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EEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The Money Market 1229	BUSINESS NOTES (Con.)-
The Resources of the Law	The Greek Finances 1235
in Ireland 1230	The Corn Trade 1235
The Election Commissions 1231	Savings' Banks Return 1235
Taxation Now and Some	Public Income and Expen-
Forty Years Since 1232	diture 1236
Trade of British India 1233	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:
Business Notes :-	France 1236
Emigration to the	Austria and Germany 1237
United States 1234	CORRESPONDENCE 1238
The Russian Note Circu-	NOTICES OF BOOKS 1239
lation 1234	Financial and Commercial
The Trade of Russia 1234	Statistics & Economical
The Turkish Finances 1234	Memoranda 1240
The Currency of Italy 1235	
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE .	AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.
Bank Returns and Money	Colonial and Foreign Pro-
Market 1240	duce Markets 1248
NOTICES AND REPORTS 1244	Postscript 1249
Mails 1245	Additional Notices 1249
Corn Returns 1245	Metropolitan Cattle Market 1250
The Cotton Trade 1245	The Gazette 1250
The Wool Trade 1247	Imports and Exports 1250
Iron and Coal Trades 1247	Price Current 1251
The Corn Trade 1247	Stock Markets Price Current 1252
MILLIO TO A TE THE	A PL MONTHOD

Railway & Mining Shre List 1254 | Railway Traffic Returns ... 1255

The Political Economist.

NOTICE.

The PARIS Agent for the Sale of the ECONOMIST is MR FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines, where copies of the Paper can always be obtained.

On September 25 was Published No. 9, Vol. X., New Series, Price 8d; by post, 9d.

THE INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL.

The INVESTOR'S MONTHLY MANUAL for SEPTEM-BER gives the Highest, Lowest, and Latest Prices of Stocks, Shares, and other Securities during the Month, the YIELD to the investor at the latest price, the mode in which the Dividend in each case is payable, the last four Dividends, &c.

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Advertisements for the next number, to be published on

October 30, must be sent, to insure insertion, on or before

October 28.

October 28.

The June Number of the Investor's Monthly Manual gives, in addition to the usual information, the Highest and Lowest Prices of all Stocks and Shares for the two Years 1878 and 1879, and for the first Six Months of 1880, the Latest Quotations for 1879 (so as to indicate the Exact Movement during the half-year), a Tabulated Chronicle of the Half-year's Events, a Complete Directory, the Names of the Markets where each Security is chiefly dealt in, besides Memoranda relating to the Financial Position of Foreign and Colonial Governments, to Railways, &c., &c. In addition there is furnished the Names of the Chairmen and Secretaries, or Managers, of the various Companies. Price 1s 4d; by post, 1s 6d.

OFFICE—340 Strand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Business in the City has been passing this week through one of those times of transition, typical of the force of those cross currents which frequently influence the English money market, which are alike unexpected and difficult to foresee. As business in England remains of that almost featureless description which has characterised it of late, the movements of foreign markets have been the more closely watched, and regarded as the only source from which any change could be looked for. When the Bank of France raised its rate 1 per cent., and the American exchange remained unfavourable, it was naturally expected that some change would follow here. On the contrary, an unusual ease has been experienced. It is quite possible that this may be only a passing condition of affairs, as there are some symptoms that an improvement in demand may take place before long, but the circumstance illustrates remarkably the extreme complications in our market and the number of influences which move it. One thing is clear. The Bank of France will have to raise its rate higher before money will be attracted in any quantity from this side of the Channel to the other. Such a transaction might possibly answer for those who work on a very. large scale, but at present the profit on doing so is too small to admit of the operation answering to those who have no special advantages. The rate of the Bank of France is $3\frac{1}{2}$, and that of the open market in Paris may be put at 3. The best three months' bills have been done to-day in London at from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$, leaving thus a bare $1\frac{1}{4}$ margin of profit to work on. Beyond this there is the advantage on the exchange for the remittance. But all this would produce a profit something between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. for three months' employment of money. Further, there is the risk of loss on the exchange in bringing the money home. And very close calculators may add the question, what will bills on Paris due three months hence be paid in at maturity? Will it be in silver or in gold?

All these circumstances together will prevent money being transferred from our market to Paris, unless the rate there goes higher. Other matters may affect this. On the one hand, it is believed that the amount of English bills held abroad is unusually small at this date; on the other, it is believed that there has been recently a very considerable buying on the English stock market on French account, and that Paris is thus indebted to London for a large sum. Some of this money may, perhaps, be held in Paris, if the holders of it prefer its being employed there to remitting it here. But whether the money is remitted or employed in that manner it means that the transaction gives us a hold for the moment over the Paris money market. This circumstance may account for the fact that the rate of exchange between London and Paris has been so little influenced by the alteration made in the rate of discount by the Bank of France. Though that has been altered 1 per cent., the rate of exchange has barely moved. It is hence the more probable that the Bank of France may have to raise its rate again before it can effectually protect the gold in its reserve. As matters stand, it would be necessary to create a difference of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between the value of money here and in Paris before any large sums could be taken. The duty of the Bank of France is now to satisfy all who can make demands on it that these demands will be met in gold. And we cannot doubt that it will readily be able to do this. The condition of commerce and industry in France is, generally speaking, most completely sound. The position of the Bank of France is so well founded and secure that it cannot be long in surmounting the present difficulty without being brought to make payments in silver. While the exchange between France and this country remains favourable to us, that between this country and America remains in the opposite direction. For the present, however, no specie hardly is being moved. We hear of articles of luxury and for personal use being forwarded from the old world to the new representing sufficient value to account for much of the existing quiescence. Meanwhile our domestic trade appears moving steadily and firmly in the path of gradual improvement. This is very far preferable to the feverish activity which would follow any sudden impulse given by speculation.

THE RESOURCES OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

THE cry for coercion in Ireland grows both in volume and It is no longer confined to the propertied in vehemence. classes in Ireland, or to the habitual opponents of the Government in that country and this. The increase of Government in that country and this. agrarian outrages, coupled with the reckless language of the leaders of the Land League, and the near approach of the season when, as the Irish peasantry have before now been reminded, "the days will be short and the nights "long," seems to have convinced not a few cool-headed and dispassionate observers that the time has come for discarding the ordinary machinery of the law in favour of a more drastic mode of procedure. Mr Forster evidently has not as yet taken this view of the situation. He has declared his determination to exhaust the resources of the law before applying to Parliament for exceptional and extra-legal powers. Every candid critic will admit that there is a strong prima facie presumption in favour of a responsible Minister who, in a moment of panic, and in opposition to the urgent solicitations of interested and powerful classes, deliberately resolves to adhere to constitutional methods of government. The consequences of failure in the course which he has chosen would be so disastrous, and the opposite course might be so easily adopted, that his judgment must be assumed to have been swayed by the weightiest reasons. But we think that Mr Forster's policy does not need to appeal for its justification to the vague sense of confidence which a courageous and difficult resolution almost of necessity inspires. Those who demand the suspension of law in Ireland may fairly be required to prove that the law as it stands is inadequate to protect the interests which are threatened by the existing temper of the Irish people. They must show either that acts are done or contemplated which have the character and effect of crimes, and yet are not punishable-in other words, that the law is defective; or that acts are done or contemplated which are punishable, and yet cannot be punished-in other words, that the administration of the law is impracticable. With reference to the second branch of the alternative, which has been amply discussed, we need say little. The real difficulty of enforcing the law in Ireland lies, not in the indisposition of juries to convict, but in the unwillingness of witnesses to give The advocates of coercion have not succeeded in showing how the temporary abolition of the writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury would help to bring to light the murderers of Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorres. If they wish their method to produce a visible result, they must go the length of empowering the judges to convict upon suspicion. It would be simpler, equally impressive, and not much less just, whenever an outrage was committed, to choose an expiatory victim by lot and hang him pour encourager les autres. But the question whether the law is not sufficiently stringent to meet the requirements of justice is of a different kind. For if it is answered in the negative—if, in other words, life and property may be and are imperilled without illegality, and, therefore, with impunity — coercion, at any rate, has the merit of offering an effectual remedy. suspension of habeas corpus would enable the Government to lodge all inconvenient or dangerous persons prison, and to keep them there till the winter

was over and the agitation had died down. We believe, however, that the notion that the meshes of the law are too wide to catch those who are mainly responsible for the present turbulence of Irish society, rests to a large extent upon a mistaken and inadequate theory of what the law is. But whether this is so or not—and Mr Parnell has certainly inherited the astuteness of the Great Agitator, whose mantle seems in all other respects to be so much too large for him—it is worth while to inquire what resources the law places at the disposal of the Irish executive in the conflict upon which they are about to enter.

We need not dwell on the legal consequences of overt acts of violence, such as assassination, arson, the destruction of crops, and the maining of cattle. All these are offences well known to the Courts, and the difficulty of punishing them in Ireland is, as we have said, mainly a difficulty of proof which arises from the temper of the people, and not from the insufficiency of the law. Moreover, cowardly and cruel as such crimes are, we cannot but feel that they are in too many cases the natural fruit of the passions which are excited in the breasts of ignorant peasants by the reckless rhetoric of the agitators. The Land League is now beginning, somewhat ostentatiously, to wash its hands of all complicity in the actual shedding of blood. But there are features in its programme which, as developed by its leading speakers, seem to suggest that they have forgotten or overlooked the existence of that most serviceable of legal weaponsthe law of conspiracy. A conspiracy, according to the celebrated dictum of Lord Denman, consists in the "agreement of two or more to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act by unlawful means." The definition has been censured for its excessive vagueness, and the first clause of it errs, probably, in not distinguishing sufficiently between acts which are unlawful in the sense of being punishable offences and acts which are unlawful in the sense of being mere civil wrongs. Thus, if a number of persons were to combine together to refuse to pay their debts—as, for instance, if a body of tenants should agree to keep back their rents—it seems doubtful whether they could now-a-days be convicted of conspiracy, and it is certain that no wise Government would hazard a prosecution. The moment, however, that force or fraud was used in the carrying out of such an agreement, all the ingredients of a criminal conspiracy would be present. It is sufficient if either the object or the means be illegal, and in determining what constitutes illegality the judges have claimed very wide powers of construction. O'Connell and his associates were indicted, amongst other things. for agreeing together "to raise discontent, stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-" will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; and, vague as the accusation sounds, the House of Lords decided that, had it stopped there, a conspiracy would have been aptly charged. Again, it has often been laid down that an agreement to "prevent or obstruct the "course of justice" is criminal. It is not necessary that any act should be done in pursuance of the agreement; the mere proof that it exists is all that is required. The execution of legal process would seem to be an integral part of the "course of justice." There is yet part of the "course of justice." There is yet another class of combinations by which the interests of private persons only are prejudiced, and which are yet conspiracies. The well-known case of which are yet conspiracies. De Berenger is an illustration, in which the offence took the form of an agreement to endeavour to raise the price of the public funds by false rumours. The accused were convicted on the ground that it is " a fraud against those The accused were who purchase a vendible commodity to raise the price of "it by falsehoods, on which they are intended to act." The same principle has been since applied to the case of a mock auction, and might surely be invoked for the protection of the seller as well as of the purchaser of "a "vendible commodity." Suppose a sale of land or produce from which buyers are kept away, or at which bidders are silenced, by threats or some other form of pressure. Would a combination to effect such a result be any the less criminal because its aim was to depress, and not to heighten prices, and because the means employed involved the use of intimidation instead of fraud? It is, perhaps, a more doubtful question whether a mere agreement to induce people to break their contracts constitutes a conspiracy, so long as it is confined to argumentative persuasion, and abstains from either physical or moral coercion. But the difficulty of giving an answer arises from the impossibility of finding a case which satisfies the hypothesis. Experience shows that when persons combine for such a purpose they almost always discover, sooner or later, that they must either abandon their object or alter their method. To procure a breach of contract may possibly not be to do "an unlawful act," but to compel it by menaces is, at the best, to "do a lawful "act by unlawful means."

It is not our intention in what we have said, and, indeed, it would be in the highest degree improper, to pronounce or even suggest an opinion as to the legal position of the members of the Land League, whom it is understood that the Irish Government is about to prosecute. The names of the defendants, the nature of the charge, and the character of the acts incriminated, are not yet known to the world. Whoever the accused may be, they are entitled to the full benefit of the humane presumption of our law which takes their innocence for granted until their guilt is clearly established. But in view of the prevailing tendency to underrate the efficacy of the criminal law, it may be well to call attention to the far-reaching range of one only of its many subdivisions. We have selected the law of conspiracy by way of illustration and without any criticism of its wisdom or expediency, but it must not, therefore, be assumed that, when it is exhausted, the Irish Executive will have come to the end of its constitutional resources.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

THE feeling of any thoughtful politician who studies the reports of the Election Commissions now sitting in judgment upon eight English boroughs must be one of acute disappointment. It was hoped, for reasons apart from morals, that bribery had ceased to be a considerable factor in English politics. It is of the first importance in any State governed by representative institutions, and especially in any State where the suffrage is very wide, that the Government should be able to ascertain accurately what the opinion of the electors really is. Till that is known there can be neither courage nor energy in the administration, for there can be no certainty that it is in accord with the people, and will not on the first appeal to them be overthrown. The people, as often happens— much more often than it is at all pleasant for the admirers of constitutional government to reflect-may have no opinion on particular questions, but at least they know whom they trust or like, and their representatives will be able so to decide that the action of the Ministry and the ultimate force in the State shall not be in opposition. It is essential that if the masses are represented at all, they should be represented truly, for when represented they are irresistible, and when bribery is rampant they are not represented truly. They will not and do not sell them-selves utterly. They only vote for money when they are not keenly interested, and on the interesting subject turning up they are as likely as not to lean with their whole weight on the side which the nominal representatives who bought them do not favour. This happened during the last years of the "borough-mongering" period for thirty years on end, during, for example, the whole length of the Wilkes controversy, and it gradually made government by consent - government without direct military force and compression-next to impossible. It was hoped, therefore, that, what with the ballot and the severe Acts against corruption, bribery had ceased, and the revelations now going on disappoint even men who, cæteris paribus, would rather the wealthy should rule the State. It is evident that bribery occurs, and not probable that it is limited to boroughs where judicial inquiries have happened to be made. that seats can be bought, and clear also that masses of voters are not even sufficiently decided to adhere to those who bribe them, but merely want money-money from both sides if possible-and do not give in any judgment on politics at all, not even a purchased one. interesting subject arose, the electors of Sandwich, for instance, are just as likely to throw over their member,

and use their whole weight against him, as to accept him as leader, and pro tanto the vote of the representative for either party is practically valueless. The peace he supports may be rejected by Sandwich, which also may refuse to contribute willingly to the war he approves. So far as bribery extends, the first use of representative government, the perfect accord it produces between governors and governed, is entirely at an end. At the best there is only accord between the Government or Opposition, and the rich, which when the voting power is so widely diffused is of hardly any use at all. The old evil of the boroughmongering days, that the members and the people might be of two opinions, is revived to the fullest extent, and the authority of Parliament is, so far as these elections go, proportionately shaken.

We do not think this proposition will be contested even by those who do not think bribery a very serious moral offence, and consequently expect next session to see the cry for stringent legislation against bribery become exceedingly strong. It is, therefore, quite expedient to consider whether we are exactly on the right course, and whether the end sought could not be attained by simpler and more efficacious means. At present we check bribery, or rather fail to check bribery, by two methods, neither of them of much permanent utility. We allow the Government to prosecute bribers, which Government, under a variety of influences, is very slow to do, and we threaten bribed constituencies with disfranchisement, which is only a temporary remedy. A corrupt little borough may be deprived of its privileges, though owing to the extreme dislike of politicians to transfer seats, that is to pass petty Reform Bills, there is always difficulty in such decisions, but a large borough will never be disfranchised, and whenever seats are tolerably equalised every borough will be large. We are not likely to split electoral districts into wards, and so make bribery easy; and if they are left with two seats each every district will contain a hundred thousand souls. The fear, on the other hand, of a State prosecution is exceedingly slight, as we may see from the multitudes of "respectable men" implicated in the transactions now unrolled, while there is positively no coercion from social opinion. The briber is not punished by disgrace, is not "cut" by his friends, is not hooted by the mob—is, in fact, not seriously condemned at all,

but only held to be a man in whom party zeal, in itself a creditable thing, has greatly outrun discretion. It is evident, if bribery is to be checked, that some new method

must be discovered. We believe the very best would be to reduce the importance, and, so to speak, the dignity of political bribery, and make it a rather contemptible misdemeanour to be prosecuted before ordinary magistrates by any citizen who chose, and to be punished in the ordinary way, like an assault on the police, by from one to six months' im-prisonment of the harsher kind. Party feeling and party organisation would supply prosecutors, the procedure would be cheap, and any indispensable witness might be declared protected from penal consequences. We do not believe that bribery is half so secret as is fancied, or is so entirely beyond the reach of ordinary magisterial inquiry. The briber does not want to secure one vote, but many; he must approach a great many whom he hardly knows, or he must deal with clubs in which there may be any number of traitors. He must, even if a stranger, have many local agents, and those agents, if the penalty were summary, moderate, and undignified, would not be willing to run the risk. They would fear the stigma of the prison, and fear, too, to fall into the hands of traitors, or of gossiping and malicious neighbours only too willing to avenge a defeat or discredit a victory at the hustings. The whole pomp and circumstance of a solemn inquiry would be gone, there would be little countenance from fellow-sinners, and the magistrates could not make the investigation ludicrous by sympathetic banter. The investigation ludicrous by sympathetic banter. The accused might not be strongly condemned by opinion, and might not condemn himself at all, but would feel, nevertheless, like a respectable man convicted of complicity in small smuggling, as if he had broken the law and did not like the punishment. Respectable men would be most unwilling to risk a disgraceful imprisonment for a mere party victory, while men without characters would not be trusted by the candidate with large sums in cash. The

latter would suggest embezzlement, and would hesitate to grant either the complete confidence or the complete freedom from check, without which evidence of their conduct must exist, and they themselves would be as liable to prosecution as the smallest understrapper.

We believe this check, simple as it seems, would prove effectual, but there is another in addition which has hitherto been so unanimously rejected that it is never discussed, but which ought to be discussed before the debate can be considered exhausted. It is quite possible that both parties are a little hasty in their decision that it is impossible to punish voters who accept bribes. It is quite clear that if such punishment could be inflicted it would be well to inflict it, for the lower classes in England never consider any conduct really wrong which is not condemned by law. They would in large numbers object to run even a small risk of punishment, and the price of votes would rise to a figure which, of itself, would alarm both candidates and their agents. It is only as a measure of expediency that those who take bribes are excused penalties, and the argument by which the expediency is proved is not quite perfect. It is said we should never obtain evidence because the offender would not tell, and could not be questioned. That, however, is not regarded as a final difficulty or a final answer in similar offences against the State, as, for example, bribe taking by policemen, and it is by no means certain that disappointed agents, or rival voters, or detectives employed by the parties, would not be able to afford evidence satisfactory to a magistrate. We do not press the suggestion because we are aware that hitherto statesmen have rejected it, and because we believe that one more strong effort will be made to coerce the most guilty parties, the bribers, before the electors are attacked, but we contend that the reasons for exemption should be gravely reconsidered. All evidence from history seems to show that any offence which is not condemned by law, and is very profitable, will be constantly committed by men who, nevertheless, are ashamed and afraid to be lawbreakers, and the evidence difficulty is met in other cases by the grant of protection such as we are even now giving to the bribers. They, at all events, dread even a risk of legal proceedings, for they are avowing most flagitious conduct in order to obtain the order which exempts them from prosecution. It is, we fully admit, in the summary punishment of bribers that safety must be sought, but the claim of the bribees to impunity should once more be thoroughly sifted.

TAXATION NOW AND SOME FORTY YEARS SINCE.

While nothing is better known to every inhabitant of the country than that he pays taxes, the manner in which those taxes are expended is often not equally familiar. If we take the amount of our taxation for the present year, as stated by Sir Stafford Northcote, and apportion it between those branches of the public service for the maintenance of which it is raised, we arrive roughly at the result given below. The alterations made subsequently in the Budget arrangements by Mr Gladstone may, for the purposes of this computation, be omitted, as the expenditure may still be taken at the same amount as here given. It is necessary to subdivide the figures a little first to show the manner in which this is arrived at.

The original Budget for 1880-1 estimated the expenditure at 82,075,982l, made up thus:—

	the state of the s	
	20.00	£
1.	Debt charges	31,346,973
-	Army	15 541 900
3.	Indian home charges	1.100,000
4.	Navv	10,492,935
ю.	Civil Service	15,436,442
. G.	Revenue departments	8.158.317

82,075,972

5,341,608

No. 3 is simply a cross entry, a similar amount being credited to revenue, as received from the India Office; while out of No. 6 the following items cannot properly be classed as expenditure:—

-	£
Post Office	3,420,404
racket bervice	710,468
Telegraphs	1,210,736

Deducting these two items (1,100,000*l* and 5,341,608*l*), we have an expenditure of 75,634,364*l*, of which 18,253,151*l* comes under the headings 5 and 6. Further subdividing these heads, the apportionment of expenditure is:—

	£
a. Public works and buildings	1,346,139
b. Salaries and expenses of civil departments	2,189,494
c. Law and justice (including police and prisons)	5,783,470
d. Education	4,273,224
e. Foreign and colonial services	571,092
f. Non-effective and charitable services	1,225,083
g. Miscellaneous	47,940
h. Customs and inland revenue	2,816,704
	18.253 146

Of these headings, Nos. a, b, c, f, g, and h may be classed as official expenses. Their amount is 8,196,452l. Our net real expenditure for actual purposes of administration may, therefore, be divided somewhat thus:—

NET EXPENDITURE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES, 1880.

	£
1. Army and Navy	26,000,000
2. Civil expenditure	8,200,000
3. Justice, prisons, and police	5,800,000
4. Education	4,300,000
5. Debt charges	31,300,000
	75,600,000

To recapitulate, the total net administrative expenditure 1880-1, is 75,600,000*l*, which, for a population of $34\frac{1}{2}$ millions, averages 43s 10d per head:—

PROPORTION OF 21 3s 10d PER HEAD IN 1880-81.

A MOLOMITOR OF BUDG TO	0		00-0	1.	4
	£			8	d
Army and Navy	26,000,000	*****		15	1
Administration	8,200,000			4	9
Law and justice	5,800,000	*****		2	6
Education	4,300,000	*****			9
Debt	31,300,000	*****			9
	75,600,000			43	10
Total expenditure	and £1,100	,000	82,0	£ 75,9	172
celegraphs		,,000	6,4	41,6	508
			In the co	0.11	na.

It will assist us in arriving at the manner in which this expenditure works out, if we distribute 1*l* of taxation between the various heads of expenditure given above.

ROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF £1 OF NET ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE IN 1880-81.

	£	8	d
1. Army and Navy	0	6	11
2. Civil expenditure		2	2
3. Justice, prisons, and police		1	6
4. Education		1	2
5. Debt charges	-	8	3
	1	0	0

Having thus laid before our readers a rough sketch of the main purposes for which the net expenditure of the country is employed, we propose to compare the similar outlay and its employment in 1842. This date, though well within the memory of many living men, is still sufficiently remote to be uninfluenced by the requirements of modern wants. The great results of Free-trade were still undreamed of. It was a year in which there was a deficiency between income and expenditure of 4,000,000l. To meet this and to provide for other wants Sir Robert Peel proposed, as is well known, to levy an income-tax for Great Britain to produce 5,300,000l, the results of which appear almost entirely in the accounts of the next year. We need hardly go into as much detail in the distribution of the expenditure forty years ago as we have done with that of the present time. The main features are as follows. The total net administrative expenditure in 1842 was 54,200,000l, which for a population of 27,100,000 averages 2l per head:—

PROPORTION OF £2 PER HEAD IN 1842.

I ROPORTION OF 222	£		S.	d.
Army and Navy	16,200,000		12	0
Administration	7,000,000		5	2
Law and Justice		*********		
Debt	29,400,000		21	8
	54.200,000		40	0

The charges for collection of revenue are included at both dates.

If we distribute 1l of taxation in 1842 on the same basis as in 1880, the following results are arrived at:

Apportionment of £1— of Net Administration Expenditure Great Britain and Ireland, in 1842.

	8	d
Army and Navy	6	0
Administration	2	7
Law and Justice	0	7
Debt	10	10
	-	

To recapitulate. It may be roughly taken that the charge of the Army and Navy is slightly greater now than then—the item is really far less when the increased price of food is taken into account; the Administration of the country costs less; Justice, Police, and Prisons cost more, owing in great measure to the altered mode of dealing with our criminals, and the transfer of charges from local to Imperial taxation. Education an entirely new head, and one which should greatly promote the efficiency of labour, and hence prove an ultimate economy, takes more than a shilling out of every pound of net taxation, and the annual charges for the debt are very considerably diminished. The position of the national debt now and then is shown in the following statement:—

	Funded.	Unfunded.		Terminable Annuities.	Total.
Jan. 5, 1842	772,530,753	 18,343,850	***	60,000,000	850,874,508
Mar. 31, 1879	709,430,593	 25,870,100	***	42,778,147	 778,078,840

It is satisfactory to show a diminution of about 73,000,000 in the period under notice. The question, however, arises, would it not have been wiser, considering all the circumstances of our national life, to have devoted throughout this whole period as large a proportion of our taxation as at the earlier date to the process of redemption of debt. Had this been steadily done, our national debt might long before this time have been brought into far more manageable proportions. It must also be remembered that the wealth of the country has increased immensely in the interval, and taxation is proportionately far less a burden on the people.

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE official review of the maritime trade of British India shows in the value both of the imports and of the exports, a welcome recovery from the depression of the previous year. The imports of merchandise are larger than any previously noted. The nearest amounts are those recorded in the year 1877-78. Then the imports into India are believed to have been swelled through the bad state of trade in other countries. Goods were sent to India then because no market existed for them anywhere else, but famine had exhausted the local ability to purchase, and the falling off which took place in the next year was the result of an accumulation of unsaleable stocks. The end of this state of matters has now, it is hoped, arrived. The trade which has taken place since appears more sound. It is a confirmation of this that the rate of exchange between this country and India also ranged higher. The average rate for Council Bills was 1s 7.96d, as compared with 1s 7.76d in the previous year. The exports also greatly improved. The values of the merchandise, the produce of the country exported, increased 6,000,000l in the year, taking the rupee at 2s. It is true that an increase in the value of the opium exported of 1,400,000l is included in this. This can hardly be regarded as a natural operation of trade, since the number of chests sent out of the country is entirely within the control of the Government; but, even deducting this amount, the growth recorded is remarkable. In the quantities of cotton, both raw and manufactured, there is a considerable increase, as is also the case with the grain, hides, skins, jute, raw and in the form of gunny bags, oils, seeds, silk, and tea. There is a falling off in spices, indigo, tobacco, and to a small extent in wool. The prices did not in all cases follow the proportion of increase shown by the quantities. Silk and tea produced less money in

return for the larger supplies sent forward. In the case of tea, large accumulations of stocks in London, combined with abundant supplies from China and the increased export of Indian tea itself, appear to have brought about the declension in price. Greater care in packing, and in making arrangements for the export, the seeking new markets in Australia and America, are recommended to promote the development of the trade. It is also satisfactory to observe, that though the new articles have to be added to the list of manufactures exported, manufacturing industry is making some progress in India. Mr O'Connor mentions in his report "that a company has been formed to work a large "paper mill at Lucknow, the Mahárájá Sindia has set up " another at Gwalior, and a factory for making sulphuric " acid has been started at Rangoon, one already existing "and doing a considerable business in Calcutta. The " soap factories, referred to in previous reviews, continue "their work at Cawnpore. A mill for weaving woollen "goods has been set up in the Punjáb, and various "other enterprises of a more or less promising nature "are being carried on, or are in contemplation, in different parts of India." These rising industries give the promise of future extension of trade. They may eventually have some effect on the exports, but for the present their influence, so far as it extends, seems likely to be more on the imports. It is rather for the production of articles intended for home supply, than for foreign markets, that their operations seem prepared. Mr O'Connor's report goes into considerable and valuable detail on the various branches of Indian foreign trade. We have given on this occasion more attention to the exports than to the imports. It is on the development of the exports that the present position of the exchange and the price of silver might be expected to tell. The drop in the price of silver may be expected to stimulate the exports. This drop has may be expected to stimulate the exports. This drop has now lasted since 1874. In a country of the stationary character of India, such an influence works slowly. It is a long while before trade in a country, with small comparative capital, can be expected to be directed into a new channel, or even to enlarge an old one. But the natural influence eventually produces the natural effect. Hitherto prices in India have appeared to be but little affected by the alteration in the value of silver. Meanwhile silver has cost less to those who have had to purchase it with gold, or, what is equivalent, Council bills have commanded lower prices in London. Rupees, in fact, can be bought for less money in London than they used to be, while rupees will still purchase as much or nearly as much as they used to do in India. This process may be expected to go on till prices in India are placed at the level of the point at which silver may eventually stand. All alterations in the value of a circulating medium are of necessity irksome if not injurious while they last. But once overgot, trade resumes its original flow.

One further remark on the general outline of the trade of India may be made here. It is on the excess of the exports over the imports even when the value of the Council bills is added, as it should be, to the amount of the imports, to make up the account. A country thus circumstanced cannot in any sense be thought to be exhausted, though it is not yet developed to the extent which may in time be practicable.

TOTAL VALUE of MERCHANDISE and TREASURE respectively IM-FORTED into and EXPORTED from BRITISH INDIA, by Sea, from and to Foreign Countries, including Government Stores and Treasure in each of the Ten undermentioned Official Years.

		IMPORTS.			Total,	
Year.	Merchandise	Treasure.	Total of Merchandise and Treasure.	Council Bills.	Council Bills.	
4.0004	£	£	£	£	£	
1871	34,469,119	5,444,823	39,913,942	8,443,509	48,357,451	
1872	32,091,859	11,573,813	43,665,663	10,310,339	33,976,002	
1873		4,556,585	36,431,210	13,939,095	50,370,305	
1874	33,819,828	5,792,534	39,612,362	13,285,678	52,898,040	
1875	36,222,113	8,141,047	44,363,160	10,841,615	55,204,775	
1876	38,891,656	5.300.722	44,192,378	12,339,613	56,581,991	
1877	37,440,631	11.436.120	48,876,751	8,637,530	57,514,281	
1878	41,464,185	17,355,459	58.819,644	11,666,000	70,485,644	
1879		7.056,749	43,622,943	16,567,061	60,190,004	
1880	39,742,166*	11,655,395	51,397,561	18,350,000	69,747,361	
	362,582,367	88,313,247	450,895,614	424,430,440	575,326,054	

	EXPORTS				
Year.	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Total.
1871	55,336,186	***	2,220,765	448	57,556,951
1872	63,209,282		1,476,094	***	64,685,376
1873	55,250,763	***	1,298,079	-11	56,548,842
1874	54,996,010		1,914,071	***	56,910,081
1875	56,359,240	1	1,625,309	***	57.984,549
1876	58,091,495	***	2,200,236	***	60,291,731
1877	61,013,891	***	4,029,898	***	65,043,789
1878	65,222,328		2,210,996	***	67,433,324
1879	60,893,610#		3,895,546	***	64,789,156
1880	67,173,158*	***	1,928,828	***	69,101,986
	597,545,963	624	22,799,822	***	620,345,785

* Excluding Government Stores and Treasure on Government account.

TABLE showing the TOTAL QUANTITIES of the EXPORTS of INDIAN PRODUCE during the last Two Years, 1878-80.

		-	UUANTI	TY		
						ore or Less
	1878-79.		1879-80.			in 1879-80.
Coffeecwt	341,186		359,213	***	+	18,027
Cotton, raw,	2,966,060	***	3,948,476	***	+	982,416
Manufactured, twist and yarnlbs	21,332,508	1.8.6	25,862,474	***	+	4,529,966
Manufactured, piece goodsyards	22,517,799	***	25,800,501	***	+	3,282,702
Dyeing and colouring materials—						
Indigoewt	105,051		100,923	244	-	4,128
Other sorts	777,706	***	535,916	***		241,790
Grain and pulse ,,	22,884,415		25,214,208	-6.68		2,329,793
Hides and skins	809,233		958,679		+	149,446
= no	21,223,403	***	24,291,356	***	+	3,067,953
Jute, rawewt	6,021,382	***	6,680,670	***	+	659,288
Manufactured, gunny	-11		-,,			-33,
bagsno	45,354,044		55,908,731		+	10,554,687
Lacewt	91,423		71.048		-	20,375
Oilsgallons	3,319,166	***	4,205,815		+	886,649
" cwt	62,685	***	85,526		4	22,841
Opiumchests	91,200	***	105,507	***	+	14,307
=cwt	125,765		144,638		+	18,873
Saltpetre,	382,405	***	509,372		+	126,967
Seeds	7,200,977		7.091,469	***	-	109,508
Silk, rawlbs	1,329,599	***	1,401,506	***	4	71,907
Manufactured, piece						1-12-1
goodsyards	1,740,003		2,203,971		+	463,968
Spiceslbs	22,247,517	***	17,971,063	***	-	4,276,454
Sugar, refined and un-	,					12-1-1-12-1
refinedcwt	279,756		324,579		+	44,823
realbs	34,432,573	***	38,174,521		+	3,741,948
Tobacco,	13,723,660		11,412,095	***	ethods.	2,311,565
Wood, teak, cuttons	37,413		38.620	***	+	1,207
Wool, rawlbs	26,568,518		26,368,794		_	199,724
TABLE showing the T	OTAL VALUE on the la	st T	of the Expor	ts of	IN	

			-VALUE.			
	1878-9. £		1879-80. £			re or Less in 1879-80.
Coffee	1,543,642	***	1,626,746	***	+	83,104
Cotton, raw	7,913,045	***	11,145,452	***	+	3,232,407
ing twist and yarn)	1,397,979	***	1,621,746	***	+	223,767
Dyeing and colouring materials—						
Indigo	2,960,462		2,947,226		colum	13,236
Other sorts	390,289	***	267,946	***	-	122,343
Grain and pulse	9,788,763		9,860,898	***	+	72,135
Hides and skins	3,096,847	2.05	3,738,005		+	641,158
Jute, raw	3,800,426		4,370,032	***	+	560,606
Manufactured	1,098,434		1,195,361	100	+	96,927
Lac	298,715	***	371,495		+	72.780
Oils	537,578	4 5 5	569,453		+	31,875
Opium	12,993,978		14,323,314		+	1,329,336
Saltpetre	361,766		469,796	1.00	+	108,030
Seeds	4,675,035		4,685,892		4	10,857
Silk, raw	570,229		516,157		-	54,072
Manufactured	176,458	400	228,502	54.0	+	52,044
Spices	352,833	465	295,531	***	-	57,302
Sugar, refined, and unre-						
fined	204,360	250	205,871		+	1,511
Tea	3,138,423	***	3,051,020		-	87,403
Tobacco	126,322	***	129,809		+	3,487
Wood	317,518	***	333,934	***	+	16,416
Wool, raw	1,058,457		1,095,972	***	+	37,515
Other articles	1,906,360	6.6.5	1,900,661	***	-	5,699

BUSINESS NOTES.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Official returns issued this week state that the number of emigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30th last was 457,257. Of this number 144,876, or nearly one-third, were from the United Kingdom, 84,638 from Germany, 59,081 from Sweden and Norway, and 99,076 from Canada. The highest emigration from this country to the United States ever recorded was in 1873, when the number of persons of British origin who left our ports for that destination was 161,782. Judging, however, from the figures now given, the volume of emigration during the current year is likely to exceed that of 1873, for the great bulk of the arrivals recorded in the returns for the fiscal

year arrived in the first half of 1880, and as the tide of emigration is still flowing very strongly, the total for the whole of this year is likely to be exceptionally large. Of the enormous gain to the United States from this great influx of skilled labour we spoke last week. Another matter to which attention ought to be directed is the degree to which the agriculture of the States will be stimulated, and the competition of American with European farmers increased by the extension of the cultivated area in America consequent upon the Westward flow of large bodies of immigrants.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE CIRCULATION.—Little has yet been done by the Russian Government towards the withdrawal of the war issues of inconvertible paper money. The fluctuations in the amount of the note circulation since the close of the war are shown in quarterly periods in the following table:—

~ ** *** ***	DOG CAC .		
0			Amount of Circulation
1000	Y7 1 6		roubles.
1878-	-End of		1,154,000,000
55	21		
92	22		
1879	99		1,132,000,000
22	22	June	1,132,000,000
22	22		1,146,000,000
22	22		1,147,000,000
1880	22	March	1,124,600,000
22	22	June	
**		Sent.	1.115,000,000

In May, 1879, it will be remembered an internal loan of 300,000,000 roubles was negotiated by the Government, the proceeds of which it was understood were to be applied to the contraction of the paper currency by gradual withdrawals extending over the period ending May 1st, 1880. The money then raised, however, must have been applied to other purposes, for the amount of the note circulation was, at the end of September last, only 17,000,000 roubles less than in June, 1879. It is noteworthy, too, that after declining during the first half of this year, and indeed, until the end of August, the note issues have lately begun again to expand. The Government would then appear to have encountered fresh financial difficulties, which may have arisen from the failure of the harvest, and the consequent inability of certain districts to pay their full amount of taxation.

The Trade of Russia.—It is partly, no doubt, owing to the financial disorder resulting from the excessive issues of paper money that the trade of Russia is now in a very unsatisfactory state. The returns issued by the Customs Department show for the first seven months of the year a considerable falling off both in the imports and exports. In the export of cereals there is a decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ million tehetverts, or about 33 per cent., a decline which is all the more significant, seeing that it took place before the unsatisfactory nature of the year's harvest was known. In the shipments of flax, leather, cattle, butter, and a number of other articles also, there has been a marked diminution, which is only fully compensated for by augmented exports of sugar, wool, and wood. In the imports of iron and machinery, there is, as might have been expected, a considerable increase, as apprehensions of tariff changes have stimulated purchases. But of tea, coffee, cotton, raw and manufactured, smaller quantities have been imported, and it is to be feared that as the result of the failure of the crops in many districts, the purchasing power of the country will now be still further curtailed.

The Turkish Finances.—In referring last week to the offer of the Porte to assign to the Turkish bondholders revenues already hypothecated to a syndicate of Galata bankers, and the subsequent official explanation that these revenues might be set free by the repayment of the sum which the syndicate had advanced, we called attention to one significant omission. Nothing, as we pointed out, was said as to where the money with which to pay off the bankers was to come from, and it seemed not unlikely, therefore, that the Porte was hoping, by promises of future payment, to get the bondholders to make fresh advances. This view the Constantinople correspondent of the Times has now confirmed:—"The amount due to the bankers," he says, "is about eight and a-half million Turkish pounds, or nearly eight millions sterling, and the question naturally arises, how

"is this sum to be obtained? The Note is silent on the subject, but it is no secret what the Porte intends to do. "It intends to propose to the bondholders that they should make an additional advance in order to help the Government out of its present financial difficulties. The proposal might, perhaps, be accepted if the arrangement could be placed under the protection of an international guarantee, but there is little hope of any such protection being obtained, for the Note expressly declares that there is to be no intervention on the part of the Powers. It remains to be seen whether the bondholders will advance a large sum on such questionable security." And there need be little fear, we think, that the bondholders will act so foolishly.

THE CURRENCY OF ITALY.—From more than one quarter it is reported that the Italian Government intend, when Parliament reassembles, to bring forward a bill for the abolition of the forced paper currency. The necessary preliminary to such a measure would, of course, be the issue of a large loan, and as the Italian budgets continue to show a deficit, and the vexed question of the abolition of the grist tax is still unsettled, the Minister of Finance will certainly have serious difficulties to meet if he attempts any scheme of currency reform. At the same time, however, there can be no doubt that a sound and stable currency would be of great advantage to Italy, and any feasible plan for its establishment that may be suggested ought to receive hearty support. It may be noted, too, that Italy is already pledged to some measures of currency reform, as she has come under an obligation to redeem that portion of her small silver coinage recently circulating in the States of the Latin Union but which is now held to the extent of about 2,600,000l by the Bank of France. This operation is of course a very small affair in comparison with the retirement of the whole of the forced note circulation, but it may be that the Government have thought it better, when dealing with the question, to do so by a comprehensive scheme rather than in detail. However that may be, the Government proposals will be waited for with much interest, for if adopted they are certain to exert a strong influence over the bullion market.

