdrawn at 3½d to 3½d per lb. 100 bags African ginger sold at 52s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—775 bags Bengal, by auction, were bought in, and since partly sold at 33s 6d cash for 4½ refraction. Privately, a parcel, refraction 6, has sold at 33s 3d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO JULY 16, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1864 | 1863 | 1862 | 1861 |
| Imported | 8110 | 9230 | 9930 | 7190 |
| Total delivered | 7690 | 7585 | 9800 | 6865 |
| Stock | 8180 | 6178 | 3460 | 3940 |

Delivered last week 250 tons.

COCHINEAL.—The market is firmer, and 730 bags offered by auction two-thirds sold, at full rates to 1d advance, excepting for Honduras blacks, which sold rather cheaper. Quotations as follows: Honduras silver, 3s to 3s 5d; blacks, 3s 9d to 4s 5d; Teneriffe silver, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; black, 3s 10d to 4s; Mexican silver, 3s to 3s 2d; black, 3s 3d to 3s 4d per lb.

METALS.—This week's transactions have been moderate in extent, but the market no firmer. Several sorts of Straits tin have sold at advanced rates, the latest being 105½ to 108½ 10s. Tin plates steady. Scotch pig is firmer; mixed Nos. ranging from 58s 6d to 59s 6d per ton cash. Spelter has not supported the recent advance, 24½ 15s to 25½ per ton paid for October and November. Copper firm, at the recent advance.

JUTE.—On Wednesday 8,005 bales by auction, about half sold, but the better qualities met with less competition than of late. Ordinary to fine, 20½ to 30½ 10s per ton.

MANILLA HEMP.—Roping qualities have declined 10s to 20s, and 1,994 bales by auction partly sold at 34½ 16s to 35½ 5s; white, 39½ 15s to 40½; Lopez, 45½ to 45½ 5s per ton.

LINSEED.—Prices have advanced about 1s per quarter on the latest transactions owing to light arrivals. Bombay has sold at 67s; Calcutta, at 58s 6d to 60s, up to 66s for Mirzapore. To arrive 64s 6d to 66s paid for the latter. A cargo of Taganrog now shipping at 65s United Kingdom, and 12,000 quarters Odessa to arrive at 63s 6d to 64s per quarter.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—70s to 71s 6d per cwt, according to date of delivery.

OIL.—Nothing of interest has transpired in fish oils. Olive is inactive, with small sales at about the quotations. Fine Lagos palm has sold to a limited extent at 35½ 10s. Cocoa-nut is firm. About 300 tons Ceylon have sold at 38½ to 38½ 10s, and there are now buyers at the latter price. Cochin quoted 40½ 10s. Rape oil is in request; foreign refined, 46½ 10s; brown, 43½. Linseed is rather quiet, at 38½ to 38½ 10s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market has continued quiet but firm, and the prices do not fluctuate. 1st sort Petersburg Y. C., on the spot, 40s 9d to 41s; for delivery in the last three months, 43s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, July 18.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | casks. | casks. | casks. | casks. |
| | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. | 1864. |
| Stock this day | 55,908 | 34,065 | 39,183 | 41,873 |
| Delivered last week | 1,508 | 1,442 | 972 | 859 |
| Ditto from 1st June | 8,746 | 30,040 | 5,735 | 6,643 |
| Arrived last week | 1,408 | 1,556 | 718 | 359 |
| Ditto from 1st June | 7,893 | 6,793 | 7,174 | 3,459 |
| Price of Y C | 48s 0d | 49s 9d | 42s 0d | 41s 0d |
| Ditto Town | 50s 6d | 49s 3d | 43s 0d | 41s 6d |

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market is dull. 3,057 casks West India have sold for the week. By auction, 507 casks 439 bags partly sold. Barbadoes, 37s to 43s 6d; grainy Demerara, 42s to 46s 6d. 136 bags Bengal, bright Gurpatta date, 42s to 42s 6d. 144 casks 55 barrels Porto Rico part sold at 38s to 44s per cwt.

COFFEE.—81 casks 8 barrels 17 bags plantation Ceylon coffee, by auction, sold at previous rates, also 2,237 bags Costa Rico of the new crop.

SALTPETRE.—290 bags Bengal refraction, sold 3, at 34s to 34s 6d per cwt. Rice.—3,000 bags sold privately. White Bengal, 10s 9d; Rangoon, at 9s 3d. A floating cargo of Neerancie Arracan, at 10s 1½d per cwt.

OIL.—177 casks Sydney cocoa-nut, by auction, sold up to 37s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—There is no material alteration to notice either in the British or foreign refined sugar markets.

DRY FRUIT.—The market is very quiet for currants, owing to holders raising their pretensions. Raisins quiet.

SEEDS.—The seed trade at this season of the year anticipates the new crops which are fairly spoken of, consequently there is no speculation, and transactions are few.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues brisk, with daily advancing prices.

FLAX remains firm, and holders demand full rates.

HEMP.—The market for Russian is steady, and a moderate amount of business doing.

SILK.—Rather more business doing, and prices very firm.

TOBACCO.—Demand has continued steady for good and fine descriptions of American, both for home trade and exportation. The market has presented a firm character, and some sales effected at a fractional advance.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather market remains without alteration. The demand for the past week has fully equalled the supplies of fresh goods, which were moderate at Leadenhall on Tuesday. The stocks of some articles are small, particularly light English butts,

shoulders, bellies, calf skins of light and middle weights, and the prime East India kips.

METALS.—There has been a steady business in several metals, and on the whole probably beyond an average. Copper is in good inquiry, and nearly 5½ advance upon the smelters' late quotations have been paid—that is upon the quotations of a fortnight ago. Iron has taken a better position since the reduction at the quarterly meeting, more confidence being felt by buyers. Tin has been selling considerably, and prices of Straits and Banca have rallied. Lead remains quiet, and spelter the same. Tin plates, also, are waiting for American buyers.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Town tallow | 41 6 |
| Fat by ditto | 2 0 |
| Yellow Russia | 42 6 |
| Melted stuff | 31 6 |
| Rough ditto | 17 6 |
| Greaves | 18 0 |
| Good dregs | 7 0 |

PROVISIONS.

Bacon market dull. Last week's prices maintained. Fine sizeable Waterford bacon, 70s, l.o.b. Stocks very small, importers only buying for present consumption. In Friesland butter there is a brisk trade, prices ranging from 4s to 6s higher than Monday's quotations; to-day's price, 108s.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 18.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 8,215 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 18,798; in 1862, 10,394; in 1861, 10,609; in 1860, 15,120; in 1859, 8,101; and in 1858, 7,958 head.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up were on the increase, and in fair average condition. All breeds moved off slowly, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 4d per 8 lbs, and a total clearance of the supply was not effected. The general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per 8 lbs. The Lincolnshire season has opened remarkably well as to quality—far better than during the last three or four years. We were heavily supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was very dull, at 4d per 8 lbs less money. The best downs and half-breeds changed hands at 5s 2d, the best Lincolns 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The supply of lambs was moderate, and sales progressed slowly, at from 5s 8d to 6s 8d per 8 lbs. The general quality of the supply was only middling. Calves were in good supply and heavy request, at 2d per 8 lbs less money. The top figure was 4s 10d per 8 lbs. In pigs very little was doing, at late rates.

SUPPLIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | July 20, 1863. | July 18, 1864. |
| Beasts | 4930 | 6524 |
| Sheep and lambs | 30110 | 32980 |
| Calves | 402 | 484 |
| Pigs | 870 | 490 |

THURSDAY, July 21.—There was a large supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market, chiefly the refuse of Monday. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at the recent decline in value. The best Scots crosses sold at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. With sheep we were fairly supplied, and the demand for them was heavy, at Monday's depression. The best Downs realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Lambs were in fair average supply and moderate request, at full prices,—viz., from 5s 8d to 6s 8d per 8 lbs. Calves, the show of which was large, moved off heavily, at 2d per 8 lbs less money. The rates were 3s 8d to 4s 8d per 8 lbs. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, on former terms.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Clears and inferior beasts | 3 2 to 3 6 | Prime Southdown sheep | 5 0 to 5 2 |
| Second quality ditto | 3 8 4 2 | Large coarse calves | 3 8 4 4 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 4 4 6 | Prime small ditto | 4 6 4 8 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | 4 6 4 8 | Large hogs | 3 6 4 0 |
| Coarse and inferior sheep | 3 4 3 10 | Small porkers | 4 2 4 6 |
| Second quality ditto | 4 0 4 4 | Suckling calves | each 14 0 22 0 |
| Prime coarse-wooled do. | 4 6 4 10 | Quarter old store pigs | 20 0 25 0 |

Total Supply.—Beasts, 1,350; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 8,900; calves, 800; pigs, 330. Foreign Supply.—Beasts, 750; sheep and lambs, 2,500; calves, 750.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Inferior beef | 3 10 3 2 | Inferior mutton | 3 8 4 0 |
| Middling ditto | 3 4 3 8 | Middling ditto | 4 2 4 4 |
| Prime large ditto | 3 19 4 0 | Prime ditto | 4 6 4 8 |
| Prime small ditto | 4 0 4 2 | Veal | 3 6 4 4 |
| Large pork | 3 2 3 6 | Small pork | 3 10 4 6 |

Lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, July 18.—The improvement in the better class of American hops has extended to every other description of the last growth, and an advance from about 5s to 7s per cwt has been freely given. The stock of English hops has become so small that it is doubtful whether there will be found enough to meet the requirements of the trade between this and the season. The reports are generally less favourable, the want of rain being severely felt in every district.

FRIDAY, July 22.—The accounts from the plantations are not favourable, owing to the want of rain experienced in most districts. The supply of hops on sale is very small, and the trade rules firm, at rather higher prices for fine samples.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday July 18.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes to this market is seasonably large, but with foreign produce they are scantily supplied. For nearly all descriptions exhibited for sale there is a steady demand, at prices ranging from 70s to 120s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, July 21.

SOUTHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 3/0s to 4/10s; clover, 4/0s to 5/10s; and straw, 1/4s to 1/10s per load. A fair demand.
CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 3/0s to 4/10s; clover, 4/0s to 5/10s; and straw, 1/4s to 1/12s per load. Supply limited.
WHITCHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 3/0s to 4/10s; clover, 4/0s to 5/10s; and straw, 1/4s to 1/10s per load. Trade inactive.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, July 22.—Haswell 19s—Stewards 18s 6d—South Hetton 19s—Tees 18s 9d—East Hartlepool 18s 9d—Bradylla Hetton 18s 3d—Kelloe 18s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Gosforth 17s—Harton 17s—Tunstall 17s—Tanfield Moor 13s 6d—Walls End Hartlepool 18s 9d. Ships at market 44; at sea 110.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, July 22.—The inquiry continues active, and we have again to report a fair amount of business at very steady prices. The public sale of East India are advertised for the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst., comprising about 8,500 bales, which is less than had been calculated upon. The prospects for full value being obtained are very good. The sandy kinds of low wools will be brought forward during the first week in August, but the quantity has not yet transpired.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, July 22.—A moderate business has been done in wheat, at Tuesday's currency. Flour is quiet, but steady in value. Maize is fully as dear. All other produce is firm.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. Chapman. Hope wharf, Limehouse, builder.—S. Levy, Great Yarmouth, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. E. Dod, Farringdon road, auctioneer.—G. Bentley, South end, Croydon, timber merchant.—H. Page, Blackheath, baker.—E. Hinds, Clayton street, Caledonian road, assistant to a ham and beef shop keeper.—G. W. Le Brun Corrie, New Ormond street.—J. Wren, Fetter lane, cheesemonger.—G. Elkin, Billingsgate market, fish salesman.—E. Cuddon, Great Tower street, wine merchant.—G. W. Simmons, Albany road, Camberwell, florist.—C. J. Beeton, Angel street, St Martin's-le-Grand, and A. F. Beeton, late of Mile end road, steam biscuit bakers.—V. di Terholina, late of Leicester place, Leicester square.—E. Pearson, New Hampton, builder.—J. Clark, Henrietta street, Deptford, journeyman blacksmith.—W. Gray, Upton Lovell, Wiltshire, clerk.—E. L. Yarnold, Remington street, City road, actress.—D. E. Manners, Warwick street, Pimlico.—J. C. Bart, Alderminster road, Bermondsey, clerk.—E. Baker, jun., Mount place, Whitechapel road, dyer.—J. H. Crossley, Dean street, Islington, skirt manufacturer.—E. Jones, Shrewsbury, grocer.—J. Roberts, Chilton Polden, Somersetshire, grocer.—R. Parsons, Chesterfield, blacksmith.—J. Hesford, Eccles, Lancashire, farmer.—J.

