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Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVII.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1859. IO SVITILANO. 850

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The Political Economist.

ORLEANIST INFLUENCES ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Ma Roebuck tried to persuade a Bath audience last week that the Orleanist exiles are so little grateful to England as to be quite willing to assist the French Government in preparing an invasion. The story seemed to us improbable in the highest degree at the time, and was afterwards expressly denied by the Prince de Joinville. But it is quite true that the Orleanist party in England, though no doubt sincerely intended for Provision and desirous of cultivating the Orleanist party in England, though no doubt sincerely grateful for English protection, and desirous of cultivating the friendship of England, yet desire to direct English policy at home and abroad into that channel which will best subserve the aims of their own party in France,—though they are not willing, as Mr Roebuck would persuade us, to play into the hands of our enemies. The Revue Indépendante, some of whose alarmist articles on the imminence of war with France we translated into our own columns, is clearly the organ of this party; and the importance that should be attached in England to these articles, and the influence the periodical itself is to have on English opinion, should not be estimated without regard to the party bias which evidently actuates it. We must remember that the Orleanists, as a party, could not possibly see with regret any war between France and England which should have any war between France and England which should have the effect of discrediting or weakening the present French Government in the eyes of Europe and of the French people; that, on the other hand; they would deplore as a party-calamity either a peace or a war which should tend to render the Imperial Government more popular in France and more respected in Europe. This is the key to the general tenor of the Orleanist view of English policy,—and this is the spirit which breathes throughout the address "A la Nation Anglaiss" which we find in the Independante's last issue. As confident as ever that the French Emperor means eventually to prosecute a war with England, and that his administration has anxiously stimulated the antipathies of the French people to the English, the Orleanist writer of this address to England is evidently in considerable alarm lest England should afford any colourable pretext for a war,—whether by opposing France on the Italian question, or through any hasty ebullition of parliamentary anger,—and so give the present Government of France the advan-

tage of an apparent provocation. He sees that war between France and England would only tead with any certainty to the downfall of the present dynasty in France in case the French Government should put itself conspicuously in the wrong at the outset. That would give England moral weight; it might very possibly secure for her the alliance of other European Powers who would otherwise stand aloof; and it might also open the eyes of the French people to the mischievous spirit of their ruler. 'The first Empire was crushed by its own bad cause; let the second too 'fall amid universal reprobation,' is the pious wish of these writers. "Le premier Empire a succombé, sous sa manyaise "cause plus encore que sous ses folies. Le second Empire "doit avoir une fin pareille, et il faut qu'il tombe par la "réprobation universelle." " réprobation universelle."

Now we cannot blame the Orleanists for wishing ardently, Now we cannot blame the Oriennists for wishing ardenly, perhapsalmost unconsciously, for a combination of circumstances which might well tend to open a path to the return of the Orieans family to power. But, as Englishmen, it is our duty to pursue and urge—not, primarily at all events, the policy which will answer the purposes of the constitutionalist reactionnaires in France,—but that which is most consonant to the national sympathies of England. In two respects the Oriennists' wishes a transfer and the constitution of Orleanists' wishes are not in any way compatible with English principle or English dignity.

In the first place, the Orleanists, as a party, wish to see the present French Government discredit itself. They would, therefore, remove from it all influences which might modify either its foreign or its home policy for the better. "We must shut up despotism," they say, in the narrow circle of its own proper shortcomings; we ought not to prepare "for it any issue or outlet by exposing ourselves to any
"specious recriminations from it." Especially with regard
to foreign policy, there is nothing the Orleanists dread so
much as to see France win the credit of any really
liberal policy under its present rulers. They feel that English
influence is likely to modify the French Emperor's schemes
for Italy, and to modify them in a way that will render them less obnoxious to the Italians, and less disagreeable to Europe less obnoxious to the Malinas, and less disagreeable to Europe at large. This they cannot endure, and, accordingly, urge that it is England's true policy at present "to facilitate the "arrangements which Napoleon III, is attempting, without "seeking to share the well-deserved embarrassment in "which he has rashly involved himself." We need not say that this policy would be wholly unworthy of England. We have no wish to see the present French Government discredit itself before Europe. We do not admire its constitution, and we are not likely to wish that, it is despotism, it should gain credit and g'ory. But as the accepted, and probably even the chosen Government of the French people, we are desirous to find nothing in its policy which is in conflict with our own, and should rejoice if, by a happy inconsistency, it should sustain and encourage in Italy a cause which it has trodden out at home. If France will join us in an honestly liberal out at home. If France will join us in an honesty liberal policy for Italy, we are quite willing to leave to her the principal credit of the arrangement. We shall rejoice heartily that she should reap the European popularity which our steady and urgent counsel has induced her to deserve. We do not want to see France entangled in the Italian difficulty;—if only she will cordially support what we clearly see to be for the permanent security and benefit of the Italian nation, for the permanent security and kenefit of the Italian nation we shall be most eager to help her out of its complications.

