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THE FRENCH TREATY.

Ir is not from want of interest in the subject that we have made but little mention of the French Treaty since the French Tariff on our principal exports was published. It was not possible without preparation to deal with a subject involving changes so extensive, upon which various persons in the trades affected by them as yet form different opinions. We hope early in the year to give, in a short series of articles, some estimate of the probable effect, whether commercial or moral, of this most remarkable Treaty.

THE TREATY OF TIEN-TSIN AND THE CONVENTION OF PEKIN.

HOW SHOULD WE USE OUR SUCCESS?

The unexpected and brilliant termination of the Chinese campaign,—a termination which has evidently surprised and delighted those who recommended most eagerly the aggressive policy, quite as much as it has surprised and gratified those of us who anticipated from it endless fresh complications of the situation,—opens the way for English statesmen to turn over a completely new leaf in our Chinese diplomacy. If the opportunity thus held out to us is honestly seized, Lard Elgin's second great Chinese success may, and, we trust, will, prove far more final and advantageous to the British Government than the first, which did but inagurate a new series of calamitous disputes. But it will not do so unless we are fully prepared to expect new evasions on the part of the Chinese so soon as the first impulse of terror caused by the advance of our troops has subsided; unless we are firmly resolved that such evasions shall not lightly tempt us into new threats, and the natural consequences of such threats, new wars.

The Times boasts with some truth and much naif self-gratulation, "that whilst most of our public speakers and "some of our public writers were wandering in mazes lost, "predicting the most disastrous events and advising the "most absurd courses of action, it was quite possible, by a "moderate acquaintance with the subject, to foresee the "natural course of events and to judge closely of probabile lities even in the affairs of China." If this were the case with respect to the minuter points of policy, such as the impression made by the destruction of the Summer Palace, to which, we believe, reference is

here made, it is certainly far more true with respect to the broader phenomena of Chinese diplomacy. learned something reliable as to the mode in which the Chinese bear defeat and fulfil treaties. If Lord Elgin's brilliant personal successes in China have taught us anything, it is that the Chinese Government yield easily, and retract again at the earliest opportunity concessions which they made reluctantly and in terror; in short, that we can never hope to enforce permanently the provisions of a distasteful treaty, unless we keep always on the spot a force powerful enough to bear down all opposition. Lord Elgin cautious, able, and successful as he is in person, when backed by able commanders, an army, and a fleet, knows better than any of us that his back will not have been turned a year, perhaps not many months on China, before some of the most important articles in the treaty will be either limited by fettering conditions or practically cancelled; and that in future, if we are to keep at peace with the Chinese, we must either undertake to rule them altogether, or acquiese eventually in the necessity of letting the most disagreeable and onerous provisions of the treaty become practically a dead letter. There is no middle course. Now, while the prestige of our victory is still fresh upon us, we had better at once ponder on the mode in which it may best be used. It will be far more fatal then our waved disease. It will be far more fatal than our worst disaster if it encourage us to insist pertinaciously on the literal fulfilment of those parts of the treaty which prescribe the attitude of the Chinese Government towards us for an indefinite future, under the penalty of reiterated invasions like the last. The indemnity, the apology, and all the concessions which can be at once extorted, may no doubt and ought to be strictly demanded. But our success will bear its fruits only, if, con-tent with the brilliant display we have made of British energy and valour and the immediate concessions to which it has reduced the Chinese Government, we make up our minds to be less punctilious with the Chinese in future, to overlook as far as possible evasions which nothing but a new war could prevent, and take our victory rather as an honourable excuse for overlooking petty annoyances, than as a precedent teaching us how we should resent them. We accept heartily the words—surely very remarkable in that quarter—in which the Times concluded its congratulations on the peace, and only hope that all the public organs which helped to precipitate the war may accept them as the practical guide of their counsels whenever—as surely must soon happen, if there be any constancy at all in Chiuese diplomatic habits sions of dissatisfaction arise:—"If we act wisely for the future, "the necessity for these expensive periodical expeditions is "at an end. Let us, then, act wisely; let us resolve never again to rush into a war to resent an imaginary insult, or " to vindicate British etiquette against Chinese etiquette. "Let us make it certain to our Consuls and also to our Pro-"consuls that they are in China to preserve peace and not to be the cause of war; and let us make it understood by our "merchants that it is their interest to render commerce a "bond of peace,-for that, come what will, we will never

"again render it a pretext for war."

These are good resolutions; and they are especially hopeful in the quarter in which they appear, as indications that the folly and danger of the policy we have recently pursued in China is clear even to some of those who have done the most to uphold it. They now see, no doubt, that we cannot

half-govern such an Empire as the Chinese; that there, as in Hindostan, the real alternative lies between completely subjecting it to our rule, or meddling with it as little as is consistent with the relations of trading nations. This, we say, is now as clear to those who advocated the march on Pekin, as it would have been if our troops had before them the prospect of being besieged through the severe winter by hordes of Tartars, and having to deal in the spring with a double enemy in the revolutionary Taeping forces and the Imperial army. Everybody is thankful that the peace is come to give us a decent locus penitentia, an honourable opportunity for a complete change of policy without the discredit of yielding to arrogant or treacherous threats. We are more than content, we are grateful, that so brilliant an opportunity for such a change of policy should be opened to us. But we are anxious that the English public should themselves deliberately avow that they do wish for such a change,-that they are bent upon abolishing the hectoring and interfering policy in China, and do not wish to avail themselves even of the express terms of our treaty for the purpose of providing fresh room for contention and jealousy between us and the Chinese. But if this be, as we hope, our present purpose, it becomes us to calculate beforehand the position of the rocks on which it may be wrecked. As the treaty of Tien-tsin signed in 1858 was the direct cause of war in 1859,-the same treaty as ratified in 1860 with the supplementary provisions now annexed, may be the direct cause of war in 1861 or 1862, if we do not make up our minds to make considerable sacrifices rather than again engage in this endless and aimless policy of temporarily overawing and impressing a nation too obstinate and too vain to retain any impression long, after the immediate alarm is over.

Now the great danger which cannot but be the cause of innumerable future disputes, is the attempt which is to be made under the treaty to establish regular diplomatic rela-tions with the Central Government of China in connection with the opening of the whole Empire to our commerce. of course really means that our merchants will expect to be permitted to trade without restriction in the interior of China, and that if they meet with either unexpected restraints on their traffic, or unexpected danger to their persons, they will expect our Ambassador at Pekin to take the matter up, to fix the responsibility on the Imperial Government, and demand from it the literal fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty, and indemnity for all breaches of it. Now to what must such expectations necessarily lead? We all know what the Imperial Government of China is,—that it has neither the will nor the power to carry out, to the limits of its loosely compacted Empire, the provisions on which the British merchants rely. We know that it will not try to carry them out longer than the present impulses of fear last. We know that if it had the will, it would not have the power. If, then, our diplomatic establishment at Pekin is to be used for the purpose of carrying out the treaty efficiently, it will become even more odious to the Chines Government than was the proposal to establish it; it will become the centre of endless disputes and the origin of new wars. We must dismiss the idea entirely that this Pekin embassy, for which we have incurred so much expense and loss, is to be a real working machine, like a similar embassy to a European State. It cannot be so, unless we are prepared to enforce all its demands by new expeditions. Least of all can it be, as was originally proposed, the efficient means by which the nominal opening of the whole Chinese Empire to English commerce shall be made into a reality.

Now, in the moment of our success, let us open our eyes frankly to the real condition of our relations with China. We

Now, in the moment of our success, let us open our eyes frankly to the real condition of our relations with China. We cannot, and must not, expect to establish with China such relations as we could establish with a European Government. The interior commerce of China can only be rendered safe and accessible to our countrymen by local governments really predisposed everywhere in our favour. Such local governments have all their own special classes of prejudices and corruptions, which are little, if at all, under the control of the Central Government, and, so far as they are under its control, are seldom diminished by any influence by it exerted. These obstacles may be made the subjects of interminable conflicts, but they can only be removed by our governing the Chinese ourselves. For that we are certainly not prepared. We can do little more, permanently, than keep the

authorities of the principal seaports to good faith and honourable dealing, if we can do so much. Diplomacy can do less than nothing for us. Backed by expeditions, it may be all-powerful; without them, it will be simply a great source of irritation. Let us, then, make up our minds at once, that if we are to have peace, we must not think of wringing out of the Chinese the literal fulfilment of the permanent provisions of the Treaty,—and that, though we have got our Ambassador, and got nominal freedom of commerce throughout the Empire, we are not going to keep up a permanent pressure in order to make them working realities.

After compelling a full performance of the immediate terms, the best thing we can lo with regard to the permanent conditions of the Treaty, is to use them so far as we pescefully can, but lay it down once for all, that we are not going to insist on them at the cost of a new war. Let it be well understood that commerce with the interior must be carried on at the individual risk of our merchants; and that the sooner our nominal Ambassador at Pekin disembarrasses himself of those ideas of duty usually connected with his post in a European country, and ceases to raise questions which only a force in China could settle, the better it will be for himself and for England.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BANK.

Ir may startle some of our readers to hear that we have in England a State Bank. It would generally be thought and said that the English Government had no function of that kind, and did not pretend to have any such. Yet, though the expression may be new, the fact which it expresses is familiar. We have, under the name of Savings Bank deposits, large sums of money, belonging to individuals, intrusted to the Government, but repayable when the owners please. If this is not a State Bank, at least it is something like it. The operations are on a great scale. The Committee of 1858 give the following table of the operations since 1841:—

A STATEMENT of the Sums received from and paid to the Trustees of Savings Banks by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the Excess of Sums received or paid, from 20 November, 1841, to 20 November, 1857, inclusive.

	Beceived from	1	Paid to		E	xces	L
	Trustees.		Trustees.		Received.		Paid.
1841	1,053,194	***	934,960	***	118,234	***	***
1842	1,045,267	***	1,080,532	***	***		35,265
1843	1,591,753	000	712,468	***	879,285		***
1844	1,988,875	***	637,216	***	1,351,659		***
1845	1,503,931		1,151,140	***	352,791	***	***
1846	1,211,050	***	1,290,258	***			79,208
1847	632,124		3,209,033		***	***	2,576,909
1848	465,139		3,349,958	***	*** #	***	2,884,819
1849	843,296	***	1,255,062		***	***	411,766
1850		***	1,396,404	***	4.4	***	460,347
1851	1,108,370	***	725,863		382,507	***	***
1852		***	617,393		489,587	***	***
1853	1,346,437	0.00	786,192	***	560,245	***	***
1854	747,185	***	1,410,390	***	***	***	663,205
1855			1,234,123	***	***	***	
1856	897,303	***	1,282,784		***		
1857	741,053	***	1,717,529	***	***	***	976,476
-	17 877 067		22 701 305		4 134 308		9 048 546

and the general debt we have thus incurred is more than thirty-eight millions.

Whether it was wise in the English Government to assume for itself this great liability, may perhaps be doubtful. It was unquestionably assumed with the best motives. The sole design was to improve the condition of the working classes, and to give them a secure place in which to deposit their savings. And this object it has certainly in some measure accomplished. But it is at least a question whether private enterprise would not have effected the same result as well, though it might not have achieved it as soon. If the State Savings Bank had not existed, it is probable that trustworthy associations of well-known individuals would have been formed in each locality for the purpose of receiving at interest the money of the humbler classes. In some of these there might have been frauds and failures, but, on the whole, the general success and solvency of the rest of our banking system justifies us in saying that the money of the poor would have been well kept, just, as the money of the rich, who are not always in money matters wiser than the poor, has been well kept. And private

associations would have at least had this advantage, that they would have been known to be such, and such only. At present the poor man does not in one case out of ten thousand know whom he is trusting. He fancies when he leaves his money with the local trustee or the local clerk, that from that moment the Government is intrusted with that money and is responsible for it. But the real fact is not so. There is an interval. The Government is only responsible for the sum of money which it actually receives—for what is really paid to the Commissioners of the National Debt in London. If the local authorities, as has often happened, do not pay over the money to the Government, but abscond with it, the poor have no remedy. There is always, it has been shown, more than a quarter of a million in this irregular and ambiguous position. We think it a very disputable question whether the real security of the poor might not by this time have been equally perfect, if the Government had never intervened in the matter at all; and it would certainly have been more intelligible.

We admit, however, that this question is now a speculative one. The English Government has chosen to assume this huge liability—this liability of millions—and it must make the best of it, and the principles on which it shall do so are worthy of careful consideration. The public are used to see a new Savings Bank Bill proposed every year: for the most part they do not really understand the nature of the problem with which such Bills more or less propose to deal.

The question to be first answered is,—What is the duty of the State with reference to this money? One party, and a strong party, contend that the State is to be a banker for the purposes of loss, but not for the purposes of profit. This is not, indeed, their language, but it is their meaning. They say the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no right to 'play with this money. It was intrusted to him to keep safe, and for no other purpose. He cught not to use it to aid him in financial exigencies. It is the money of others, and it is scarcely honest to appropriate it. It is evident, however, that in practice this reasoning would impose on the Government a large liability, and not allow it to derive any incidental benefit from it. And why should it not obtain any legitimate advantage from the custody of these vast sums? It is idle to say that they belong to the depositors, for such an argument would apply equally to the deposits with an ordinary banker. The banker uses them for his own benefit; thereby he lives, and no one blames him. All he promises is to pay his debts when he is called upon. The State does no more. It promises to repay the money of the State depositors on demand, and if it does so, it performs its contract. Whatever incidental benefit or temporary advantage it may derive from the use of the money, is only its fair reward—the fair compensation for the risk it runs.

Lord Monteagle has well explained a case in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer did make use of the funds of the Savings Banks to great advantage:—"I give "the Committee, as an example (and there are others), that "which was done by my late noble and respected friend "Lord Althorp in a case in which he accomplished a great "financial operation in which the public were largely in-"terested-I allude to the reduction of the interest of the "Four per Cents. in the year 1834. Lord Althorp could "not have accomplished that object except by having funds "at his disposal by which he could meet with punctuality " the demands of the dissentients, or of those parties who "would not accept the terms he proposed for reducing the "interest of that debt. The Committee will observe here, "that the object was one in which the public at large had a "great interest, namely, the reduction of the debt. That
and similar operations have been the great causes of our
effecting a saving in the charge of the debt, through the "means of our public credit, independent of any real, and
still more of any fictitious sinking fund investments.

What did Lord Althorp do P On the 9th of June, 1834, " Lord Althorp, by realising and laying by funds out of the "Savings Banks, had money enough provided when the Act
of Parliament was passed for reducing the interest of the
Four per Cents. to enable him to pay off the dissentients,
whoever and whatever they might be. That was the best " arrangement which could have been made for all parties. "The amount taken was nothing that endangered the real security of any depositors in the Savings Banks.

"This fund was employed for an important public ob "ject. The public wanted this fund; how else could "you have got it? If your income had been close "run, and you had no surplus, or no adequate surplus, "you would have had to go through the formality of entering "into a loan, the amount of which might be, perhaps, in itself " above what you wanted to meet those depositors, the number "of, or the extent of whose claims you were not acquainted "with. But the Savings Banks in a time like that became, "as it were, a credit which you had at your bankers, to be "used to the amount that you yourself required. Lord "Althorp stated to Parliament the whole of the case, and "there was a Parliamentary authority obtained for the ope-"ration. There was no concealment; it was not the mere "arbitrium of the Finance Minister, but it was the Finance "Minister acting with a fund which he could employ without "danger to the parties primarily entitled to it. In explaining the operation to the House of Commons, he stated that "he was fully prepared to redeem such portions of the Four "per Cents. as the holders might dissent from, according to "the proposal he had made. A greater number of dissen-tients than he had anticipated came in, amounting to 469 persons, and representing the sum of 4,600,000l. The " House of Commons thereon resolved that the dissentients "should be paid off out of such monies, stock, or Exchequer
bills, as might be deposited in the names of the Commissioners of the National Debt, or monies which might be
invested on account of the Savings Banks. There was "thus a resolution of the House of Commons passed; there "was no concealment; it was done by just and legitimate "authority. I should be sorry indeed to see the Finance "Minister prohibited from meeting similar cases by similar

We are aware that the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make such use of the funds of Savings Banks is by no means popular on the Stock Exchange. It is regarded as a kind of jugglery: no definite objection perhaps is made to it in words, but expressive looks are exchanged, and an obvious dislike is unmistakably shown.

We will not undertake to say that the whole of this dislike could be removed; but we believe that a great part of it might be so. At present there is, perhaps, a small element of good reason for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is "an unknown quantity" in the money market. It is never known what funds he has in hand; what investments he has made; what investments he is going to make. In consequence the popular impression of the extent of his powers and of the magnitude of his operations is far greater than the reality. There is five times as much conversation about the operations of the Savings Bank as there need to be, or as there should be.

It would be easy to devise a plan by which the mystery might be removed. Let a weekly account be published of the sums received by the Commissioners of the National Debt and of the investments they have made. The public would then have the means of knowing what had been done, would be able to watch the management, would be able to conjecture what would be done. The nation would then be able to derive, upon occasion, some financial advantages to compensate for its vast liabilities, and yet the dealers in public securities would be relieved from the constant dread of the possible operations of an unknown agent whose face now haunts them.

We are anxious not to be mistaken. We do not advocate what has been called an independent management of these deposits. The Commissioners of the National Debt are, in fact, for this purpose a synonyme for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and such we believe they should remain. The Executive Government has undertaken these vast liabilities, and it should control them. Experience shows that an officer of rank in Parliament, and responsible to Parliament, is the best depository of all important powers under our parliamentary constitution. If, moreover, the nation is to use the money, when wanted, to help its other financial operations, the responsible authority over this money should be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We only say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should tell us from week to week what he is doing, and then, if he knows his business, few people would find fault with him.

THE INEVITABLE EMBARRASSMENTS OF ENGLAND.

It would be difficult for any combination of circumstances to exemplify more strikingly or to impress more forcibly upon the mind the extension, the ramification and the complication of the interests of England, than that which surrounds us at the present moment. It is a consideration which may well make us proud, but which assuredly ought to make us anxious also. If there is much that is exciting in the spectacle, there is at least as much that is sobering; and as much, too, that should suggest warning of the most grave and peremptory sort. As far as Europe is concerned, we are in a state of profound peace; we are in amity with all our neighbours; even as regards the stirring drama now evolving in Italy we are mere spectators, though interested and influential ones; and we have no reason to fear that our most powerful and closest ally, though his restless temperament and tortuous ways keep us in hot water and put us to great expense, is ways keep us in not water and put us to great expense, is really otherwise than amicably and peaceably inclined. We have rarely been so free from "pending questions" or diplomatic discussions with civilised Powers:—our chronic "misunderstandings" with America, even, are now reduced to the insignificant and almost forgotten one of the St Juan. Now, therefore, if ever, we ought, it should seem, to be resting on our oars and sleeping in our beds,-taking our repose pushing our trade, recruiting our finances, concentrating all our attention on domestic politics and internal reforms.

Instead of this, we have seldom been so occupied with foreign questions; we are spending frightfully; we feel as if we had our hands and our minds full; we are anxiously watching the horizon:—in fact, we are on the look-out for We have one war on hand and one barely endedboth of them as near the antipodes as possible. We are fighting the Maories, and we have just been fighting the Chinese. We are troubled with some misgivings as to the justice of both conflicts; we deeply regret that they should have been forced upon us; and we may have many qualms as to the issue :- not that we doubt for a moment the ultimate victory of our arms in New Zealand any more than in China, but that we dread and deprecate the possible issue in which either victory may land us. In New Zealand we may have to suppress, if not in the end to exterminate one of the few promising and energetic aboriginal races of the earth. In China we had a month since a few troops encamped in the heart of a vast Empire, which might have needed reinforcements, or which might have needed to be avenged. We had allies there, whom it is a shade less embarrassing and unsatisfactory to fight with, than to fight against. We even now have to return with, than to fight against. a parchment full of promises and a chest full of plunder, having taken vengeance for a past reverse, but having positively secured but little for the future. Or we may have to return in order to complete and perpetuate our work; we may find it necessary to take possession of some fraction or island of the Chinese territory, whereon establish a standing force, sufficient to keep the Celestial barbarians permanently in awe;—sufficient also, alas, to drain our resources both of men and money for indefinite years to come.

Then we have another Empire in the East, half as large as that of China, with embarrassed finances and a disaffected population; where our rule is no doubt beneficent and with which our commerce is enormous; but which occupies half our regular army, which occasionally hampers our money market by its unseasonable loans, and perpetually decimates our residents by its unhealthy climate. India is a magnificent dependency, beyond all question; but for years, perhaps generations, to come, it must be a source of trouble, of anxiety, and most probably of peril also. It is an especially vulnerable point of our dominions, and a difficult and costly one as well.

Coming westward we find rocks ahead in the form of Syrian disturbances, in the arrangement of which our naval and diplomatic service, though not our army, are employed. At present, to a superficial glance, the troubles seem quieted, and the case not immediately serious; but statesmen who take in the whole bearings of the matter estimate the embarrassments which are brewing for us in that quarter very differently. There is a population composed of many subjects and of few masters,—divided and made hostile

by those fanatical religious dissensions which are more sanguinary and more incurable than any others,-and the more depressed portion of whom we are, in a manner, bound to protect, because it is mainly our doing that their depression has continued feasible. We see there an Empire hopelessly rotten, an administration ingrainedly corrupt, a government inherently weak and unimprovable, whom we, in the pursuance of a generous impulse and (under the circumstances) perhaps a wise and a necessary policy, kept upon its feet and sustained in the hope of its possible recovery, or, at least, of its prolonged duration ;-and we are now beginning to see that our efforts have been vain and our hopes chimerical, and that the final dissolution of the Ottom Power, which we wasted so much life and treasure to avert, is once more imminent; and is bringing in its train all its insoluble problems and all its complicated issues. We have, lastly, the more immediate uneasiness arising from the sojourn of the French troops in Syria, which under the pressure of the Christian massacres we could not well discourage or forbid, but to which we consented with manifold misgivings, and the prolongation of which cannot but be a source of much uneasiness and probably of forthcoming diplomatic difficulties.

Still proceeding westward, we cannot be quite without anxiety lest the possible outbreak of war between Austria and the new Italian Kingdom in the spring should involve us more actively and decidedly than we could wish. But putting this aside as a mere contingency which it is reasonable to hope may be averted, and crossing the Atlantic we see already in full fermentation elements of perplexity and com-plication which may well alarm us. If the United States, as some among them menace and some dread, should split up into two or three distinct confederations, our relations with them may perhaps not in the end be more troublesome and vexatious than they have often been before, but they will require to be reconstructed on a somewhat different footing; and the first steps at reconstruction will be very thorny and not wholly free from danger. The Southern States, arguing from the fact that England is their chief customer, conceive that she will be their readiest and most cordial ally. But forget two considerations, with respect to which we shall have to give them, perhaps painful, and certainly un-welcome, reminders. The North is our market as we are the market of the South; and we shall be as little disposed to offend the one as the other; -our connection with the two is almost equally close and equally essential, and assuredly we shall keep aloof from their strife, however it may end. Then the first step of the seceding South will apparently be to reopen the African Slave Trade, and the second to seize on Cuba:—and the one would certainly bring them into immediate, and the second probably into ultimate, collision with the British nation. The Northern States, too, when once separated, and cleansed from the temptations and the stain of Slavery, might endeavour to compensate for loss in one direction by annexation in another. They have already cast a longing glance at Canada, and given forth audible mutterings of illegitimate desires;—and though assuredly we should not go to war to prevent the voluntary absorption of British North America with the Federal Republic, yet as certainly we should resist by force and to the death any attempt to put in action the filibustering tricks which were tried against Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Now, of all these political imbroglios actual and prospective, which menace us in every quarter of the globe, it cannot be alleged that we are wittingly and of our own free will responsible for a single one. We may have brought some of them upon ourselves by former follies or by ancestral sins, but as far as regards proximate and immediate causes we may (with perhaps the single exception of the Chinese difficulty) pronounce ourselves wholly innocent. We have not voluntarily sought or incurred the peril or the perplexity. They are the nearly inevitable consequences of a position perhaps the most powerful, and of commerce and dominion certainly the most extended, in the world. We have ships in every sea; we have settlements on every shore; we have interests in every country; we have connections and obligations with every nation. Nothing can happen anywhere without affecting us: few things can happen anywhere without entailing upon us the inescapable duty of action or remonstrance, of some nature and in some shape. We cannot help

ourselves if we would: we cannot become secure by 1 tion of the more important articles of food as compared with becoming selfish; we cannot purchase inaction and repose except by becoming feeble and small. We must, therefore, accept our lot in these respects; but we must accept it with our eyes open and with manly resolution—not, as some would have us do, with affected amazement and disgust on every fresh occasion. We must be careful, most especially, not needlessly to must be a grayate its complications. We must set our multiply or aggravate its complications. We must set our-selves to work above all—(and this is the warning we We must set ourwere anxious to give, but which we have left ourselves no space at present to enforce)—earnestly to reflect and clearly and firmly to determine on what principles we will fashion our future policy, so as to apply it with steady consistency and unhesitating promptitude to each special case as it arises;—so as to know how we intend to deal with the arms of Europe and America, with the semiadvanced nations of Europe and America, with the semi-civilised Empires of the East, and with the barbarous tribes of Australasia, -with France and Austria, with Turkey and China, with New Zealand and with Labuan.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE Returns of our exports and imports for the eleven months ending 30th November last, which we print as usual in our monthly Supplement, present no very remarkable or new features. The declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce for the month of November in the last three years and of the eleven months ending 30th November is as follows :-

1858.		November. 1859.		1860.	
9,976,436	**********	10,856,001	**********	10,757,749	
1858. £	even Mon	the ended No. 1859.	vember 30.	1860.	
06,555,562	***********	119,613,185	*********	123,714,276	

so that the month's exports of home produce are nearly the same as those of the same month in last year,—while on the the eleven months we have an increase of 4,101,091t, or about

3½ per cent.

There is no appearance of any general increase in the exports to the United States to compensate the largely increased imports of American corn. On the contrary, the export trade on the decline. The imports of corn from all quarters and of course from the United States are very large. In the month of October alone we imported to the value of 1,300,000l from the United States in wheat, wheatmeal, and flour, more than we had imported in the same month of the previous year,—and the importation even for November is But no part of this largely increased import from the States seems likely to be paid for this year by an increased consumption of British and Irish produce. Probably the balance will be settled in great measure by the Californian gold, which, instead of coming to England, will be sent to the United States. That this process has been, indeed, going on for the last three months, ever since it was known that our harvests here would be deficient, the monthly imports of gold and silver bullion from the United States sufficiently show :

Computed REAL VALUE of IMPORTS of GOLD and SILVER BULLION from

the	UNITED S	CATE				
	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	£		£		£	
September	289,970		1,104,957	***	584,712	
October	488,250	***	926,299		107,872	
November	200,274		791,937		94,419	
			-			

Total of three months ... 978,494 ... 2,823,193 ... 787,003 showing a progressive decline in the importation of the precious metals from this quarter,—and, in the three months, even a falling off as compared with the year 1858. This indicates no doubt the method in which a good portion of our increased debt to the United States will in all probability be paid.

In the value of the exports to France there seems to be some slight tendency to increase, which may probably develop itself further hereafter. It shows itself at present principally in the export of hardware and cutlery, and of some of the metals, iron and lead in the pig. The following shows the consump-

the same month in last year :-

	Taken for Home Consum Month ending Novembe						
	TITOURER GIR	mus w					
	1859.	14 11	1860.				
Grain-Wheatqrs	327,278	*****	988,024				
Grain of other descriptions	398,632	*****	569,209				
Indian corn	171,582	*****	138,825				
Flour and mealowts	174,117	*****	515,159				
Cocoalbs	338,772		318,090				
Coffee	3,225,862		3.029,165				
Sugarowts	728,779	******	687.144				
Teslbs	5,741,733	******	6,394,634				
Spiritsgallons	512,540		470,388				
Wines	681,485		499,291				
Tobacco	3.053,824	******	3,092,861				
Currants and raising		******	400 410				

The principal raw materials received and re-exported in the

month are as in	HIOMS :						
	Exp	Exported.					
		ding	Nov. 30.		Month end	ling	Nov. 30.
	1859.		1860.		1859.		1860.
Flaxcwts		***	96,541	*****	***		***
Hemp	120,619	***	102,683				***
Raw silklbs		***	257,087	*****	178,519	***	362,654
Cottonewts		***	226,263	*****	157,251	***	136,925
Woollbs		***	8,547,804	*****	1,810,854	***	791,118
Tallow cwts	112,968		96,399	*****	870	***	190

THE MOVEMENT ON BEHALF OF DESTITUTE INCURABLES.

In our issue of Nov. 17 we explained the hardships to which paupers who are afflicted with incurable diseases are at present subjected in the common workhouses of this country, in the absence of hospitals devoted to the purpose of allevi ating the diseases for which there is no cure;—and we detailed the simple and admirable scheme by which it has been pro-posed to provide for their relief, without any fresh claims on the poor rates. We have now the satisfaction of stating that there is every reason to hope for considerable success; since an appeal which has been sent by the members of the Workhouse Visiting Society (one of the most valuable branches of the Social Science Association) to all the Boards of Guardians in England, requesting them to permit the appropriation of a special ward for the incurable among the denizens of the workhouse, to be fitted up with every comfort by the voluntary charity of the neighbourhood, has already received the full consideration and unanimous assent of the Plymouth Board of Guardians. Thus sanctioned, it will no doubt quickly receive fresh adherents; and we may shortly have the satisfaction of seeing the lot of this most unfortunate class of paupers ameliorated by all the comforts which voluntary charity can bestow, without any infraction of the wholesome severity of our ordinary Poor Law Regulations. We subjoin the appeal of the members of the Workhouse Visiting Society, warmly recommending it to the careful consideration of the different Boards of Guardians in this country :-

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.
Office of the National Association for the Promotion of
Social Science, 3 Waterloo place, S.W.
GENTLEMEN,—Permit us respectfully to call your attention to
the peculiar condition of the persons in workhouses suffering from
incurable disease; and to solicit your favourable consideration of a
proposal we desire to make on their behalf.
It appears from the Registrar-General's reports that there die

proposal we desire to make on their behalf.