M'Laughlin, Preston Brook, Cheshire, tanner.—J. Whittaker, Manchester, smallware manufacturer.—R. Bromley, Burnley, oil merchant.—W. T. Fryett, Nottingham, riding master.—A. Smith, Sheffield, scissor maker.—C. Caunt, Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire, cordwainer.—S. Isset, Dewsbury.—E. Place, Macclesfield, innkeeper.—E. Edwards, jun., North Tuddenham, Norfolk, farm labourer.—J. Blythe, Bristol, omnibus conductor.—T. Hudson, Carlisle, innkeeper.—C. Harvey, Illogan, Cornwall.—M. M. John, late of Hirwain, near Aberdare.—N. Gauter, West Hartlepool, watchmaker.—J. Whittle, Seale, licensed victualler.—O. Adkins, Frimley, stonemason.—R. Stephenson, Bishopwearmouth, cartwright.—J. Eden, Grendon, Northamptonshire, boot manufacturer.—E. Forster, Hove, Sussex.—W. Lumber, Ditchae, Somersetshire, beerhouse keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

S. Thomson, Glasgow, spirit merchant.—R. Cringan, Carlisle, cabinet maker.—P. Smitten, Auchterarder, solicitor.—W. Marr, Nairn, clothier.—J. Mackenzie, Beaulieu, innkeeper.—W. Banks, Leith, ropemaker.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Fletcher, Camden town, author.—H. T. Shaw, John street, marine store dealer.—W. Turner, Stepney causeway.—W. L. Mayhew, Blackwater, grocer.—T. C. Barnes, Castle street, licensed victualler.—H. Sumpter, Hoxton, stone mason.—M. Darrant, Dartford.—J. W. Dickenson, Bloomsbury.—P. H. Barton, Upper Kentish town, professor of music.—J. Hutton, Deptford, working engineer.—T. R. Browne, Gracechurch street, commission merchant.—J. Lane, Notting hill, baker.—S. B. Jones, Hertford.—J. Bezley, Chelsea.—E. Horley, St Luke's, baker.—G. Lamyan, Birmingham, corn dealer.—W. Hobbs, Alveley, innkeeper.—J. Marks, Lower Mytton, cooper.—G. Burrows, Chilwell, lace agent.—J. Clarke, Nottingham, scale board manufacturer.—W. H. Bicknell, Swansea, tailor.—J. Dearden, Whitworth Mill, near Halifax, maker-up of worsted.—R. Hirst, Batley, joiner.—M. Pilling, Whitworth, grocer.—J. Armstrong, Crook, grocer.—W. Graham, Ainstable, farmer.—C. Cox, Sheffield, assurance agent.—W. Mabson, Doe-Royd, Ecclesfield, butcher.—S. Lister, Willenhall, victualler.—R. C. Williams, Whitmore Reans, soap maker.—E. Behenna, Truro, carpenter.—W. Gregory, Hulme.—J. Rimmer, Colne, saddler.—R. Voysey, Southsea, shoemaker.—G. W. Amor, Preston, mesaman.—W. Henson, Swanning, publican.—W. Elgood, Leicester, agent.—T. Bonnet, Fletton, tea dealer.—E. H. Debnam, Plymouth, shoemaker.—R. Johncock, Wickham Market, plumber.—C. Nicoll, Bucknell, huntsman.—T. Clarke, Birmingham.—J. Welch, Birmingham, watchmaker.—W. Davis, Birmingham, jeweller.—S. L. Richardson, Everton, clerk.—W. M'Knight, Nottingham, draper.—W. Baker, Spintspill, butcher.—H. Barnes, Lincoln, tailor.—J. Johnson, Watford, beerseller.—G. Farr, Kingston-upon-Hull, fishmonger.—R. Greaves, Kingston-upon-Hull.—J. Messenger, Torpenhow.—G. W. Holman, South Stoneham, blacksmith.—J. Milnes, York, joiner.—R. Stoker, Stockton-on-Tees, mariner.—T. Morris, Hartshill, ribbon weaver.—D. Morgan, Hitchin, grocer.—F. S. Maynard, Eastbourne, plumber.—W. Wiggins, Beaconsfield, grocer.—R. Poulton, Houghton Regis, licensed victualler.—R. Young, Hertford, confectioner.—C. Tugby, Durham, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Green and Co., Barchard, iron manufacturers.—J. Pringle, Edinburgh, linendraper.—T. Dunn, Edinburgh, optician.—J. Fraser, Alloch, farmer.—Johnston, Brothers, Glasgow, tea merchants.—W. C. Angus, Aberdeen, bootmaker.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Table with columns: Amount expended per last Report, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent (Year 1862, First half 1863, Second half 1863), Name of Railways, Week ending, RECEIPTS (Passengers, parcels, &c., Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c., Total Receipts), same week 1863, Miles open in 1864, 1863.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 29 weeks ending July 16, 1864, showing the Stock on July 16, compared with the corresponding period of 1863.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| British Plantation | 70540 | 56784 | 237 | 99 | 58065 | 44241 | 30252 | 29413 |
| West India | 32483 | 31036 | 1476 | 207 | 20440 | 17739 | 14995 | 15543 |
| Mauritius | 1811 | 1909 | 354 | 50 | 4313 | 1716 | 2605 | 1787 |
| Bengal & Pg. | 4227 | 6178 | 270 | 188 | 3563 | 7423 | 4489 | 2895 |
| Madras | | | | | | | | |
| Total B.P. | 109061 | 84937 | 2537 | 544 | 86206 | 71169 | 52340 | 43840 |
| Foreign | | | | | | | | |
| Spain, &c. | 13020 | 5014 | 1150 | 922 | 3073 | 7152 | 18501 | 17685 |
| Cuba & Hav. | 17089 | 10910 | 2205 | 1330 | 9918 | 8356 | 19840 | 15659 |
| Brazil | 2711 | 5681 | 565 | 64 | 3448 | 8116 | 2383 | 4490 |
| P. Rico, &c. | 18160 | 8161 | 31 | 242 | 9223 | 6593 | 14180 | 9266 |
| Netroot | ... | 1291 | ... | ... | ... | 1259 | ... | 34 |
| Total Frgn | 50990 | 31447 | 3951 | 2558 | 25662 | 28476 | 54404 | 45954 |
| Grand Total | 160041 | 116384 | 6308 | 3102 | 111898 | 99645 | 106744 | 89794 |

PRICE OF SUGARS.

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

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| From British Possessions in America | No return |
| — Mauritius | — |
| — East Indies | — |
| The average price of the above is | — |

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| MOLASSES | | | | | | | | |
| West India | 3076 | 3099 | 1310 | 1160 | 1641 | 1353 | 2101 | 3229 |
| Foreign | 588 | 361 | 184 | 1 | 518 | 308 | 925 | 696 |
| Total | 3664 | 4300 | 1494 | 1161 | 2159 | 1661 | 3026 | 3925 |
| MELADO | 78 | 215 | 10 | ... | 85 | 325 | 289 | 240 |

RUM.

| | Imported. | | Exported and delivered to Vats. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | gals | gals | gals | gals | gals | gals | gals | gals |
| West India | 176576 | 183000 | 880775 | 724050 | 843750 | 913185 | 2305170 | 2256385 |
| East India | 127375 | 194365 | 113735 | 36026 | 14905 | 4545 | 128790 | 241740 |
| Foreign | 178785 | 77810 | 98145 | 158825 | 10935 | 20790 | 276895 | 198090 |
| Exported. | | | | | | | | |
| Vatad | 978940 | 999720 | 880725 | 838895 | 64085 | 79470 | 523800 | 584970 |
| Total | 3050775 | 2831295 | 1964440 | 1801395 | 938525 | 1017990 | 3298645 | 3231585 |

COCOA—Cwts.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| B. Plantation | 41487 | 50014 | 3907 | 4761 | 21905 | 24692 | 35566 | 16692 |
| Foreign | 10945 | 11565 | 18495 | 1988 | 5493 | 3485 | 7552 | 14281 |
| Total | 51532 | 61579 | 22202 | 6749 | 24897 | 29087 | 43118 | 30973 |

COFFEE—Tons.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| West India | 1596 | 416 | 310 | 158 | 283 | 236 | 1061 | 289 |
| Ceylon | 18612 | 14587 | 6347 | 8794 | 5403 | 6691 | 5382 | 5400 |
| East India | 769 | 741 | 893 | 762 | 1148 | 1001 | 966 | 1000 |
| Mocho | 1241 | 226 | 481 | 205 | 454 | 385 | 975 | 399 |
| Brazil | 2963 | 2198 | 1810 | 1946 | 350 | 211 | 1228 | 1282 |
| Other Foreign | 359 | 767 | 310 | 119 | 513 | 281 | 420 | 996 |
| Total | 19948 | 18945 | 9901 | 12004 | 8261 | 8805 | 10227 | 9806 |

PEPPER.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| White | 246 | 195 | 44 | 29 | 265 | 263 | 648 | 482 |
| Black | 2957 | 1747 | 2009 | 1547 | 886 | 1310 | 2392 | 1696 |

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| C. CHREAL | 8955 | 6810 | ... | ... | 11270 | 8615 | 7125 | 5672 |
| LAC DYE | 2149 | 2140 | ... | ... | 2225 | 3193 | 5430 | 4960 |
| LOGWOOD | 6551 | 8077 | ... | ... | 5442 | 7920 | 4498 | 5025 |
| FUSTIC | 993 | 1264 | ... | ... | 782 | 1358 | 529 | 217 |

INDIGO.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| East India | 17280 | 18809 | ... | ... | 8096 | 12848 | 24947 | 25366 |
| Spanish | 5085 | 5460 | ... | ... | 4697 | 3749 | 1968 | 2618 |

SALTPETRE.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|--------|------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| Nitrate of Potas | 9952 | 8110 | ... | ... | 7883 | 7089 | 6179 | 8179 |
| Nitrate of Soda | 2402 | 1799 | ... | ... | 2384 | 2506 | 1205 | 277 |

COTTON.

| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Home Consump. | | Stock. | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 | 1863 | 1864 |
| American | 304 | 590 | ... | ... | 432 | 576 | 23 | 4 |
| Brazil | 323 | 420 | ... | ... | 426 | 414 | 2 | 26 |
| E. India, &c. | 18393 | 18964 | ... | ... | 15496 | 15943 | 36415 | 67427 |
| Liverpool, all kinds | 77784 | 1194627 | 249890 | 295066 | 620730 | 969730 | 290430 | 212176 |
| Total | 931604 | 1894991 | 249890 | 295268 | 776494 | 1130183 | 335807 | 279703 |

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR JULY.

| | Date due. | Amount per share. | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Already paid. | Call. | Amount. |
| | | £ s d | £ s d | £ |
| Bristol and South Wales Union 5 per cent. preference £25 | 1 | 1 0 0 | 6 0 0 | unknown |
| Furness new £10 shares | 1 | 7 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 34,250 |
| Grand Trunk of Canada Equip. mortgage bonds | 30 | 25 per cent. | 25 per cent. | unknown |
| Great Luxembourg 5 per cent. pref. £10 shares | 1 | 6 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 80,000 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire new £10 4 per cent. | 1 | 6 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 123,300 |
| Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire new £10 5 per cent., 1862 | 15 | 0 | 1 0 0 | 78,800 |
| Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean new, 1863 | 1 | 29 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 800,000 |
| Royal Sarasinian | 1 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 150,000 |
| South-Eastern 5 per cent. preference June, 1861 | 1 | 7 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 60,375 |
| Titco, August, 1861 | 1 | 7 10 0 | 2 10 0 | 87,500 |
| Total called in 1864 | | | | 3,182,218 |

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 9th of July, on 11,908 miles, to 663,892*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 10,911 miles, to 601,648*l*, showing an increase of 397 miles, and of 53,244*l* in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 14 leading railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 7,764 miles, to 531,938*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1863, on 7,616 miles, to 488,633*l*, showing an increase of 148 miles, and 43,305*l* in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, July 18.—The English railway market to-day closed with a further tendency towards depression, which also slightly affected the financial companies; but British mines and banks were rather firmer, and the other descriptions showed no material alteration. Of the English lines, Great Western (West Midland, Oxford) and North Staffordshire improved 1 each, and Glasgow and South-Western further 2; and Great Northern, Great Western (original), and North British declined 1 each, Great Northern (A stock), Brighton, North-Eastern (Leeds), and ditto (York) 1/2 each, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Metropolitan a further 1/2 each, and North-Western and Midland a further 1/2 each. In colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada (first and second preference) improved 1 each. In British mines, Devon Great Consols improved 5, North Roskoar and Providence 1 each.