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But if the Orleanists are afraid of our assisting France to save her own reputation in Italy, -they seem to be still more afraid that, failing in this, we should quarrel with the Erench Government on the Italian question. They wish to see us quarrel eventually with the French Government, but not on any grounds which might tend to enlist the pride of the French nation on the wrong side. They feel that if, after an Italian war in which France took so conspicuous a part, and England no part at all, England should appear to be thwarting an arrangement essential to the influence of France in Italy, the pride of the French people might be aroused; and, in the quarrel which might ensue, the French Government might gain, instead of losing, national support and favour in France. On this ground also, therefore, the Orleanists would dissuade England from any meddling in the Italian question. If we succeed, we may gain credit for the Emperor's policy, which would be a grave calamity to the House of Orleans; but if we fail, we may irritate French national pride, so that the sympathies even of Frenchmen least of all favourable to the present régime will go against us ; and this would be a still graver catamity to the exiled dynasty. On every account, therefore, it is for the interest of the French Constitutionalists that England should be circumspect in her policy on this Italian question;—lest she either avert odium from the Emperor, or take a part which will rouse the national passions against her.

Now, here again we need not say that to follow the advice of the Orleanists would be unworthy of England. It was by no means, as the writer of the article we are considering intimates, from motives "complex and obscure" that the Derby Cabinet was overthrown. The general opposition to that Cabinet was grounded on very simple and very plain issues. Lord Derby's Government was constantly reviling Sardinia, and constantly producing apologies for Austria and the treaty of Vienna. Englishmen did not choose that this should be so. We do not desire to oppose France; but we have a strong wish to support Sardinia. The Sardinian policy for Italy is the policy of our Cabinet, and it ought to have sincere, constant, and cordial aid from us. If we can bring France round to our policy, it is well; and we are not un-willing to let her have all the credit, as she has borne all the sacrifice of the war. But if she will now herself frustrate the aims proposed in her Italian campaign, it is our duty to offer a firm and pertinations resistance. We do not wish to drift into a quarrel with France on the score of Italy... But we must take a part that is worthy of the English people. And, to evade our duty, simply because it may present to the Emperor a specious excuse for quarrelling with us, and quarrelling with us in a manner likely enough to enlist the French national pride on his side, would be to avoid a serious danger no doubt, but yet a danger inseparable from our high position, only in order to be entrapped into an equally serious peril at some later date, without any equally ennobling circumstances to dignify and animate us.

MR BBIGHT'S CURE FOR CLASS-IGNORANCE AND SELFISHNESS.

MR BRIGHT has a theory of his own as to the connection between strikes and our representative system. He told the Reform Conference, on Wednesday, that we never hear of strikes in the United States, and this, not because it is a young and rapidly expanding country, with a searcity of labour and a very high price for labour,—but because almost every member of the working classes has a vote in those States. He seems to hold that the working man in England, feeling badly off and uncomfortable, flies in the face of the capitalist only from ignorance of the real fountain of his grievances,—much as a child in pain will beat its nurse without waiting to consider whether or not she is the cause of the pain. "In "the United States, where all classes enjoyed the franchise, as far as he knew strikes against capital were unknown......The great body of the working classes felt that they had no interest in politics,—so when a grievance affected them, instead of regarding it as the effect of evil "laws or of oppressive taxation, they charged all the evil to the capital by means of which they were employed. They knew nothing about Parliaments, or Cabinets, or Monarchies, but they did know the capitalist who employed them, and "with whom they were in daily contact; and, feeling a pres-