It appears from the Registrar-General's reports that there die every year in England of dropsy, cancer, and consumption 80,000 persons. Of these, 40,000 at least belong to the working classes, and must need an asylum under such visitations. The 270 hospitals we maintain for curable patients reject all such cases, and the one hospital for incurables at Putney receives only 127 patients. Thus between 30,000 and 40,000 persons are annually compelled to seek shelter during the last months of their lives in the workhouse. The Poor Laws, however, being properly designed to discourage pauperism, and the regulations of workhouses being framed principally to meet the case of the idle and improvident pauper, it is obvious that such abodes are necessarily ill-adapted to the needs of those unfortunate sufferers, whose present extreme anguish and, is obvious that such abodes are necessarily ill-adapted to the needs of those unfortunate sufferers, whose present extreme anguish and, often, whose former industry and respectability, give them the highest claims on the compassion of their fellow-creatures. The hard beds, untrained nurses, and general absence of minor hospital comforts of refreshing drinks, comfortable seats, cushions, &c., which usually characterise the infirm wards of a workhouse, deprive these patients of many alleviations which their sufferings might receive. Even the usual kindness of workhouse surgeons and the liberality of many Rearls of Guardians are unable wholly might receive. Even the usual kindness of workhouse surgeons and the liberality of many Boards of Guardians are unable wholly to remedy these defects which inhere in the unfortunate circumstances themselves, whereby persons who are not properly paupers, but patients, are driven into asylums designed for paupers only. The case is even more exceptional than that of the insane, and appears equally to deserve that exceptional rules be made to meet it.

Permit us respectfully to suggest that some remedy should be sought for an evil of such great magnitude, since it involves the needless aggravation of the dying sufferings of some 30,000 persons annually. We cannot hope that it will be removed by the opening of hospitals for incurables adequate to the demand, since this would require a revenue of 900,000 per annum. Neither does it seem altogether just to the ratepayers that they should be compelled to provide for the inmates of workhouses the comforts of hospitals supported by free charity. We, therefore, venture to hope that the following plan may approve itself to you from its simplicity and economy, and from the fact that, while relieving the sufferings of the incurables, it will involve no additional charge whatever on the rates:

ing the sufferings of the incurables, it will involve no additional charge whatever on the rates:—

Let all persons in the workhouses suffering from acute and distressing disease, such as dropsy, consumption, cancer, &c., be placed by themselves in wards apart, to be called the wards for male and female sick and incurables. In these particular wards let private charity be admitted to introduce whatever may alleviate

On the passing of such rules by any Board of Guardians, it would follow that the members of the Workhouse Visiting Society would raise and employ the moderate subscriptions needful to convert these wards into suitable and comfortable hospitals for inconvert these wards into suitable and comortable hospitals for incurables. Under the sanction and with the co-operation of the surgeon, and in concert with the other officials, they would provide good beds, for the bedridden; easy chairs, both for those who cannot lie down and for those who ought for some hours each day to leave their beds; the salaries of trained nurses, if required; and such other trifles as lemonade, extra tea, books, &c., as may seem decirable.

It is submitted that this little plan possesses the following re-

while relieving much suffering, at small cost, it involves no injustice to the ratepayers, as it does not call on them for any extra expense whatever.

injustice to the Interparation, extra expense whatever.

It cannot encourage pauperism, seeing that no person will incur mortal disease to profit by it; and if it be suspected that any patient could be supported by his friends, it would remain in the power of the Board, as at present, to deny him admission after examination by the relieving officer.

In conclusion, as it is undoubtedly in the power of each local Board of Guardians to frame, for the regulation of its own workhouse, such bye-laws as are above respectfully suggested, we beg to urge your favourable consideration of them. Should you be willing to accede to the plan, we hereby offer the services of our willing to accede to the plan, we hereby offer the services of our Society in carrying it into execution in raising and applying the needful subscriptions. In unions where no lady visitors of the Society at present reside, it will no doubt be possible for the chapain or guardians to find other ladies willing to carry out the plan with the sanction and approval of the Board.—We are, Gentlemen, respectfully yours,

The Members of the Workhouse Visiting Society.

(Signed) Louisa Twining, Hon. Sec.

Agriculture.

A CHAPTER ON STRAW.

At this season of the year straw performs very important offices in the economy of a farm. On arable farms, especially in the light land districts of the West and South of England, straw is commonly superabundant. Forbidden to sell straw, and unable or unaccustomed to turn it to good account for feeding purposes, the farmers of those districts not unfrequently let it lie about and rot uselessly in heaps, or tread it down in yards by means of a few store beasts fed on straw only, a process which gives profit neither from the beasts nor the manure. It is true that where the barley or oats contain clover, store stock will thrive wonderfully at "straw-yard;" but that is rather exceptional, and most farmers use all the best of such straw for their cart horses. On the other hand, we have some agricultural chemists and amateur farmers who are eloquent on the large proportion of nutritive matter they believe they find in straw, and would have us use all the straw of the farm as fodder, and keep our stock on boards without litter. This is perhaps a more unprofitable extreme than the old practice of treading down straw in the farm-yard. It is to be noted, however, that comparatively few farmers now keep any cattle in strawyard without giving them a few roots, and that the practice of the chalk districts of the West of England, of spreading straw in the sheep-folds, is now admitted not to be a bad method of utilising straw. Thus Mr Spooner, in his paper on "The Use and Economy of Straw," published in the Journal of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, says,—"On light sandy or chalky soils the direct application of straw has been known to exercise straw. Inus arr Spooner, in an paper on "The Use and Decadon" of Straw," published in the Journal of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, says,—"On light sandy or chalky soils the direct application of straw has been known to exercise a beneficial effect; this is probably owing to the deficiency, in such soils, of silicates and alkalies, and likewise to their power when the straw is partially rotten of fixing the ammonia from the atmosphere,

since during the progress of decay various organic acids, such as humic acid, almic acid, geic acid, &c., are formed, and all these acids have a strong affinity for ammonia.......Perhaps the best mode of applying straw as a manure for light lands is to spread it thinly over the soil, and allow the sheep to run over it and eat as much as they will. By thus folding the sheep on it the straw is trodden down and its decomposition is much assisted; it also furnishes for the sheep a drier bed, which in itself is of no small value." Of course farm-yard manure used in this way would be for more value. of more value

In a paper by Mr Evershed, on "The Proper Office of Straw on a Farm," he strongly objects to the plan of treading down straw in open yards as a miscalculation, while he partly considers litter to be one of the most important uses of straw, "a warm, soft bed being quite indispensable for the comfort of all the larger animals." Of the feeding on boards plan, he says:—"Some, as an experiment for saving straw, put twelve three-year-old oxen on boards to fatten, and found it a very cruel experiment. The animals ment for saving straw, put twelve three-year-old oxen on boards to fatten, and found it a very cruel experiment. The animals were always in a state of distress; one of them refused to lie down, and remained standing for four days, until the muscles of the thigh swelled from the unnatural tension. A comfortable layer of straw soon set all right again." And he adds:—"A wish to save straw occasionally leads to a sparing use of it in the yards, always resulting, however, in the immediate discomfort of every head of stock. In fact the best of food and unremitting attention will not compensate for the want of a comfortable bed." Indeed it may be laid down as an axiom in stock farming, that to succeed with stock—whether breeding or feeding—the animals must be kent well laid down as an axiom in stock farming, that to succeed with stock—whether breeding or feeding—the animals must be kept well littered. This constitutes a limit to the numbers of stock which can be kept through the winter on farms where the proportion of arable land is small. Stock will thrive in open yards if well sheltered and plenty of straw is used, but then straw must be used wastefully, the manure being inferior and the amount of cartage greater. Covered yards and cattle boxes furnish the best means of concerning the use of straw and contribute at the same time next.

tered and plenty of straw is used, but then straw must be used wastefully, the manure being inferior and the amount of cartage greater. Covered yards and cattle boxes furnish the best means of economising the use of straw, and contribute at the same time most effectually to the comfort and well-being of the stock. Mr Evershed estimates that about 20 lbs of straw per head of stock is used in covered yards and boxes, while more than twice that quantity, or 48 lbs, must be used for cattle in an open yard. It is found that 20 lbs of straw a day used to litter an ox feeding in a box will produce at the end of six months 8 tons of manure; 6 tons 8 cwts are derived from the ox, and 1 ton 12 cwts from the straw. Shelter of some kind for the stock is, therefore, necessary on every farm, both for the sake of making the stock profitable and for economising the use of the straw.

Without troubling the reader with details of analyses, we may state that barley and oat straw, apart from the clover fodder they often have gathered with them, contain more nutriment than wheat straw; that bean straw is more nutritious still, but, containing some bitter flavour, cattle will eat it best in the coldest weather; and that pea straw is the best of all, being greedily eaten by both sheep and cattle. Indeed it is commonly reserved for the breeding ewes. It is also well ascertained that where all the crops are cut as unripe as possible, the value of the straw for feeding purposes is greatly enhanced. Now straw cut into chaff can be given with meal or roots, but Mr Evershed says he has found cattle do better with straw and roots than on straw and meal, even where the quantity of roots did not exceed \(\frac{1}{2} \) cwt per head per day, as with straw and meal only cattle become hide-bound. If straw is given not cut in racks and roots whole, cattle do very well, though they sometimes choke from the amaller roots sticking in the throat not cut in racks and roots whole, cattle do very well, though they sometimes choke from the smaller roots sticking in the throat. But the neater and, upon the whole, the better plan is to cut the straw into chaff. This may be effected by horse-driven machinery at about 6s per ton. If steam power is used on the farm, the chaff may be cut somewhat cheaper. It is found that chaff cut the straw is fresh thrashed and stored away in a dry place, fresh and useful for cattle as if newly cut, but it is essential cut when should be kept quite dry, as otherwise the stock will not eat it with

With regard to the question as to the benefit of steaming straw with regard to the question as to the benefit of steaming straw chaff for cattle, Mr Evershed agrees with those who consider that, though rendered more palatable, the animals do not yield any in-crease of weight for the extra cost of steaming. Pulped roots mixed with chaff and allowed to ferment for twenty-four hours form a mixture fully as palatable and beneficial as steamed chaff. He finds his fatting cattle will eat from 10 lbs to 14 lbs of straw daily thus prepared and mixed with their cake or corn, while his cows eat 18 lbs of straw chaff daily. The cows, too, will eat ground rape cake when mixed with the fermented chaff and roots, which

rape cake when mixed with the fermented chaff and roots, which they would not touch when given in any other way.

The editor of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal appends to Mr Evershed's paper a letter from Mr Samuel Jonas explaining his method of preparing chaff for his cattle. When he thrashes his corn with steam power, a powerful chaff-cutter is attached to the thrashing machine, the whole being driven by a 9-horse-power steam engine. A small quantity of green fodder is mixed with the straw. This when cut into chaff is sifted and carried to an empty barn or chaff house, and well trodden down, about one bushel of salt being mixed with each ton of chaff. The chaff thus prepared through the summer, is used in the autumn and winter for feeding cattle. Mr Jonas says,—"None but those who have tried this plan of old chaff so managed, as compared with

resn cut chaff, can believe the advantage in value of the old chaff for feeding stock. I can work off the produce of about 9 acres of good strong wheat per day, the chaff being cut shorter and better than by hand box. The cost is about 1d per fan—i.e., 5 bushels, weighing 28 lbs. The rapidly extending use of chaff-cutters of every size and description sufficiently proves the benefits farmers find they derive from the use of cut food. We believe that it is by the combined use of straw chaff and pulped roots with moderate quantities of all others. fresh cut chaff, can believe the advantage in value of the old chaff find they derive from the use of cut food. We believe that it is by the combined use of straw chaff and pulped roots with moderate quantities of oil cake or corn, that the present and future demands for meat are to be met. The saving of both roots and artificial food—the cake or the corn—is the most important element in estimating the value of straw for feeding purposes. In this way fully one-half of the straw of all kinds grown on an arable farm may be used for feeding, the other part being required for litter.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.
So much has been said and written about science applied to husbandry which is of little real value, that although modern farmers are desirous of availing themselves of all the aids well-applied bandry which is of little real value, that although modern farmers are desirous of availing themselves of all the aids well-applied science can afford them, a sort of reaction has of late taken place in the agricultural mind on the subject. Some twenty years ago a great impetus was given by Liebig and others to chemical studies as bearing on the culture of land, and it is beyond question that much good has been done, but the tendency amongst chemists to overstate and exaggerate the practical benefits derived from their researches have of late rather abated the confidence of our best farmers in recommendations. One effect has been to render accessible and familiar to farmers the general knowledge of the principles of agricultural chemistry, the habits and food of plants, and the operation of manures, upon which they may really found a more comprehensive study of such subjects as will probably not be without use to them in noting the successes and failures on their farms. Under the title of "Scientific Farming made Easy," Mr Thos. C. Fletcher, an agricultural and analytical chemist, has collected a very useful and interesting series of passages from the best agricultural works of the day under two divisions—1, The Soil and its Fertilisers; and 2, Cattle Feeding. These have been substantiated and tested by the writer's own experience and that of his friends, spread over many years, and the result is a very compact manual of the science of agriculture, which farmers, young and old, will not read without deriving many instructive hints. His chapter on waste manures is well worth notice. The part in which he has collected evidence as to the advantage of pulping roots its generally useful this was when everything tending to His chapter on waste manures is well worth notice. The part in which he has collected evidence as to the advantage of pulping roots is especially useful this year, when everything tending to economise roots is of great practical importance to farmers. He refers to Lord Kinnaird's experiment, in which he found that pulped turnips and straw chaff given fresh did not produce so much increase of weight in cattle as whole turnips and straw, while pulped turnips and chaff fermented produced the greatest weight of all; while the following year, when the experiment was repeated, the unfermented pulped roots and chaff gave the largest return. This is a subject which requires further consideration. It is certain that pulping saves roots. Another moot point in husbandry is whether cattle thrive more on cooked food than raw; and another is as to the value of salt in feeding cattle. There is and another is as to the value of salt in feeding cattle. There is an appendix on advertised cattle foods which may be read to advantage.

Literature.

COMMERCIAL LITERATURE.

STATISTICAL PAPERS BASED ON THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND

WALES, 1851; AND RELATING TO THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE. Saville and Edwards, Chandos street.
This is a most useful work, compiled with a view of enabling those who have not time to pore over the pages of a Census to grasp the principal results it contains, especially with regard to the occupations of the people.

ons of the people.

Hitherto statistics or this kind have been most imperfect, which is admitted by the Census Commissioners themselves; but they consider what has been done may lay the foundation, when the next Census is taken, of a complete knowledge of the organisation of the labour of Great Britain. We consider that Mr Welton's work will greatly tend to facilitate these ends. He divides his work into sections, and these sections into classes, the aggregates of which are as follows:—

Table I. exhibits the employments of the population distributed according to the foregoing classification, with the numbers employed; and an abstract is attached showing the aggregate numbers belonging to each class. From this abstract the larger features of our national occupation may be obtained.

Classes 1 to 5, or those employed in productive industry, include 6,897,770 per-ons. Classes 6 to 8, or those otherwise employed, include 1,353,218 persons.

Besides these, there are "unclassified" 9,676,621 persons, chiefly women and children. The numbers included in the 8 classes are

Males aged 20 and upwards Females aged 20 and upwards Males under 20 years of age Females under 20 years of age	4,300,140 2,084,089 1,103,948 762,811
a commer ander 20 years or age	102,011

The aggres	gates of th	e classes are as follows :-	
		n Agriculture, &c	2,039,402
Class 2,	_	Mining, &c	297,184
Class 3,	-	Manufactures	1,458,699
Class 4,	-	Trades, &c	2,499,880
Class 5,		Commerce and Conveyance	602,605
Class 6,	Menial Em	ployments	1,006,452
Class 7.	Profession	al	172.855
Class 8	Covernme	ntal	173 011

This work of Mr Welton's might serve as a text book by which the Commissioners for the Census of 1861 would be guided in the production of a system of classification of an improved character compared with those hitherto used.

UNITED KINGDOM MUTUAL ANNUITY SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Exchange.

This is a very painful narrative by Mr H. S. Selfe. The charges are most serious which are brought against the Directors of the Company, who it appears "stand upon their legal rights," consequently Mr Selfe cites them at "the bar of public opinion." The accounts of the Society were referred by the Directors to Messrs Harding and Pullein, highly respectable accountants, and we subjoin the balance sheet, as the figures are far more eloquent than words:—

The United Kingdom Bennyolant Amburit Funs, from 16th Dèc. 1861, to 31st July. 1861.

	to	31s	t Ji	aly, 1860.	- 3		
Dr.	£	8	d	Cr.	£		a
To sundry donations and				By amount paid to the United			
subscriptions	3,479	2	2	Kingdom Mutual Annuity			
				Society as the purchase			
				money of 18 annuities of			
				£10 each, granted by the			
				Annuity Society to sundry			
				persons elected to the same			
				at meetings of subscribers			
				to the benevolent fund	1,612	1	10
				By amount paid to the Anglo-	100		
				Australian and Universal			
				Family Life Assurance			
				Company, as the purchase			

Kingdom Mutual Anna Society against the ge-ral expenses of both cieties included in the count of the Annuity 8: ciety, it being impossi-to apportion such expenty S

710 17 7

1,156 2 9

This is certainly not what we should call a satisfactory state of affairs, especially to the annuitants, for, so far as we can understand the accounts, and unfortunately they seem but too plain; the cash of the Company consists of 13l 13s 2d at the London and County Bank, and 2s at Me-srs Barnett and Co.'s, and on the other side of the account the amount due for printing is 12l 6s 7d. The question is, who is liable to the annuitants? The answer we presume is the United Kingdom Mutual Annuity Society. Then comes the question, where is the United Kingdom Mutual Annuity Society? Alas! it is nowhere.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

ANTIQUARIAN, ETHNOLOGICAL, AND OTHER RESEARCHES IN NEW

ANTIQUARIAN, ETHNOLOGICAL, AND OTHER RESEARCHES IN NEW GRANADA, EQUADOR, PERU, AND CHILE, with Observations on the Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations. By WILLIAM BOLLAERT, F.R.G.S., Corresponding Member of the University of Chile, &c., &c. With Plates. London: Tribner and Co., Paternoster row. 1860. This work is a compilation from various writers on the ethnology and antiquities of South America. The author cites many interesting details from Domenech, Rivero, and Tschudi, and other authors whose works are accessible here, but he also gives us translations from several writers who have not come before an English public, and who have much that is curious to communicate. authors whose works are accessible here, but he also gives us translations from several writers who have not come before an English public, and who have much that is curious to communicate. The largest portion of the book, however, is devoted to Mr Bollaert's own observations and researches, which are well worth publication. Unfortunately, the book is pervaded by a fault which the reader is never able to lose sight of,—viz., that the author is utterly incompetent to grasp his subject as a whole, and lets all his materials hang loose of each other, like grains of sand. He has not even sufficient acquaintance with our language to write tolerable English, and his deficiencies in grammar and syntax sometimes go to the length of seriously obscuring his meaning. Nevertheless, the book is worth the trouble of wading through, for those readers who take a real interest in the subject. Although Mr Bollaert is without the literary ability to write an attractive book, he seems to be a zealous and careful observer, and can tell what he has seen in a straightforward way. His volume may, therefore, be useful as a quarry of facts for future compilers. Of some of those facts we will endeavour to give our readers an idea. The book is divided into five sections: New Granada; Equador or Quito; Peru and Bolivia; Chile; and Pre-Incarial, Incarial, and other Monuments of Peruvian Nations. In each of the four first sections the author presents all the facts he can gather con-

cerning the physical characteristics, the language, the history, the religion, and the monuments of the inhabitants, ancient and modern.

cerning the physical characteristics, the language, the history, the religion, and the monuments of the inhabitants, ancient and modern. He gives several vocabularies, and various hieroglyphic signs, of religious import; and of two nations (the Muiscas of New Gransda, and the Peruvians) he narrates some very curious particulars respecting their calendars, which differ from each other and from the Mexican calendar, though all have features in common. The calendar of the Muiscas is complicated in the extreme. These people, otherwise called the Chibchas, have a quaint version of the deluge, apparently suggested by a real and sudden change which occurred at some remote period in the course of their rivers. Mr Bollaert thus translates the story from the Spanish "Compendio" of Colonel Acosta (Paris, 1848):—

It is said that Chibchacum, angry at the excesses of the inhabitants of Bogotà, resolved to punish them. He caused the waters of the Sapò and Tibitò (principal affluents of the Funza, which formerly ran towards other regions, but were transformed into a lake) to deluge the country. The Chibchas fied to the mountaine, and implored Bochica, who appeared at sunset on a rainbow; he convoked the nation, promised to remedy their ille, by not damming up their rivers, an that their lands might be properly watered. Then, throwing the rod of gold be had in his hands, the opened a breach at Tequendama; the waters fell down the precipice, discovering to them the plain, and more festile than before. Bochica did not limit his power to this act, and to chastise Chibchacum for having thus afflicted man, he obliged him to bear the burthen of [the] earth, which was previously supported by pillars of guyacan wood. Unfortunately, this measurs has brought with it its inconvenience, for since ther, at times, there are severe earthquakes, which the Indiana say are caused by Chibchacum, [who,] tired of being in one position, shifts the weight of [the] earth from one shoulder, and, according to the care with which he does this hoisting,

how little we know, and how much there is to be known of the early history of this province:—

yards from the 13 colum drical columns, some 29 ns he found the main ruins, composed of cylin-

yards from the 13 columns he found the main ruins, composed of cylindrical columns, some 29 in number, well finished, fixed in the earth, and occupying 45 yards in length E. and W., by 22 broad.

The columns were 1½ yards in circumference; their original length cannot be determined, as they are so worn, the highest not being more than one yard above the ground, [while] others are hardly visible. These are, by their lightness and elegance, a great contrast with the 13 columns before mentioned; some of these looked as if they had been worked on their sides........The ground on which these ruins stand may be about two miles in extent, and had been the site of a city........
Valex's opinion is that this country was anciently inhabited by a more

Another proof of ancient origin, and that this part of the country was well populated [is the following], in Antioquin, in the Canton of Santa Rosa, Velez's parents had occasion to dig: it was through granitic debris, and, at eight yards' depth, a thick bed of well-preserved trees was met with particularly the oaks, and like the forest above. Under this bed of trees, beried by inundations, was discovered an ancient weapon, the macana, of palm wood, two yards long, one end like a lance, the other a marrow blade like a sword, with curious carvings: this was given to a Dr Jervis, who sent it to England

Dr Jervit, who sent it to England.......

The museum of Bogotà has lost the rare pentagonal calendar atone investigated by Humboldt. Since then was found in the ravine of San Diego, mear Bogotà, another calendar, now in the possession of Velez: it is small, long, squared, and of basalt, with similar signs to those described by Humboldt. Velez mentions that his collection contains five such pentagonal stones, idols, collars, and other ornaments in hard stone and gold, mummy cloth, printed in colours and rich in des gn, probably from Leiva. (Pp. 35-38)

But of course the royal Incas are the chief objects of interest But of course the royal Incas are the chief objects of interest to European students of South American antiquities. Mr Bollaert gives a brief abridgment of their history from Montesinos, who visited Peru 100 years after the conquest. That he had access to genuine data appears highly probable from the kind of events he narrates; but of his accuracy in detail Mr Bollaert seems to have great doubts. Passing on, therefore, to the records of stone that never tell aught but the truth, we would direct attention to the chapter on the Pre-Incarial and Incarial Monuments, as the most interesting in the book. That the Incas were neither the first nor the only civilisers of South America, appears to be established chapter on the Fre-Incarial and incarial additions, as the most interesting in the book. That the Incas were neither the first nor the only civilisers of South America, appears to be established beyond a doubt, and the wonderful ruins of Tia-Huanacu, Pachada and ather sities are actual to anything we know of in the beyond a doubt, and the wonderful ruins of Tia-Huanacu, Pachacamac, and other cities, are equal to anything we know of in the relies of Central America. But still more interesting are some of the legends concerning the great deity Pachacamac (whose name signified the creator of the world, from Pacha, the earth, and camac, participle of camani, I create), to whom the grandest of Peruvian temples was dedicated, and from whom the city in which was built took its name

As there is some confusion in regard to the history of the Peruvian deities, I will here offer a few remarks thereon:—Con is first heard of as the Supreme power, the invisible and omnipotent spirit in Quito, under the Scyris, and in Peru, long before the times of the Incas. Con was a spirit without bones or flesh; he made the world, and, flying rapidly from North to South in America, caused the mountains and valleys to appear; he then formed man, giving him every species of food pleasure. Man offended Con, and was chastised by having the prevabundance of food taken from him; the land became a desert, and human race was changed into ugly cats and other black animals.

PACHA-CAMAC is generally looked upon as the son of Con; he had pity for the degraded position of the human race, took the government of the world into his hands, and created all things anew, including that

of the present form of man and woman,

age to represent this

It must be admitted that the worship of Con and Pachacamac was widely extended long before the Incarial times, and it was only under the 9th Inca that the country of the Cury-mancus, whose capital was at Pachacamac, was conquered by the Incas of Cuzco, and the intrusive religion of the sun was in danger from the older and purer one of Pachareligion of the aun was in danger from the older and purer one of Pachacamac; however, after much negotiation, it was stranged that Pachacamac should retain his temple, and that another should be built there to the sun, as the father of the 1st Inca and Pachacamac. After a time the Incarial priests erected a statue of wood to represent the formerly-invisible Pachacamac, and invented oracles. Faith in the immortality of the soul was one of the fundamental ideas among all the Peruvian nations: and first Con, then Pachacamac, and lastly, the Sun, were the judges of the human race. Supay, the evil spirit, is found early among this people, and in some places children were sacrificed to it. (Pp. 219-20.)
One more anecofort we must rive, reluting to the piles of stones.

and in some places children were sacrificed to it. (Pr. 219-20.)
One more anecdote we must give, relating to the piles of stones which the traveller finds on the mountain tracts of the Andes:—
The Mercurio Peruano for 1794 says, that these piles of stones were adored as deities, they are found in all the mountain roads, and appear to have had their origin among the early Indians; for when they ascended a mountain, or passed over a dangerous track laden, they put the load down, and, as a sign of gratitude, offered the first thing they got hold of (which was generally a stone) to Pachacamac, saying "Apachecta," which means, "To him who has given me strength." (Pp. 163-4.)

Illustrated by e. By P. F. H.

WHIRLWINDS AND DUST-STORMS OF INDIA. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Sketches from Nature. By P. F. H. BADDELEY, Surgeon Bengal Army. Bell and Daldy. RESPECT is due to any person who, like Mr Baddeley, carefully and faithfully describes instructive natural facts which computer his potice. Even in this age of progress to a work has been described by the computer of the comput fully and faithfully describes instructive natural facts which come under his notice. Even in this age of progress, too, many branches of knowledge, meteorology especially, are so little advanced that obvious every-day phenomena are open and almost new questions.

The phenomena described and figured in this work are of two kinds—whirlwinds and dust-storms, of which the former are the most curious, and were thus observed by Mr Baddeley when

encamped in 1850 and 1851 on the extensive plain of Meanmeer, near Lahore.

near Lahore.

I erected before the door of my tent a wind-vane and an electrical conductor, and watched the passage of the dust whirlwinds as they swept by; and when the sun's rays were not too overpowering, I followed them on foot, or on horseback, or in a buggy, at the risk of being accounted mad (for who could see a man chasing the dust, and looking up towards the sky when nothing appeared to be there, without some such conclusion), note-book and pencil in hand, noting and sketching as I went along.

These whirlwinds appear as columns of dust from a foot or less These whirlwinds appear as columns of dust from a foot or less to many feet in diameter, rising in a vertical or inclined direction to a great height in the air. They occur only during the day, and most perfectly in calm hot weather during the dry months of April, May, and June. They move over the plains in a straight or tortuous path, and at any rate up to 25 or 30 mnes per hour,—sometimes almost standing still. When passing close they convulse the wind-vane, and give strong symptoms of atmospheric electricity, but they cause no harm. Numerous kites and other birds are usually seen hovering round them at all heights.

More closely observed, a whirlwind is seen to have a spiral

More closely observed, a whirlwind is seen to have a spiral

More closely observed, a whirlwind is seen to have a spiral structure, and about the lower part singular incurving streams of dust, like comets' tails, are seen flowing in. The larger whirlwinds, of 40 or 50 feet in diameter, often consist of a circle of smaller spirals. Valuable and trustworthy as we think Mr Baddeley's notes and descriptions, chiefly contained in Part III. of the work, to be,—nothing more wild and futile than the theory he founds upon them has come under our notice. He imagines that certain magnetic spiral bodies, like immense corkscrews, exist in the upper regions of the air, always ready to descend and disturb the calm of the lower regions. We should characterise this style of speculation more severely did we not know that electrical theories are a general weakness of amateur meteorologists, and seem as indispensable to weakness of amateur meteorologists, and seem as indispensable to them as poetical license to a bad poet. The same tendency to theorise concerning unexplained facts leads to the belief of the moon's influence on the weather, which, although never proved, and often most emphatically disproved by scientific men (see

Lardner's "Museum of Science"), yet enthrals the public belief almost universally.

almost universally.

So far from being caused by electricity, this agent is entirely incapable of producing any such dynamical effects as whirlwinds, and is, as Faraday actually informed Mr Baddeley, itself an effect and not a cause. Whirlwinds are a beautiful instance of those movements of air, a careful and profound study of which will some day elucidate the winds, clouds, storms, and the dynamical condition of the atmosphere generally, now so obscurely understood. It is plain that such knowledge has a direct bearing on the safety and meed of navigation. speed of navigation.

Mr Baddeley also carefully records various curious facts con-cerning the formation of hail, the eccentric movement of stars, showers of falling stars, the zodiacal light, &c., which are worthy of notice by students of such matters.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1861. Dedicated by special Permission to, and under the immediate Patronage of, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. By J. W. G. Gutch, M.R.C.S.L. W. Kent and Co.

THE fact of this almanack having reached its twentieth year is a The fact of this almanack having reached its twentieth year is a unficient proof of its general usefulness. It contains a vast amount of miscellaneous information put in a succint and intelligible form, and has half a dozen blank pages between each leaf of the almanack to afford space for memoranda. The price is three and sixpence, and the binding and general "get up" plain and

A KEY TO HUNTER'S INTRODUCTION TO THE WEITING OF PRECIS on Digests; Giving the Required Abridgments of all the Exercises in that Treatise. By the Rev. John Hunten, M.A., Formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College at Battersea

A SCHOOL MANUAL OF LETTER-WRITING. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THOSE who have already made use of Mr Hunter's introduction to Those who have already made use of Mr Hunter's introduction to the art of writing digests will find this newly-published key a great convenience and help in correcting or confirming the results of their own endeavours. To be able to analyse written language thoroughly, and to express one's meaning with correctness, clearness, and brevity, are great advantages to all,—and an absolutely necessary part of the education of those for whom this manual and key are written, viz., candidates for the civil service examinations. To such we should conceive that they will prove eminently serviceable. able.

viceable.