TUESDAY, July 19.—In the share market to-day dulness very generally prevailed, affecting nearly all the descriptions with a tendency to depreciation, in which respect, however, the banks were an exception. Of English railways, Great Western (West Midland, Oxford) relapsed 1/2, ditto (original) declined a further 1/2, Great Northern (A stock) a further 1/2, Blackwall 1, Manchester, Sheffield, &c., North-Eastern (Berwick), and ditto (Stockton, &c.) 1/2 each, and South-Eastern 1/2. In colonial, Madras (5 per cent.), Soinda, Delhi (stock), and Punjab severally declined 1/2 each, Delhi (shares) 1/2, Buffalo and Lake Huron, Great Indian Peninsula, and East Indian (G. and H. extensions) 1/2 each, and ditto (stock) a further 1/2. In foreign, Northern of France relapsed 1/2, and Great Luxembourg, Sambre and Meuse, and Lombardo-Venetian receded 1/2 each. In American, Atlantic and Great Western (New York section, 2nd mortgage) improved 1, and ditto (Pennsylvania section, 2nd mortgage) 2; Erie shares relapsed 3, and ditto (preference) declined 1 1/2, Illinois Central shares 2, and ditto (paid up) 2 1/2. In British mines, Grambler declined 1. In foreign mines, St John del Rey improved 2.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—The English railway market to-day closed with a firm tone, and the other descriptions showed no material average variation from yesterday's final quotations. Of the English lines, Manchester, Sheffield, &c., recovered 1/2, and South-Eastern 1/2; Caledonian, Great Eastern, South-Western, Midland, and Great Western improved 1/2 each, and Lancashire and Yorkshire and North-Western 1/2 each; and Brighton declined 1/2, Metropolitan 1/2, and Great Western (West Midland, Oxford) a further 1/2. In colonial, Melbourne and Hobson's Bay advanced 1, and Bombay, Baroda, &c., and Calcutta and South-Eastern receded 1/2 each. In foreign, Pernambuco improved 1/2, and Bahia 1/2; Sambre and Meuse (preference) declined 1/2, and Great Luxembourg a further 1/2. In American, Atlantic and Great Western (Pennsylvania section, 1st mortgage) declined 1. In British mines, Great Laxey advanced 1/2, and East Grenville receded 1/2. In foreign mines, Cobre Copper improved 1/2, and St John del Rey further 5. Of the banks, Agra and Masterman's remains at 150 to 155; ditto (new of both descriptions) improved to 14 to 16 pm.; Imperial of China, &c., Chartered of Australia, and South African advanced 1/2 each, and London Joint Stock further 1/2; Alliance (of both descriptions) and Imperial (of both descriptions) declined 1 each, Hindustan (of both descriptions) and London and Colonial 1/2 each, Otago and Californian 1/2 each, and Ottoman a further 1/2.

THURSDAY, July 21.—In the share market to-day almost the only business was in the banks and a few of the English railways and miscellaneous shares. At the close the average of the alterations in prices was slightly on the side of firmness in the English railways, American securities, and British mines.

FRIDAY, July 22.—The railway market was decidedly heavy to-day, in sympathy with the other departments of the Stock Exchange, and an almost general reduction occurred in prices.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

Table with multiple columns: No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, and various price points. Includes sections for Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals, Debenture Stocks, British Possessions, and Foreign Mines.

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This Company is formed to provide the requisite means for developing industrial undertakings of undebatable commercial value. The business of the Company will be commenced by the purchase and working of extensive and valuable deposits of native Sulphur, situated in the Romagna, which are now being worked with considerable profit, and are in the immediate neighbourhood of the productive Sulphur Mines of the Bolognese Company, which for several years realised profits averaging 35 per cent. per annum on the capital employed.

The Mines intended to be worked by this Company are contiguous to the Central Italian Railway, and within a few miles of good seaports, and they have been thoroughly inspected and investigated by independent and reliable practical men, specially sent over by the Directors for that purpose, and their reports, which can be seen at the office of the Company, enable the Directors to state with confidence that a net annual profit of from 15 to 25 per cent. on the capital employed may be fairly anticipated.

Under their advice, a provisional agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the whole of the concessions of these Mines, together with all rights and privileges, and plant thereto attached, for the sum of £29,000. The sulphur, when smelted, being subject to a small royalty of about 5d per quintal. Not more than half the capital of the Company will be required for the purchase and development of the Sulphur Mines; consequently, it is not proposed to call up more than £5 per share until other undertakings are entered upon.

As a proof of the confidence felt by the vendors in the successful working of these Mines, they have consented to take the nearly one-half their purchase money in shares, and which they are set to receive interest or dividend until 10 per cent. per annum has been paid on the capital employed. No promotion money, or other similar charge, has been or will be paid in respect of the formation of this Company. Every information may be obtained at the temporary offices of the Company, where copies of the Reports and the memorandum and articles of association may be seen.

Application for shares must be made in the annexed form, and be sent to the Bankers, Brokers, or to the temporary offices of the Company, accompanied by the required deposit of £1 per share, and in cases where no allotment is made, the amount of deposits paid on application will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. (To be left with the Bankers.) No. — To the Directors of the Industrial Company of Central Italy (Limited). Vestry House, Laurence Pountney hill, London. Gentlemen.—Having paid to 'The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited)' the sum of £ , being £1 per share deposit on shares, I request you to allot me the number of shares of £10 each in 'The Industrial Company of Central Italy (Limited),' and I agree to become a member of the Company, to accept such shares, or any less number that you may allow me, to pay a further sum of £1 per share on allotment, as well as all subsequent calls, and to sign the Articles of Association when required. I also authorise you to have my name placed on the register of shareholders for the number of shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Name in full Occupation Address in full Usual signature Dated the day of , 1864.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY
(Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have this day made a Call of Five Pounds per share on the shares in this Company, payable on the 1st day of September next, at the Alliance Bank, Leithbury, London; Brown's buildings, Liverpool; or King street, Manchester.—By order, J. A. MANN, Secretary.
28 Old Broad street, E.C., July 18, 1864.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY
(Limited).

Sixteenth Report of the Directors, adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the 20th July, 1864:—

In presenting their sixteenth report, and congratulating the proprietors upon the increased business which has resulted from their new issue of capital, the Directors would not the less impress upon their fellow shareholders how materially the further development of the Company will be promoted by their active co-operation in the introduction of new securities both for discount and deposit.

The 40,000 new shares created by the resolution of the special meeting (with the exception of 249 not claimed) have been taken by the shareholders; and in respect of them £347,445 has been received, of which £168,835 10s has been applied to capital account, and £188,609 10s to the reserved fund, thus making the paid-up capital £563,835 10s, and the reserve fund £283,609 10s, which, when the allotted shares are sold, will, with the final call due on the 15th August next, be raised to £600,000 and £300,000 respectively.

The accounts for the half-year just ended show a gross profit of £86,162 0s 7d, and after providing for the current expenditure, directors' and auditors' remuneration, bad debts, income tax, &c., and retaining £37,167 1s 8d for rebate of interest on bills not yet due, there remains the sum of £42,280 3s 3d. From this the Directors have taken £1,800 0s 4d, to be applied in raising the original reserve fund to the amount of £100,000—£40,449 19s 5d to be appropriated to the payment of a dividend, both on the old and new shares, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and have carried forward to the next account the balance of £1,830 3s 10d.

The dividend will be payable on and after the 1st August.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).

(A.)
BALANCE SHEET, Thursday, 20th June, 1864.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|----|---|
| Dr. | £ | s | d |
| To capital called up, £5 per share on 80,000 shares | £400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To new capital | 168,835 | 10 | 0 |
| To liabilities on loans, de oita, &c. | 263,835 | 10 | 0 |
| To promises red m'tion fund | 4,712,705 | 9 | 5 |
| To reserve fund balance, 31st December | 298,499 | 19 | 8 |
| To transferred from profit and loss | 1,500 | 0 | 4 |
| To premium on new shares | 183,609 | 10 | 0 |
| To amount at credit of profit and loss account, as shown at statement B | 42,280 | 3 | 3 |
| Cr. | 5,603,093 | 18 | 4 |

(B.)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT of the National Discount Company (Limited), for the half-year ending June 30, 1864.

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|----|
| Dr. | £ | s | d |
| To current expenses, bad debts, income tax, &c. | 5,614 | 15 | 4 |
| To Directors' and auditors' remuneration | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount transferred to credit of reserved fund | 1,500 | 0 | 4 |
| To rebate of interest on bills not due, carried to new account | 37,167 | 1 | 8 |
| To dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £563,835 10s | 40,449 | 19 | 5 |
| To amount carried forward to new account | 1,830 | 3 | 10 |
| Cr. | 42,280 | 3 | 3 |
| By gross profits during the half-year | 88,162 | 0 | 7 |
| Cr. | 88,162 | 0 | 7 |

We have carefully examined the foregoing accounts, and found the same correct.

(Signed) J. MORTON BELL, } Auditors.
J. H. MORRISON, }

28 Corahill, E.C., July 12, 1864.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the report and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

That a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be declared out of the profits accrued in the half-year ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st August, and that the remaining balance of £1,830 3s 10d be carried forward to the next account.

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be and are hereby given to the Chairman and the other Directors for their efficient, patient, and anxious attention to the affairs of the Company.

That the best thanks of this meeting be and are hereby given to the officers of the Company for the very efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

(Signed) F. W. RUSSELL, Chairman.

Extracted from the minutes.
RICHARD PRICE, Secretary.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
John Hackblock, Esq., Chairman.
Peter Bell, Esq.
John Borradaile, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.
J. E. C. Koch, Esq.
Henry Paul, Esq., M.P.
William Rennie, Esq.
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
William Turquand, Esq.
John Walker, Esq.
The City Bank.

BANKERS—Bank of England.

MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.
SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

Offices—South Sea House, Threadneedle street, London.

SECOND HALF-YEARLY REPORT,
Presented at the General Meeting, held on July 20, 1864.

In presenting their second report, the Directors have again to congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory progress which the Association has continued to make.

After providing for the current expenses of the past half-year, writing off the whole of the costs for repairs, furniture, and fittings, to the new offices, and carrying forward a rebate of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, the Directors are enabled to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, with a bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income tax; there will then remain a balance of undivided profits of £21,408 18s 9d to be carried forward to the next half-year.

Mr J. E. C. Koch having resigned the office of Manager of this Association, has been elected a member of the Board, which election requires the confirmation of the shareholders at the present meeting.

The Directors have the satisfaction of announcing that they have secured the services of Mr Augustus Wildy, as manager.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

BALANCE SHEET, June 30, 1864.

| | | | |
|--|----------|----|---|
| Dr. | £ | s | d |
| To capital paid-up, viz.—£15 per share paid on 20,000 new shares. | £300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| £5 per share payable March 15, 1864, on 20,000 new shares. | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To reserve fund, viz.—Premium of £4 per share, payable Feb. 15, 1864, on 20,000 new shares | 80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest 4½ months, at 5 per cent. | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| To Liabilities—Comprising amounts due on deposit receipts, interest thereon, and current accounts | 413,018 | 14 | 9 |
| Amount due for expenses to June 30, 1864. | 6,730 | 5 | 0 |
| To Profit and Loss, as per annexed statement—Balance to credit of this account, viz.—Gross amount, including balance from 1863 | 78,845 | 17 | 1 |
| Less disbursements and charges | 13,266 | 3 | 4 |
| | 65,479 | 13 | 9 |
| Cr. | 966,723 | 11 | 6 |

CR.

By assets, viz.—Cash in Bank of England, City Bank, and on deposit at interest..... 50,553 0 8
Loans, securities, and current accounts... 916,170 10 10
966,723 11 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, from January 1 to June 30, 1864.

| | | | |
|---|--------|----|---|
| Dr. | £ | s | d |
| To repairs, alterations, fittings, furniture, and lease of new premises | 2,915 | 6 | 0 |
| To current expenses, including salaries, manager's and Directors' allowances, advertising, books, stationery, rent, and all other charges | 10,450 | 17 | 4 |
| To balance carried down | 68,479 | 13 | 9 |
| Cr. | 78,845 | 17 | 1 |

CR.

By gross profits, viz.—Balance of undivided profits brought forward from the year 1863..... £10,240 1 7
Amount for half-year ending June 30, 1864..... 68,605 15 6
78,845 17 1

Dr.

To dividend, at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, on paid-up capital..... £8,858 6 8
To bonus, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, on paid-up capital..... 26,875 0 0
35,833 6 8

To income tax on this amount..... 970 9 8

To balance, being undivided profits, carried to new account..... 21,408 18 9
58,212 15 1

Cr.

By balance brought down..... 66,479 13 9

Deduct—Rebate of interest on loans not due, taken at 6 per cent. per annum..... 7,266 18 8

58,212 15 1

Balance of undivided profits, carried forward to new account..... 21,408 18 9

Audited and found correct,
JOHN BALL, } Auditors.
RICHARD B. WADE, }

It was resolved unanimously,—

That the report and accounts now read be received and adopted.

That a dividend and bonus of together 30s per share on the first issue, and 5s 10d per share on the second issue, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, as recommended by the Board, be paid to the shareholders respectively, free of income tax, and that the same be payable on and after the 21st of July instant.