THE CORN TRADE.—The recent fluctuations in the price of wheat have exercised such a considerable effect upon our supplies of that necessary article of consumption, that it will be well to record the fact. Prior to the gathering in of our harvest, American winter wheat was selling here at over 50s per quarter, and at this comparatively high figure the United States "rushed forward" a vast quantity, if possible, to forestall our own growths in English markets. The result was that, although we had secured a fairly average harvest, our markets were, during August and September, supplied with a far larger bulk of American wheat even than last year, when it was certain we should require it. The result was to have been foreseen, and early in September American winter wheat here had dropped to 41s 6d per quarter. So large had been the shipments to us that during September our net imports averaged 2,000,000 cwts of wheat and flour per week. But the fall in prices then produced a marked effect upon our American supplies. During the past few weeks those imports have not exceeded 1,000,000 cwts weekly, and the "visible supply" in American markets, which increased so rapidly at this time last year, has now remained quite stationary. But this falling off in the quantities marketed has now caused a rally in prices, so that American winter wheat is now quoted at 47s per quarter, and home growths have of course risen fairly in proportion. The result is, that while low imports must continue until wheat can be brought from America, our own farmers are sending a much larger proportion of their produce into the market, so that our supply for the home trade is as considerable as it was in 1878. While prices were falling our farmers were very indifferent about selling, and the amount of home-grown wheat in the market contrasted unfavourably with former years; and although this is changed now as regards October, the result, so far since the "harvest year" began, is, that they have sold much less than was the case two years ago. The following table estimates the home consumption of wheat for the current

"harvest year" since the beginning of September, contrasted with 1878-9 and with 1879-80:—

orthogode wrest roll a dead with		~ .			
Wheat (6 weeks to Oct. 9)	1878-79. ewts. 6,722,047 771,006			***	1880-1. ewts. 9,031,731 1,295,992
Add week ended Oct. 16—Wheat	7,493,053 1,045,537 145,514	***	1,384,766		792,282
Total imports, 7 weeks Less exports—Wheat Flour	8,688,104 385,642 13,690	***	142,202	***	OH # 40
Net imports Add to this the estimated sales of home-grown wheat	8,284,772 7,750,000		11,218,938 2,300,000		
Seven weeks' home consumption	16,035,000	***	13,519,000		16,290,000
Average price of English wheat, per quarter per cwt	42 6	***	s d 48 0 11 1 bushels.	***	0 8
"Visible supply" in U. S. centres.	14,701,000	***	23,295,000		14,400,000

"Visible supply" in U. S. centres. 14,701,000 ... 23,295,000 ... 14,400,000 The contrast of the "estimated sales of home-grown "wheat" in the different years tells its own tale. The reason why at this time the visible supply in the United States is now 9,000,000 bushels less than last year we have already pointed out. But we know that the harvest in America was abundant, and the wheat must be there even if not marketed. It, therefore, remains to be seen how soon the existing higher quotations, which are, of course, reflected in United States centres, will stimulate the growers into more active deliveries. We do not expect any further decided advance here, and when the American growers once believe that the top of the revival has been reached, their renewed eagerness to sell will naturally tend to influence prices in an opposite direction.

The Greek Finances.—In opening the session of the Greek Chambers on Thursday, the King announced that to defray the cost of the naval and military preparation, fresh loans have been contracted. It is easy to see to what this statement points. Greece is now practically excluded from the European money markets. Her last foreign loan of 2,400,000*l* was only partially taken up, and there is now little hope of her being able to persuade capitalists to make further advances. It is upon internal loans, therefore, that she must rely, and that is equivalent to saying that her wants must be supplied by forced issues of paper money. Her financial prospects are thus far from bright, and they are darker than they need have been had she in times past shown more respect for her obligations and more desire to deal equitably with her creditors.

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 October 16, 1880:—

		re	otal Ar ceived mmissi	by 1	the	Total An paid by Commissi	th	0
SAVINGS' BANKS:— In money and interest credited To transfer certificates from	d		£ 45,399		d 2	£ 113,694	1	d 2
Savings' Banks to Savings' I By transfer certificates from Banks to Post Office Savings	m Savings		1,052	9	2	978	0	11
Total		-	46,451	16	4	114,672		
Post Office Savings' Banks: In money and interest credite To transfer certificates fro Banks to Post Office Savings By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Savings'	d		282,155 978			14,000 1,052		0
Total	**********		283,134	5	1	15,052	9	2
	At 16th 0 1880.	et.,	ing pe		pond- d last h.	At corre	od l	nd- ast
Total amount at the credit of:— The fund for the Banks for	£	s d	4		s d	49 181 99		d
Savings The Post Office Savings' Banks Fund	43,250,469 33,811,611					43,151,27 32,349,15		
Total		8 2	76,862	219	7 0	75,500,427	7 4	2

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The following are the receipts on account of revenue, between April 1, 1880, and October 16, 1880, as compared with the corresponding period of last year :-

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

		RECEIPTS-					
	Budget Estimate for 1880-81.	April 1, 1880, to Oct. 16, 1880.	April 1, 1879, to Oct. 18, 1879.	Week Ending Oct. 16, 1880.	Week Ending Oct. 18, 1879.		
Balance on 1st April, 1880— Bank of England Bank of Ireland	£	£ 2,532,454 740,974	£ 5,964,818 950,938	£	£		
D INTERIOR		3,273,428	6,915,756				
REVENUE. Customs Excise Stamps Land Tax and House Duty. Property and Income Tax. Post Office Telegraph Service Crown Lands Interest on Advances for Local Works and on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares.	25,151,000 11,800,000 2,760,000 10,425,000 6,400,000 1,420,000 390,000	9,981,000 12,810,000 6,221,000 635,000 2,504,000 3,928,000 900,000 160,000	10,161,000 12,634,000 5,956,000 590,000 2,400,000 3,715,000 770,000 160,000	411,000 541,000 202,000 nil. 26,000 50,000 70,000 nil.	387,000 593,000 194,000 nil. 16,000 nil. nil. nil.		
Miscellaneous		2,516,655	2,111,109	102,890	34,606		
Revenue	82,696,000	40,320,160	39,175,796	1,402,890 * Deduct	1,224,606		
Total, including bal	ance	43,593,588	46,091,552		1,224,605		

The expenditure during the same period amounted to 46,523,814l, as compared with 53,067,211l in the corresponding period of last year, the issues during the period being 677,302l.

During the week the cash balances have decreased in the Bank of England and in the Bank of Ireland as follows :-

	of England.		of Ireland.		Total.
Balances on Oct. 9	1,115,318 1,056,582	***	553,983 519.245	***	1,669,301
- 000. 10	1,000,002	***	019,240	***	1,575,827
Decrease	58,736	***	34,738	***	93,474

Foreign Correspondence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, October 21.

The returns of the Bank of France for this week, last week,

1	and for the correspon				last year,	are	a	s follow:	_
		Oct. 21, 18	DEBTOR. 1, 1880. Oct. 14, 1880.			Oat 02 10	70		
1		1	C.					Oct. 23, 187	w.
Del 200 mm	Capital of the bank	182,500,000		***	182,500,000	0		182,500,000	0
- Charleson	tal (Art. Law of June 9, 1857) Reserve of the bank and its	8,002,313	54	***	8,002,313	54	***	8,002,318	54
1	branches	22,105,750	14		22,105,750	1.4		22,105,750	14
1	Reserve of landed property	4,000,000		***	4,000,000	0	***	4,000,000	8
1	Special reserve	10,300,000			10,300,000	0		10,300,000	
	Notes in circulation Bank notes to order, re-		Ü		2,330,686,510	0		2,163,696,140	0
	ceipts payable at sight., Treasury account current	44,481,124	79	***	43,761,880	05		43,176,377	48
and other	ereditor	218,493,467	77	***	199,487,837	68		274,441,012	4
1	Current accounts, Paris	323,286,845	6	***	346,690,654				12
ı	Do branch banks	44,795,160	0	***	43,227,078		***	44,391,429	0
1	Dividends payable	1,870,310	0	***	1,946,972			1,678,356	0
П	Interest on securities trans-							210101000	
I	ferred or deposited Discounts and sundry inte-	5,790,278	21	***	6,166,544	13	***	5,256,435	13
	Rediscounted the last six	7,811,575	86	44.8	7,089,934	24	***	5,492,733	57
	months	1,182,913	41		1,182,913	41		802,715	41
۱	Bills not disposable	977,918			557,333	0.00	***	586,797	
1	Reserve for eventual losses	211,023			001,000	QQ.	***	000,101	20
ŀ	on prolonged bills	2,146,583	27	***	2.146,583	27		2,218,365	58
١	Sundries	15,394,918	43	24.6	15,356,144			17,478,865	
1	Total	3,224,192,733	96	***	3,225,208,448	27		3,244,975,368	97
1	Cash in hand and in hand	CRE		OR.					
Ī	Cash in hand and in branch		C		t	C		1	C
ł	Commercial bills over-due				1,853,826,859			2,054,744,421	67
1	Commercial bills discounted	1		***	115,589	04	***	170,254	7
	in Paris not yet due Commercial bills, branch	1	17	2.4.2	400,260,173	07	***	310,710,349	66
-	Advances on deposits o	f	0	300	411,648,193	0	***	390,731,465	0
1	bullion	. 11,862,000		***	11,997,600	0		34,751,800	0
1	Dain branch banks				2,217,500	0	***		
1	Do in public securities			2.5.5	78,088,700	0	***	62 000 1100	
	Do to the State (Conven) ()		62,563,750	0		CO AME TOO	
1	tion, June 10, 1857)	. 60,000,000	0 0		60,000,000	0		60,000,000	0
ı	Government stock reserve.		0 14				***	23030 000	
ì	Do disposable		9 39				***	ma one car	
1	Reutes Immobilisées (Lav	Ψ.							
1	of June 9, 1857)	. 100,000,000	0	155	100,000,000	0	***	100,000,000	0
1	Hotel and furniture of the								
1	bank and landed pro								
	Expenses of management						201		
	Employ of the special re		9 3		. 2,514,843	31	**	3,154,980	81
	serve	10,300,00	0 0		10,300,000	0 0		. 10,300,000	0

Italian silver coin	65,730,931	c 70		f 65,730,931	C		f	е
Sundries			***	43,068,407		***	29,475,643	83
Total	3 994 109 733	96	5	225 208 448	27		914 075 900	07

The above return compared with that for the preceding week exhibits the following changes :-

INCREASE.	f	DECREASE.	*
Circulation	367,065 19,005,630	Private deposits	21,835,727
Discounts	32,713,116		marto,033

The gold reserve shows a further loss of 24 millions, made up by a decrease of 30 millions in the branches and an increase of 6 millions in Paris. This return requires some explanation. The loss in the branches includes the withdrawals during the greater part of the week before the raising of the Bank rate, as the accounts in the branches are made up four days earlier. Gold has been taken from Paris during the of the Bank rate, as the accounts in the branches are made up four days earlier. Gold has been taken from Paris during the week, but not in any great quantity. It is, however, impossible, to judge from the present return, what the amount of the withdrawals in Paris has been, as it shows an increase in the week, but this is due to large transfers of gold from the branches to Paris, and particularly from Versailles, where a large reserve was kept. The increase in the discount is also in the branches alone from the cause mentioned above. Some of the Paris bullion houses are believed to have overstocked themselves last week, supposing that the outlet of gold from the Bank would not be continued. The bold policy of the Bank has thus produced, in a measure, the desired effect of checking the drain. The situation has been naturally commented on in the business journals, and the course followed by the Bank has been universally approved of. Some writers have, however, criticised the conduct of the Bank on other points, and M. Leroy Beaulieu, in the Economiste Français, blames the Bank for not having prevented the drain of gold, by increasing its issue of notes of 100 francs and 50 francs, the former especially. There is no doubt that it would be easy to substitute 200 millions of 100 franc notes for gold in the circulation, and that the notes would be even preferred in trade; but if the Bank has not done so it is rather the fault of the Chamber of Deputies which refused to ratify the convention between the Government and the Bank to relieve the latter from the stamp duty on that part of its circulation on which it gains no profit, that is to say on the surplus circulation beyond the stamp duty on that part of its circulation on which it gains stamp duty on that part of its circulation on which it gains no profit, that is to say on the surplus circulation beyond the amount of discounts and advances. All the rest is rather a loss to the Bank, as it has to bear the cost of printing the notes, and that part of the circulation simply represents gold or silver in its cellar which it has no interest in hoarding there. The Chamber, however, refused to entirely exonerate the Bank from the payment of stamp duty on all its circulation, and the consequence was that the issue of 100-franc notes has been reduced over 200 millions during the last two years. has been reduced over 200 millions during the last two years. That is the reason why the Bank restricts its issue, and not that it has no notes to give out; for of these it has always a large reserve, as it does not follow the Bank of England's practice of cancelling every note when returned to the Bank. Here they are issued over and over again until too dirty or too much worn.

Discount has been firmer, and 3 per cent. is the lowest rate for ordinary bills in the open market. The London exchange is higher to-day at 25f 34c. The cash reserve in the present return was composed as follows:—

	Gold. francs.		Silver. francs.
Paris	226,988,928		660,367,672
Branches	253,710,000	*****	588,580,600
	580,698,928		1,248,948,272
Last week	603,668,879	*****	1,250,157,979

After the rise in the Bank rate of discount last week there was a little unsteadiness on the Bourse from fears of stiff rates for carrying over at the mid-monthly settlement, but those apprehensions proved groundless, and loans for the continuation of miscellaneous securities were obtained at from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, which is less than the revenue of the stocks, and consequently in favour of buyers. The increase in the Bank rate has, so far, had little influence The increase in the Bank rate has, so far, had little influence in moderating the speculation for the rise, and the large buying on the foreign Bourses, which is one of the chief causes of the adverse exchange, and exports of gold has continued, and prices all round higher on the week, as will be seen by the following closing rates to-day with the difference in the week:—Three per cents., 85f 75c + 40c; Redeemable, 87f 65c + 30c; Fives, 120f 70c + 35c; Italian, 87f 45c + 1f 30c; Austrian 4 per cent. gold, 74f 15c + 40c; Turkish Fives, 10f 10c - 25c; Egyptian Unified, 329f 50f + 50c; Preference Bonds, 471f 25c; Russian, 1870, 88\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}; 1877, 95f + 50c; Bank of France, 3.620f + 60f; Banque de Paris, 1,157f 50c + 32f 50c; Banque d'Escompte, 838f 75c + 22f 50c; Credit Foncier, 1,366 52f + 6f 25c; Paris Gas, 1,372f 50c + 10f; Suez Canal, 1,295 + 12f 50e; Northern Railway, 1,660f + 15f; Western, 827f 50c + 5f; Orleans, 1,240f; Eastern, 775f — 2f 50c; Lyons, 1,440f + 7f 50c; Southern, 1,060f + 2f 50c; South of Austria, 187f 50c + 3f 75c.

An attempt has been made to float here a stock-jobbing agency under the rather ambitious title of "The English and French Bank." The pretensions of this establishment, which occupies a few small rooms on a second floor, are scarcely less exorbitant than its title, as it announces itself as the long-wanted link between the markets of Paris and London for all international investments. Singularly enough, although the head offices are described as in London, the English public were not invited to become shareholdere, but this admission may have been an indirect homage to the superior lucidity of the English capitalist. The English title and connections of the "English and French Bank" were, however, turned to account to attract investors in France, to compensate for the financial obscurity of the members of the French board. The financial obscurity of the members of the French board. The capacity and influence of the English directors are described in such terms that the modesty of those gentlemen must have suffered a rude shock had they read lately the advertisement columns of the French journals. But as the subscription is believed to have been a complete failure, the great work of bringing together the Paris Bourse and the London Stock Exchange will still remain to be accomplished. Exchange will still remain to be accomplished.

The detailed revenue returns for the first three-quarters of the year permits a comparison being made with the same period of 1879. The amount of the surplus compared with the estimates is announced fortnightly by the Department of Finance, but the estimates are based on the results two years before, and a more exact idea of the real expansion of the income may be formed from a comparison with the year immediately preceding. The gross increase in the indirect revenue for the nine months is 62,364,000f, but a reduction of about 10 millions is made in the income for 1879 in representation of taxes since reduced or abolished. The nett increase is therefore 52,320,000f. The largest increase is in foreign sugar, which produced 20,404,000f more than in 1879; other customs duties increased 16,822,000f from the large exports of wine, corn, and other articles of food. Registration dues gave an augmentation of 18,134,000f, excise duties tion dues gave an augmentation of 18,134,000f; excise duties on wines, spirits, &c., 14,181,000f; post office and telegraphs, 7,468,000f; tobacco, 5,353,000f; railway passenger duty, on wines, spirits, &c., 14,181,000f; post office and telegraphs, 7,468,000f; tobacco, 5,353,000f; railway passenger duty, 3,748,000f; and stamps, 3,660,000f. The only deficit of importance was 25,495,000f in native sugar, arising partly from the bad crop last year and partly from the stocks being allowed to run out before the reduction of duty on the 1st October. The tax of three per cent. on interest and dividends gave 29,896,000f, against 27,897,000f in the first three-quarters of 1879. of 1879.

Subjoined is the declared value of the foreign trade of France in the first nine months of the year and of 1879:-

Im	PORTS.		
	1880.		1879.
	francs.		francs.
Food	1,501,020,000	*****	1,311,332,000
Raw materials	1,671,433,000		1,632,099,000
Manufactures	334,084,000		320,676,000
Other articles	173,280,000	*****	162,093,000
	3,679,817,000		3,426,200,000
Ex	PORTS.		
	1880.		1879.
	francs.		francs.
Manufactures	1,316,736,000	******	1,260,802,000
Food and raw materials	952,623,000		943,518,000
Other articles	131,016,000	***.**	126,627,000

2,400,375,000 2,330,947,000 The imports in the month of September amounted to 427 millions, against 441 millions in August, and 425 millions in September, 1879. The exports show 246 millions in September last, against 283 millions in August, and 285 in September of last year.

The declared exports of gold and silver in the nine months

were as under:—			
IMPO	RTS.		
	1880.		1879.
	francs.		francs.
Gold bullion	21,689,544	*****	19,943,744
Gold coin	110,174,080	*****	117,690,880
Silver bullion	13,218,091	*****	16,530,456
Silver coin	60,278,260	*****	84,305,040
	205.359.974		237,870,120
	£8,215,399	*****	£9,514,804
Expo	RTS.		
	1880.		1879.
	francs.		francs.
Gold bullion	42,360,160	*****	798,080
Gold coin	145,065,600	*****	105,584,000
Silver bullion	10,910,800	*****	21,781,220
Silver coin	26,954,000	*****	25,713,000
	225,292,560	*****	153,876,300
	£9,011,702	*****	£6,155,052

The imports of gold in September amounted to 10 millions of francs, and the exports to 9 millions.

Advices from Rouen confirm previous accounts of firmness in cotton yarns, which are gradually approaching the point where an advance in price may be justified, which will be facilitated by the scarcity of certain sorts. The demand for piece goods is, however, quiet, and for any orders of importance given a small concession on the current rates has been made. The stock of handloom handkerchiefs remains heavy, but the demands for machine-made fancy goods has been active. From Sedan it is reported that woollen blouses are dear and good qualities rare. At Lille good business in linen yarn and piece goods has been done during the fortnight, and manufacturers maintain their prices. Advices from Lyons state that there is a regular demand for all articles, and buyers appear more disposed to contract orders

forward.

The Northern Telegraph Company has called a meeting of shareholders at Copenhagen to consider a proposal to raise a sum of 2,500,000f by an issue of bonds to lay down a new cable between Sweden, Norway, and Great Britain.

A new estimate of the cost of the Panama ship canal by

the technical committee fixes the outlay at 843 millions of francs, including 76 millions for unforeseen expenses, and the duration of the work at eight years.

By a decision of the Minister of Finance, members of the Court of Accounts are forbidden to lend their name as

directors of public companies.

The Northern Railway Company has ordered 140 new locomotives, all from French firms, with the exception of 20 from Cockerill and Co., of Seraing, intended for the Belgian lines. The remainder of the order is divided as follows:—Fives-Lille Co., 20; Claparède and Co., 25; the Balignolles Company, 15; Carl and Co., 25; Schneider and Co., 10; the Construction Mecaniques Co., 15. Orders have also been given for over 5,000 carriages, vans, &c, all to French builders.

Rumours have been current of overtures made to the Credit Foncier for the purchase of their remaining Egyptian bonds, of which they still hold about 70 millions of francs. The statement appears to have had some foundation, but the Credit Foncier was not disposed to realise at present prices. I read in the city article of a London paper that the Credit Foncier would be willing to sell the unified bonds at 350f, that being their estimated cost price. The latter part of this statement is incorrect, the bonds having cost the Credit Foncier and 450f, but as the interests on them have been added. 440f and 450f; but as the interests on them have been added to a certain reserve appropriated to the settlement of the Egyptian investments, the cost price may have thus become reduced to 350f or thereabouts, but the difference of 90f or 100f would still remain a loss to the company.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Bourse has almost entirely recovered from its latest shock, and all securities have risen more or less, whilst the premium on gold has fallen a little. The Government's nego-tiations with the South Austrian Railway on the subject of a trations with the Scuth Austrian Railway on the subject of a further ten years' exemption from taxation have been commenced. The first sitting only resulted in the Government demands being submitted in writing, and the Southern Railway directors' answer that they needed some time to consider the subject. The Government's conditions are very onerous, and it is doubtful whether the railway will be able to accept them. The Government demands that the Southern Railway should grant the Rudolph Railway (which is under the management of the Government), the use of the lines from Saibach to Trieste, though, of course the Rudolph Railway Saibach to Trieste, though, of course, the Rudolph Railway would have to pay for the use of that system. But as long as the Government would make no use of this privilege, the as the Government would make no use of this privilege, the Southern Railway would have to convey all goods delivered to it by the Rudolphsbahn according to the tariff of the latter, which is lower than that of the Southern Railway. By this means the Rudolph Railway would be able to send goods from any point along its line to Trieste, at the rate fixed in its tariff, even for the transport which it is entitled to by its contracts with other railways. The Government's second contracts with other railways. The Government's second demand is that the Southern Railway should make a similar concession for the line between Wörge (Gisela Railway) and concession for the line between Worge (Gisela Railway) and Tunsbruck, forming by this a junction with the Arlberg Railway, which is now under construction. This contract would oblige the Southern railway to convey all goods along this part of its line at the uniform tariff of the other railway lines lying beyond the one with which it has made the contract. The same concession is demanded for the line Bruck-Leoben, and the fourth demand is that the Southern Railway, with a view to the completion of the St. Gothard Railway, should promise to concede the same tariff for Trieste which it will concede for Venice. The fifth demand is that the Southern Railway should change its tariffs demand is that the Southern Railway should change its tariffs from Trieste, as if it was already obliged to compete with

other lines going to Trieste—a competition, however, which does not yet exist, the Predil Railway not yet being completed. If the Southern Railway complies with these demands, it will be obliged to change the system of its tariffs altogether, and to reduce the tariff for commerce by sea by at least 25 per cent. This would be certainly an advantage to Austrian foreign commerce, since at present the Southern Railway's high tariff has been the cause why goods coming from Eastern Asia actually often take the road via Hamburg to Vienna instead of via Trieste. But then the Southern railway's position is an unexceptionally difficult one, since its lines cross the Alps in every direction and for very long distances. Of course, the construction of the railway was very expensive on this account, and the repairs are more costly than with other railways. There are numerous other demands of the Government, but they are of no importance when compared with those mentioned above. It is, therefore, not to be expected that the railway directors will consent to these proposals

The Austrian and Hungarian Governments, two years ago, when their State treaties were renewed, agreed that the free ports, Trieste and Fiume, should cease to be free ports within eight years, and be included within the frontier line. At present, an inquiry is being made in Trieste, with a view of protecting the interests of that city's commerce.

The Hungarian industrial inquiry is still debating on the subject of introducing new branches of industry. At present it is intent upon the offers of a group of capitalists, who, however, in addition to exemption from taxes, also ask freedom from duty upon machinery to be imported into Hungary. The committee agreed that the part of the duty due to Hungary should be repaid to the capitalists, but, of course, the duty due to Austria must be paid. All this debating is, however, considered as superfluous by practical men of business, because all the efforts cannot but result in a sort of hothouse industry. It would be far wiser to direct all the attention to Hungary's true source of welfare, agriculture, which is rendered so productive by the fertility of the soil, whilst manufacturing industry never yet succeeded in that country.

Austria and Hungary's foreign commerce has progressed considerably during the last six months, when compared with the results of the year 1879. Thus, the receipts from customs and additional taxes in March, 1880, were 86 per cent. higher than in March, 1879; in April they were 71 per cent. higher; in May 56'4 per cent.; in June 49'9 per cent.; in July 44'9 per cent.; in August 38'8 per cent. higher. The following is the list of goods, the exports of which increased considerably in August. Corn of every description, 551,528 hundred kilos., against 466,399 hundred kilos. in August, 1879. With wheat the increase was 32,391 hundred kilos.; rye, 73,648 hundred kilos.; barley, 104,883 hundred kilos.; whilst the quantity of Indian corn exported was—122,515 hundred kilos. less than in August, 1879. The export of raw sugar increased in August 16,948 double cwt; that of fresh fruit, 30,901 double cwt; spirits of wine, 9,425 double cwt; wine, 11,654 double cwt; spirits of wine, 9,425 double cwt; wine, 11,654 double cwt; wood for building, 999,580 double cwt; brown coal, 513,625 double cwt; glass wares, 5,358 double cwt; iron ore, 15,878 double cwt; gloves. 71 double cwt. German yeast, 1,713 double cwt; gloves.

The receipts of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd for conveyance during the first eight months of 1880 amounted to 4,878,341 florins—that is, 59,038 florins less than during the same period of 1879.

The German Imperial Bank and the Austro-Hungarian Bank have both recorded an increase in their private securities, owing to the more extensive business always transacted in autumn.

The Westphalian collieries have petitioned for a reduction of the railway rates to Berlin, so as to be better able to compete with English coal. The question was looked into by a conference and the demand was refused by the Government, although the promise was given that other facilities would be granted.

The representatives of the coalminers now intend trying whether it will be practicable to send the coals viâ Hamburg by water to Berlin, as the freight would be a shilling and a-half per ton cheaper than it is at present.

In Germany and in Austria there is a general agitation against the German duty on corn and flour, and the Bohemian millers even demand that Austria should also introduce duty upon these articles if Germany does not reduce its duty.

Public opinion in Germany was never very favourable to colonies. Of late, however, a party has formed itself which is making efforts for the foundation of a German colony. A book has just been published by Herr Hubbe-Schleiden, on "Uberseeische Politik," in which the author shows the advantages of colonial commerce to England, Holland, and the other powers who possess navies. The details he sets forth are very interesting.

Correspondence.

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—Your article, of the 16th inst., on the gain to the United States from immigration, admirably shows the immense advantage derived from the introduction of labourers by a country in which the productive powers of nature respond so freely to human effort.

Setting capital aside, as immaterial to the point to which I wish, by your leave, to invite attention, the whole advantage of immigration will be seen to depend on the effectiveness of the labour introduced into the country: no immigration of non-workers can increase production. Now, you cautiously estimate the potential value of an average workman at 325l. A very simple calculation of the cost of rearing and training the child to manhood, will show that his country must have expended at least that sum to produce him, and it may be assumed that his labour is of some value in the country which has been able to produce him.

These facts afford the basis for your concluding caution against those who too readily advocate emigration as a remedy for a temporarily overstocked labour market and for other social ills. If the workman takes with him a due proportion of the unproductive members of the community he leaves, his removal to a country in which his labour will be more productive is a benefit to both. But too often emigration is almost exclusively of the young, the active, and the energetic, and it is then a serious loss to the country left, where a smaller number of producers are charged with the care and maintenance of the old, the infirm, the incapable, and the infant. As in a household from which the supporting head is taken by death, there must be want, more or less urgent, as the support removed was more or less its sole reliance, so in the country deserted by its young and active men must poverty increase or wealth diminish.

Misconceptions on this and cognate subjects pervading the public mind produce such seriously evil consequences that their elucidation by your powerful pen could not fail of usefulness.—I am, &c.,

Benton Holme.

Croydon.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST

SIE,—I am thankful to feel sure that, though I am only a country parson, I shall not need an apology for asking your kind assistance with reference to some agricultural statistics. In an article in your last Saturday's issue it is mentioned (p. 1,201, 2nd col.) that "Mr Caird, whose authority on the subject is completely recognised, estimates the value of the agricultural produce consumed in this country as being close to 400,000,000l a year." I entirely defer to Mr Caird, and do not challenge his figures by so much as a doubt. They occasion me a difficulty, however, because I do not see how to harmonise them with the figures of another recognised authority, Professor Leone Levi. In a lecture at King's College on the 14th inst., Mr Levi said, amongst other things, as reported in the Standard of the day following:—"Upon an average, perhaps, 120,000,000l might be taken as the value of the whole of the agricultural products of the United Kingdom, apart from the produce of permanent pasture, and 130,000,000l as the proximate value of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, together 250,000,000l; while the total value of agricultural imports retained for consumption here last year was about 90,000,000l."

I am not sure that I understand this rightly, but what I

about 90,000,000*l*."

I am not sure that I understand this rightly, but what I presume is, that the 130,000,000*l* given as the approximate value of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, is the same thing as the approximate value of "the produce of permanent pasture." If that be so, Professor Levi, it would appear, makes the total value of the agricultural produce consumed in this country 340,000,000*l*, including horses, that is, sixty millions less than Mr Caird.

As the difference is so very considerable, and in reference to a subject which is at present of almost supreme importance, may I, with every deference, call attention to it—supposing, that is, it has any existence outside my own misapprehension? If the latter contains the account of it, then I beg of your courtesy a line of explanation.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

October 20th, 1880.

A Country Parson.

October 20th, 1880.

[Professor Levi appears in the speech quoted to have referred to the value of agricultural produce imported, but which could have been produced within the United Kingdom, which is estimated at 90 millions. Beyond this there is an annual import of articles of food which cannot be, or are not usually produced in the United Kingdom of, say, 57 millions. Adding this, Professor Levi's estimate and Mr Caird's closely coincide, Mr Caird's being 400 millions, Professor Levi's as above, say, 340 millions; further imports which could not

have been raised readily in this country, 57 millions-397 millions.-ED. Econ.]

THE ANTI-BOUNTY LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,-By desire of the Council of the National Anti-Bounty League, we beg leave to address to you the following remarks in reference to a paragraph in the Economist of the 9th inst. referring to the object of the League. In this paragraph you indicate objections to the League's action against bounties on the ground that the maintenance of bounties is to the interest of our consumers. On this point, in illustration of the effect of bounties, we would quote the following passage from the report of the Select Committee on Sugar Industries, which says:—"That bounties must ultimately have the effect, if they are sufficiently large of destroying natural competitions." if they are sufficiently large, of destroying natural competition, is acknowledged; and it is also acknowledged that bounties, if not stopped by other means, must ultimately break down by their own weight, so that eventually the consumer must cease to derive the benefit of the bounty; and should by that time the natural competition have been driven out of the market, the result to the consumer would be very mischievous. Hence it is of the utmost importance to the consumer that the natural source of supply should not be destroyed."

In the case of the sugar bounties the continuous negotiations of the last 18 years show that the same view has been taken by every administration during that period, and it was distinctly expressed by Mr Gladstone when, in introducing the Sugar Convention of 1864 for the abolition of the foreign export bounties, he vindicated it in the House of Commons on the ground, among others, that its operation would be beneficial to consumers.

The mischievous result to the consumer, even now, of the continuance of the export bounties on sugar, is strikingly illustrated in evidence given before the Select Committee, which shows conclusively the dependence of our sugar consumers at the present time on the bounty-fed beetroot supply. According to this evidence, it appears that in 1876 prices had been forced down to a level considerably below the natural cost, price owing to the continual increase, in the natural cost price owing to the continual increase in the bounty-fed production of beetroot sugar, but that in the autumn of that year, owing to an unfavourable season, there was a deficiency in the beetroot crop and an immediate rise of 50 per cent. in the price of sugar. That in 1879 the depressed prices brought about by bounty-fed competition had again been reached, that a similar deficiency in the beetroot crop again occurred, followed by a similar rise in prices.

It is evident that, however much the consumer may suffer from such spasmodic fluctuations, the natural or unsubsidised producer can derive no encouragement from them, and, in point of fact, does not to any extent even temporarily benefit by them, since a rise caused by a deficient beetroot crop comes just at the time when the bulk of the cane sugar crops has been disposed of.

As regards the threatened shipping bounties, which will, doubtless, for a time operate to lower the cost of shipbuilding and the rates of freight, the present Government, adopting a policy similar to that so long pursued with reference to the sugar bounties, have already taken action against the proposed legislation in France by diplomatic representations.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE LEAGUE. [We print this letter as requested. The reply does not touch the principle on which the notice of the action of the League referred to is forwarded—.ED.ECON.]

Notices of Books.

(1). The Quarterly Review, October, 1880. London: John Murray.

THE article on "Recent Travels in Japan," with which this number of the Quarterly Review commences, reminds us how little still, even at the present day, that strange country is known in the West. Intercourse with foreign nations, till lately quite forbidden, has already brought many changes into the administration, the mode of government, even the methods of carrying on business in Japan. To forecast the future of the country is not easy. It will be a fortunate thing for Japan if its rulers avoid political complications. involving contests with the neighbouring Powers. The country needs repose, to give time for consolidation after the organic changes lately introduced into the strange feudal system which existed till so recently. The article on the newspaper press gives a vigorous and clear picture of the enterprise needed to meet the vast requirements of the present day in obtaining and diffusing intelligence

with rapidity. The article on "Cicero" and that on art collections lie both outside our special province. The latter, however, will have attractions for some of our readers. The notice of the life of the Duke of Saldanha gives the history of a man of whom Portugal should ever be proud. Saldanha's conduct when quite a young man, and an officer in the army of Portugal, in declining to be transferred to the service of France, was an earnest of the resolute patriotism which he showed throughout his long career.

(2) The Westminster Review. October, 1880. London:
Trübner and Co.
This number of the Westminster Review contains an interest-

ing article on "East India Currency and Exchange," by J. B. Robertson. The article advocates a gold currency for India, which would, we fear, only be found in practice to add to the existing difficulties of the country. It contains, however, one suggestion for working the remittances which the Government has need of in this country which is worth notice—that instead of selling Council bills in London the India Government has been added to the local country which is worth notice—that instead of selling Council bills in London the India Government. ment should purchase bills of the best class in India for remittance to England. We believe this method has been tried. It is desirable to keep suggestions of this class under notice, as we cannot doubt that a better mode of conducting these remittances than that at present followed could be arranged.

(3.) The Edinburgh Review. October, 1880. Longmans & Co., London.

London.

The life of Lord Lynedoch, which forms the first article in this number of the Edinburgh Review, gives an interesting remembrance of one of those many able men whom the troubled times of the revolutionary war between France and this country called into action. A life which extended from 1748 to 1843, and a great part of which was employed in active enterprise, could not fail to include events of the most varied and stirring interest. Lord Lynedoch's life appeared active enterprise, could not fail to include events of the most varied and stirring interest. Lord Lynedoch's life appeared likely to be that of many country gentlemen fond of shooting, hunting, and similar pursuits, when the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, left him a lonely man between 40 and 50 years old. He then raised the 90th Regiment by his exertions; his official rank in the army was, however, not recognised till after long delays. That it was recognised is due to the interest taken in Colonel Graham—as he then was—by Sir John Moore, and to a wish expressed by that general in his last moments. The regiment raised by Lord Lynedoch has always borne the impress of his powerful hand, and the history of his life shows how energy and vigour will surmount what seem insurmountable obstacles. The article on the Records of Early English Adventure tells the history of the enterprise which, from the reign of Henry VIII. onwards has distinguished British soamen, &c., is to those men we owe the founguished British seamen, &c., is to those men we owe the foundations of our national prosperity. Of the other articles we can give little more than the names. Saint Simon's parallel history of the three tract Parallel King and Market Parallel Research history of the three great Bourbon Kings, Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV., the subject of one of them, is a brilliant instance of those histories which are especially valuable as the work of men who had taken a share in the events they narrate. Such histories may be deficient in criticism, but they possess qualities which make them of the highest value. The article on the Candahar campaign does justice to the eminent ability exhibited by General Roberts, but it tells, too, that the difficulties our Government must meet in Affghanistan are not of war, but of administration.

(4.) Annuaire de l'Economie Politique et de la Statistique pour 1880. Par M. Maurice Block. Paris : Guillaumin and Co.

This useful little manual has now reached its 37th annual This useful little manual has now reached its 37th annual volume, and continues to increase in bulk as it advances in years by the introduction of new matter. No information—financial, agricultural, commercial, or statistical—appears to be omitted, not only of France, the city of Paris, and the French colonies, but also of all countries on the globe. The names of the assistants of M. Maurice Block in the work—MM. Louas de Boisjoslin, Paul Boiteau, Alphonse Courtois, Lefort, Clement, and Vesselovsky, all well known economists—are a guarantee for the care with which it is compiled. Among the varieties which complete the volume is a useful list of all the kindred works published in France during the year.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Electric Light for Industrial Uses (R. E. Crompton).

Journal of the Statistical Society

Smyrne (Ch. de Scherzer)

Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society.

Session 1879-80

Manchester; and 11 Pater.

Il Credito Popolare in Italia (Luigi Luzzatti).... Political Economy (Jamieson)

Manchester; and 11 Pater nester Buildings. Milan: Emilio Civelli. London: Effingham, Wilson

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS AND ECONOMICAL MEMORANDA.

The revenue of Portugal for the past year is thus returned, the figures being extracted from the Lisbon Gazetta Financeira:—

Receipts.		Expenses.
5,616,550		
2,915,061		3,831,882
1,677,756	**********	2,320,509
2,264,062	********	1.807,309
2,034,310		2,723,822
3,415,486		2,315,039
1,806,462	**********	4,266,316
2,635,389	*********	2,379,138
1,847,214	*********	COLOR ACID
1,629,398	*********	1,771,643
1,571,657	*******	2,430,403
28,982,957	*********	31,668,886
	milreis. 1,569,612 5,616,550 2,915,061 1,677,756 2,264,062 2,034,310 3,415,486 1,806,462 2,635,389 1,847,214 1,629,398 1,571,657	milreis, 1,589,612 5,616,550 2,915,061 1,677,756 2,264,062 2,034,310 3,415,486 1,806,462 2,635,389 1,847,214 1,629,388 1,571,657

Although there is a deficit of 600,000l, the position has improved, as may be judged from the following contrast of expenditure:

Ordinary expenditure Extraordinary expenditure For special laws (nublic works) Service of consolidated debt	41,153 4,161,808	*********	2,172,265	
	31 118 690		31 668 886	

During the first eight months of this year the exports of cereals from South Australia were valued at 1,893,862l, an increase of 644,503l over the same months in 1879. The total exports in the same period were 2,767,412l, an increase of 791,580l.

The following meteorological statistics, relating to Victoria during 1879, are extracted from Part IV. of the "Statistical Register" of that colony:—

		ture in the Shade.			Rainfall.
	Highest.		Lowes	t.	inches.
Melbourne	106.0	*********	30.5		19:28
Portland	103 0		31.0		32:13
Sandhurst					
Ballarat					

The rainfall was much below the average in Melbourne, and the variations in temperature wider than since 1876, when the maximum was 110.7, and the minimum 29.0 degrees.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 20th October, 1880. ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

11 000 000 O

Notes issued 41,870,650	Government debt Other securities Gold coin & bullion Silver bullion	11,015,100 3,984,900 26,870,650
41,870,650		41,870,650
BANKING D	EPARTMENT.	,,
Proprietors' capital 14,553,000 Rest 3,076,051 Public deposits, including Exchequer Savings' Banks,	Government securities Other securities Notes Gold and silver coin	£ 16,365,070 18,106,756 14,914,805 1,087,909
Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts Other deposits 28,178,536 Seven-day and other bills 286,566		
50,474,540	F 35137 CO. 1	50,474,540

Dated October 21, 1880. F. MAY, Chief Cashier.

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

LIABILITIES. Circulation (including bank post bills)	£	£ 34,918,826 27,958,559

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,076,0511, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

Circulation (analysis at 1	Increase.		Decrease.
Circulation (excluding bank post bills)		********	
Public deposits Other deposits	1 001 011	********	
COTOL HERCHE SECURITIES			
Circl securities	REPARENTAL AND A	********	
ANALIS III	13 4 to 13 3 19	*********	202
		********	2.4.6
Reserve	4,736	*********	***
	673,972		

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House:—

	1880.			1880.			1879.		
Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday	39 39 29	14 15 16 18 19 20	£ *44,324,000 20,220,360 16,592,000 17,243,000 15,690,300 15,936,000	Oct.	7 8 9 11 12 13	£ 14,566,000 14,692,000 16,482,000 16,581,000 14,507,000 16,546,000	Oct.	16 17 18 20 21 22	£ 16,090,000 15,616,000 15,053,000 13,946,000 13,671,000 14,224,000
Total			130,005,000	1		93,374,000			88,600,000

* Half-Monthly Settling-day. † Corsols Settling-day.

GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, Chief Inspector.