The art of letter-writing, in so far as it relates to familiar correspondence, is better untaught. The study of our standard writers in this line—of Cowper, Pope, Gray, and others more modern—will do more to form the style of a pupil than any number of set exercises from which nature and life are wanting. For purely business letters, on the other hand, or those of a formal complimentary character, some such assistance is most useful. It could not be found in a clearer or better form than in Mr Hunter's little

MANUAL OF ILLUMINATION ON PAPER AND VELLUM. By J. W. Bradley, B.A. And an Appendix by T. Goodwin, B.A.; with Twelve Lithographic Illustrations. Winsor and AND VELLUM. By Winsor and Newton.

The is the second edition of a very carefully compiled and practical little treatise on the art of illumination. It does not profess to enter into the history of the art,—for which the author refers the student to Mr Digby Wyatt's works,—but it gives the result of considerable experience, and contains much practical advice that would be invaluable to the beginner, and many hints that would be received to the desired to the would be investigated to the beginner, and many mins that would be useful to those more advanced in the elegant art of illumination. The illustrations are not coloured, but they are very delicately drawn, and sufficiently numerous to be of great use in elucidating the text.

PARADISE AND THE PERI, THOMAS MOORE. Day and Son.

This elegant volume is unquestionably one of the handsomest and This elegant volume is unquestionably one of the handsomest and most elaborate of the Christmas books that have come under our notice. The illustrations are fine specimens of chromolithography, and are the joint productions of Mr Henry Warren and Mr Owen Jones,—the former artist having undertaken the figures, and the latter the ornamental part of the illumination. The figures are not quite satisfactory; they are simply drawn, with little more than outlines, and some of the attitudes are given with considerable spirit; but owing either to a want of grace in the drawing, or to the inevitable thickness and heaviness of the lines in stone engraving, the figures are in some cases clumsy, and in all the expression is devoid of delicacy. They are on grounds of colour or gold, surrounded by rich illuminated borders, and nothing can be more successful than this portion of the work. The patterns or gold, surrounded by rich minimated borders, and nothing can be more successful than this portion of the work. The patterns are very elegant, and there is a combination of boldness and richness in the colouring which nothing but the most correct and cultivated taste could have handled with so unimpeachable a

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPER MODEL MAKER. Containing Twelve Engravings of the Subjects, and Descriptive Letterpress, with Practical Diagrams for their Construction. By E. LANDELLS, Author of the "Boy's Own Toymaker," &c.

Those who have found amusement in following out the ingenious

Those who have found amusement in following out the ingenious contrivances of Mr Landell's paper amusements, will find in this fresh volume a more advanced series of the same subjects. It strikes us that there may be some difficulty in coming up to the proposed diagrams,—their smoothness and completeness is suspicious; but probably a steady course of study under the author's instructions would enable the student to make something creditable to his patience and skill.

NUBSERY PLAYMATE. Illustrated with more than Two Hundred Engravings. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Among the more juvenile gift books of the season, none, we think, will be more popular in the nursery than this pretty collection of old rhymes and favourite tales. Its gay cover will be its first recommendation and a nearry acquaintance will confirm the favouries. old rhymes and favourite tales. Its gay cover will be its first recommendation, and a nearer acquaintance will confirm the favourable impression. The selection is well made, though we might object to the mutilation of some old favourites in order to fit them to the size of the volume, in which we must own they otherwise make a creditable appearance. The illustrations are numerous and remarkably good for a work of the kind.

BOOKS RECEIVED. BOOKS RECEIVED.

La Razon, Madrid: Vega.—Introductory Address on Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law. Black.—An Flassy on Life Assurance. Layton.—A Postscript to the Section on Iron Defences. Murray,—Reports of Experiments on the Growth of Red Clover. Clowes.—A Residence in Juliand. Two Vols. Murray.—The Cornhill Magazine. Smith and Elder.—Griechiche Gefchichte. Berlis:
Berlisg.—Every-day Chemistry. Resuledge.—Encyelopastia Britannica, Vol. 22. Edinburgh: Black.—Sketches in Natural History. Routledge.—The Twickenham Talles. Two Vols. Hogg.—Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Bombay: Chesson and Woodhalk.—On its Essuress of the Nitrogen of Vegetation.
Taylor and Francis.—Ways and Words of Men of Letters. Booth.—Royal Insurance Company's Almanac.—Macmillan's Magazine. Macmillan.—Specimens with Memoirs of the less-known British Poets. Vol. 3. Nisbet.

Soreign Correspondence,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The affair of M. Mirès mentioned in my last has come to nothing. The Emperor expressed the wish, in other words issued the command, that no legal investigation into the complaint against that gentleman for alleged irregularities in connection with the Roman railways and the Caisse Générale des Chemins de Fer should be instituted, and of course His Majesty was obeyed. Some people denounce this meddling as an unwarrantable interference with the administration of justice; and others think that it is to be regretted for the sake of M. Mirès himse'f, inasmuch as it has deprived him of the opportunity of demonstrating,—what of course he could have done—that all his transactions will stand the test of the strictest scrutiny. The affair has given rise to a great deal of scandalous gossip, in which the names of some high personages have been mentioned unfavourably.

scandalous gossip, in which the names of some high personages have been mentioned unfavourably.

It is this day that the subscription to M. Mirès Turkish loan is advertised to close. Should he announce that he has obtained the entire sum he wanted, great surprise would be felt.

The negotiations which are being carried on at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for a new treaty of commerce between France and Belgium are stated to be advancing as satisfactorily and as rapidly as could be wished. The principal negotiators are nominally M. Thouvenel, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Rogier, the Belgian Ambassador; but in reality they are M. Rouher, Minister of Commerce, and M. Liedts, who is a high dignitary of State in Belgium of great repute in commercial matters.

matters The Bank of France advertises that the dividend of the second

The Bank of France advertises that the dividend of the second half of the present year is to be 72f per share, payable from the 2d January next. The first half-year's dividend was 68f. The total is consequently 140f (5l 12s). In 1859, it was 115f; 1858, 114f; 1857, 343f; 1856, 272f; 1855, 200; 1854, 194f.

A report from the Minister of Finance to the Emperor on the financial situation is expected very shortly, the usage being to bring one out about this time of the year. It will probably settle the question whether or not a loan is to be raised.

It is rumoured that the Government seriously contemplates abolishing the tax which was imposed some time back on railway shares and other securities negotiated at the Bourse. Although not large, this impost is an obstacle to the ready disposal of such valeurs.

The speculators of the Bourse flattered themselves that the ment levied for admission to that establishment would be aboli ment levied for admission to that establishment would be abolished at the beginning of the new year; but to-day, to their grievous vexation, a notification has appeared that it is to be maintained. By keeping away a number of persons who would be willing to go to the Bourse gratis, and when there would be tempted to speculate, this tax evidently diminishes business; but it is not true, as some people affirm, that it is the sole cause of the stagnation which for some time has prevailed.

The Bourse since last Thursday has been greatly depressed, and

m fe

to-day there has been rather a heavy fall, caused partly by the maintenance of the charge for admission, partly by bad news callged to have been received from America. The quotations are as follow:—

IOM : own						
	Thur	day.		Thurs	day,	
		20.		Dec.	27.	
	f	0		f	C	
Threes	68	60	*******	68	0	
Bank of France	2940	0	*******	2852	50	
Credit Foncier	-		********			
Credit Mobilier	767		********	752	50	
			*******	1380	0	
Orleans Railway	-	0	********	987		
Northern	000		*******	000	0	
Eastern		50	*******	000		
Mediterranean						
Southern	523		*******			
Western	561	25	*******	560	0	
Austrian		50	*******	500	0	
South Austrian Lombard		50	*******	472	50	
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at						
3 per cept		50	*********			
Do. Coupons, 100f, 4 per cent		0		OFF	50	
Do. do. 100f, 3 —			********	OF		
	4410		********	400		
	400	-	*******	457		
Do. do. 500f, 3	200	10		301	00	

An Imperial decree abolishes the prohibition to export bark for tanning from Algeria.

A journal of Beaune (centre of an important wine-producing country) states that the English Government is disposed to consent to a modification of the system of levying the import duties on French wines imposed by the treaty of commerce. Against that system which divides wines into categories, according to the proportion of alcohol they contain, there is a general protest in the wine districts.

The Sous-Comptoir des Metaux, which was established after the revolution of February 1848, for the purpose of discounting bills for persons engaged in the trade in iron and other metals, on deposit of goods, has just been authorised by Imperial decree to exchange its name to "Sous-Comptoir du Commerce et de l'Industrie," to raise its nominal capital to 20,000,000f, and to extend its operations so as to procure to private persons or companies, by direct engagement or indorsement, the discount of their bills at discount banks or other establishments, in return for securities or goods deposited. It has believed that thus modified the Comptoir will be able to render important services to the metal trades, and to others as well.

A considerable number of persons engaged in the export trade have just formed in this city an association under the name of Chambre du Commerce de l'Exportation for, among other things, conciliating differences which may arise among themselves, so as to prevent recourse to law; obtaining advice and information on the commercial jurisprudence of foreign countries; recording changes made in the Customs laws and regulations of such countries; forming a commercial library and collecting foreign commercial journals; bringing before the Government the cases of injury to French commerce or traders occurring abroad, &c. The injury to French commerce or traders occurring abroad, &c. association is likely to be useful, and it may be considered a proof that the French intend to take advantage of the recent commercial considered a proof

that the French intend to take advantage of the recent commercial changes to push their trade abroad as much as they can.

A petition bearing a great many signatures has been sent to the Minister of Commerce from Marseilles, praying that lead from Spain and other countries may be imported into France on the same terms as English lead under the treaty of commerce. At present English lead in pigs, bars, or plates, pays 3f the 100 kilogs, and in 1864 is to be free; Spanish and other leads pay 6f. The petitioners consequently complain that whilst the manufacturers and all other persons who use lead in the North of France will on account of their proximity to England be able to get their supplies at 3f duty, they on account of the disthe North of France will on account of their proximity to England be able to get their supplies at 3f duty, they on account of the distance will continue to have to obtain their lead from Spain and to pay 6f for it; and this they say is unfair. They complain, moreover, that by the difference of the tariffs the English can buy up Spanish lead and send it into France via England, whereby the French will be deprived of a branch of trade with Spain of a certain degree of importance. They affirm, too, that if their prayer be not granted, the numerous establishments at Marseilles in which lead are is treated, or articles in lead are made, will be grievously injured. In the course of the petition it is stated that the consumption of lead in France is increasing in a very marked manner; it was in 1853 14,000 to 15,000 tons, but in 1859 was 26,000. The statement is also made that the import of ore into France and the export of manufactured articles in lead give merchant shipping a freight of about 40,000 tons annually.

freight of about 40,000 tons annually.

The Minister of Commerce has received another petition of a different kind. It is from the manufacturers of Cambrai and the neighbourhood in the North of France, and is in substance as follows:—"The fixing of the same epoch for carrying into effect the new Customs tariff on flax yarn and tissues will place the manufacturers of cambrics, lawns, and fine linen in the greatest embarrassment; for, as we obtain from England four-fifths of the yarn we use, and as the preparation and bleaching of our articles takes from four to five months, it follows that in order to continue our operations, to keep our workmen employed during the winter, and to have in the month of June a stock to oppose to that of our new competitors, we shall be obliged to import now, and to manufacture

with dear materials; the consequence of which will be that our production will have to compete with similar objects made of yarn which will come into France at the reduced duties. We are, therefore, placed under the alternative either of entirely ceasing manufacture and thereby leave the market free to the new im or of subjecting ourselves in advance to a certain loss, which will be enormous by the depreciation which the new tariff will occasion in our stock. As it is certain that Government must desire to see in our stock. As it is certain that Government must desire to see us support competition with chances of success, we pray you, Monsicur le Ministre, to take measures for authorising us to receive from the month of January flax yarns of the categories of 36,000 metres and upwards at the rates fixed in the new tariff." In other words, the manufacturers of Cambrai want to have the new treaty of commerce in so far as it affects them brought into operation without delay; and they allege that this might be done without causing injury to spinners. Other manufacturers would be ready to sign a similar petition; and everybody who is affected by the treaty is anxious, at all events, that the precise date at which the new tariff on yarns and textile fabrics is to come into operation shall be fixed as quickly as possible. The convention published at the early part of the month merely provides that the new tariff shall take effect at a date "not later than the 1st June, 1861."

In a recent letter it was stated that a company had been formed under the name of Colonial Credit, for the purpose of making loans to the planters of the French West India colonies for building or improving sugar manufactories. The journals of the colony brought by the last mail complain that the terms on which these loans are by the last mail complain that the terms on which these loans are to be made are very onerous—nearly 12 per cent. including the sum required for gradually repaying them. The sum is made up in this way:—Interest 6 per cent.; for paying off the loan in annual instalments, $2\frac{3}{4}$; commission, 1; assurance, 2. Whether the planters can afford to borrow at such a rate remains to be seen.

planters can afford to borrow at such a rate remains to be seen.

An Imperial decree enacts that pulse and the meal made from it shall be imported at 25c the 100 kilogs (2 cwts), either by land or in French or foreign vessels, up to the 30th September next.

M. Maurice Block, who occupies a high and honourable place in economic science, has just had published (chez Amyot in this city), two volumes which deserve to be known to economists, journalists, merchants, and statesmen, and all others who in any way have to occupy themselves with statistical questions. They are entitled "Statistique de la France comparée avec les autres Etats de l'Europe"; and their title describes their object—a statistical comparison between France and other countries. The mass of information contained in these two volumes is truly prodicious, and it PEurope"; and their title describes their object—a statistical comparison between France and other countries. The mass of information contained in these two volumes is truly prodigious, and it is arranged with marvellous clearness. The collection of it must have required an extraordinary exercise of industry, and the sifting, classification, and commenting on it have called into play sagacity of a high order. There is no one subject on which statistical information can be required which is not to be found here: population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, army, navy, railways, canals, post office, public instruction, worship, &c., &c.,—nothing is neglected. In studying such a work as this we can form a correct idea of the relative importance of different States, and of the degree of prosperity, intelligence, and morality of each. Take, for example, the chapter on population in it we have all manner of statistics on that great subject relative to France and other countries, and we are shown the startling conclusion that the increase of the population in the former does not keep pace with that which is witnessed in the latter. The agricultural statistics, which are remarkable copious, are however not keep pace with that which is witnessed in the latter. The agricultural statistics, which are remarkable copious, are however more favourable to France than would be generally thought. Thus it appears that she produces on an average more wheat even than Russia, and incomparably more than Austria, Prussia, the Two Sicilies, and England, which, after Russia, are the most productive of European countries; also that her mode of cultivation has so improved that she now obtains nearly 134 hectolitres per heaten (the hectolitre in property). tion has so improved that she now obtains nearly 134 hectolitres per hectare (the hectolitre is upwards of 22 gallons, and the hectare 2½ acre—whereas from 1815 to 1825 she only got about 11 hectolitres: seappears, too, that her production of oxen, sheep, and swine (especially of the latter) has increased also, though not in proportion to the increased demand for meat which has arisen of late years. The facts here quoted are selected by chance out of ten thousand others equally valuable; indeed every page of the two volumes (and the total number of pages exceeds 1,000 in compact type) teems with information which is both useful and curious. Judge then if the hearty commendation which I venture to give to the book is undeserved. M. Block may indeed boast of having produced a work which presents the status of the different European nations more completely than has ever been, I will not say done, but even attempted, and which consequently will not only be eagerly consulted by contemporaries, but be prized by posterity.

posterity.

The Government has published a report on the Savings Banks The Government has published a report on the Savings Banks in 1859, which, among other things, shows that the total number of banks in operation was 415; that the total number of depositors at the end of the year was 1,121,465, which was at the rate of 1 for every 32 of the population; and that the deposits made in the course of the year were 146,535,172f. Compared with 1858, there was an increase both in the number of depositors and in the amount deposited, and altogether the report testifies to the gratifying fact that the utility of Savings Banks becomes more and more appreciated by the classes for which such establishments are specially

Subjoined is an account of the markets :-

FLOUR, at Paris, has made a new advance, the quotation yesterday having been from 63f to 66f the sack of 159 kilogrammes. Four marks, disposable, were 64f and 64f 25c; current month, 64f; January and February, 63f 25c.

February, 031 25c.

WHEAT.—At Paris. yesterday, the attendance both of buyers and sellers was not large, but prices rose. The quotations varied from 34f to 37f 50c and 33f the eack of 120 kilogs. In nearly all the provincial markets there has also been a rise. In the week ending vesterday, not fewer than 122 had advanced from 5c to 1f 34c the hectolitre, whilst in only 8 was there a fall, which varied from 20c to 42c. In 33 markets there was no changes there was no change,

COTTON.—Business at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was active, the total sales having been 35,922 bales, and prices rose considerably, the closing quotations being 3f to 4f higher for the very low and low qualities, 1f to 2f for the very ordinary, 1f for the ordinary and other sorts. Low New Orleans was consequently 9ff the 50 kilogs, and very ordinary ditto, 100f. This week sales have been very active, and yesterday low New Orleans was 95f to 96f.

New Orleans was 95f to 96f.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the demand was regular: 70 sacks Hayti Port au-Prince went at 79f the 50 kilogs in bond; 410 ditto Cape disposable, 81f 50c to 82f; 107 sacks ditto for delivery, 80f 50c; 2,850 sacks Rio not washed, for delivery, 72f 50c to 74f 50c. Some lots of damaged Hayti and Ceylon were also sold. The arrivals were about 5,000 sacks. This week, the sole sales have been of damaged Hayti. At Bordesux, last week, business was not active: 292 sacks Mysore at 111f the 50 kilogs duty paid; 392 sacks Malabar "triage," 99f; 35 sacks Guayre, 87f 50c in bond. Nothing done this week. At Mantes, last week, there were no sales, and there have been none this week. At Marseilles, last week, 3,000 sacks Hayti went at 78f, and another large lot at 80f.

and another large lot at 80f.

Sugar.—Business was animated at Haure in the week ending Friday:
1,170 casks French West India went at 49f 50c to 50f 50c the 59 kiloga
in bond; 10,000 bales Reunion for delivery at 53f; and a large lot of ditto
expected, 54f. Some lots of damaged Havana were also sold. The
arrivals were 1,125 sacks and 168 casks. This week, a large lot of
Mauritius has been sold at 55f 50c, and another of Reunion at 54f. At
Bordeaux, last week, a small lot of French West India went at 48f 75c,
3,000 bales Reunion for delivery, 52f 50c; 1,613 Mauritius, 54f. No sales
this week. At Nantes, this week, a large lot of Reunion argross grain"
has been sold at 57f, and one of French West India at 49f 50c.

Indico.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 27 cases Bengal at prices kept secret, but at about established rates. The arrivals were 25 cases from England. This week, only 2 cases have been sold, and the prices are not given. At Bordeaux, last week, 75 cases Kurpsh, 8 Bengal, and 8 Madras were sold at established prices. Nothing done this week.

this week.

HIDES.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, there was a public sale, but out of 71,620 hides, 17,620 skins, and 475 bales of skins offered, only 8,675 hides, 1,021 skins, and 107 bales ditto were disposed of. In this sale, Buenos Ayres dry went at 107f to 130f 50c the 50 kings duty paid; ditto aslted mataderos, 54f to 77f; Monte Video dry, 123f 50c; ditto aslted damaged, 54f 50c to 65f 50c; Gustemala dry, 97f 50c; Odessa salted, 53f; Guadaloupe salted, 59f 50c to 62f; Ireland, 45f 50c to 64f 50c; Pernambuco, 97f 50c; Peru dry, 105f 50c; Arica drysalted, 100f 50c; New York salted, 53f. Skins—Horse, Buenos Ayres dry, 9f to 9f 50c each; La Plata calf dry, 90f to 93f the 50 kilogs; Calcutta cow, 42f to 78f 50c; Monte Video calf dry, 79f. In addition to this sale, 506. Buenos Ayres dry went at 120f; 1,800 salted La Plata, 76f to 7ff 50c; 500 Rio Grande salted, 75f; 118 New York salted, 53f; 1,000 New-Orleans salted, 52f; 900 La Plata salted, 77f 50c to 78f; 999 Valparaiso dry, 108f; and 1,400 ditto drysalted, 108f 50c. The arrivala were 16,000. This week, Monte Video salted has been at 70f; Buenos salted, 75f; ditto dry, 125f. Some La Plata dry have also been sold, but at a price kept secret. at a price kept secret.

Wool.—At Have, in the week ending Friday, 25 bales La Plata unwashed went at 2f 22gc to 2f 30c the kileg; 25 Donskoy, 2f 75c; 5 Peru unwashed about 2f; 40 bales sheepskin La Plata unwashed, 1f 5c to 1f 65c. The arrivals exceeded 500 bales. This week, Buenos Ayres unwashed has been at 1f 95c.

TALLOW,—At Havre, last week, there were neither sales nor arrivals. This week, no sales. At Paris, yester ay, the 100 kilogs were 134f 50c. SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 of 90 deg. first quality were 97f to 98f the hectolitre, and Montpellier of 86 deg. 135f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have advices from Calcutta to the 23rd of November. One report says:-Little business has been transacted in our produce market, the holidays interfering with the usual routine of business. Native dealers continue to hold firm at the high prices already quoted. The last fortnight passed off rather quietly for almost all kinds of import. Piece goods, owing to the recent advices from England, have been firmly maintained by importers. Money is still abundant, and can be easily obtained at previous rates, say 4 to 5 per cent., but there seems every probability of an increased demand in a few weeks, when the indigo and other produce comes more freely to market. Trade is, however, at present, miserably dull, and the same large balances remain unemployed in the Bank of Bengal and the Bazaar as reported in our last.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the general revenue of Tasmania from the lat of January to 31st December, 1859, has been laid

upon the table of the House of Assembly by the colonial treasurer. The receipts during the year have been 312,047/10s 10d. The expenditure has been 307,199/0s 6d, leaving a balance in hand of 5,298/10s 4d.

The Melbourse Herald publishes a comprehensive analysis of the statistics of Victoria. In less than a quarter of a century the population has risen from 170 to 530,000 souls, of whom 335,000 are males, and 195,000 females. The Government has sold 3.000,000 of acres of land, at an average price of 2l 10s per acre, and has realised by that sale between 7,000,000/ and 8,000,000/ sterling, the whole of which large sum has been laid out in endeavours to improve the colony. On the 200,000 acres of town and anburban land we have fixed property to the value of between 60,000,000/ and 70,000,000/ sterling, and of the 2,800,000 acres of country land we have about 1,500,000 acres of eholosed, and 300 000 acres under tillage. Our yield of grain last year was, in round numbers, 4,000,000 of bushels, which, at 5s per bushel, would be equal to 1,000,000/ sterling, and our other agricultural and horticultural produce would raise up that to 2,500,000/ sterling. Over our unsold lands roam 6,000,000 of aheep, 700,000 head of horned catile, 70,000 horses, and sundry other stock, from which the pastoral tenants of the crown, busides enriching themselves, furnish us with exportable and consumable produce—with wool, tallow, hides, and akins for export, and with sheep, cattle, and pigs for slaughter—to the value of between 3,500,000/, and 4,000,000/sterling. In less than ten years, with a bona fide gold mining population, never exceeding 60,000 to 80,000 souls, and now believed to be much less, owing to the withdrawal of the people to other puraits, without a corresponding increase by immigration, we have raised between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000/ sterling, which has stimulated every branch of trade and industry in the colony, and otherwise tended to enrich it. We began with a gold export of less than 600,000/in 1851, and raised it it will in all probability not be much less.

we then dime down to 3,000,000, or thereabouts, in 1835, and this year it will in all probability not be much less.

The report of Mr Buchanan, the chief agent for the superintendence of emigration to Canada, giving an account of the emigration of last year, has just been issued from the Colonial Office, where it has been lying ever since last February. It states the nationality of the arrivals direct from Europe during the year, 8,778 in number; 2,610 were English, 1,248 Irish, 1,787 Scotch, 1,100 Germans and Poles, 1,751 Norwegians. The Norwegians make the voyage in vessels of their own country direct. Nearly all of them proceed to the [Western States. Balancing emigration against immigration, it is calculated that Canada added only 6,300 to its own population during the year. A high value is attached to the emigration from Norway, because, independently of the large amount of money capital it introduces in the aggregate, it is distinguished by its orderly and industrious character. There was a falling off in the Norwegian arrivals in 1859 to 1,751 in place of 2,656 (the number in 1858). But the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada has also, we all know, greatly diminished of late. In the five years 1850-54 56,600 arrived direct from England; in the five years 1850-54 56,600 arrived direct from England; in the five years 1855-99 40,865; from Scotland, in the first period, 86,918; in the second, only 9,380.

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1860:—

Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation	Average Circulation.	Average Amount of Coin held.
Bank of Soetland	£ 300485 183000 488024 374880 297024 454346 70133 184319 32451 236655 72921 53434 42933	£ 52776 516042 567662 630556 497273 634810 159165 221813 53188 43173 341416 364062 83933 73970	£ 279984 379585 341282 311916 266126 265563 94940 81874 31279 16900 130731 329384 37533 36925

COTTON.

NEW YORK, December 11.

The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices f.o.b., with freight in sterling at current exchange:—

		Hales.	Closing.	-	M	iddling	g	Freigh		F.o.b
New Orleans, Dec. 1	10	40000	nominal			9%c		4d e	equal to	6.16d
Mobile	8	12000	-			91c	440	9-16d	-	5.86d
Charleston	8	8000	_			9%c	***	9-16d	-	6.11d
Savannah	7	4000	-			Sla		åd.	-	6.05d
New York	11	2500		800	Upl	9¥c		#d	-	5.934
	_			-	-	-		-		-

66500 bales Average New York Market.—There is no improvement to note in this market. The same dull inactivity, occasioned by the financial difficulties, continues to rule, and business remains at a stand. There is no disposition to touch the staple, and the principal movement is in sending forward on consignment, holders finding it impossible to realise. The home trade merely purchase to supply immediate wants. Prices are entirely nominal. Middling Uplands is quoted 9½c to 10c, with sales of about 2,500 bales for the week. The following is a statement of the movements of cotton for the last week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five

Œ	ceamy year	- margar									
		R	BCRIPT		> 1	-EX	RTHOT	FOR THE	E WI	EK-	
		Week's	+	Since		To Gre	at	To	T	o other .	
		Receipts.		1st Sep	t.	Britain	0.	France.	F	or. Pts	
		bales		bales		bales		bales		balus	
	1860-61	. 99000		1294000)	62000	*****	11000	*****	10000	
	1859-60		******	1595000	0	81000		10000	-		
	1858-59	. 182000		135500	0	. 51000	*****	23000			
	1857-58	. 112000	*****	72600	0	40000		11000			
	1856-57	, 129000	******	107600	0	. 39000	******	13000			
	1855-56	. 144000	*****	110800		. 60000		22000		18000	
	~	-Ext	ORTS	SINCE F	TERRY S	EPTEM	BEE,	_			
	To	Great	7	'o	To	riber					
	H H	ritain,	Fr	ance.	For	Pts.	7	otal	- 3	Stock.	
		oales		ales		les		bales		bales	
										721000	
			14	0000						762000	
										644000	
	1957.58 9	62000	6	7000	4	2000		73000		279000	

..... 43000 373000 373000 550000 550000 617000 464000 ecrease of 301,000 bales from those Thus the receipts show a decrease last year, and a decrease of 6 exports exhibit the following results:—
To G. Britain. To France. To other F.P. 61,000 from 1858-9, and the

To G. Brit Total.

minally quoted 94c, with sterling exchange at about 98 per cent. e suspension of the Charleston banks afforded some relief in that

market, and prices already show an improvement—middling being now quoted 94c to 10c, with sales of 8,000 bales for the week.

Receipts.—The decrease in receipts is already assuming a serious aspect. By the above tables it will be seen that the week's deliveries at all ports fall far short of the corresponding week in any veries at all ports fall far short of the corresponding week in any of the five previous years, and, as compared with last year, show a deficiency of nearly 100,000 bales—the figures being 99,000 bales, against 195,000. The total receipts are now 1,294,000 bales, and the decrease is swelled to 301,000 bales. By telegraph for the succeeding week, the joint receipts at New Orleans and Mobile amount to 81,000 bales, against 100,000 same week last year, while the receipts at Charleston and Savannah have fallen to about one-third of last year's at this time.

Exports,—The exports this week amount to 83,000 bales, against

Exports.—The exports this week amount to 83,000 bales, against 108,000 in the corresponding week last year. Of this, 62,000 bales are for Great Britain against 81,000, and the total deficiency already amounts to 151,000 bales. To France the total clearances are 115,000 bales against 140,000—a deficiency of 25,000 bales.—

are 115,000 bales against 140,000—a deficiency of 25,000 bales—while other foreign ports have thus far taken equal to last year: 69,000 bales against 70,000. The purchases of the home trade amount to 222,000 bales, against 172,000 last year. The number of vessels now loading at the South is 100 to Great Britain, against the same number last year; 30 to France, against 37; and 28 to other foreign ports, against 23.

Crop, &c.—The supply of cotton from the present crop becomes a matter of more and more uncertainty as the political and financial disturbances increase. The deliveries at the ports have already been seriously restricted, and there is a deficiency to-day, including telegraph dates, of nearly 350,000 bales from last year. It is, therefore, impossible to measure the result on the whole crop should these influences continue to operate through the winter. telegraph dates, of nearly 350,000 bales from last year. It is, therefore, impossible to measure the result on the whole crop should these influences continue to operate through the winter. The opinion is freely expressed that planters will not readily market their crops in face of the deteriorated value, and a reduction of crop estimates from this cause has becomes quite general at the South. Calculations for the future supply to England must be based upon the stock now in Liverpool, the quantity known to be at sea, and the stock already in our ports; but not upon our future receipts at the ports, as they will be governed entirely by political and financial developments.—From Messrs Neill Bros. and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Mr Ollerenshaw, of Manchester.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.— DECEMBER 28.
PRICES CURRENT.

		Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.	e period Mid.	1859- Fair.
New Ork Pernamb Egyptian	d Madras	6 71 4	78 78 84 78 44	74 74 9 85 54	per lb 7 8 2 9 8 8 8 6 Const	8 0] 91 51	81 9 11 64	per 1b 58 58 71 7	per 10 61 61 71 71 41	per 11 7 8 8 4 8 8 4 4 8
Whole Jan. 1 to	import, Dec. 27.		umntio	n. 1	1	Exports		Com	puted ! Dec. 2	Stock,
bales	1859 bales 2709218	1868 bales 2527550	l bs	359 des 3430	Isolo bales 5295	0	1859 bales 82980	186 bal 541	00	1889 bales 441710

been large on the active days, and owing to the prospect of restricted supplies from America, holders have obtained a furrher advance. Our quotations are raised in all but the best qualities \(\frac{1}{2} \)d, and in these \(\frac{1}{2} \)d per lb. Egyptian have been more saleable, and command full rates. Brazil are rather higher, but we cannot quote much change. East India are \(\frac{1}{2} \)d per lb dearer. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The market is firm, and rather tending upwards. The reported export amounts to 6,130 bales, consisting of 1,710 American, and 4,420 East India. N.B.—No business will be transacted in the extra market on Tursday nove the Let upwards. The reported export amounts to 6,130 bales, consisting of 1,710 American, and 4,420 East India. N.B.—No business will be transacted in the cotton market on Tuesday next, the 1st proximo.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for goods in the manufacturing districts, this week, and prices, generally, have been well supported. The stocks on hand are very moderate for the time of year. The inquiry for all kinds of iron has been much restricted; nevertheless, the quotations have ruled steady. The coal trade has continued active, at extreme rates.

Manchester, Dec. 27.—Under the impetus of a rising cotton market, we have to report a general enhancement of prices for our staples. Considering that only two whole days of business have yet passed this week, the business done has been of a fair and promising character. Yarns of all descriptions are held for high rates, transactions in them have not fully developed themselves, but the extraordinary amount of contracts held in this department is a decisive element in their favour. The margin for weaving has been accordingly further reduced, and makers of cloth have been unwilling to offer their productions. Eastern shirtings have brought 14d, and for standard makes 3d per piece more than last week. Some large sales have been markets, which have advanced rates 3d per piece and upwards.

s d 0 71 0 71 0 81 0 82 1 04 6 3 7 0 s d s d 0 7 0 64 a 74 0 6 0 8 0 7 0 84 0 7 1 0 0 10 1 0 0 11 2 0 9 5 14 4 9 6 15 5 9 s d 0 71 0 71 0 71 0 75 0 10 0 10 4 9 5 10 s d 0 71 0 72 0 9 0 9 1 01 1 01 6 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5 456688446 9 9 11 0 13 8 9 9 11 0 12 3 9 1½ 10 0 11 0 8 9 9 0 8 71 7 101 7 43 7 14

-Prices of all clas

prices.

Leeds.—The inquiries were chiefly for spring goods, but a few parcels of heavy fabrics for immediate use were sold, the severity of the weather having caused a great demand for such.

Leecestee.—Very little has been doing this week in the hosiery trade. Besides being a dull time of the year, the annual holidays impede business. At Loughborough and other country districts business remains quiet, and many of the stockingers are unemployed. The wool market continues firm at high currencies. There is no material change in yarns, which, however, remain firm. Nothingham.—There is nothing now to report in the state of the lace trade. The hosiery trade remains exceedingly dull. The Christmas holidays have also interfered with business. The framework knitters are very partially eugaged; there are numbers

the lace trade. The hosiery trade remains exceedingly dull. The Christmas holidays have also interfered with business. The framework knitters are very partially engaged; there are numbers out of work. Manufacturers for the most part finish to order, and thus keep down stock. Yarns are stiff in price.

ROCHDALE.—The flannel market has been thinly attended. Manufacturers are running their machinery full time, and the amount of Government and other orders on hand is large. Lancashire flannels are quiet, but there is a better demand for Welsh. Light union goods, as well as Yorkshire, are quiet, but dyed goods are active. Prices of both goods and wool are firm.

Belfast.—Another week of quiet has passed off, giving greater bulk to the previous accumulations of white goods. Houses under contract with the American firms are partially busy in the filling up of such orders, thus giving a slight feeling of life to the trade; but beyond such evidences of activity there is little to note either as to the home or the foreign departments of the manufacture.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town may be regarded as all but over for the year. During the past week business has been extremely dull, much more so than is usually the case, for it almost invariably happens that manufacturers are pushed at the last to get

extremely duil, much more so than is usually the case, for it almost invariably happens that manufacturers are pushed at the last to get their orders executed before quarter day; but this year trade has been so languid for a long time, the bulk of the manufacturers having barely sufficient orders to keep their usual complement of workpeople fully employed, that at no time within the last three months have there been many orders beforehand on the books.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Mary Control	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stack, div 10 per cent	235	***	***	233 34		
2 per Conc. Reduced Anns	924	010	***	923 4	924 1	921 8
2 per Cent. Consols Anns	98 xd	***	***		922 I xd	924 4 xd
	924 4	***	***			921 4
New 3d per Cent	***	***	***	0.0	***	203
New as per Cont.				1 55		1
New 24 per Cent	***	**	***	***		***
6 per Cent	000	***	***	**	450	000
Anns. for 30 years, Jan. 5, 1880	***	**	000	010	400	849
Ditto Apr. 5, 1865		000	000	**	000	644
India Stock, 104 per cent	***	444			000	***
Do. Do. 5 per Cent	***	***			000	010
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent	***	***	000			***
Do. Do. 5 pr Cent	***				951 41	
Do. Do. 5 p Cent	1014	***	***	1		
Dc. Loan Debentures 1858	***	944	***	961 3	964	96
	***			961	964	96 1
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/	***	989	900		9s d	
	E . D . 3	***		A- 8- 3		***
Ditto under 1,000/	OB 518 G	***	***	9s 5s d	5s d	Es d
Bank Stock for acent, Jan. 10	400	**	010	210	410	***
prCt. Cons. for acct. Jan. 10	93 22 xd	000	000	193 3ª Xq	921 a xd	924 1 xd
India Stock for account Jan. 10	***		000		000	***
Ditto & per cent. Jan. 10		450	-	1014		1014 3
Excheq. Bills, 1,000/ 14d	5a la d	***	***	4s ls d	1s 4s d	4s d par
Ditto 500/ -	***	***	459	000	Dar	
	5a d	949	***		par	***

	-		
DDIAME	OF	PODRION	groove

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Austrian Bonda	**	***	***		***	400	721
Ditto 1859		0.00	000	***	***	000	
Brastlian 5 per cent	**		***	000	983	***	***
Ditto 44 per cent, 1853		***	***	000	862	863	000
Ditto 5 perseent, 1839 and 18	159	1					1
Ditto 5 per cent, 1848	**	000	999		***		***
Ditte 41 per cent. 1858			***		-		
Ditto 45 per cent. 1860	949	864 4	***	***		***	1861
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	**	1	000	000	000	***	96
Cuba 6 per cent	**	***	***	***	1	***	999
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla	7 per cent	1	***	***	1	***	
Chilian 6 per cent			***	***	***		***
Ditto 3 per cent	**	1	***			***	***
Denish I per cent, 1825			***	***		***	***
Ditto 5 per cent	**	400	***	***		***	
Dutch 24 per cent, Exchange I		1 000	200	***	***	***	000
Equador New Consolidated	**	***	***			***	***
Mexican 3 per cent		22	1	***	214 7	219 7	912 7
How Grenada, Active 31 per ca			***	***			215 8
		***	000	000	***	**	153
m 1	**	***	***	**	953	***	***
	**	800	***	***		***	000
Partuguese 3 per cent 1853	04	471 1	***	***	471 4	47	***
Enssian, 5 per cent, in & steril	**		***	**	105;	1	400
Ditto 44 per cent		951 1	. ***	**		0.00	001
Ditto 4è par cent 1860 Scrip	40	-	***	000	951 1	***	1954
	***	***	***	000	***	000	***
Ditto 3 per cent	000	000	010	***	831	008	000
Sardinian 5 per cent	**	***	000	000		83	83 4
Spanish 3 per cent	**	421	***	***	***	51 1	507 1
Ditto a per cent Deferred	**		000	***	***	428 3	000
Ditto Passive Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. no	A Brandon	03	***	000	01 0	***	***
		61	040	400	64 6	00	000
Swedish 4 per cent	**	900	600	***	-	***	100
Turkish 5 per cent	**	FO.1	***	***	72 701	***	709 1
Bitto 6 per Cent. New Loan	403	58	533	000	57 6	57	57 64
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed	**	***	654	080	000		***
Venezuela 3 per cent	**	000	000	244	110	000	***
Ditto 1 per cent		999	000	***	600	000	***
Dividends on the above payable	inLondon,	1	1	-			
Austream & per cent, 10 Floring	010	600	600	020	800	**	***
Belgian 24 per cent	**		010		***	***	808
Ditto 44 per cent		000	440	***	***	***	
Dutch 24 per cent, Exchange l	2 guilders	***	**	420	*** 10	***	814
Ditto 4 per cent. Cartificates	4.0	1	***		1001		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

			-		1	Wedn	uday.	Fria	ay.
					Time.	Prices no on 'Cha	gotiated inge.	Prices ne on 'Ch	gotiate ange.
Amsterdam			50	55	shert.	11 144	11 151	11 143	11 154
Ditto	**				8 ms.	11 174	11 171	11 174	11 17
Rotterdam		**	**	**	-	11 177	11 17	11 174	11 18
Antwerp	0.0		**	**	-	25 30	25 40	25 27	25 40
Brussels		**			-	25 30	25 40	25 274	25 40
Hamburg					-	13 64	13 64	18 64	18 63
Paris					short.	25 15	25 20	25 124	25 22
Ditto			**	**	3 ms.	25 45	25 50	25 45	25 50
Marseilles					-	25 474	25 521	25 45	25 524
Frankfort-or	a the	-Main			-	1174	1172	1170	118
Vienna		99		**	-	14 40	14 55	14 90	15 0
Triesto		**		**	-	14 40	14 55	14 90	15 0
Petersburg		**		**	-	841	341	341	341
Berlin			-		-		***	***	***
Madrid	**		**	**	-	49	491	49	491
Cadis	**	**		**	-	491	494	491	494
Leghorn	**			**	-	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 75
Milan	**			**	-	25 571	25 65	25 624	25 671
Genoa	**	**	**	000	-	25 60	25 65	25 60	25 674
Naples.		**	**	000	-	393	40	392	40
Palermo				000	-	1194	1193	1191	1192
Messina	**	**	**	600	-	1194	1194	119	1192
Lisbon			**	**	-	527	53	527	53
Oporto		**			60 de st.		531	53	581

FRENCH FUNDS.

							London 5 Dec. 27				Londor Dec. 2	
William Control of the Control	*	0	2	C	P	e	2	0	F	0	2	0
Murch and 22 Sept.	96	90		-			***					
June and 22 Dec.	68	35	***				***		***		**	
Do. Serip 2nd Loan of 1855			810	18			491	U				
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan.	2940	0	***		901		***		-		-	
Exchange on London I month		13	010		911		941					
Ditto 3 months	24	83	090	. 1	***		***		***			

AMERICAN STOCKS.

					2 17/1	Redesmable.	Dec. 28.
United States 6 perce	mt Str	ele			-	1863	***
- Bonds	**			**		1862	***
- Stock	**		**			1867-6)	
- Bonds		**	**	-		1868	914
- Bonda 5 per cer		**	**			1874	894
A abama 5 percent		**	**	**	***	1868	
		-		**	dollars	1866	***
llinote 6 per cent					**	1870	-
Kantucky 6 per cent		**			**	1868	444
Maryland 5 per cent		**			Sterling	1889	**
Massachusetts 5 per	tant		**		Sterling	1868	
Naw York 5 per cent	Stock	**		00	Proving	1858-60	***
- 6 per cent		**		**		1860-7	000
Ohio 6 per cent			**	-	**	1686	868
Pennsylvania 5 per m	unt St	no de	**	**		1854-70	***
- 5 per cent Bon		rud.	4.0		000	1877	***
South Carolina 5 per	comt	(Dak	manla)		**	1866	444
Tennessee 6 per cent	Bond	(L.B.)	mer s)	986	**		444
Virginia 6 per cent I	Dong			44	**	1890	404
Augma o per cent I			**		es - 11	1886	***
- A per cent		**	-**		Sterling	1888	000
Pennsylvanian 6 pr	nt Ra	ilwa)	Bonds,	lat	mortgage	44	-909

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend perannum	Kame	IS.		11	Shares.	Pale	1.	Price pershare
E0000	2124-0301					£	2 .	d	T. Oak
10000	61 p c&4/bs	Alliance British a			- 41	100	11 0	0	
					0.0	100	25 0	0	00
24000	16s &bonus	Atias	**		**	50	8 15	0	000
90000	of pear us	Argus Life		0e		100	25 0	0	808
20000	11 tos pr za	Church of Englan	d			50	2 0	0	000
4000	of ber cant	Clerical, Medical,	æ Gen		18	100	10 0	0	448
4000	41 pr share	County	0.0			100	10 0	0	440
6160	1/2s pr sh			0.0		80	26 10	0	900
\$6000	51 pc & ba	Eagle	4.0	**	00	50	5 0	0	**
10000	57 10s pr et	Equity and Law	0.0			100	5 19	10	000
20000	al per cent	English and Scott	lah La	w Life		50	3 5	0	200
20000	6/ per cent	General				. 8	All		000
1000000/	5/ per cent	Globe				Stock	100 0	0	1004
}	54 per cent	Gresham Life	008		***	***	8 0	0	400
5000 f	**	Do Do.		000	***	20	20 0	0	000
20000	51 per cent	Guardian	**		**	100	50 0	0	969
2400	61 pc 15/bs	Imperial Fire	**			500	50 0	0	
		Imperial Life				-100	20 0	0	224
13453	57 pc 410/b	Indemnity Marine		-		100	50 0	0	
50000	2s6d 2s6dbs	Law Fire				100	2 10	0	
10000	315s p sh	Law Life	- **			100	10 0	0	***
100000	57 per cent	Lancashire	240	***	***	20	9 0	0	400
20000	51	Legal and Genera			***	50	6 9	0	600
87504	127	Liverpool and Lo		Fire At		20	2 0	0	94
	Sipe & bs	London				25	12 10	0	***
20000		London and Provi				50	3 19	6	000
50000	***	London and Prov				20	9 0	0	3
10000	Il ps & 7/be	Marine	**		***	100	18 0	0	000
	57 per cent	Minerva				20	5 0	0	***
4000G	***	Ocean Marine	**	***	***	25	5 0		81
**	52 per cent		**	**	***				210
**	62 p s & bs			**		**			000
		Provident Life		**	**	100	10 0	0	000
200000		Rock Life	**	**			0 10		84
		Royal Ex hange			411	Stock	All		
1500	11/ps & The	Union	**	**	**	200	20 0	0	630
1000	percent			**					000
4000	Il pr share	Do. Life		**	**	610	**		400
100000		Thames and Mers	ar Ma	-1	0.0	20	2 0	0	018
		United Kingdom				20	8 10	0	000
8/5/5/5	9/ 7	United Kingdom				130	10 0		000
E0000	as ea belau	Universal Life		**	00		2 0		**
\$0000		Universal Marine	***	44	960	20	5 0	0	010
	or b c m ps	Victoria Life	44		0.0		0 0	0	- 00

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares,	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	P	aid.	Price pershar
			-	£	* 4	
20000	107 pc & ba	Agra and United Service	100	50	0 0	***
92500	15/pr cent	Australasia	40	40	0 0	***
10000	71 per cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25	0 0	214
6000	51 per cent	Bank of London	100	50	0 0	010
	6/ per cent		50	50	0 0	**
22200	7/ per cent	Chrtd Rk. India. Austra & Ch.	20	20	0 0	222
90000	10% pr cent	Chrtd Mer. of India, Lond, & Chra		25	0 0	ang
6000	74 pr cent	City	100	50	0 0	400
	10. pr cent		100	25	0 0	
95000	8/ per cent	Commercial of London	100	20	0 0	920
25000	5/ per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral, Chrtd	20	20	0 0	16
	71 per cent		20	20	0 0	251
	10 p cent		50	20	0 0	ang
#0000	121/ pr et	London Joint Stock	50	10	0 0	303
80000	123s pr ct	London Joint Stock	100	20	0 0	
30000	20/ pr cent	London and Westminster	100	42	0 0	648
	15% pr cent					010
20000	14/ pr cent	National	50	25	0 0	000
25000	151 pr cent	New South Wales	20	20	0 0	414
	14. pr cent		25	25	9 0	48
	87 p c & lin		20	20	0 0	18
20000	10/ pc at bs	Provincial of Iraland	100	25	. 0	600
16000	10/ pr cent	South Australia	25	25	0 0	
40000	14/ pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25	0 0	443
60000	1244 pr et	Union of London	50	12	0 0	26
0000			200	00	0 0	-

DOCKS.

Stock.	Dividend per annum		mes.	34		Shares.	P	aid		Price per share
£						£	£		d	
360410	5 per cent	Commercial	**	90	-	Stk	100	0	0	000
		East and West	India			Stk	100	0	0	
3638310	3 per cent	London	**		**	Sth	100	0	0	601
939800	4 per cen	St Katharine		-		Stk	100	0	0	660
860865	4 per cent	Southampton			**	Stk	100	0	0	***
800000	54 van son!	Victoria		**	. 1	Stk	100	0	0	1012

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Bankers' The Gasette.

BANK KETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

Am Accorst, pursuant in the Act 7th send 8th Victoria. cap.

on Wednesday, the 26th day of December, i

	ISSUE DEI	PARTMENT.	
Notes issued	26,568,575	Government Debt	11,015 100 3,459,900 10 639,853 1,453,722
	26,468.575		26,568,575
B/	INKING DI	EPARTMENT.	
	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (Includ-	0.840.000
Rest	3,194 424	ing Dead Weight Annuity) Other Securities	9 540,273 20,522,372
Public Deposite, including Ex-			6,924,075
chequer, Savings Banks,		Gold and Silver Coln	704,544
Commissioners of National Debt. and Dividend Accounts	7 361,336	Opid and buver Codi	101,011
Other Deposits	11.972.295		
Seven Day and other Bills	6:0,189	2	

37,691,264 r, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cambier.

present the following re		id, if made out in the c	MG TOLIN
Liabilities. Circulation (including Bank	£	Securities	29, 984, 641
Public Deposits	20,254,689 7,361,356	Coin and Bullion	12,798,111
Private Deposits	11,972,295		

42,782,764 isolilities being 3,194,4244, as stated in the above ant under the head REST. The balance of Assets above Liabilities

FRIDAY NIGHT. The preceding accounts, compared with those of last

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£95,457	
A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	23,485	
An INCREASE of Other Deposits of	212,475	
No change in the amount of Government Securities.		
An IFCREASE of Other Securities of	636,782	
A DECREASE of Bullion of	533,151	
An increase of Rest of	10,098	
A THEFRENE OF ROSETTO OF	479.556	

The present Bank return is most unfavourable. a decrease in bullion of 533,1511, a decrease in the reserve of 479,556l, and an increase in the other securities of 636,7821. It seems extraordinary with such a Bank return that the rate of discount was not raised on Thursday last.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1850 :-

At corresponding dates with the present week	1850.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Circulation, including	£	3	£	£	£
bank post bills	19,825,901	20,142 975	20,823,120	21,582,078	20.254,689
Public deposits	11,022,817	7,443.613	9,806,029	9,804,730	7,361,356
Other deposits	9,147,039	15 072,971	12 963,618	13,071,410	11,972,295
Government securities	14,233,252	7,541,491	10,808,591	10,925,157	9,540,273
Other securities	14,459,608	27,299 815	16,950,153	19 907,580	20,522 372
Heserve of natus & coin	10,389,931	6,614,391	18 331,730	10,456,579	7,628,619
Coin and bullion	14,963,681	11.454 961	18,967,100	16 810,054	12,798,119
Bank rute of discount	3 p. c.	8 p. c.	21 p.c.	24 p. c.	5 p. c.
Price of Consols	971 xd	94 xd	961 xd	95# xd	92% xd
Average price of wheat	38s 10d	47s 5d	40s 0d	43s 6d	52s 6d
Exchange on Paris(shrt)	94 95 25	25 20 30	25 10 15	25 10 15	25 15 221
- Amsterdam ditto	11 154 16	11 16	11 15 154	11 131 139	11 154
- Hamburg (3months)	18 6 64	13 78 8	18 61 7	18 5 53	13 61 64

In 1857, the journals were filled with the details of the relief of Lucknow. The Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. The Bank of England considered it prudent to keep their rate at 8 per cent. for a few days longer, but the terms in the open market were only 7 per cent. The over-issue of 2,000,000l of notes had been cancelled.

In 1858, the issue of the first million of Victoria Government Bonds had been announced. Remittances of gold were being made on account of the Chilian loan, but the bullion in the Bank stood at a very high point. The political world were to all appearance unconscious that the French Emperor was about to address the Austrian Ambassador in terms which led to the disruption of the peace of Europe.

In 1859, the publication of the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress" created a great sensation throughout Congress" created a great sensation throughout pe. Money, although at only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was in demand. French funds were falling in consequence Europe. of doubts being thrown on the assembling of the proposed Congress.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1850, a deficiency of 5,312,569l; in 1857, a deficiency of 12,226,844l; in 1858,

a deficiency of 4,046,535l; and in 1859, a deficiency of 6,836,170l. In 1860, the deficiency is 8,550,077l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The demand for dis count for the last two days has been very great, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard street. The rate is fully 5 per cent. At this period of the year the demand for money is always more or less active, but the demand generally ceases when the money which is now being paid into the Exchequer comes out in the shape of dividends; but there are causes this year at work which lead us to anticipate that a very active demand for capital is likely to con-

In the first place, the peace which has been concluded with China will greatly extend our trade with that country, and already, in anticipation, Manchester goods by to day's advices show an improvement in price.

Secondly, the high prices of corn and cotton will cause imports to continue, especially from the United States; and, should the Secession movement continue, it is more than probable that the orders for our manufactured goods will fall off, and, consequently, the balance of trade will be against this country.

The bullion already sent to the United States amounts to about 1,600,000/. This no doubt will have the effect of raising the exchange, and also causing the prices of securities in America to approximate with those in this country, where they are considerably higher. The last quotation of the exchange was about 102 for first-class paper, and at all prices from 102 down to 95 for paper not first-class,—but we understand that it was very difficult to negotiate bills on England.

Of course this state of affairs cannot be supposed likely to last without giving rise to the most serious apprehen-sions, when it is considered that the par of exchange is 109,—and we have no doubt these apprehensions have some-thing to do with the present stringency of the money

Another cause of disturbance is the New Turkish Loan. Messrs Mirès and Co. have published a letter extending the time for subscriptions for it until the 5th of January, and stating that 120,620 bonds have already been subscribed for: this would be equivalent to 2,412,400l stock, or about 1,400,000l money. It is stated, and there is no doubt of the fact, that bills have been drawn on M. Mirès and Co. from Constantinople, at three months' date, for a considerable amount, and these bills have been forwarded here as remittances, or to be negotiated. There are also bills drawn by the "Union Financière" of Constantinople on highly respectable Greek firms, which have also appeared in the discount market, and which are readily taken by the Bank and the discount houses, being first-class paper. We mention thees facts because we think we discern something like real apprehensions arising as to the future of the money market.

There is another cause which has created a demand for money, and that is the making provision by the different railways for the deposit of 10 per cent. on the capital of any new lines or extensions for which Parliamentary notices have been given, which has to be lodged by the 15th of January, and these new lines are stated this year to amount to nearly 7,000,000. The deposit may be lodged either in money, the public funds, or Exchequer bills.

These causes, coupled with the fact that large loans are required by Austria, India, France, Russia, and Turkey, forbid a hope that we shall have a cheap money market for the present.

The demand for money in the Stock Exchange has been very active on Government securities at 5 per cent., and several applications have been made at the Bank.

English Funds.—The funds have been very depressed: there is no doubt that the state of the money market has been the principal cause: the fall, however, which has taken place in French and Austrian funds has had a considerable influence, coupled with sales by the Bank broker.

Consols, which in the early part of the week were at 92%, have receded to 92% 1, at which price they close this afternoon. The French funds close 67.75, and Austrian funds are reported to have fallen 4 per cent.

The demand for money on the Stock Exchange has been very considerable, the rate being fully 5 per cent. Exchequer bills are, however, rather better, but this may probably arise from the purchase by the railways for the purpose of depositing them with the Board of Trade for their new lines or extensions. The price to-day is 4 discount

Reduced and New Three per Cents. are 92 to 1.

Foreign Funds.—Turkish Bonds have been heavy in consequence of the supposed failure of the new loan. If, however, the failure would only cause the Turkish Government to curtail their expenditure and reform their wretched financial system, there would be more cause for a rise than a fall in Turkish Bonds in consequence of the failure of a loan

on terms so ruinous to Turkey.

The fall in the French funds is attributed to the speculators for a rise being compelled to sell a large quantity of stock bought for the purpose of supporting the new Turkish loan, but we also believe that the prospect of a new French

loan has something to do with the depression.

Turkish Bonds of 1858 have been as low as 56 to $\frac{1}{2}$, and close $56\frac{1}{2}$ to 7. The old loan closes 70 to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mexican Bonds have been well supported, in consequence of the Government being about to take up their cause. We understand, however, that communications will have to be made to the British Admiral, and also with our Ambassador in Mexico, before any definitive plan of obtaining redress is adopted.

Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day :-

				000	O'CANO.						
		Money			A	ccoun	Si.				
	Lowes	L I	lighes	t. L	owest.	. 1	Ligher	rt	Excheq	ner Bi	ŧ١
Saturday	shut	*****	shut	*****	924	******	98	*****	ős dis		
Monday		*****	-	*****	***	*****	***		100		
Tuesday	-	*****	-		***	*****	***	*****			
Wednesday	-				921	*****	98	*****	de die		
Thursday	-	*****	-	*****	923	*****	924	*****	4s dis	1s dis	
Friday	-	*****	-	*****	923	*****	921	*****	4s dis	par	
			C	losing	prices				ing price		
			1	ast Fr	iday.				is day.		
8 per cent.	console	, acco							928 4		
	-		ey		t			******	shut		
New 3 per	cents .	*******	********	924	9			******	921 1		
3 per cent.	reduce	d		924				******	921 1		
Exchequer	bills		March	58	dis 2s	dis		******	4s dic 1	ar	
-	-	******	. June	58	dis 2s	dis		******	4s die 1	DAT TAC	
Bank stock			*******	233	35			******	232 35		
East India	stock .	******		shu	t				shut		
Spanish 3	per cen	ts		504	14			******	51 4		
- 31	er cen	ts, nev	r def	42	1				42		
Passive	*******		******	. 23	4			******	224 34		
Portuguese	8 per	cents,	1858	. 47	8			******	47 8		
Mexican II					2 .				211 2		
Dutch 21 p	er cent	s	******	. 65	6				65 6		
- 4 pe	r cents	*******		. 100	1			******	100 1		
Russian 4	stock .			. 94	5			******	941 51		
- 5	per cun	Ď	********	. 105	6				105 6		
Hardinian :	stock .	*******	*******	. 83	4			******	83 4		
Peruvian 4			*******	. 96	7			*******	951 61		
Peruvian 3	per ce	nt	*******	. 74	5			******	74.5		
Venezuela	, New	3 per	cent	. 21	2				20 1		
Spanish co								******	6 1		
Turkish lo	an, old.	6 per	cent	. 71	2			*******	70 1		
-	nev	r, 6 pe	r cent	57	- A				56 7	100	
New ditto.	4 per	cent	*******	. 102	1 4			******	102 4		
33								6.	44		

RAILWAYS .- The fortnightly settlement in railways took place to-day, and shows that a good deal of stock is held on speculation, the continuation of Midland, Lancashire and culation, Yorkshire, Berwicks, and York and North Midland having risen to per cent. On other shares the continuation wa oderate.

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

	1	BAILWAYS.			
		st Friday,		ing prices	
	Bristol and Exeter	99 101		his day.	
	Caladanias			99 101	
	Caledonian	98 1	********	974 8	
	Eastern Counties	534 44	********	534 44	
	Great Northern	110 11	*******	111 12	
	Great Western	745 2	*******	742 3	
	Lancashire and Yorkshire	1201	********	119 20	
	London and Blackwall	62 4	*******	62 4	
	London, Brighton, and S. Coast	117 19	*******	117 19	
	London and North-Western	1012 21		1012 24	
	London and South-Western	95 6	*******	95 6	
	Midland	1351 2	920212142	1354 61	
	North British	65 1	*********	651 6	
	North Staffordshire	2½ dis	94944444	24 1 dis	
	Oxford, West Midland	50 2	00000000	49 51	
	South-Eastern	871 8	********	871 81	
	South Wales	62 4	********	62 4	
	North-Eastern, Berwick stock	105 1	*********	105 54	
	North-Eastern, York stock	943 54	***********	95 54	-
	FOREIGN SHARES.	2.4 00	*******	00 08	
	Northern of France	381 91		381 91	
	Eastern of France	236 44		23 4	
	Dutch Rhenish	24 t dis	*** ****	21 dis xd	
	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	at t mo	*******	354 64	
	East Indian	1004 11	********	96 9 xd	
	Madras guaranteed 44	85 7		83 5 x in	
	Paris and Orleans	54 6	********	54 6	
	Western & N-Wstrn of France	211 21	********		
	Great India Designation		******	214 24	
	Great India Peninsular	971 81	********	95 6 x in	
ı	Great Western of Canada	11 1	********	11 1	

The market has been flat, in sympathy with Consols. The great feature has been the fall in Lombardo-Venetian

shares to 1½ to ¼ discount, in consequence of the depressed state of the Vienna Bourse.

BULLION.—We subjoin Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley's circular, which gives an account of the bullion transactions of the week, and also those in India Government loan notes :

Gold .- During the past week our market has been exceedingly quiet, and we have scarcely any feature of interest to report upon, beyond the continuation of the export of gold to the United States, the Australasian having taken 170,000t to New York; this brings the total amount sent out up to 1,482,000t, and further amounts will be forwarded by the America. About 24,000t in bar gold has been withdrawn from the Bank, and the Massilia takes 56,655t to Bombay.