"sure from a cause with which he could have nothing to do,
"they got up a fight with him, because, being shut out from the
"free consideration and examination of those great political
"questions which affected the well-being of the working classes
"more severely and directly than any other, they were up"able to distinguish the true cause of the evil of which they
complained. As an employer of labour, he held that every
man who had capital so invested had the greatest possible,
and, as he believed, the most direct interest, in extending the
elective franchise to the largest possible number of those
who were so employed by him. Let them once see that
they were not supported by those injudicious and unwholesome divisions which the law had created among them, and
he had no doubt that in this strike in London, or in any
strike in Lancashire or elsewhere, the more the men
could feel that in law and constitution they were on
an equality with employers and all other classes, the less
would they be disposed to combine in narrow sections and
trades to wage war, not against their enemies, but against
the best, friends they had in the world,—the capitalists by
whom labour was maintained."

Now, much of this appears to us seend and true, though the reference to the condition of things in the United States with which it sets out, and the inference on which Mr Bright proposes to land us at its conclusion, are certainly wholly unconnected with that which is sound in his argument. It is no doubt true that any class which is in fact excluded from using the natural avenues to the mind and heart of other classes, is necessarily injured by that exclusion, and injured in the direction of having all its class-convictions and class-interests enormously exaggerated, or, so to say, cari-catured. If the working classes have wrongheaded and preosterous conceptions as to the rights of the labourer,they live under the impression that the capitalist delights in grinding down the labourer, and so forth,—it is no doubt derable measure because there is no open field of political life where the powers of capital and labour can make acquaintance, study each others' principles of conduct, measure each others' aims, and so dissipate the social prejudices in which a mute, but by no means deaf, section of society almost always and not unnaturally lives, in relation almost always and not bunning hives, in recession at those who keep all the talking to themselves. But does not Mr Bright see whither this very sensible argument of his points, and what theory it utterly everthrows? The whole gist of his argument goes to prove that the fair representation of every class on an open political arena, is a kind of safety-valve which will, more than anything else, tend to keep it from ignorant and injurious conceptions of the other es of which society is composed. No doubt this is so in a considerable degree. And what does it prove in Mr Bright's estimation P. That the working classes ought to be fairly represented on their own political field? No; but that the field should be cleared of all other classes, and that they alone should be represented there.

Nothing can be sounder than the complaints of reformers, like Mr Bright, of the narrowing and injurious effects of political exclusion on the excluded classes;—nothing more absurd and illogical than the remedy which they find in a system which would exclude all but the working classes, and leave them in sole possession of the field. They complain that more intercourse, freer discussion, fuller legislative equality is wanted, and they propose what would give, not a wider intercourse, but exactly the same isolation as at the present moment, with this only difference,—that now the working classes are excluded by the higher and middle classes, then the higher and middle classes would be excluded by them. Now, they have no power in the House of Commons,—then, they would have it all. The great object to be attained is, as we understand, a fair paration of the representation, and of representative power; and this illogical reformer cries out for a complete monopoly of it by the very class who have hitherto had none. The very ground of objection to the present system is its partiality, which the remedy proposed would caricature. Mr Bright tells us, with some triumph, that the extension of the borough suffrage to all 67 occupiers will in many towns double, in some treble the present constituency, and in the dullest towns even add 25 per cent. That is, in all populous towns the householders occupying houses under 67 will, whenever the election, as it often must, becomes a question

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between class and class, elect the member, and it will be of no consequence how the present constituency, still less how the middle or higher class members of the present constituency, middle or ingner class members of the present constituency, choose to vote. In this the legislative equality of which Mr Bright speaks so eloquently? Is this the means by which the free discussion of class-questions is to be facilitated in the Legislature so as to remove all soreness out of it? The representatives of the aristocracy and of the commercial classes never meet the representatives of the opera-tives in fair discussion, says Mr Bright, and, therefore, the latter hold all kinds of false and narrow views. Turn out the former then, and let the latter take their seats, and how will the softening influence of legislative intercourse take effect? The labourers will never misunderstand capitalists when the Parliament is a labourers' Parliament, in which capital, as such, could never secure a representation at any crisis when the two powers were in conflict!