The following shows the amount of the Circulation, Bullion in both departments, Banking Deposits, Banking Securities, Reserve, and Rate of Discount, for three months ending 20th October, 1880:—

Date.		Date. Circulation (excluding Bank Post Bills.)		ate. (excluding Bank Post Bullion		Deposits.	Securities in Banking Depart- ment.	Reserve.	Rate of Discount.
		£	£	£	£	£	%		
July	14	27,458,995	29,020,971	31,958,188	33,516,668	16,561,976	% 2½ —		
	21	27,206,920	28,982,082	31,776,964	33,160,003	16,775,162			
	28	27,229,360	29,002,887	31,665,532	33,052,872	16,774,527	-		
Aug.	4	28,074,455	28,611,738	30,232,703	32,897,586	15,537,283	-		
	11	27,522,770	28,680,207	31,394,598	33,492,745	16,157,437	-		
	18	27,220,600	28,684,519	31,512,077	33,271,332	16,463,919	-		
	25	26,830,295	28,687,552	31,845,979	33,196,997	16,857,257	-		
Sept.	1	27,285,875	28,321,299	31,901,631	34,422,222	16,035,424	Street		
	8	26,959,760	28,374,655	30.848,632	32,999,598	16,414,895	-		
	15	26,654,205	28,327,485	31,160,313	33,040,392	16,673,280			
	22	26,624,530	28,323,607	31,099,118	32,953,826	16,699,077	-		
	29	ARRAN MAG	28,144,401	31,623,301	33,989,220	16,178,671			
Oct.	6		27,361,588	32,873,388	35,866,100	14,928,448			
	13	27,282,580	27,611,322	32,110,513	34,721,535	15,328,742	-		
	20	26,955,845	27,958,559	32,558,923	34,471,826	16,002,714	_		

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.:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.		Oct. 24, 1877.	Oct. 23, 1878.	Oct. 22, 1879.	Oct. 20, 1880,
Circulation (excluding	£	£	£	£	£
Bank post bills)	25,043,287	27,691,175	30,081,585	28,524,200	26,955,845
Public deposits	4,723,916	3,938,276	2,929,211	4,936,633	4,380,387
Other deposits		21,801,793	27,859,388	32,862,392	28,178,536
Government securities		15,143,604	16,337,672	19,170,528	16,365,070
Other securities	15,653,561	18,581,766	23,311,846	17,875,855	18,106,756
Reserve of notes & coin		10,002,505	9,166,261	18,733,664	16,002,714
Coin and bullion	21,966,358	22,693,680	24,247,846	32,257,864	27,958,559
Bank rate of discount		5 %	6 %	2 %	21 %
Price of Consols	924	963	941	98	991
Average price of wheat		52s 9d	39s 3d	49s 9d	41s 5d
Exchange on Paris (sht)		25 124 174	25 20 35	25 271 326	25 30 35
			12 21 31	12 11 21	12 14 24
- Amsterdam (sht)		20 72	20 81	20 60	20 65
- Hamburg (3mths)		84,478,000	81,414,000	88,600,000	130,005,000
Clearing-house return.	76,700,000	04,440,000	61,414,000	1 00,000,000	I rook ago

The amount of the "other deposits," compared with the "other securities," showed in 1870, an excess of 2,677,295l; in 1877, an excess of 3,220,027l; in 1878, an excess of 4,547,542l; in 1879, an excess of 14,986,537l. In 1880, there is an excess of 10,071,780l.

In 1877, the money market was easier, best bills being discounted at $3\frac{5}{8}$, while the Bank rate was 5 per cent. The discount houses, therefore, took independent action and lowered their allowances for deposits to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The home railway market became buoyant upon a notification that negotiations were far advanced for the acquisition of the Manchester and Sheffield by the Great Northern and Midland Companies.

In 1878, the report of the investigators of the City of Glasgow Bank produced general consternation, and was followed by the arrest of the directors. The failures of Morton and Co., and oohers, were announced, and the money market was very firm, although the Bank gained strength, owing to the large influx from Paris.

In 1879, gold was going largely to America and Egypt, a million-and-a-quarter being drawn from the Bank for that purpose. The drop in the coin and bullion reached nearly that figure, and the market discount quotations advanced $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The following are the principal items in the accounts of the undermentioned continental and American banks for

		n the p	revious
Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.		
£ 1100 000	£ 15200	1	967,000
11.315.000		***	907,000
	38,675,000	1,331,000	***
93.242.000	93.227.000	15,000	
8.740.000	7,979,000	761,000	148
			874,000
ANK OF		*	
Oct. 15.	Oct. 7.	Increase.	Decrease
			£
	21,171,000	***	1,472,000
	00 179 000		1,022 000
		1	226,000
		-	
		Increase	Decrease
£	£	£	£
16,489,000		200,000	48,000
15,157,000	14,775,000	352,000	***
33,084,000	32,709,000	375,000	***
RLANDS B	ANK.		
Oct. 16.	Oet. 9.	Increase.	Decrease
11 794 000	11 705 000	£	51,000
	7,098,000	255,000	31,000
10 104 000	10 100 000		6,000
	1,369,000	200,000	0,000
ANK OF	BELGIUM.		
		Increase.	Decrease
£	£	£	£
3,717,000		218,000	67,000
	3,194,000	410,000	143,000
19 969 300	11 074 000	999 000	
2,545,000	2,726,000	200,000	181,000
	MISSION.		
Aug. 31.	July 31.	Increase.	Decrease
£	£ 400,000	£	£
			185,000
		***	31,000
-NATIONA		F ITALY.	
Aug. 31.		Increase.	Decrease
			£
7,869,000	7,959,000		90,000
17.969.000	17.948.000	21 000	***
IN SWISS	CONCORDA	T BANKS	
			Decrease
£	£	£	£
			1,000
the same of the sa		-	1,000
			Doores
£	Sept. 27.		Decrease.
4,293,000	4,517,000		24,000
14,161,000	14,125,000	36,000	***
2,439,000	2,443,000		4,000
12,964,000 SOCIATED	12,884,000	80,000	
	OF FRAN Oct. 21. 73,186,000 11,315,000 40,006,000 93,242,000 8,740,000 14,723,000 ANK OF (Oct. 15. £ 26,615,000 19,699,000 37,151,000 6,696,000 DNGARIAN Oct. 15. £ 16,489,000 15,157,000 33,084,000 RLANDS B Oct. 16. £ 11,734,000 7,353,000 16,124,000 1,569,000 ANK OF (Oct. 14. £ 3,717,000 7,832,000 3,051,000 12,262,000 2,545,000 12,262,000 2,545,000 12,262,000 2,545,000 12,262,000 13,462,000 13,462,000 13,462,000 13,462,000 17,969,000 IN SWISS Oct. 16. £ 1,504,000 3,264,000 ASSOCIA' Oct. 4. £ 4,293,000 14,161,000	OF FRANCE. Oct. 21.	Oct. 21.

Specie and legal tenders	1.666,000	1,523,000	143,000	~
Loans	29,292,000	29,101.000	120,000	81,000
LIABILITIES.				
Circulation	6,115,000	6,100,000	15,000	
Private deposits	11,965,000	11,676,000	289,000	***
NEW YORK ASSO	CIATED 1	BANKS.		
	Oct. 16.	Oct. 9.	Increase.	Decrease
ASSETS.	£	£	£	£
Specie	13,480,000	13,400,000	80,000	
Loans and discounts	63,160,000	62,700,000	460,000	***
Legal tenders	2,600,000	2,520,000	80,000	***
Circulation	3,520,000	3,720,000		200,000
Net deposits	60,520,000	60,200,000	320,000	***
Legal reserve against deposits	15,130,000	15,050,000	80,000	***
Actual excess	950,000	870,000	80,000	

ASSETS

Oct. 4. | Sept. 27. | Increase. | Decrease.

Converting the reichs-mark at 1s; the Austrian florin at 2s; the Dutch florin 1s 8d; and the franc and peseta at 25 per 1t. American currency is reduced i English money at 4s per dollar.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET. - French gold has continued to reach London, though in much smaller quantities since the rise in the Bank of France rate, and such remittances have been sent to the Bank of England in the absence of any export inquiry. At the same time there have been exports from France to America and Egypt upon a smaller scale, but sufficient to ward off such demands as far as we are concerned. During the present month our imports of grain from America have not been exceptionally large, and were it not for the enormous

bulk of cotton which continues to reach Liverpool, our indebtedness to the United States would not deserve special consideration. As it is, however, the possibility that gold withdrawals from London for New York may again occur must still enter our calculations, more particularly should the Bank of France arrest the export by a further advance in the rate of discount. For this reason we regard the further cheapening of money over here as a matter for regret, for the probability of such exports increase in proportion as money becomes cheaper. To-day bills were placed at $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{7}{8}$ per cent.; and although we do not in the existing condition of affairs look for a reduction in the Bank rate to 2 per cent., it must be recognised that it is a hardship upon that establishment that it should be compelled to remain quite aloof from the market when by a reduction it would probably soon be in a position to retrace the step, and to compel the outside market to move along with it. As it is, the discount houses are discussing the advisability of lowering their deposit rates, for while they can obtain money at 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. they naturally object to allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for it.

The Paris exchange has slightly recovered after last week's fall, and is still above the gold-moving point, while that of Germany is weak, in spite of the second reduction in the rate of the Bank of Germany. Bills on St. Petersburg are now quoted rather below $23\frac{1}{2}$ d per paper rouble, a fall of fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ d in three months. The New York exchange on London has become more adverse to this country, and at \$4.83\frac{1}{4} "short" per 1l is not 1 per mille. above the point at which gold may be taken without loss.

The increase of half-a-million in the "other securities" is not easily explainable, having regard to the fact that the Bank is quite out of the market at the present time. It may possibly be a mere matter of account, or, perhaps, an investment. The decrease of 800,000*l* in the Government securities of course represents the repayment of "deficiency" borrowings, and this probably accounts in some degree for the drop in the Government deposits. The largest movement in the return, however, is the increase in the "other deposits"—now nearly four millions larger than they were a month ago—an increase which may, perhaps, partly be explained by loan subscriptions and by bullion payments into the Bank. During the week ended Wednesday 339,000l net was so paid in, which practically explains the increase of 347,000l in the coin and bullion, while the decrease in the notes in circulation was 327,000l, these two items together representing the expansion of 674,000l in the reserve. Since the return was made up 17,000l in French gold has been sent into the Bank, together with 40,000 sovereigns from Australia.

Silver is a trifle weaker at $52\frac{1}{8}$ d per oz, some rather considerable remittances being on their way here. 30 lacs of India Council drawings allotted on Wednesday realised 1s 8d per rupee as a minimum, or 250,000l. This is the same minimum as those of the two previous weekly allotments.

Messrs Beck and Co., private bankers, of Welshpool and Shrewsbury, announce that they have determined to amalgamate their business with Lloyd's Banking Company, Limited, a bank which is already established in most of the principal towns of the district. Both Mr Beck and Mr Phillips will be large shareholders in the Amalgamated Bank, and Mr Phillips has agreed to take a seat at the board of directors. The Shrewsbury Bank will be under board of directors. The Shrewsbury Bank will be under the management of Mr J. F. Champion, and the Welshpool Bank under that of Mr M. Powell. These bankers possess a "fixed issue" of 25,337l, which will lapse. The amount of their notes in circulation at September 25 was 10.8731.

To night's Gazette contains the new regulations under which the Post Office money orders will be issued from the 1st of January next.

The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that the statement of the Imperial Bank of the 15th shows a further reflux from the tension of September. The bills held diminished 890,500l, the advances 581,000l, the deposits 227,000l. On the other side of the accounts, the note circuit is less by 1,021,500l, the cash reserve increased 161,500l, the increase of metal being 34,000l. The Frankfurter Zeitung thinks it probable that the gold has risen more than is shown by this figure, which gives the total of the gold

THE ECONOMIST.

and silver collectively. The Imperial Bank of Germany on the 18th lowered its rate of discount from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. on the 6th inst. The outer market had anticipated the movement. The same paper mentions that the total gold coinage of Germany to the end of September, 1880, has amounted to 86.450.014l, that of silver to 21.354.385l.

The Berlin Börsen Zeitung observes, with respect to the high price which the most needed articles of food in Russia have reached, that these are largely influenced by the immense issues of paper money in that country, though not solely dependent on this cause. In connection with this it gives the following figures:—

Exchange on London 331 24
Value of the paper rouble 92 k
Price of rye 7 r 50k 13 rbl.for the kul (=9 pud)

These figures are sufficiently significant. They show the

immense stress which events in the last twelve years have exercised on the prosperity of Russia.

We understand that a meeting of the Scotch unlimited banks is to be held to-day to consider the question of adopting the principle of limitation of liability. The indisposition of the three senior banks to move in this direction is understood to be a source of difficulty to the other institutions.

We subjoin our usual discount quotations for paper having various periods to run:—

The current allowances for deposits at notice and call are as given below:—

The discount quotations current in the chief continental cities are as under:—

	Rate.	2	Market.		Rate.	Market.
	%		%		%	%
Paris			318	Amsterdam		
Berlin			48	Brussels	3	 24
Frankfort	***	***	44	Vienna	4	 34
Hamburg	***	***	4	St Petersburg	6	 5

THE STOCK MARKETS.—All has not gone so smoothly as was hoped in the matter of the cession of Dulcigno, and though fears of an occupation of Turkish territory have almost subsided, the buoyancy of the stock markets shown in all directions last week has now sobered down. Still, those securities which are influenced by a cheaper money market have steadily advanced, and the volume of business transacted is generally larger than it was a month ago. Speculators are acting with greater freedom, and, in addition to foreign stocks and home railways, they have directed their attention to the American market, and to certain descriptions of Colonial securities. The supply of new loans and new companies, attracted by the condition of the money market, has also materially increased, and the list for October bids fair to yield an important addition to this year's commitments. The settlement which begins next Monday is expected to disclose some large "differences" in prices, not wholly in an upward direction. The warlike speech of the King of Greece at the opening of the Chamber had little or no effect upon prices, and to-day's markets were generally well supported.

British Government Securities.—The week's variations in the money price of Consols have been between the following limits:—On Saturday, between $98\frac{1}{2}$ and $98\frac{3}{4}$; on Monday, $98\frac{3}{4}$ and $98\frac{7}{8}$; on Tuesday, $98\frac{3}{4}$ and $98\frac{7}{8}$; on Wednesday, $98\frac{3}{4}$ and 99; on Thursday, $98\frac{3}{4}$ and 99; and to-day, between 99 and $99\frac{1}{8}$. The funds rose $\frac{1}{8}$ on Saturday, a like fraction on Monday and Wednesday, and a further $\frac{1}{8}$ to-day. Thus, there has been a rise of fully $1\frac{1}{8}$ during the past fortnight, owing to the cheapness of money and the subsidence of fears respecting further naval demonstrations. Bank Stock and Metropolitan Consols have likewise risen, and India Sterling 4 per Cents. have improved as much as $\frac{3}{4}$, and have attracted a good many purchasers.

The position of these 4 per Cents. deserves special consideration. They now stand at $4\frac{1}{4}$ premium, while they will certainly be redeemed at par in eight years. Their return

to the buyer at present quotations may be calculated as follows:—

This is only 3.3 per cent. By giving holders the immediate option of conversion into India 3 per Cents—say at 90 old for 100 new—holders would secure an actual advantage in the net return, while the Government would save immediately some 340,000l per annum by the transaction. The operation will be to the advantage of both sides, and cannot be too strongly urged. India 3 per Cents. can readily be made highly popular. The dividends should be made payable quarterly; besides which, investors far prefer a stock where there is room for a rise, not one which is certain to fall in value.

| Closing Prices | Closing Prices | Last Friday | Consols for money | Sol | So

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—British Columbian have risen about $\frac{1}{2}$; Canadian 4 per Cents., $\frac{1}{2}$; New South Wales 4 per Cents., $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Australian 4 per Cents., $\frac{1}{2}$; while nearly all New Zealand issues are rather weaker.

Foreign Government Securities.—The rise is more partial in its character this week than last, and in few cases is it of importance. Italian Rentes, however, have advanced another $1\frac{1}{8}$, making $2\frac{3}{8}$ during a fortnight. Argentine bonds have improved materially owing to the rapid settlement of matters which recently threatened a disruption of the State, and Peruvian have also been more in request. On the other hand, Spanish have relapsed, for the reason that the conversion proposals, so industriously promulgated of late, do not meet with that support which had been anticipated for them. Egyptian bonds are likewise dull after their recent advance, with the exception of the Unified Debt, which is higher, upon statements that nearly a quarter of a million will be purchased next month on behalf of the sinking fund.

Telegraphic advices from Panama, by way of New York, state that the British Consul, acting under instructions from our Government, has embargoed the subvention from the Panama Railway to the Colombian Government. "The subvention amounts to \$250,000 annually, and the object of the sequestration is to apply the money to the payment of the British holders of Colombian bonds." Colombian are not higher upon this intelligence.

The following are the changes for the week, taking the latest unofficial quotations:—

Closing Prices Closing Prices Inc.

	Closing Prices		ing Prices		nc.	
	last Friday.		ais day.		Dec.	
Argentine 6 %, 1868				+	8	
Ditto 6 % Public Works, 1871	84 5		881 91	+	44	
Austrian 5% Silver Rentes (less ineme.tax)	61 24 .	*******	62 3	+	à	
Ditto 4 % Gold Rentes	73 1 .	******	73		***	
Brazilian 5 %, 1865		******	96 7	+	. 1	
Ditto 5 %, 1871	94 5	*******	95 6	+	1	
Ditto 5 %, 1875	94 51		95 6	+	4	
Buenos Ayres 6 %, 1873	824 34		854 64	+	3	
Chilian 5 %, 1873	78: 91	*******	78 9	-	. 1	
Costa Rica 7 %, 1872	. 11 13	*******	12 14	+	1	
Danubian Principalities 8 %, 1867	. 108 10		108 10	***	4.14	
Egyptian 7 %, 1866 (Viceroy's Lean)	841 51	*******	851 61	+	1	
Ditto (Daira Sanieh)	701 2xd	*******	694 701	-		
Ditto Unified Debt Stock	644 2	*******	644 #	+	7	
Ditto 5 % Preference Steck	. 921 1xd	*******	917 28	_	- 1	
Do 5 % State Domains Mortgage	951 6	*******	201	-	2	
Entre Rios 7 %, 1872	. 102 4	*******	102 4 118# 19	+	· · ·	
French 5 %	. 1184	******	854 64	+	1	
Hungarian 5 %, 1873	, 85 6	*******	911 1	-	1	
Ditto 6 % Gold Rentes				+	11	
Italian 5 %, 1861 (less income tax)	851	********	86½ ½ 101½ 2½	*		
Ditto 6 % Tobacco Bonds (less tax)			108 10			
Japanese 7 %, 1873		*******	134 4	***	1	
Mexican 3 %	. 134 4	******	1051 61		-	
Norwegian 41 %. 1876			84 94	***	1	
Paraguay 8 %, 1872		******	174 18	+	1	
Peruvian 6 %, 1870	. 172 4	*******	154 4	+	1	
Ditto Consolidated 5 %, 1872	154		524		***	
Portuguese 3 % Bonds, 1853, &c	. 521 1 99 100	*******	99 100	***		
Prussian 4 % Consols		*****	86 7			
Russian 5 %, 1822	004 W	********	881 9	_	1	
Ditte 5 %, 1862		********	874 81		_	
Ditto 5 %, 1870		********	87 8	+	1	
Ditto 5 %, 1871		********	87 à	***	***	
Ditto 5 %, 1872	001 9		89 4	-		
Ditto 5 %, 1873		*******	89 4	-	1	
Ditto 41 %, 1875		********	914 24		-	
Ditte Anglo-Dutch, 5 %, 1864 and 186 Ditto 4 %, Nicolai Railway Bonds	77 8	*********	77 8	***		
Ditto 5 %, Moscow-Jaroslaw		********	97 8	+		
Ditto 5 %, Charkof-Azof Bonds		********	881 91	114		
Santa Fé 7 %, 1874	40.0	********	97 101	+	13	
- DRANGE L'U /U, AUIT						

	losing Prices				Inc. Dec.
Spanish 3 %			000 0		14
Ditte 5 %, 1870 (Quicksilver Mortgage	1014 24		1011 21	***	***
Ditto 6 % (Lands Mortgage)	. 93 4	*******	93 4	***	***
Ditto 2 %	. 414 4	*******	418 4	-	1
Turkish, 1854 (5 % Egyptian Tribute)	. 85 7 xd	*******	85 7		***
Ditto 6 %, 1858	. 19 20		18 19	-	1
Ditto 5 %, 1862	. 15 16		14 15	-	1
Ditto 5 %, 1865 (General Debt)			10 +	-	18
Ditto 6 %, 1865	. 111 4	******	11 2	-	*
Ditto 6 % 1869		*******	104 #	***	***
Ditto 41 %. 1871	. 68\ 9xd			_	4
Ditte 6 %, 1873		*******	101 1	-	*
Ditto 9 %, Treasury A, B, and C		*******	174 184		***
Ditto 5 % Ottoman Defence, 1877			804 1	-	14
United States 5% Funded Loan (pr. 1021)				+	*
Ditto 43 % (par 1023)					***
Ditto 4 % (par 1021)				22.6	***
Uruguay 6 %, 1871 (now 2; %)				+	+
Venezuela 6 %, 1864	. 14 16	*******	14 16		***

HOME RAILWAYS.—Very irregular movements have esulted from this week's business. Brighton Deferred resulted from this week's business. Stock has continued to be systematically sold by speculators, the reasons assigned being the want of elasticity in the traffic and the fact that the net revenue in the corresponding half-year was swollen by sales of old rails at a profit. For the rest the instances of improvement predominate, North British being in special demand, and Caledonian and Great Western Stocks meeting with more inquiry. As a whole, the traffic statements are satisfactory, having regard to the recent bad weather, and the goods traffic is still showing a good rate of expansion.

The following shows the principal changes for the week in the quotations of ordinary stocks, comparing the latest

1						
	Closing Price		osing Prices		Inc.	
	last Friday.		this day.	or	Dec.	
Caledonian		*******	1151	+	14	
Ditto Deferred No 1	144 15	*******	15 ½	+	à	
Great Eastern	651 66	*******	654 66			
Great Northern	122 3	*******	122 3		***	
Ditto A	. 128; 9;	*******	1284 94			
Great Western	1254 6	*******	1271 4	+	11	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	. 133 4x new	V				
London and Brighton	. 146 7	*******	1444 54	_	14	
Ditto A	153	*******	A SERVICE A SERVICE ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSON	-	14	
London, Chatham, and Dover	33		331 4	-	6	
Ditto Arbitration Preference	. 1034 1	*******	1031 #	-	4	
London and North-Western		*******	1554			
London and South-Western		*******	138 9		***	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.	944 51	*******	95 1	+	4	
Ditto Deferred	. 621	*******	624	+	1	
Metropolitan		*******	1204 1	×	1	
Metropolitan District	. 791	*******	791	***	***	
Midland	. 135 1	*******	135		***	
North Staffordshire			861 7		4	
North British	. 871	*******	914 4	+	44	
North-Eastern-Consols	. 1674 #		1671 81	+	1	
South-Eastern		*******	136 7		***	
Ditto Deferred	. 1311 2	*******	1307 11	_	+	

The traffic receipts on seventeen principal railways of the United Kingdom, of which a list is subjoined, amounted for the week ending October 17 to 1,108,447l, being an increase of 43,694l on the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	Week's Receipts.			Half-year to date.			
		Co	or Decorrespon	ad-		C	or Dec. or correspond ing period
	Amount		in 1879		Amount.		in 1879.
	£		£		£		£
Great Eastern	59,289	+		********	935,937	+	
Great Northern		+		*******	1,010,521	+	
Lancashire and Yorkshire		+		*******	1,134,294	+	
London and Brighton		-	1,900	*******	730,701	+	27,597
London, Chatham, and Dover		+	376	*******	431,728	+	19,720
London and North-Western	188,781	+	1,339	*******	3,100,614	+	111,149
London and South-Western	49,651	+	1,050	*******	869,823†	+	30,270†
Manchester, Sheff., & Lincoln.	33,802	+	2,164		528,804	+	25.758‡
Metropolitan	11,013	+	612	********	161,959	+	4,108
Metropolitan District	6,904	+	438	********	100,775	+	4,926
Midland	132,937	+	2,184	*******	2,069,363	+	22,491
North-Eastern	122,611	+	13,953	*******	2,003,444	+	225,916
South-Eastern	40,675	+	1,053	*******	701,326†	+	13,596†
Caledonian	56,626	+	6,312	********	599,054	+	23,675
Glasgow and South-Western		+	1,338	*******	233,260	+	4,920
Great Western		+	2,624	********	1,627,746	4	48,640
North British		+	4,161	*******	530,519	+	3,000
i	.108,447	+	43.694		16,769,868	+	651,229

his year than last.

Lead than last.

Lead than last.

Lead than last.

COLONIAL RAILWAYS.—Indian Stocks are rather more inquired for, in sympathy with Indian loans; but Canadian have varied less than usual, and Great Western shares have slightly receded.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	Closing Prices last Friday.			Dec.
Bombay and Baroda	1244 54	1244 54	***	***
Grand Trunk of Canada	204 1	201 1	***	***
Ditto Third Perference		414 4	+	+
Great Indian Peninsula		126 7	+	1
Great Western of Canada		141 1	_	1
Madras 5 %	1201 1	121 \$	+	. 1

Foreign Railways.—Buenos Ayres Great Southern stock has risen about 2; Central Uruguay shares, \(\frac{1}{4}\); Central Argentine Do., $\frac{3}{4}$; East Argentine, $1\frac{1}{4}$; Mexican, $\frac{1}{4}$;

Recife and San Francisco, $\frac{1}{2}$; and San Paulo, $\frac{1}{2}$. Royal Sardinian Preference are $\frac{1}{8}$ lower; South Austrian, $\frac{1}{8}$; and Varna, \(\frac{1}{4}\). Of the obligations, East Argentine are 1 higher; Swedish Central, 1; and Western of San Paulo, 1; but Imperial Brazilian, Natal, and Nova Cruz are ½ down, and San Paulo and Rio, 12.

BANKS.—This department has shown firmness. Bank of New Zealand have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank of South Australia, $\frac{1}{2}$; German and London, 1; Imperial Ottoman, $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Westminster, London Chartered of Australia, National Provincial, and Union of London, all $\frac{1}{2}$; and Oriental, 1.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES.—There has been a large business transacted in Philadelphia and Reading shares and bonds, the former rising $\$2\frac{1}{2}$, upon statements respecting the increase in revenue. New York Central shares are also 3 higher; Ohio and Mississippi Preferred, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Illinois Central, and Erie, 1; but Central of New Jersey shares are 1 down, and Pennsylvania, ½. Amongst the mortgages, Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio have advanced 7, and Cairo and Vincennes, 2; while New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio (late Atlantic and Great Western)

Telegraphs.—Anglo-American Deferred are $\frac{1}{2}$ down; Cuba, $\frac{1}{4}$; Eastern, $\frac{1}{8}$; Eastern and South African about 1; and Western and Brazilian, $\frac{3}{8}$. Direct Spanish have risen $\frac{1}{2}$; Globe, $\frac{1}{8}$; and Submarine Scrip, $\frac{1}{8}$.

MINES.—Indian gold mines are again out of favour, South East Wynaad falling $\frac{1}{4}$; and Devala Moyar and South Indian, $\frac{1}{8}$. For the rest, Bilbao Iron Ore Shares are 4 up; South Condurrow, West Basset, Wheal Grenville, Copiapo, Fortuna, General, and Tharsis Sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$; and New Quebrada, $\frac{3}{8}$; while Van have declined $\frac{1}{2}$; Noveau Monde, $\frac{3}{8}$; East Caradon, and Ruby and Dunderberg, $\frac{1}{4}$.

WATERWORKS.—A general advance is to be recorded in Metropolitan Water Stocks. West Middlesex have risen 8; Chelsea, 5; East London, 4; Lambeth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Junction, 2; and Southwark and Vauxhall, 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gas stocks, iron and coal companies, and tramway and omnibus undertakings have increased in favour. Imperial Continental Gas has risen $2\frac{1}{2}$; Gas Light and Coke, 2; Brentford and London Preference, $1\frac{1}{2}$; British and Rio de Janeiro Gas, 1. Alliance Marine Insurance Shares are 1 better; and Northern Assurance have risen yet more decidedly; while Globe Marine are quoted I lower. American Investment and Foreign and Colonial Government Trust Companies are 1 higher. Nantyglo and Blaina Preference Shares have advanced 4: Bolckow Vaughan, 3; Ebbw Vale, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 3; Fore street Warehouse, India Rubber and Telegraph Works, United States Rolling Stocks, Barcelona Tramways and Nottingham Tramways, ½; and London General Omnibus, 3. But Jorehaut Tea Shares have fallen 5; Assam Tea, 1; Royal Mail Steam, 2; Moyar Coffee and Ouvah Coffee, 1/2; and National Discount, 1.

Bullion.—The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley and Abell, dated October 21, 1880:—
Gold—The demand for gold for America has increased again this week, and although but a small amount has been shipped from this country, the exports from Havre have assumed large proportions, the steamers which left that port on the 16th and 18th instant having taken no less than 660,000l to the States. The drain is liklely to continue, a large sum having been arranged for to-day to leave by next Saturday's boat. The arrivals since our last comprise 180,000l from the Continent, and 10,720l from the Brazils. The Mirzapore has taken 110,000l, sovereigns, to Alexandria, and 10,000l, bars, to Bombay. 208,000l has been sent into the Bank since the 14th instant, and 110,000l has been withdrawn for Egypt. drawn for Egypt.

drawn for Egypt.

Silver—Immediately after the date of our last circular the market became slightly weaker, and some silver by the West India steamer was sold at 52½ dper oz. The quotation remains the same, although the amounts offering are very small, and business is quiet. The Neva has brought 1,100l from the Brazils, and 27,000l has come in from New York. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer has taken 35,000l to Bombay, for which port 25,000l was shipped on the 15th inst. from Venice.

Mexican dollars.—The French steamer brought about 33,500l from the West Indies; these were sold at 51½ d. The price subsequently became weaker, and for some 24,000l received from New York only 51½ d could be obtained. The Messageries steamer took from Marseilles on the 16th inst. 16,000l value of this coin to Singapore.

Singapore. Exchange on India for bank's drafts at 60 days' sight is 18 8 to d

per rupee. Tenders were received yesterday at the Bank of England for 30 lakhs of rupees of Indian Council bills. The allotments were:—To Calcutta, 28,88,000rs, average rate 1s 8d; Bombay, 1,12,000rs, average rate 1s 8d. Applications at 1s 8d per rupee receive 5½ per cent. 30 lakhs of rupees of these bills are advertised for 27th inst. The latest quotations of exchange from the East for bank bills at 4 months' sight are, from Bombay and Calcutta, 1s 8½ per rupee; from Hong Kong, 3s 9½ d per dollar; and from Shanghai 5s 2½ per tael. India Government loan notes are quoted to-day as follows:—4 per cents., 80½ to 80½; 4½ per cents., 87½ to 87¾.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, fine, 77s 9d per oz standard; bar gold, containing 20 dwts silver, 77s 10½d per oz standard; Spanish doubloons, 73s 9d to 73s 11d per oz; South American doubloons, 73s 9d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3½d per oz; German gold coin, 76s 3½d per oz.

Silver.—Bar silver, fine, 52½d per oz standard, last price; bar silver, containing 5 grains gold, 52½d per oz standard, cake silver, 56¾d per oz; Mexican dollars, 51½d per oz, last price, Quicksilver, 6l 17s 6d; discount, 3 per cent.

The following are the standards for gold points of the four

The following are the standards for gold points of the four principal gold exchanges:—

f French. | m German. | \$ American. | 25.321—4 p. mille for us | 20.52—5 p. mille for us | 20.43—Par. | 20.43—Par. | 25.121—4 p. mille agst us | 20.33—5 p. mille agst us | 4.867—Par. | 4.

French short exchange f 25.34 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per mille for us. German short exchange m20.40 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per mille against us.

New York exchange at 60 days is \$4.81\frac{1}{4}\$ interest, short \$4.83\frac{1}{4}\$ or $7\frac{1}{4}$ per mille against us.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		Rates of Exchange on Londn.				Rates of Exchange on Londn.	
Paris	Oct.21	25.341 chs.	Short.	Gibraltar	-		90 dys d.
Antwerp			-	New York			60 dys st
Brussels				Rio de Janeiro			90 dys st
Amsterdam	- 19	12.09	_	Pernambuco	Sep.13	231	1 -
Frankfort			_	Buenos Ayres.			-
Hamburg				P. Elizabeth	- 24	Buy. 1 % p	
Berlin		20.39	-	Do	- 24	Sell. & %p)
Do		20.29	3 m date	Wellington, N. Z.	6	Sell. 4 %p	1
Hamburg	- 20	20.27	_	N. Z	-11 ?	Buy, 1 %d	
Vienna		11.78		Yokohama			4 m. sgt.
St Petersburg.		24 3	-	Ceylon	-		-
Constantinple.			-	Bombay	Oct.20	1/81	-
Rome	- 20	27.751	_	Calcutta			-
Florence	- 20	27.75	-	Hong Kong			-
Madrid	- 20	48	-	Shanghai			
Lisbon	- 14	53 9	-	Batavia	Sep.15	12.07	-

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

		Price Negotiated on 'Change.				
		Oct. 19.		Oct. 21.		
		Money.	Paper.	Money.	Paper.	
Amsterdam	3 months	12 4	12 41	12 4	12 41	
Ditto	At sight	12 11	12 21	12 11	12 21	
Hamburg	3 months	20 62	20 66	20 61	20 65	
Berlin		20 63	20 67	20 62	20 66	
Frankfort-on-the-Main		20 63	20 67	20 62	20 66	
Vienna		12 0	12 5	11 973	12 21	
Trieste	_	12 0	12 5	11 971	12 21	
Antwerp	-	25 521	25 571	25 55	25 60	
Petersburg	-	231	235	233	231	
Paris	Cheques	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35	
Ditto	3 months	25 521	25 574	25 521	25 571	
Marseilles, &c		25 533	25 583	25 521	25 57	
Venice	_	-0 004	20 004			
Madrid	-	463	467	461	467	
Barcelona	-	467	47	463	47	
Cadiz		463	47	463	47	
Seville	_	462	47	464	47	
Valentia	_	461	47	463	47	
Malaga	-	461	47	463	47	
Lisbon	_	523	524	521	523	
Oporto	_	523	524	523	523	

EXCHANGES ON INDIA.

		(CTOBER 2	1			
	Ban	k B	ills.—		camentary	de	Private Bill
0.1	60 days.		30 days.		60 days.	-	30 days.
Calcutta	1/8	***	1/8 1	*****	1/7 18		1/72
Madras	1/8	***	1/8 16	*****	1/7 18		1/7 %
Colombo	1/8	2.58	1/8 %		1/7 18		1/7 %
Mauritius	1/8	***	1816	*****	1/7语音	***	1/7 1 15
Singapore	nom.	200	nom.	*****	1/7%		1/7 8
Hong Kong	nom.	0.00	nom.	*****	0//4 8	***	
Shanghai	nom.	***	nom.	*****	3/7 } } 5/0 }	***	
		200	and make	*****	0/0 2	***	5/01 4

NOTICES AND REPORTS.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans 2nd Mortgage Bonds.—The Illinois Central Company have announced the numbers of forty bouds which have been drawn for purchase at par on 2nd

Demerara.—The half-yearly report shows an amount available, including the sum brought down, of 8,926l, from which it is proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. leaving 9011.

Grand Trunk of Canada.—The accounts for the first half of this year present the following contrast with those of 1879:—

Gross revenue	832,869 634,423	************	1880, £ 991,992 675,345
Net revenue Add previous surplus — interest on International Bridge and	198,446 1,315	************	316,647 1,440
Chicago and Grand Trunk bonds	12,980	********	20,601
Available for postal and military revenue 438 interest, rents, &c. 210,661	212,741	(nil.) 214,762	338,688
	211,099	214,702	214,762
Dalamas annied farmend	1 649		100 000

	July 31st, 1879. £		July 31st, 1880.
Gross receipts	365,771	**********	437,433
to reserve funds	276,971	**********	301,228
Interest on bonds, debenture stock, and	88,800	***********	136,205
loss on working leased lines	98,972	**********	103,145
Balance from previous half-year	Dr. 10,172 3,912	***************	

forward. The capital resources of the company will, it is expected, prove inadequate to meet the cost of extending and re-arranging the depôt at Detroit for the accommodation of the traffic of the Detroit Adrian and South Western Railway, or for an improved steamboat services across Lake Michigan, rendered necessary by the growing business to and from Milwaukee and the north-west.

Midland.—At a special meeting at Derby, it was resolved to create new share capital to the amount of 2,250,000l, by the issue of 225,000 4 per cent. preference shares of 10l each, with the option of converting, when fully paid up, into ordinary stock, upon giving notice not later than the 31st August, 1887.

Zealand.—At a meeting the purchase by the State of those

Zealand.—At a meeting the purchase by the State of those lines was finally voted. The total length of these lines is about 210 miles; the shares represent a capital of nearly two millions sterling. The interest paid to the shareholders during the last few years has averaged 6 per cent. per annum.

PANKS

BANKS.

BANKS.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.—
The accounts for the half-year ended 30th June show a net profit of 35,702l, out of which the directors declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year, and carry the balance, 19,952l., to reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.—At the meeting an interim dividend was declared for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

of 6 per cent. per annum.

Oriental Bank Corporation.—For the half-year ended June 30 the balance of profit, after defraying all current charges, was 45,768l, and an interim dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, is recommended, 15,768l being carried forward, in addition to the 13,672l previously reserved.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Scottish Metropolitan Life.—At the annual meeting it was reported that the new business for the year ended 20th May last was 108,100l, the claims being under the expectation. The life assurance fund increased from 7,245l to 11,424l, and the total funds had increased from 31,346l to 35,561l.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Corporation of London Bonds.—The Chamberlain announces the discharge of certain bonds issued in relation to public works and improvements, amounting to 365,400l; also the renewal of other bonds to the amount of 1,558,900l on specified terms, the option of renewal to be exercised by the 30th November.

Regent's Canal.—After providing 5,398l for interest on debenture stock, the sum available is 20,700l, out of which a dividend at the rate of 44 per cent is recommended for the half-war ended 30th

stock, the sum available is 20,700%, out of which a dividend at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is recommended for the half-year ended 30th September, carrying forward 440%.

Royal Mail Steam.—For the half-year ended June 30 the receipts for the mail services were less, owing to the reduced terms of the new West India contract and the cessation of the Belize service, and the earnings for freight and passage money also show a decrease, owing to the lower rates for traffic, the depressed state of tradelin many quarters, and the continuance of the war on the West Coast of South America. The directors recommend a bonus of 11 10s per share for the half-year out of the balance of the insurance account, in excess of 220,000%. surance account, in excess of 220,000l.

San Paulo Gas .- The receipts for the six months ended June 30

San Paulo Gas.—The receipts for the six months ended June 30 were 11,718l, and the net balance available is 5,791l, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and to write a further 20 per cent. off the balance of Maua and Co.'s debt, carrying forward 1,723l.

Union Steamship.—The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 20s per share.

West India and Panama Telegraph.—The amount to credit of revenue for the past half-year is 36,358l, and the expenses have been 21,534l, leaving 14,824l, which, with 1,017l brought forward, makes a total of 15,841l. Of this the directors have placed 10,000l to reserve, leaving 5,841l to be carried forward.

NEW COMPANIES AND CAPITAL

NEW COMPANIES AND CAPITAL.

Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia.—The gross receipts for the six months ended 30th June were 109,776 milreis, as compared with 75,310 milreis in the same period of 1879, or an increase of 34,465 milreis. The number of miles open was the same.

City of Santos Improvements, Limited.—Capital 120,000l, in 10l shares. It is intended to supply gas and water, and to make sewers, tramways, and other works in the city of Santos, Brazil, for which purpose existing undertakings and concessions are to be acquired. Applications are now invited for 8,500 shares.

Republican Mountain Silver Mines, Limited.—Capital, 150,000l. Subscriptions are invited for 50,000l in 5l shares. The company has been formed to acquire and work mining claims adjacent to the City of Georgetown, Colorado.

the City of Georgetown, Colorado.

Trinidad Government 4 per Cent. Debentures.—The Crown agents invite subscriptions on 26th inst. for 150,000l at the issue price of 96. The money is required for railway purposes. The principle is to be repayable by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, the first drawing or purchase of bonds to take place in February, 1883.
Universal Steam Trancar Construction, Limited.—Subscriptions

are invited for the unalloted capital, amounting to 100,000l in 10l shares. Applications at par will be received until the 23rd inst., after which the price of issue will, it is stated, be 1 premium.

RESULTS OF AUCTION SALES.

The following are the particulars of important sales of estate and other property, from October 15 to October 22:—

By CHINNOCK, GALSWORTHY, AND CHINNOCK—DORSET SQUARE—Nos. 73, 75, and 77 Milton street, 28 years—sold for 1,6804.

By DEBENHAM, TEWSON, AND FARMER—WANDSWORTH—Nos. 4 and 5 Seymour terrace, freehold—sold for 3,9004.

By FLINT AND PERKS—BROMPTON—No. 76 Brompton road, 67 years—sold for 1,0804.

By FLINT and PERKS—Brompton—No. 70 Brompton road, or years for 1,080l.

By FOSTER—Kensington—A plot of freehold land in Brown's buildings, area 4,750 feet—sold for 2,540l.