That the election by the Board of Mr J. E. C. Koch as a Director of this Association be and is hereby confirmed.

The cordial thanks of the meeting were given to the Directors and Officers of the Association for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

Extracted from the minutes.
JOHN H. KOCH, Secretary.

LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

CAPITAL.
Subscribed..... £ 2,000,000
Paid and called up..... 600,000
Reserve fund..... 81,500

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.
Peter Bell, Esq.
John Borradaile, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.
J. E. C. Koch, Esq.
Henry Paul, Esq., M.P.
William Rennie, Esq.
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
William Turquand, Esq.
John Walker, Esq.

BANKERS—Bank of England, and City Bank.

GENERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.
SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans.

And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager, South Sea house, Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 4 Abchurch lane, London.

Capital, £1,000,000.

BANKERS.
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

Approved bills discounted, and advances made on negotiable securities.

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

THE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Capital, £3,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—James Goodson, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Richard Spooner, Esq.
Robert Collum, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
Richard D. Headley, Esq.
Joseph W. Holland, Esq.
William F. Lawrence, Esq.
Louis Nathan, Esq.
George Smith, Esq.
James D. Thomson, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Cornelius Walford, Esq., 14 Leadenhall street.

Messrs Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Twells, and Co., Lombard street.

This Company is prepared to make advances on approved securities, also to receive deposits on terms to be agreed upon.

To effect the purchase and sale of stocks, shares, &c.

To negotiate loans, and to conduct financial operations generally.

JAMES GAMBLE, Secretary and Assistant Manager.
14 Leadenhall street, E.C.

ORIENTAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

Capital, £1,000,000.

First Issue, 10,000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—William Charles Brown, Esq. (Richmond, Surrey), Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Stock Discount Company (Limited).

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

Major-General Clarke, (late Commissioner of Revenue in Oude), Norwood.

John Brown, Esq. (late of Grant, Smith, and Co., Calcutta), Calcutta, Madras, and London.

J. P. Cornforth, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth and Co., Bombay).

W. B. M. Lysey, Esq. (Director of the Bombay Gas Company), Queen's garden, Hyde park.

Stephen Clark, Esq., London and Madras.

R. Russell Carew, Esq., 26 Westbourne terrace, and Carpenter's park, Walford.

BANKERS.
Bank of England, and The Mercantile and Exchange Bank.

Messrs Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs Ewart, Latham, and Co., Bombay; and arrangements are being made for establishing Agencies elsewhere.

The Corporation act as financial agents in London and in India receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon; make advances on approved securities, and invest money on commission; issue letters of credit; negotiate loans; and promote industrial and commercial enterprise here and in the East.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FINANCE CORPORATION (Limited).

No further Applications for Shares in this Company will be received after Wednesday, the 27th inst., in London, and Saturday, the 30th inst., from the country.

T. B. GROBECKER, Secretary pro tem. Temporary Office, 54 Threadneedle street, E.C., July 20, 1864.

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Discount Corporation (Limited) have this day made a Third Call of £5 (five) per share on all the shares in this Company, payable on the 15th day of August, 1864, at the Alliance Bank (Limited), No. 5 Ladbury, London, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool.—By order, FRED. G. BONE, Secretary.

No. 31 Abchurch lane, London, 22nd July, 1864.

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION (Limited), 31 Abchurch lane, London.

Capital, £2,000,000. BANKERS.

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

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), 5 and 7 Nicholas lane, London, E.C.

Capital, £2,000,000; Paid up, £400,000. BANKERS.

The Bank of England, Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street, The Agra and Masterman's Bank, 35 Nicholas lane, The Consolidated Bank. The Company discount first-class Mercantile Bills and make advances on approved securities. The rate of interest allowed upon deposits "at call" will be generally one per cent. below the Bank minimum; and in cases where sums are left at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made. J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY (Limited), 60 Threadneedle street, E.C.

Directors: Robert Benson, Esq. (Messrs Robert Benson and Co.), John F. Fleumich, Esq. (Messrs Frederick Huth and Co.), Robert A. Heath, Esq. (Messrs Heath and Co.), James & Morgan, Esq. (Messrs George Peabody and Co.), William A. Quentell, Esq. (Messrs Fruhling and Human Stern, Esq. (Messrs Stern Brothers). GENERAL MANAGER—William Hope, Esq., V.C. The Directors have now made arrangements for taking deposits in sums of not less than £100 for fixed periods and at a fixed rate of interest.—By order, WALTER A. MICHAEL, Secretary.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. ESTABLISHED 1851. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve fund, £51,742.

Directors: The Right Hon. Edward Floyde Bouvier, M.P., President; William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman; James Hutchinson, Esq.; Charles Morrison, Esq.; T. M. Wagoner, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum. Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary, F. FEARON, Secretary, 65 Moorgate street, London.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Capital subscribed, £5,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £50 each. Paid up, £500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman; Joseph Ball, Esq.; E. J. Coleman, Esq.; Mr Alderman Dakin; James Dickson, Esq.; F. D. Hadow, Esq.; J. H. Harford, Esq.; G. F. Holroyd, Esq.; J. G. Homere, Esq.; Capt J. Gilbert Johnston; Charles Kelson, Esq.; G. G. Macpherson, Esq.; Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart.; W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.; H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Thornton, Esq.; F. G. Westmorland, Esq.; Alfred Wilson, Esq.; M. Zaris, Esq.

BANKERS: The Bank of England, The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), and Co., The Union Bank of London, Sir W. Miles, Bart., and Co., Bristol. SOLICITORS: Messrs Edwards and Co., and Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co. MANAGERS: Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

This Association receives money on deposit, at notice and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon; makes advances on approved securities, and effects purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and debentures; negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business. Communications to be addressed to the Managers.—By order, W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary, Temporary Office, Crosby House, 795 Bishopsgate street Within.

GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY OF LONDON (Limited)

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the London Tavern on the 19th inst.—viz., £3 per share—will be payable on the 30th July, at the London and Westminster Bank, or at the Union Bank of London.—By order, R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

7 Ladbury, 8th July, 1864. N.B. No transfers of the new shares can be registered until the above payment shall have been made thereon. Call letters will be issued immediately.

THE OTTOMAN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).

The Ottoman Financial Association having now completed arrangements for the establishment of Branches and Agencies in Constantinople, Smyrna, and other principal towns throughout the Ottoman Empire, is prepared to undertake every description of financial business.

It will negotiate loans and concessions, grant credits, and make advances against approved securities, and undertake the purchase and sale of shares, stocks, &c. The Association is also prepared to receive deposits on terms to be agreed upon. Communications to be addressed to the Executive Committee.—By order, J. W. LAMBERT SMITH, Secretary.

INVESTMENT, IMPORTANT.—CREVNER and WHEAL, ABRAHAM TIN and COPPER MINES.—Full particulars, with the latest information of these extraordinary Mines, will be had of Mr J. R. Pike, 3 Princes court, Old Broad street, post, 1s 1d.

Author of Britain's "Metal Mines," free per post, 1s 1d.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

6 Austinfriars, London, E.C., 20th July, 1864. Notice is hereby given, that the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Friday, the 29th inst., at One o'clock precisely. The Transfer Books will be closed from 21st inst. to 30th inst., both inclusive.

C. O. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE REGENT'S CANAL IRON WORKS COMPANY (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. Capital £250,000, in 12,500 shares of £20 each. First issue 8,000 shares, of which one-half are already subscribed by the Directors and their friends. Deposit £1 per share on application, and £2 on allotment, and the remainder in calls not exceeding £2 per share, at intervals of not less than two months. It is not contemplated to call up more than £10 per share.

DIRECTORS: James Goodson, 32 Kensington gardens square, Chairman; Edward Horner, The Howe, Halstead, Essex; John Fenning, Fenchings' Wharf, Tooley street; John Everitt, 18 Tokeshouse yard, London; C. Wilson Hall, Sen, Navestock, Essex; John Watson Lay, 3 Savage gardens, Tower Hill; Howard Reed, Hendon, Middlesex; William Tabor, Bishopsgate street, London; Henry Grissell, Regent's Canal Iron Works, Managing Director.

(With power to add to their number.) AUDITORS: Cornelius Walford, 11 Leadenhall street; F. W. Spooner, Public Accountant.

SOLICITORS: Messrs Kingsford and Dorman, Essex street, Strand, W.C.

BANKERS: The East London Bank, Lombard street.

FINANCIAL AGENTS: The Financial Corporation (Limited), 14 Leadenhall street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.): Fred. Dolland Moore, Regent's Canal Ironworks.

Temporary Office—14 Leadenhall street, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. This Company is formed for the purpose of carrying on, as a joint stock enterprise, the well-known engineering works of Mr Henry Grissell, situate in the Eagle Wharf road, Regent's canal, London, which are now in full operation.

The Works were established by Mr Grissell in the year 1844, and since that time have been most successfully carried on under his immediate supervision.

Each applicant will be required to pay into the bankers of the Company £1 per share on the number of shares applied for, and upon allotment to make a further payment of £2 per share on the shares allotted to him. Further calls will be made at intervals of not less than two months, and no call will exceed £2 per share.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the solicitors, and at the offices of The Financial Corporation (Limited), 14 Leadenhall street, City, E.C.

THE REGENT'S CANAL IRON WORKS COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of the above Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, for London; and on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for the country. Date, July 20, 1864.—By order, F. B. MOORE, Secretary. Temporary office, 14 Leadenhall street, E.C.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Five Engine Turntables, 42 feet diameter, as per drawing and specifications to be seen at these offices.

Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Turntables," must be delivered to the undersigned on or before 12 o'clock at noon on Thursday, the 4th day of August next. The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.—By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk, New Broad street, London, 21st July, 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Particulars may be obtained by application at the Company's Office, Alderman's walk, New Broad street.—No. 1. Iron.

- 2. Metals. 3. Steel Files and Saws. 4. Tools. 5. Lamps and Glass. 6. Leather, &c. 7. Carriage Tyres and Axles. 8. Axle Boxes. 9. Engine and Tender Springs. 10. Carriage and Wagon Springs. 11. Carriage Ironwork and Trimmings. 12. Chains. 13. Ironmongery, &c. 14. Locks. 15. Hinges. 16. Nails. 17. Wood Screws.

150 tons of Smithy Coal. Tenders, which must include all charges for packing and delivery free alongside in any dock, or on any wharf, or in any part of the stream in the ports of London or Liverpool, are to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock at noon on Thursday, the 28th instant.

Tenders must be endorsed, "Tenders for Stores, &c." The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.—By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk, New Broad street, London, 12th July, 1864.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).

Established in 1862, for the purpose of constructing Cheap Branch Lines of Railway in India. At an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, held June 28, 1864, Sir Macdonald Stephenson in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

- 1. That the report of the Directors be approved and adopted. 2. That the Directors be, and are hereby authorized to issue the remaining portion of the capital constituting the first issue of £250,000, upon such terms as they may deem expedient. 3. That the Directors be, and are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as they may think fit, with the holders of the original "Letters of Allotment" and "Scrip Certificates," on which the sum of 2s per share only has been paid.

4. That the Directors be, and are hereby empowered to proceed with the two new lines in the Bengal and short lines as the Directors may consider advisable, and for which the first issue of £250,000 will suffice. 5. That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman and Directors for their unceasing exertions to promote the interests of the Company.

The Board congratulate the shareholders upon the highly satisfactory results of the Chairman's recent personal communications with the respective Governments of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, under which the Company have secured most important concessions from the Government of India.

The Government subscribe from 25 to 30 per cent. of the capital in each case—the shareholders receive the whole of the profits—and the concessions have been granted for the most remunerative lines in each Presidency to be constructed and worked by the Company upon the economical principles carried out on the Arcotum line (now nearly completed), at a cost to the Company, including engines, rolling stock, and all expenses, of £3,000 per mile. This Company's engines and rolling stock will be repaired, when necessary, at the workshops of the railway companies with which the lines are connected.

The Arcotum line in Madras, the Baracoe line in Bombay, and the Moufferpore line in Bengal, will be the first lines completed—three lines specially selected for their existing large traffic in goods and passengers. The shareholders will readily appreciate the value of these privileges, and of the prospects, in a country of cheap lines, which, it is now ascertained from experience per week earnings, will yield from 18 to 20 per cent. on the capital invested.

The shares are of £5 each, with £2 per share paid upon them, and interest at 5 per cent. is paid, during construction, under the Company's regulations. The Board now invite public attention to this undertaking, and are prepared to receive applications for the remaining shares, addressed to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, 62 Moorgate street, London, E.C., or to the Brokers, Messrs J. and J. Whitehead, 8 Moorgate street, and Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Founder's court, Ladbury, where copies of the reports may be obtained on application.—By order of the Board, M. R. SCOTT, Secretary.

INDIAN TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).

ISSUE OF FURTHER CAPITAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST for the Issue of Further Capital will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st August.—By order, M. R. SCOTT, Secretary.