Bombay.

Silver.—We have to report a very quiet market; buyers are awaiting the arrival of the letters from China before operating to any extent. The Massilia takes 225,380l to Bombay.

Mexican Dollars.—There is not anything doing in dollars. The China letters are expected to be delivered on the 28th instant, and

it will then be seen if any business can be done. Exchange on India for Bank's 60 days' sight drafts on Bomb and Calcutta is 2s to 2s 044. Bills with documents 1s 113d to 3d. Bank 60 days' sight drafts on Madras, 1s 113d to 2s.

Bank 60 days' sight traits on Madras, 1s 11\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 2s.

India Government Loan Notes do not meet with much attention. Prices are flat, with very little doing; we quote 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ per Cents., 101; 5 per Cents., 95; 4 per Cents., 80 to 81.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; bar gold, fine, 77s 11d per oz. std; bar gold, refinable, 78s per oz std. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 1\frac{1}{2}\text{d} per oz std, last price; bar silver, containing 5\frac{1}{2}\text{crs gold, 5s 1\frac{1}{2}\text{d} per oz, last price; Spanish dollars (Carolus), 6s 2d per oz, last price.

FALUERS.—A meeting of creditors of Mr Hanys Rataman.

FAILURES.--A meeting of creditors of Mr Henry Bateman, timber merchant, who suspended about a fortnight ago, took place on Thursday. It appears that Mr Bateman has been carrying on two businesses—the one by himself, the red wood business, and the other, the white wood, which is said to have been very profitable, in conjunction with Mr Browning. Supposing the two estates to be kept distinct, the former will show 18,194l liabilities, and 7,787l assets, exclusive of household furniture and a policy of insurance, or less than 10s in the pound; while the latter will have 32,917t against liabilities of 37,220%, or fully 17s 6d in the pound. The first estate will also be charged with present and future claims on underwriting account, for the arrangement of which negotiations are now in progress. The amount due from Messrs Piper, exclusive of the guarantee shown in the balance sheet, formerly 16,000/ or 17,000/, but now reduced to about 8,000l, represented by bills receivable, is likewise to about 8,000t, represented by bills receivable, is likewise included in this account. The main point discussed was whether in fact Mr Browning and Mr Bateman were partners, and that in consequence the two estates should be merged into one. The solicitors present, Messrs Lawrance, Linklater, Hollams, and others, were unanimously of opinion that the two businesses were entirely distinct, and that the respective creditors were entitled only to the assets of the estate upon which they claimed. After a long conversa-tion, however, it was resolved, at the instance of the more important red wood creditors, to adjourn, to lay the case before counsel. In the meantime arrangements were made There appears for provisionally liquidating the estate. doubt that the white wood creditors will ultimately be paid in full.

MISCELLANEOUS .- The following are the chief points in the correspondence which has taken place between Mr David Robertson, M.P., Chairman of the Committee of Mexican Bondholders, and Lord John Russell, by which it will be seen that at last our Government are about to take measures to obtain redress for the robbery committed by the authorities in Mexico of the bondholders' funds, amounting to 200,000l sterling, which had been placed under the seal of the British Ambassador for safety:—

Your Lordship and your Lordship's predecessor well know the difficulties with which the creditors of the South American States have had to contend. But it is very gratifying to consider that Chili, Peru, and Buenos Ayres have acknowledged their national debts, and have resumed and now continue to pay their dividends as regularly and faithfully as any of the great States of Europe.

This has been mainly accomplished through the good offices of

your Lordship's predecessors at the Foreign Office of England and her representatives abroad under its direction.

Mexico, though the wealthiest of the great States of America, has been the last to meet her public engagements, though, in order to enable her to do so more readily, her English bondholders had the generosity to consent to take 3 per cent., instead of 5 per cent.

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interest, but under a solemn promise that the reduced dividends 1

interest, but under a solemn promise that the reduced dividends should be regularly paid.

I need not remind your Lordship of their faithless conduct for some years past, and of the ill-usage experienced by British subjects in this matter, as well as many others; but it remained for the present Government of Mexico to perpetrate the most unheard-of outrage that perhaps ever has been committed in open day upon the property of British subjects, and in the presence of the British Consul, and regardless of locks and keys, by which it was eccured and stammed by our English Minister at his residence. was secured, and stamped by our English Minister at his residence in Mexico, and handed over, on his temporary retirement from it, to the protection of our British Consul, whose power was set at naught and his protest unheeded and held as worthless.

It is not for me to presume to say what course your Lordship may, in your wisdom, think proper to take to recover this property, but, as a body of ill-used Englishmen, we feel confident that we shall not seek in vain at your Lordship's hands for immediate redress through Her Majesty's Government from the Government of Mexico, and instant restitution of that of which we have been so seem dallowly robbed.

Seandalously robbed.

Our Vice-Chairman, Mr M'Garel, will also have the honour of addressing your Lordship with a fuller statement than I have the means at hand of now making.—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

DAVID ROBERTSON.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell. Foreign Office, Dec. 21, 1860. Foreign Office, Dec. 21, 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., respecting the recent robbery by the Mexican authorities of the funds belonging to the bondholders, which were deposited in the city of Mexico, and I am to state in reply that Her Majesty's Government will take such measures as shall appear to them calculated to obtain redress.—I am, Sir. &c E. HAMMOND.

David Robertson, Esq.

Mr M'Garel's letter to Lord John Russell of the 13th of December, enclosed Mr Whitehead's letter of the 17th of November, which contained a full statement of the particulars of the robbery, earnestly requesting redress for the present and security against future outrage; in reply to which they are assured that Her Majesty's Government will use their best efforts to obtain reparation for the present act, and their influence to establish such a Government in Mexico as shall respect British persons and property, when only the general redress desired can, in Lord John Russell's opinion, be obtained.

We understand that Government are now in communication with the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, in order to ascertain the Company's views with regard to the best means of re-establishing the telegraphic communication with India.

With regard to the first preference bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a statement has been issued by Messrs Ashurst and Co., solicitors for one of the large holders, as to the course intended to be pursued to protect the rights of their client. The object is to obtain in the first instance a clear and concurrent specification of those rights, and then as far as possible to avoid everything that would lead to litigation or confusion calculated to create difficulties in keeping the line in operation. Messrs Baring and Glyn, the judgment creditors on this side, have, it is stated, sent out instructions to their agents in Canada to act in concert with the agents of Messrs Ashurst, and to take steps to protect the property in case of attack by judgment creditors in Canada.

The report of the Great Northern Copper Mining Comany of South Australia states that the accounts received from the mines corroborate the opinions originally expressed with regard to them; that 50 mining emigrants have been sent out, and that consignments of ore have already been received, the proceeds of which, together with 13,991/ in hand, will be fully adequate to meet all present requirements

of the undertaking.

At a meeting of the Canada Company on the 27th (Mr. C. Franks in the chair), a dividend was declared at the proposed rate of 2l 10s per share, free of income tax. It was stated that the business of the Company is making satisfactory progress, the large quantity of land converted into by the lessee settlers, and the favourable prices obtained for the new leases, showing the good results of the abundant harvests during the last two seasons. The wheat crop this year is believed to have been the largest ever known, exceeding even that of 1859, which was 16 per cent. above the average of 20 years preceding. Only about a third has as yet been brought to market, and the realisation

of the remainder is expected to give an important impulse to trade, and has already tended to relieve the previous pressure, for money. The railway and harbour works at Goderich are proceeding satisfactorily, and have increased the demand for property in the district. The comparative statement of the operations of the Company, from the 1st of January to the 30th of November, 1860, shows that the lands sold during that period were 1,392 acres, and leased, 30,709 acres, being an increase respectively of 300 and 7,333 acres. The average price was 53s 1d—an advance of 7,553 acres. The average price was 553 14—an advance of 255 9d. The land converted into freeholds, exclusive of town and park lots, was 56,217 acres, against 36,839 in 1859. The total receipts were 79,082*l* currency, being an augmentation of 27,594*l*. The balance in hand in London is 26,0447.

The accounts from Paris state that such applications as have been received for the Turkish loan are principally from the provinces, and that latterly they have come in slowly. Notice has been given that the London list will close on the

5th of January.

Owing to the authority given by M. Mires to the Turkish Government to dr. w in anticipation for a certain sum on account of the new loan, a rather numerous supply of bills, at three months' date, drawn upon him by financial houses at Constantinople, appears to have been remitted to London within the last few days.

A telegram received announces that the first section (about 30 miles) of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway was opened on Monday last, the 24th inst.

Some fictitious bills have been put in circulation at St. Petersburg, and probably other continental cities, purporting to be drawn by Jonas Simmonds and Co., and accepted by Hamilton, Kelly, and Co., of St Mary-Axe. There are no such houses in existence.

A proposition had been made to the local Parliament of New South Wales for the appropriation of the sum of 4,000,000%, to be raised by loan for the construction of 1,218 miles of railway, namely :-

ı		2
l	Extension from Singleton to Tenterfield, about 308 miles	924,000
l	Extension from Mudgee to Northern line, about 142 miles	426,000
ŀ	Extension from Mudgee to Wellington, about 50 miles	150,000
l	Extension from Tenterfield to Grafton, about 115 miles	345,000
ı	Extension from Blacktown to Windsor and Richmond, about 17	
ļ	miles	51,000
l	Extension from Penrith to Wellington, about 175 miles	525,000
ı	Extension from Picton to Albury, about 326 miles	978,000
ŀ	Extension from Eden to Cooma, about 85 miles	255,000
ŀ	Towards improvement of mountain passes, and construction of	
ı	bridges	146,000
	Rolling stock	200,000

The cost of construction being only about 3,000l per mile, according to a plac of Sir William Dennison, who is an advocate of cheap rais says by the adoption of the existing roads.

At length an undertaking which has been so long required is about to be established, viz., a direct first-class Auxiliary Steam Line to India, by means of a Company entitled "The East India and London Shipping Company." The fact is, that such a Company is indispensable as a auxiliary for the conveyance of goods and passengers between London and the East, and supported as it will be by the great firms trading with the East, and supplying as it would the public with a comfortable, economical, and regular mode of transport, without repeatedly changing their conveyance, it ought to prove with good management a lucrative undertaking.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is $25.17\frac{1}{2}$ per 1/3 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English mint price of 3/17s $10\frac{1}{3}$ per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4 per 1l sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 100 to 102 per cent, which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against Eagland, and at this rate there is a profit on the exportation of gold to the United States. For some descriptions of bills even lower rates than the above were quoted at New York.

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FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	ates		Rates of Exchange				
					-		
Paris D	ec, 2		25 16		- 8	days' sight	
-	- 2		24 85		- 3	months' date	
Antwerp	- 27		25 5 73		3	days' sight	
Amsterdam	- 2	5	11 75	******	- 3	-	
-	25		11 65	******	2	months' data	
Hamburg	- 25		13 4	******	8	days' sight	
-	- 25	*****	13 2		3	months' data	
at Petersburg	- 25		348		3	-	
Lishon	- 17		548	*****	- 13	100	
Gibraltar	- 20	******	502 3	******	8		
New York	- 12		108 4	******	60	days' sight	
Jamaica No	v. 24		2 per cent, pm	******	30	and a select	
	- 24	******	14 per cent, pm	******	60	_	
-			1 per cent, pm	******	90	-	
Havana De	c. 7	*****	15 per cent, pm.	******	90	_	
Rio de Janeiro., No	v: 24		27d	******	60	-	
Bania		******	2614		60	-	
Persambuco			261d 261d		60	_	
Buenos Ayres O			66s 67s	*****	60	-	
Singapore No			4s 104d				
				*****	6	months' sight	
Colingan	- 20		5 per cent. dis.		6	_	
Bembay			2s 11d 2s 11d		6	-	
	- 23		2w 0åd		6	-	
Hong Kong			4s 94d 4s 10d		6	Mark .	
Mauritius			1 per cent, dis	*****		days' sight	
-			per cent. dis		60	-	
Sydney Oc			1 per cent. pm	*****	30	***	
Valparaiso No	y. 2		484	*****	60	-	

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

America el Leso.	Div. pe Hi-year	Name.	Paid.	Price
N/A			£	
900	a ba c	Canada Government 6 per cent	100	***
600	pr c		100	1154
000-	8 pr c	Ditto 6 per cent 1880	100	115
000	202	Ditto 6 per cent 1889	100	116
210	3 pre	Ditto d per cent	100	
160	3 pr ci	Ditto 6 per west	100	1124
			100	
3500000	3 p et.	Ditto Ditto Serip	90	
	3 mp.cl	Cape of Good Hope 6 per cent. 1880	90	108
	3 pr el	Ditto Disto 1890		
AMOON!		New Branswick Government, 6 per sent.	100	108
-	of he of	New Branswick Government, o per sent,	100	1092
469	32 bt. es	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866	100	***
-	24 pe et		100	110
***	2 pr ci		100	101
3880007	9 br. et	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per went. Sterling 1875	100	***
869	8 pr ct	Quebec City 6 per cent. Sterling	100	***
400	8 pr ct	South Australian Government 1878 and upwards	100	010
000	8 pr et	Victoria Government, 6 per cent	100	***
-	3 pr et	Ditto ditto 6 per aunt	100	1062

	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	P	aid.		Price pershare
	4		£	3.	8	d	
12500	***	African Steam Ship	20	10	0	0	***
	12 13a	Augio Mexican Mint	10	10	0	0	184
20000	24	Australian Agricultural		19	0	0	940
36700	***	Austra'ian Royal Mail	10	10	0	0	000
6000	***	British & Irish Magnetic Telegraph	50	50	0	0	***
RALS	Fer cent	Canada Land	321	32	10	0	490
220000	4 per cent	Copper Miners of England	Stock	100	0	0	100
8000	# pr cent	Ditto Preference 74 per cent	25	25	0	0	***
1999254	pr cent	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	331
Fe68501	I per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	200
	N per semi		Stock	100	0	0	109
10000007	pr cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	411
7199	of per comt	Ditto New	25	15	0	0	-
70000	ls 6d	English and Australian Copper	5	5	0	0	3
20000	Of pr cent	General Steam Navigation	15	14	0	0	244
230000	***	Great Ship	1	1	0	0	
100000	***	Ditto 171 per cent. Preference		0	17	6	408
200000		London Discount (Limited)	20	5	0	0	620
55000	***	Madras Irrigation and Canal	20	1	0	0	608
800001		National Discount Co. (Limited)	25	5	0	0	
188676	a fid	North British Australesian (Lim.)	1	1	0	0	040
6000000		Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	40
38000	Inchha	Peninsula and Oriental Steam	50	50	0	0	
20000	Inc the	Ditto New	50		0		72書
15000 4	p ah	Powel Mail Steam	100	25		0	**
000002	M na cent	Royal Mail Steam Scottish Australian Investment	100	60	0	0	***
	os br cette	Cimitada Investment	m	***			
14900	I non sent	(Limited)	Stock		0	0	140
0000	. her annr	South Australian Land	20	20	0	0	8.50
	999	Van Diemen's Land	100	28	10	0	

The Commercial Times.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GARRTTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week1860	qrs .	qrs	qrs	qra	qre	qra
Soid last week1860	68249	95146	16030	187	2889	2231
Corresponding week in 1859	132715	90039	13275	276	6022	2678
— 1858	106321	93859	13747	57	2448	1163
1857	95634	91014	12478	79	4792	2115
1856	92296	107336	12749	233	5767	2711
	s d	s d	s d	s d	a d	s d
Weekly average, Dec. 22	59 6	38 6	21 6	35 2	45 2	43 10
- 15	51 5	38 7	22 1	33 6	45 6	43 B
- 8	52 7	39 2	22 5	35 .0	47 9	45 0
- 1	54 10	39 10	22 8	85 11	48 10	45 11
- Nov. 24	56 3	40 11	23 3	34 4	48 11	48 4 -
17	58 1	41 4	28 5	36 9	50 8	46 9
Mx weeks' average	54 4	89 9	22 7	35 2	47 10	45 7
	-	-		-		
Daties	48 10	25 8	21 9	89 11	46 11	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED. Account of the total quantities colonial, imported into the prin pool, Hell, Newcastle, Bristol, ies of each kind of cora, distinguishing foreignishing sorts of Great Britain, viz.:—London, tol. Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, D.

and rer	Citi.	un rue	MACK ORD	mg ricees	most 18, 1	LBOU.		
•	Wheat and wheat flour.	Basley and barley- meat,	Oats and	Rye and ryemeal.	Peasand peameal.	Beans & bean-	Indian cern and Indian meal	Buok- wheat & buokwht musal.
Fereign Colonial	978 1975C3 26554	91 31449 91	qrs 44741 4819	qre 7478	qrs 11496 15089	9048	qrs 24149 3	qrs 1
Total	224057	31540	49060	7473	26585	9043	24152	1

Imports of the week 871,984 grs.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED

This evening, to America (Boston line), Newfoundiand, and Bermuda, by British packet, via Queenstowa.

On Tusedny evening, to America (New York), by United States packet, via Liverpool. On Wednesday morning, to West Indies and Pacific.

On Thursday evening, to India (Bombay line), via Marseilles; is Canada and United States, by Canadian packet, via Londonderry; to Constantinople, by French packet.

On Friday morning, to India (Calcutta line), China, &c., via Southampton.

On Saturday evening, to Cape of Good Hope; to America (New York line), by British packet, via Queenstown.

MAILS ARRIVED.

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LATEST DATES.

On the 22nd inst., Paningula, per steam ship Suitan, via Southampton—Lisbem, 17th; and Oporto and Vigo, 18th inst.

On the 22nd, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Arabia, via Queenstown—Boston, 12th; and Halitax, 18th inst.

On the 25th, Maddinawarar, per steam ship Ellors, via Southampton—Alexandria, 11th; Maila, 15th; and Gibrakar, 20th inst.

On the 25th, CAPE of GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Celt, via Plymouth—Cape, Mov. 21; St Helens, 30; and Ascension, Dec. 4.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Scarcely any English wheat was on offer at Mark lane, to-day, coastwise or by land-carriage. Had really good samples been on offer, Is to 2s per quarter more money, compared with Monday, would have been readily paid for them. Foreign wheat moved off slowly, on former terms. Barley, malt, oats, beans, peas, and flour commanded very full prices. The severity of the weather operates seriously against landing grain now afloat in the river. This week's imports from abroad are liberal, viz., 29,010 quarters of wheat, 23,730 barley, 19,340 oats, 40 sacks and 11,190 barrels of flour.

of wheat, 23,730 barley, 19,340 oats, 40 sacks and 11,190 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat was in request, at 1d to 2d per cental more money. Flour advanced 6d to 1s per barrel.

Advices from Alexandria to the 11th inst., state that produce, generally, was in request, at very full prices. Wheat realised 34s 6d to 38s 10d; beans, 27s 6d to 29s 6d; Indian corn, 28s to 28s 10d; and barley, 22s 6d to 24s per quarter.

In four days (the extent of this week's business) the transactions in the Liverpool cotton market have amounted to 72,000 bales, including 46,000 bales to spinners, 20,000 bales on speculation, and 6,000 bales for export. Quotations are ½d to ½d per lb above last week's prices. To-day's sales amount to 12,000 bales, the market closing very firm. In the London market, 2,800 bales have been sold this week at again rather dearer rates.

Owing to the holidays, no public sales of produce have been held this week. Privately, the transactions have been on a very limited scale.

The tea market has been in a most inactive state, and to force sales, arising from the steady shipments from China, and the prospect of heavy arrivals, lower rates must be submitted to.

The following commercial intelligence is dated Hong Kong, Nov. 16:-

The following commercial intelligence is dated Hong Kong, Nov. 16:—

Canton Silk.—Settlements are very trifting. Stock about 80 bales. Quotations:—Loongkong, 450 dols; re-reeled Kumchuck, 490 dols; Kumchuck, 435 dols; Mahton, 190 to 210 dols; Kowkong, 420 dols. Tea—During the fortnight a considerable business has been done in congou, and again at irregular rates. Dealers are firm, owing to the heavy loss they are incurring, and the feeling is in favour therefore of no material decline, though, of course, such is dependent on supplies and the advices of the home market. The total supply for the season is still estimated not to exceed 400 chops. Country Greens—One chop of fine Moyune is down, and is likely to be taken at extreme rates. Price is likely to regulate the supply, and it is considered probable that a good deal may be diverted to this market, though it will be late in arriving. Settlements reported are as follows:—Congou, 52 chops; conams, at 23 to 26 taels; coopacky, at 25½ to 30 taels; southong, 2 chops, at 39 to 41 taels; flowery pekoe, 100 chests, at 56 taels. Canton Tess—Congou, 2,000 half-chests, at 18 to 23 taels; scented orange pekoe, 6,000 boxes, at 17 to 34 taels; scented caper, 10,000 boxes, at 14½ to 17½ taels; gunpowder and Imperisl, 4,400 packages, at 18 to 34 taels; twanskay and skin, 1,500 chests, at 15½ to 16 taels; pouchong, 3,000 half-chests, at 13½ to 15 taels. Stocks are as follows:—Congou, 61 chops; souchong, 11 chops; colong, 1,500 half-chests; flavoury pekoe, 450 chests, at 13½ to 16 taels. Market generally firm. Foochow advices are to the 16th inst. Tea—During the past fortnight a good business has been done, at a decline on last quotations. The chief feature in the settlements is that of 14 chops Ningchow, at 21.24 taels, short price, leaving nine in the market. These quotations show a decline of 2 taels on the offers made on arrival. Holders show little inclination to lower rates, though supplies have been heavy, and in excess of requirements. Future supplies are expected to b

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—The demand has been moderate, and stocks are somewhat increased the quality, however, is low and inferior. Souchongs, Pekoes and Scented Teas—Sules are small, and prices remain firm. On comparing prices with those current ou the 20th ult, congou shows a decline of 1 task, Colongs rather easier, other kinds unsilered. Sales reported from the 20th of October to the 5th of November are—Congou, 20,800 chests, at from 9 to 24 tasks short; souchong, 1,070 chests, from 22 to 25 tasks short; olong, 8,290 half-chests, from 16 to 23.5 tasks short; pekoe, 1,260 chests from 28.5 to 48 tasks short; scented teas, 2,900 boxes, from 22 to 36 tasks short. Stocks on the 6th of Nov.—Congou, 118,000 chests; souchong, 1,000 chests; souchong, 1,000 chests; souchoug, 1,000 chests; to the 7th ingr. Silk—Sattlements during the formight amount to 6,000 bales, making from 22 to 36 tacls short. Stocks on the 6th of Nov.—Congou, 118,000 chests; souchoug, 1,000 chests; oolongs, 9,500 halt-chests; price, 1,000 chests; scented kinds, 4,000 boxes. Shanghei advices are to the 7th inst. Silk—Settlements during the fortnight amount to 6,000 bales, making total settlements for the season 46,000 bsles. Stock estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 bales. Owing to the scarcity of good No. 3, Tastless have advanced 10 tacls; inferior remains much as before. Quotations are:—Tastlee, No. ½, none; No. 3, 390 95 tacls; No. 4, 370 75 tacls; inferior, 320,55 tacls, Tayasam—No. 1, 350 tacls; No. 2, 380 tacls; No. 3, 310 tacls; No. 4, 295 tacls; inferior, 250 280 tacls. Total export of silk from China to Europe is 44,757 bales, against 30,251 bales to same time last year, or an increase for this season of 7,429 bales. Tea—The business done has been very small, and arrivals are principally contract teas. At Niogpo receipts are unimportant, and the quantity on the market very moderate. Common kinds are slightly lower. Settlements during the fortnight, including contracts, are as follows:—Congou Ningchow, 900 chests, at 39 tacls, duty paid. Japan (all kinds of black), 1,200 chests, at 22 to 24 tacls, duty paid. Japan (all kinds of black), 1,200 chests, Pekoe, 400 chests, at 40 tacls, duty paid. Japan (all kinds of black), 1,200 chests. Pekoe, 400 chests, at 40 tacls, duty paid. Total 4,700 chests. Green Teas—Settlements amount to 4,100 balf-chests China growth, and 3,200 half-chests Japan, shipped chiefly to the United States. Correct quantations cannot be given, but they are supposed to be 15 per cent, over last sesson. About 8,000 packages Fychow country teas have reached Ningpo, and musters of some 3,000 shown on the market here. Prices asked are fully 20 per cent. above those ruling at same time last season. No sales reported. The total purchases from the lat of July to date are:—Congou—Ningchow and Oopsich, 7,400 chests, against last year 10,600 chests; Japan (excepting green), 3,100 chests, against last

We have received the following communication from Messrs Volkart Brothers, of Ceylon, in reference to the state of the coffee market to the 29th November:—

The weather has been unusually favourable for the preparation and ipment of produce: the exports of the present searon's coffee crop to the are as follows:

PLANT	ATION	COFFEE.		
To Great Britaincwts Foreign Ports Australia and India	40,458 4,428	against last	year, cwts	33,613 1,262
	44,886			34,871
NAT	IVE Co	FFEE.		
Te Great Britaincwts Foreign Ports	1,496	against las	t year, cwts	16,025 822
Australia and India	2,198	-	-	
	18,113			16.847

18,113 16,847

The crop of plantation coffee still comes to hand very slowly, the want of rain in many districts causing the berries to hang back, whilst in other parts the scarcity of the means of transport causes considerable delay in the despatch of coffee to Colombo. The shortness of the crop of native coffee is now placed beyond any doubt, and in spite of the increased price paid for the article, dealers find a difficulty in fulfilling contracts. The advance established is 1s to 1s 6d. Plantation coffee, mountain, 11s 6d to 11s 9d per bhl: native coffee, unpicked, 43s to 43s 3d; ditto, picked and dried, 46s per cwt: cinnamon, plantation, 9d to 10d; ditto, inferior, 6d to 7½ per lb. 6d to 71d per lb.

Sugar has commanded rather more attention; but the transac-tions have continued trifling. Coffee and cocoa have ruled heavy; but rather more disposition has been shown to operate in rice.

Saltpetre, spirits, metals, and oils have been almost nominal.

To-day, tallow has ruled heavy at 60s for P.Y.C. on the spot; 0s January to March; 58s 6d April to June; and 57s 6d October to December.

Advices from New York to the 11th inst. are by no means

Advices from New York to the 11th inst. are by no means favourable. There was no essential change in the money market. The New York Courier and Inquirer remarks,—
With large exports to Europe, and nearly all orders countermanded for foreign goods, it is obvious that the balance of trade must for some time remain largely in our favour, and draw specie from Furope. We annex the closing quotations:—On London, 60 days' bankers' bills, 103 to 103½; ditto, commercial bills, 101 to 102; ditto, with bills of lading, 29 to 100; ditto, Southern and Canada bank bills, 103 to 103½; ditto, ahort sight, bankers' bills, 105½ to 106.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the

Dec. 1 Dec. 8	Loans, dols, 129,537,459 130,214,363	Specie. dols. 18,541,762 18,562,743	Circulation. dols. 8,805,944 8,956,193	Deposits, dols, 80,722,718 82,184,167
Increase	676,904	20,981	50,249	1,461,449

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WOOL COLORIAL and FOREIGN WOOL imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1859 and 1860, and the total imports, including

	London,		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, inc. Bristol, Leith Grimsby, and Hartlepool.	
Colonial.	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860
Sydney and More-	bales	bales	bales	bales	hales	bales	bales	bales
ton Bay	43424	44575	***		***		43424	44575
Port Philip	64939	71408	158	2892	***		65097	74300
Portland Bay	4306	2952					4306	2958
Hobart Town	8658	8877	***				8658	8877
Launceston	7557	7472					7557	7472
Port Adelaide and		1	-					
Guichen Bay	24156	23789					24156	23789
Swan River	1620	1845			***	***	1620	1845
New Zealand	13824	16987			***		13824	16987
C. of Gd. Hope:-						-		
Algoa Bay&Prt					- 1			
Natal	36578	39376	***	60	***	***	36578	30436
Port Beaufort &								1 1 1
Mossel Bay	3382	622	5-4	***	***	***	3382	622
Cape Town	5695	8609			***	***	5695	8609
East Indies	3115	3233	39067	53111	***	293	42182	56637
Total Colonial Foreign.	217254	229745	39225	56063	***	293	256479	286101
Germany	6537	2147	***	***	14910	9305	24924	12880
Spain & Portugal		3176	11000	23789			11580	26965
Russia	13238	9288	1291	3097	7191	5877	21880	
South America	1782	5134	70745	69016	6		72533	
Barbary & Turkey	845	3908	890	7445	1	***	1736	11353
Syria and Egypt		891	2754	4350	25	***	3503	5941
Trieste, Leghrn, &c	184		1189	612	***	***	1373	
Denmark	26			***	1552	1737	2487	
China	694		000	***	***	***	694	119
Sundry		3080	1866	4884	4175	3379	7171	11699
Grand Total	242652	257560	128960	169256	27860	20591	404366	449940

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AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Dec 11.—Flour firm, but prices generally unchanged; superfine State and Western, 4.35 dols to 4.50 dols; extra State, 4.55 dols to 4.65 dols; round hoop Ohio, 4.80 dols to 4.85 dols; Southern mixed to good, 4.50 dols to 4.95 dols. Whest firm, with little export demand; Milwaukee Club, 1.03 dol to 1.05 dol; red winter Western, held at 1.15 dol: buyers offer 1.12 dol; white Western held at 1.28 dol to 1.25 dol; buyers demand a reduction; white Michigan, 1.28 dol to 1.30 dol Corn steady; mixed Western, 580 to 59\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Freights to Liverpool lower; flour, 3s to 3s 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d; grain, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)d to 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)d in bulk and ship's bags.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

The whole of the markets held this week have been very scantily supplied with home-grown wheat, chiefly in poor condition. Notwithstanding that the supplies of foreign produce are seasonably large, English wheats have moved off freely, at a further advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The demand for foreign wheat has not been quite so active; nevertheless the currencies have improved 1s to 2s per quarter, with great firmness on the part of holders. There has been a good consumptive inquiry for all descriptions of barley at quite previous rates. Malt, too, has commanded full prices. Oats have realised rather more money; whilst beans, peas, and flour have sold at quite last week's currency. MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING

Advices at hand from New York, state that next to nothing was doing either in wheat or flour for export purposes. In prices, however, very little change was reported. The stocks in warehouse had somewhat increased; but, for the time of year, they were only moderate. Throughout the Continent, wheat has commanded rather more attention for spring shipment, at very full prices. In barley and other articles, the transactions have been on

a very moderate scale. Judging from the poor condition in which the new English wheats are still coming to hand, and the prospect of limited importations from abroad during the winter months, it would appear that wheat is likely to rule higher in price than it now is. Flour, too, will, no doubt, command more money. As regards other articles, present rates are considered safe. the

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In Scotland, the wheat trade has ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. Other articles have commanded quite as much money as of late.