By C. P. HARDY—Cumberland, Penrith—Balmer's Farm, containing 187a 1r 16p, freehold—sold for 6,710l.—Ainstable—Bramery Farm, containing 143a 2r 15p, sold for 4,750l—Westmorland, Ormside—Freehold enclosures of land, containing 76a 2r 7p, sold for 3,510l.—Cumberland, Crosthwaite—Thorney Platts estate, containing 46a 2r 15p, freehold—sold for 3,150l.

By HERRING AND SON—CITY ROAD—Nos. 116 to 130 (even), Sheperdess walk, 17 years—sold for 2,040l.

By ST QUINTIN AND SONS—Clapton—No. 73 Down's road, freehold—sold for 1,320l

TOP 1,33201

By C. AND T. SLEE—CAMBERWELL ROAD—The lease of the Castle and two cottages adjoining, 46 years—sold for 4,000.

By SMITH AND READ—BARNSBURY—Clements street, The Barnsbury Castle, 2 years—sold for 2,500l.

The Commercial Times.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

LATEST DATES.

On October 18, from South Africa, per Trojan—Inhambane, September 6; D'Urban, 21; Pietermaritzburg, 20; Cape Town, 28; Lourenco Marques, 15; St Helena, October 4; Mauritius, September 15; Funchal, October 14.

On October 19, from Canada, per Sardinian—Chicago, October 6; Detroit, 8; Hamilton, 8; Kingston, 8; Montreal, 8; Quebec, 9; Toronto, 8; Ottawa, 8; Fredericton, N.B., 8; St John, N.B., 8; Halifax, 8; Prince Edward Island, 7; St Pierre et Miquelon, 4.

On October 19, from United States, per City of Richmond—New York, October 9; Boston, 8; San Francisco, 2.

On October 20, from India, &c., per Verona—Aden, Oct. 8; Alexandria, 14; Bombay, 2; Calcutta, Sept. 29; Cairo, Oct. 13.

On October 20, from United States, per Rhein—New York, Oct. 9; Chicago, 7.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British Cora (Imperial measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended October 16, 1880, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1880 to 1876:—

	Qu	ANTITY SOLD	Avi	RAGE PRIC	ES.	
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1880 1879 1878	qrs bsh 56,471 1 26,122 3 57,561 4 51,994 6	qrs bsh 58,062 4 26,407 5 77,101 4 78,832 5	qrs bsh 4,643 4 3,576 0 4,148 5 6,122 5	s d 41 5 49 9 39 3 52 9	8 d 35 2 40 10 40 4 42 6	s d 20 6 22 2 22 2 23 5

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British Corn (Imperial measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Braise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended October 16, 1880:—

	Quantities	Sold	. Ave	rage	Price.	
	qrs	bsh		8	d	
Wheat	. 56,471	1	**********	41	5	
Barley		4		35	2	
Oats		4	*********	20	6	

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 October 16, 1880:—

	QUANT	ITIES IM	PORTED	INTO-	F	TIBS EXI BOM THE ED KING	
	Englnd.	Scotlad.	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign	Ex-
Wheat Barley Oats Rye Pease Beans Indian corn Buckwheat	cwts. 718,383 247,758 251,774 101,254 11,388 489,665 424	cwts. 17,099 54,085 6,767 4,135 59,283	14,580	251,774 108,021 15,523 597,559	ewts. 12,865 13 10,733 20	36 225 687 2,782 682	ewta. 42,985 49 10,958 697 20 2,782 682
Bere or Bigg		***	***	424	***	115	115
Total of Corn (ez-) clusive of malt)}	1,820,646	141,369	119,991	2,082,006	23,631	31,647	58,278
Wheatmeal or Flour Barley meal Oat meal Rye meal	8,897	1,189	***	219,403 10,686 6	1,528 76	1,380	2,908
Pea meal Bean meal ndian Corn meal Buckwheat meal	429	***	***	429	***	200	200
Total of meal	184,068	45,856	.,.	229,924	1,604	1,580	3,184
Total of Corn and meal (exclusive) of malt)	2,004,714 qrs.	187,225 qrs.	119,991 qrs.	2,311,936 qrs.	25,235 qrs. 180	36,227 qrs.	61,462 qrs.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—OCTOBER 21. PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions	0-3	Min	F-i-	Good	Cand	Pine	Same	Period	1 1879.
Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
	per lb	per lh	per lb						
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	17	18	181	191	20	24	18	19	22
Florida ditto	141	16	17	174	18	19	16	161	185
Upland	51	63		***	***		67	***	
Mobile	51	64			***		67		***
Texas	51	61		***	***	***	6 14	***	
Orleans	55	71		***	***	***	7	***	***
Pernambuco, &c	***	***	71	77	***		***	62	
Ceara, Aracaty, &c	***		710	7 10	***		***	6/3	
Paraiba	***		67	***	***		***	- 10	***
Santos	***	***	***	***	***		***	***	***
Bahia, Aracaju, &c	***	***		***	***		***		
Maceio			73	71				615	***
Maranham			7 3	7 7	7%	718	415	61	71
Egyptian, Gallini	***		81	91	101	121	***	9	11
Ditto Brown	5	52	71	71	73	8	54	7	73
Ditto White	-	-	71	74	71	81	-	67	78
Smyrna, Greek, &c		***				-	***		4.8
Tahiti Sea Island	***	***	14	143	15	151	***	14	121
West Indian	***	***					***	14	15}
Haytien	***	***	64	7	71	74	***	63	74
La Guayran	***	***	54	P.3	221	***	***	***	02
Peruvian-Rough	***	54		54	6	***	51	54	61
Ditto Soft Staple	***	***	71	71	71	8	***	63	7 7
African	***	***	71	72	78	71	61	67	7
	***	***	54	51	6	448	***	54	6
Surat-Hingunghât	***	***	***	54	61	***	***	58	61
Ginned Dharwar	***	***	4 15	5 5	5 %	***	***	54	5%
M. Ginned Broach.	***	***	EXE	5 13	6 3	6 %	***	51	6
Dhollerah	***	33	43	51	54	6	31	51	511
Oomrawuttee	***	31	42	5 3	54	6	31	51	513
Veravul, &c	***	31	45	5	52	***	34	5	5 1
Comptah	63.5	***	45	51	51	***	***	41	51
Seinde	***	***	44	45	5 10		***	4.5	413
Bengal	***	***	41	4 10	5		***		43
Rangoon	***	***	41	4 10	5		***	41	43
Madras-Tinnevelly	***	***	***	510		***	***		
Western	***	***	45	5 3	5 2		***	4 11	***

Cotton has been in increasing demand throughout the week, and quotations of almost every description show an advance. In Sea Island a fair business has been done at rather easier rates for Island cotton. The demand for American has been considerable. but, being freely met, quotations are unchanged for Orleans generally, and for middling Upland and Mobile, but are advanced \$\frac{1}{8}d\$ per lb for all ordinary, and \$\frac{1}{16}d\$ for other grades. In Brazilian a fair business has been done, at an advance of \$\frac{1}{18}\$ per lb. Egyptian has been in good general demand, and prices advanced \$\frac{1}{8}d\$ per lb. West Indian and African are firm. Peruvian continues in good request, and quotations of smooth are advanced 10d per lb. East Indian has been in improved demand, and the quotations of

East Indian has been in improved demand, and the quotations of the higher grades are generally advanced \$\frac{1}{6}\d \text{per lb.}\$
"Futures."—The market for the first two days was dull. On Monday and Tuesday the demand became active, and prices advanced \$\frac{3}{2}\d \text{to } \frac{5}{2}\d \text{per lb.}\$ Since then the tone has been quieter, and at the close rather easier. The final rates show an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\d \text{per lb for October, and }\frac{1}{16}\d \text{to }\frac{3}{4}\d \text{per lb for other positions.}\$
The latest transactions are—Delivery: American, any port, l.m.c. October, \$6\frac{1}{16}\d \text{q}\$; October-November, \$\frac{1}{2}\d \text{q}\$; November-December, \$6\frac{1}{16}\d \text{q}\$; January-February, \$6\frac{1}{16}\d \text{q}\$; February-March, \$6\frac{1}{2}\d \text{q}\$; March-April, \$6\frac{1}{2}\d \text{q}\$ per lb.

The sales of the week amount to 76,540 bales, of which 3,450 are on speculation, and 4,730 declared for export; the forwarded is 4,220 bales, of which 3,200 are American, 100 Egyptian, 10 Peruvian, and 420 bales Surat, which make the takings of the trade 12,000 bales, with a firm market.

22nd October.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, with a firm market.

12,000 bales, with a firm market.

PRICE CURRENT-OCTOBER 24, 1878.

			W2. 1	Good	Good.	1775	Same	Period	1877.
Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Fair.	Grood.	rine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.
	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per lb	per Ib	per lb	per Ib	per lb	per lb
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	151	161	18	19	21	24	171	19	22
Florida ditto	14	15	151	16	17	18	145	161	181
Upland	58	616					6 %		***
Mobile	53	61					62		
rexas	53	618					6 11		4.00
	5	67	***	***	444	***	61		
Orleans	-	1	68	63		***		6 %	
Pernambuco, &c	***	***	65	6	***	***	***	61	***
Ceara, Aracaty, &c	222	***			144	***	***	67	***
Paraiba	***	***	64	118	***	455	***	65	***
Santos	***	***	6	(01	***	***	***	6 5	12.0
Bahia, Aracaju, &c	***	***		64	***	***	411	6.8	4,94
Maceio	115	***	63	67	60	0.5	2.45	62	71
Maranham	***	***	67	78	8	81	1.00	71	91
Egyptian, Gallini	***	***	91	10	101	1112	***		
Ditto Brown	5	51	78	78	81	9	58	65	74
Ditto White	***	42.5	7.	71	78	81	4.63	63	74
Smyrna, Greek, &c	***	100	53	61	1119	101	24.5	101	***
Tahita Sea Island	***	***	124	123	13	131	1	121	***
West Indian	***	5%	6	67	1 65	78	51	63	63
Haytien		***	6	61	63	***	51	5	618
La Guayran	***	***	57	6	61		5	54	6
Peruvian Rough	***	6	78	71	81	91	6	7	81
Do Soft Staple	2.55	5	61	65	7	74	53	65	7
African	***		51	5	53	6	***	53	61
Surat-Hingunghat	***	***	47	5%	5 5	***	***	55	61
Ginned Dharwar	***	***	43	51	51		***	51	6
M. Ginned Broach.	655		43	51	6	***		51	61
Dhollerah	3	31	4 1	5	57		***	51	53
Oomrawuttee	8	35	43	43	5 4		***	5 5	55
Veravul, &c		31	43	4 13	5)	100		5 3	54
Comptah			54	42	51			5 %	53
Scinde			4 %		51		***	43	53
Bengal			100	45	× 10	100	***	45	51
Rangoon			43	45	5		***	45	51
Madras-Tinnevelly		1		53			***	5	6
Western	***		***	43				51	53

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONS	UMPTION, &	kc.	
	1879.		1880.
	bales.		bales.
Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 21	2,214,751	**********	2,561,788
Exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 21	220,941	*********	258,810
Stock, Oct. 21	226,450	*********	368,140
Consumption from Jan. 1 to Oct. 21	2,099,800	*********	2,428,170

The above figures show:—
An increase of imports compared with the same date last year of...bales 347,040
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of 328,370
An increase of actual exports of 37,870
An increase of stock of 141,690

In speculation there is a decrease of 50,360 bales. The imports this week have amounted to 49,176 bales, and the quantity of American cotton reported at sea for Great Britain (including cable advices to date) is 223,000 bales, against 226,000 bales at the corresponding period last year. The actual exports have been 4,784 bales this week.

LONDON.—OCTOBER 21.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	to B		Mid. Fair.	to (air dood air.	Good		Prices same 1879.	time.
Surat—Hingenghaut	per d	d	per lb	d	d 25%	per d 613	d	per lb	per ll
Saw-ginned Dharwar Machine-ginned Broach	***	***	***	4 19	5 5	5 10 6 16		51	4.
Dhollerah		33	41	42	5 18 5 18	6 16 5h	6 n 6	53 54	4 9
Oomrawuttee	***	31	43	47	5 18	5 18 5 18 5 18 5 18 5 18 5 18 5 18 5 18	6	5 5	48
Comptah			44	40	51	51	***	41	40
Western		***	5 43	53	51 5 8	52 5 7		54	5
Coconada	***	***	***	48	5 k	5		5	41
Combatore, Salem, &c		41	48	5 1	51	51	6	5½ 5½	5
Seinde Bengal		***	1 4	45	411	51 51	51	44	45
West India	315	***	61	45	43	51		41	41
Drazii, &c.		***	6 10	78	77	***	74	61 62	63
African, &c Australian and Fiji		***	5 h	5 g	51 66	61	7 8	54	54
Sea Island kinds Tahiti		7	11	15	1S	22	26 16	18	13

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, from January 1 to October 21, with

57	rock a	t Octob	er 21.			
	Surat and Scinde.	Madras.	Tinne- velly.	Bengal & Ran- goon.	Other Kinds.	Total.
Imported	9 15,612	bales. 44,227 45,691 37,859	bales. 22,771 45,551 17,977	bates, 97,878 118,565 4,630	bales. 2,407 2,816 4,333	bales. 205,431 228,235 77,492
Delivered to Oct. 19 1879 (1878	14,653 10,512	48,380 47,014 25,243	24,395 54,914 12,111	96,374 96,272 7,074	2,058 3,791 4.080	206,109 216,644 59,620
Stock, Oct. 21	3,265	13,293 16,838 17,906	3,925 10,084 7,419	19,429 27,954 8,617	733 548 1,352	42,278 59,489 33,449

E. I. Cotton known to be Afloat to Europe by latest Mail date

	London.	Liver- pool	Coast for Orders.	Foreign Ports.	Total, 1880.	Total, 1879.
From-	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Bombay	2,482	7,373	***	23,192	33,047	20,486
Kurrachee	334	***	***		334	243
Madras and Coconada	5,015		***	***	5,015	20,630
Ceylon and Tuticorin	10,143	447	***	***	10.143	22,313
Calcutta	1,608	. 200	***	***	1,808	18,293
Rangoon			***	***	***	2,160
China	***	***	***	***	566	***
1880	19,582 31.886	7,573 4,741	1,387	23,192 46.111	50,347	84.125

The market has continued fairly active, and on the spot full rates have been obtainable. East India for arrival is still neglected, but American futures have been dealt in to a considerable extent, and close about 3 d per lb above last week's prices.

Sales to arrive and for forward delivery, about 9,000 boles. To arrive—Tinnivelly, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ d to $5\frac{1}{16}$ d, June-July, for good fair. Bengal at $4\frac{2}{5}$ d, December-January, Suez, for good, f.g.f.c. Forward delivery—American, at $6\frac{9}{10}$ d to $6\frac{9}{3}\frac{2}{2}$ d, October; $6\frac{9}{5}$ d to $6\frac{1}{3}\frac{2}{2}$ d, November-April, for middling, l.m.c.

MANCHESTER, OCTOBER 21.

MANCHESTER, OCTOBER 21.

We have again to report an exceedingly strong market, and throughout the larger portion of it makers have held for an advance on last week's rates. In yarns requisite for manufacturing Indian goods a considerable business has been done; also in fine numbers transactions of fair weight have been concluded. Shipping yarns have shown greater activity, though the addition to quotations has in many instances deterred merchants from buying beyond early requirements. The cloth demand is well sustained. Manufacturers of Eastern staples are deeply engaged, but the difficulty of delivery stands in the way of business. Printers have been rather better to sell. The inquiry for domestics, T-cloths, and Mexicans is more encouraging, and prices generally have improved.

Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.		ice,		C	ori	espo	ond	ing	we	ek i	1	
LAW COTTON.		Oct. 21, 1880.		1879.		878.	1877.		1876.		1875.	
	g	d	8	d	8	d	8	d	8	d	8	d
Upland, middlingper lb	0			$6\frac{3}{4}$		5 15		68		61		0.4
Ditto, mid. fair	0		0	7 3				$6\frac{7}{8}$				
Pernambuco fair	0	7 10	0	6 13	0	6	0	$6\frac{1}{3}$	0	51		
Ditto, good fair	0	74	0	74	0	63	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	63		
No. 40 Mule-twist, fair, 2nd quality	0	102	0	91	6	91	0	104	0	104	0	10
No. 30 Water-twist, ditto	0	101	0	9	0	9	0	101	0	10	0	11
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 ozs	4	75	4	0	4	0	4	78	4	6	4	10
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, 5 lbs 2 ozs		9	4	6	4	6	5	3	5	3	6	1
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 374		-	-						1			
yards, 8 lbs 4 ozs	8	14	7	41	7	3	8	3	8	0	9	0
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 ozs		14	8	6		3	9	3	8	10%	10	0
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 ozs 39-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36	10		9	0	9	3	10	3			10	
varda O lha		9	6	0	5	9	7	3	7	3	7	10

NEW ORLEANS.

The annexed is from Messrs Neill Brothers and Co.'s Cotton Circular cabled October 20:-

	Last Week	ς.	This Weel bales,	c.	1879-80. bales.		1878-9. bales.
RECEIPTS, 7 days—At Gulf ports Atlantic perts	85,000 129,000		84,000	***	94,000 117,000	***	47,000 111,000
Total	214,000	***	224,000	***	211,000		158,000
Total since Sept. 1—Gulf ports Atlantic ports.		***	707 000	***	404,000 529,000	***	244,000 564,000
All ports			1 000 000	***	933,000	***	808,000
Received subsequently at ports Whole week following		***		***	4,013,000 227,000	***	3,645,000 164,000
Total crop		***		***	5,757,000	***	5,073,000
Exports, 7 days—To G. Britain.	. 68,000 12,000		40,000	***	111,000 28,000	***	52,000 24,000
Total	80,000		. 103,000		138,000		76,000
Total since Sept. 1		***	534,000		426,000	***	254,000

PRICES-MIDDLING.	To-day.	Previous Week.
	C	e
New Orleans	111	111
Galveston	11	103
Savannah	104	10%
Charleston	103	10 13
New York		111

Prices to Liverpool, per sailing vessel, cost, freight, insurance, and six per cent.

	-To-day.			eek.	Fr	eight.
L	ow mid.	Mid.	M	id.	Sail.	Steamer.
New Orleans	68	63	6	11	3.	
Galveston	64	63	6	1d	7	
Savannah	6 3	6 7	6		· ·	16
Charleston	64	6 16	6		1	10
New York (steamer)	61	6 16	6		1	···· 🏗

THE WOOL TRADE.

In London there is a little more inquiry this week for English wool, and a little more doing, but only at low prices.

According to the circular of Messrs Willans, Overbury, and Co., there has during the past month been a dropping inquiry for lots of colonial wool bought in at the last sales, and a moderate amount of business has been done at prices slightly higher than those current at the close of the series. This is a satisfactory feature so far as it goes, but it cannot be said that the demand is of a pressing character, or such as to indicate an approaching rise in values. Accounts from the various manufacturing centres report a rather more cheerful feeling.

pressing character, or such as to indicate an approaching rise in values. Accounts from the various manufacturing centres report a rather more cheerful feeling in some quarters, but nothing amounting to a general improvement in business can be quoted.

Our Liverpool correspondents write—"There is still little of interest going on in the wool market here, but with better accounts respecting domestic wools, doubtless the demand will soon be extended to foreign classes. Mohair continues quite neglected, but the low prices for alpaca, say 1s 4½d per 1b for fair Arequipa, has brought some buyers into the market."

Arequipa, has brought some buyers into the market."

At Bradford the tone of the wool market is still hardening,
Staplers could sell without much difficulty at the quotations they realised on Monday, but they try for a little more. In nearly all descriptions, however, an increased quantity is passing into consumption, and by these transactions prices have now rallied to sumption, and by these transactions prices have now rallied to the extent of a halfpenny to three-farthings a pound. In the meanwhile, both alpaca and mohair appear to be drooping. There are no new transactions to report in the latter article, but alpaca of a good mark has changed hands at 16½d. The increased production of pieces has naturally made spinners busier for the home trade, and prices have somewhat advanced, though they still lag behind the current quotations for the raw material. The shipping trade is also a little better, but shows no great buoyancy. Advices from abroad are discouraging, and the business which is passing is provoked mainly by the advancing tendency of prices, which almost obliges users to protect themselves by purchasing to some extent, and which leads merchants to place orders which they had been keeping in hand. There has been a little speculation in 30's single, and some offers have been made in twofolds, both for 32's and 40's. The new business which has lately been reported in single, and some offers have been made in twofolds, both for 32 s and 40's. The new business which has lately been reported in pieces, and which has been the main cause of the stimulus, is not developing as freely as was hoped. The bulk of the foreign orders are now probably placed. The better qualities of our goods have indeed felt comparatively little improvement. It is some encouragement that looms should be better engaged, but on the whole the feeling in the market has now become rather less sanguine.

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

Scotch pig iron has advanced fully a further 1s per ton this week to 51s 6d to 52s, and a better business is going forward.

Owing to larger shipments of pig iron and more inquiry, prices are quite 6d higher than last week in the Cleveland district, at 39s 6d per ton for No. 3, and 38s 6d for No. 4 forge. Shipments were mainly to Scotland and the Baltic, and aggregated 24,000 tons of pig iron last week. Two works have been started, a foundry on Teeside and Wear Rolling Mills at Sunderland. The prospects of the plate trade have lately been considerably improved, and the angle trade is also sharing in the improvement. The briskness of the steel trade continues, and large quantities of hematite ore are being brought from Spain. The blast furnacemen have expressed their disapproval of the sliding scale which lately reduced their wages. Manufactured iron firmer. Ship plates, 6l 12s 6d; angles, 5l 15s; bars, 5l 10s to 5l 12s 6d, less commission. Puddled bars, 3l 15s net. Coal and coke sell well at recent prices.

In Staffordshire, since the reduction in marked iron more busi-

In Staffordshire, since the reduction in marked iron more busi-ess has been doing, but the screw and nail trades are depressed. Full work is the rule in most South Wales iron works, though the tin-plate trade is scarcely so steady. In the coal trade prices are very firm.

NEW YORK, October 8. On all grades of American pig prices are again lower than at any time since the downward course of values begun. It seems almost an utter impossibility to find buyers for large lots even at concessions thus far made, consumers appearing to give Scotch the preference to an unusual extent at the existing difference in price. The increased proportion of Scotch iron now generally used by foundrymen is materially affecting consumption of American. Good brands foundry iron can now be had readily at \$24 to \$25 for No. 1 X and \$20 to \$22 for No. 2 X, while \$18 to \$19 seem the highest fairly quotable for gray forge. Scotch pig still seem the highest fairly quotable for gray forge. seem the highest fairly quotable for gray forge. Scotch pig still rules irregular. In case of pressure to sell, very low prices are found necessary. As a whole buyers have the advantage. Sales embrace Eglinton at \$19 50c to \$20 50c, Gartsherrie at \$22 to \$23 50c, Glengarnock at \$22 50c to \$23, and Coltness at \$23 50c. Scrap iron is having a shade better demand. About \$25 ex vessel or dock and \$27 from yard are evidently the best prices that can be obtained. Old rails continue dull and unsettled. A small lot be obtained. Old rails continue dull and unsettled. A small lot of double heads was forced for sale and brought only \$25, but \$26 for 1's and \$27 for double heads are the longest quotations. As regards rails, about 5,000 tons foreign steel at \$57 50c laid down here, and 10,000 tons at \$62 delivered South, have been sold to arrive. No new business in American is reported, and \$57 50c to \$62 50c, as to delivery, remain quotations. Iron are weak, and makers want \$45 to \$46 for 56-lb at mill, but in face of foreign selling at \$43 to \$44 they are unable to effect business. 10,000 tons foreign sold at \$44 to \$45 delivered. Tin plate continues more or less unsettled and weak.

THE CORN TRADE,

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The weather during the greater part of the week has been more winter-like, with slight frost, and some fall of snow. This has tended to assist the trade, which for a time ruled firm. Almost from the commencement, however, buyers showed increased reserve in their proceedings, and eventually the tone became dull all round. A rise of 3 cents in the New York quotations on Saturday was followed by a reaction of a cent on Monday, and subsequently the advance was lost. This tended to increase the heaviness here, and at the close there was decidedly more desire to sell, 6d to 1s reduction being in many cases acceded to. English wheats have come to hand for the most part in poor condition, which has increased the depression on the lower grades. deliveries last week showed some increase, but the foreign imports were rather diminished; so that, on the aggregate, the supplies offering were not very materially altered. Off coast arrivals, whilst moderate, are rather larger than they were, and, meeting less demand, receded in value slightly. American red winter sold at 47s to 46s 6d for the United Kingdom. For the Continent 47s 6d was paid, but purchases were not continued. For arrival easier rates have also been taken. American red winter sold from 46s 3d down to 45s 6d per 480 lbs; Californian, 48s 3d down to 47s per 500 lbs; Calcutta, 46s 9d to 46s 3d; and Jubbulpore, from Bombay, 47s 9d per 492 lbs, usual floating terms for the United Kingdom. The American shipments from the Eastern seaboard last week were larger than in the week preceding, leaving the visible supply as before. The quantity of wheat and flour on passage—1,722,000 quarters—shows some increase on the week, but is 333,000 quarters smaller than at this time last year. Flour on the spot has not sold so readily, but remains without appreciable change in value. There have been some large sales of current fine American to arrive at rates equal to 40s on the spot. American shipments to this country are rather enlarged. The New York quotations have declined 10 cents on the week. Malting barley holds its value, but grinding sorts were hardly so good at the finish. During the week Taganrog, however, sold at 24s, and Danubian at 25s per 400 lbs c. f. and i. terms. Beans continue scarce, and have realised former rates. The quantity on passage is reduced to 10,000 quarters. Off coast Alexandria sold at 38s 9d, and Casabianca at 38s 6d per 480 lbs. Peas without material change. Maize was firm in the early part of the week, but closed barely so strong. American shipments to both this country and the Continent have rather increased as also has the visible per 500 lbs; Calcutta, 46s 9d to 46s 3d; and Jubbulpore, from closed barely so strong. American shipments to both this country and the Continent have rather increased, as also has the visible supply in the United States. Sales of American mixed on passage and for shipment have been made at 25s 7½d to 26s 4½d per 480 lbs to the United Kingdom. Oats have met a slow sale, the tendency of prices being against the importer. The clover seed market continues quiet, but stocks are very small, and prices steady. Samples of new American are offering more freely, but nothing of any moment has been done. Canary seed, owing to speculative business, has been excited during the week, and advanced 4s to 5s per quarter, but the trade respond feebly. Hemp, rape, and linseed rather firmer. Winter tares find a very

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	8	8	OATS (continued)-		8
WHEAT-English, white, new	40		English, white and black	_	
- red, new		45	Scotch, Hopetown & potato		-
to reverse out the		***	- Angus and Sandy		
- red, old	45.6	***	- common		4.00
Keenigsberg and Dantzig fine			Irish, potato		
old		***	- white, feedper 304 lb		***
Koenigsberg and Dantzig, new.		***	- black	***	***
Rostock, Wismar, &c		***	Danish, kiln driedper 3201b		***
Stettin and Hamburg			Swedish		
Danish and Holstein, new			Finland		
		52			21/6
St Petrsbrg., Sxonskapr. 4961b	90		Archangel, St Petersburg Riga new	10	21/0
Calcutta	45	50	raiga new		***
Kubanka		***	Dutch and Hanoverian, &c		***
Marianopoli and Berdianski		***	TARES-		
Odessa	45	46	English, winter, newper qr		***
Taganrog, hard		50	Scotch, largeper bush .		
San Francisco, Chilian, new		***	Foreignper qr		***
New Zealand and Australian		50	LINSEED CAKES-	***	***
American, winter, new				m/4	17 10
		47/6	Englishper ton £101		
- spring, old		48	Foreign	UF	96 TO
BARLEY-English, maltng, new		43	Indian Corn-		
Scotch, malting		***	American, whiteper 480 lb		
- grinding			— yellow and mixed :	27	27/6
Danish, malting		***	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow		
French, -	30	\$5	vellow	39 6	3 30
Foreign, distilling per 432 lb	-	-	Trieste, Ancona, &c.	-	
- stout grinding		1.0.0	FLOUR-		***
	***	***			
Danube and Odessa, &c. per	04		Nominal top price, town-		
400 lb		***	made, delivered to the		
Egyptian, &c		***	bakerper 280 lb 4	62	240
BEANS-English	39	42	Town-made, households and		
Dutch, Hanover, and			seconds, delivered to the		
Frenchper 480 lb			baker 3	18	38
Barbary and Egyptian	29/6	39/6	Country marks 3	2	34
PEAS-English, white boilers,	-	2 0010	Hungarian4	0	54
new men			Australian	3	34/6
Proglish gran dans	***		American and Canadian,		
English, grey, dun, and			American and par 196 lb		***
maple, new		***	fancy brandper 196 lb		-
English, blue, new	***	***	Do, superfine to extra super-		1
Foreign, white boilers, new	36	37/6			***
- feeding, old		***	Do common to the		884
Rve-English per qr			Do, heated and sour		-
Foreign. new per 480 lb					- 1
OATS-English, Poland and			Gootels fine per ton &		***
			round		***
potato	***	***			_ 1
					-

BLACK SEA, MEDITERRANEAN, AND OTHER ARRIVED CARGOES.

COST.	FEE	LONG .	AND INSURANCE.		
WHEAT-			BARLEY (continued)-	S	8
Sea of Azoff, Berdianski,			American per 480 lb	@	
Marianopoliper 492 lb		***	Egyptian		41
Sea of Azoff, hard	118	* 2.5	Danubian	23/9	
- Taganrog, hard	47	48	Beans-		
Odessa and Nicolaieff Ghirka		***	Egyptn., Sicilian, &c. pr 480 lb	38/6	39
- hard		***	LENTILS-		
- Polishper 480 lb		***	Egyptian, and Sieilian		**
Danube, soft		***	Indian Corn-Per 480 & 492 lb		
Nicolaieff Ghirka	***	***	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila		2.01
Trieste	445	268	American, yellow and white	26/6	
Californian		46/6	Salonica and Enos	***	
American red wintrpr 480lb	46	46/6	RYE-		
- spring -			Black Sea, &cper 480 lb		
Egyptian		***	OATS-		
BARLEY-			Swedishper 336 lb	***	
Danish, kiln dried per 424 lb		***	Danish, new		
- undried			Archangel & Petrsbrg p. 3041b		

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat,		Barley.	Malt.		Oats.		Maize. qrs.		Flour.
English & Scotch	600		1,430	 3,720	***	1,810	515			***
Irish					***	210	***	499		(10110
Foreign	33,200	***	8,850	 ***	***	51,890	***	9,400	***	(16,140 2:200hs

The Frankfurter Zeitung gives the following statement of the grain export of Russia in July, as compared with the same month in the preceding year:—

			1880.		1879.
Wheat	Tchetwerts		420,378		1,359,576
Rye			681,043	***	1,248,810
Barley			74,558		124,541
Maize	-		226,857		298,497
Peas			3,177		7,178
Oats	-		817,785	15.	970,334
Prepared barley			49,907	2	70,218
Flour		***	22,849	***	25,001
Other grain		***	57,355		18,671
Together	Sedana .		2,353,909		4,122,826

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

There has been an active flour market for the week, and prices show some furthur improvement; yet the advance has not been important, nor has there been any decided buoyancy of tone exhibited. The demand has run largely upon common extras for export, but the trade have replenished stocks with much freedom, and the whole business has been of a very healthy character. Rye flour has ruled firm and corn meal is dearer. Buckwheat flour has declined. The wheat market has been active on the spot and for future delivery, and prices are materially higher. There has been a large demand for export, favoured by an improvement in the English markets and the speculative activity growing therefrom—and stimulated by a demand to cover contracts and by continued reduction in the movement of the crop, as compared with last year—has been very great. Indian corn has further advanced, but this is partly due to the fact that current supplies have not been freely offered, but sent to store. Rye has advanced. Barley has been drooping. Oats have materially declined on the spot, and futures are somewhat lower, under the more liberal supplies at hand and coming forward.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake, rail, and canal, Oct. 2, was as follows:—

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar'ey.	Rye.
In store at-	bush.	bush.	bush.	busa.	bush.
New York	2,228,321	3,272,024	449,202	19.324	55,431
New York afloat (est.)	754,000	1,259,000	209,000	114,000	91,000
Albany	10,000	43,000	35,000	22,500	67,000
Buffalo	210,612	1,780,006	948	7.740	07,000
Chicago	1,484,493	5,539,895	335,697	89,923	100 400
Milwaukee	161,221	6.529	19,590	180,605	157,46
Duluth	163,000	5.562	10,000	100,000	21,948
Toledo	1,595,238	589,763	118,241	4.4.9	0.00
Detroit	275,435	5.249		O rmo	3,29
Oswego	32,000		10,489	2,572	***
St Louis		80,000	PP 1000	250,000	***
Boston	949,520	494,097	77,583	18,485	34,89
Toronto	6,645 23,215	90,882	68,898	1,171	41
Montreal		327	3,431	220,605	5,65
Philadelphia	62,908	30,500	50,294	5,337	1,88
Peoria	626,876	308,224	240	***	***
Indianapolis	22,634	166,685	239,913	4,251	97.77
Kansas City	235,900	79,200	55,400	***	6,10
Baltimore	167,808	26,500	73,285	***	1,60
Rail shipments	1,072,762	301,749			
Lake shipments (est.)	339,181	404,344	999,337	173,993	109,18
On canal (est.)	2,263,000	3,100,000			
On cause (est.)	1,676,000	2,229,000	***	293,000	8,20
Total, Oct. 2, 1880	14,360,769	19,812,209	2,746,358	1 400 700	001.04
Sept. 25, 1880	14,994,632	19,190,808	2,105,270	1,403,506	664,84
Sept. 18, 1880	15,419,985	17,303,970	1,484,594	816,483	691,83
Sept. 11, 1880		18,700,809	1,513,861	524,950	627,02
Sept. 4, 1880	14,715,497	19,011,298	1,625,853	334,215	651,67
Oct. 4, 1879	18,146,639	10,938,531	2,541,868	261,407	573,61
		- Jour	1 -10 EY '009	1,705,277	687.00

barrel. Grain: Wheat, No. 3 spring, \$1.03 to \$1.06; No. 2 spring, \$1.09 to \$1.10; Red winter, \$1.06 to \$1.17; Red winter, No. 2, \$1.12½ to \$1.13; white, \$1.07 to \$1.15. Corn: Western mixed, 52c to 53½c; Western No. 2, 53c to 53½c; Western yellow, 53½c to 57c; Western white, 53c to 55c. Rye, 98c to 1.00c. Oats, mixed, 38c to 41c.; white, 40c to 44c. Barley, Canada Western, 85c to 95c: State, 4-rowed, 83c to 88c; State, 2-rowed, 73c to 75c. Peas, Canada, bond and free, 81c to 95c per bushel. and free, 81c to 95c per bushel.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKET SEE "POSTSCRIPT.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY.

Mincing Lane, Fridat.

Sugar.—There has been a steady market, especially for West India, and some few sales are reported in low brown descriptions at the improvement last quoted. The latter remain firm, but the partial speculative inquiry has subsided. During the last two days a large business done in refined at better prices. Beet is lower, the estimated supply of Europe being still 1,600,000 to 1,700,000 tons. Quotations in France have declined. Sales of West India here amounted to 1,393 casks (besides smaller packages) up to yesterday. Crystalised Demerara, 27s 6d; semigrainy, 25s 6d; Barbadoes, 19s 6d to 23s 6d per cwt. Business said to have been done in the latter by private contract. The stock of sugar in London is nearly the same as last year's at same date. In the Clyde and Liverpool considerably less. Prices compared with 1879 show 1s to 2s 6d reduction on low qualities generally. Crystalised is about the same. Other kinds rather cheaper, including refined, but Paris loaves now show 2s decline. Austrian beet for delivery is 3s to 3s 6d per cwt lower. Austrian beet for delivery is 3s to 3s 6d per cwt lower.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SUGAR to Oct. 16, with STOCKS on han | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879

Jaggery.—1,258 bags good cane by auction were taken in and since sold at 14s 6d. Privately, sales at 14s to 14s 6d. Penang.—100 tons native sold at 15s 3d.

Egyptian.—400 bags crystalised at 26s 3d to 26s 4½d.

St Croix.—788 bags semi-grainy by auction realised 24s 9d.

Floating Cargoes.—One of Mauritius, 10,400 bags, at 25s 3d for the United Kingdom; one of about 800 tons Java, off the coast, at 25s 6d for London; one of 1,400 tons for Liverpool, price not given

Refined.—At the end of last week quotations of pieces of rystals were rather in favour of the buyers, but have since been firmer, with a good demand, closing dearer than last Friday. The same may be said of the Clyde market. Here Titlers and Cubes remain without alteration. Sales of French loaves for delivery on previous terms.

Beet Sugar has declined. Latest transactions include Austrian,
November to December, at 19s 4½d to 19s 6d per cwt f.o.b.
Molasses.—Some business done in Australian at 8s per cwt.
Rum.—The market does not present any fresh teature. Since last Friday about 300 puncheons West India have changed hands at firm rates, which did not transpire.

at him rates, which did not transpire.

Cocoa.—Supplies have been unusually limited, the public sales on Tuesday including only 57 bags Trinidad, which sold at 75s 6d to 76s 6d, with superior at 110s. 301 bags Guayaquil, 97 bags Caracas, and 286 bags La Guayra were bought in or withdrawn. Privately, business has been done in Trinidad.

Coffee.—There has been a reaction in this market after the

COFFEE.—There has been a reaction in this market after the long period of depression, and prices show some recovery. From the Continent the reports are better. The Brazil telegram continues to advise large purchases and shipments for America. Yesterday the public sales here went at 1s to 3s advance. 224 casks 34 barrels 70 bags Plantation Ceylon sold: low middling to middling colory, 80s 6d to 87s; good middling to fine bold, 88s to 101s. 11 barrels 162 cases 182 bags East India included fine Neilgherry at 104s to 113s 6d. There were many small lots offered. 72 half-bales Mocha sold at higher rates, viz., 105s to 106s for good small berry. 500 bags Singapore at 59s to 59s 6d for good picked Bally. 212 bags African withdrawn. 438 packages Jamaica were chiefly bought in. A few lots sold at firmer rates. 4,622 bags Costa Rica two-thirds found buyers: low palish, 61s to 67s 6d; fine ordinary to middling palish, 70s to 81s; middling to good coloury, 85s to 90s. 3,059 bags foreign chiefly sold: Guatimala, 61s 6d to 66s 6d; fine ordinary, 67s 6d to 73s; middling to good, 77s to 81s; Savanilla, 75s to 78s 6d; one lot superior, 98s. A good business has been done in Rio by private contract. Rio by private contract.

1879. 63,120 ... 58,590 ... 15,300 ... 98.0 103/ ... ances for horiven above.

Stock 19,800 15,300 15,900 10,000 Mid. Plantation Ceylon. per cwt 83/88/ 980 103/ 103/ 107/ 104/110/ There being some discrepancy in the clearances for home consumption from certain warehouses, the total delivery only is given above.

Tea.—Where the importers have pressed sales prices have in some cases further given way, and the market remains flat. China congous show 1d to 1d per 1b for common to medium grades. The congous show 4d to 4d per 1b for common to medium grades. The former range from 8d to 84d, as in quality, up to 1s for fair. Fine teas almost neglected. 13,647 packages have been offered by auction. Deliveries continue to make satisfactory progress, but the export of new season's tea on the water is larger by nearly 10,000,000 lbs than at same date last year. The supply of Indian has not decreased. At auction during the week 16,500 packages have been offered. A large proportion sold, and prices are not lower. Prices of current grades of Congou are 4d to 5d per lb under last year's at same time when there was a speculative demand.

RICE.—Contracts have been made in new rice for spring shipments, including Rangoon at 9s to 9s 1½d; Necrancie Arracan, 8s 7½d. The market is rather quiet. About 350 tons Bengal have sold, chiefly yellow, at 8s 9d ex quay. 500 bags good white on the spot at 11s 9d. A moderate demand for cleaned rice. Exports of Burmah to Europe to the 16th inst. 636,800 tons, against 583,300 and 535,300 tons in two preceding years.

 Imports
 and Deliveries of Rice
 to Oct. 15, with Stocks on hand.

 1880
 1879.
 1878.
 1877.

 Imported
 tons 102,300
 71,000
 75,20
 83,300

 Delivered
 81,990
 78,100
 88,900
 77,700

 Stock
 32,970
 18,450
 30,600
 48,000

Stock 32,970 18,450 30,600 48,000
SAGO.—1,787 bags by auction only one-third found buyers: chiefly sea damaged and first class brought 15s for small grain.
A few lots sound at 16s 6d for fair small, were rather dearer.

Medium grain 18s per cwt.

Tapioca.—597 bags flake chiefly sold: Singapore at 28d to 28d

per lb; Penang at 23d.