62 Moorgate street, July 22, 1864.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
 Capital paid up, 600,000.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES AT ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.
 are GRANTED on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection. DEPOSITS received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.—By order of the Court.
HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
 78 Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK
 (Limited).
 Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each
BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES.
 Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Porto Alegre, Maranhão.
CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Biscoffshelm, Esq.
 Drafts granted on Brazil and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected.—Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World.—Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken.—Deposits received at agreed rates of interest.
JOHN BEATON, Secretary.
 2 Old Broad street, E.C.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16 Cornhill, London, E.C.

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

BANK OF BENGAL.
 Applications for the VACANT OFFICE of INSPECTOR of BRANCHES of the Bank of Bengal will be received up to the 1st August next. The salary is 1,250 rupees per mensem (equal to £1,500 per annum), exclusive of travelling charges.
 A sum of £110 for passage money to Calcutta will also be allowed, subject to the engagement continuing for three years.
 None need apply who have not a thorough practical knowledge of the superintendence of branch banks, and who cannot furnish testimonials of general efficiency for discharging the duties of the office.
 Candidates are requested to send their applications, addressed to George Dickson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, care of Messrs Coutts and Co., Bankers, London.
 May 23, 1864.

BANK OF BENGAL,
 March 12, 1864.

NOTIFICATION.
 It is hereby notified, that as the present capital of the Bank is insufficient to meet its requirements, in consequence of the increase of business, principally arising from the establishment of branches subordinate to the Bank in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, the Directors have determined, under the authority vested in them by Section 4, Act IV., of 1862, to INCREASE the CAPITAL from one crore, nine lacs, ninety thousand nine hundred and nine rupees, to two crores and twenty lacs, by the issue of new shares or consolidated stock under the following conditions:—

1. Holders of old shares will be entitled to claim new shares as par, in the proportion of one share for every share of which they may be registered as proprietors in the books of the Bank. Registered proprietors of consolidated stock will in like manner be entitled to an equivalent amount of new stock as par.
2. Holders of shares or stocks, whether in India or elsewhere, shall be allowed in the 15th day of August, 1864, to claim the new issue. All shares or stock not claimed by the said date shall be at the disposal of the Directors, who shall cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the Bank, in such manner and at such times as they may deem expedient.
3. Payments in one sum of the amount of subscription on any whole, half, or quarter share or stock, to which any proprietor may be entitled under this notification, may be made at any time after the publication thereof. On all such payments, prior to the 30th June next, interest will be allowed at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from date of payment to the 30th June; and the shares or stock so paid up shall thenceforward be entitled to dividends. On all payments made subsequent to the 30th of June interest will similarly be allowed (at the rate of 8 per cent), until the 31st December following, from which date the shares or stock so paid up shall in like manner become entitled to dividend.
4. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of August, 1864, inclusive. All shares or stock previously subscribed for, but on which the full amount of capital shall not be paid by the last-mentioned date, will lapse to the bank and will be at the disposal of the Directors, as provided in clause 2.—By order of the Directors,
C. N. COOKE Offg Secretary and Treasurer.

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

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

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
 38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
 Paid-up Capital, £7,000,000. Reserve Fund, £300,000.
 The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz:—
 Sydney, Castlemaine, Wellington
 Brisbane, Portland, Napier
 Rockhampton, Adelaide, Nelson
 Melbourne, Port Adelaide, Lyttelton
 Geelong, Hobart Town, Christchurch
 Ballarat, Launceston, Dunedin
 Sandhurst, Auckland, Invercargill
 They likewise negotiate and send for collection Bills on the Colonies, and undertake all description of Banking business there.
H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIVER PLATE BANK (Limited). Capital £1,000,000. Paid and called up £300,000; reserve fund, £24,000. Head office, 40 Moorgate street, London, E.C.
 Deposits received in London at rates of interest according to the length of time for which they are made. Further particulars may be had of the Secretary.
 Letters of credit and bills of exchange issued on the Buenos Ayres and Montevideo branches.
 Bills payable at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo purchased or sent out for collection.
 The agency of country and foreign banks undertaken.
 Purchases and sales of stock, shares, and other securities, and collection of dividends on the usual charges.
A. E. SMITHERS, Secretary.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited).
 Head Office—80 King William street, London, E.C.
 Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £373,414.
 Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the branches of the Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, and on its Agents at Madras and Ceylon. Approved Bills on those places negotiated or sent for collection; and circular notes issued for the use of travellers.
 Deposits of £100 and upwards received at interest for such periods, and at such rates, as may be agreed upon.
 Investments in, and sales of, Indian and other securities effected; dividends, &c., received, and every description of banking and exchange business with India transacted.—By order of the Court of Directors,
T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

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

BRANCHES.

| NEW SOUTH WALES. | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Maitland. | Mudgee. | Adelong Agency. |
| Newcastle. | Tamworth. | Orange. |
| Albury. | Denilquin. | Penrith. |
| Bathurst. | Windore. | Goulburn. |
| VICTORIA. | | |
| Melbourne. | Sandhurst. | Wangarratta. |
| Geelong. | Beechworth. | Chiltern Agency. |
| Kyneton. | Arauc. | Inglewood. |
| Castlemaine. | Maldon. | Creswick. |
| Ballarat. | Turrigower. | Linton. |
| QUEENSLAND. | | |
| Brisbane. | Ipswich. | Toowoomba. |
| | Rockhampton. | |
| NEW ZEALAND. | | |
| Auckland. | Christchurch. | Wanganui. |
| Wellington. | Dunedin. | Nelson. |
| Lyttelton. | Invercargill. | Kinapoi. |

And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.
 The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.
 The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorized to receive Credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.—By order of the London Board,
JOHN CURRIE, Secretary.
 57 Cannon street City.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK
 CONSTANTINOPLE.
 (Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000)
 Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galata, Bucharest, Paris, and London.
 The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Galata, and Bucharest; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of all coupons.
 The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branch of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Smyrna for the purchase of Smyrna produce, such as cotton, madder roots, valonia, opium, &c.
 Terms may be ascertained on application at the office of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lombard Street, E.C.
R. A. BRENNAN, Manager.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860.
 (Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling)
 Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz:—
 Port Elizabeth, Fort Beaufort, Uitenhage, Graham's Town, Pietermaritzburg, Cape Town, D'Urban, Graaff Reinet, Ficksburg, Klad William's Town, Colerberg, King William's Town.
 Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.
 Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted.
 Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice.
 The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C.
 By order of the Court,
JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, Manager.
 London, June 13, 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
 OF INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up capital, £634,000. Reserve fund, £250,000.
 Head office, 32 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.
 The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Mauritius; issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.
 The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities, undertake the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
 The Bank receives Money on Deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 32 Threadneedle street, London.
 Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
 32 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug., 1861.
 Paid-up capital, £1,200,000; reserved fund, £232,000.
 The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.
 They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent, below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notice of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.
 Office hours 10 to 2. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
 Threadneedle street, London, 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK
 (Limited),
 5 Lothbury, London, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool.
BRANCHES—Southward; Borough High street, Birkbehead; 48 Hamilton square, Manchester; 75 King street, THAMES OF BUSINESS.
 Current accounts opened in London, in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments; and in Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester, on terms which will conform thereto as closely as may be practicable. If the balances fall not at any time during the half-year have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If below £200, no interest will be allowed.
 Deposits received at the current rate of interest 1 sum of £10 and upwards, on the usual terms.
 No charge will be made for collecting country cheques.
 Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, shares, and other securities effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.
 To parties keeping accounts with the bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, in exchange for stock, shares, &c.
 Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.
A. THOMSON, Manager in London.

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

At a General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the banking house of the Company, in Princes street, Mansion house, on Thursday, the 21st July, 1864.
John Timothy Oxley, Esq., Chairman.
Frederick Rodewald, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

DIRECTORS.
William Bird, Esq.
William Blicant, Esq.
George T. B. Oving, Esq.
Henry Christie, Esq.
Francis J. De la Ossa, Esq.
Ald. Sir J. Duke, Bart., M.P.
Philip William Flower, Esq.
Francis B. Go'dney, Esq.
Charles James Heath, Esq.
William J. Lancaster, Esq.
Messrs.—Head office: Mr Fleming Hewett, Mr John Whitaker Nutter; Mr Wm. Fredk. Narraway, country manager; Mr Chas. Jno. Evans, chief cashier.
Western Branch, 69 Pall Mall; Mr Robert Gurney Barclay, manager.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Clarke, Son, and Rawlins.
The following report was presented:—
The directors of the Company, which the shareholders in laying before the meeting, will inform the shareholders that during the six months, ending the 30th ult., the bank has made a net profit of £124,467 7s 10d, out of which they will receive the usual dividend at the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, with a bonus of £1 per share, leaving a balance of £28,976 7s 10d to be carried to profit and loss new account, for appropriation at the end of the year.

The guarantee fund has been credited with the accretion interest and debited with the depreciation ascertained on the re-valuation of Government securities held by the Bank, and now amounts to £276,301 7s 8d.
The Directors have not succeeded in their endeavours to obtain, by means of an Act of Parliament, the necessary powers to effect the contemplated partial liquidation of this fund, and the removal of the restrictions by which the deed of settlement of the Company has hitherto limited its application to specific objects. Their bill was met at an advanced stage of its progress in the House of Lords by an objection, which made it evident that it would not be allowed to pass, and that to proceed further would only entail useless expense.

The plan of dealing with the guaranteed fund in the manner suggested at the last meeting was, therefore, necessarily abandoned, but the circumstances of the present time having forcibly brought under the consideration of the Directors the expediency of making a substantial addition to the capital of the Bank, commensurate with its enlarged and increasing business, they have decided to convene, for Thursday, the 18th proximo, a Special General Meeting of Shareholders, at which a resolution will be proposed to increase the capital to four millions by 20,000 new shares, 12,000 of which to be at once offered rateably to the proprietors of the existing shares, at a premium of £30 per share, and the remaining 8,000 to be issued hereafter, at the discretion of the Directors, to the then shareholders. The premium to be received on the 12,000 new shares to be called up rateably among all the shareholders, whereby the capital of the Bank will be increased to 72,000 shares of £50 each, paid up to the extent of £15 per share, thus raising the paid-up capital, on the completion of the first issue, to £1,080,000.

The dividend and bonus, free from income tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 29th inst.
The preceding report having been read to the meeting by the Secretary, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th June last, after the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, and a further dividend of £1 per share out of the net profits of the half-year ending as above, were declared by the Chairman.

The report now read received, and that it be printed for the use of the shareholders.
Resolved unanimously, —
That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the chairman and directors for the able and successful manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the bank.
Resolved unanimously, —
That the thanks of this meeting be given to the managers and officers for their zealous attention to the business of the bank.
(Signed) JNO. TIMOTHY OXLEY, Chairman.
Extracted from the minutes.
ALFRED SCRIVENER, Secretary.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, Thursday, June 30, 1864.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

| Dr. | | £ s d | |
|--|------------|-------|---|
| To capital paid up, viz., 60,000 shares at £10 each..... | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount due by the bank..... | 14,959,619 | 17 | 3 |
| To amount of "the guarantee fund," December 31, 1863, £279,759 19 8 | | | |
| To six months' interest on ditto, at 2½ per cent. per annum..... | 4,196 | 0 | |
| | 283,956 | 7 | 8 |
| Less decrease since the valuation on December 31, 1863, in the market value of Government securities held by the bank..... | 7,655 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount carried to profit and loss account..... | 190,030 | 15 | 9 |
| | 16,026,982 | 0 | 8 |
| Cr. | | £ s d | |
| By Exchequer bills and Government stock..... | 1,025,070 | 8 | 8 |
| By cash, loans, bills discounted, and other securities..... | 14,959,061 | 12 | 5 |
| By building, furniture, &c., in Princes street..... | 238,600 | | |
| By ditto in Pall Mall..... | 6,250 | | |
| | 41,850 | 0 | 0 |
| | 16,026,982 | 0 | 8 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, for the half-year ending June 30, 1864.

| Dr. | | £ s d | |
|---|---------|-------|----|
| To current expenses, proportion of building expenses, Directors' remuneration, bad debts, income tax, &c..... | 27,962 | 11 | 8 |
| To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due..... | 37,591 | 16 | 3 |
| To dividend account for the payment of half-a-year's dividend at the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, upon £600,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares..... | 37,500 | 0 | 0 |
| To ditto, for the payment of a bonus of £1 per share..... | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount carried forward to profit and loss new account..... | 26,976 | 7 | 10 |
| | 190,030 | 15 | 9 |
| Cr. | | £ s d | |
| By balance brought down..... | 190,030 | 15 | 9 |

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BANK established in 1825. Head office—Princes street, Mansion House; Western branch—69 Pall Mall. Subscribed capital, £3,000,000. Paid-up capital, £600,000. Guarantee fund, £276,301. Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London bankers.
Parties keeping bank-g accounts with the bank can at all times transfer to a deposit account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.
Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interest at the market rates.
The agency of joint stock, and other country and foreign banks, undertaken upon such terms as may be agreed upon.
Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and foreign securities, bullion, specie, &c., effected.
Dividends on English and foreign funds, on railway and other shares, debentures, and coupons, received without charge to customers. Every other description of banking business and money agency transacted, and letters of credit granted on the Continent, and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the shareholders in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 5 Princes street, Mansion house, on Thursday, the 18th day of August next, at 12 of the clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of considering a resolution which will be then proposed for increasing the subscribed capital of the Bank to the sum of £4,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each.—By order of the Board.
ALFRED SCRIVENER, Secretary.
No. 5 Princes street, Mansion house, July 21, 1864.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(established 1825, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1831).—An Office of the Bank has been opened at No. 21 Finch lane, E.C.
W. J. DUNCAN, Manager.
JAS. MILLN, Agent.

LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA (Limited).

Capital, £2,000,000.
The Bank being now established in MEXICO and PERU, the Directors are prepared to transact every description of banking business connected with those Countries.—By order,
W. THOS. MORRISON, Secretary.
London Offices, 16 King William street, E.C.

LONDON BANK OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA (Limited).

The Directors are prepared to receive applications from properly qualified gentlemen to proceed to the branches of the Bank in South America, either as Managers, Accountants, or Cashiers. A knowledge of Spanish is desirable.—By order,
W. THOS. MORRISON, Secretary.
16 King William street, E.C.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, paid-up capital £1,000,000 sterling) GRANTS CREDITS on the following branches, viz.:—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, Bradford, and London, in Canada; also Halifax, Nova Scotia; St John, New Brunswick; Victoria, Vancouver Island; and the Bank's Agents in New York, payable on presentation. Similar credits are granted at all the branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland, Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Liverpool, Manchester and Salford Bank, Birmingham Town and District Bank, and by Messrs Lloyds and Co., Birmingham.
The Bank purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the colonies, and Bonds and Coupons payable there and in the United States.
The Bank also forwards for collection Bills on America, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the United States and in the British provinces.—By order of the Court,
C. M'NAB, Secretary.
No. 7 St Helen's place, London, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

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

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, One Million.
Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geelong, Sydney, and the Gold Fields.
Drafts on the Australian Colonies purchased or sent for collection.—By order of the Court,
W. M. YOUNG, Assistant Secretary.
Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.

BANK OF EGYPT.

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Corporation will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Friday, the 29th day of July, at one o'clock p.m. precisely, when the Directors will present a report and statement of accounts, as audited, for the half-year which ended on the 30th of June, 1864.
The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday, the 27th July, to Friday, the 8th August, both inclusive.—By order of the Court,
EDWARD CHESHIRE, Secretary.
26 Old Broad street, London, 20th July, 1864.

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

Limited.—capital, £2,000,000; paid up, £400,000.—are now issuing Debentures at £15 for every £100, in sums of £20, £100, £500, and £1,000 each, payable to bearer, with Coupons attached for interest at 5 per cent., payable 1st January and 1st July. These Debentures are redeemable at par within 30 years, by half-yearly drawings, commencing 1st January, 1868, and are secured by the entire assets of the Company. All Debentures subscribed for before the 30th day of August will be entitled to the full amount of Coupon payable 1st January, 1865.—Applications to be made to the Secretary, 17 Change alley, E.C.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

Head Office—4 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.
Branch Offices—18 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseille.
Capital, £1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, with power to increase.
This Company undertakes every description of banking and agency business, English and Foreign.
Deposits, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, will be received at 5 per cent; or, subject to longer notice, at such rates as may be agreed on.—By order of the Board.
PAUL BROE, General Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Acts of the Parliaments of Victoria and South Australia.
Capital £1,000,000; paid up, £400,000.
Chief offices in the Colonies—Melbourne and Adelaide. In London—10 Cornhill, E.C.
Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following branches:—
In Victoria.—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Tarradale, Daylesford, Hamilton, Bacchus Marsh, Sale (Gipps) Land, Clunes.
In South Australia.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Kooronga, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Robe, Kadina, Wallaroo, Port Augusta.
Approved bills negotiated or sent for collection, and all the banking business with the Australian Colonies transacted, on terms which will be ascertained at this office.
FREDERICK WRIGHT, Manager.
London, 10 Cornhill, E.C.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Notice is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank was held at Auckland, on the 28th April last, and a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital was declared for the half-year ending 31st March.
The dividend upon the Shares on the London Register will be payable at the London office on and after Friday the 15th instant.
The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from this date until the 25th inst.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
50 Old Broad street, London, 14th July, 1864.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Notice is hereby given, that the EIGHTH CALL of £1 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been fixed by the Directors to be paid in London on or before the 3rd day of August next.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
50 Old Broad street, London, E.C., April 18, 1864.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly. Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c., &c.
Capital, £500,000.
Reserve Fund, £95,000.
Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—
Auckland. Akaroa. Dunstan.
New Plymouth. Christchurch. Manuherikia.
Napier. Kaiaoi. Invercargill.
Wellington. Timaru. Riverton.
Wanganui. Dunedin. Wakatipu.
Nelson. Omaru. Shotover.
Picton. Tokomairiro. Kingston.
Blenheim. Wetherstone. Hogburn.
Lyttelton. Waitahuna. Teviot.
Queenstown.
This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, and transacts every description of Banking business connected with that colony on terms which may be learned on application at the London office.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
50 Old Broad street, City.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, London.

At a General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on Monday, 19th July, 1864, Peter Bell, Esq., Chairman.

DIRECTORS.
 Peter Bell, Esq., Robert Lloyd, Esq.,
 John Campbell, Esq., William Macnaughtan,
 Henry Vigurs Esq., Esq.,
 David Q. Henriques, Esq., Jonathan Thorp, Esq.,
 John Hackblock, Esq., John Vanner, Esq.,
 John Jones, Esq., Augustus J. White, Esq.,
 Andrew Lawrie, Esq., George Young, Esq.

MANAGERS.
 John Woolmore Duncan, Esq.,
 Alfred George Kennedy, Esq.,
 Branch Office—E. G. Mullins, Esq.

SOLICITORS.
 Messrs Pearce, Phillips, and Pearce.

The "register of shareholders" and "register of transfers" having been authenticated by impressing thereon the corporate seal of the bank, the following report was read by the Secretary, viz.:

The Directors have to submit to the shareholders the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the City Bank, and of the profit and loss account, for the six months ending the 30th June last, which show a net profit of £57,969 17s 9d, and enable the Directors to declare the usual dividend of 6 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, and a bonus of £3 10s per share (together equal to ten per cent. for the half-year), free of income tax; to place £10,000 to the reserved fund (thereby increasing it to £140,000); and to carry forward to the new profit and loss account £7,969 17s 9d.

This very satisfactory result of the half-year's operations has induced the Directors to increase the reserved fund.

The Directors have to announce, with great regret, that Mr A. J. White has been compelled, by continued ill health, to resign the appointment of manager, which he had held since the formation of the bank. The Directors believe that the shareholders will cordially approve of the grant of a retiring pension of 1,500 per annum, made to him in recognition of his past most valuable services; and, subject to the confirmation of this meeting, they have elected him to a seat on the board.

Mr John W. Duncan, late sub-manager, and Mr Alfred George Kennedy, late country manager of the London Joint Stock Bank, have been appointed joint-managers.

The business of the Bond street branch continues to progress satisfactorily.

The forms required by the Board of Trade having been complied with, the amount of paid-up capital from the 1st of July is £500,000.

The Directors who now retire from office in rotation are Mr John Hackblock, Mr Andrew Lawrie, Mr William Macnaughtan, all of whom offer themselves for re-election.

The dividend and bonus will be payable at the bank on and after the 26th instant.

It was resolved unanimously that the report now read be received and adopted.

Whereupon a dividend was declared for the period ending the 30th June last at and after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of £3 10s per share—both free of income tax.

The following Directors, having retired by rotation, were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—Mr John Hackblock, Mr Andrew Lawrie, and Mr William Macnaughtan.

The election by the Directors of Mr Augustus Jackson White to a seat at the board was then confirmed.

Resolved unanimously—That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for their able and prudent management of the affairs of the bank.

That the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr Duncan, the late Sub-Manager; Mr Worth, the Secretary; and Mr Mullins, the Branch Manager, for their efficient services in the interest of the bank during the past half-year.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr Lewis and Mr Curry, the Auditors, for their careful attention in auditing the accounts.

(Signed) PETER BELL, Chairman.
 Extracted from the minutes,
 COOPER J. WORTH, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, Thursday, 30th June, 1864.

| Dr. | £ | s | d |
|--|-----------|----|---|
| To capital paid up, viz. £50 per share on 8,000 shares | 400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount of reserve fund | 130,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount received on account of new shares | 100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To amount due by the bank on current and deposit accounts, bills payable, letters of credit, &c. | 4,781,633 | 11 | 8 |
| To profit and loss for the balance of that account, viz.: | | | |
| Surplus profit brought forward from last half-year | £3,300 | 19 | 8 |
| Since added | 73,855 | 9 | 1 |
| | 83,236 | 8 | 9 |
| Cr. | | | |
| By Exchequer bills, Government securities and East India debentures | £290,930 | 15 | 4 |
| By other debentures | 10,243 | 15 | 0 |
| By other securities, including bills discounted and loans | 309,224 | 10 | 4 |
| By bank premises in Threadneedle street and Old Bond street, furniture, fixtures, &c. | 29,944 | 15 | 0 |
| By cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call | 706,482 | 7 | 5 |
| | 5,494,870 | 0 | 5 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT of the City Bank for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

| Dr. | £ | s | d |
|--|--------|----|----|
| To current expenses, including salaries, rent, stationery, directors' remuneration, proportion of building expenses, allowance for bad and doubtful debts, income tax, &c. | 14,214 | 18 | 11 |
| To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due | 11,051 | 12 | 1 |
| To amount transferred to reserve fund, in addition to the £130,000 already at the credit of that account | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To dividend account for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 26 per centum per annum upon £400,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 8,000 shares | 12,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To bonus of £3 10s per share on 8,000 shares | 28,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To undivided profit transferred to profit and loss new account | 7,969 | 17 | 0 |
| | 83,236 | 8 | 9 |
| Cr. | | | |
| By balance brought down, viz.: | | | |
| Surplus profit transferred forward from last half-year | £3,300 | 19 | 8 |
| Since added | 73,855 | 9 | 1 |
| | 83,236 | 8 | 9 |

We have examined and approved the above accounts,
 OWEN LEWIS, } Auditors,
 JOHN CURRY, }

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1855.

Head Office, corner of Finch Lane, Threadneedle street.

Branch Office, No. 34 Old Bond street.

Subscribed capital (10,000 shares of £100 each) £1,000,000

Paid-up capital 500,000

Reserved fund 140,000

Current Accounts are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December, in each year; and if the credit balance shall not, at any time during the half-year, have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balance. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balance; but if under £200, no interest is allowed. Parties keeping current accounts have the privilege of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c., for collection—and of lodging with the bank deeds and other valuable property in the fireproof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts.—Money, in amounts of £20 and upwards, received from the public generally—subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal—and interest is allowed at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of interest by advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight no interest is allowed. Persons having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

The agency of country and foreign banks, whether joint stock or private, is undertaken by the bank.

Letters of Credit, payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world, are granted.

Circular Notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other Stocks, annuities, pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and sale of stocks, shares, and securities are also undertaken; and every description of banking business transacted.
 London, July 19, 1864.

METROPOLITAN AND PROVINCIAL BANK (Limited).

The fifth ordinary meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Tuesday, the 19th July, 1864.

CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The following report was unanimously received and adopted:—

The Directors beg to present to the shareholders a statement of the accounts of the bank for the half-year ending the 30th June, showing, after the payment of interest on deposit and current accounts, an available profit of £58,018 10s 9d. Of this sum £31,000 have been received as premium on the new issue of shares, the whole of which, together with £2,000 from the ordinary profits of the half-year, your Directors have added to the reserved fund, which now amounts to £40,000.

Consequent on the satisfactory progress of the bank, the Directors have the pleasure to recommend a dividend on the old shares at the rate of 26 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 3s per share (being equal to 7½ per cent. per annum), and the payment of interest on the new shares also at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum—all free of income tax.

After the payment of such dividend, bonus, and interest,—the addition to the reserved fund—the current expenses of the half-year,—and writing off to the fullest extent every bad and doubtful debt, and the proportion of preliminary expenses, a balance of £4,789 9s 6d remains to be carried forward to the credit of the profit and loss new account for the current half-year.