The Irish markets have been moderately well supplied with produce. On the whole, the trade has ruled firm, and, in some instances, the currencies have had an upward tendency.

Scarcely any English wheat was on offer in to-day's market. Good samples, if on sale, would have produced fully is per quarter above Monday's rates. There was a moderate inquiry for foreign wheat, at very full prices. Barley, oats, beans, peas, and flour sold at extreme currencies.

Mr E. Rainford reports the state of the floating trade as follows:

Mr E. Rainford reports the state of the floating trade as follows:— Prevalent adverse winds have limited the arrivals off coast for orders Mr E. Kanford reports the state of the noating trade as follows:

Prevalent adverse winds have limited the arrivals off coast for orders since this day week to 9, consisting of 4 wheat, 1 flour, 2 maize, and 2 barley, viz.:—Wheat, 2 cargoes from Nantes, 1 Paimboeluf, 1 Sables; flour, 1 Nantes; maize, 1 New York, 1 Sulina; bar ey, 2 Nantes. Of these, all but the maize were previously disposed of owners of grain afloat are very firm, at improving prices, which to some extent checks business, and consequently transactions since this day week have been limited, viz.:—Wheat, on passage, Sandomirka, October shipments, at 61s and 63s per 480 lbs; now shipping, Egyptian Saide, 44s per imperial quarter; for prompt shipment, Sandomirka, at 62s per 480 lbs; to be shipped in May or June, 1861, Marianople or Berdianski, 2 cargoes, at 55s per 492 lbs. Maize, arrived, Foxanian, part discoloured and injured by heat, at 39s 44d per 480 lbs; on passage, Calax, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels), at 40s per 492 lbs; Thraila, 2 cargoes (in Greek vessels

10.							qrs			d	
Wheat		******	********	******	*******	******	988	at !	53]	10	
Barley	********			******			1008		87	1	
Oats									17	0	
Rye		*****	********	*******	********	******			**		
Beans	*********	******		*******	********	******	153		37	1	
Pans							100		31	0	
		A	BRIVAL		WEEK						
	Wheat		Barley	7.	Malt.		Onts.		Flo	oue.	
	qrs		qrs		qrs		qrs 70		q	rs -	
English	280	*****	1260		810	*****		*****	. 1	530	
Irish	200		***		910	*****	900				
Foreign	29010	*****	23730	*****	***	*****	19340	{	111	60 az 90 bi	ils.

PRICES OTTO	173	In On CODY		
PRICES CURI	EED	T OF CORN, &c		-
Wante Brollah "O'A mbite 66	68	Orms Fuellah Baland & mateta 94		34
WHEAT-English, Old white 66	64	OATS-English, Poland & potato 24		26
Paulish War milita	62	- white, feed 20		26
English, New white	58	- black 21		32
red 40	93	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 26		28
Dansig and Konnigaborg, high		- Angus and Sandy 24		
mixed 72	74	common 24		26
- mixed 68	70	Irish, potato 27		29
Restock and Wismar, old 69	72	- White, feed 24		25
Stattin, Straisund, and Wolgast 65	67	- Black 23		25
Marts and Meeklenburg 65	67	- Light Galway		
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick 65	66	Danish 24		26
Rhenish and Brabant		Swedish 24		26
St Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 52	59	Russian, old 24		27
American and Canadian, white 66	68	Dutch and Hanoverian 19		26
Odeses and Sea of Azeff, soft,		RYs-English 34		38
per496 lbs	59	TARES-English, winterper bush 8	lan.	19
Egyptian, Saidiper 480 lbs	***	Foreign, large, springper qr 45		52
Bantar - English and Scotch,		INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs-		
malting, new 40	46	American, white 42		43
Eaglish and Seotch distilling 32	34	— yellow 39		41
- grinding 28	32	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,		
Saale malting	***	yellow 89	10	41
Danish distilling 35	36	FLOUR, per 280 lbs-Town made		
grinding 34	86	delivered to the baker 54		57
Olessa and Danube, per 400 lbs 32	33	Country marks 41		46
Brare-English, old 46	50	French and Belgian 45		48
Datch, Hanoverlan, and French 40	43	American and Canadian fancy		30
Francisco & Civillan man 400 the CO	40			86
Empire & Sicilian, per 480 lbs S8	52	brands per 196 lbs 34		00
Pass English, white boilers 50	02	American superfine to extra		
- grey, dun, and	-	superine 32		33
maple 46	50	American common to fine 29		30
- blue 50	80	- heated and sour		635
Foreign, white boilers 46	50	OATMEAL-Seotch, fine, per ton £17		18
- feeding 45	48	- round 16		17

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

In consequence of the Christmas holidays the produce markets have been thinly attended, and the transactions are upon a very limited scale. Sugan.—Partial inquiries have been made especially for the low qualities, and a few contracts were reported by private contract, including native brown Madras at 35s 6d, and low brown Mauritius at 33s 6d. A cargo of Havans, No. 9, has sold at 26s 3d per cwt, for Bistol. Bristol.

LEGGES and Deliveries of Sugar for the United Kingdom during the last four threather and Deliveries retined), with Stocks on hand at the close.

Acusta (micris		Rm Lonnie		DIGUES O	THE DRIBER BY	rite cross	
	1860		1859		1858		1857
	tons		tons		tons		tons
Imported	461,000	*******	468,000	*******		********	436,000
Home use	450,000	*******	458,000	*******	450,000		382,500
Exported	15,500	*******	14,250	********	18,000	*******	16,500
SOCK	102,000	******	108,000	******	100,000	********	92,000
Deports and Delivi	RIES of I	LAW SUG	AR into I	ONDON t	the 24th	1 Десен	aber, with
	81	ocks on	hand at t	he close.			
	1860		1859		1858		1857
	tons		tons		tons		tons
mports	226,900	********	233,000	*******	228,700	******	221,100
iome consumption	221,000	*******	214,800	*******	219,000	*******	190,500
xported	10,950	********	13,550	*******	12,900	*******	14,250
tock	51,900	*******	58,000	*******	53,600	*******	57,500
nce clayed Manilla.	3846d to 8	98 374	6d to 38s	6d	38s to 39s	919	37s tu 38s
CorrerThe m							

	-		-				
IMPORTS and I	DELIVERIE	of Coppe	m into Los	NDON to t	he 24th De	cember,	with
	186		1859	he close.	1858		1857
Imports	ton		22,500		tons		tons
Home consumption	m 15,70	70	14,100	********	13,980 .	*******	19,800
Stock	12.57	70	8,600 7,450	*******	8,500 .	*******	4,450 8,830
Price good ord nat	1146					*******	
Ceylou	fi2s to						
CocoaSo.			old at fu	Il prices	and the	demai	nd gene-
rally shows som	e improv	rement.					-
1	PRICES OF	GUATAQU 1859.	18 COCOA	on 31st 1	1857.		1856.
Guayaquil 68s					. 80s to 8	58	Giu to 70
TEAThe							
prevented any			rtance be	ing done	, prices	being,	in many
instances, quite			om at the a	and of the	heat also see		
1860.	1859.	1858.	DU ME EMB e	1857.	1856	WATE.	1855.
lb	1b	16		lb	lb		lb
1s 1id to 1s 2d STOCK of RUI							9ld to 9le
STOCK OF ICO	L III Londo	1	Leewards.	lost sta y			
		puns	tock-	hds	Pric s d	e per ga	d.
1860	2	4,700	4.5		1 9	11	0
1859	2	7,420	6,	630	1 10	111	9
1857	2	0,254	4,1	614	2 (2	1
1856 1855	2	1,866	3,8	812 670	2 5	2	6
RICE.—Seve	rai parcel						
including good							
10s 4ad to 11s	41d; M	oulmein,	lls to 1	la lid;	and some	white	Bengal
at lis 4dd to 1						11 6d	if for the
United Kingdon	n, or 11s	71d per	cwt if fo	form Co	ntinent.	0.074	hand or
IMPORTS and DEL	TATELER OF	prices of 1	Bengal at t	the close.			
		1860	18	359.	1858.	1857.	
Imports.		35,80	0 42	300	tons 81,700	. 73,90	0
Deliverie	a for home	use 75,85	0 33	750	35,600	29,50	0
Exported		*****	**** #1		23,400 85,200 7a 6d 12s		o o
Price of I	Bengal	118 100	8 6G Us	148	7s 6d 12s	. 7s 6d 1	28
SPICES No							
week.	ening or				1110 11141		
	TOCKS and	PRICES at	the close	of the las	four year		
Pepper, black	tens	1860. 2,100		1859. 1,835	1858	60	1857.
- price	lb	34d 54d	31	d 54d .	. 34d 4	ed	3jd 5jd 13,22
Pimento	bags	34 31		19,950 . 34d 4d .	. 34 3	00	13,225 3d 310
Cloves	bags	6,950)	5,900 .	. 10,3	80	10,75
- price, Za	nzibarlb	4d 4	* ***	3d 34d .	22d 3	d	3 d 3 d 3 d 100 d
Cassis Lignes	PRICE of J	DRUGS at t	he close of	the last	five years.		
	Camphor.	Cas	tor Oil.	Rh	nbarb.	0	plum.
1860 1	55s to 160s	4jd	to 61d	1s to	21 54	18s	to 18s 6d
1860 1 1859 1 1858	35s to 140a	4 d	to 7d	1s 3	to 4s 24	18s	to 19s
1807	0.08	044040 TEL	10 03d	**** 78 00	to as ou .		108
1856	75s remains e	xceeding	ly doll	and the	d to 5s	ot en	l7s hnvers
SALTDONNE	wommenteller C.			and the	o are ti	ar any	Cajais
SALTPETRE I		INC SER BILL	ces.				
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur Imports and DE	ther decli		RE during	the last	four years	, with i	STOCKS OF
SALTPETER I	ther decli	f Saltpet			four years		STOCKS OF
SALTPETER I unless at a fur IMPORTS and DE	ther decli	1860 tons	an during hand. 185 ton	9	1858 tons	18 to	857
SALTPETER I	ther decli	1860 tons	ne during hand. 185 ton	9	1858 tons	16 to	857 086 750
SALTPETER I	ther decli	1860 tons	ne during hand. 185 ton	9	1858 tons	16 to	857 086 750
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur IMPOETS and DE IMPOETS and De imported Delivered Stock	LIVERIES O	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800	ar during hand. 185 ton 18,20 17,31 3,81	9 8 00 50	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950	16, 16, 12, 6,	857 088 750 250 ,550
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur IMPOETS and DE IMPOETS and De imported Delivered Stock	LIVERIES O	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800	ar during hand. 185 ton 18,20 17,31 3,81	9 8 00 50	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950	16, 16, 12, 6,	857 088 750 250 ,550
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur IMPOETS and DE IMPOETS and De imported Delivered Stock	LIVERIES O	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800	ar during hand. 185 ton 18,20 17,31 3,81	9 8 00 50	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950	16, 16, 12, 6,	857 088 750 250 ,550
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur IMPOETS and DE IMPOETS and De imported Delivered Stock	mgal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 388 to 42n 1859 1,600 15s 6d 16	ne during hand. 185 ton 18,20 17,34 3,81 36sto4 2 Soda at 11 16a	9 s 00 50 1s6d 3 the class (624 17s 6d	1838 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto42e6d of the last 1,80 15s 6d 1	18 to 16, 12, 6, 34s five year	857 750 250 550 to 11n 1856. 2,003 176 18
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur linears and De linears and De linears and De linears and Stock Price of Be Srocks an Stock Price of Is COCHINEAR. Loss 2 COCHINEAR. Las been done	ingal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 3880 3880 1859 1600 15 6d 16 ticle attrice contrac	ne during hand. 185 ton. 18,26	9 s 00 50 30 31 the cluss 658 624 17s 6d re atten	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto42e6d of the last 1857 1,80 15s 6d 1: tion, and	16 12, 34s five yea 34s five yea 9s 6d	857 750 250 550 to 11 1856. 2,003 175 18 business
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur largers and De Imported Delivered Stock Price of Be Srocks an I Stocktons 2 Price	ingal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 388 in 421 1859 1,600 15s 6d 16ticle attractor of Cochine	EE during hand. 185 ton	9 s 00 50 50 50 60 61 658. 624 78 6d re atten	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto42e6d of the last 1857 1,80 15s 6d 1: tion, and	16 12, 34s five yea 34s five yea 9s 6d	857 750 250 550 to 11 1856. 2,003 175 18 business
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur linears and De linears and De linears and De linears and Stock Price of Be Srocks an Stock Price of Is COCHINEAR. Loss 2 COCHINEAR. Las been done	ingal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 388 18 42m 160 165 6d 16 ticle attrice contract Cochine hand	EE during hand. 185 ton 18,26	9 s 00 50 186d 3 the clusse 858. 624 17s 6d re atten	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto4286d of the last 1857 1,800 15s 6d 1: tion, and four years	18 to 16, 16, 12, 6, 34s to five year 10 9s 6d 1 some	857 000 750 250 250 to 12n 1856. 2,003 176 18 business
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur linears and De Imported Delivered Price of Be Srocks an Price of Be Srocks an Price COCHINEAL, has been done IMPORTS and DE	mgal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 38s in 42n 1859 1,600 15s 6d 16ticle attree contrace Cocenne hand	ne during hand. 1855 ton 18,26 17,32 3,81 3,81 11,32 11 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 1 16 1 1 1 16 1 1 1 1	9 s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto42e6d of the last 1857 1,80 15s 64 1: tion, and four years 1858 tons	18 to 16, 12, 6, 34a i five yea 9s 6d 1 some	857 008 750 250 550 550 1856. 2,003 176 18 busines
SALTPETRE I unless at a fur larours and De Imported Stock Frice of Be Srocks an Stocktons S Price	mgal	1860 tons 12,650 3,800 388 to 42s 48 1859 1859. 1,650 1860 tons 1860 tons 17,22e 17,22e 17,22e 17,22e	ze during hand. 185 ton 18,26 ton 18,26 ton 17,32 ton 3,80 368to4 ton 18 50DA at ton 11 ton 16 at the cle 185 ton 184 ton 184 ton 184 ton 184 ton 184 ton	9 s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto4246d 0f the last 1857 1,80 15s 6d 1: tion, and four years 1858 tons 13,100	18 16, 16, 12, 6, 34s 16ve year 10 9s 6d 1 some	857 008 750 250 250 250 250 250 1856. 2,003 176 18 business 857 186
SALTPETRE Junies at a fur luniess at a fur luniers and DE Delivered Stock Frice of Be Srocks an Stocktons J Price	mgald Prices of 860. \$4,100	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 3,800 1859 1,600 1564 16 ticle attrice contract Column 1860 17,226 16,400 6,900 6,900 6,900	me during hand. 185 ton 19,32 ton 19,32 ton 17,32 ton 36stod 2 SODA at 1 1 1 1 16 a 16 a 16 a 16 a 16 a 16	9 s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto4396d of the last 1857 1800 15a 64 1: tion, and four years 1858 tons 13,100 15,350 6,300	16 16, 16, 34a 10 34a 10 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 18,	857 008 750 550 550 to 42n rs. 1856. 2,003 175 1H buaines: 5TOCKS 01 857 180 000 600
SALTPETRE Junies at a fur interest and DE Imported Delivered Stock Frice of Be Srocks an Stock Stock Stock Delivered Delivered Delivered Delivered Delivered Delivered Price of sil Dyestupps Price of sil Dyestupps	ugal	1860 tons 12,650 12,700 388 to 42s 1859, 1,600 158 dd lâ. ticle attre contract f Coceine hand 1860 tons 17.226 16,400 6,900 6,900 6,900 588 dto386	me during hand. 185 ton 18,3 ton 18,3 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 4,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1	9 s 500 3 the class 558. 624 17s 6d 17s 6d 2 the last see. 9 s 30 40 100 .	1858 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 7sto42e6d of the last 1857 1,869 15s 6d 1 tion, and four years 1858 tons 13,100 6,300 6,300 395ds04s	18 16, 12, 34s 16ve year 1 some 1, with 8 10 15, 14, 3, 3, 3, 2	3857 ona 750 oto 12n rs. 1856. 2,003 17s 18b buainess 570 0857 ons 180 000 600 dto 4s
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur linears and De linears and De linears and De linears and De stock	mgal d Prices of Section 1. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1860 tons 12,650 12,650 12,650 12,700 3,800 38s to 42s 1859, 1,600 15s 64 16 ticle attre e contract COCENSE hand 17,22e 16,400 6,900 6,900 6,900	me during hand. 185 ton 18,3 ton 18,3 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 4,8 1,8 1,4 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8	9 s 50 50 50 50 50 558. 624 17s 6d re atten the last sec. 9 9 s 60 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 645 6	1848 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 78to42e6d of the last 1857 1,850 15s 6d 1 tion, and four years 1848 tons 13,100 15,350 6,300 3s 5d to 4s	18 16, 12, 12, 34s 1 five year 1 some 1, with 8 11 to 15, 14, 3, 3, 3, 2	357 ona 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750
SALTPETRE 2 unless at a fur linears and De linears and De linears and De linears and De stock	mgal d Prices of Section 1. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1860 tons 12,650 12,650 12,650 12,700 3,800 38s to 42s 1859, 1,600 15s 64 16 ticle attre e contract COCENSE hand 17,22e 16,400 6,900 6,900 6,900	me during hand. 185 ton 18,3 ton 18,3 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 3,8 4,8 1,8 1,4 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8 1,8	9 s 50 50 50 50 50 558. 624 17s 6d re atten the last sec. 9 9 s 60 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 645 6	1848 tons 10,350 13,550 2,950 78to42e6d of the last 1857 1,850 15s 6d 1 tion, and four years 1848 tons 13,100 15,350 6,300 3s 5d to 4s	18 16, 12, 12, 34s 1 five year 1 some 1, with 8 11 to 15, 14, 3, 3, 3, 2	357 ona 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750 750
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SALTPETRE J unless at a fur lurorrs and De stock	mgal d Prices of Straight	1560 tons 12,650 12,760 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 1850, 1,600 156 64 16. ticle attree contract for Countries 16,400 6,900 16,400 6,900 16,400 6,900 16,400 16,900 .	me during hand. 185 tonn 18, 20 17, 34 3, 81 3, 81 3, 81 3, 81 4 16 4 SODA at t 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 s solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last six y armeric, i per cv sd solution of the last solution of the last solution.	1838 tons 10,350 12,950 13,550 12,950 13,550 12,950 1560 1561 1867 1,860 15a 6d 1 tion, and four years 13,100 15,350 6,300 33 6,300 33 6,300 33 6 30 6 30 6	11 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 1	257 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
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public sale, went at an advance of 3s to 5s per box.	Y		n Correspondent.) moderate attendance at to-day's mark

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(FROM OIR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Dec 28.—There was a moderate attendance at to-day's market, and wheat was in good consumptive demand at an advance of 1d to 1b per cental. Flour in moderate request at 6d to 1s per barrel dearer; sais without change. Indian corn in limited demand, at 39s 9d to 40s for mixed, and 40s to 41s Galatz, Beans 6d dearer. Other articles a turn dearer.

METALS

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—The market for manufactured iron has been exessively dull during the past week both for Staffordshire and Welsh iron but at the preliminary meeting of Staffordshire ironmasters just held, it was resolved that the prices ruling during the past quarter should remain unaltered. Scotch pig iron is very flat, with a tendency towards lower prices. Little doing in copper or lead, or indeed in any metals at presses. stock of Russian and Egyptian left in this market.

HEMP.—Nothing doing, but holders are not pressing their goods.

COTTOM.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 21st December, to Thursday, 27th, inclusive:—1,500 bales Surat, 4½d to 4½d for ordinary to middling Comrawattee; 5½d for fally good fair Dhollera; 5½d for good fair Broach: 1,000 bales Madras, 5d to 5½d for middling fair ta very good Timivelly; 4½d for good fair Western. The demand continues good, and, considering the small quantity offering, a fair amount of business has been transacted. Prices of Surat have again alightly advanced; Timivelly and Western Madras are fully ½d per 1b higher, the market closing with great firmness.

The Gagette.

TURSDAY, Dec. 25.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Burgess, formerly of Cambridge street, Pimlice, dealer in candles.

B. Bowman, Highbury New Park, Islington, and Alma villas, Dalste apothecary.

Thomas, Cardiff, Glamorganehire.

w. Thomas, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, publican.

J. Johnson, R. Clarkson, and F. Furness, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailors
BANKRUPTS,

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.-

cargoes oranges from StMichael's and Teresira, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 3* to 5a per box. Lemons improved in value, owing to the limited stock on hand. Spanish nuts selling freely, at 38a per barrel; Barcelons, 35s per bag. Para cleared off the market. Dax Fruit.—The market is closed: no alteration in prices.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues in the same quiet state as for some weeks past. The present stock, however, in the hands of the staplers is so unusually light that there is no pressure on the market, and prices are firm at the late quotations.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The market remains firm, but with nothing doing, as usual at this season.

FLAX.—But little doing. High prices are demanded for the small stock of Russian and Egyptian left in this market.

Thomsely and western Madras are fully 3d per 10 nightr, the market closing with great firmness.

Sign.—No change since last Friday.

Tomacco.—Business has been principally of a limited character, at steady prices. Some inquiry has been made for fine and ordinary sorts J. Johnson, R. Clarkson, and F. Furness, Ashton-under-Lyne, tanonal RANKRUPTS.

C. West, Brasted, Kent, baker.

N. S. Dedge and R. L. Giandonati, St Paul's churchyard, dealers in inflaturation of the property of the proper LEATHER AND HIDES .- Very little business has been doing in leather during the past week: the few transactions that have taken place are at former prices. At the public sales last week—none are held this week—there were very few buyers of salted hides; none of River Plate. Of Australian, 6,450 were sold at 33d to 5d; all the Capes at a slight reduction. Of East India kips, about 60,000 out of 100,000 found buyers, at former rates, for the best qualities; the inferior descriptions ere a shade lower.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening: Town fellow Fat by ditto Yellow Rassian Meited stuff Rough ditto E. Winning or M'Farlane, Baldernock, Stirling, grocer.
A. Peddie, Shettlestos, near Glasgow, emith.
A. Leask, Blairgowrie, flaxspinner.
M. Rankin and J. Gray, Glasgow, carvers.
J. Johnson, Glasgow, grocer and potter.
F. J. S. Glendonwyn, Kirkcadbright, doctor of medecine.
H. G. Millar, Greenock, grocer.
E. Wigam or Whigam, Ediuburgh, draper.
A. Thomson, jun., Colmonell, Ayrshire, farmer.
J. King, Houston, Renfrewshire, builder. Imports this week 215 casks, METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Thursday, Dec. 27.—A very limited supply of beasts was on offer in today's market, and all kinds sold readily at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The best Scots, &c., realised 5s per 8 lbs. We were very scantily supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was somewhat active at full currencies. A few very superior Downs were worth its per 8 lbs. Calves were in limited supply and speady request at extreme rates,

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

Prime Southdown sheep \$1 \times 5 \t METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET. GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. Andrews, late of Farchaw, Hants, stationer and rag merchant, and now of Morning lane, Homerton, beer retailer.

BANKRUPTS. M. Hayes, New Brentford, cheesemonger.
H. Watson, Longford, Derbyshire, miller and baker.
W. T. Fennell, Brighton, hatter.
W. Cox, Birmingham, grocer and provision dealer.
J. Palmer, Mutley, Devonahire, picture dealer.
I. L. M. Harris, Liverpool, hoster.
N. Miller, Sidmouth, Devon, builder.
SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.
W. Connel, coach builder, Edinburgh.
D. Strathie, draper, Ayr.
J. Fyfe, wright, Port Glasgow. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.
28.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade ewhat active, at very full prices.

Dec. 20, 1000.	
COMMERCIAL TIM	st are
tondon, Friday Evenies.	nent.
tobacco, wines, and timber, weed, &c., from British Possession ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p'cwt 0 0	deals, as. s d
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West Indianasses Por Cwt Of C	
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fine ed to mid 63 0 Mecha, ungarbled 60 0 sarbled, com. to good 92 0 1 sarbled, fine 115 0 1: Gylon, native, ord to fine 62 0	2 0 5 0 5 0 1 0
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	0 0
New Orleans	0 0
Mexical	6
Tenmaio per cwt 10 0 1 Bengal	0 1
Example	5 0 5 5 5
Jamaica	0 0 7 0 4 17 3 0
Eggs-French 120 6s 0d Fruit-Almonds s d	d
Cunnaurs, duty 7s per cwt	0 0
do old	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Tukey per cwt Turkey per cwtd p 36 0 6 Spanish 24 0 2 Phuns, duty 7s per cwt	0 0
	0 0 1
Muscatel	0 (
Canons and State of S	3 0
Sicily per ber 11 0	5 0
Pine apples per doz 0 0	0 0 1
Majons	4 0
Riga, WF P Kper ton 68 0 7 2 Petersburg, 12 head 0 0	0 0 0
Berry duty from	0 0 R
Riga, Rhino	0 0 1
Gob. rope 13 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1	0 8a

; and Me; 115e;

ricet, to 2d sacks a for turn roesiron; ld, is main ower cont.

TH	10	E	CC
Bides—Ox and Cow, p lb B. A. and M. Vid. dry Do & R. Grande, salid Brasil, dry dryanized Drysalted Drysalted Mauritius Rio, dry West Coast hides Cape, asleted Australian New York East India Kips, Russis S America Horse, p hide German de Indigo duty free	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 9 8 8 7 4 0 10 10 1 7 5 4 5 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Madras	1 10	0 5 5 2 7	6 6 6
Shaved do	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 3 10 4 6 11
Sheating, bolts, &c. 1b Bottoms	0 1: 10 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 : 00 :	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 94 0 0 15 0 10 5 0 0 15 16 0 0 0 15 0 0
bare in barrels	7 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8 (8	0 0 0 0 0 185 0 130 130 1 s 1 s 26 r.5a	0 0 10 10 d 6
5. F. West Indias	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 102 0 103 0 108 0 0 0 0 38 0 30 0 0 0 59 0 59 0 0 0 0 55 0 0 0 0 55 0 12 0 12 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13 0 13	0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 1
Carlow 11 Cork 2nds use 11 Limerick 12 Limerick 12 Limerick 13 Limerick 14 Limerick 15 Limerick 15 Limerick 16	2 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0 (0	116 114 104 0 104 0 120 112 0 112 0 61	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Irish	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	80 0 0 0 72 0 73 0 120 0 62 0 52 0 56	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Carolina per cwt 2: Bengal, yellow & white id Madras 11 Java and Manilla 5 Sagn daty 44d per cwt 1: Saitpetre, Bengal, pew 1: Saitpetre, Bengal, pew 3: English, refined 4: Nitrastf of Soda 3:			

		_		
Garaway, newper cwt			32	0
Canaryper qr Clover, redper cwt	60 50	0	68	0
White	70 16	U		
Linseed, foreign per qr English	56			
Mustard, brp bush	14	0	15	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs 4	12 86	0	16	
Surdahper lb	94		8 28	
Cossimburar	14 13	0	23 24	0
Comercelly	14	0	26	6
Bealeah, &c	21	0	25	6
Chins, Tsutles	16	0	22 18	· U
Thrown	18	8	23 46	0
Fossombroue	38	- 0	41 37	0
Royals	35	0	39	0
Milan	38			
ORGANSINES Piedmont, 22-24	43	0	45	0
Do 24-28 Milan & Bergam, 18-22	21	U	43	- 0
Do. 22-24 Do. 24-26	41	()	43	0
Do. 28-32	38	0	40	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 Do. 24-28				
Do. 24-28 Do. 28-36 BRUTIAS—Short reel	·	U	U	v
Long do	0	0	0	
Patent do	35	6	17	6
Spices, in bond-Perren Malabarper lb	, du	ity (d 0	
	0	38	0	44
White	0	-		2
mid and goodper lb Cinnanos, duty free			0	31
Cinnanon, duty free Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		10	2	3
Cansta Lighta, duty	-		64	
CLOVES, duty free	00		D.E.	
Amboyna and Ben- coolenper lb Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	41	1	41
GINGER, duty frus				
Bast India com. p cwt Do. Cochin and	30	0	32	0
Calient	40	0	110	0
Mace, duty free per ib	0	9	2 4	0
Normous, duty freep ib Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d	ber	gal		U
Jamaica, per ga bond 15 to 25 O P.		0	3	4
ine marks	3 5	6	6	0
Demerara, proof Leeward Island —	2	10	2	11
East India	1	9	1	10
Foreign Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal	1	7	1	8
Vintage of 1859	10	6	10	
in hhds 1857	11	8	12 14	6
Geneva, common	9	0	2	4 8
	40	9	-	0
Do. f.o.b. Exportation Mult spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, 1	12	6	18	6
CITAGO TOS! DIOMII CIWAGO	41.40	BTO	US G A	100
equal to brown, 12s 8d; av	nlor	8301	, 84	0d
Britisaplantation, yellow	27	0	81 27	6
Mauritius, yellow	26	0	31 26	0
Bengal,crysgood yellow				
Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey	29	0	32 33	0
Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown	22 18	6	24	U
ord to fine brown Penang, grey and white brown and yellow	30 19	6	31	6
brown and yellow Madras, grny yel&white brown and soft yellow	26 1#	6	31	6
Digitt with Ciling Antidon	10	0	00	v
brown and yellow Manilla, clayed	25	0	27	0
Manilla, clayed	29	0	32	0
Bavana, white	21 32	0	29 35	0
brown and yellow	28	6	32 30	0
Bahia, grey and white		0	50	0
Bahia, grey and white	21			U
Bahia, grey and white brown	21 27 21	6	26	6
Bahia, grey and white brown	21 27 21 27 28	6	26 23	6
Bahia, grey and white brown	21 27 21 27 28 54	6 0 6 0	26 33 27 57	6
Bahia, grey and while brown	21 27 21 27 28 54 52	6 0 6 0 0 6	26 23 27 57 53	6 0 0
Bahia, groy and white- brown	21 27 21 27 28 54 52 51 50	6 0 0 0 6 6 0	26 23 27 57 53 53	0 0 0 0 0
Bahis, grey and white- brown services, white- brown and yellow. For.Mus.lowtofine grocy- brown services to 10 to loaves. 12 to 14 to loaves. Titlers, 22 to 24 to Wet crushed before the crushed services.	21 27 21 27 28 54 52 51 50 48	6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0	26 33 27 57 53 53 51 50 46	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
Bahis, grey and white- brown selections, white- brown and yellow. For.Mus.lowtofine grocy- brown selections for con- Erring to 14 lb loaves	21 27 21 27 28 54 52 51 50 48	6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0	26 33 27 57 53 53 51 50	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
Bahis, grey and white- brown services, white- brown and yellow. For.Mus.lowtofine grocy- brown services, s	21 27 21 27 28 54 52 51 50 48 45 30 16	6 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 33 27 57 53 53 51 50 46 39 21	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Bahia, grey and white- brown semble, white- brown and yellow. For.Mus.lowtofine grocy- brown semble	21 27 21 27 22 54 52 51 50 48 45 30 16	6 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0	26 33 27 57 53 53 51 50 46 38 21	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

	166			-
SUGAR—Ray. continued Titlers, 22 to 28 lb Lumps, 40 to 46 lb Crushed	37 0 36	600	38 0 07	000
Treacle	. 18	.0	26 21	
Superfine crushed	35	6	000	0
No. 2and 8	81 An	9 twe	33 TP.	
Crushed, 1	. 34	0	0	0
M. D. Wales	. 0	9 0 0	000	0
Archangel	0 1	11 1	1	1 2
fine and Pekoe kinds Southong	1	10 6	2 3 5	0
Scented Caper	1 1	3	2 2 2	0 2
Hyson mid to fine	1	3 8	1 4	6 6
Canton&Twankay kds Gunpowder Canton&Twankay kds		10 6 2	1 3 1	2
Timber	. 1	2	2	8
Timber & Hewn Wood Di Dantzic and Memel fir Riga fir Swedish fir	70 52	6	60	0
Canada red pine	50	0	75 60	0
Baltic oak	100	0	115	0
Dealsd Sawn&Prepared W	ood,	dy 2	a p	load
Norway, Petersby stand Swedish	12	10	16	0 0 0 10
Canada 1st pine	17 12 9	0	19 13 12	0 0 10
Dantzic deck, each Staves duty 1s per lead Baltic, per mile	170	0		
Tobacco duty 3s per ib Maryland, per ib, bond Virginia leaf	0	4	0	8 8
Kentacky leaf	0	6	0	
Negrohead duty % Columbian leaf Havana digars, bd duty % Turpentine	0			8 2 0 0
Turpentine American Roughpewi Eng. Spirits, without cks Foreign do., with casks	10	3	10	6 0
Wool—English.—Per pr Flesces So. Down hogs : Half-bred hogs	E19	0	32 40 H 19 20	3 10 10
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs Leicester do Sorts—Clothing, picklok Prime and picklock			10	10
Borts-Clothing, picklock Prime and picklock Choice	18 17	10 0	20 19 18 16	0 0
Cinoice	10	0	10	0
Picklock matching	18	10	19	0
Super do Forman, duty free.—F German, lat & 2d Elect Saxon, and Prussian. Constant	35 2 2	4 0	3 2	64
Sydney-Lamba	1	34	2	31
Unwashed	0	104	1	2 9 9
Port Philip-Lambs	1	0 3 S 10	3	0
Unwashed		71 4 94	2 2 1	10 1
V. D. Land Lambe Sceared &c	1 1	14	2	a 101
Unwashed	1	0	. 1	81
Unwashed	0 1 0	111	2 1	0
Wine duty 8s per gal		ď		
Portper pipe Clarethhd	30	0	£ 70 65	0

De

16,610,6

4,388, 11,462, 3,654, 12,162, 1,041, 5,174, 23,336, 4,902, 18,675, 46,719, 1,928, 1,928, 1,928, 1,928, 1,928, 1,928, 1,921, 2,766, 4,662,

Mp16,

STATEMENT

Gf Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the tweeks ending Dec. 22, 1860, showing the Stork on Dec. 22, compared with the corresponding period of 1859.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

4CE- Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the lineal Home Consumption.