BLACK PEPPER.—The market is inactive. 1,638 bags Singapore by auction were chiefly taken in: a few lots sold at $4\frac{5}{2}$ d to $4\frac{5}{4}$ d; and fine at $4\frac{7}{2}$ d. 343 bags Penang were principally damaged: 1st class sold at $4\frac{5}{2}$ d to $4\frac{5}{4}$ d per lb.

White Pepper.—There has been a limited business by private

White Pepper.—There has been a limited business by private contract, including Penang at 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. 152 bags Singapore at auction were taken in at 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d; a few lots sea damaged selling in proportion. A sale made for arrival at 6\(\frac{3}{4}\)d per lb.

Other Spices.—Nutmegs rather lower. Of 112 packages Penang by auction a few only sold: 113 to 108's at 2s 7d; 94's, 2s 10d to 3s; 83's, 3s 1d; 66's, 4s; 58's, 4s 7d. Mace is 1d to 2d cheaper. 36 cases Penang partly sold from 1s 6d to 1s 10d; and 1s 3d for low broken and pickings. 42 packages Java chips, "without reserve," 1s 1d to 1s 3d. 22 cases out at 1s 6d per lb. Zanzibar cloves have declined about \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. 354 bales were offered in the weekly sales, and about 250 bales found buyers, middling to good, 1s 2d to 1s 2\(\frac{3}{2}\)d; low, 1s 1d. 2 cases Penang 2s 5d per lb. good, ls 2d to ls 24d; low, ls ld. 2 cases Penang 2s 5d per 1,014 boxes unworked cassia lignea found buyers at 36s. boxes broken withdrawn above the value. By private contract the former sold at 35s to 35s 6d cash, less interest. 474 cases 191 bags Cochin ginger found buyers and scraped went at 2s advance: bold, 81s to 95s; fair, 53s; medium, 47s 6d to 49s; small, 35s 6d to 39s 6d. Rough at full rates, from 24s to 29s; one lot very fine bold, 52s. 593 bags Malabar out at 25s. 187 bags African withdrawn above the value. 198 barrels Jamaica part sold at 50s to 79s per cwt. 351 bags pimento chiefly found buyers at easier rates: fair to good, 5\frac{3}{3}d to 5\frac{1}{2}d; low, 5\frac{1}{3}d. 43 bags Mexican out at 5\frac{1}{2}d per lb.

SALTPETEE.—A quiet tone pervades the market. A small parcel fine Bengal on the spot sold at 22s 3d per cwt. No reported sales

for arrival.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales on Wednesday included 743 bags, which partly found buyers; rosy black, 1s 10d to 2s; grey black, 1s 11d to 2s, being rather lower. No change in silver, viz., 2s to 2s 3d. 123 bags Mexican bought in: silver, 2s 1d; black, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per lb

realised 19s. Myrabolanes chiefly bought in. A few sold at 7s 6d

to 11s 3d per cwt.

Chemicals.—Acid citric has been in better demand, and is now worth 1s 11½d to 2s per 1b. Oxalic acid neglected, at 4d per 1b, with about 7½ per cent. discount. Tartaric acid is in good general demand at 1s 6d per 1b for foreign crystals, and 1s 6¾d per 1b for English crystals or powdered. Cream tartar in rather better demand at 110s per cent for first a Loding cycled. 6d to 61d per cent. mand at 119s per cwt for firsts. Iodine quoted 6d to 64d per oz. Chlorote potash firm at 63d per 1b. Soda crystals are still very scarce, and for near delivery, are worth 3l 12s 6d per ton ex ship. Soda ash rather lower at $1\frac{7}{16}$ d per degree per cwt landed. Sulphate quinine lower, at 11s 9d per ounce for Howard's make, in one ounce bottles. Sulphate copper quiet at 20l 5s per ton for ordinary facts. ordinary firsts.

ordinary firsts.

Drugs'—Aloes very firm. Balsam Peru and capivi quiet. Camphor steady. Bark easier. Castor oil more doing. Ipecacuanha very scarce. Musk and rhubarb quiet. Oil of aniseed flat. Oil of cassia a shade dearer. Opium a good business doing.

Shellac.—Prices are without further alteration. 115 cases by auction part sold; second orange, 6l 17s 6d; button, 7l 17s 6d to 8l. Privately, the few sales made include fine orange at 7l 17s 6d; second at 6l 15s, and AC garnet at 6l per cwt.

Jute.—More demand has prevailed for manufactured goods in Dundee, and jute is steady, notwithstanding the very heavy shipments from Calcutta. Since last Friday a fair inquiry has prevailed here. Native marks sold to arrive in Dundee at 15l 17s 6d to 16l c.f. and i. 4,230 bales offered by auction on Wednesday chiefly bought in.

chiefly bought in.

Manila Hemp.—A firmer market, with limited transactions, at

29l per ton for arrival and delivery.

METALS.—There has been an absence of the daily fluctuations METALS.—There has been an absence of the daily fluctuations in the markets, and business appears firmer. Pig iron is again rather higher both in Glasgow and the Cleveland districts, with a better demand. The production of Scotch exceeds that of last year, and the stock is 142,500 tons more, notwithstanding larger shipments by 114,760 tons. Sales up to 51s 6d per ton cash. Manufactured iron in most quarters continues unchanged. Imported tin rather dearer; but the market is much influenced by speculation and prices very uncertain. This morning Strait and speculation, and prices very uncertain. This morning, Strait and Australian quoted 88l 5s cash. Market quiet. No material change to report in copper. Charters last half September included 1,250 tons bars to the United Kingdom, and 750 to the Continent. Chili firmer, g. o. b., 60l 15s to 61l cash; 61l 10s to arrive. Spelter quiet. Small sales of quicksilver at the quotations. Nothing of interest to report in other metals.

LINSTEP —The rates of last week are supported for Calentta on

LINSEED.—The rates of last week are supported for Calcutta on the spot or near at hand, viz., 54s. Sales to arrive, vi4 Cape, including October to November shipments at 53s 9d to 54s. Petersburg on passage has sold at 50s 9d to 51s 6d per quarter. There is not any Azov offering. Imports since the beginning of the year, 311,800 quarters; against 285,800 quarters in 1879. The supplies affect from Calcutta to the United King. in 1879. The supplies affoat from Calcutta to the United Kingdom continue very large.

OILS.—Common fish meet with some inquiry, and Newfoundland cod has advanced. Seal oil firmer. Crude sperm, 701, buyers, being 171 per tun higher than at same date last year. The small stock of olive enables holders to obtain full rates, but there is not much business passing on the spot. Linseed oil does not quite maintain the highest rates of last week. Business on the spot at 28l 7s 6d to 28l 15s; next two months, 27s 15s; first four of next year the same. English brown rape rather dearer. Cocoa-nut dull, and prices show a downward tendency. Ceylon on the spot, 31l 10s to 33l 10s. Cochin, 34l to 35l per ton on the spot. Palm

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm. American, 33s 9d; next two, 34s to 34s 3d, and first four months of 1881, 34s 6d to

34s 9d per cwt.

PETROLEUM OIL.--Since last Friday the price receded to 9d, but subsequently a reaction set in. This morning's quotations are, on the spot, 9\footnote{d} to 9\footnote{d} to 9\footnote{d} to 9\footnote{d} d per gallon. Supply affoat and loading, small by contrast with last year. Stock here 152,350 barrels, against 93,300 barrels in 1879.

Tallow.—A considerable quantity of Australian delivered for sale by auction this afternoon, but the supply is not so large as in the two previous weeks. Market steady. New Petersburg, 38s

per cwt.

TOBACCO.—There has been but little business done in American growths of tobacco, the home demand still holding off from operating, and for exportation there are but few orders in this market. Substitutes have continued in active demand for the most favourite growths; prices are well maintained.

> POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.
SUGAR.—Prices without further change. Crystallised Demerara
by auction sold at high rates, viz., at 28s 6d to 30s. Business in
West India, 337 casks, making 1,930 casks for the week. 1,187
bags Bengal sold at 16s to 19s for brown and yellow. 2,505 bags
Natal concrete, 14s to 18s 6d. By private contract 2,000 bags
Jaggery. Palmyra, 14s. Cane, 14s 6d. 4,000 bags brown China
at 15s 3d; and 4,000 bags superior Manila at 19s (extra fine
quality). quality).

COFFEE.—264 casks 29 barrels 42 bags plantation Ceylon went at 1s to 2s advance; low middling to middling, 82s to 89s; good middling to fine bold 90s to 109s. 390 bags native Ceylon went middling to fine bold 90s to 109s. 390 bags native Ceylon went dearer; good ordinary, 61s 6d to 62s; sold 66s 6d to 68s. 304 half bales Mocha part sold from 93s 6d to 106s 6d for common mixed to good. 548 bags East India included Mysore at 101s to 120s; small in proportion. Coorg, 80s to 98s. 156 barrels 79 bags Jamaica part sold at 61s 6d to 62s for mixed good ordinary. 275 bags Singapore chiefly bought in at 54s for common mixed bally. 691 bags foreign were nearly all withdrawn.

RICE.—A cargo of 1,190 tons Bassein off the coast sold at 9s 34d per cwt for the Continent.

Pepper.—Small sales at previous rates.

Pepper. —Small sales at previous rates.
Shellac.—385 chests shellac part sold at easier rates for button

Sorts.

Cutch.—1,000 boxes good by auction half sold at 37s per cwt.

Turmeric.—230 bags good Bengal part sold at 13s.

Jute steady and rather higher.

Metals.—Tin closed at 88l; Chili copper, g.o.b., 60l 15s to 61l 5s. Scotch pig iron 52s 2d per ton cash.

Tallow.—The sales of Australian have gone at full rates to 6d advance, and 1,63s casks chiefly sold. Fine mutton, 36s; beef, 33s 6d. 85 casks Falkland Island tallow realised 33s 3d to 34s per cwt. No alteration in town tallow.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

Green Fruit.—Messrs Keeling and Hunt report that the first oranges from Valencia this season have arrived, and sold at good prices. Lemons without alteration. More inquiry for Brazil nuts, and less for black Spanish. French chestnuts selling at good water. Altered groups improved in value. Melons very

at good rates. Almeria grapes improved in value. Melons very low. Pine-apples dearer.

Dry Fruit.—The currant trade has been dull, owing mainly to the firmness of holders, who continue to refuse many excellent offers. The clearances, nevertheless, are large. Valencias are selling at very irregular prices, but on the whole they close at prices more in favour of sellers than buyers. Suitanas have

been extensively dealt in at high prices. Muscatels are neglected, but prices are moderate, specially for finest sorts. Figs have been taken freely by the trade and shippers.

LEATHER.—During the week the trade for leather has been of a general character, without, however, any large amount being sold. The stocks of some articles are very low, especially of common sole leather, light and stout English bellies, light calf skins, and English horse hides. There is no alteration in

prices.

METALS.—A fair extent of business has been doing in copper during the week, with a rising market for Chilian of 10s to 12s 6d a ton altogether—now 60l 15s to 60l 17s 6d cash for g.o.b.'s. Cape ores sold at 12s 1½d and 12s 2d per unit. Iron is in rather better demand, for manufactured and Scotch pigs have advanced 1s a ton during the week, to 51s 6d per ton at noon to-day. Tin continues to absorb much attention, although a little less in the least tracklers. Fine ferriging has edgenged to \$8l 10s cash paid. last two days. Fine foreign has advanced to 88l 10s cash paid, and is now 88l 5s. English is 2l a ton dearer. Lead is without change. Spelter also without change. Tin plates steady at late decline.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, October 18.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 18,525 head, as against 21,279 in the corresponding period of last year; in 1878, 18,946; in 1877, 19,340; in 1876, 20,039. In the course of last week 2,534 beasts, 781 sheep, and 332 hogs arrived at Liverpool from American ports. Supplies of cattle were tolerably good. Those of beasts from our own grazing districts were more liberal than usual, and the quality and condition were improving. A large show of beasts come to hand from Ireland. The best Scots and crosses realised 5s 6d to 5s 8d per 8lb. The market was rather sparingly supplied with foreign beasts. The market was dull, prices ruling weak. The demand for sheep was inactive at drooping prices. The best Downs and half-breds realised 6s 8d to 6s 10d per 8lb. Calves and pigs sold slowly at about late rates.

4		t. 21, 187		ct.20, 18	79.	Oct.18, 1880.
Beasts	* ***************************	4,160				. 3,970
			*******	12,650	******	
Calves	************************	280				
Pige		70		. 20	*******	. 20

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

October 18.—There was a moderate supply of meat on sale here to-day, and the trade was dull at barely late rates.

Per 8 lbs by the ourcase.

			5 W 20	0.0	100 M	, the our cube.					
		d			d		-	d			d
Inferior beef	3	0	to	3	8	Inferior mutton	3	8	50	4	8
Middling ditto	3	10		4	2	Middling ditto	4	10		5	2
Prime large ditte	4	4		4	10	Prime ditto	5	4		5	8
Prime small ditte	4	8				Large pork		0		4	
Veal	5	0				Small pork		0		5	4

POTATO MARKET. Borough and Spitalfields, October 18.—There is a good supply of potatoes on sale, and the trade is slow, at the following

Scotch regents per ton. Do champions Kent regents	65	to 90 70 110	Kent championsper ton Victorias	70 100	to 75 110
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The Gagette.

TUBSDAY, October 19.

Turbaday, October 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Walter Ashley, South place, Finsbury, livery stable keeper, and Barford street, Islington, town traveller.—Hon. Arthur Charles Lewin Cadogan, Chelsea House, Cadogan place.—Thomas Lane, New North Road, Islington, plasterer.—Benjamin Barron, Sheffield, carriage builder.—Edward Docker, Welland, Worcestersbire, farmer.—Philip Henry Frayn, Launceston, Cornwall, blacksmith.—John Hinchcliffe, Rotherham, Yorkshire, pork butcher.—H. S. T. Theobald, Pembroke College, Oxford, gentleman.—John Waterson, West Yale, Yorkshire, wool dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Eliza Gordon Archibald, Linkfield, Musselburgh.—John Mackenzie Morison, Stornoway, fish curer.—James Shearer, Glasgow, glass merchant.—Robert Munro, Archibald Munro, and Bain Munro, Arbroath, and elsewhere, iron founders.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Eyles, Walthamstow, builder.—Charles William Waters, Winchester, solicitor.—Isaac Sparks, Brockenhurst, Southampton, farmer and horse dealer.—Richard William King, Chatham, greengrocer.—Edward Gillead Castledine, and Percival Charles Nutt. Bury Saint Edmunds, ironmongers and agricultural implement dealers.—George Edward Trevor Roper, Mold, Flint, solicitor.—Joseph Braddock, Hadfield, Derby, publican.—Thomas McMillan, Huddersfield, travelling draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Ja mes Stewart Wilson, Dundee, grocer.—William McQueen, Campheltown, boot and shoemaker.—Mrs Francis M'Leod or Wright, Morton Cottage, Portobello.—David Newbigging, Edinburgh, house painter.—John Clark Yuill, Glasgow, wholesale saddlers' ironmonger, Glasgow.—Donald Mackay, Achormlary, Achvaich.

lary, Achvaich

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 41 weeks ending Oct. 16, 1830, showing the Stock on Oct. 16, 1880, compared with the corresponding period of 1879.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

 $^\bullet {}_\bullet {}^\bullet$ Of these articles duty free the deliveries for Exportation are included und the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, &c.

		SUGA	R.			
	IMPOR	TED,	DELIVI	ERED,	STO	CK.
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
West India	99,541	134,896	104,744	107,188	20,394	36,459
Mauritius	1,517	4,122	2,435	3,121	817	2,470
Egyptian	4,861	4,461	3,219	4,384	2,404	1,589
African	1,630	420	1,288	599	507	235
Bengal	1,037	847	914	442	619	1,019
Madras	16,072	4,983	9,519	6,352	14,054	6,829
Penang	4,861	4,268	6,167	4,087	3,434	1,658
Manila, Java, &c	20,975	14,681	20,883	9,241	18,686	16,062
China	2,798	3,417	4,061	5,701	7,722	2,561
Cuba	3,880	5,695	5,745	4,673	699	1,109
Brazil	3,179	8,182	2,650	6,495	2,261	3,643
Porto Rico	3,580	8,843		8,879	1,069	585
Beet	70,516	75,624	77,543	79,985	4,032	547
Total	241,480	270,439	240,074	241,147	76,698	74,766
		MOLASS	SES.			
	IMPOR	TED.	Home Co	NSUMP.	STOC	x.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
West India	2,200	4,650	5,517	4,640	703	3,181
Foreign	572	1,732	1,140	1,871	658	1,655
Total	2,772	6,382	6,657	6,511	1,361	4,836
MELADO						2

West India	Impor tons. 4,735 22,852	tons. 4,144 31,090		NSUMP-	tons. 1,398 7,937	tons. '941 6,051
MEDADO		COFFI	EE.	1		
MELADO						2
Total	2,772	6,382	6,657	6,511	1,361	4,836
Foreign	572	1,732	1,140	1,871	658	1,655

	IMPOR	ILD.	TION AND		5100	.h.
West India	tons. 4,735 22,852 10,155 620 9,486 9,537	tons. 4,144 31,090 8,159 855 9,429 9,442	18,573 6,651 870 10,676	tons. 4,151 27,967 7,677 812 9,983 7,999	tons. 1,398 7,937 4,882 209 2,230 3,147	tons. - 941 - 6,051 - 2,401 - 412 - 2,393 - 3,104
Total	57,385	63,119	49,759	58,589	19,803	15,302
RICE	102,325	70,988	81,921	78,104	32,937	18,450
		RUM				

			1	RUM.					
	Імро	RTED.	EXPORT	ED & DE-	Home C	ONSUMP.	STOCK.		
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	
West India	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals. 1.526.850	gals. 2,315,385	gals. 2,492,910	
East India Foreign	102,700	259,910	137,420	236,340	45,045	108,990	72,775	202,940	
Vatted	1,086,795	1,197,000		730,980	328,005	333,450	424,590	412,120	
Total	3,799,505	4,216,375	1,924,280	2,030,985	1,672,650	1,985,265	3,035,770	3,384,315	

	IMPOR	TED.	Expo	RTED.	HOME C	ONSUMP.	STO	CK.
B. Plutation Foreign	cwts. 119,933 44,395	cwts. 129,833 39,616	cwts. 29,886 37,064	ewts. 31,227 20,651	ewts. 67,934 4,610	cwts. 64,807 9,361	cwts. 47,616 24,077	cwts. 42,631 11,156
Total	164,328	169,449	66,950	51,858	72,544	74,168	71,693	53,187
			PE	PPER.				
White	tons. 2,309 5,747	tons. 1,806 4,927	tons.	tons.	tons. 1,530 5,408	tons. 1,777 5,458	tons. 1,800 3,463	tons. 1,389 4,251
NUTMEGS. CAS. LIG CINNAM'N	pkgs. 2,423 95,770 13,454	pkgs. 2,366 18,102 11,957	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs. 2,330 34,285 12,646	pkgs. 2,859 25,299 12,589	pkgs. 1,163 122,348 8,178	pkgs. 1,377 63,743 7,038
PIMENTO	bags. 35,965	bags. 16,849	bags.	bags.	bags. 29,301	bags. 30,522	bags. 16,395	bags. 2,472

	1	RAW MA	ATERIA	LS, DY	ESTUFFS	5, &c.		
COCHIN'L .	serons. 11,631 chests. 3,224	serons. 12,594 chests. 2,960	chests.	erons.	serons. 12,523 chests. 2,120	chests. 2,965	serons. 3,999 chests. 13,830	serons. 3,326 chests. 13,035 tons.
LOGWOOD.	tons. 4,230 794	tons. 3,829 1,570	tons.	tons.	3,164 871	5,809 1,088	tons. 1,899 398	1,168 549

FUSTIC	791	1,570	***	***	871	1,088	3870	-
			I	NDIGO.				
East India	chests. 13,136 serons. 5,265	serons.	serons.	chests.	chests. 19,371 serons. 4,520	17,276 serons.	8,976	serons.
			SAL	TPETR	E.			

NitrateSoda	1,791	10,214	***	***	7,306	12,831	826	6,919
			CC	TTON.				
E. India, &c. Livrpl., \ all kinds		bales. 142,120 2,146,606		bales. 217,583	bales. 115,526 2,355,590	bales. 127,290 2,043,950	bales. 45,450 396,330	bales. 56,366 316,430
Total	2,635,764	2,288,726	254,026	217,583	2,471,126	2,171,240	441,780	372,796

Nitrate of tens. tons. tons. tons.

COMMERCIAL TIMES. WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT. .* The prices in the following list are revised on Friday, assisted by an

are revised on Friday, assisted by an eminent firm in each department.
LONDON, FRIDAY.
Arrow Root-per lb s d s d St Vincent 0 21 0 8
Ashes—
Pot, Canada 1st sort. powt 26 0 26 6 Pearl do do 29 6 0 0
Brimstone-
Rough, best thirds.per ton £6 5 0 0 Roll
Flour£10 6 12 0
Cocoa-duty ld per lb s d s d
Trinidad grey toord.p.cwt 62 0 73 0
Grenada 62 0 70 G
Guayaquil
Caracas 86 U 100 U
Coffee—Duty 1½ per lb. Ceylon, plantatn. lw. mid 79 0 81 0
Middling to fine 82 0 110 0
Native, good ordinary., 60 0 61 0
East India, plantation 80 0 113 0 Native 0 0 0 0
Native
Manila, fair Indan 59 0 61 0 Singapore, picked Bally 56 0 59 0
Mocha, fair to good white 35 0 102 0
Jamaica, good to fine ord. 59 0 72 0 Low middling to fine 75 0 115 0
Costa Rica, good and fine 75 0 95 0
Ordinary to fine ord 60 0 74 0 Central American, &c 60 0 73 0
Good to fine 74 0 102 0
Good first
Common to barely fair 52 0 57 0
Santos, fr. to gd. average 58 0 61 0
Cotton—per Ib. d d
Tinnevelly, fair to gd. fair $5\frac{3}{3}$ $5\frac{3}{4}$ Western do do $4\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4}$
Chemicals— 8 d 8 d
Alkali—Rfind,pr degree 0 12 0 0 Acid, citricper lb 1 11½ 2 0
Oxalic 0 4 0 0
Tartaric 1 6 1 63 Sulphuric 0 04 0 1
Alum, lumpper ton £6 0 6 5
Ammonia corbonato n lb fl fik fl fig
Sulphate£19 5 19 10
Arsenic, lumpper cwt 24 6 0 0 Powder
Bleaching powder 5 6 0 0
Borax, English, refined 57 0 63 0 Cream tartar, crystals119 6 0 0
Potosh high rown to n lb 0 58 0 6
Chlorate 0 68 0 0
Chiorate 0 of 0 0
Hydriodate
Hydriodate
Hydriodate
Hydriodate 10 6 0 0 Prussiate 0 10½ 0 11½ Sulphate per ton £8 10 9 0 Sal-Acetos per lb 0 7 0 0 Sal-Ammoniac pr cwt 44 0 45 0 Soda—Bicarbonate p.cwt 10 6 10 9
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12 0 Ashper degree 0 1½ 0 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12 0 Ashper degree 0 1½ 0 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12/0 Ashper degree 0 1 1/6 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Onining
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12/0 Ashper degree 0 1 1/6 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Onining
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12/0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Erown23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12/0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Erown23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London£10 5 12/2 0 Ashper degree 0 1 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Erown23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copperpr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zine
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1½/0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copperpr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1½ 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Erown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copperpr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Temeriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1½ 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copperpr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 110 2 10
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Erown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copperpr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt 100 0 190 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1½ 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 11 0 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, Claina, Star 90 9 95 0 Balsam per lb 7 9 8 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash # 20 6 25 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto #11 9 0 0 Zinc #16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, pl b 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton Wallsend, best # 10 2 10 Brugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine #7 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star #9 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru # per 15 7 9 8 0 Canivir Prus # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash # 20 6 25 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto #11 9 0 0 Zinc #16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, pl b 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton Wallsend, best # 10 2 10 Brugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine #7 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star #9 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru # per 15 7 9 8 0 Canivir Prus # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash # 20 6 25 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto #11 9 0 0 Zinc #16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, pl b 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton Wallsend, best # 10 2 10 Brugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine #7 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star #9 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru # per 15 7 9 8 0 Canivir Prus # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash # 20 6 25 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto #11 9 0 0 Zinc #16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, pl b 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton Wallsend, best # 10 2 10 Brugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine #7 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star #9 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru # per 15 7 9 8 0 Canivir Prus # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0 Canivir # 2 3 3 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1½ 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper_ pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 11 0 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, Claina, Star 90 95 0 Balsam, Pern per lb 1 9 8 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides pr lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 34 0 34
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white p cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English p 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English p 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr 1b 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cartharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalan, good 0 11 1 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash Per degree 0 1 1/6 0 0 Sugar lead, white per ton #3 6 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 10 2 10 Black 10 2 10 Black 10 2 10 Black 10 2 10 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per ewt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 9 3 5 6 Jalap, good 1 1 1 1 1 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 5 0 0 S 5 0 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 5 0 0 5 5 0 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 5 0 0 55 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton £3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London £10 5 12 0 Ash per degree 0 1½ 0 0 Sugar lead, whitep cwt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper_ pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zine 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, Englishp lb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Annised, China, Star 90 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per lb 7 9 8 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/6 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper .pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China .per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin .po z 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 2 50 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 6
Crystals, ex ship pr ton 43 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English 10 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamons, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin por 25 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 2½ 0 9 Drys atuffs, &C
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English 10 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamons, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin por 25 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 2½ 0 9 Drys atuffs, &C
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Zinc 66 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 66 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides pr lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalap, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin por 50 0 55 0 Oli, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Sallowar, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E I. low to good 0 2½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 Safflower, Bennal 80 0 144 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Zinc 66 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 66 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides pr lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalap, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin por 50 0 55 0 Oli, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Sallowar, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E I. low to good 0 2½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 Safflower, Bennal 80 0 144 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr cwt 20 3 0 0 Zine 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Conlis—per ton 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Conlis—per ton 10 2 10 Black 10 2 10 Cochineal— Teneriffe silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt 100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamons, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 50 0 55 0 Rhised 8 0 9 6 1 1 1 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 50 0 55 0 Rhised 8 0 9 6 1 3 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 11 1 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin po z 50 0 55 0 Rhubarb, China fair togd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good. 0 5 1 3 Other E I. low to good 0 2 1 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt ff 0 6 6 6 8 Saflower, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Cardamoer, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Catch, good to fine 36 6 43 0 Lac dye—Good fine marks. pr lb 0 4 0 10
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white per to #36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zine 6 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 23 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E. I. low to good 0 2½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 6 Safflower, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 3 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine markspr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 14 0 3½ Low and native 0 14 0 3½
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zinc 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 23 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E. I. low to good 2 ½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 6 Safflower, Bengal 80 0 140 0 Turmeric, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 3 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine markspr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 1½ 0 32 Dyewoods— 2 5 25 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zine 6 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 23 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E. I. low to good 2 ½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 6 Safflower, Bengal 80 0 140 0 Turmeric, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 3 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine markspr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 1½ 0 32 Dyewoods—
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 12/0 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottlepr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zine 6 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East Indiaper cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 23 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalay, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 0 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E. I. low to good 2 ½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 67 6 Safflower, Bengal 80 0 140 0 Turmeric, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 3 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine markspr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 1½ 0 32 Dyewoods—
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zine 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 6 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalap, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 6 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E I low to good 0 2½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 6 6 Safflower, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 36 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine marks pr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 1½ 0 3½ Dyewoods— 2 2 2 8 Brazil per ton 10 10 40 0 Cam none Fustic, Jamaica 5 5 5 6 5 Lima Wood 15 0 0 0 Logwood, Campeachy 8 0 0 0 Honduras 75 6 0
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #3 12/6 0 0 Caustic, London
Crystals, ex ship pr ton #312/6 0 0 Caustic, London #10 5 22 0 Ash per degree 0 1/4 0 0 Sugar lead, white pewt 36 0 38 0 Frown 23 6 25 0 Sulphate Quinine— English, in bottle pr oz 11 9 0 0 French ditto 11 9 0 0 Sulphate, copper pr ewt 20 3 0 0 Zine 16 6 18 0 Vermillion, English, plb 2 8 0 0 Coals—per ton. Wallsend, best 6 6 18 0 Vermillion, English plb 2 8 0 0 Cochineal— Tenerifie silvers pr lb 2 0 2 4 Black 1 10 2 10 Drugs— Aloes, East India per cwt100 0 190 0 Cape, good to fine 47 0 48 6 Anniseed, China, Star 90 0 95 0 Balsam, Peru per lb 7 9 8 0 Capivi 2 3 3 0 Bark, Calisaya 2 9 7 0 Camphor, China per cwt 79 0 80 0 Cardamoms, Malabar, gd. 8 0 9 6 Cantharides per lb 1 9 3 9 Castor oil, seconds 0 3½ 0 3½ Ipecacuanha, good to fine 5 3 5 6 Jalap, good 0 11 1 0 Musk, fine Tonquin poz 50 0 55 0 Oil, Cassia per lb 3 6 3 7 Aniseed 8 0 6 0 Opium, Turkey fine 23 6 25 0 Rhubarb, China fair to gd. 1 3 3 6 Senna, Tinnevelly good 0 5 1 3 Other E I low to good 0 2½ 0 9 Dye stuffs, &c.— Galls, China per cwt 65 0 6 6 Safflower, Bengal 12 9 13 0 Gambier, block 18 9 19 0 Cutch, good to fine 36 6 43 0 Lac dye— Good fine marks pr lb 0 4 0 10 Low and native 0 1½ 0 3½ Dyewoods— 2 2 2 8 Brazil per ton 10 10 40 0 Cam none Fustic, Jamaica 5 5 5 6 5 Lima Wood 15 0 0 0 Logwood, Campeachy 8 0 0 0 Honduras 75 6 0

1	Elephants' Teeth-	£	9	£	8
-	per cwt	32 15	0	62	0
	Fruit-Currants, duty 7	5 8	d	8	d
	Patrasper cwt Vostizza	35	0	42	0
	Gulf Provincial			35	0
	Old	28	0	35 100	0
1	Figs, Turkeypcwt,dtypd Raisins, duty 7s per cwt.	00			
1	Valencia Selected	38		36 45	0
-	Muscatel Smyrna, red & Chesme	60		110	0
	Sultana	45	0	60	
	Eleme Oranges—S.Michael pese.	0	0	0	0
1	Valencia Lisbon & St Ubes, & chst.	0			
1	Palermoper box Lemons—Palermo	0 14	0	20	0
1	Messina	0		0	0
1	Archangel, Crwn. Dundee	42	0	51	0
1	St Petersburg, 12-head 9-head	24	0	33 25	0
1	Egyptian, Scutched	42	0	46	0
1	Gutta Percha-per lb	8	d	8 2	d
	Fine	£	8	£	8
1	St Petersbrg., cleanp ton Manila, fair roping	22	10	23 29	0
1	Jute	13 10	10 10	21 47	0
1	Hides—Ox & Cow pr lb B. A. and M. Vid. dry	8	d	8	d
1	Do & R. Grande, salted	0	73 6	0	
1	Brazil, Dry Drysalted	0	9	0	101
	Drysalted Mauritius	0	51	0	71
1	Rio, dry Rio Grande West Coast hides	0	7	0	91
1	Cape, salted Australian	0		0	
1	New York	0	4	0	5
1	East India S. America Horse, pr hde.	4	6		6 .
1	Indigo—per lb Bengal mid. to fine violet	8 7	0		1
1	Consuming mid. to fine	6 3	9	7	4
1	Madras, Velore	3	6	5	7
	Kurpah, good to fine	0	0	0	0
	India Rubber—per lb	3	6	5	4
1	East India	1 3	4 2	2	0 21
	Para, fine				
1	do50 65	1	6	1	8
1	English butts16 24	1	4	2	3
- 81	do 28 36				10
	do 28 36	1	6	2	10 8
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Colf Skins 28 35	1 1 1 1	6 6	2 1 2 2	10 8 3 9
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100	1 1 1 1 1 1	6 0 3 6 7 4	2 2 2 2 2	10 8 3 9 10 1
	do28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 7 4 0	2 2 2 2	10 8 3 9 10 1
	do28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6
	do28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do Horse Hides, English do Spanishper hide Kips, English, per lb	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 19 1	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9
	do28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 &	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 8
	do28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do Horse Hides, English do Spanishper hide Kips, English, per lb do East India Metals—British Copper Cake and ingotper ton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 & 6 6 5	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 5	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 8
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do Horse Hides, English do Spanish .per hide Kips, English per lb do East India Metals—British Copper Cake and ingotper ton Best selected	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 6 5 6 6 5	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8 0 10	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 6 6 6 6	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 6 6 6 6 7 1 6 6 7 1 6 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 6 7 1 7 1	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8 0 10 0 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 9 1 2 £ 65 66 0 61 71	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 8 10 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do Horse Hides, English do Spanishper hide Kips, English, per lb do East India Metals—British Copper Cake and ingotper ton Best selected Sheets Chili—gd. ord. brands Australian, Wallaroo do Burra Iron. per ton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 2 6 5 7 1 6 6 7 1 6 9 6 9 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8 0 10 0 15 0 0 8	2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 1 8 10 10 1 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	do28 36 Foreign butts16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do Horse Hides, English do Spanishper hide Kips, English, per lb do East India Metals—British Copper Cake and ingotper ton Best selected Sheets Chili—gd. ord. brands Australian, Wallaroo do Burra Iron. per ton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 2 6 5 7 1 6 6 7 1 6 9 6 9 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8 0 10 0 15 0 0 8	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 9 1 2 £ 65 66 0 61 71 70 £ 66	10 8 3 9 10 1 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 8 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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	do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 2 6 5 6 5 7 7 9 5 6 5 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 9 s 0 10 0 15 0 0 0 5 0 0 3 2 3 5 0 0 17 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 1 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 2 6 5 6 5 7 7 9 5 6 5 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 9 s 0 10 0 15 0 0 0 5 0 0 3 2 3 5 0 0 17 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 6 6 6 6 6	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 s 10 10 0 0 10 0 5 5 10 10 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 0 0
	do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 2 6 5 6 7 1 6 9 6 7 1 6 7 6 7 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 3 6 7 4 0 1 11 0 11 9 8 0 10 0 15 0 0 0 5 0 3 5 0 0 6 6 6 6 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 10	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 9 1 2 £ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 1 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9	10 8 3 9 10 10 9 1 s 10 10 0 0 10 0 5 5 0 0 5 10 110 0 0 0 0
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	do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 6 0 0 0 £ 655 671 60 7 9 5 5 5 9 " 5 1 5 6 6 1 9 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 2 1 5 1 0 £ 7 2 2 9 3 1 0 4 2 0 4 1	60367401110119 s 0 100 0 150 0 0 50 150 0 0 666 6 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 8 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 s 10 10 0 0 10 0 5 5 0 0 5 10 110 0 0 0 0
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	do 28 36 Foreign butts.16 25 do28 50 Calf Skins 28 35 do40 75 do80 100 Dressing Hides Shaved do	1111111106600 & 65571667195559 **** **ST15669288888** **ST1502702931040041002888888888888888888888888888888	6036740111980100150005001500015000000000000000	21 22 22 21 11 19 1 2 2 65 66 66 60 61 77 7 2 68 88 60 60 88 60 60 88 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	10 8 3 9 10 1 9 6 2 0 9 1 1 s 10 10 0 10 0 10 0 0 5 5 10 110 0 0 15 5 0 0 10 0 0 0
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Service Serv	Plumbago-	8	d	8	
Friesland fresh, finest	Promisions				
Hams, York	Friceland freah finest	24	0	142	0
Hams, York	Bacon singed—Waterfrd.	74 72	0	0	0
Hams, York	Cork	70 67	0	72	0
Lard — Waterford and Limerick bladder 70 0 72 0 Cork and Belfast ditto. 0 0 0 0 Ferkin and keg, Irish 56 53 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Ork — Amer. & Can pris 80 0 97 6 Cheese—Edam, new 64 0 68 0 American, good to fine. 68 0 72 0 Gouda 0 0 0 0 0 Gruyere 72 0 73 0 Bice—Amer. & Can pris 80 0 97 6 Cheese—Edam, new 64 0 68 0 American, good to fine. 68 0 72 0 Gouda 0 0 0 0 0 Gruyere 72 0 73 0 Bice—Rangoontoarrive open charter pvt 9 6 12 6 Do yellow 8 0 10 0 Madras 8 9 9 0 Japan 11 6 12 0 Baso flour 14 3 14 9 Shellac—Per cwt 15 9 12 0 Sago flour 14 3 14 9 Shellac—Per cwt 15 0 120 0 Button, sorts good to fine 140 0 160 0 Livery and mative 132 6 137 6 Carnet A C 115 0 120 0 Button, sorts good to fine 150 0 185 0 Cossimbuzar 14 0 16 0 Gonatea 15 0 16 0 Jungypore&Comercolly 12 6 15 6 Radnagore 14 0 15 0 10 No. 3 16 0 16 6 17 0 No. 4 and 5, &c. 11 1 6 14 6 No. 4 and 5, &c. 11 6 14 6 17 0 Canton 16 16 17 0 10 No. 3 16 0 16 6 17 0 No. 3 16 0 16 6 17 0 No. 4 and 5, &c. 11 6 14 6 17 0 Canton 16 16 17 0 10 Canton 16 17 0 10 Canton 16 17 0 10 Fossombrone 16 0 16 6 17 0 Casin Languar 16 14 0 15 0 16 0 Tayasam 10 9 16 0 Long-reeled 9 6 12 0 Canton 16 14 0 15 0 Canton 16 14 0 15 0 China—Hastlee, Nos. 14 0 0 0 0 Thrown—Piedmont 25 0 27 0 Milan 23 0 28 0 Trams do 25 0 27 0 Milan 23 0 28 0 Trams do 27 0 20 0 Cherk inds 0 0 0 0 Charlaman 16 1 1 2 2 1 Cassia Lignea, unworked 36 0 0 0 0 Charlaman 25 0 27 0 Milan 27 0 20 0 Mace per lb 1 4 2 6 Coring 27 0 20 0 Mace per lb 1 4 2 6 Coring 27 0 20 6 Corn spirits, pick, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Foreign 1877 11 4 11 6 Let brand 1878 11 1 9 1 1 0 Low to good brown 4 0 15 0 Corn spirits, pick, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Corn spirits, pick, duty paid 11 8 1 9 Corn spirits, pick, duty paid 11 8 1 9 C	Hams, York	90 75	0	110	
Cork and Belfast ditto. 0	Lard — Waterford and Limerick bladder		0	72	0
American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 0 Pork—Amer. & Canpr. bl 80 0 97 6 6 Cheese—Edam, new 64 0 68 0 American, good to fine. 68 0 72 0 Gouda 0 0 0 0 0 Gruyere 72 0 78 0 Elice—Rangoonto arrive open charter pcvt 9 4½ 9 7½ Bengal, white, on the spot 9 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 6	Cork and Belfast ditto. Ferkin and keg, Irish	56	0	53	0
Cheese—Edam, new	American & Canadian Pork—Amer. & Canpr. bl	80	0	85	0
Gouda	Cheese-Edam, new	64	0	68	0
Rice - Rangoon to arrive	Gouda	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white, on the spot 9 6 12 6	Rice-Rangoon to arrive				
Madras	Bengal, white, on the spot	9	6	12	6
Rosaln—American	Madras	8	9	9	
Sago flour	Rosin-American Sago-Pearlper cwt	5 15			
Orange, good to fine	Sago flour	14			
Sutton, sorts good to melso	Orange, good to fine	40	6	137	6
Stilk	Button, sorts good to fine	100	0	185	0
Bengal—Surdah	Sticklac, Siam	35			
China—Tsatlee, Nos. 1&2 0 0 0 0	Bengal-Surdahper lb	15			
China—Tsatlee, Nos. 1&2 0 0 0 0	Gonatea	15	0	16	0
No. 3	Radnagore	14	0	15	0
Long-reeled	No. 3	16	0	16	6
Canton	Taysaam	10	9	16	0
Japan—Low to fine	Canton	10	6	14	3
Persian	Japan—Low to fine Patent Brutia		0	18	0
Other kinds	Persian	0		0	0
White	Other kinds	0	0	0	0
White	Thrown—Piedmont Milan	23	0	28	0
White	Spices—Pepper—				
Pimento—Mid. and good. 0 5½ 0 5½ 0 5½ 0 1 0 2 8 0 1 0 2 8 0 0 1 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 0 <td>Aneppy and manabar</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td>	Aneppy and manabar	0	5	0	5
Do 2nd do	Pimento-Mid. and good.	0	54	9	51
Penang	Do 2nd do	0	11	2	0
Penang	Cassia Lignea, unworked Cloves—Fair Zanzibar	36	0	0	0
Do rough	Ginger—per cwt	2	*		
African Jamaica, low and ord. 54 0 66 0 Do mid. to fine				97	0
Nutmegs, brown 2 7 4 7 Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal. Jamaica, per gal. bond, 30 to 35 0. P 2 6 2 9 Fine marks 3 6 4 0 Demerara, d.to fine.prf 1 5 1 6 Leeward Island 1 4 1 5 E.I. & Mauritius 1 3 1 3 6 Foreign 1 3 1 6 Brandy, duty 10s 5d per gal. 1878 10 10 11 0 Vintage of 1877 11 4 11 6 1875 12 2 12 4 1874 0 0 0 0 1872 13 3 13 6 Corn spirits, pf, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Spirits, fo.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 1 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 18 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov, grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 18 0 22 0 Mauritius, crys. No. 13 14 25 0 25 6 No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat 19 0 23 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel. 18 0 24 0 Native brown 15 0 16 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low brown 15 0 16 0 Manity, superior" 16 6 19 0 Low brown 15 0 16 0 Manita, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white 22 0 27 0 Brewn and yellow 20 22 0 Egypth, good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 0 19 0 Fail Muscovades 21 0 21 6 Fail Muscovades 21 0 21 6	African	20	6	21	0
Nutmegs, brown 2 7 4 7 Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal. Jamaica, per gal. bond, 30 to 35 0. P 2 6 2 9 Fine marks 3 6 4 0 Demerara, d.to fine.prf 1 5 1 6 Leeward Island 1 4 1 5 E.I. & Mauritius 1 3 1 3 6 Foreign 1 3 1 6 Brandy, duty 10s 5d per gal. 1878 10 10 11 0 Vintage of 1877 11 4 11 6 1875 12 2 12 4 1874 0 0 0 0 1872 13 3 13 6 Corn spirits, pf, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Spirits, fo.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 1 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 18 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov, grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 18 0 22 0 Mauritius, crys. No. 13 14 25 0 25 6 No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat 19 0 23 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel. 18 0 24 0 Native brown 15 0 16 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low brown 15 0 16 0 Manity, superior" 16 6 19 0 Low brown 15 0 16 0 Manita, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white 22 0 27 0 Brewn and yellow 20 22 0 Egypth, good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 0 19 0 Fail Muscovades 21 0 21 6 Fail Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Do mid. to fine	70	0	220	0
Leeward Island	Nutmegs, brown	2	7	4	
Leeward Island	Jamaica, per gal. bond, 30 to 35 O. P.	2	6	2	9
Leeward Island.			6	1	0
Vintage of 1877 11 4 11 6 1st brand 1877 11 4 11 6 1st brand 1875 12 2 12 4 in hhds 1874 0 0 0 0 0 1872 13 3 13 6 Corn spirits, pf, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Spirits, f.o.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 13 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov, grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 13 14 25 0 25 6 Refining 20 13 14 25 0 25 6 No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good yellow 20 0 22 0 Low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat 19 0 23 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel 18 0 24 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Madras, native 15 0 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn, good to fine crys 26 0 26 6 Syrups 5 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Leeward Island — E.I. & Mauritius —	1	4	1	5
Vintage of 1877 11 4 11 6 1st brand 1877 11 4 11 6 1st brand 1875 12 2 12 4 in hhds 1874 0 0 0 0 0 1872 13 3 13 6 Corn spirits, pf, duty paid 11 8 11 9 Spirits, f.o.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 13 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov, grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 13 14 25 0 25 6 Refining 20 13 14 25 0 25 6 No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good yellow 20 0 22 0 Low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat 19 0 23 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel 18 0 24 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Madras, native 15 0 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn, good to fine crys 26 0 26 6 Syrups 5 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Foreign Brandy, duty 10s 5d per gr	1	-	1	6
Spirits, f.o.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 11 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 8 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 18 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov., grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 18 022 0 Mauritius, crys. No. 13 14 25 0 25 6 — No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good yellow 20 0 22 0 Low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat. 19 0 23 0 Low te good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel. 18 0 24 0 Native brown 15 0 16 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 15 0 18 0 Siam and China white 20 27 0 Brewn and yellow 19 0 22 0 Brewn and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn., good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 15 0 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Vintage of 1878	10	10	11	6
Spirits, f.o.b. Exportation 1 7 1 9 Malt spirits, duty paid 11 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8 8 Sugax—per cwt British W. India, refining 18 6 21 6 Crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov., grocery 22 0 24 6 Refining 18 022 0 Mauritius, crys. No. 13 14 25 0 25 6 — No. 10 12 22 6 24 6 Syrups, low to good yellow 20 0 22 0 Low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat. 19 0 23 0 Low te good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel. 18 0 24 0 Native brown 15 0 16 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low to good brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 15 0 18 0 Siam and China white 20 27 0 Brewn and yellow 19 0 22 0 Brewn and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn., good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 15 0 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	in hhds 1875	0	0	0	0
Malt spirits, duty paid 12 6 14 6 German spirits 1 8 1 8	Corn spirits, pr, duty paid	11	0	11	9
Sugax—per cwt 8 crystalised 27 0 29 6 Foreign Muscov, grocery 22 0 29 6 Refining 18 0 22 0 Mauritius, crys. No. 13 14 25 0 25 6 Syrups, low to good yellow 20 0 22 0 24 6 Syrups, low to good brown 17 0 19 0 8 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 24 0 </td <td>Malt spirits, duty paid</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>14</td> <td>6</td>	Malt spirits, duty paid	13	6	14	6
Crystalised	Sugar—per cwt British W. India, refining				
Refining	Foreign Muscov, grocery	27 22	0	29	6
Syrups, low to good yellow 20 22 0 Low to good brown 17 0 19 0 Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat 19 0 23 0 Low to good brown 14 6 18 6 Penang, brown to fine yel 18 0 4 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 15 0 18 0 15 0 16 15 0 16 15 0 16 15 0 16 15 0 16 15 0 12 0 15 0 12 <td>Refining</td> <td>18 25</td> <td>0</td> <td>22</td> <td>0</td>	Refining	18 25	0	22	0
Low te good brown	Syrups.low to good vellow	20	0	22	0
Penang, brown to fine yel. 18 0 24 0 Native brown 15 0 16 0 Madras, native 0 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 0 14 0 15 0 Low brown 14 0 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 0 24 0 15 0 14 0 18 0 18 0 12 0 22 0 18	Bengal, lw to fine Gurpat.	17	0	23	0
Madras, native 0 0 0 0 Jaggery 14 0 14 6 Manila, "superior" 16 6 19 0 Low brown 14 0 15 0 Siam and China white 0 0 0 0 Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white 22 0 27 0 Bream and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 24 0 Bryups 15 0 26 6 Syrups 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 0	Penang, brown to fine yel.	18	0	24	0
Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white 22 0 27 0 Brown and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn, good to fine crys 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 9 25 3 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Madras, native	0	0	0	0
Low to fine yellow 19 0 22 0 Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white 22 0 27 0 Brown and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn, good to fine crys 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 9 25 3 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Manila, "superior"	16 14	6	19	0
Low to good brown 14 0 18 0 Java, grey and white. 22 0 27 0 Brewn and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn., good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Low to fine vellow	19	0	0	0
Brown and yellow 15 0 24 0 Brazil, brown 15 0 19 0 Yellow 20 0 22 0 Egyptn, good to fine crys 26 0 26 6 Syrups 15 6 21 0 Floating cargoes for U.K. Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Java, grey and white	14 22	0	18	0
Egypth., good to fine crys. 26 0 26 6 Syrups	Brown and veliow	15	0	24 19	0
Java, No. 13 14 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6	Yellow Egyptn., good to fine crys.	20	0	22 26	6
Cuba, Centrifugal 24 9 25 3 Cuba, Centrifugal 24 6 24 9 Fair Muscovades 21 0 21 6 Beet—Austrian 88 % fob. 19 4 19 6	Floating cargoes for U.K.				
Beet—Austrian 88% fob. 19 41 19 6	Cuba, Centrifugal	24	6	24	9
	Beet—Austrian 86% fob.	19		19	6