In February last, on the invitation of the Directors, the following gentlemen accepted seats at the Board, subject to the approval of the shareholders at this meeting, viz.:—Xenophon Ball, Esq., Merchant, Winchester buildings; John George Homere, Esq., Merchant, Grosvenor house; and Michael Zarif, Esq., of the firm of Zarif, Brothers, and Co., Merchants, Winchester buildings; and the confirmation of these appointments is now recommended.
 (Signed) CHARLES GILPIN, Chairman.
 Extracted from the minutes.
 J. POPE COX, Secretary.
 P.S.—The dividend, &c., will be payable at the head office, on and after Monday, the 25th July instant.

THE LONDON AND NORTHERN BANK (Limited).

Second Report presented to the Shareholders at the ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, held at Leeds, on the 25th July, 1864.

DIRECTORS.
 Basil T. Woodd, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
 Emanuel Driger, Esq., Charles Poppleton Esq.,
 Thomas Collis, Esq., William Dallison Esq.,
 Robert Bryce Hay, Esq., Esq.,
 Ivie Mackie, Esq., Ralph Walters, Esq.,
 London office—2 Bank buildings.

GENERAL MANAGER—Mr John Peacock Turner.
BRANCH MANAGERS—Newcastle, Mr Peter Davidson; Leeds, Mr G. B. Monkhouse; Huddersfield, Mr W. Lawton; Sheffield, Mr Thomas Chambers; BREXETER—Morpeth, Mr James Hood; Alnwick, Mr Thomas Duncan; Hexham, Mr William Taylor.

SOLICITORS.
 Messrs Sole, Turners, and Hardwick.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to the 30th June last, by which it will be seen that, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the Directors are in a position to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and to carry forward to the credit of the present half-year's interest account £2,656 12s 6d.

Since the last report the Directors have opened a Branch at Sheffield, under the management of Mr Chambers, late of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, and are happy to report that the business fully equals their expectations.

The rapidly increasing demand of the present branches and the representations received by the Directors as to the desirability of commencing business in other important towns, makes it necessary to increase the capital of the Bank. The Directors therefore propose to issue the remaining four thousand shares at a premium of £2 per share, giving the shareholders and managers of the Bank the preference in the allotment.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the Secretary, it was

Resolved unanimously—

That the report now read be adopted.

That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman and Directors for their services.

That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the General Manager and the Local Managers for the assiduous discharge of their duties.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1864.

| Dr. | £ | s | d |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Capital | 115,530 | 0 | 0 |
| Current, deposit, and other accounts | 186,882 | 13 | 7 |
| Outstanding liabilities on drafts, &c. | 41,287 | 1 | 4 |
| Reserve fund | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest Account— | | | |
| Interest received | £16,861 | 3 | 1 |
| Interest paid | 5,841 | 8 | 6 |
| | 11,019 | 14 | 7 |
| Cr. | | | |
| Bills discounted, loans to customers, &c. | 308,133 | 3 | 10 |
| Stamps on hand | 483 | 8 | 8 |
| Lease of premises and furniture at London offices and branches, and preliminary expenses | 13,439 | 10 | 0 |
| Current expenses, and allowance for bad and doubtful debts | 5,731 | 9 | 5 |
| Cash in hand | 37,900 | 19 | 10 |
| | 360,689 | 9 | 6 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

| Dr. | £ | s | d |
|--|---------|----|---|
| To current expenses at London office and branches and allowance for bad and doubtful debts | 5,731 | 9 | 5 |
| To payment of dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum | 2,630 | 0 | 0 |
| To rebate on bills discounted, not yet due, carried to new account | 2,024 | 14 | 8 |
| To balance to new account | £11,019 | 14 | 7 |
| Cr. | | | |
| By balance of interest account | 11,019 | 14 | 7 |
| Balance to new profit and loss account | 2,998 | 14 | 8 |
| Reserve fund account | 612 | 3 | 0 |
| | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |

The balance sheets of the several branches, and the details of the items therein certified by the several Local Managers and by the General Manager, and the accounts relating thereto, have been produced to us. We have examined the foregoing accounts with them, and with the books and vouchers of the head office, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) S. LOWELL PRICE, } Auditors,
 THOMAS WALKER,
 HENRY CHATTERIS, }

July 12, 1864.

THE LONDON AND NORTHERN BANK (Limited).

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Current Accounts opened at the Branches with parties respectively introduced, and Commercial Bills discounted. The rates of discount and commission to be agreed upon.

Deposit Accounts opened at the London Office and Branches, and interest at the current rate of the day allowed thereon. Increased rates of interest allowed to trustees and others having large amounts to deposit for fixed periods.

Cheques not containing any fractional part of £10 may be drawn against these accounts.

Purchases and sales of stock, shares, &c., effected, and the dividends received, and every description of legitimate Banking business transacted on the most liberal terms.

The greatest facilities given for the transmission of money between London and the different Branches. Strong fire-proof rooms are provided for the safe custody of deeds and other valuable property belonging to the customers of the Bank.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF THE BANK OF LONDON.

Mr. John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., Chairman. John Griffith Frith, Esq. (Frith, Sands, and Co.), Vice-Chairman. John Edmund Anderson, Esq., 4 Stanhope street, Hyde Park gardens. Henry Aste, Esq., 2 Upper Park road, Haverstock hill. Thomas Dakin, Esq., Alderman of London, Abchurch Lane. Colonel William Eisey, H.E.L.C.S., The Green, Great Balling. Thomas Gooch, Esq. (Gooch and Consens, London wall). Charles Joyce, Esq. (Charles Joyce and Co., Moorgate street). Thomas Lane, Esq., King street, St James's, and Malmsbury, Wilts. Henry Morris, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, 35 Mark Lane, City. Robert Porter, Esq., 50 Old Broad street. Alfred Wilson, Esq., Fingrove, Weybridge, Surrey. MANAGER—Matthew Marshall, jun., Esq. ASSISTANT AND SUB-MANAGER—C. J. H. Allen, Esq.

By the annexed statement of accounts which the Directors have the gratification of submitting, it will be seen that the balance of profit at the conclusion of the past half-year amounts to £87,575 0s 4d.

After deducting from this sum the current expenses, rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due, and an ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, there remains for appropriation the sum of £59,321 6s 3d.

The Directors declare a dividend at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of £2 10s per share, amounting together to £20 per cent. per annum, both free of income tax, and they transfer to the credit of the reserve fund the sum of £18,000, thereby increasing that fund to £130,000; the balance, viz., £11,321 6s 3d, is carried to profit and loss account of the current half-year.

The allotment of new shares, the issue of which was authorised by the shareholders at the special general meeting of the 9th and 24th of May last, has been fully taken up, and £39,000 has been received by the Bank on account of the first instalment.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Bank by the Manager, Mr Marshall, and the Sub-Manager, Mr Allen, the Directors have presented the sum of £1,500 to Mr Marshall, and £1,000 to Mr Allen, both amounts having been paid out of the profits of the past half-year.

The Directors who retire on this occasion by rotation are Charles Joyce, Esq., Henry Morris, Esq., and Robert Porter, Esq., who, being duly qualified, offer themselves for re-election.

BANK OF LONDON.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., £, s, d. Rows include: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, June 30, 1864. To capital paid up, To amount received on account of new shares, To reserve fund, To amount due by the bank on current deposit, and other accounts, To profit and loss account after payment of interest on their balances, Cr. By investments, viz.: in Government securities, India bonds, &c., Ditto in freehold premises, By freehold premises in the occupation of the bank, By bills discounted, loans, &c., By cash in hand, and at call, By lease and buildings at Charing cross branch, furniture, &c.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., £, s, d. Rows include: PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the half-year ending June 30, 1864. To half year's current expenses at head office and Charing cross branch, bad and doubtful debts, directors' remuneration, &c., To rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due, carried to profit and loss new account, To Charing cross branch issue account, To dividend for the half-year at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, To bonus at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, or £2 10s per share, To half-year's interest on the reserve fund at £4 per cent. per annum, Amount now added thereto, Balance carried to profit and loss new account, Cr. By balance of profit brought from last half year, By ditto for current year.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., £, s, d. Rows include: RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT. To balance, Cr. By amount from last half-year, By additions brought down.

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.—July 14, 1864.

GEO. THOMSON, ALFRED LAMB, GEORGE BONE, Auditors.

It was resolved unanimously:—That the report now read be received. The Chairman announced that the dividend and bonus would be payable on and after Wednesday the 27th July, at the head office in Threadneedle street. It was resolved unanimously:—That Charles Joyce, Esq., Henry Morris, Esq., and Robert Porter, Esq., be re-elected Directors of this Bank. It was resolved unanimously:—That George Bone, Esq., George Thomson, Esq., and Alfred Lamb, Esq., be re-elected auditors for the year ensuing. It was resolved unanimously:—That the best thanks of the meeting are due and hereby tendered to the directors for their successful management. That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be given to the Manager, Mr Marshall; the Sub-Manager, Mr Allen; and the other officers of the bank, for the able manner in which the business of the bank is conducted. Extracted from the minutes, JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Chairman. C. J. H. ALLEN, Secretary and Sub-Manager. Threadneedle street, July 20, 1864.

BANK OF LONDON.

Threadneedle street, and Charing cross. CHAIRMAN—Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P. VICE-CHAIRMAN—John Griffith Frith, Esq. (Frith, Sands, and Co.). MANAGER—Matthew Marshall, jun., Esq. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced, and interest allowed on credit balances, provided such balances are not drawn below £200. Money received on deposit, repayable on seven days' notice, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, as announced from time to time by public advertisement, the present rate being 4 1/2 per cent. Circular notes and letters of credit issued free of charge, and all descriptions of banking business transacted. C. J. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited).

6 Lothbury, E.C. Original capital, £2,250,000. Subscribed capital, £2,250,000, in 22,500 shares of £100 each. DIRECTORS: H. L. Bischoffshelm, Esq., John A. Challinor, Esq., James Dickson, Esq., Robert Dugdale, Esq., R. B. Edenborough, Esq., Michael Hall, Esq., Andrew Lusk, Esq., William Murdoch, Esq., A. P. Petrocchino, Esq., Robert S. Price, Esq., A. A. Ralli, Esq., F. C. Ralli, Esq., David Stern, Esq., William Taber, Esq., William G. Thomson, Esq., Joseph Underwood, Esq., Edmund Westby, Esq., MANAGER—R. A. Bentham, Esq. SOLICITORS: Messrs Desborough, Young, and Desborough. BROKERS—Messrs Hope, Dodgson, and Co.

Report of the proceedings at the fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1864, Andrew Lusk, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting having been read, and the minutes of the previous ordinary meeting, held on Monday, the 18th day of January, having been taken as read, and sealed with the seal of the bank, the following reports of the Directors and Auditors, and the balance sheet were then read by the Secretary:—

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting their report to the shareholders for adoption, with the balance sheet for the half-year ending the 30th June last.

The Directors have to announce that, in consequence of the extension of business, and with a view to advance the influence of the Bank, they deemed it advisable to increase the subscribed capital, and give additional strength to the direction. They therefore, in exercise of the authority vested in the Board by the 18th and 21st regulations, issued 12,500 shares of the original capital, in addition to the first issue of 10,000 shares, thereby raising the subscribed capital from £1,000,000 to £2,250,000.

The premiums on the shares recently issued have placed at disposal the sum of £48,288, which the Directors recommend to be carried to the reserve fund; and they are happy to state that the increased capital has placed the Bank in a position to meet the requirements of extending connections.

The Directors have to report that, after payment of the whole of the current charges, making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and rebate on bills, writing off £2,110 6s 3d (the profit on sale of fractional parts of new shares) against preliminary expenses, the profit and loss account exhibits a balance of £63,437 12s 1d, including £48,288, the premium received on new shares, and they recommend the appropriation to be as follows:—

Table with columns: £, s, d. Rows include: To dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the six months ending 30th June, 1864, on paid-up capital of 12,000 shares first issue, To payment at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum on paid-up capital of 10,500 shares of the second and third issues in lieu of dividend, To reserve fund, premium on new shares, To balance to be carried forward to credit of profit and loss new account.

The following gentlemen have joined the direction, viz.:—H. L. Bischoffshelm, Esq., A. P. Petrocchino, Esq., A. A. Ralli, Esq., F. C. Ralli, Esq., D. Stern, Esq., and their appointment will have to be confirmed by the shareholders.