East and West Indian I roduce, &c.

			SI	UGAR.				
	Imported.		P-x bo	erted.	Home C	consump.	Stock.	
British Plantation.	1859 tons	1860 tons	1859 tema	1860 tons	1859 tons	1860 tons	1859 tons	1860 tons
West India Manritius Bengal & Pg. Madras	98965 24690 17950 10801	102002 32011 15066 12624	246 1228 944 1192	124 2003 1137 2649	94937 23893 16128 9408	107536 25675 12866 12864	2610 6709 4091	8407 7017 5108 2694
Total B.P.	151506	159708	3610	5918	144385	158941	28105	22163
Siam, &c Cuba & Hav. Brazil P. Riso, &c.	17713 44589 11847 7884	17581 33426 8817 11836	1180 7350 1366 29	1772 1957 1293 13	11930 45495 6555 6448	15042 30043 5541 11492	8956 11156 7018 2722	9566 12749 3926 2494
Total Frgn	81483	66200	9925	8035	70428	62118	29852	28735
Grand Total.	132959	225903	13535	10948	214813	221659	57957	51898

PRICE OF SUGARS.

ar, exclusive of the duties,

		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		d	
From British	Possessionsin	America	29		cwt
-	-	Mauritine	30	3	
_	-	East Indies	27	64	
The av	erage price of	the above is	29	21	
	MOLASSES	AND MELADO-Ton	8.		

	Impo		Expo	_	Home Co		Stock.		
West India Foreign	1859 3698 1397	1860 5823 1052	1859 1179 1513	1860 739 486	1859 3541 2168	1860 3721 1261	1859 780 2440	1860 \$51 1251	
Total	5090	4885	2692	1225	5704	4982	3170	1802	

	Impo	rted.	delivered	to Vat.	Home C	onsump.	Sto	ek.
West India East India Foreign	**els \$254940 486125 465165	gala 3281715 490545 404595	gala 1846845 416925 297180 Expo		gals 1522080 31140 4286	gale 1641825 41985 26955	gals 1968390 241116 261585	gals 1992645 114660 176220
Vatted	1876050	1526985		1295640	114255	128255	278870	151423
	6082290	5703840	4017150	3927915	1671705	1834020	2749455	2434950
0		1011	COCO	A-Cwts.				
B. Plantation Foreign	37130 5276	36031 26455	8817 11802	1956 6697	32711 4590	27895 10905	\$082 4818	10961 18501
	42406	62486	20119	8653	37301	38800	9900	24464
			COFF	EE-Cwt	B.			
West India. Ceylon	10465 830351	20406 420761	2436 126070	9512 190602	8990 202221	11689 229471	4870 94902	3489 98495
Total B.P.	840816	441167	128506	200114	211211	241160	99272	96938
Bast India Mosha Brauil Other Forge	42089 11889 15109 40539	43175 17309 26426 30853	11216 2987 15459 13277	10929 4333 19347 16750	25999 21463 5371 17709	29985 18925 6138 22784	18910 9211 2666 18741	21170 8109 3758 9690
Total Frgn	109626	117763	42889	51859	70542	72782	49528	42728
Grand Total	450442	558930	171395	251478	231758	313942	148800	IBMG
RICE	tons 41536	tone 85822	tons 21327	tons	tons 32886	15ms 75848	1ans 72920	sons 32018
			PE	PPER.				
White Black	623 2913	589 4479	70 1518	tons 78 2811	188 455 1925	362 1942	220 1835	tons 267 2097
NUTMEGS. Do. Wild CAS. LIG CINNAMON	pkgs 3172 2 16067 8115	9898 8306 8193 8506	1276 10 6945 6410	pkgs	Pkge 1813 36 7170 1592	9kgs 3010 19 8798 8155	pkgs 2868 551 11565 3797	2740 530 10887 3745
DIMENTO	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags

		RAW M	ATERIA	LS. DYE	STUFFS.	Are.		
COCHNEAL	3470ns 18429	serone 17228	serous	Servino	18439	serons 16387	serons 5700	80rons 6907
LAC DYE	ehosta 3613	elimsts 2901	chests	chesis	ehests 4845	chests 5529	ehests 11002	ehest:
LOGWOOD FUSTIC	tons 6086 2528	tens 4944 2728	tons	tons	tons 6438 2284	tens 7149 2688	tons 3430 881	toms 1181 853
			1.0	luigo.				
East India	ehesta 19439	ehesta 27447	ohesta	chests	enests 24775	26558	ekests 13832	ehests 14474

Spanish	7450	5405	percent	serous	7727	6694	2030	30
			SALT	PETRE.				
Mitrate of	tons	tans	tons	tons	tons	tons	tens	tons
Potnes .	18222	12683	***	0.00	17861	12701	3807	368
Mitrate of Sods	4544	5814	***	***	4561	4283	1660	309
			74	TOP WALL	-			

		1 SONE	440	6.00	1 Anny	4404	TACO	4000
			C	TTON.				
American Brasil Exs.Indie . Livrpool, all		477 26 81848 3106639	277390	527750	bales 219 49174 2165870	bales 447 74 72105	bales 3 47 17950	28151
	-		-	-			-	541720
A-0/286	2675038	2188990	377390	327750	2215268	2554206	448560	56900.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR JANUARY.

Subjoined is a statement of the railway calls falling due in the month of January. The total appears considerable, but more than half of it accrues upon shares in the Portuguese railways, of which only a small

number are held in Eng	Amount per share.												
	Date		A	lrea paid	dy L		2	Call	L. d	-1	Sumber Shares		Total
Bombay, Baroda, &c., E	3.												-
Shares	31	***	36	0	0	***	2	0	0		55,555	***	111,110
Cork and Kinsale Junction							1	10	0	***	U	akno	WE.
Lancashire and Carlisle, £10	10												
4 per cent. Preference													400
Blackburn Purchase Share	s 1		4	0	0		1	0	0	***	107,610	***	107 ma
London and Blackwall Nav	W												
Shares	. 15	0.000	1	10	0	***	1	0	0	401	46,154	***	46,134
Lincoln £10 Preference	4			0	0		1	0	0		927 000		00000
Ditto Garston Capital	10	000		dani			0	16	0	000	15 000	240	237,000
Ditto Garston Capital	. 10	000		uep		***	0	70		0.00	19,000	400	12,000
Newry and Armagh Exten-	. 0						1	0	0		Tiv	bua	_
aion Shares, 2nd issue Portuguese Railways Royal	1401	5	9	0	n	0.00	12	0	0	***	70.000	MILO	940.000
Recife and Saö Francisco	10	Wase	12	0	0	***	2	0	0	***	60,000	***	190,000
Stockton and Darlington	. 10	840	70	167	~	***	-			***	00,000	***	Tarl 600
New £25 Shares, 1860	. 1		-	dept		***	2	0	0	***	13,320	***	20,640
West Midland Newport 6 per	r .						_				0.000		
opnt. Preference		***	7	10	0	***	2	10	0	ato	6,077	***	15,192
Junction Preference £20	. 1		15	0	0		5	0	0	449	750	***	3,750

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 15 amounted to 502,160l, and for the error sponding week of last year to 463,860l, showing an increase of 38,300l. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolit amounted to 209,255l, and for the corresponding week of 1859 to 199,417l, showing an increase of 9,838l. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1,092l; on the Great Western to 2,451l; on the London and North-Western to 4,357l; un the London and Blackwall to 128l; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1,712l; en the London and Senth-Western to 2,550l; and on the South-Eastern to 635l; total 12,905l. But from this must be deducted 3,067l, the decrease on the Great Northern, leaving the increase as above, 9,833l. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 292,905l, and for the corresponding west of last year to 264,443l, showing an increase of 28,462l, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 38,300l, as compar d with the corresponding week of 1859.

London And Nobth-Western.—A special general meeting of this

compar'd with the corresponding week of 1859.

LONDON AND NOBTH-WESTERN.—A special general meeting of this Company was held on Thursday at the Euston station, the Marquis of Chandos in the chair. The Chairman said the business was of a forms character. One resolution he had to propose was,—"That the capital steet, to the extent of 208,1254, to be called London and North Western Conseldated Stock (Warrington and Stockport), be now created, that the same sals so much thereof as may be required be issued to the shareholders of the Warrington and Stockport Railway, in accordance with the Warrington and Stockport Railway Leasing Act, 1859." This resolution was necessary to carry out arrangements sanctioned at a special meeting of the companyheld in April 1859, in reference to agreements with the Great Northern Railway Company giving them soessa to Liverpool. Those arrangements were afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament. It became necessary to create 208,1254 of London and North-Western stock to take the place of the former company's stock to 104 of the latter company's stock. The motion was carried.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

Wednesday, Dec. 26.—In the railway market, the general transactions were very limited, the dealers being chiefly occupied with the fortnightly settlement, commencing to-day. The stocks principally supplied were Lancashire and Yorkshire and North-Eastern descriptions, and the final quotations in both cases showed a decline. South-Eastern, on the other hand, was firm at an advance of ½ per cent., and Midland, North Ritish, and Sheffield likewise improved ½ to ½. The market was steady at the close. In the colonial market, Grand Trunk securities were firmer, the stock closing at 22½ to 24, ordinary bonds 48 to 50, and preference 77 to 78. Great Western of Canada shares are also higher at 11 to ½. The only change of importance in foreign descriptions was a reduction of an eighth in Lombardo-Venetian. Mines were dull, and occasionally flat.

TRURSDAY, Dec. 27.—The further progress of the settlement again shows an inoreased supply of some railway stocks, including Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North-Eastern descriptions, which, with the fall in Consols, caused the market to-day to close with a heavy tendency. Although the present prices were for the new account in January, they were in several cases lower than yesterday, South-Eastern, Midland, and Sheffield, on the other hand, slightly improved. No movement of importance took place in the colonial market. The principal change in foreign descriptions was a fall in South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian to ½ to dis. In American railway securities there was a slight improvement in the shares of the Illinois Central and New York and Erie. Mines were inactive and rather unsteady.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—This was "settling day" in the railway share market Manchester and Sheffield and South-Eastern stocks were rather more

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.—This was "settling day" in the railway share market Manchester and Sheffield and South-Eastern stocks were rather more offered, whilst Great Western, Laucashire and Yorkshire, and London and North-Western showed much firmness. The market generally did not respond to the heaviness of the funds, notwithstanding the inactivity of business.

of it

Potal E

7,010 6,154 7,000 2,000

0,006 0,000 6,640 5,180 8,750

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

Amount of shares.	ount up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.	Lon	don.	No. of shares	nount	d up.	Name of Company.	Lon	don,	No. of	shares	mount id up.	Rame of Company.	Lon
Amo of sh	Pald	Name of Company,	W.	F.	SUTFLER	An	Am		w.	F.	shares	Am	Am	Manie of Company.	W. 1
900 274s	-	Birmingham & Stour Valley	83		Stock		100	London and Greenwich	68		50000	5	5	Calcut. and So. East., limited	
F 100		Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction	88	*****	Stock		100	- Preference London, Tilbury, & Southend	95	93	40000	20	91	guaranteed 5 per cent	5
25	25	Blackburn	124		Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	99	39	50000		10	Ceylon guaranteed 6 p cent. Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 p ct.	69
ek 100	100	Bristol and Exeter			16869		50	Northern & Eastern, 5 p ct.	57		Stock	100	100	East Indian guar, 5 pr cent.	1014
	100	Caledonian Dundee, Pth, & Aberda Jun.	81	981	39800 Stock	100	20 100	North-Western	137	*****	100000		20	Do. F shares, Extension	000000
60 25 ck 100	25 100	Last Anglian	-174		78750	12	12	South Staffordshire	111	*****	100000		100	Do. Jabbulpore Do. 41 pr cent. Debentures	991
	100	Eastern Counties	54;	531	Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset		*****	Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Debentures, 1864	1014
ek 100	100	Eastern Union, class A	00	*****				PREFERENCE SHARES.			Stock		100	Grand Trunk of Canada	24
	100	Edinburg's and Glasgow			Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	98		Stock		100	Do. 6 per cent. Pref. Bonds Do. 6 per cent. Debentures	80
	100	Edinb., Perth, and Dunder	294		Stock	100	100	Caledonian 104, 44 per cent	103		Stock		100	Do. 7 per cent. 1862	
	100	Glasgow South-Western	118		18094	6		Dundee, Perth, & Aberda June	61	*****	Stock		100	Gt Indian Peninsular, guar	
		Great Northern	1111	1122	Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5 p c - Class B, 6 per cent		*****	200000	00		5 per cent	
k 100	100	Batock	134	1332	Stock		100	- Class C, 7 per cent	108	*****	45000		18	Do. New 5 p c	16
k 100	100	Gt Southorn and West. (I.)	113		Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension,		******	91599			Gt Western of Canadashares	1114
k 100	100	Great Western	75	751				5 per cent., No 1	112		78101		18	Do. New	8
k 100	100	- Stour Valley Guar	1901	1908	Stock	100	100	- No. 2	110	*****		100	100	Do. Bonds 1876	100
100 k 100	100	London and Blackwall			Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 pr cent		******	250000	100	100	Do. Bonds 1873 with option Do. 51 per cent. 1877 ditte	100
100	100	London, Brighton, and S. C.	119		Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glas. 5 pc sh	114		Stock		100	Madras, guar. 44 per cent	87
k 100 k 100	100	London, Chatham, & Dover	53	514	Stock	100	100	Edin., Prth, & Dunde, 4 pret.		77	Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	961
k 100	100	London and North-Western			Stock	100	100	Glasgow & H. W. guar. 5 p c Great Northern, 5 per cent.		******	Stock		100	Do. 44 per cent. Extension	
k 100	100	London and South-Western Londonderry & Enniskiller		96	Stock	100		- 5 per cent. Redcemable		******	50000 Stock		15	Do. Fourth 5 per cent. do. Seinde guaranteed 5 pr cent.	13
0 25 k 100		Manchester, Sheffield, &Lin	57	574		1	1.00	at 10 per cent. pm	114		75000		10	Do. Punjaub guar. 5 p cent.	81
100	100	Midland	136	136	Stock	100	100	- 44 per cent do	106		Stock		100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	96
dr 100	1100	- Birmingham and Dorby			Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western							1
k 100	100	Norfolk		551	Stock	100	100	(Ireland) 4 per cent Gt Western, red. 4 pr ct	100	101	50000	10	10	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	52
k 100		North-Eastern-Berwick		1054	Stock	100	100	- red. 4 per cent	93	101	100000		16	Dutch Rhenish	
87 25	16	- G. N. E. Purchase			Stock	100	100	- irred. 4 per cent		93	500000		20	Eastern of France	24
k 100		- Leeds	65	954	Stock	100	100	Lancashire & Yorkab., 6 p c		100100	100000 26595		20	Gt Luxembourg Constituted	
k 100		North London		808	Stoce	100	100	5 per cent. No. 1			400000		16	Namur & Liege Northern of France	
00 20			15	151	Stock	100	100	Ditto 6 per cent			577500		20	Paris, Lyons, and Mediterr.	36
10		Nth and South-West. June	. 94	*****	Stock	100	100	Ditto 7 per cent. pref stck		100.00	300000		20	Parisand Orleans	56
k 190		Scottish Central	117		Stock		100	London and S.W., 7 per cent.	155		27000		20	Royal Danish	
k 100	1100	Scottish N.EastnAberanSth - Scottish Midland Stock	89		Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln 6 p c			300000	20	30	Western & NW. of France	22
k 100	100	Shropshire Union	. 52	*****	Stock	100	100	Ditto, 31 per cent	72	******			1 .	MINES.	
k 100		South Devon	43	424	Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated, Bristo			20000		7	Australian	1
k 100	100	South-Eastern	64		Stock	100	100	and Birmingham, 6 p cent	139	1001	11000		15	Brazilian St John Del Rey	28
k 100	100	South Wales South Yorksh. & River Du	80	*****	Stock			North British	113	1111	12000		16	Cobre Copper	45
00 25	25	Sor and Darlington		422	Stock	100	100	Do. New guar. 5 p cent	110		10000		16	Copiapo	10
00 25		do. do	22		Stock	100	100	North-Eastern-Berwick,	1		1024		1	Devon Great Consols	420
\$0 25		Ulster			60872	95	10	- York, H. and S. purche	104		6000		30	Great South Folgus	120
ck 100		Vale of Neath	70	68	58500		20	North Staffordshire	24		20000		17:	General	
UO 10	10	Victoria Station, Pimlico	. 11		Stock			Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeer		1	2500		3	Linares	
65 20	20	West Cornwall	6					guaranteed 6 per cent	125		15000	3	11	North Frances	5
ek :00	100				Stock	100	100	- 7 per cent Pref. Stock.	133		6400		1 1	Par Consols	
20	70	- Newport	45	42	Stock	100	100	South Devon, Annuities 10. S. Eastern 44 per cent	108	*****	6000		1 3	South Caradon	310
	1	LINES LEASED			Stock	100	100	S. Yorkanire, 4 pr ct guar	88	100000	6000		9	Tin Croft	6
-		AT FIXED RENTALS.	1		Stock	169	100	West Midland-Oxford, 1s	t		43174				2
ek 100	100		- 100					guaranteed	126	1254	6000		441	West Busset	181
nek 100	100	Chester and Holyhead Do. 54 per cent	197	# zeasee		1		BRITISH POSSESSIONS			1024		47		
pek 100	100	Do. 5 per cent.	. 115			100	100				512			Wheal Masset	1224
pek 100	100	Clydesdale Junction	. 104		Brock			Bmbay, Bar, & Cen. Ind. quar	. 96	951	236		1 5	Wheai Buller	170
		E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.		*****	II CERK	5 18	16	Do. Do. B	15		1024		8	Whea iMary Ann	

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Amount	Average	Div	idend per ce		- Rame of Railways.		Passengers	RECEIP		per mile	M	iles n in
Report.	per mile.	Year 1858.	ear 1858. Year 1859. 1860.		•	onding.	parcels, &c		Receipts. We		1860	1859
£	£ 77,282	£ s d	£ s d	£ a d	Birkenhd, Lancash, and Cheshire	1860 Dec. 23	£ e d		£ a d d	£ 40 83	33	33
8,778,046	32,248	5 0 0	5 15 0	3 0 0	Bristol and Exeter	16				04 51	117	117
8,763,875	39,846	3 15 0	4 7 6	2 5 0	Caledonian	23	4028 0 0			39 75	2191	219
1,097,068	17,414	4 10 0	4 17 6	2 10 0	Dublin and Drogheds	23				58 31	63	68
-340,487	20,029	5 0 0	5 2 6	2 10 0	Dundee and Arbroath					62 32	17	17
766,484	24,725		100	0 10 0	Dundee, Perth. & Aberdeen	00				26 36	31	81
1,658,636	24,309				East Anglian	16				18 13	68	68
3,849,361	42,822	***	1	0 5 0	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee					10 34	78	78
BURNEY.	1	2 16 3	2 15 0	1 1 3	Eastern Counties	-	1101	7010 0 0	2012 0 0 0	20 02	10	
6,610,844	83,382	1 13 3	1 13 3	0 12 0	Do. Eastern Union	99	14428 19	13052 12 9	27511 12 2 27	62 55	499	499
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4,208,036	29,912	3 2 6	3 12 6	2 0 0	98 H. L	15			6196 0 0 8	85 43	142	142
11,462,846	11.817	1	1			Nov. 24	4845 6 10	11269 1 11	16114 8 9 12	983 16	970	970
3,054,321	23.862	***	0 17 6	410		Dec. 28				338 21	128	128
2.162,662	42,977	4 15 0	5 3 9	9 5 0	0 . 12 . 12	20		1349 2 10		223 98	288	288
1.041.144	17,951	5 0 0	5 10 0	3 10 0	Great North of Scotland	15		827 6 6		352 24	58	58
5,174,988	15,729	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)					284 26	329	249
3,336,971	49,602	1 5 0	2 15 0	1 10 0	4	23		0002 12 3			4701	466
4.902,105	14,209	3 10 0	1 10 0		Course Western of Camada	20		0 4005 5 7		213 74 874 23	345	345
8,675,857	47,281	3 17 6	4 15 0	2 15 0	Lanc. & Yorkshire & E. Lancashire	99	13086 0			122 93	395	395
0,719,155	42.862	4 0 0	4 15 0	2 10 0	London & North-Western, &c		44238 0			035 89	550	943
1.193,585	384,537	2 15 9	3 7 6	1 10 0	London and Blackwail	90	1240 8			128 254	58	
794.104	17,647	6 0 0	6 9 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southd Ex.	16		195 0 0		868 19	45	45
9,488,800	42,455	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton, & South Count			0 3724 0 0			2244	206
0,871,430	28,128	5 0 0	4 15 0	2 2 6	London and South-Western	16		0 0125 0 0		800 71 899 42	3884	339
2,001,004	52,400	1	0 14 0	0 10 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincoinshire		4647 0	6 5373 0 0				173
0,931,119	34,070	4 17 6	5 12 6	3 5 0	Midlend	28		5875 0 0		349 75	1784	
2,766,840	15,629	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0				0110 4 4		860 71	614	614
4,492,985	80,409	2 15 0	3 0 0	1 10 0		7.0		1 2113 4 4		796 25	177	177
	00,200	4 10 0	4 15 0	2 13 6	North British North-Eastern-Berwick	1 4	1798 0	4109 0 0	5907 0 0 5	111 34	124	174
M316.074	30,125	3 10 0	3 17 6	2 5 0	77.1.	04			10000 0 0 0		-	764
	00,120	2 0 0	2 5 6	1 7 6	York	32	**********	** ********	40719 0 0 36	703 53	764	704
1 396,174	155,130	5 0 0			Leeds	- 00		1				
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2,018,490	26,248	5 7 6	5 5 0	2 15 0	Scottlan Central			and the same of		074 58	234	53
4723 958		0 10 0	2	7 77 0	Scottish North-Eastern	11		*** **** ** ** **	1 0111 0 9 0	895 83	115	115
Lils 700	59,446	8 10 0	3 0 0	1 15 0	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	23		*** *************		U92 73	29	29
000	37,300	3 10 0	3 0 0	1 15 0	Shrewsbury and Chester					869 76	49	49
2,239,100	44,255	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 6 8	South-Eastern	14	12500 0			678 57	306	302
4,546,6bc	22.041	1 5 0	1 9 0	0 13 0	South Devon	23	3163 11	844 19 4		823 54	723	72
2,247,158	26,434	4 5 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	South Wales	22				162 45	1712	171
1.307,843	19,043	2 10 0	1 3 0 0	2 0 0	South Yorkshire, Don. & Goole	10				948 31	118	108
6,122,984	37,902	7 10 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	Taff Vale	16				571 97	53	52
	01,493		000	040	West Midland-Oxford	16	N	*************	. 7120 0 0 6	455 44	162	14

RATES OF POSTA		ance.	
& Denotes that the rate includes Britis			18
postage combined.) OE	-	×
and the state of a Marsallian	s d		d
Adan and Arabia, via Marsellles	940	ab0	6
Africa, West Coast. by packet	b0 9	a0	6
- via Southampton		80	6
- via Southampton	80 6 80 4	1 0	8
Antigua		650	6
Archipolago, E.I., via Marseilles	a0 9	a0	6
Assemplan	.000	60	6
Anstralia, S. and W., via Southampton	a0 9		0
Austria, via Belgium and Prussia via France and Sardinia	60 B		6
Asores, via Portugal	a0 4	0	8
- Brazil packet	a0 4	0	8
Baden, via France	689	b0	8
Bavaria, via France	70 C		6
- The Reignam and Present	200	90	6
Belgium (paid)	800	80	4 8
- via France	b0 6		6
Balgrade, via Belgium	8 06	80	8
Beyrout, via Marseilles, Fr. P	10 6	1	0
Bernuda, via Halifax	200		6
Borneo, via Marseilles and India	a0 9	1	6
- via Southampton and India	60	al	0
Bremen, via Belgium and Prassia	80 6	90	6
Sucharest, via Belgium	400	b0 1	1
- VIA France	11 3	2	6
Cadis, via France	b0 6	1	0
California and Oregon	***	a2 ab1 2	4
Cape of Good Hope		0	6
Canada, via closed mail	***	60	8
- United States packet	***	1	2
Candia, via Belgium	ab0 9	bi	1 0
- via Southampton	100	06a	6
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp)	a0 9	a2	0
- via Southampton	-	a0	6
Constantinople, via Belgium	b1 2	1 2	1 4
- via Marseilles by French packet	80 6	1	0
Caba	900	a2	6
- via United States	.499	al 2	6
Onraços Dardanelles, via Belgium	200	14	1
Demerara Denmark, via Belgium	940	60 10	6
- via France	80 9	1	6
Dominica	980	60	6
Egypt, via Marseilles	a0 9	1	0
Prance (prepaid)	50 4	0 00	6 B
- (unpaid)	80 R	1	4
Galatz, via France	81 3	b1	6
Gibralias	A0 12	abb	6
or paid to Trieste	60 11		0
Hamburg, via Belgium and Prussia via France	80 6	80	6
Hanover, via Belgium	900	80	8
- via France	8 06	al	6
wia United States	-	al 2	4
Heligoland, private ship	000	60	6 8
Helland, via Beigium via France Heeduras, British and foreign	50 G	1	0
Honduras, British and foreign	a0 9		6
- Pie Nouthampton	000	0.00	6
Ibraili, via France	bl 5		6
India, via Marseilles	a0 9	1	0
- by private ship	000	a0	6
JamaicaJava, via Marseilles and India	-	a50	6
- via Southampton and India	000	a0	6
- via Belgium and Holland		a0	8
Lombardy, via France	80 G	1	0
- via France	50 G	10	6
Luxemburg, via France	b0 6	1	0
Madaira via France and Lisbon	a0 4		8
namented and secure opposite and a second contract and	40 0	1	0
via Southampton - via Marseilles, by French packet	a0 6		6
— via Marseilles, by French packet Mauritius, via Marseilles	60 9	1	0
Mexico	900	a2	8
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Norway, via Belgium	655	b1	0
- Urited States nacket	800	60	6
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Poland, via Relgium		***	90 ;	L1\$	
- via France	61	2	2	4	
Portugal, via Southampton	a0	4	0	8	
- via France		6	1	0	
Prussia, via Belgium			90	6	
- via France	80	8	- 1	4	
Russia, via Belgium			20	114	
- via France	31	2	2	4	
Salonica, by French packet, via Marseilles	0	6	1	0	
Sardinia, via Franco	60	6	1	0	
St Thomas		100	0	0	
St Vincent		199	æ80	0	
Saxony, via Belgium and Prussia			60	6	
- via France	a0	8	1	6	
Sicily, by French packet, via Marseilles.	60	11	1	16	
- via France			1	14	
- via Sardinia			1	0	
Sterra Leone	-		bo	6	
Silesia		-00	60	8	
Spain		6	1	0	
- via Southampton	60	6	1	0	
Sweden, via Belgium	-		1	2	
- via France	61	2	2	4	
Switzerland, via France			1	0	
- via Belgium			80	10	
Tunis, via Marseilles, by French packet			1	0	
Turkey (Europe), by French packet	66	6	1	0	
- via France		8	2	6	
Turk's Island			80	6	
Tuscany, via Marseilles, by French packet	50	6	1	0	
- via Belgium	-		i	2	
United States		109	Al	0	
Varna, via Belgium	AT	0	1	1	
Venezuela	9/8	0	al	0	
Vigo, via Southampton	3.0	. 6	1	0	
- via France		6	î	6	
Wallachia, via Belgium			bi	0	

THE CITY TURKISH BATHS, 5 South street, Finsbury square, will be Opened the first week in January, 1861.