REFINED—For consumpth	Sugar (continued)	8	d	8	d
For export, free on board Turkey loaves, 6 to 10 lb 35 6 36 6 Crushed	Cubes	33	6	28	0
201b do No. 1 27 6 0 0 Crushed, superfin, inbls 28 3 28 6	Turkey loaves, 6 to 101b	25	6	36 33	6
201b do No.1	Dutch, refined, f.o.b. in H	oll oll	and		
Saltpetre	20 lb do No. 1 Crushed, superfin, inbls	27 28	6	0	0
Saltpetre	- No. 1 -	27 26	6	0	0
Bombay	Saltpetre— Beneal per cwt	23	6		
Bombay	English, refined Nitrate of Soda	26 14	6	28	0
Tallow—per cwt. St Petersburg, lst YC. 38	Bombay do Tortoise E I doper lh	50 95 6	0	125	0
Do beef do	St Petersburg, 1st Y C.	38	0	0	0
Tar—Stockholm.per brills	Do beef do	33	6	34	0
Tar—Stockholm.per brills	Tapioca—E.I.flakep.lb. Pearlper cwt	0 18	6	20	3
Congou, common to fair. 0	Archangel	18			
Solution Colorest Colorest	Congon, common to fair.	0	8 2	1	
Solution Colorest Colorest	Fine to finest	0	7 10	2 2	4
Common to fine			2	3	4
Souchong	Canton scented capers,	0			
Souchong	Twanky, common to fine. Hyson, common to fair	0	9	1	0
Souchong	Y. Hyson, com. to finest.	0	8 101	3	4
Souchong	Gunpowder	0	111	1	1
Souchong	Indian Pekoe, inc. broken	0 3	101	2	6
Broken tea	Souchong				11
& Memelfirperload 45 0 90 0 Riga fir 60 0 75 0 Swedish fir 60 0 75 0 Swedish fir 60 0 75 0 Canada red pine 60 0 85 0 — yellowpine,lrg 86 0 100 0 — sml. 70 0 75 0 Quebec oak 120 0 140 0 Baltic oak 70 0 100 0 Indian teake 280 0 300 0 Wainscot logs 18 ft each 50 0 120 0 Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood— Norway, Petersby stnd £6 0 12 0 Swedish 8 10 15 10 Russian 9 10 19 0 Finland 8 0 11 10 Canada 1st pine 14 0 23 0 — 2nd 10 10 16 0 — 3rd 810 11 0 American spruce 7 10 12 0 Dantzic deck, each 0 17 1 5 Staves—Baltic,pr. mille £130 0 200 0 Quebec, perstandard do 65 0 80 0 Bosnian, per mille 24 0 0 0 Tobacco—duty3/6 perlb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 0 9 Virginia leaf 4 0 3 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 4 0 9 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 4 0 9 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 4 0 9 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 4 0 9 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 5 0 9 Negrohead duty 4/10 1 1 2 6 Columbin. If, duty3/6prlb 0 5 ½ 2 2 Hawana 1 6 6 0 — cigarshndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 3 9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs. 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces 13 6 14 0	Japan, common to fair				
Riga fir 60 0 75 0 Swedish fir 6 0 0 85 0 — yellowpine, Irg 86 0 100 0 — sml, 70 0 75 0 Quebec oak 120 0 140 0 Baltic oak 70 0 100 0 Indian teake 280 0 300 0 Wainscot logs 18 ft each 50 0 120 0 Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood— Norway, Petersby stnd. £6 0 12 0 Swedish 8 10 15 10 Russian 9 10 19 0 Finland 8 0 11 10 Canada 1st pine 14 0 23 0 — 2nd 10 10 16 0 — 3rd 8 10 11 0 American spruce 7 10 12 0 Dantzic deck, each 0 17 1 5 Staves—Baltic, pr. mille£130 0 200 0 Quebec, perstandard do 65 0 80 0 Bosnian, per mille £130 0 200 0 Quebec, perstandard do 65 0 80 0 Bosnian, per mille £130 0 5 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 4 0 0 Tobacco—duty3/6 perlb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond. 0 5 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 4 0 10 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 0 4 0 0 Topantine—per ovt. American spirits 33 9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs. 13 10 14 10	Hewn Wd.—Dantzic	45	0	90	0
Canada red pine	Riga fir Swedish fir	60	0	75	0
Quebec oak 120 0 140 0 Baltic oak 70 0 100 0 Indian teake 280 300 0 Wainscot logs 18 ft each 50 0 120 0 Deals & Sawn & Prepared Wood— Norway, Petersby stnd. £6 0 12 6 Swedish 8 10 15 10 Russian 9 10 19 0 Finland 8 0 11 10 Canada 1st pine 14 0 23 0 — 2nd 10 10 16 0 — 3rd 8 10 11 0 American spruce 7 10 12 0 Dantzic deck, each 0 17 1 Staves—Baltic,pr. mille£130 0 200 0 Quebec,perstandard do 65 0 80 0	- vellowpine.lrg	60 86	0	85 100	0
Indian teake	Ouebec oak 1	20	0	140	0
Norway, Fetersbg stnd. £6 0 12 6 Swedish	Wainscot logs 18 ft each	80 50	0 :	300 120	0
Russian	Norway, Petersbg stnd.	E6	63	1.9	0
Dantzic deck, each	Russian	- Qi	Tell	2.53	- 63
Dantzic deck, each	Canada 1st pine	14 10	10	23 16	0
Staves—Battic,pr. mille£130 0 200 0 Quebec,perstandard do 65 0 80 0 Bosnian, per mille 24 0 0 0 Tobacco—duty3/6 perlb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 4 0 104 — stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 9 4 0 9 Negrohead duty4/10 1 1 2 6 Columbin.lf.,duty4/10 1 1 2 6 Columbin.lf.,duty3/6prlb 0 54 2 2 Havana 1 6 6 0 — cigarsbnddaty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per owt. American spirits 33 9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces 13 6 14 0	American spruce	87	10	12	0
Bosnian, per mille 24 0 0 0 Tobacco—duty3/6 perlb s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 4½ 0 10½ Stript 0 5 0 10 Kentucky leaf 6 4 0 9 — stript 0 5½ 0 9 Negrohead duty 4/10 1 1 2 6 Columbin. H., duty3/6 prlb 0 5½ 2 2 Havana 1 6 6 0 — cigarsbndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 33 9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces 13 6 14 0	Staves-Baltic, pr. mille £1	30	0	200	0
— cigarsbndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 33 '9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces					
— cigarsbndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 33 '9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces	Maryland, per lb, bond Virginia leaf	0	5 44	0	101
— cigarsbndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 33 '9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces	Kentucky leaf	0 0	4	0	9
— cigarsbndduty5/6 8 0 35 0 Turpentine—per cwt. American spirits 33 '9 0 0 Wool—English—per pack of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces	Negroheadduty 4/10 Columbin. If., duty3/6prlb	1 0	1 54	2 2	6
of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs	- cigarsbnddutv5/6	8	0	35	-
of 240 lbs Fleeces S. Down hoggs£14 10 16 0 Half-bred hoggs 13 10 14 10 Kent fleeces	American spirits	33 k	9	0	0
Half-bred hoggs	Fleeces S. Down hoges £	14	10	16	
S. Dwn. ewes & with 18	Kent fleeces	13 13	10	14	0
Prime 15 0 16 0 Choice 14 0 15 0 Super 13 0 14 0 Combing—Wetr.mat 28 0 20 0 Prime 15 0 16 0 Common 13 0 14 0 Hog matching 6 0 17 0	Leicester do	12	10	16 13 17	0
Super 13 0 14 0 Combing—Wetr.mat 18 0 20 0 Prime 15 0 16 0 Common 13 0 14 0 Hog matching 6 0 17 0	Prime	15 14	0	16 15	0
Prime	Super Combing-Wetr.mat	13 18	0	14 20	0
	Common	13	0	16 14 17	0
Prime matching 15 0 15 10 Common	Prime matching Common	15 13	0	15	10
Celonial-per lb s d s d	Celonial—per 1b		d		d
Sydney and Port Philip Average. -Fleece and lamb 1 6 1 9 Scoured, &c	Scoured, &c	1 0	7	1	10
Lockså pieces (wshd) 1 3 1 5 Adelaide-Fleece à lmb. 1 6 1 9	Lockså pieces (wshd) Adelaide-Fleece & lmb.	1	3	1	5 9
Unwashed 1 3 1 5	Unwashed	0	9 3	01	1 5
V.D. LdFleece & lamb 1 6 1 8 Scoured, &c	V. D. Ld. Fleece & lamb Scoured, &c	1	5	1	8 7
Unwashed	Cape G. H. Fleece lamb	0 1	2 8	1	4
Lockså pieces (wshd)	Scoured, &c	1	5	0 1	9
Scoured, 48	Wax-Beesper cwt. £	1	5		

Stock Markets Price Current.

BRITISH FUN	DS, INDIAN GO ECURITIES, &c.	VERN-			rocks, Bonds,	&c.		AMERICAN STOC	KS.
	BRITISH FUNDS	Closing Prices.	Dividends Due.	Next Draw- ing.	Name.	Closing Prices.	Authorised Issue.	Name.	E of Closing
April 5 Oct. 5 3 per April 5 Oct. 5 3 per April 5 Oct. 5 New 1 Jan. 5 July 5 Do Jan. 4 July 5 Do Jan. 5 July 5 Do Jan. 4 July 5 Do Jan. 4 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 5 July 6	2½ — Jan. 189 ities — Jan. 189 (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 190 (g. Bills, June, 1,000) 2½ 100l, 200l, and 500! 2½ AN GOV. SECRITIES. Stock 5 % July, 1884 4 % Oct. 188 4 % Oct. 188 4 % Div. fm. Jan. 1,188 60 4½ % 1893 do 5 % Rup. Deben. 188 Bonds, 4 % 1,000 Deb. 4% 1,1900l Deb. 4% 1,000l Stock 188 MISCELLANEOUS. England Sk. 4½ % 184 do 4 % 1893 do 4 % 1,900l do 4 % 1913 do 1884-7,3½ opol. Brd. of Wrks 3½ CURITIES.	97\(97\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 97\(\) 481\(\) 82\(\) 53\(\) 481\(\) 53\(\) 16\(\) 55\(\) 108\(\) p\(\) 55\(\) 108\(\) p\(\) 408\(\) 45\(\) p\(\) 66\(\) 108\(\) 9\(\) 104\(\) 4\(\) 4\(\) T	June Dec. 1 June July. 1 June July. 1 June July. 1 June Dec. 1 June July. 2 June July. 1 June July.	Feb. *Oct. Nov. Nov. *Apr. Nov. Jan. Feb. Jan. Jan. *July Jan. Jan. Nov. Jan. Nov. Jan. Teb. Jan. Nov. Jan. Teb. Jan. Nov. Jan. Lan. Teb. Jan. Lan. Lan. Lan. Lan. Lan. Lan. Lan. L	Argentine, 1869 6 % Do Public Wrks 6 % Bolivia	88 89 21 22 93 95 95 97 94 96 95 96 85 87 85 87 100 102 92 95 80 82 77 79 105 7 105 7 105 7 101 102 104 108 109 108 108 110 9 10 84 86 64 65 91 92 95 96 101 105	Dols. 283,736,350 300,000,000 700,000,000 3,233,000 495,800 1,000,000 610,000 826,6000 619,9001 743,5000 1,750,000 1,750,000 11,500,000 29,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 20,600,000 25,550,000	Do do Louisiana, Old	5 % 1881 106 8 8 1881 1041 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
rised Issue. Due.	Name.	Prices.	3	***	Greek, 1824-5, xcp 5 % Do Coupons Guatemala, 1869 5 % Honduras, 186710 %		2,450,000 25,885,000 2,000,000	Do Income Bonds 7 Cen. Pacific of California 6 Do (Cal.& Oregon div.) 6	7 % 1908 85 88 6 % 1896 115 17 6 % 1892 107 9
100,000 Apr & Oct 1 4,447,000 { Jn & Jly 1 4,734,580 Jan & July 1,138,152 Apr & Oct 5,755,500 May& Nov 2,850,900 Apr & Oct 5,755,500 May& Nov 3,000,000 Apr & Oct 5,845,000 Apr & Oct 5,845,000 Apr & Oct 5,845,000 Apr & Oct 5,845,000 May& Nov 150,000 May& Nov 150,000 May& Nov 150,000 May& Nov 160,000 Feb & Aug 100,000 May& Nov 137,000 May& Nov 137,000 May& Nov 137,000 Jan & July 93,100 Jan & July 1,153,100 Quarterly, 201,500 Max&Sept 166,000 Jan & July 93,100 Jan & July 93,500,000 Max*Sept 1255,000 Jan & Suly 1250,000 Jan & Suly 1250,000 Jan & July 1,184,800 Jan & July 1,000,000 Jan & July 1,184,800 J	1890-1890 6 % Do 1880-90 6 % Do 1890 6 % Do 1891 6 % Do 1900 5 % Ceylon, 1882-3 6 % Do 3 4 % Ceylon, 1882-3 6 % Do 1895-6 6 % Do 1895-6 6 % Do 1895-6 6 % Do 5 % Do 1891 6 % Do 550, 1887-1906 5 % Do 1891 6 % Do 1891 6 % Do 1891-1906 5 % Do 1891-1906 6 % Do 1891-1906 6 % Do 1891-1818 6 % Do 1891-1900 6 % Do 1891-1910 6 % Do 1893-1901 4 % Trinidad Debntres, 5 % Victoria, 1891 6 % Do 1893-1901 4 % Do 1893-1901 4 % Do 1894-1916 5 % Do 1893-1901 4 % Do 1894-1910 4 %	111 113 104 105 106 107 105 106 110 112 102 103 102 103 102 103 105 107 105 106 110 102 103 105 107 109 104 106 108 106 108 107 109 104 106 108 107 109 104 106 108 107 109 101 103 107 109 104 106 108 107 109 101 105 107 109 101 105 107 109 101 105 107 107 108 100 101 105 107 108 100 101 105 107 108 100 101 105 107 108 100 101 105 105 107 105 105 107 105 107	Jan. July. 2½ June Dec. June Dec. Jan. July. 1½ April Oct. April Oct. April Oct. April Oct.	*Oct. *Dec. *Jan. *Jan. *Jan. *July.	Do 1873 7 8 8 Mexican, 1851 8 9 Norwegian, 1876. 4 1 8 9 Norwegian, 1870. 6 9 Norwegian, 1870. 6 9 Norwegian, 1870. 6 9 Norwegian, 1870. 6 9 Norwegian, 1870. 5 9 Norwegian, 1822, Stl. 5 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1820 5 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1871 5 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1873 5 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1873 5 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1878 1 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1878 1 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1878 1 9 Norwegian, 1824, 100 1825 1 9 Norwegian, 1822, 10	S4 85 85 86 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	2,500,000 20,000,000 3,200,000 3,200,000 1,200,000 29,000,000 29,000,000 29,000,000 30,000,000 14,000,000 30,000,000 30,000,000 30,718,100 25,000,600 10,550,000 307,633 27,237,000 27,237,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 30,000	Do 1st Con. Mt. Buds. Do Con. Mt. Fd. C. Bds. Do 2nd Con. Mt. Rds. Do 2nd Con. Mt. Rds. Oregon & Califoria, 1 Mt. Do Francfort Com. Pennsylvania, \$50 Shres. Do 1st Mortgage Do Con. Sink. Fd. Mt. Pittsbg.F. Wayne. & Chie. Union Pacific Ld. Grant Union Pacific Railway \$100 Shares. Do 1st Mortgage STERLING BONDS. Allegheny Valley guar. Allegheny Valley guar. Allegheny Valley guar. Do Ke-org. Com. Certs. Do do 1873 Do Westrn. Extension Do guar. by Erie Rail. Baltimor and Ohio. Do Do 1877 Cairo and Vincennes Chicago & Alton Sterl-Consolidated Mort. Cleveland, Columbia, &c. Eastern Rail. of Massa. Illinois & St Louis Bridge Do 2nd Mortgage Do 2nd Mortgage Do 2nd Mortgage Cliniosi Cen. Sink. Fund. Do Chicago & Con. Certs. Obert Rail. of Massa. Illinois Cen. Sink. Fund. Do Obless Valley Consolidated Mort. Consolidated Mort. Consolidated Mort. Consolidated Mort. Consolidated Mort. October Rail. of Massa. Illinois Cen. Sink. Fund. Do Obless Valley Consolidated Mort. Orennsylvania Gen. Mt. Orennsylvania Gen. Mrt. O Pennsylvania Gen. Mrt. O Do General Mortgage Phil. & Read.Gen.Cu. Mt. O Do Improvement Mrt. O Do Improvement Mrt.	102 102 103 103 104 104 105

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TO.	A	M	W	S

rised Issue.	Last Annual Divi- dend.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
100,000	51 %	Agra, Limited	10	10	101 11
80,000	51 %	Alliance, Limited	25	10	11½ 11¾ 9½ 10
150,000	5 %	Anglo-Austrian	00	10	
29,970	8 %	Anglo-Californian,L	20	10 20	101 102 281 291
80,000	81 %	Anglo-Egyptian, L.	7	7	81 81
60,000	8 %	Anglo-Foreign, L Anglo-Italian, 66, L.	20	10	41 5
15,000 100,000	5 %	Anglo-Universal, L.	20	5	4 5
20,000		Bank of Africa, L	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$	141 15
30,000	121 %	Bank of Africa, L Bank of Australasia Bank of B. Columbia	40	40	77 79
12,500	5 %	Bank of B. Columbia	20	20	16 17 71 8
12,500	5 %	Bank of British Nth.	20	10	12 0
20,000	5 %	America	50	50	52 51
100,000	11 %	B. of Constantinople	10	6	63 74
10,000		Bank of Egypt	25	25	28 30
50,000		Bank of Egypt Bank of New South			WO 01
		Wales	20	20	59 61
100,000	15 %	Bank of N. Zealand	10	10	$\frac{22\frac{1}{2}}{11\frac{3}{4}} \frac{23}{12}$
35,000	15 %	Bank of Roumania	20 25	8 25	441 45
25,000	100 %	Bank of S. Australia Bank of Victoria	50	25	36 38
20,000		Cen. of London, L	10	5	8 8
40,000		Chartered of India,			
20,000	10	Austra., & China	20	20	223 23
30,000	5 %	Austra., & China Chartered Mercan-	0.4	0-	007 001
		tile of Ind.L.&C.	25	25	221, 231
60,000	10 %	City, Limited	100	10	18 19 57 59
20,000	12 %	Colonial	100	30	01 00
80,000	71 %	Alexandria, L	6	3	3 3
200,000	10 %	Consolidated, Lim	10	4	71 7
20,000	41 %	Delhi & London, L. English Bank of Rio	25	25	*** ***
50,000		English Bank of Rio			111 11
		de Janerio, Lim	20	10	111 12
30,000	8 %	English, Scottish, &	200	90	231 24
10 000	P1 0	Australian Chr.	20	20 281	23½ 24 38 39
10,000		Hong Kozg & Shan.	28½ 50	15	16 17
45,000 500,000		Imperial, Limited Imperial Ottoman	20	10	101 10
6,000		Ionian	25	25	19 21
6,000	6 %	Do New	25	10	6 7
95,624	***	Land Mortgage of	180	03	1 1
## 000	10 0/	India, Limited	174	23 20	1 1 681 69
75,000 25,000		London and County Do New	80	5	35 36
40,000		Lon. & Hanseatic, L.	20	10	101 11
40,000	121 %	Lon. & Provincial, L.	10	5	104 11
		Lon. & R. Plate, L. London & San Fran-	25	10	121 13
60,000	0 70				
60,000	31 %	London & San Fran-		10	
60,000	32 %	cisco, Limited	10	10	6 6
10,000	6 %	Lond.&S.Western,L.	10 100	20	6 6 20} 21
10,000 100,000	6 % 151 %	Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster	10 100 100	20 20	6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64
10,000 100,000 40,000	6 % 151 %	Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster	10 100	20 20 5	6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64 24½ 35
10,000 100,000	6 % 15½ % 5 %	Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster	10 100 100	20 20 5 5	6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64 24½ 35 3¾ 4
10,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000	5 % 7 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.ofAustral.	10 100 100 100 100	20 20 5 5 20	6 6 20\} 21 63\} 64 24\] 35
50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000	5 % 7 % 15 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.ofAustral. London Joint Stock	10 100 100 100 100	20 20 5 5	6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64 24½ 35 3¾ 4
10,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000	5 % 7 % 15 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.ofAustral. London Joint Stock	10 100 100 100 100	20 20 5 5 20 15	6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64 24½ 35 33 4 24 25 43 44
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 49,950	6 % 15½ % 5 % 7 % 15 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.ofAustral. London Joint Stock	10 100 100 100 100	20 20 5 5 20 15 20	6 6 6 20½ 21 63½ 64 24½ 35 43 44 25 43 32 33 32 33
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950	5 % 5 % 15 % 5 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.ofAustral. London Joint Stock	10 100 100 100 100	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25	6 6 6 20} 21 63\$ 64 24\$ 35 43 44 25 43 32 33
60,000 10,000 100,000 4C,000 50,000 50,000 49,950 15,000 50,000	5 % 5 % 15 % 5 % 15 % 	cisco, Limited. Lond. & S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National	10 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50	20 20 5 5 20 15 20	6 66 20½ 21: 63½ 64: 24½ 35: 3¼ 4! 24 25: 43 44 2½ 3: 32 33 12½ 13: 66 68
60,000 10,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 50,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 50,000	5 % 15 % 5 % 15 % 15 % 11 % 12 %	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchaut, Limited. Midland, Limited. National National of Austral.	10 100 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4	6 6 6 20½ 21: 63½ 64: 24½ 35: 43 44: 25 43 44: 23 33 12½ 13:
60,000 10,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 30,000	5 % 7 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 11 % 121 %	cisco, Limited Lond.&S.Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited National National of Austral. National of Lpool, L.	10 100 100 100 100 10 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 5 20	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10	6 6 6 20 21 21 63 64 24 25 43 44 25 43 12 23 33 12 2 13 66 68 8 9
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 49,950 15,000 50,000 187,500 30,000	5 % 10 % 15 % 10 % 11 % 12 % 5 % 6 %	cisco, Limited Lond. & Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Lpool, L. Nat. of N. Zealand, L.	10 100 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 20 10	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 31	6 66 20} 21 63½ 64 04½ 35 33 4 24 25 43 44 24 33 32 33 12½ 13 66 68 8 9 3 3 3
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 49,950 15,000 50,000 187,500 30,000 40,000 40,000	15 % 6 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 11 % 12 % 5 % 6 %	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchaut, Limited. Midland, Limited. National National of Austral. National of Lpool, L. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England	10 100 100 100 100 10 20 50 100 92 50 5 20 10 75	20 20 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 10\frac{1}{2}	6 6 6 20} 21: 63½ 64: 24½ 35 33 44 24 25 43 44 44 2½ 13: 66 66 68 8 9 3 3 3 39 40
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 50,000 187,500 30,000 40,000 105,625	15 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 10 % 11 % 12 % 16 % 19 %	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western,L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.of Austral. Loadon Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National National of Austral. National of Lpool, L. Nat. of N. Zealand,L. Nat. Prov. of England Do	10 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 20 10 75 60	20 20 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 10\frac{1}{2}	6 66 20} 21: 63½ 64: 24½ 35 3¼ 44 24 25 43 44 2½ 33 12½ 13 66 68 8 9 3 9 40 45 46
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 30,000 100,000 40,000 105,623 28,123	6 % 151 % 5 % 7 % 15 % 111 % 121 % 6 6 % 19 % 19 %	cisco, Limited. Lond. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Lopol, L. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do 1879.	10 100 100 100 100 10 20 50 100 92 50 5 20 10 75	20 20 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 10\frac{1}{2}	6 66 20} 21: 63½ 64: 24½ 35 3¼ 44 24 25 43 44 2½ 33 12½ 13: 66 66 88 8 9 3 3 39 40
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 50,000 187,500 30,000 40,000 105,625	3 % 6 % 15 \ % 5 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 5 % 11 % 12 \ % 6 % 19 % 19 % 19 %	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.of Austral. Loadon Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchaut, Limited. Midland, Limited. National National of Austral. National of Austral. Nat.of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov.of England Do Do 1879. New London & Bra-	10 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 20 10 75 60	20 20 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 10\frac{1}{2}	6 66 20\} 21\cdot 21\cdot 63\cdot 64\cdot 64\cdot 35\cdot 64\cdot 25\cdot 43\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 45\cdot 43\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 45\cdot 46\cdot 45\cdot 46\cdot 45\cdot 46\cdot 30\cdot 23\cdot 31\cdot 46\cdot 30\cdot 23\cdot 31\cdot 46\cdot 46\c
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 30,000 100,000 40,000 105,623 28,123	3 % 6 % 15 \ % 5 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 5 % 11 % 12 \ % 6 % 19 % 19 % 19 %	cisco, Limited. Lond. & S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchaut, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Lpeol, L. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited.	10 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 20 10 75 60 60	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 12 4 10 6	6 6 6 20 21 21 63 64 64 64 24 25 33 4 4 24 24 25 43 31 24 13 66 68 8 9 9 40 45 46 30 2 31 11 2 12 4 4 4 4
60,000 10,000 40,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 10,000 40,000 40,000 40,000 50,328 45,000 59,323 50,000	5 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 5 % 11 % 5 % 12 % 6 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 6 % 6 %	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon.Char.of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National National of Austral. National of Lpool, L. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Do Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Western	10 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 5 20 10 75 60 60 20 20 20	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3 10 12 4 10 6 7 1	6 66 20\} 21\cdot 21\cdot 63\cdot 64\cdot 64\cdot 25\cdot 24\cdot 25\cdot 43\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 45\cdot 66\cdot 68\cdot 8\cdot 9\cdot 21\cdot 25\cdot 43\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 45\cdot 46\cdot 30\cdot 23\cdot 11\cdot 12\cdot 13\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 44\cdot 46\cdot 46\cdo
60,000 10,000 40,000 50,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 30,000 100,000 40,000 105,625 28,125 45,000 50,000 60,000 60,000	151 % 6 % 151 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 11 % 12 % 5 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19	cisco, Limited. Lond. & S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Lpool, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do Do 1879 New London & Brazilian, Limited. North. Eastern, Lim. North. Western Oriental Bank. Corp.	10 100 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 55 50 50 20 100 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 4 10 6 7\frac{1}{2} 25	6 66 20} 21: 63\{\} 64\{\} 25\{\} 63\{\} 64\{\} 35\{\} 3\{\} 44\{\} 35\{\} 43 44\{\} 24\{\} 35\{\} 43 44\{\} 24\{\} 33\{\} 32\{\} 33\{\} 12\{\} 13: 66 68 9 3 3 39 40 45 46 30\{\} 31 11\{\} 12 4 4 20 22
60,000 10,000 40,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 105,625 28,125 45,000 60,000 20,000	5 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 12 % 16 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Austral. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Western Oriental Bnk. Corp. Provincil. of Ireland	10 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 50 50 20 10 75 60 60 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 20 50	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 4 10 6 7\frac{7}{2} 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	6 6 6 20 21 21 63 4 64 5 35 43 44 24 33 32 33 12 4 13 66 68 8 9 9 40 45 46 30 2 31 11 11 2 12 4 4 4 20 22 61 63 66 66 68
60,000 10,000 40,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 187,500 40,000 40,000 40,000 59,323 50,000 60,000 20,000 4,000	151 % 6 % 151 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 121 % 5 128 % 6 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 19 % 11 % 11	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Austral. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Western Oriental Bnk. Corp. Provincil. of Ireland	10 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 50 50 20 10 75 60 60 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 10 20 50	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 25 12 4 10 6 7 12 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 6 620 21 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
60,000 10,000 100,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 30,000 40,000 105,623 28,123 45,000 60,000 20,000 4,000 20,000 4,000 20,000 25,000 25,000	151 % 6 % 151 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 5 % 11 % 12 % 5 % 6 % 19 % 6 % 19 % 19 % 10 % 10 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11	cisco, Limited. Lond. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Austral. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Western Oriental Bnk. Corp. Provincil of Ireland Do New Queensland Nat., L.	10 100 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 50 50 20 10 60 60 20 20 20 25 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 3\frac{1}{2} 4 10 6 7\frac{7}{2} 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	6 6 620 21 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
60,000 10,000 40,000 40,000 50,000 80,000 49,950 15,000 15,000 187,500 40,000 40,000 40,000 59,323 50,000 60,000 20,000 4,000	151 % 6 % 151 % 7 % 15 % 7 % 15 % 10 % 5 % 11 % 12 % 5 % 6 % 19 % 6 % 19 % 19 % 10 % 10 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11 % 11	cisco, Limited. Lond.&S. Western, L. Lon. & Westminster Do New Lond. Bank of Mex. & S. America, L. Lon. Char. of Austral. London Joint Stock Mercantile Bank of the R. Plate, L. Merchant, Limited. Midland, Limited. National of Austral. National of Austral. National of Austral. Nat. of N. Zealand, L. Nat. Prov. of England Do Do 1879. New London & Brazilian, Limited. North-Eastern, Lim. North-Western Oriental Bnk. Corp. Provincil. of Ireland	10 100 100 100 20 50 20 100 92 55 20 10 60 60 20 20 20 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20 20 5 5 20 15 20 25 17 30 4 10 25 12 4 10 6 7 12 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 66 20\} 21\cdot 21\cdot 63\} 64\cdot 52\} 43\] 44\] 24\ 23\; 33\] 42\cdot 23\] 43\] 44\] 24\ 35\cdot 66\ 68\ 8\ 9\cdot 90\cdot 30\cdot 31\] 11\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\

TELEGRAPHS.

Authorised Issue.	Share	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.
2,669,3807	Stock.	100	Anglo-American, L	631 64
2,165,3101		100	Do Preferred	941 94
2,165,3101		100	Do Deferred	331 33
130,000		10	Brazil. Submarine, L.	10: 10
16,000		10	Cuba, Limited	81 9
6,000	10	10	Do 10 % Preference	
13,000	10	9	Direct Spanish, Lim	21 2
6,000	10	10	Do 10 % Preference	
65,000		20	Direct U. S. Cable, L.	124 12
369,700	10	10	Eastern, Limited	94 10
70,006	10	10	Do 6 % Preference.	121 12
232,0001	100	100	Do 6 % Debentures	103 107
200,0001		100	Do 5 %	103 105
199,750		10	Eastern Extension, L.	
320,000		100	Do 6 % Debentures	
22,050		10	German Union Tel	93 10
162,835		10	Globe Tel. & Trust, L.	
162,857		10	Do 6 % Preference.	
125,000		10	Great Northern	
17,000		25	Indo-European, Lim	
12,000		10	Mediterranean Ex. L.	
8,200		10	Do 8 % Preference.	
9,000		8	Reuter's, Limited	
280,000			Submarine	245 255
58,225		. 1	Do Scrip	
88,321		10	W. India & Panama, L.	14 1
34,563		10	Do 6 % First Pref.	
69,910		20	West. & Brazilian, L.	
200,000		100	Do 6 % Deben. A	
2,500		100	Do do B	96 99
	81,000			
1,030,000	100	100	Do 6 % Stel. Bonds	103 103

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Authorised Issue.	Lst Div Pr.	dn	d	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
FO 000	£	8		A 11/2 P-24 & P	100	11	04 05
50,000	1	13	0	Alliance Brit.&For.	100	11	34 35
10,000 24,000	1	10	ă	Do Marine Atlas Fire and Life	100	20	26 27 17 17 ¹
3,000	*1	10	0	Argus Life	100	25	24 25
50,000		0	ŏ	Brt.& For. Marine, L	20	4	22 221
20,000		4	9	Church of England	50	2	4 43
	*0	10	0	Clerical, Med.&Gen.	100	10	34 36
50,000				Commercial Union		5	21 211
4,000	*4	0	0	County Fire	100	80	110 120
6,160	2	0	0	Crown Life	50	384	38 40
50,000	*0	5	0	Eagle Life	50	5	5 5 5 7
10,000				Equity and Law		6	15 16
20,000 50,000		0		English & Scot. Law		31	6 65 31 31
10,000				Fire Ins. Associa., L. General Fire & Life		5	71 8
25,000				Globe Marine, Lim		4	2 21
20,000				Guardian F. and L.		50	70 71
20,000				Home & Colonial, L.		5	13 21
12,000		0	0	Imperial Fire	100	25	149 151
7,500	*1			Imperial Life		10	22 24
13,453	7	10	0	Indemnity Marine.	100	50	106 107
50,000	0	15	0	Law Fire	100	21	15 151
10,000		5	0	LawL. 90lfm profi s		100	115 125
100,000				Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	71 81
20,000				Legal and General.	50	8	12 124
87,504				Lpool.,Lon.,&Globe		2	191 20
49,626 35,862		0		Do (1l annuities). London Assurance.	25	124	22 23 64 65
40,000				Lon.&Lancashire F		21	
10,000				Lon.&Lancashire L		27/	
20,000				Lon, & Prov. Law L		63	5 6
50,000				Lon. & Prov. Marine	20	2	43 5
10,000				Marine	100	18	90 92
50,000				Merchants' Marine		21	1 11
40,000				N. Brt.&Mercantile		8	57 8 8 xd
30,000				Northern F. & L		5	481 491
40,000				Ocean Marine		5	74 84
159,125				Pelican Life		32	60 62 305 307
6,722 2,500				Phoenix Fire Provident Life		10	36 38
200,000		3	0	Queen Fire & Life	10	1	4 41
200,000		7	6	Rock Life	5	10	8 8
689,2207				Royal Exchange			400 410
100,000	1			Royal Insurance		3	301 31
10,000	*3	10	0	Standard Life	50	12	74 75
4,800	*10	0	0	Sun Fire	***		450 470
4,000	*2	14	0	Do Life	100	10	85 88
				Thames& Mersey M		2	11½ 12 350 370
1,500	20	10	0	Union Fire & Life Union Marine, L	50	20 31	
5.000	9	11	0	Universal Life	100	11	38 40
50,000	ē	15	0	Universal MarineL	20	3	93 101
			-		_	-	
	- 1	er.	0	dical cash bonus in	addi	tion.	