The Directors avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the shareholders for their active support, and to ask for a continuance of their exertions in the same direction.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, June 30, 1864.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., £, s, d. Rows include: To capital paid up—viz.: on 12,000 shares, Ditto on 10,500 new shares, To amount due by the bank on current deposit, and other accounts, To reserve fund, To redemption of premium fund, To balance of profit and loss account, Dec. 31., To gross profits for half-year, Less interest paid to customers, To amount of premium received on new shares, To amount received on sale of fractional parts of new shares, Cr. By consols and India debentures, By bills discounted, losses to customers, By bank premises, furniture, and fixtures, By preliminary expenses, By cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at call.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Table with columns: Dr., Cr., £, s, d. Rows include: To current expenses, including salaries, rent, directors' remuneration, income tax, and allowance for bad debts, To amount carried to profit and loss new account, being rebate on bills discounted not yet due, To payment of dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the last half-year, To payment of interest on new shares at 5 per cent. per annum, To amount carried to reserve fund, To amount written off preliminary expenses, leaving a balance of £1,889 13s 9d, To carried to profit and loss new account, Cr. By balances brought down, Dr. RESERVE FUND, Present amount, Cr. To amount on 1st January, To amount added.

We have examined the above accounts, and find them to be correct. GEORGE BROOM, PETER BROAD, Auditors.

It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by M. Hall, Esq.:—

That the report and balance sheet now read to the meeting be received, adopted, and entered upon the minutes.

The Chairman then moved:—

That a dividend at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, be now declared for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1864, upon the capital paid up on the 12,000 shares included in the first issue, and that, in lieu of dividend, interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum be paid on the capital paid up on the 10,500 shares included in the second and third issues, such dividend and interest to be paid to the shareholders entered in the register on the 15th July as the holders of those shares respectively, and that the same be payable at the Bank on and after Monday, the 1st day of August, 1864.

Seconded by Mr Hall, and carried unanimously. It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr W. H. Smith, and carried:—

That the appointments made by the Board of H. L. Bischoffshelm, Esq., A. P. Petrocchino, Esq., A. A. Ralli, Esq., F. C. Ralli, Esq., and D. C. Stern, Esq., as Directors of the Bank, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed.

It was moved by J. T. Vining, Esq., seconded by P. Broad, Esq., and carried:—

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Directors, for the time and attention which they have devoted to the affairs of the Bank.

Moved by W. T. Mackrill, Esq., seconded by Dr Scott, and carried:—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to R. A. Bentham, Esq., the Manager, Alfred Br. wn, Esq., Assistant Manager, and to the other officers of the Bank, for their zeal and perseverance in the discharge of their respective duties. On the motion of Mr W. H. Smith, seconded by a Proprietor, and carried:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Andrew Lusk, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair. Extracted from the minutes. ANDREW LUSK, Chairman, J. MANNING, Secretary. 6 Lothbury, July 21, 1864.

TO GENTLEMEN SEEKING

Preparation for Woolwich, the Civil Service, and the Line.—A Graduate of Oxford, who has had long experience in preparing for the competitive and University examinations, and has three students at present, wishes to receive two more. Delightful situation, great educational and domestic advantages, and moderate terms.—Address, L. L. D., 9 Loughton road, Tufnell Park West, N.W.



OVERLAND ROUTE

from MARSEILLES to INDIA and CHINA.—Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 19th of every month a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles at 2 p.m. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to India and China. Passengers and cargo will be received for Messina, Alexandria, Aden, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Saigon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.—For passage, freight, and information, apply to B. W. and H. Home, 4 Moorgate street, where berths may be secured, and 33 Regent circus, Piccadilly, where handbooks of information may be obtained; or at Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris, and Place Royale, Marseilles.



OVERLAND ROUTE.—COMMUNICATION BY STEAM

to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via the East India Company's Steamers, and the ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and coals at their London office for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's office, 125 Leadenhall street, London, E. C., or Oriental place, Southampton.

CUNARD LINE.



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS

appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships calling at HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool, calling at CORK to receive the mails:—

- AFRICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, July 23.
*PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, July 30.
Taking passengers and goods for Nassau and Havana, to be transferred at New York (subject to the permission of the United States authorities) on board the R.M.S. Corsica.
ASIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, August 6.

Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors.—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, £2 per ton and 5 per cent. primeage.—Apply to J. B. Foord, 63 Old Broad street, London; J. M. Currie, Barrow, and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Hays, Buchanan street, Glasgow; D. and C. Maciver, Queenstown; or D. and C. MacIver, 8 Water street, Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM FARES REDUCED.



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

- HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 21; fore, 11 5s.
HARBURG—Every Sunday.
ROTTERDAM—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11 6s; fore, 15s. Cologne, 35s 6d or 19s 9d.
ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Messels and Dolphin, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, 11 7s; fore, 20s. Brussels, 23s 3d; Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 1 afternoon.
OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. July 27 at 7; 30 at 10 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 19s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 2d. Cologne, 34s.
HAVRE—From St. Katharine's Wharf, Thursday and Sunday, July 24 and 25 at 10 noon; 25 at 4 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, £1.
PARIS, via CALAIS, direct.—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. July 27 at 8; 30 at 11 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 17s 8d.
BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every morning. July 24 and 25 at 5; 26 at 6; 27 at 7; 28 at 8; 29 at 9 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 15s.
EDINBURGH—From St. Katharine's Wharf adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 15s; return, 22s 6d; deck, 7s 6d; which fares include all pier dues at London and Greaton.
HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday, at 8 morning. From Custom House Quay, Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 6s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 4s; return, 7s 6d.
NEWCASTLE—From Newcastle Steam Wharf, 373 Wapping, Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12s; fore 4s; return, 7s 6d.
YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday at Four afternoon. Saloon, 8s; return, 12s; fore cabin, 4s; return, 7s 6d.
MARGATE and RAMSGATE.—Daily (Sunday excepted) at 10 morning, calling at Blackwell and Tibury piers.
MARGATE and BACK at one fare, every Sunday, at half-past 1 a.m.—Returning from Margate at 3.30 p.m.
MARGATE and RAMSGATE, via Thames Haven, from Fenchurch street Station, 12.37 a.m. Saturday at 3.7 p.m. (Sunday Excursion at 9.7 a.m.)
MARGATE daily, at 10.37 and 12.37. Saturday at 3.7 extra. Sundays, an Excursion at 9.7 a.m.
Offices, 71 Leadenhall street, 27 Regent circus; 35 Leadenhall street; and St. Katharine's Wharf.



FRENCH MAIL TO REUNION and MAURITIUS.

Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales.—On the 9th of September, and thenceforth on the 9th of every month, a MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Suez to Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, and Mauritius.—For information apply at the offices of this Company, Paris, rue Notre Dame des Victoires; Marseilles, rue Canebière; Bordeaux, Quai de Bacalan; to G. H. Fletcher and Co., Liverpool; Smith and Co., Rotterdam; or to B. W. and H. Home, 4 Moorgate street, London; where berths may be secured, and merchandise is received for shipment.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT in GERMANY, BONN on the RHINE, founded in 1847.

The Principal, Herr THOMAS who prepares Young Gentlemen for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and Mercantile Puruits, is now in London, and may be seen daily at Professor Biver's, 46 Regent street, W., between Eleven o'clock, a.m., and Throe o'clock, p.m., to arrange for the reception of Pupils at his Establishment, where the comforts of an English home are provided, and German and French only are spoken. The highest references given.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, GRAVESEND.

Head Master, Mr M. GUTTERIDGE, B.A. The course of study combines the main features of the best middle schools with the distinctive characteristics of our ancient classical schools, and is such as to fit a boy either for business or professional life. It includes the Classics and Mathematics; History, General and Sacred; Geography, Physical and Political; English Grammar and Composition, Spelling and Arithmetic, Drawing and French, and the practice of good Hand-writing. Pupils are prepared for the Civil Service Examinations, for the Oxford and Cambridge University Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at the London University.

For terms and prospectuses, apply at the School. PROTECTION FROM FIRE. TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

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

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious condiment, pronounced by connoisseurs to be prepared solely by Lea and Perrins. "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." The public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' names are on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE. Sold wholesale and for export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Green and Baskwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE FURNISHING OF BED-ROOMS.

HEAL and SON HAVE ADVANTAGEOUS for some time that it would be advantageous to their customers to see a much larger selection of Bed-room Furniture than is usually displayed, and that to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in a separate room. They have therefore erected large additional show rooms, by which they are enabled, and to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bed-room Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small rooms for the purpose of keeping complete suites of B.d-room Furniture in the different styles.

Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in complete suits of five or six different colours, some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer description. Suits of St.ined Deal Gothic Furniture, Polished Deal, Oak, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate rooms, so that customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own rooms. A suite of very superior Gothic Oak Furniture will generally be kept in stock, and from time to time new and select furniture in various woods will be added.

Bed Furniture are fitted to the Bedsteads in large numbers, so that a complete assortment may be seen, and the effect of any particular pattern ascertained as it would appear on the bedstead.

A very large stock of Bedding (Heal and Son's original trade) is placed on the Bedstead.—The stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bed rooms, and Japanned Goods for plain and servants' use, is very greatly increased. The entire stock is arranged in eight rooms, six galleries, each 120 feet long, and two large ground floors, the whole to form as complete an assortment of bed room furniture as they think can possibly be desired. Every attention is paid to the manufacture of the Cabinet work, and they have just erected large workshops on the premises for this purpose, that the manufacture may be under their own immediate care. Their Bedding trade receives their constant and personal attention, every article being made on the premises. They particularly call attention to their Patent Spring Mattress, the Somner Elastique Portatif. It is portable, durable, and elastic, and lower in price than the old spring Mattress.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture sent free by post. 196, 197, 198, Tottenham court road, London.

QUEENSLAND. CITY OF BRISBANE Corporation Town Hall Seven per Cent. Debentures.

The Directors of the Bank of Queensland (Limited), having allotted the major part of the £5,000, being the first portion of the above Debentures, are prepared to receive tenders for the balance. The Debentures are for sums of £100 each, redeemable on 31st March, 1871, and bear interest from 1st April, 1864, at the rate of 47 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on coupons which are attached thereto, the principal and interest being made payable in London or Brisbane, at the option of the holder. Further particulars may be had on application at the offices of the Bank, 26 Old Broad street, London.—By order of the Board, HUGH MUIR, Secretary, 26 Old Broad street, London, E.C., 22nd July, 1864.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY LAND and BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).

Capital £500,000, in 50,000 shares of £10 each, of which 20,000 have been previously issued; present issue 30,000 shares. Deposit 10s per share and 5l on allotment. DIRECTORS: Daniel King, Esq., Lightly Simpson, Esq., Mark Tomkins, Esq., T. H. Harris, Esq., Cornelius Walford, Esq., George H. Johnson, Esq. BANKERS: The East London Bank, 40 Lombard street, E.C. SOLICITORS: Messrs Digby and Sharp, 1 Circus place, London wall, E.C. BROKERS: Messrs Huggins and Rowse, 1 Threadneedle street, E.C. CONSULTING SURVEYORS: J. E. Saunders, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S., 9 Finsbury circus, E.C. AUDITORS: E. Erskine Scott, Esq., 6 Abchurch yard, E.C., public accountant; Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., 63 King street, Manchester, public accountant. SECRETARY—Mr R. B. Looker, Chief Offices—14 Clement's lane, Lombard street, London, E.C.

This Company was established in the year 1860, with a capital of £50,000 in £10 shares. The capital was subsequently increased to £200,000.

The success attending the operations of the Company has been so great that a further increase of the capital to £500,000, by the issue of 30,000 new shares of £10 each, is considered advisable; and the necessary powers for this purpose were given to the Directors at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern on the 28th of March last.

The Directors are now prepared to receive applications for 10,000 of the new shares, at a premium of 10s per share, the remaining 20,000 shares being reserved for the present shareholders at a like premium of 10s per share. The dividends paid to the shareholders for the last three half-years have been at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum.

Applications for shares must be made on the assumed form, accompanied by a payment of 10s per share to the Company's bankers. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. To the Directors of the London and County Land and Building Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid into your bankers the sum of £ I request that you will allot me shares in the London and County Land and Building Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls in respect of the shares so allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Name in full..... Profession or occupation..... Address..... Date.....

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, melior, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s 6d, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8 Great Windmill street, W. Observe the real red and pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

DENT, CHRONOMETER.

Watch, and Clock Maker to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia. Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. SILVER. GUINEAS. GOLD. GUINEAS. Strong Silver Lever Watches..... 5 Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold Lever Watches. 16 Do. do. superior..... 6 Ditto superior..... 19 to 20 Do. with very thick glass..... 8 to 20 Gold Half Chronometers..... 25 Silver Half Chronometers 25 Ditto in Hunting Cases 40 Gold Geneva Watches from 7 Guineas upwards. Two-day Marine Chronometers, 35 Guineas. Every description of Keyless Watches and Repeaters in Silver Cases kept in stock; also a large assortment of Repeaters, Centre and Independent Seconds, Double-second Seconds, in Gold Cases, from 40 Guineas upwards. An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Waistcoat and Guard Chains, from 3 to 25 Guineas. Also 23 Watches for the Blind, Astronomical Regulators, Turret, Church, and Bracket Clocks of every description.

E. DENT and CO. 61 STRAND, W.C. (adjoining Court's Bank); and at 34 and 35 ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.; and also at the Turret Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Savoy street, Strand, London, W.C.