F R E D E R I C K D E N T, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, all Strand, and 24 Royal

A LLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER
A ALE.—Measrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to
inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders
for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of
18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-onTrent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments.—

LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER. BIRMINGHAM DERBY WOLVERHAMPTON CHESTERFIELD STOKE-UPON-TEEN DUDLEY WORCESTER SOUTH WALES DUBLIN CORK EDINBURGH GLASGOW	Upper Temple street. Londen road. Exchange street. Low Pavement. T Wharf street. Burnt Tree. The Cross. King street, Bristol. Crempton quay. Cook street, Union street lane. St Vincent street,
PARIS	279 Rue St Honeré.
	LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER. BIRMINGHAM. DERBY WOLVERHAMPTON CHESTERFIELD. STOKE-UPON-TIEN DUDLEY. WORCESTER. SOUTH WALES. DUBLIN CORK. EDINBURGH GLASGOW.

Mesers ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of amouncing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Bottles and Casks, and on Draught, from all the mese respectable wine and beer merehants and licensed victualiers, on "ALLSOPP's PALE ALE" being especially saked for.
When in bottle, the genuineness of the lable can be assertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written access it upon red and white ground striped.

The Brewery, Burion-on-Trent, April 30, 1840.

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been for many years annetimed by the
most eminent of the Mesical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartbure, headache, gout,
and indignation. As a raild aperient it is admirably
adapted for delicate females, particularly during pragnancy; and it prevents the food of instats from tarning
sour during digestion. Combined with the Aciddiated
Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervessing aperient draught
which is highly agreeable and efficacious.
Prepare by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing
Chemists (and General Agents for the Luproved Horse
Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London,
and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the
empire.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH
WITHOUT MEDICINE.
One of the most delicious preparations of the present
day, and warmly recommended by all the first physicians, is the

day, and warmly recommended by all the first physicians, is the

LENTILLA PURA,
obtained from the celebrated vegetable Palse called 'Ervalens' (or Lentile), and combined with other pure ingredients so as to form a delicious, feeding, and strengthening compound. It is a fined fitted for all persons, whether in health or sickness, and is admirably adapted for infants and young children. Constipation, and its numerous malacles, including indigestion, debility, coughs, &c., &c., are wholly averted by the use of the LENTILLA FURA. Testimonials from pasients, and the first physicians and surgeons of the day. This celebrated dood is sold in canisters, viz.: 1 lbird 2s; 2bhs as 4s; 12 lbs at 18s; 24 lbs, 32s 6d. All is super-refined in purity.
The 12-lb and 24-lb izmisters sent free or receipt of P. O. Order, by Theodore Pliny, 50 Brooksby street, Barnebury, N.
Sold by all grocers and chamists throughout the kingdom.

N E W Y E A R'S G I F T S.—
THE MOST UNIQUE PRESENT is RIMMET'S
GUINEA MAGIC VINE, each grape of which is a bottle
of secat. On show, with 1,000 other elegant noveling,
from 6d upwards, at Rimmel's, Perfumer, 98 Strend;
24 Cornbill; and Crystal Palace.

TRUSTEES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS desiring to meet with a well-secure Investment for Money, yielding a liberal Rate of inservat the principal sun being withdrawable on short notice may do so by communicating with TROMAS H. BAYEN, AND STREAM LONGON. may do so by commu 429 Strand, London.

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OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCOMMUNICATION by STEAM to COMMUNICATION by STEAM to COMMUNICATION by STEAM to COMMUNICATION by STEAM to COMMUNICATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcuta, the Straits, and China, by their sisaners leaving Southampton and the 4th and 20th of every month; for Gibraltar, Maita, Egypt, Adeas and Bombar, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Remnion, King George's Cound, Melboarne, and Sydney by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, E. C., or Oriental place, South-ampton.

NOTICE.—The Straumers call at Cork Harbour, su both outward and homeward passages, to land and receive Mails.

NOTICE.—The Seamers call at Cork Harbour, as hear outward and homeward passages, to land and receive Mails.

BRITISH AND NORTH STAM SHIPS, appointed by the Adminalty to sail servers at LVER-FOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling at HALIPAX. WORK direct, saturday, January S. NALGARA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, January S. Plakalla, January J. Plakalla,

During the present severe weather, application should be made at the chief office for the departure of the Company's vessels to Hamburg, Harburg, Rotherdam, and Antwerp.

The General Steam Maryigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for—HAMBURG—Chief eabin, 21; fore, 115s.

HARBURG—Every Sunday,
ROTTERDAM—Tuesday, Thursday, and Seimolog, at 11 morning. Chief eabin, 11 for; fore, 17s at Calogne, 35s 6d or 10s 9d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Moselle and Dolphin every Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 mora. Chief cabin, 11 for; fore, 20s. Brussels, 22s 3d.

Ologne, 35s 6d. Lasving Antwerp for London every Senday and Friday at teos.

OSTERD, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Jan. 2 st 4; 5 at 7. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday said Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s. 3d. Cologne, 3sa.

HAVRE—From St Katharine's Wharf, Sunday, Jan. 6 at 5 morning. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, £1.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge.

HAVEE-From St Katharine's Wharf, Sunday, Jan. 6 at 5 morning. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London 10 Paris, 21.

ARIS, vin CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Jan. 2 at 4; 5 at 5. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 17s at 5. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. 2 at 4; 5 at 5. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. Hondon to Paris, 15s. Sunday morning. Dec. 30 at 5; Jan. 1 at 4; 4 at 6; 6 at 5. Chiaf cabin, 14s; fore, 10s; Jan. 1 at 4; 4 at 6; 6 at 5. Chiaf cabin, 14s; fore, 10s; return, 27s district of the property of the property

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Every at 4; y and pasels,

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GRANOFORTES.

GRANDER, BRALE, and CO. Every description or bire, New and Second-hand. Lists gratis, 1973.—201 Regent street.

OLUNTEER PIPE. OLUNTEE KITTE.

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One person in every twelve insured is rejured yearly to assident.

No extra premium for Volunteers.
For further information apply to the provincial agents, as railway stations, or to the head office.
This Company without union with any other has paid to compensation

E66,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

M. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 84 Cornibil, E.C., Aug. 25, 1860.

ONDON AND PROVINCIAL

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 7th and 8th Vict., 419.

Admiral Str Henry Leeke, Bart., K.C.B., K.H., M.P.,
George Braginton, Esq.
Ingram Chapman, Esq.
Transas Cotterell, Esq.
James Nigent Daniell, Esq.
James Nigent Daniell, Esq.
John Averay Jones, Esq.
Syzamytement or the University Welfs, Esq.
May 19.

The offices are now eyeen for business, and the Company is prepared to grant politics at the current rates.
J. L. DANNIELL, Sec of IMDEPLA 4.

J. L. DANNIELL, See of May 19.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE DIRECTORS.
Thomas Newman Hunt, Eaq., Douby-Chairman.
Thomas C. Barclay, Eaq. James C. C. Bell, Esq.
Charles Cave, Esq.
Cerge W. Ottam, Esq.
George W. Ottam, Esq.
George W. Ottam, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.
Seently.—The assured are protected from the liabilities attaching to motual assurance by a fund of a million and a half sterling, of which nearly a million is actually invested, one-third in Government Securities, and the remainder in first-class debentures and mortgages in Grant Britain.
Profits.—Four-fiths, or 80 per cent. of the profits are assigned to policies.—A liberal allowance is made on the surender of a policy, either by a cash payment of the issue of a policy free of premium.
Claima.—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of £1,500,000.
Propeals for insurances may be made at the chie office, as above; at the branch office, 18 Pail Mall, London; st to any of the agents throughout the kingdom.

A. D. 1720.

Rie Corpe within the United Kingdom.

A. D. 1720.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
CESTABILISHED BY CORPORATION,
For Sea, Fire, Life, and Annuities.
Offices, Royal Exchange, London.

Branch Office, 29 Pail Mail.
Cesvius Wigram, Esq., Governor.
George Fearkes Barclay, Esq., Sul-Governor.
For John William Labbock, Bark, Deputy-Governor.
Branch George Fearkes Barclay, Esq., Sul-Governor.
For John William Labbock, Bark, Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
Henry Rainbridge, Esq., William Holland, Esq., Salved Barkey, Esq., Sul-Governor.
DIRECTORS.
Henry Rainbridge, Esq., William Davidson, Esq., Salved Holland, Esq., Salved Barkey, Esq., Salved Holland, Esq., Charles Farquilleson, Esq., Charles Farquilleson, Esq., William Davidson, Esq., William Esq., Salved Holland, Esq., William Farguilleson, Esq., William Farguilleson, Esq., William Holland, Esq., William Farguilleson, Esq., William Holland, Esq., William Holland, Esq., William Holland, Esq., William Laber, Salved Holland, Esq., William Laber, Esq., William Holland, Esq., William Laber, Esq

onas. The future divisions of Profit will take place every ive Years.

The future divisions of Profit will take place every Elve Years.

Any sum not exceeding £15,000 may be insured on one Life.

This Corporation afflirids to the Assured—
Liberal participation in Profits,—with exemption from the Liabilities of partnership.

Arate of Sonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies,—with the guarantee of a large lavested Capilal-Stock.

The advantages of modern practice,—with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the same of fine place as a large lavested to serie in he Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, within the Enited Kingdom, free of charge.

30 al Exchange, Loudon.

JOHN H. HIGHAM, ecretary.

BANK OF VICTORIA,

AUSTRALIA.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

London office, 5 Threadneedle street.

The Lendon Board of Directors grant Le'ters of Credit and Drafts on the Head Offices of the Bank at Maryborough. Portland. Port Albest, Glaps Land, Ragian, Sale Gipps Land, Sandhuast, Warnaubool.

They also purchase approved Bills of Exchange, send Bills for collection, and transact every kind of Banking and Exchange hashness between this country and the Australian Colonies.

JOHN MATHESON, Managing Director.

They also merchand and Bills of Exchange at the Australian Colonies.

JOHN MATHESON, Managing Director.

They also merchand and Bills of Exchange at the Australian Colonies.

JOHN MATHESON, Managing Director.

They also merchand and Maryborough Wolongeng Eden Maithand Queanbeyan Yass

They also merchand approved Wolongeng Yass

They also merchand and Australian Maryborough Wolongeng Yass

They also merchand approved Wolongeng Yass

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 4 Throadneedle street, Landon. Pald-up Capital £900,000, with power to frictness to £1,200,000. Guaranteed Fund £200,000.

E1,200,000. Guaranteed Fund £200,000, LETTERS of CREDIT (payable en demand) and BILLS of EXCHANGE are GRANTED on the undermentioned branch establishments, on favourable terms: Sydney Geolog Warransbool Portland Newcastle Ballarat Protand Hobart Town Castlemaine Hobart Town Castlemaine Hobart Town Bills drawn on Australia are also forwarded for collections.

Applications to be made at the office of the Corpor tion, No. 4 Threadneedle street, London.—By order the Court, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

TINION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

London Office, 28 Old Broad street.
The Directors of this Bank grant LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on its Branches as under, viz.:—

New SOUTH WALE.

Sydney Goulbourn

UERIBLAND.

Brisbane.
VICTOBIA.

Melbourne Goelong Castemaine

Adelaide Port Adelaide

TABRANIA.

Adelaide Port Adelaide

TABRANIA.

Auchington
Napier (Hawke's Bay)

They likewise negotiate approved Bills on the Colonies, and send eut Bills for collection, the tarms for which may be obtained on application at the offices of the Bank.

N.B. Letters of Credit and Drafts may also be procured of Mesers Glyn and Co., 87 Lombard street.—By order of the Board,

H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

of the Board, H. W. D. SAUNDETS, Secretary.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Letters Patent 1857.
Paid-up capital \$1,000,000 (One Million sterling.) Reserved fund £190,000.
Branches at Calcutts, Bombay, Madran, Agra, La., J., Hong Kong, and Shanghal.
Head Office—27 Cannen street, London, E.C.
DERCCTORS.
Robert Guthrief Macaregor, Esq., Chairman.
George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
George Hay Donaldson, Esq.,
Lieut.-Col. Henry Barkley Henderson.
Colonel James Holland.
Lieut.-Col. James Horsburgh Macdonald
Charles Granville Mansel, Esq.,
John Carrington Palmer, Ess.,
Major-Gen, Duncan Sim.
James Sydney Stopford, Esq.,
James Thomson, Esq.,
William Hardinge Tyler, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER—Mackintesh Balfour, Esq. (in
Oppiciating General Mackintesh Balfour, Esq. (in
MULTORS—William Newmarch, Esq. and John Hill
Williams, Esq.
Current or Fiosting Accounts (balanced balf-yearly, on

Current or Finating Accounts (balanced balf-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st Desember) opened with Individuals and Firms, bearing interest when the minimum monthly balance at credit is not less than £100 at the rise of two per cent per annum. When the halance falls below £100, a moderate Commission is charged, according to the nature of the account.

Deposits in sums of not less than £100 are received, repayable on 10 days' notice, at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not to exceed five per cent. per annum.

falling therewith, but not to exceed five per cons. per annum.

Deporits for Fixed Periods are received at Inscreet, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank.

Bailes and Purchases effected in British and Foreiga Securities, in East India Stock and Leasne, and Army, Navy, and Civil Fay and Pensions realized.

Bills issued at the Exchange of the day, and free of any extra charge, on the Branches et the Bank.

Approved Bills drawn against Funds, or upon Parties in India, purchased.

Bills payable in India sens out for collection. Circular Notes, payable at the principal Cities of Europe, granted.

Laterest un Indian Government Securities drawn, and the equivalent paid to parties interested, without charge—By order of the Board,

WILLIAM SHIPMAN, Officiating General Manager Hours of business, Iu to 4: Satardays, 10 to 3.

Wales, vis. —
Albury Gonlburn Maryborough Shoalhaven Cooma Miland Morpesk Wollongeng Eden They also negotiate approved Drafts on the Australian Colonies, forward Bills for Collection, and transact every description of banking husiness with Australia, on the most favourable terms, through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New Sunth Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tavanania.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
Ne. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C., July, 1880.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.

No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C., July, 1860.

EXTENSIVE SHIP BUILDING:

L WORKS and DRY DOCK at GREEKOCK, with
Accommodation suitable for an Engineering Establishment.—For SALE, by Private Bargain, in whole, or in
lota, the slith Building Premises at Greenock, belonging
to Messes John Scott and Sous, and for uswards of a
century occupied by their firm, containing about 57,000
square yards of ground, beunded on the east by the
public harbour, on the west by the property of the
Harbour Trustees of Greenock, and having a frontage
to the sea of about 550 feet.

There are spacious Building Sips, and the plan of the
works admits of the rapid execution of repairs.

There is a Tidal Basin capable of containing wassle
of a large classe when under repairs.

The Dry Dock entering from the Issais is 300 feet in
length, with Gates of 45 feet in width, and an average
slepth on the sill at ordinary spring tides of about 156
feet. The dock could be enlarged at a comparatively
small expense. The entrance and pier heads of the
dock have been recently-substantially rebuilt and improved. There is a condensing pumping engine with
toolier. Besides the tidal basia, there is an inlet from
the Sea, forming a convenient and consomical means of
discharging coal, timber, fron, &c.

A substantial Quay Wall is constructed round the
basin, assi along about 500 feet of the sea frontage.

The buildings consist of a large moulding loft, saw
mill, stover, must house, boat bouse, joiners' shope,
smith, chasin and anchor makers' shope, sheda, black of
substantially built stores, with rigging joft and buildings
for forge, &c., &c. There are also offices, drawing
There are several stant engines of from 1 to 50 HP,
for driving the machinery, fan blasts, &c.

The Harbour Trustees are in progress of laying down
raits encircling the quays and harbours of Greenock,
which will give direct land carriage from the works as
cheap as at any place on the Clyde, and the
river affords from thence an easy and uninterrupted axigation seawar

Facilities will, if desired, be afforded for payment February was, of the price.

For further particulars apply at the works, to Measrs John Scott and Sons, who will treat for a sale of the whole or part.

Greenock, 14th December, 1860.

A L L E N 'S P A T E N T
PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS,
with Square Opening; Ladies' Dress Trunks; Dressing
Bags, with silver fitting; Despatch Boxas, Wrising and
Dressing Cases, and 50) other articles, for home w
continental travelling. Illustrated Catalogues for 1840,
by post for two stamps.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufasturer of Officers' Barrank Furniture and Military Outfitter (see separate catalogue), 18 and 22 Strand
London.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates lat. It is a non-conductor.

Lat. It is portable, being packed in rells, and not liable to damage in carriage.

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

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

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

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

INODORUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and flaur cloths; also for lining fron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price One Print Print Felte Bellen, Fort.

CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATH-ING for Covering Shipe Beltoms, &c., and

DRY HARFELT, for Covering Steam Rollers. Pipes, &c., preventing the realistins of Heat, d saving 25 per cest of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instruction on appli-

Samples, testimonials, and full instruction on appli-cation to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, London and at 2 Gerse Piazzas, Liverpool.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING
OMPANY. — Incorporated by Boyal Charter,
847.—Letters of Credit and Hills issued upon Adelaide,
Port Adelaide, Gawier, and Robe. Approved Drafts
negotiated and sent for collection.
Every description of Banking business conducted
with Victoria and New Senth Wales, through the Company's Accepta. — Apply at 54 Old Bread street. London.

's Agents.—Apply at 54 Old Broad street, Londo WILLIAM PURDY, Manager

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
Capital £500,000. Beartre final £50,000.
Haad Obyron, 52 Threadneodle street.
Agencies and Finnehens at Bombay, Galenstia. Madrae,
Colombo, Singapore, Fenang, Hong Kong, Shanghai,
and Mauritina.
The Bank, at its Hand office in London, grants Drafts
on its various Agencies and Branchas; lasmas Latters of
Credit; purchases approved Bills on India, China,
Ceylon, and Mauritins; undertakes the purchase and
also of Indian Government and ethar Securities, assi the
collection of Private and Mercantile Bills, at the ports and
places at which its Agencies are established; recoives
Deposits at Interest for Fixed Periods, the terms of
which may be assertained on application; and transacte
generally all Isulian Banking business, including the
receipt of Pay, Pensions, and Dividends on Steck of all
linds.

to hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

O B I E N T A L B A N K CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Boyal Charter, 30th Aug., 1851.
Paid-up eapital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £282,000. The Corporation grant Drafts, and nagoliate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkeng, Singapore, Mauritian, Melbeurne, Sydney, Auckland, and Wellington, on terms which may be scentraised at their office. They also issue Circular Muses and Letters of Credit for the use of Travallers by the Overland Hosts. They undertake the agenty of parties commental with India, the purchase and suit of Indian Securities, the safe sustody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of lateress, Dividence, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of resistances between the above-named dependencies.
They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at J per cent. below the Sank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates which may be ascertained at their effice.
Office hours 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2, Thrasalnessile street, London, March 23, 1860.

PANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Established 1817, Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1889, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council), 87 Cannon street, City. Capital £759,090. Reserve Fund £286,000. The Board of Directors GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT, payable on demand, and BILLS of EXCHANGE, at 80 days sight, on the undermentioned Establishment of the Corporation, at the rate of £101 for every £100 sterring paid here. New Soura Wales.

	NEW GOUTH WALE	No.
Sydney	Bathuret	Toowoomba
Maitland	Albury	Rocky River
Newcastle	Mudgee	Deniliquin
Brisbane	Tamworth	Adelong
Ipswich	Kiandra a	Windsor
	VICTORIA.	Color State of the Color of the
Melbourne	Ballarat	Arurat
Geelong	Sandhurst	Tarrangower
Kyneten	Beechworth	Wangaratta
Castlemaine	Chiltern	Inglewood

Castlemaine And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Dismun's Land at Hobart Town smil Launcesten.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian colonies and New Zesiand.

The Royal Itsuk of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and Small Wales Bank, and the National Bank in Ireland are authorised to great credits on this Bank at the several establishments in Australia, and will negotiate bills strawn on the Australian colonies.—By order of the London Board,

JOHN CURRIE, Secretary,

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND

AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANA.
Capital poid us. 500, 600.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES
GRANTED as the most favourable tersus. Bills au
Australian Celomies negotiated and sent for collection

By arder of the Court, 75 Cornhill, E.C. HENRY MOULES, Secretary. BANK OF BRITISH

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a Half-yearly Dividend at the rate of six per cost, per annum (free of income tax) on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable to the proprietors of shares registered in this country on and after the 5th day of January next, at the offen of the Corporation, No. 7 st Helen's place, Bishopagate street, between the hours of Ten and Four.

No Transfer can be made between the 15th instant and the 5th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.—By order of the Court.

C. McNAB, Secretary.

No. 7 St Heien's place, London, 4th December, 1850.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED), 35 Cornhill, Lendon. Subscribed Capital, £2,006,000. Paid up, £285,546. Approved insereastible dissounted for parties properly introduced. Morey received at interest.

Approved the second of the sec

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA. Incorporated by Boyal Claster. Capital £1,090,000. DIEECTOES. The Right Hos. Edward Pleydeil Bouverie, M.P., President. William Chapman, Eq., Deputy Chairman. James Hatchinson, Esq. William G. Thomson, Esq. Charles Morrison, Esq. T. M. Weguelin, Esq. BANKERS—Mesers Glyn, Mills, and Co. The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 3, 7, or 10 years. Any information required ean be obtained on application to the Secretary. FRED. FEARON, Secretary. 65 Moorgate street, London.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT
COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada.
Capital, £100,000.
PRESIDENT—Lowis Moffatt, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—W. P. Howland, Esq. M.P.P.
DERECTORS.
The Hon. G.W. Allan, M.L.C.
R. D. Chatterton, Esq.
Charles Donaldson, Esq.
Charles Donaldson, Esq.
Charles Donaldson, Esq.
W.P. Howland, Esq. M.P.P.
EANERER—Mesers Smith, Payne, and Smiths, London.
The Company are prepared is receive loans against their debentures of £50, £100, and £1,000 sterling, for periods of five, saven, or ten years, bearing interest ab 6 per cent, per annum, both principal and interest beins made payable in London.
The amount received is invested in and secured by mortgages of freshedd land in Canada West, of ample value.

made payable in London.

The amount received is invested in and secured by mortgages of frasheid land in Canada West, of ample value.

The Company by its charter is always first mortgagee. The evils, uncertainties, and delays of the old mortgages system are avoided by the lender.

He has no care or anxiety as to the character of the borrower, or the value of the land mortgaged.

The Company assumes all responsibilities and guarantees the payment of interest to the day, viz., 1st January and 1st July.

Investors incur no rich as to be sufficient or the second control of the second control

and 1st July.

Investors incur no risk as in a reliway or similar undertaking; the Company's profits beforehand being well
ascertained and sure.

The half-yearly returns of business done, made to the
Government of Canada, prospectuses, and further information, may be had at Messirs Brunton and Son's, Stock
Brokers, Auction Mari chambers, Bartholomew lane,
London.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Interest on the Company's Debentures will be pair on and after the 1st January, on presentation of the compons at the banking house of Mesars Smith, Payne, and Smitha.

BRUNTON and SON.

Auction Mart chambers, December 15, 1860.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI-

Sole Proprietor and Manaser, Mr B. Webster.
Re-engagement of Mr and Mrs Dion Bourcicault, who
will appear every evening in THE COLLEEN BAWN.
On Monday, and during the week, AN UGLY
CUSTOMER Mr J. L Toole, C. Selby, Miss K.
Kelly, and E. Thorne. THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Messers D. Bourcicault, D. Fisler, Billington, Falconer,
Stevenson, C. J. Smith, Romer: Miss Agnes Rebertson,
Stevenson, C. J. Smith, Romer: Miss Agnes Rebertson,
Stevenson C. J. Smith, Romer: Miss Agnes Rebertson,
Stevenson C. J. Smith, Romer: Miss Agnes Rebertson,
Stevenson C. J. Smith, Romer: Miss Agnes Rebertson,
Miss Woolgar, Mrs Billington, Chatterly. And the successful Burlesque of BLUE BEARD FROM A NEW POINT
OF HUE. Messers J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, C. J. Smith,
Miss Woolgar, K. Kelly, Laidaw, and E. Thorne.
Commense at 7. Acting Manager, Mr W. Smith.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HALL,

CAPTAIN MORTON PRICE and MISS CATHARINE LUCETTE. Every livening, in a saries of the ENTRE-TAINMENTS, including THE DOUBLE COURTSHIP, with which they achieved their meant great success in the United States and Canada. Doors open as half-past Seven, commence at a quarter-past Eight. Admission, 3s; 2s; and 1s. Children in arms, £1 is.

THE EAST INDIA AND LONDON SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED), Capital 2300,000, in 30,000 shrares of £10 each, to be divided lato two series, viz.;—£100,000 in shares marked A, which guarantee to take no dividend until 2900,000, in shares marked B, have been paid a preferential sirdend at the ratis of 7 per cent per annum; after which the A shares to be entitled to receive any surplus up to 10 per cent. The profits beyond this to be divided rateably between each series. £1 per share to be paid on application, £1 10s on allotment, and the remaining £7 10s in calls at intervals of not less than three months. Directors. Capt. Pelly, R. N. Director of the Hudson's Eay Company, Chairman. £. P. Alderson, Eaq., (formerly of Arbuthnot and Oa,) Old Broad street. George Arbuthnot, Eq., (formerly of Arbuthnot and Oa, Madras), 23 Hyde Park gardens. Capt. Arrow, Elder Brether of the Trinity House. Thomas Brassey, Eq., (firms George street, Westminster, Charles Capper, Eq., Manager of the Victoria (London) Docks. Lightly Simpson, Esq., (Form of Robers Smith, see Con-

Thomas Brassey, Eaq., Great George street, Westminster, Charles Capper, Eaq., Manager of the Victoria (London) Docks.
Lightly Simpson, Esq., Gower street, Bedford squara.
Robert Smith, Esq., (Firm of Robert Smith and Co.,) Et Midhas! house, Cornbill.

(With power to sid to their number.)
BARKERS—Barclay, Beavan, Triston, and Co., 54 London Bartest.
SOLICITORS—Ellis, Parker, and Clarke, 2 Cowper's court, Corebill.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTAINE—C. F. Kemp, 7 Grasham street.
SYCOKENGOKERS.

Eykyn Brashams, Change alley, Cornbill; Philly Woolsy, No. 26 Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury.

EMINTHEGERES—Alfred Hiret and Co., 150 Leadenhail street.
SECRETAEN (pro tem.)—Richard Drew.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—9 Mineing lane, London.
The Directers of the East India and London Shipping Company (Limited) have succeeded in purchasing the auxiliary screw steamships Golden Fleece, Jason, Queen of the South, Lady Joselyn, Calcutta, Indians, and Hydaspas, at about one-third of their cost, for the puress of opening a monthly communication between London, Medras, and Calcutta.

The want of a direct first-class auxiliary steam line to India, especially for families and invalide, has been long known and felt, and seach a line must command a surtrade for both passengers and cargo; ample prod swhich is rendered at the following document, signed by the principal East India normserce and intercounts—vorters and insporters, colonial brokers, whichesis emphonesment, manufacturers and shippers, and others, interested in East India normserce and intercounts—

(Copy.)

"We, the undersigned merchants and others, in-

porters and importors, colonial brokers, wholesale subnousemen, manufacterers and shippers, and dissist interested in East Indian commerce and intercourse—

(Copy.)

"We, the undersigned merchants and others, interested in commercial intercourse with the East Indian,
consider shat regular monthly communication, sat sail
house with Mastress and Colotta, by such Erst-Gale,
consider shat regular monthly communication, sat sail
house with Mastress and Colotta, by such Erst-Gale
and the East.

(Signed.)

Baring Brothers,

(Signed.)

Baring Brothers,

(Signed.)

Baring Brothers,

(Signed.)

Baring Brothers,

Colindatanes and Co.

Crawford, Colvin, and Co.

Kelson, Tritton, and Co.

Colk, Sons, and Co.

Cock, Spawin, and Co.

Cock,

66 Queen street, London, 23rd August, 1960.

MESSRS R. WOTHERSPOON

and CO., 48 Dunlop street, Glasgow,

DEAR SEES,—I have, as requested, to-day visited the
Royal Laundry, with reference to the advertisement of
the Nothingham firm, who state that there starch has
been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, as
been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, as
they supply starch to Her Majesty's Laundry, as no other
starch is there used, nur has been used to the superintendent,
but the Ginnfeld Patent Starch. have been further
assured that your starch cought in have been further
assured that your starch bought trial has usee made of
samples of various starches, muse of thuse have been
found nearly equal in quality to the
dient Sirs, your cisedlent seevans.

WM. BLAOK.

MR LEWIS AND SON, Writing, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand as taught fee upwards of fifty years by Mr Lowis, to real invente and first teacher of those world-creamer of the showed transhess after a few easy and later of these world-creamer of the invente and the state of the showed transhess after a few easy and later of the inventor's works for self-instruction as all only institution, 118 Strand.

DD be ded on the control of the cont