GAS.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.
5,000	20	20	Bahia, Limited	10 17
40,000	5	5	Bombay, Limited	6 6
10,000	5	4	Do New	41 5
229,7001			Brentford, Consolidated	
14,000		20	British	34 36
550,0007			Commercial	
20,000		20	Continental Union, Lim.	21 22
20,000		14	Do New	14 15
10,000	20	20	Do 7 % Preference	241 25
23,406	10	10	European, Limited	
12,000	10	71	Do New	141 15
35,406		5	Do New	91 9
4,800,0001	Stk.	100	Gas Light & Coke A, Ord.	182 187
50,000	10	10	Do 5 % Pref. A, 4th iss.	*** ***
50,000	10	10	Do 5 % Pref. A, 5th iss.	17 18
100,0001	Stk.	100	Do B, 4 % maximum	75 80
200,0007	Stk.	100	Do C, 10 % Preferential	220 224
300,0001	Stk.	100	Do D, 10 % -	220 224
165,0001			Do E, 10 % -	220 224
30,0001	Stk.	100	Do F, 5 % -	102 107
60,0001	Stk.	100	Do G, 7½ % -	152 157
1,300,0001	Stk.	100	Do H, 7 % maximum	135 139
773,3001	Stk.	100	Do 4 % Debenture Stk	103 105
265,3501	Stk.	100	Do 41 % -	109 112
5,000			Hong Kong and China	15 16
2,800,0001	Stk.	100	Imperial Continental	
386,5001	Stk.	100	London	178 183
150,0001		100	Do 1st Preference	125 130
12,000	5	5	Malta & Mediterranean	21 2
160,000	***	***	Metropol. of Melbourne	
			6 % Debentures	
25,000		20	Monte Video	
30,000		5	Oriental, Limited	7. 7
30,000	5	4	Do New	51 5
15,000		1	Do New, 1879	11 1
37,500		20	Rio de Janeiro, Limited.	25 27
8,000		10	San Paulo	124 13
500,0000			South Metropolitan, A	
250,0001			Do B	182 187
1,055,000			Do B	
36,000			Do late Phœnix	*** ***
15,000		10	Surrey Consumers	
10,000	10	10	Do	

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURE STOCKS.

Deben- ture Capital.	Name			sing
1,500,000 2,701,450 384,700	DEBENTURE STOCKS. Eastern Bengal, guaranteed East Indian, Irredeemable Great Indian Peninsula Oude and Rohilkund Sonth Indian	4%	113 104 101	115 106 103

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Last Ann. Divd.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices			
6 %	Bonds, Loans, and Trusts. American Invst. Trust, L. Prf.	S41-	100	104 107			
6 %	Auckland Harbour Board Borough of Napier Con Boston (U. S.) Stl. Loan, 1899	100	all	105 107			
5 %	Do 1902	100	2977	110 112			
6 %	City of Auckland	100	all	106 108			
5 %	City of Dunedin, Consolidate	100	all	104 106			
5 %	Do 1902 Do 1893 City of Auckland City of Dunedin, Consolidatd City of Melbourne, 1907 City of Melbourne, 1907 Do 1874 Do 1874 Do 1874	100	all	101 103 107 109 103 107			
5 %		100	all	106 107 110 112			
6 %	Do redeemable 1893 Do do 1904	100	all	110 112			
6 % 5 %	Do do 1904 Do do 1895 City of Providence Coup. Bds.	100 Stk	all	107 109 110 112 104 106			
6 %	City of Quebec Consolidated.	100	all	109 111 109 111			
6 %	Do 1873	100 100	all	109 111 109 111			
6 %	Do Waterwork Debentures Do Sterling Consol, Deben.	100	all				
7 %	Egyptian Viceroy Mort.Loan Do guar, by Egyptian Gov.	100	all	85 87 85 87			
5 %	Do guar, by Egyptian Gov. Foreign and Col. Gov. Trust, Limited, Preferred	100	all	110 112			
***	Do Def. receives no divd.	100	all	108 111			
4 % 6 %	Leeds Corporation Consol New York City Do Gold Coupon Bonds Otago Harbour Board	100	all	104 106 123 128			
6 %	Otago Harbour Board	100	all	119 122 104 106 104 106			
6 %	St Louis City	100	all	104 106 116 120			
6 %	Share Investment Trust, Pri.	100	all	*** *** ***			
6 %	Do Deferred Spanish Nat. Lands Mort Submarine Cables' Trust	100	all 100	93 94 104 107			
6 %	Tobacco Loan.gua.by Ital.Gv. United States Mortgage	100	all	101 103 105 107			
	COAL, COPPER, IRON, &c. Ebbw Vale Steel and Iron English & Austral. Copper, L	23	20	91 101			
***	Nantyglo and Blaina Iron- works, Preferred, Limited.		all	1½ 1½ 34 39			
***	Rhymney Iron, Limited Do New	50	all	23 25 7 7½			
***	COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL,		Chan				
15 %	Anstralian Martgage Land	25	5	15 151			
13 %	and Finance, Limited City Offices, Limited City of Lon. Real Property, L. Colonial, Limited	40 25	361	91 101			
***	Colonial, Limited	50 1	20 all	31 4			
12½ % 8 %	Credit Foncier of Mauritius, L Fore Street Warehouse, Lim. Foster, Porter, and Co., Lim.	50 16		10½ 11½ 21 22			
4 %	General Credit & Discount, L	15 10	10½ 6	162 171 43 45			
	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraphic Wks., L.	10	all	161 163			
6 %	Internat. Finan. Society, L. Liebig's Extract of Meat, L.	83 20	all	3\(\frac{1}{3}\) 3\(\frac{1}{3}\) 34			
17½ % 6¼ %	London Finan. Association, L Mauritius Land, &c., Limited Milner's Safe, Limited	50 10 10	371	31 41			
11 %	National Discount, Limited National Mortgage & Agency	25	all 5	8 9 9 1 10 11 11 1			
15 %	of New Zealand	10 25	1 21	11 11 41 41			
13 % 5 %	New Zealand Trust & Loan, L	25 25	5 all	11 12 26 27			
20 %	Telegraphic Construe., &c. L.	12	all	344 354 24 3			
8½ % 5 %	Trust & Agency of Austral. L Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, L United Discount Corp., Lim	20 15	5 6	7 71			
13} %	LAND, &c. Australian Agricultural	25	213				
44 D. S.	British American Land Canada Company	1	all	32 34 82 84			
5 %	Land Securities, Limited	50	all 5	17½ 18 3 3½			
***	Natal Land & Colon. Co. Lim. Nth. British Australasian, L.	Stk.		9½ 10 50 55			
3 %	Otago & Southland Invest. L. Peel River Land & Min. Lim.	Stk.		11 21 83 85			
8 %	Scottish Austral. Invest. L South Australian Land Van Dieman's Land	25	all	195 205 52 54 26 29			
***	Amazon Steam Navigation,L General Steam Navigation	20	all all	26 29 11 13 27 29			
	Merchant Shinning Limited	50	all	6½ 7 9 10			
5½ % 5½ %	National Steam Ship, Lim Peninsular & Oriental Steam Do New, 1867	50 50	all 20	57 59 224 234			
71 % 10 %	Royal Mail Steam	100	60 all	58 62 291 301			
27 %	Assam	. 30	20 all	48 51 4½ 5½			
9 %	Darjeeling, Limited	20	all	25 27 11½ 12½			
61 %	Upper Assam, Limited	. 10	all	21 21 31 41			
81 %	Dublin Tramways Edinburgh Street Tramways	10	all				
61 %	Edinburgh Street Tramways London Tramways, Limited North Metropolitan Trmwys	10	all	104 11 144 154 52 57			
***	Do B	Stk	100	92 97			
6 %	Do Debentures	100	100 all	115 120 105 107			
14 %	Lion Brewery, Limited	20	17	39 40			
111 %	London General Omnibus, L. National Safe Deposit, Lim.	Stk. 10	all				
71 %	National Safe Deposit, Lim Native Guano, Limited Phospho-Guano, Limited	7	all	5 54 9 64 264 274			
6 %	Rio de Janeiro City Improv.L. Suez Canal Shares	20	all	200 274			

Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

RA	IL	WA	YS.
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ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Anthorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest
200,0001	Stk 1	00	Bedford & Northampton, Def.	
200,0001	Stk 1		Do Preferred	122
10,255,0461	Stk I		Caledonian, Consolidated	115
	Stk I		Do New Ord. Def. No. 1	1.5
2,508,0261			Do do No. 2	-
276,6981	Stk 1			
459,1401	Stk 1		Cambrian (Inland)	
14,991		all	Corawall	1
3,750		all	Cornwall Mineral	12
1,400,0001	Stk 1	00	East London (Consolidated)	3:
100,0001	Stk I	00	East Norfolk	4:
2,642,0001	Stk I	00	Furness, Con. Ord. Stock	145
4,927,7101	Stk 1		Glasgow & 3West. Ord. Con.	116
10,500,0942	Stk 1		Great Eastern, Ordinary	6
884,0731	Stk 1		Great North of Scotland	65
7,477,2721	Stk 1		Gt. Northern, Con. Original.	190
1 1 En smen			Do A (A recive no no div	12
1,159,2751	Stk 1		Do B (until 6 % is paid B)	14
1,159,2751	Stk 1			Like
2,892,3591	Stk 1		Great Northern (Ireland)	**
4,980,846	Stk 1		Gt.Sth. & West. (Ireland)Org.	100
18,171,0811	Stk 1		Great Western, Con. Ord	12
1,570,2701	Stk I		Highland, Ord. Con. Capital.	1.4
14,192,9957	Stk 1	100	Lancashire & Yorkshire, Con.	13
118,9007	Stk I	00	Llynvi & Ogmore(Llynvi Ord)	13
153,0201	Stk 1	(90)	Do (Ogmore Ordinary)	1:3
3,705,380!	Stk 1		Lond, Bright, & S.Coast, Ord.	
1,574,8101	Stk I		Do Pf (Df recivs, no div.)	
1,574,8101	Stk 1		Do Df & until6 % is pd. Pf i	15
	Crt.	.00	Do Cert. of Contin. Rights	
11,121,5517	Stk I	con	Lond. Chat. & Dover, Arb. Stk.	
32,724,3771	Stk 1		London & NWestern, Con	
			Lendon & SthWestern, Con.	-3
9,515,6361	Stk		London Til, & Southend, Con.	
662,0001	Stk I			
2,848,2134	Stk 1		Man. Shef. & Lincoln. Ord	250
1,322 1701	Stk 1		Do Pf (Df recivs, no div.)	130
1,322,1701	Stk 1		Do Df (until 6 % is pd.Pf)	6
4,279,1301	Stk 1		Metropolitan, Consolidated	
77,1207	Stk 1	100	Do Pf (Df recivs, no div.)	14
77,1207	Stkl	(00)	Do Pf (Df recivs, no div.) Do Df (until 6 % is pd. Pf)	103
200,0001	100 1	[00]	Do New, 1879 (Interim Cts.)	10
2,250,0001	Stk 1		Metropolitan District, Ord	75
80,000	10 :	all	Metropolitan & St John's Wd.	
20,858,3721	Stk 1		Midland, Consol. Ordinary	
830,0001	Stk I		Monmouthshire	
4,244,1891	Stk 1		North British, Ordinary	91
2,130,1857	Stk I		Do Edinburgh & Glas Ord	25
21,453,038	Stk 1		North-Eastern, "Consols" North London, Consolidated	165
1,975,000!	Stk 1		North London Concolidated	197
3,230,1407			Nth. Staffordshire, Con. Ord.	87
	Stk I			
	Stk I		Rhymney	
	Stk I		Shropshire Union	
553,6921	Stk b		Somerset and Dorset	9
3,264,2007	Stk I		South-Eastern, Ordinary	137
2,366,6007	Stk 1		Do Pf (Df recivs. no div,)	146
2,366,6007	Stk I		Do Df \until \until 6 % is pd.Pf \(\)	131
	100	80	Do 1876 Issue	110
1,110,0007	Stk 1	00	Do 1876 Issue	237
250,0001	Stk 1		Waterford & Central Ireland	
250,0001	Stk 1		Whitby, Red. & Middlesbro, U.	32

PREFERENCE STOCKS AND SHARES. 3,697,1641 Stk 100 Caledonian, 4 % Consol. Guar, 105 200,0001 Stk 100 Do (5 2 A Guaranteed... 127

250,000l Stk 100	Do 5 B do 127
250,0001 Stk 100	Do B do 127
250,000t Stk 100	
400,000/ Stk 100	Do 0 = D do 127
242,910/ Stk 100	10 + 0 12 00 127
200,0001 Stk 100	10 Co F 00 126
400,000/ Stk 100	Cornwall 41 % 117
156,250/ Stk 100	Glas. & SWestern, Guar, 5%
478,0317 Stk 100	Gt. Eastern 4 % Rt. Charge 107
650,000/ Stk 100	Do 5 % Metropolitan Stek 128
4,996,5971 Stk 100	Do Consolidated 4 % 107
1,298,2621 Stk 100	Great Northern, 5 % 130
1,263,7001 Stk 100	Do 41 % Con. NonCon. Pf. 119
7,610,8781 Stk 100	Great Western, Rent-Charge 157
13,311,555/ Stk 100	Do Consolidated Guar, 5 % 131
1,434,9291 Stk 100	Lancashire & Yorkshire, 4 % 109
794,0401 Stk 100	Do 6 9.
288,375/ Stk 100	Do 6 %
1,955,860/ Stk 100	Do 6 % (East Lancashire) 157
155,556/ Stk 100	Lon. B. & S. C. Cou. Guar. 5 % 131
	Lond.C.&D.Sheerness RtCh. 113
	Lond, & N. W., 4 % guaranteed 110
	Loud. &S.W.7%, late 3rd Shrs. 180
328,859 Stk 100	Do (Portsmth. Perpet. Ans) 109
872,0001 Stk 100	Manchester, Sheff. & Lin. 6 % 155
475,494 Stk 100	Do 1st Preference
559,506l Stk 100	Do 41 % Preference 122
366,698/ Stk 100	Do 31 % 86
62,830 10 5	Do 6 %
400,000) Stk 100	Do Irredeem, 5 % do
1,797,428! 8tk 100	Do Irredeem, 41 %, do 111
250,000 Stk 100	Metropolitan District Ealing
	Exten. Reut Charge 11% 119
3,087,3061 Stk 100	Midland, 4% Con. Per Rt Ch 110
5,994,5771 Stk 100	Do 4 % Guaranteed Pref 110
2,444,129/ Stk 100	NOTTE British Con 49 No 1 109
619,590' Stk 100	Sorth-Eastern Cansol 4 of 100
1,880,422l Stk 100	Do Hull and Sally Purch 100
1,761,8917 Stk 100	Do G. N. E. 4 %
450,0001 Stk 100	Do Stock and Dorl A E a 101
1,050,0001 Stk 100	Do do B and C, 6 % 155
3,152,7471 Stk 100	Do West Hartlepool 168
58,500 20 all	
40,000 20 all	
984,3007 Stk 100	
165,000l Stk 100	
PREFERENCE SHAP	RES AND STOCES, WITH DIVIDENDS
CONTINUEN	I UN THE PROFITS OF EACH
	SEPARATE YEAR.
3,799,935/ 8tk 100	Caledonian, 4 % Pref. No. 1 104
400,0000 Stk 100	Rast London 5 % 1ct Drof
298,000k Stk 106	Furness, 6 %
	Furness, 6 %

RAILWAYS.

PREFERENCE SHARES, &c .- Continued.

Authorised. Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
227,5001	Stk	100	Furness 8 %	200
227,0001		100	Do 41 % Perpetual	115
40,000	10	all	Do New 5 % Redeemable	10
35,000	10	all	Do 41 %	111
5,041,708		100	Great Eastern, Con. 4 %, Pri.	104
826,430	Stk	100	Do 5 % 1876	111
5,655,0001	Stk	100	Great Northern, 41 % Pref	118
2,497,6801	Stk	100	Do do, 1876	118
1,000,0001	Stk	100	Do do, 1876 Do do 1877	118
1,400,0007		100	Do 4 % Convertible	117
482,0501	Stk	100	Great N. of Scotland 41 % A.	106
325,2761	Stk	100 100	Do do 4½ % B	100
1,392,6641	Stk	100	Great Western, Consolidated Preference 5 %	129
8,390,1871	Stk	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire Con. 4 % Pref	
6,190,315	Stk	100	London, Brighton, & South-	129
	Con	00	Coast, Con. Pref. 5 % Do 2nd Con. Pref. 5 % Sep.	99
4450001		100	Do 2nd Con, Frei. 5 % Sep.	129
	Stk		Do do Stock London, Chatham, & Dover Arbitration 4½ % London & NWestern, 4 % London & SWestern, 4½ %	Lad
5,596,5391	121 IV	100	Ambitration 41 0	103
1 909 1001	Sel-	100	London & Wostom 4 %	109
1,328,1201 1,000,0001	Stk	100	London & S. Western 41 0	119
	Stk		Do do 5 %	130
1,500,000/ 1,278,206/	Stk		Do do 5 %	108
65,0001		all	London, Tilbury, & Southend	
03,000	LUG	MILL	4½ % Preference 1879	122
1,000,0007	Stk	100	Manchester, Sheffleld, and Lincoln., 5 %, Red. 1865	112
1,000,0007	Stk	100	Do do 5 % convertible	127
1,080,0007	Stk		Do do 5 % do 1874	
1,500,0001	Stk		Do do 5 % do 1876	197
1,000,0001	Stk		Metropolitan, 5 %	128
100,0007	Stk		Do New 5 %	120
600,0007	Stk	100	Do 5 %, 1869	***
1,100,0001	Stk	100	Do Irredeemable 5 %, 1872 Do Perpetual 5 %, 1874	128
260,0001	Stk		Do Pernetual 5 % 1874	198
1,500,0001	Stk	100	Metropolitan District, 5 %	126
25,000	10	10	Metropolitan and St John's Wood 5 % Preference	1
0,545,565	Stk	100	Midland 5 % Con Por Prof	130
189,062		all	Midland, 5 %, Con. Per. Pref. Do 5% Pref., 1873do31Ag., '80	200
1,950,0007	Stk		Do 41 1876	118
191,176	17	17	Do 4½, 1876 Do4% '76opt.tocon.31Ag.,'83 Do '85	211
205,000	10	7	Do do '85	1.11
3,850,198/	Stk	180	North British, Con. 4 % No. 2 Do E. & G. Preference Do Con. 5 % Pref., 1874 Do 4 ½ %, 1875 Do 5 % Convt. Pf. Stk. 1879 NEastern, Stock & Drl., Cl. D.	99
2,422,485	Stk		Do E. & G. Preference	107
418,8901	Stk	100	Do Con. 5 % Pref. 1874	117
	Stk.		Do 4½ %, 1875	102
610,000!	Stk	100	Do 5 % Convt. Pf. Stk. 1879	113
535,0001	Stk	100	N - Eastern Stock & Drl Cl D	138
			Do 5 % Redeem., 1Jan., 1884	106
,181,250	Stk Stk	100	Do Blyth & Tyne 4 %	107
3,692,0001	Stk	100	Do New Pref '76 43 % till	100
				107
	Stk		North London, 41% (Max 5%)	120
	Stk		North Staffordshire, 5 %	110
	Stk		Do 41 0/ 1070	117
	Stk		Do 4½ %, 1873 Do 4½ %, 1876 Rhymney, 6 %, 1864	117
	Stk		Rhymney, 6 %, 1864 Somerset & Dorset, Bath Ext. SEastern, Con. 4½ % Pref	140
	Stk		Somerset & Dorset, Bath Ext.	86
2,146,5007	Stk		SEastern, Con. 41 % Pref	118
2,640,8201	Stk	FERR	Do do 5 % do	1.317

Failure of full dividends in any given half-year not to be made good out of the profits of any subsequent half-year.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Do 4½ % Do	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Leasing Companies.	Closing Price.
Stk 100			Birkenhead	L.&N.W.&G.W	110
Stk 100	Stk	100	Do 41 % Pref	Do	119
Stk 100			Clydesdale, guaranteed	Caledonian	121
Stk 100			Colchester, Stour Valley.	Great Eastern	80
Stk 100			deen Junction	Caledonian	***
Stk 100			Do do Prof	170	***
Gt. Northern. 156			Do do 1st Class Pref	Do	***
Co. * 42 % G. West. & Met.			6 %	Gt. Northern	156
Stk 100	Stk	100	Exeter, & Sth. Devon	AssociatedCos.	1,00
Stk 100	Stk	100	Hammersmith and City		
10			51 %	G. West & Met.	***
10	Stk	100	London and Blackwall	Great Eastern	118
Stk 100			Do 101 Shares	Do	113
Stk 100			Do 41 %	Do	118
8tk 100 Mid Kent (Cray Line) Lon. Chat. &D. 50 all Northern and East. 5 %. Great Eastern 65 50 all Do do 6 % Do 72 8tk 100 North and South-West. L&NWM&NL. 72 8tk 100 North British Consolidated Lien 104 8tk 100 Do Bothwell Lien 104 8tk 100 Railway and Canal. Gt. Northern. 109 8tk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Hereford 153 8tk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 153 8tk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 153 8tk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 8tk 100 Stk 100			London and Greenwich	SthEastern	69
Northern and East. 5 %. Great Eastern 65			Do do Preference	Do	126
Northern and East. 5 %. Great Eastern 65			Mid Kent (Cray Line)	Lon. Chat. &D.	***
Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Do Bothwell Lien Railway and Canal. Stk 100 St			Northern and East. 5 %.	Great Eastern	65
Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Do Bothwell Lien Railway and Canal. Stk 100 St			North and South West	Do	72
Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Stk 100 Do Bothwell Lien Railway and Canal. Stk 100 St			Junetion	L&NWM&NL.	
Stk 100 Stk 10	DIK	100	North British Consoli-		104
Stk 100 Nottingham & Grantham Railway and Canal Gt. Northern 109 25 all Preston and Wyre L&N.W&L.Y. 52 Stk 100 S	841	100	Do Pothwell Lion		TOR
Railway and Canal Gt. Northern 109 25			Nottingham & Croutham	*************	***
25 all Preston and Wyre	DUA	100	Railway and Canal	Ct Northorn	100
Stk 100 Shrewsoury & Hereford 6 % Rent Chrg. Stk. L.&N.W.&G.W Stk 100 Victoria Statn. & Pimlico Gt. Westn. &c. 220 Stk 100 Bo 44 %	25	911	Proston and Ware	LANWAL V	52
Stk 100 Shrewsoury & Hereford 6 % Rent Chrg. Stk. L.&N.W.&G.W Stk 100 Victoria Statn. & Pimlico Gt. Westn. &c. 220 Stk 100 Bo 44 %			Royston Hitch & Chon	Ct Northorn	153
Stk 100 Victoria Statn. & Pimlico Gt. Westn. &c. 220 Stk 100 Do 44 %			Surewsbury & Hereford	1	
Stk 100 Do 41 % Do 117	Q41.	100	Winter Chrg. Stk.	L.&N.W.&G.W	200
10 -11 377 4 % Do 117			victoria Statn. & Pimlico	Gt. Westn. &c.	220
			387.4	Do	117
all waterford, Dungarvon,	AU	all	Waterford, Dungarvon,		
Stk 100 Weymouth and Portland Gt. Wst.& S.W	Stl	100	Weymouth and Parti	Cl4 337-4 & C 377	***

RAILWAYS.

DEBENTURE STOCKS.

	Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest
1	2,805,4721	Stk	100	Caledonian 4 %	109
	440,8231	Stk	100	Cornwall, guaranteed 41%	120
	209,0001	Stk	100	Cornwall Minerals 5 %	Lav
	465,5901	Stk	100	East London 6 %	
	88,410		100	Do 5 0/	
	400,0001	Stk	100	Do 1874 6 0/	
	400,0001	Stk	100	Do 1875 6 %	100
	1,061,1318	Stk	100	rurness A %	110
	3,579,189!	Stk	100		109
	1,510,0000	Stk	100	Do A 5 0/	132
	2,877,8451	Stk			125
	488,2161	Stk	100	Do	117
	687,7141	Stk	100	Do East Anglian 4 of	107
	1,516,7751	Stk	100	Glasgow & St. Westown A 9/	1/10
	591,5291	Stk	100	Great North of Scotland Alex	110
	7,257,5951	Stk	100	Great Northern 4 0	111
	8,379,4701	Stk	100	Great Western 4 %	111
	918,9661	Stk	100	DO 4300	116
	3,804,3131	Stk	100	Do 41%	199
	2,753,3021	Stk	100	DO 5 0/	195
	390,0331	Stk	100	Highland 410	
	5,957,2031	Stk	100	Lancashire and York 4 0/	111
	121,8781	Stk	100	LIVINI and Ochioro A o	105
	564,600l	Stk		London and Blackwall 43%	111
	1,306,2391	Stk		London, Brighton, &c., 4 %	112
	373,0631	Stk	100	Do Perpetual 41%	123
	5,486,5531	Stk		London, Chat. &c Arh 410	110
	969,6741	Stk		Do B Alor	110
1	20,686,796l	Stk		London and NWestern 4	113
	1,000,0001	Stk		London and SWest. A. 4 %	111
	4,942,9071	Stk	100	Do do B 4 %	111
	215,9601	Stk		London, Tilbury &c 410	
	300,0001	Stk		Manch., Sheffield, &c 5 %	130
	5,835,8400	Stk		Do do 41%	122
	1,752,9951	Stk			110
	358,2631	Stk		Do 41%	122
	1,211,6251	Stk	100	Metropolitan District 6 %	159
	15,289,925l	Stk	100	Midland 4 %	1124
	2,404,1751	Stk		North British 4 %	
	400,6791	Stk		Do E.P. and D.B 5 %	131
	782,955l	Stk		Do 41% 1	17
	508,5201	Stk		Do 41%	***
1	11,492,9161	Stk		North-Eastern 4 % 1	
	1,138,1197	Stk		Do 41% 1	20
	964,3661	Stk		North London 45% 1	21
	1,821,7311	Stk		North Staffordshire 41 % 1	113
	227.330l	Stk		S. Eastern Perpetual 4 %	112
	4,342,4401	Stk	100	Do do 1867-8 5 %	135

A312,440t Stk 100	Do 6 % Ster. Mort. Bds, 84 Do do 3rd Mort. Deben. 91 mbay, Baroda, & Central India, gnaranteed 5 % ffalo and Lake Huron Do 1st Mt. 5½% Prptt. Bs. 71 Do do 5½% do 2nd Mort. nada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara Do 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4½% Ann. A, 1953 Do Annuity B Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do Equ. Mort. Bds, 1stch. 6% Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %	126
309,900 100 100 147,300 100 100 147,300 100 100 7,550,300l Stk 100 Bc 52,513 10 all Br 297,600l 100 100 100 466,1581 100 100 160,000l 100 100 Ca 160,000l Stk 100 Bc 115,000l 100 all 1 2,255,520l Stk 100 Ea 323464160 Ek 10,986,786l Stk 100 G 423,300l 100 all 1 2,255,520l Stk 100 In 10,986,786l Stk 100 In 2,255,808l 100 all 1 2,2327,808l 100 all 1 2,2327,808l 100 all 1 2,2327,808l 100 all 1 2,2327,808l 100 all 1 2,2425,420l 100 all 1 2,4325,420l 100 all 1 1,000,000l 100 all 1 450,000l 100 all 1 450,000l 100 all 1 1,000,000l Stk 100 In 505,758l 100 In 1,000,000l Stk 100 In 505,000l 100 all 1 1,000,000l Stk 100 In 1,	lantic & St Lawrne. Sh. 6% Do 6 % Ster. Mort. Bds, 84 Do 60 3rd Mort. Deben. 91 mbay, Baroda, & Central India, gnaranteed 5 % That and Lake Huron Do 1st Mt.5½% Prptl. Bs. 71 Do do 5½% do 2nd Mort. mada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage. merara Do 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4½% Ann.A,1953 Do Annuity B Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do Equ. Mort. Bds, 1stch. 6% Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 2nd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %	126 103 115 115 107 107 130 141 223 126 211 123 933 42 1094 127 141
309,900 100 100 107,7559,300 Stk 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Do 6 % Ster. Mort. Bds, '84 Do do 3rd Mort. Deben. '91 mbay, Baroda, & Central India, gnaranteed 5 % ffalo and Lake Huron Do 1st Mt.5½% Prptl. Bs. '71 Do do 5½% do 2nd Mort. mada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage. merara stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, ¼% Ann.A,1953 Do Annuity B Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do Equ. Mort. Bds, 1stch. 6% Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	126 103 115 115 107 107 130 141 223 126 211 123 933 42 1094 127 141
7,550,3000 Stk 100 Bc 52,513 10 all Br 297,6001 100 100 466,1581 100 100 500,0001 100 100 Ca 160,0001 Stk 100 Bc 115,0001 100 all Br 2,255,5201 Stk 100 Ea 323464/166 Ea Stk In 10,886,7861 Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all In 3,218,1491 100 all In 7,166,9111 300 all In 7,166,9110 all In 7,166,9111 300 all In 7,166,911	mbay, Baroda, & Central India, guaranteed 5 %. ffalo and Lake Huron Do 1st Mt.53 % Prptt. Bs. 71 Do 40 55 % do 2nd Mort nada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara Do 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	126 10½ 115 115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 82½ 42 42 109½ 127 14½
7,550,3001 Stk 100 Bc 52,513 10 all Br 297,6001 100 100 do	mbay, Baroda, & Central India, guaranteed 5 %. ffalo and Lake Huron Do 1st Mt.53 % Prptt. Bs. 71 Do 40 55 % do 2nd Mort nada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara Do 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	126 10½ 115 115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 82½ 42 42 109½ 127 14½
7,550,300t Stk 100 Bc 52,513 10 all Bt 297,600t 100 100 Ca 160,000t 100 100 Ca 160,000t 100 100 Ca 160,000t 100 all 12,255,520t Stk 100 Bc 423,300t 100 all 50,000t 100 all 50,000t 100 all 12,3218,1491 100 all 12,3218,1491 100 all 12,426,426,2426, 200 all 12,425,420t 100 all 12,425,420t 100 all 12,425,420t 100 all 166,700t 100 all 166,700t 100 all 17,000,000t Stk 100 Bc 134,700t 100 all 1 18,000,000t Stk 100 Bc 100,000t Stk 100 Bc 10	India, guaranteed 5 % Iffalo and Lake Huron Oo 1st Mt.5½% Prptl. Bs.71 Oo do 5½% do 2nd Mort mada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara oo 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4½% Ann.A,1953 Oo Annuity B Oo Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Oo Equ. Mort. Bds,1stch.6% Oo 2nd do Oo 3rd do Oo 3rd do Oo 3rd do Oo 5 % Per. Deben. Stock Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	105 115 115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 123 82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
297,900 100 100 100 150,000 100 115,000 100 100 100 115,000 100 100 115,000 100 100 115,000 100 11 100,000 100 11 100,000 100 1	offalo and Lake furon. Oo 1st Mt.5½% Prptl. Bs.71 Oo do 5½% do 2nd Mort nada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara 20 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4½% Ann.A,1953 Oo Annuity B Oo Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Oo End do Oo 1st Preference Stock Oo 3rd do Oo 3rd do Oo 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares.	105 115 115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 123 82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
297,900 100 100 100 150,000 100 115,000 100 100 100 115,000 100 100 115,000 100 100 115,000 100 11 100,000 100 11 100,000 100 1	Do 1st Mt. 54% Prptl. Bs. 71 Do do 54 % do 2nd Mort nada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage merara Do 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 44% Ann. A, 1953 Do Annuity B Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. 5tk. Do Equ. Mort. Bds, 1stch. 6% Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 123 93½ 42 109½ 127 14½
466,1581 100 100 Ca 160,0001 100 100 Ca 115,0001 100 all 1 2,255,5201 Stk 100 Ea 323464160 Stk In 10,986,7861 Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all 1 3,218,1491 100 all 1 3,218,1491 100 all 1 3,218,1491 100 all 1 2,432,78081 100 all 1 2,432,686,2461 Stk 100 G. 299,159 201 all 6,286,2461 Stk 100 In 20,000 0001 Stk 100 all 1 1,000,0001 100 all 1 450,0001 100 all In 66,7001 100 all In 90,0001 Stk 100 In 1,000,0001 Stk 100 In 500,0001 Stk 100 In 1,000,0001 Stk 100 In 500,0001 Stk 100 In 1,000,0001 Stk 100 In 1,	Do do 5½ % do 2nd Mort. mada Central 5 %, 1st Mortgage	115 107 107 130 141 22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 123 93½ 42 109½ 127 14½
160,0001 Stk 100 De 115,0001 100 all 1 2,255,5201 Stk 100 Ea 323464/16/6 Ea Stk 10,986,7861 Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all 1,23,27,8081 100 all 2,327,8081 100 all 2,327,8081 100 all 2,327,8081 100 all 2,325,4201 100 all 1,000,0001 100 all 1,000,0001 100 all 1,000,0001 100 all 1,000,0001 Stk 100 13,700,0001 Stk 100 13,700,0001 Stk 100 11,000,0001 Stk 1	Mortgage merara 00 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % 15 Indian, 4 % Ann.A,1953 00 Annuity B 00 Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. 00 End do. 00 2nd do. 00 1st Preference Stock 00 3rd do. 00 3rd do. 00 5 % Per. Deben. Stock Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	107 130 141 22‡ 23‡ 126 21‡ 103 123 93‡ 82‡ 42 109‡ 127 14‡
115,0001 100 all 2,2,255,520l Stk 100 Ea 323464/16/6 Ea 323464/16/6 Ea 10,986,786l Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all 2,3218,149l 100 all 2,327,808l 100 all 12,327,808l 100 all 12,327,808l 100 all 12,327,508l 100 all 12,425,420l 100 all 1,000,000l 100 Ea 100,000l 100 all 1,000,000l Stk 100 Ea 1,000	merara 00 7 % perpetual pref stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4½% Ann.A,1953 00 Annuity B 00 Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. 00 Equ. Mort.Bds,1stch.6% 00 2nd do 00 1st Preference Stock 00 3rd do 00 3rd do 00 5 % Per. Deben. Stock Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	107 130 141 22‡ 23‡ 126 21‡ 103 123 93‡ 82‡ 42 109‡ 127 14‡
115,0001 100 all 2,2,255,520l Stk 100 Ea 323464/16/6 Ea 323464/16/6 Ea 10,986,786l Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all 2,3218,149l 100 all 2,327,808l 100 all 12,327,808l 100 all 12,327,808l 100 all 12,327,508l 100 all 12,425,420l 100 all 1,000,000l 100 Ea 100,000l 100 all 1,000,000l Stk 100 Ea 1,000	Do 7 % perpetual pref	141 224 234 126 214 103 123 934 824 42 1094 127 144
2,255,5200 Stk 100 Ea 323464/16/6	stern Bengal, gua. 5 % st Indian, 4\structure of the control of th	22½ 23½ 126 21½ 103 123 93½ 82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
323464/16/6	st Indian, 43% Ann.A,1953 Do Annuity B Do Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Do Equ. Mort.Bds,1stch.6% Do 2nd do. Do 1st Preference Stock Do 3rd do. Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %. Western of Canada Shares	23 126 21 123 123 123 93 123 42 109 127 14 127
Stk No. 10,986,7861 Stk 100 G.	Oo Annuity B Oo Defrd. Annuity Capital Trunk of Canada Con. Stk. Oo Equ. Mort. Bds, 1stch. 6% Oo 1st Preference Stock Oo 3rd do Oo 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %. Western of Canada Shares	126 21½ 103 123 93½ 82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
10,986,7861 Stk 100 G. 423,3001 100 all 1 500,0001 100 all 1 2,327,8081 100 all 2,327,8081 100 all 1 2,327,8081 100 all 1 2,327,8081 100 all 2,086,2461 Stk 100 G. 299,159 20½ all G. 299,159 20½ all G. 299,159 20½ all G. 450,0001 100 all 1 4,000,0001 100 all I 450,0001 100 all I 450,0001 100 all I 450,0001 100 all I 450,0001 100 all I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 500,0001 Stk 100 I 500,0001 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 II 1,	Trunk of Canada Con, Stk. Ob Equ. Mort.Bds,1stch,6% Ob 2nd do Ob 1st Preference Stock Ob 2nd do Ob 3rd do Ob 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %. Western of Canada Shares	21½ 103 123 93½ 82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
423,3001 100 all 50,0001 100 all 1 2,327,8081 100 all 1 7,166,9111 300 all 20,000 0001 8tk 100 G. 299,150 209 all 1 6,000,0001 100 all 1 6,000,0001 100 all 1 6,000,0001 100 all 1 1 450,0001 100 all 1 1 450,0001 100 all 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Do Equ. Mort.Bds,1stch.6% Do 2nd do Do 1st Preference Stock Do 2nd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %. Western of Canada Shares	103 123 931 821 42 1091 127 141
500,0001 100 all 1 2,328,78081 100 all 1 2,327,8081 100 all 1 1,286,862,461 5tk 100 G. 299,159 200 all 6,000,0001 100 all 1,000,0001 100 all 1 4,000,0001 100 all 1 4,000,0001 100 all 1 1,000,0001 100 all 1 1,000,0001 100 all 1 1,000,0001 5tk 100 I 500,0001 5tk 100 I 500,0001 5tk 100 I 500,0001 5tk 100 I 500,0001 5tk 100 I 1,000,0001 5tk 100 I	Oo 2nd do. Oo 1st Preference Stock Oo 2nd do Oo 3rd do Oo 5 % Per. Deben. Stock Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 %. Western of Canada Shares	123 93\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
3,218,149(100 all 12,2327,808(100 all 17,166,911(300 all 18,2686,246] Stk 100 G. 2,998,5246] Stk 100 G. 2,999,159 203 all G. 5,505,758(100 all 1,000,000(100 all 14,000,000(100 all 19,000(100 all 19,000(100 all 19,000(100 all 19,000(100 all 19,000(100 all 11,000,000(100 all 11,000,000(100 all 11,000,000(100 all 10,000,000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000,000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000,000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000),000(100 all 10,000),000(100 a	Do 1st Preference Stock Do 2nd do Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	93\\\ 82\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
2,327,8081 100 all 7,166,9111 300 all 2,686,246l Stk 100 G. 299,150 201 all G. 505,758l 100 all 1 G. 505,758l 100 all 1 G. 667,000 100 all 1 G. 667,000 100 all 1 G. 667,000 100 all 1 G. 700,0000 100	Do 2nd do	82½ 42 109½ 127 14½
2,886,2461 8tk 100 G. 299,150 204 all G. 505,7581 leo all I,000,0001 loo all I,000,0001 loo all I ending leo all I ending leo all I,000,0001 loo all I ending leo all I ending l	Do 3rd do Do 5 % Per. Deben. Stock. Indian Peninsula, gua. 5 % Western of Canada Shares	42 109 127 14
2,886,2461 8tk 100 G. 299,150 204 all G. 505,7581 leo all I,000,0001 loo all I,000,0001 loo all I ending leo all I ending leo all I,000,0001 loo all I ending leo all I ending l	western of Canada Shares	人生生
289,150 200 all 1 1 2,425,420 100 all 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	western of Canada Shares	人生生
289,150 200 all 1 1 2,425,420 100 all 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	western of Canada Shares	人生生
300,7381 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 311 1,000,0001 100 1,000,0001 100 311 100		
1,000,000c 100 311 100 100 311 100 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 300	005% Pref.con.till1stJu.,'80	100
1,000,000c 100 311 100 100 311 100 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 100 311 300	005% Pref.con.till1stJu.,'80 00 Per. 5 % Debent. Stock	1071
134,700i 100 all 166,700i 100 all 168,700i 100 all 168,700i 100 all 168,700i 300 all 169,000i 5tk 100 1500,000i 5tk 100 11,000,000i 5tk 100 all 160,000i 5tk 100 all 150,000i 5tk 100 all 150,000i 5tk 100 all 150,000i 5tk 100 all 150,000i 5tk 100 all 14,000,000i 5tk 100 all 14,000,000i 5tk 100 all 1,000,000i 5tk 100 all 1,000,000i 5tk 100 all 11,000,000i 5tk 100 all 1,000,000i 5tk 100 all 11,000,000i 5tk 100 out 11,000 out 11,000,000i 5tk 100 out 11,000,000i 5tk 100 out 11,000 o	00 6 % Bonds, payable '90. kNWst.1stMt.6%Scr. (iss.	111
134,7001 100 all 1nd 66,7001 100 all 2nd 190,0001 Stk 100 Isl 8,766,3301 Stk 100 Isl 1,000,0001 Stk 100 Isl 500,0001 Stk 100 Isl 100,0001 Stk 100 Isl 500,0001 Stk 100 Isl 100 all Me 100 all Me 100 all Mi 100,0001 Stk 100 Isl 100 all Mi 100 all Mi 100,0001 Stk 100 Isl 100 all Mi 101,000,0001 Stk 100 Isl 150,0001 Isl 133,2001 Isl 14,400 Isl 133,2001 Isl 14,400 Isl 133,2001 Isl 11,075,3411 Stk 100 Ou 11,075,3411 Stk 100 Sci	kNWst.1stMt.6%Scr.(iss. t 90)40lp.pr.am.iss.336,400l	108
90,0001 Stk 100 Iss 100,0001 100 all Le 8,766,3301 Stk 100 Ma 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 Ma 100 all Mi 525,000 100 all Mi 650,0001 100 all Mi 285,0001 100 all No 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 133,2001 100 No 4,400,0002 Stk 100 Ou 1,075,3411 Stk 100 Sci	er.Brdg.,6% Mt.Bd.1stSer.	
90,0001 Stk 100 Iss 100,0001 100 all Le 8,766,3301 Stk 100 Ma 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 Ma 100 all Mi 525,000 100 all Mi 650,0001 100 all Mi 285,0001 100 all No 1,000,0002 Stk 100 I 133,2001 100 No 4,400,0002 Stk 100 Ou 1,075,3411 Stk 100 Sci		104
100,0001 100 all Les,766,3301 Stk 100 Mar. 1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 1,000,0001 Stk 100 Mar. 100 all Me 102,8001 Stk 100 Mar.	andPondSter.Mort.Deben. crip lea. to G. Trk of Can.	
8,766,3301 Stk; 100 Ma 1,000,0002 Stk; 100 I 1,000,0002 Stk; 100 I 1,000,0002 Stk; 100 Ma 100 all Me 525,(00) 100 all Mi 102,8000 Stk; 100 Mo 150,0001 100 all No 285,0001 100 I 133,2001 100 I 1,000,0002 Stk; 100 I 133,2001 100 A 4,000,0002 Stk; 100 Ou 1,075,3411 Stk; 100 Ou 11,075,3411 Stk; 100 Ou	ris(Onehec)&KenehecScrp.	
1,000,0001 Stk 100 I 500,0001 Stk 100 II 1,000,0001 Stk 100 Ma 100 all Me 525,000 100 all Mi 102,8001 Stk 100 Ma 650,0001 100 all No 100 I 285,0001 100 I 133,2001 100 No 44,400 100 all Mi 4,000,0001 Stk 100 Ou 11,075,3411 Stk 100 Sci	dras, guaranteed 5 %	122
1,000,000l Stk 100 Ma 100 all Me 525,000 100 all Mi 102,800l Stk 100 Mo 650,000l 100 all No 100 I 285,000l 100 I 150,000l Stk 100 I 133,200l 100 all No 44,400 100 all No 14,400 100 all No 133,200l 100 No 14,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	00 do 44 %	115
1,000,000l Stk 100 Ma 100 all Me 525,000 100 all Mi 102,800l Stk 100 Mo 650,000l 100 all No 100 I 285,000l 100 I 150,000l Stk 100 I 133,200l 100 all No 44,400 100 all No 14,400 100 all No 133,200l 100 No 14,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	00 do 41 %	110
100 all Me 525,000 100 all Mi 102,800l Stk 100 Me 650,000l 100 all No 100 I 285,000l 100 I 150,000l Stk 100 I 133,200l 100 No 4,400,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	drasIrrig.&Ca.g.5% byl.G.	105
102,800ℓ Stk 100 Mc 650,000l 100 all No 100 I 150,000ℓ Stk 100 I 133,200l 100 all 1 4,000,000ℓ Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341ℓ Stk 100 Sci	lbourn. & Hob. Bay United 5 % Bonds, payable 1895 d. of Can., 6% Ster.1st Mort.	107
102,800ℓ Stk 100 Mc 650,000ℓ 100 all No 100 I 150,000ℓ Stk 100 I 133,200ℓ 100 No 44,400 100 all I 4,000,000ℓ Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341ℓ Stk 100 Sci	d. of Can., 6% Ster.1st Mort.	55
650,0001 100 all No 100 I 285,0001 100 I 150,0001 8tk 100 I 133,2001 100 No 44,400 100 all I 4,000,0002 8tk 100 Ou 11,075,3411 8tk 100 Sci	nt. & Chmp.,7%3rdMt.Bd.,	
650,0001 100 all No 100 I 285,0001 100 I 150,0001 8tk 100 I 133,2001 100 No 44,400 100 all I 4,000,0002 8tk 100 Ou 11,075,3411 8tk 100 Sci	nt. & Chmp., 7% 3rdMt.Bd., eased to Gr. Trnk. of Can.	100
285,000l 100 I 150,000l Stk 100 I 133,200l 100 No 44,400 100 all I 4,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	rth. of Canada, 5 % Ist more.	102
285,0001 100 I 150,0001 Stk 100 I 133,2001 100 No 44,400 100 all I 4,000,0001 Stk 100 Ou 11,075,3411 Stk 100 Sci		
133,200l 100 No 44,400 100 all 1 4,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	00 6 % 2nd de	70
44,400 100 all 4,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci		
4,000,000l Stk 100 Ou 11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	rt. Ext. 6%, g. by Nor. of Can.	110
11,075,341l Stk 100 Sci	lo 6 % Improvemut, Mort.	123
99 110 20 5 1		122
22.110 20 3 1		9
0.011 9607 541- 100 500		123
2,941,260l Stk 100 Sou 273,882l Stk 100 I	o do 5 % shares	
273,882l Stk 100 St 555,000l 100 100 St	th Indian, guaranteed 5 %	40
150,000t 100 all St	th Indian, guaranteed 5 %	88
	oth Indian, guaranteed 5% Of do 44 %	75
650,000l 100 all Ta	nth Indian, guaranteed 5 % Do do 44 %	33
310,9001 100 all To	th Indian, guaranteed 5 % O do 44 %	
K00 0001 100 -11 TT	th Indian, guaranteed 5 % O do 44 %	57
532,0001 100 all We	nth Indian, guaranteed 5 % Do do 44 %	57

RAIL	WAYS.
FORFIGN	RATIWAYS.

		Fo	REIGN RAILWAYS.	
Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
50,148	10	all	Antwerp and Rotterdam	24
90,000		all	Bahia& San Francsco, L., g.7%	26
42,500		all	Belgian Eastern Junction	3
35,000		all	Bolivar, Limited	8
1,610,0007		100	Buenos Ayres G. Southern, L.	147
767,2671		100	Do 6 % Debenture Stock	126
34,000		7	Do Ayacucho Extension	141
30,800	10	all	Buenos Avres& Ensenda Port,	1
			Lim., 7 % Pref. Shares	6
65,000		all	Central Argentine, L., g. 7 %	19
87,200		all	Cen. Uruguay of Montevid, L.	79
356,8571		100	Do Permnt. 6% Deb. Stock	56
8,400		all	Copiapo	
123,780 {	16	all	Dunaburg & Witepsk, L., Scrip	171
	16	all	Dutch Rhenish	311
122,000 3,000	20	8	Do New	43
25,000		3	Do do	21
32,000		all	East Argentine, Lim., gua. 7%	133
15,000		20	Gt. West. of Brazil, L. g. 7 %	231
112,500		all	Lemberg-CzernJassy, Lam.,	
	-		Guar. 7 % 1st & 2nd Issue	19
40,000	20	all	Lima, Limited	51
76,405	20	all	Mexican, Limited	73
127,705	20	20	Do 1st Preference 8 %	221
50,598		20	Do 2nd 6 %	141
26,595	20	all	Namur & Liège Gua.14fp.an. Dog.6% pref. Belgian Governt.	201
90.000	00	- 22	Gua.14fp.an. Belgian	121
10,000		all	Nice was State Pail (His High	28
500,000 l	DUK	100	Nizam's State Rail. (His High- ness the) 6 % Guar	111
4,500	10	all	Northern of B. Ayres L., Ord	3
13,617		all	Do Guaranteed 7 %	51
5,383		all	Do Deferred	41
179,665		100	Do 6 % Debenture Stock	92
47,500		all	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	31
75,000		all	Provl. Orel-Vitepsk, guar. 7%	18
1,200,0001			Recife & San Fran. Lim., g. 7%	1024
31,600	20	all	Riga and Dünaburg	154
50,000		all	Royal Sardinian	48 71
40,000		all	Do Preference	71
92,000		all	Royal Swedish	22
33,000 31,000		all	Do 7 % Preference Sambre and Meuse	13
20,000		all	Do 5½ % Preference	13
100,000		all	San Paulo (Braz.) Lim. g. 7%	35
630,0002			Do 51 % Debenture Stock.	
30,708		all	Smyrna and Cassaba, Lim	
7,500		all	Do do 7 % Preference	22
750,000	20	all	South Austrian	71
16,480	10	all	Swedish Central, Limited	***

RAILWAYS. FOREIGN RAILWAY OBLIGATIONS.

		LU	REIGN RAILWAYS.					selds mailwai Obligations.
Autho- rised	Share.	Paid.	Name.	ighest Price.	Bond.		eem.	Name.
Issue.	50	P.		H	A	Yrs.	At	A
FO 7 40	10	- 33	Antwerp and Rotterdam	24	20	83	nar	Antwerp and Rotterdam3 %
50,148 90,000		all	Bahia& San Francsco, L., g.7%			37		Bergslagernas
42,500	5	all	Belgian Eastern Junction	3			***	Bolivar Debentures 6 % 98
35,000		all	Bolivar, Limited	8	100	30		Brazilian Impl. Cen. Bahia, L.6 % 102
L,610,000l	Stk		Buenos Ayres C. Southern,L.	147	100	***	***	Central Argentine, Sept. 1, 1884.6 % 111
767.2671	Stk		Do 6 % Debenture Stock	126				Charkof-Azof, guar. by Russia.5 % 90
34,000		7	Do Ayacucho Extension	141		***	***	Charkow-Krementschug, do 5 % 90
30,800	10	all	Buenos Avres& Ensenda Port,	1	843	38	par	Dutch-Indian, guaranteed41%
	-		Lim., 7 % Pref. Shares	6	843	38	par	Do 18694½% 89
65,000	20	all	Central Argentine, L., g. 7 %	19	100	10		East Argentine 1 Mt. Deb., 1884.7 % 104
87,200	10	all	Cen. Uruguay of Montevid, L.	72	20	96	26	Eastern of France 3 % 15
356,8571		100	Do Rermnt. 6% Deb. Stock		4	75	5	Great Luxembourg5 % 5
8,400	100	all	Copiapo	56	20	75	25	Do 5 % 25
123,780 {	16	all	Dunaburg & Witepsk, L., Serip		100	***	***	Havana and Matanzas
	16	all	Do Registere	174	100	10	***	Do 1865
122,000		all	Dutch Rhenish		100	10	par	Iquique and La Noria Railway Peru, Mort. Deb. Scrip7 % 79
3,000	20	8	Do New	21	100			Peru, Mort. Deb. Scrip7 % 79 Kursk Charkow Azow
25,000		3	Do do		100	***	100	Matanzas and Sabanilla 7 % 104
32,000		all	East Argentine, Lim., gua. 7%		100	30	100	35 Cl 4 35 - 4 0 0
15,000	20	20	Gt. West. of Brazil, L. g. 7 %		1	1		Moscow-Jaroslaw, guaranteed
112,500	20	all	Lemberg-CzernJassy, Lam., Guar. 7 % 1st & 2nd Issue	19	***	***	***	by Russia
40.000	90	~11			100			Moscow-Koursk 6 % 104
40,000		all	Lima, Limited		100			National Pisco to Yea 5 %
76,405 127,705	20	20	Do 1st Preference 8 %		1 100	29	100	Nassjo Oscarshamn, 1st Mort-
50,598	20	20	Do 2nd 6 %	141	1	-	200	gage Scrip5 %
26,595	20	all	Namur & Liège) By the		20	75	20	Northern of France 3 % 15
20,000	-	COLL	Namur & Liège By the Gua.14fp.an. Belgian	121	20	88	221	Do (late Charleroi)33% 17
10,000	20	all	Dog.6% pref. Governt.	28	20	81	par	Northern of Spain Priority 3 % 13
500,000l	Stk		Nizam's State Rail. (His High-		100		***	North-Western of M. Video, L.,
		-	ness the) 6 % Guar	111				guar, by Uruguay Govern 7 % 25
4,500	10	all	Northern of B. Ayres L., Ord	3	100	99		Orleans and Rouen 3 %
13,617	10	all	Do Guaranteed 7 %	51	100	***		Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) 6 % 56
5,383	10	all	Do Deferred	41	20	99		Paris, L., & M. (Fusion Ancienne) 3 % 15
179,665	Stk		Do 6 % Debenture Stock	92	20	85	par	Do (Fusion Nouvelle)3 % 15
47,500	20	all	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	31	100	85	100	Prov. OrelVitebsk, gua. by Russ. 5 % 90
75,000	20	all	Provl. Orel-Vitepsk, guar. 7%	18	100	5		Recife & San Francisco (Pern.)51 % 104
,200,0001		100	Recife & San Fran. Lim., g. 7%		20	90		Royal Sardinian, A3 % 10
31,600	20	all	Riga and Dünaburg	154	20	1	par	Do B
50,000	10	all	Royal Sardinian	48 71	100	***		Royal Swedish Consolidated 56 Sagua La Grande
40,000	10	all	Do Preference	9	100	30	200	
92,000 33,000	5	all	Royal Swedish	25	100	5	par	San Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, gua.6 % 103 Smyrna and Cassaba, Limited7 % 103
81,000	20	all	Do 7 % Preference Sambre and Meuse	- 4	20	90		South Austrian
20,000	10	all	Do 51 % Preference	13	20	98	par	Do 1871 (Series X)
100,000	20	all	San Paulo (Braz.) Lim. g.7%	35	20	99	20	Southern of France 3 % 15
630,0002		100	Do 51 % Debenture Stock		20	99	20	South Italian3 % 10
30,708	20	all	Smyrna and Cassaba, Lim		100	37		Swedish Central, Lim., 1 Mort 5 % 66
7,500	20	all	Do do 7 % Preference	22	100	***	Lear	Do
750,000	20	all	South Austrian	71	100		***	Tamboff-Kosloff, guaranteed 5 % 80
16,480	10	all	Swedish Central, Limited	***	20	92	par	Varna 3 % 5
45,000	20	all	Varna	31	12	27	par	Do6 % 4
26,757		all	West Flanders	111	20	94	20	Western & NWest. of France. 3 % 15
		all	Do 54 % Preference	13	100	20		West.of S.Paulo Deb. Bonds Scp. 109

BRITISH MINES.

Authorised Faid Issue.		Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.			
12,000	5	all	Assheton, Limited	1	3		
10,240	5	1	Devon Great Consols, L.	10	11p		
512	***	731	East Basset				
6,144		3/5/6	East Caradon	11	13		
6,000	***	6/140	East Wheal Grenville				
1,906	***	4/9/0	East Lovell		***		
15,000	***	all	Great Laxey, Limited		18		
18,000	1	9/	Hingston Dwns. Con., L.		15		
9,000	***		Marke Valley	11	11		
40,000	4	31	Mwyndy Iron Ore. Lim.	. 2	114		
1,120		16/16/7	Providence				
512		11	South Caradon		60		
6,123		6/5/6	South Condurrow	101	121		
4,500		7/12/4	South Wheal Frances	121	145		
12,000	6	all	Tankerville, Limited	144	in		
6,000		104	Tin Croft	15	17		
15,000	41	all	Van, Limited	17			
6,000		6/10/0	West Bassett	154			
3,000		181	West Chiverton	244			
600		55/15/0	West Seton	17	19		
512		61	Wheal Bassett	34	43		
5,179		15/7/0	Wheal Grenville	10	11		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MINES.

35,000	2	all	Alamillos, Limited	1	11
60,000	31	all {	Almada & Tirito Consol.		-
70,000	54		Silver Mining, Lim.	1	à
20,000		7	Australian	11	12
10,000	50	50	Bilbao Iron Ore, Lim	27	29
20,000	10	7	Cape Copper, Limited	41	42
61,000	5	all	Colorado United, Lim	21	21
10,000	20	17	Copiapo, Limited	81	94
92,945	1	1	Don Pedro N. del Rey, L.	A.	7
27,528		all	Eberhardt & Aurora, L.	21	24
30,000	10	all	Flagstaff, Limited	11	15
25,000	2	all	Fortuna, Limited	5	6
55,000	2	all	Fron. & Bolivia Gold, L.	31	4
27,469	8	all	General Min. Assoc., L.	31	4
15,000		all	Linares, Limited	6	61
165,000	2	all	London & California, L.	- 1	- 1
66,000		all	New Quebrada, Limited	45	4
50,000		all	Panulcillo Copper, Lim.	44	5
.0,000	20	all	Pontgiband Silver Lead		
			Mining & Smelting.	18	20
100,000		1	Port Phillip, Limited	3	- 4
54,000	5	all	Richmnd. Con. Ming., L.	151	15
8588801		all	Rio Tinto L.,5% Mt. Deb.	95	96
120,000	1	all	Scottish Australian, L.	21	2
80,000	1	3	Do New	- 2	3
122,500	2	all	Sierra Buttes Gold, Lim.	11	1
53,0001	Stk	100	St John del Rey, Lim	190 :	
68,230	10	10	Tharsis Sulphur, &c., L.	321	334
43,174	30	2912/8	United Mexican, Lim	14	21
10,000	10	6	Vancouver Coal, Limtd.	3	2d
75,000	1	all	Yorke Peninsula	ŧ	1

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital Exp'nded exLeased Lines.	Reve	Revenue past Half- Year. Dividend po						Receipts.				Mile C.	Aggregate		Miles Open		
	Gross Re-	Work- ing Ex- penses, Taxes,	Interest Rents, and Prefer-	Hlf.	2nd Hlf. of	Hlf.	Name of Railway.	Week Ending	Parcels,	Mer- chndise, Minerls, Cattle.		Same Week, 1879.	Traffic per per Week	Receipts	of Half- ar.	in	-
	ceipts.	& Duty.	ences.	1879	1879	1880			&c.	&c.			Tr	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
£ 175,568 1814,219 35,768,831 22,289,897 5,528,613 10,123,565 34,495,940 13,221,590 5,934,161 3,990,550 7,307,879 20,961,712 25,093,463 23,825,346 949,098 24,314,545 826,739 8,992,224 625,278 5,531,156 7,087,705 7,07,705 3,88,263 37,7778,939 1,306,187	109,688 277,183 522,982 1,398,080 1,514,465 297,454 137,558 33,886 3,628,682 1,717,700 4,679,218 927,035 1,270,324 523,583 49,699 881,95 66,380 279,246 10,268 186,269 3,242,645 238,136 1,244,567 3,115,967	249,550 772,905 829,944 150,512 71,933 183,384 1,802,247 912,855 2,377,016 426,595 706,002 265,595 98,856 79,423 1,644,932 1,6	452,635	1	9 12 11 12 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0014-18149-18149-1912 - 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Belfast and County Down Belfast & Northern Counties *Caledonian Dublin, Wicklow, & Wexford Furness *Glasgow and South-Western Great Eastern Great Rorthern (Ireland) *Great Northern (Ireland) *Great Northern (Ireland) *Great Northern & Western, (Irish) *Great Western Lancashire and Yorkshire London and North-Western London, Brightn, & S. Coast London and South-Western London, Chatham, and Dover London, Tilbury, & Southend Manch, Shefilld, & Lincolnsh. Maryport and Carlisle Metropolitan St John's Wood Metropolitan District Midland Midland Gt. Western (Irish) *North Eastern North London { Nth Staffordshire—Railwy	15 17 17 17 17 17 15 16 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	£ 603 1,765 18,034 1,757 7,820 32,627 24,769 6,605 2,582 7,113 60,650 24,585 67,564 28,450 30,131 16,630 1,293 460 	£ 435 1,826 38,592 9,138 12,507 26,668 8253 80,100 44,076 121,217 10,930 19,520 5,853 6,208 95,520 4,383 33,875 89,270 3,016	£ 1,038 3,591 56,626 16,895 20,327 59,289 64,217 12,914 5,448 15,372 140,750 68,661 188,781 39,380 49,651 22,483 1,937 33,892 2,558 11,013 6,904 132,937 9,111 50,340 122,611 8,491 10,352 1,683 2,985	£ 921 3,872 50,314	233 266 775 866 62 771 107 28 20 10 31 10 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ 17,227 599,054 165,017 233,260 985,937 1,010,521 196,036 66,835 227,484 1,627,746 1,134,294 3,100,614 730,701 969,923 431,728 528,804 38,702 161,959 100,775 2,069,363 135,553 539,519 2,003,444 130,114 } 188,198	£ 16,658 575,379 133,554 228,310 915,633 1,008,285 194,418 68,075 217,503 1,572,106 1,071,448 2,989,465 703,104 839,553 412,908 503,016 33,740 157,851 95,849 2,046,872 2,133,096 527,519 1,777,528 128,048 176,710 47,761	444 1364 1365 127 3274 864 601 475 2,147 4851 1,716 4014 794 4153 45 264 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 12	444 136 744 135 127 323 815 596 458 270 2,141 472 1,687 381 1,537 45 266 41 88 1,181 370 955 1,476 118

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Name.	3571-	Receipts.				Total Receipt		Total Receipts.		Total Receipts.		Total Receipt		1	387 7-	Rece	ipts.	Total R	eceipts.		Week	Rece	eipts.	Total I	Receipts
	Week Endng.		1879.	1880.	1879.	Name.	Week Endng.	1880.	1879.	1880. *	1879.	Name.	Endug.	1890,	1879.	1880.	1879.								
Bahia & S.Fran. Bmby., B., & C. I. Det. & Milwkee. East Indian Eastern Bengal	Sept.18 11 Oct. 14 16	£ 882 6,466 7,000 55,912	£ 786 5,990 5,700 78,875	859,033	£ 8,766 180,800 913,794 104,237	Madras Meridnal. Italy Ottoman Oude & Rohlknd Paris & Orleans	30 Oct. 2 Aug. 28	32,118 2,040 6,845	25,174 2,942 6,161	22,563	£ 901,509 33,010 3286033	Smyn & Cassaba Scinde South Austrian South Indian Sthn. of France	Sept.18 Oct. 7 Sept. 4	16,729 83,331 6,267	13,531 82,624 6,252 49,234	58,950 1,945,972	1594636								
G.Tk.of Canada Gt. Indn. Penin. Gt.W.of Canada	Oct. 16 Aug. 28	49,035 27,268	43,948 19,323	698,931 235,706 248,300	579,610 202,346 212,500	Paris & Meditr. Do New te is reckoned in	66	44,373 250023 21,102	41,440 228245 20,123	1,527,089 9,047,858 737,349	1375068 8026395 640,297	Wstn. of France Do New	6 29	24,019	21,111	827,472 2,510,808 1,186,681	2054966								

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CHAIRMAN—JOHN WHITE CATER Esq.
Richard Baring Esq.
Richard Baring Esq.
Richard Brandt, Esq.
A. H. Campbell, Esq.
Richard Brandt, Esq.
R

GENERAL MANAGER-David Smith, F.R.S.E. SOLICITOR-Sir W. R. Drake.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRINCIPLES on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the eafety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles, the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

NINETY PER CENT. of the WHOLE PROFITS is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The PROFITS are divided every Five Years.

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PROSPECTUSES and every INFORMATION can be obtained at the

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COALS! COALS! FROM 16^s A TON.

LOWEST AUTUMN PRICES CHEAPER THAN THE LAST 10 YEARS.

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LARGE KITCHEN (sold by some firms as Best Wallsend) 16s. DERBYSHIRE BRIGHT, large, Strong Heat DOUBLE DIAMOND SILKSTONES, Excellent House Coals 20s.

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Delivered Free of all other Charges. All Coal Thoroughly Screened.

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GEOLOGY.—IN THE PREFACE to the Student's "ELEMENTS of GEOLOGY," by Sir Charles Lyell, 1874, he says.—"As it is impossible to enable the reader to recognise rocks and minerals at sight by the aid of verbal descriptions or figures, he will do well to obtain a well-arranged Collection of Specimens, such as may be procured from Mr TENNANT (149 Strand), Teacher of Mineralogy at King's College, Loudon." These Collections are supplied on the following terms in plain Mahogany Cabinets:—

2 8 d 100 Specimens, in Cabinet, with Three Trays. 2 2 0 200 Specimens, in Cabinet, with Five Trays. 5 5 0 300 Specimens, in Cabinet, with Five Trays. 5 5 0 300 Specimens, in Cabinet, with Three Drawers.

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Special arrangements for middle-class (out) patients. J. G. FISHER, Hon. Sec.

THE COLAR GOLD MINING
COMPANY (Lin ted).

The Mining Journal says:—"The professional evidence of the value of the Colar Company's property is of a peculiarly impartial character, being no less than the incidental reference in the report upon some adjoining land. Reporting for Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, and another company on land immediately to the south of that of the Colar Company, Mr. John Harris states that the number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing up, and that may also be traced by extensive surface workings, is six; they can be traced down from the Ooregum Mine on the north end of the field right through the Colar Company's land. Equally satisfactory evidence is given by the engineer of the Mysore Gold Mining Company's hose southern boundary is the Colar Company, whose southern boundary is the Colar Company, whose southern boundary is the Colar Company or thern boundary." The excutsive Right of Mining in the district was granted by the Government of Mysore, and, after a prolonged and careful survey, the concess onaires acquired the rights over special blocks of land, including only land in which arrives reefs are.

Full prospectuses and forms of application can be had at the Office of the Company, 5 fast India avenue, Leadenhall street, E.C., where applications for shares may be forwarded.

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""" AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

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vià MARSEILLES.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE
–97 Cannon street.—French Mail
Steamers leave Marseilles, vià Suez Canal, on the
following Sundays, at 10 a.m. (calling at Naples for
mails and passengers):— OVERLAND

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Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and most
Wholesome. Universally recommended by the Profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.

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Dr Hassall says:—"Soft and Mellow, Pure, well
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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal. 20 Great Titchfield street, London, W.

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Of same quality as that supplied to the International Exhibition of 1862, Dublin Exhibition of 1865, Paris Exhibition of 1867, and now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French brandy, may be had direct from Belfast, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.—Quotations on application to Mesers Dunville and Co. (Limited), Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast; or at their London Offices, 4 Beaufort buildings, Strand, W.C.

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Are not liable to Spontaneous Combustion Light only on the Box.

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YANG-TSE ... 5 Sept. AVA ... 19 —
DJEMNAH... 3 Oct. For Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Stanghai, and Yokohama.
AMAZONE ... 17 —
ANADYR ... 14 Nov. The Steamers of the 19th Sept., 17th Oct., and 14th Nov., connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius, and ti ose of the 5th Sept., 3rd Oct. and 31st Oct. at Ga le with the Steamers for Pon-Loherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

F. r Alexandria and Naples every Thursday, noon. For Constantinople every Saturday, 5 p.m.
The Company's weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindist to B mbay.
For passage, rates of freight, and information, apply to the COMPANY'S LONDON HEAD OFFICE, 97 Cannon street, E.C.; also for passenger and parcel business only at the SUB-AGENCY, 51 Pall Mail, S.W.

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For further particulars apply to William Adams, Esq., C.E., Cardiff, or Mesers Colborne and Ward, Solicitors, Newport, Monmonthshire.

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CONSOLS VERSUS GROUND RENTS.—Consols pay 3 per cent. Freehold Ground Rents, equally safe, pay 4 to 4½, and constantly increase in value.—Descriptive paper, gratis, of Messrs George Beken and Co., Ground-Rent Agents, 86 London Wall.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH 17 A years' Banking experience in every department, at present occupying the post of Manager at an important Branch of a country Bank, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Inspector, Manager, or Sub-Manager at home or abroad. Highest references. Address B., care of Mansfield Bros., 3 Warwick court, Holborn, W.C.

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Gentleman, age 33, with 20 years' extensive experience, formerly Inspector of Branches, afterwards Manager of an important Branch Bank, and now Assistant General Manager of a leading Provincial Joint Stock Bank, desires to make a change. Only a high-class banking appointment would be entertained. Communications, in strict confidence, to H. G. 937, Deacon's Advertising Offices, 154 Leadenhall street, F.C.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON
RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.
The Dividend on these Bonds, due 1st November, next, will be PAID on that or any succeeding day, between the heurs of 10 and 2, at the Counting-house of Messrs Brown, Shipley, and Co., Founder's court, Lothbury, E.C., where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left two clear days for examination.

NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA; AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. (Late Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.)

REVISED OFFICIAL SCHEME OF ARRANGE-MENT. Dated July 21, 1875.

ISSUE OF THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given, that the Reorganisation Trustees are now PREPARED to RECEIVE their SCRIP of the above Issue for EXCHANGE into THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS of the Reorganised Company, between the hours of ELEVEN and TWO; Saturdays excepted.—By order of the Trustees, FRED. W. SMITH, Secretary. Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., October 22, 1881.

DEBENTURES.

THE COLONIAL COMPANY

CHAIRMAN.—The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Robert Gillespie, Esq. Subscribed Capital, £1,475,950. Paid-up Capital, £608,883.

The Directors are issuing Debentures for periods of three years, bearing interest at 5 per cent, for five years at 5½ per cent, and for seven or ten years at 6 per cent. Fer annum.

Particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

16 Leadenball street, London, E.C.

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The Medical Profession, for over Forty Years, have

approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for
ACIDITY of the STOMACH HEARTBUEN HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION.
And as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions Ladies, Children, and Infants.

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CHINESE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1874.

Notice is hereby given, that 314 Bonds of £100 each of the above Loan, to be paid off at par in Hong Kong on 31st December next, and in London on February 19th, 1881, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were THIS DAY DRAWN at the Offices of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard street, London, in the presence of the undersigned.

Lists of the numbers of the Bonds drawn may be had at the Bank on application.
For the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, GEO. H. BURNETT, Accountant.
London, 19th October, 1880.
Countersigned—
W. W. VENN, Notary Public.

CITY OF LONDON BONDS.— DISCHARGE AND RENEWAL OF BONDS FALLING DUE IN THE YEARS 1881-2:—

In obedience to an ORDER of the Finance Committee of the Corporation of London, I do hereby give notice to the holders, registered or otherwise, of City Bonds, which mature within the ensuing years, 1881-2, as follows:—

(1.) That the Bonds referred to in the First Schedule tereto will be paid off (out of funds specially applicable to such purposes) absolutely and without option frenewal, at the dates at which they respectively able to su mature

(2.) That the Bonds referred to in the Second Schedule hereto will also be paid off at the dates of their maturity respectively, but that an Option is given to the holders of such Bonds to Renew the Loans severally secured for a period of Seven years from the dates at which they severally fall due on terms to pay the holders interest at the rates of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings per cent. per annum.

Holders of Bonds desiring to avail themselves of this option of renewal must signify to me their agree-ment thereto, and bring their Bonds for marking to this Office, on or before the 30th of November next.

The Loans renewed under these options will be for the like purpose and on the same securities as the existing Bonds, interest being payable, as at present, by means of Coupons, at the Bank of England, negoti-able through any banker.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULE I.

Bonds to be paid off absolutely in 1881, 1882,

Bonds issued under the Holborn
Valley Improvement Act, 1864, and
maturing on the 1st January, 1881,
viz:—

7	Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos.		-
	1,251, to 1,257	70,000	
13	Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos.	*0.000	
5	633 to 645 Bonds for £500 each, Nos.	13,000	
· O	662 to 666	2,500	
20	Bonds for £100 each, Nos.		
	679 to 690, 837 to 840, and 1,258 to 1,261	2,000	
	Aparto to Apart	200	87,500
	ds secured upon the surplus		
	of the Holborn Valley Im-		

lands of the Hollorn valley Improvements, and maturing on the 1st April. 1881, viz:—

93 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. I to 42, and 133 to 189.

81 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 43 to 95, and 190 to 217.

164 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 96 to 132, and 218 to 344. 99,600 40,500

16,400

Bond issued in respect of rebuilding the Royal Exchange (Loan of £76,830), secured upon the City's moiety of the Gresham Estates,

Bond for £1,000, No. 2, matur-ing on 11th May, 1881 Bonds issued under the Holborn lley Improvement Act, 1864, and turing on the 1st July, 1881,

23 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos.

750 to 778
Boals for £500 each, Nos. 687, 838, and 859, and 1,262 and 1,263
Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 694 to 697, and 841

Bonds issued under the Conta-ious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1839, or constructing the Foreign Cattle tarket for the Metropolis (being joan of £25,000), dated 15th Octo-er, 1874, and maturing on the 25th ult 1881 by account.

y, 1881, viz. — 16 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 16 16 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 17 to 32 10 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 33 to 42 16,000 8,000

25,000 Bonds issued under the same Act dated 10th January, 1879, and maturing on the 25th January, 1882, viz :-

2 Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos. 1 and 2 Bonds issued under the Act for rebuilding Blackfriars bridge, and maturing on the 28th July, 1881, 20,000

5) Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 7 to 53

50,000 Total

SCHEDULE II.

25 000

37,000

50,000

131,900

Bonds maturing in 1881, with an option of renewal.

Bonds issued for the completon of the London Central and Provision Market, and maturing on the 1st January, 1881, viz. — 25 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 25 Bonds for £5,000 each, Nos. 26 to 30 25,000

Bonds issued under the Act for providing the Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington, and maturing on the 28th February, 1881, viz.:—
37 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 379 to 415
Bonds issued for the like purpose, and maturing on the 1st April, 1881, viz.:—
1 Bond No. 5 for

20,000 1 Bond No. 5 for 50 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 6 to 26 and 416 to 444 43 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 27 to 29 and 445 to 484 34 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 30 to 34 and 485 to 513 50,000 21,500 3,400

Bonds issued under the London Central Markets Act, 1875, and maturing on the 5th April, 1881,

viz. :27 Bonds for £10,000 each, Nos.
414 to 440
1 Bond, No. 441 270,000 7,000 277,000

Bonds issued under the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871, and maturing on 1st July, 1881, viz.:—
30 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos.
147 to 176
34 Bonds for £500 each, Nos.
177 to 210
30 Bonds for £100 each, Nos.
211 to 240 30,000 17,000 3.000 211 to 240 50,000

Bonds issued under the London Central Markets Act, 1875, and maturing on the 1st July, 1881,

maturing on the viz.:—

125 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 442 to 596
19 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 567 to 585
15 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 586 to 600 9,500 1,500 136,000

£

155,900

1,000

26,000

23,000

2,500

190 Bouds for £1,000 each, Nos. 601 to 790 71 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 190,000 nds for £500 each, Nos. 791 to 861 85 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 862 to 946 35,500 8,500 234,000

Bonds issued for the purpose of the Western Approach to the Me-tropolitan meat and poultry market (now London Central Markets), and maturing on the 5th July, 1881,

12 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 123 to 134
32 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 87 to 12) 12 000 20 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 107 to 185 16,000

2,000

3,000

30,000

600,000

Bonds is used under the Act for sbuilding Blackfriars Bridge, and aturing on the 25th July, 1831,

maturing on the 2.1.

30 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 57 to 86.

31 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 87 to 120.

30 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 121 to 150. 30,000 17,000

Bonds issued under the Holbor alley Improvement (Money) Ac 869, and maturing 5th Octobe

1881, viz:—

2 Bonds for £50,000 each, Nos.

1 and 2

1 and 2

100,000 250 Bonds for £1,000 each, Nos. 3 to 252 320 Bonds for £500 each, Nos. 253 to 572 900 Bonds for £100 each, Nos. 573 to 1,472

90,000

1,558,900 Further information, if needed, will be furnished at this department.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Chamberlain.
Chamber of London, Guildhall, 21st October, 1880.

LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—To sufferers from Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of B reath, &c.—Mr Jewell, Chemist, 151 London road, Liverpool, writes:—"June 9, 1890. Mr Oates, over eighty years of age, after being cured of asthma by your wafers, takes them occasionally for bronchitis, shortness of breath, and difficulty of breathing after cold, and believes he would have been dead long ago but for their use." In asthma, consumption, broughtis, coughs, colds, shortness of breath, phlegm, pains in the chest, and rheumatism, they give instant relief and a rapideure. Dr Locock's wafers taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s 14d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box, by all druggists.

LA PLATA MINING AND COLORADO, 21 Great Winchester street, E.C., 22nd October, 1880.

October, 1880.

14th CONSECUTIVE MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of \$15,000 out of the net profits for the month of September of \$15,926.40, being 7½ cents per share (par value \$10) on the Capital, payable on Monday, 1st November. Leaving as credit of Reserve Fund, \$50,905.99. November. Leaving as credit of Reserve Fun \$50,805.99. THEODORE BERDELL, Vice President.

COLONY OF VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE AND HOBSON'S

BAY RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that the INTEREST on certain DEBENTURE BONDS of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, hitherto paid by the Bank of Victoria, bankers of the Company, will be PAID at the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria, 8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, where also payment will be made of the principal of the said Bonds as they may hereafter fall due. The holders of Coupons papable on November 1st are required to deposit them at the Office of the Agent-General three clear days previously for examination. The usual form of description of coupons may be obtained, on application, at the same place on and after the 25th inst.—Offices of the Agent-General for Victoria, 8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

October 19th, 1880.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

THE CITY OF SANTOS
IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital, £120,000, in 12,000 Shares of £10 each.
Issue of £55,000, in 8,500 Shares of £10 each.
Deposit on Application 10s per Share. On Allotment
30s per Share, and balance of £8 per Share on the
1st January, 1881. With Preference Dividend of 7
per cent. per annum for five years.

DIRECTORS.

John Frederick Russell, Esq., Director of the San Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Railway.

D. M. Fox, Esq., C.E., late Superintendant of the San Paulo Railway.

M. H. Moses, Esq., 134 Worth.

D. M. FON, ESQ., CAE, the Superintendent of the Sal Paulo Railway.

M. H. Moses, Esq., 134 Westbourne terrace, W.
E. J. Halsey, Esq., 77 Cornhill, E.C.
BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street,
London, E.C.
Solicitors.

Messrs Bircham, Drake, and Co.
ENGINEER.

Alfred Rumball, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 1 Victoria street,
Westminster, S.W.
BEOKERS.

Brokers. Messrs Greenwood and Co., 28 Austin Friars.

OFFICES. 136 and 137 Gresham House, E.C. A. Walter Hillier, Esq.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Water Supply, Tramways, and Gas Works of the City of Santos, in the province of San Paulo, Brazil, and of making considerable extensions and improvements of those works, required by the increase of business and population.

These several undertakings are at present owned by a Local Company called the "Companhia Mel-horamentos da Cidade de Santos," and are held under concessions or contracts with the Municipality, dated respectively the 21st February and 27th May, 1870

The monopoly of the undertakings is granted to the Company for a term of 50 years from 1870, and the concessions give exemption during that period from all import duties on coal and other articles required for the service of the Company. At the expiration of the term the works will remain the property of the Company, who will then only lose their exclusive privileges and the right to import materials dury free.

ration of the term the works will remain the property of the Company, who will then only lose their exclusive privileges and the right to import materials daty free.

The Brazilian Company agree to sell their concessions and property, rolling-stock, stores, &c., to the English Company for £70,000, payable £35,000 in cash and £35,000 in fully paid-up shares, which latter will not in any year, during a period of five years from 31st December, 1880, be entitled to any dividend until the other shares have received 7 per cent. dividend for such year.

Santos is the only shipping port on the Atlantic coast of the province of San Paulo, about 48 miles distant from the City of San Paulo, is the Terminus of the well-known San Paulo Railway, and is a port of call of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The net revenue of the several undertakings under local management for the year 1879 exceeded £7,000.

Mr Alfred Rumball, M.I.C.E., who has recently visited Santos and made a thorough examination of the properties, is of opinion that the sam of £70,000 is a fair and equitable valuation of the undertakings, including rolling-stock, mules, stores, buildings, &c., as they stand to-day, under the conditions set out in his report, and that by an additional outlay of about £32,000, the Tramways can be newly equipped and relaid with steel, and such additional facilities provided for increasing the Gas and Water supplies, as will ensure the payment of an enhanced subvention by the Municipality, and secure to the new Company an immediate return of from 8 to 10 per cent per annum upon their Capital of £120,000.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained of the Brokers, Messrs Greenwood and Co., 28 Austin Friars, E.C., and at the Offices of the Company, 135 and 137 Gresham House, E.C., and the contracts and documents relating to the Company, including the Report made by Mr Rumball, can be seen at the Offices of Messrs Bircham, Drake, and Co., 26 Austin Friars, E.C.

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while we have found, by constant use, that the selection of names is most judicious."—Athenxum.

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