Mr Bright thinks that the United States are free from strikes because the working men, there, all have votes. We see in the present condition of the United States and their constitution the strongest argument in favour of a true representation of classes. At present, indeed, the labourer is so well off there,—there is so little room for any of those social miseries which only begin when the competition of labourers for work is greater than the competition of capital for labour,—that such phenomena as our strikes can scarcely happen. But what do we know of the constitution of the American Congress and of the State Legislatures of the democratic States? We know that the higher and middle classes never attempt to make their educated opinion felt there at all. They give it up as a hopeless experiment. They let the mob take its own way. What, then, must be the result when the pressure of over-population begins to be felt, and when the lowest section of society holds constitutionally all the power which the Paris mobs usurped in the great French Revolution? From like causes like effects will follow. And such must follow also in England, if we insist on ignoring the enormous additional power given by the mere numerical preponderance of one class over another, which does not belong to it in any way as a matter of right.

THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

We have received the following letter, which gives a curious explanation of the mode which one of the principal nations of Northern Europe has adopted for the valuation of her exports and imports :---

cally telerably correct, is, however, in many respects practically inconvenient, and often misleading. It was introduced by the late Baron Skogman—a statesman of much learning and great ability, who for many years held the office of President of the Swedish Board of Trade—at a time when the old-fashioned doctrine, known under the name of "balance of trade," was generally prevailing, and which led to the absurd conclusion that it was profitable for a country to give away as much as it could of its produce and manufactures, and receive as little as possible in return. Baron kogman, of course, never entertained this ridiculous idea; but, in order to allay the fears of a great part of the nation who were alarmed at finding the value of imports, year after year, considerably exceeding the value of exports, which, according to their mode of reasoning, must result in runing the country, he applied the above method, by which the computed value of imports was reduced, and the value of exports raised; and thereby succeeded, in some measure, in adjusting the balance between the two.

All amounts relating to that part of our commerce which is car-

All amounts relating to that part of our commerce which is carried on in foreign vessels, and therefore presumed to be on foreign account, are calculated according to average prices in Swedish ports during each year. This procedure is less complicated than the former, but, like every other method, gives only a very imperfect idea of the actual state of the balance of trade according to the meaning of those who still athere to the singular fallacy that it is the object of international trade to chest foreign countries, as much as possible, of their stock of the precious metals. The proper value of such calculations consists in the calculations abould be made out according to the method followed during a series of years. Frequent alterations in this respect would deprive the tables of their principal interest, and cause the same derangement as if a country were to change the standard of its currency from gold to silver, or vice version.

I enclose a printed form of the returns required from our consuls, and have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
Stockholm, Nov. 22, 1859.

T. W.

The peculiarity of this system is its remarkable contrast to our English mode of valuation. We value our imports at their selling price in England; the Swedish Government, when the goods in question are imported in Swedish vessels, chooses as the basis of its valuation the price paid in the farsion country from which those goods were bought. We foreign country from which these goods were bought. value our exports likewise at their selling price in England; but the Swedish Government values the exports from Sweden at the price which it is supposed they will fetch in the foreign country to which they are sent. The Swedish plan was, doubtless, as our correspondent observes, selected with the view of making the apparent balance of trade,—that is, the amount of the precious metals due from foreign countries to Sweden,—as large as possible. The imports were valued low, and the exports valued high, with that object; but it is now understood that this supposed balance is a matter of no real importance. The advantage to any country of its trade to any other country does not consist in the amount of the precious metals that may be payable to the former by the latter, but in the additional comforts and enjoyments which the former country derives from the articles it imports. In many cases, a country imports commodities which she could not possibly have produced herself, and even supposing that she could have produced them, she is benefited to the extent of the difference between the amount of capital and labour she expends on the goods she experts, and the amount of capital and labour she would have expended on the production of those she imports. The magnitude of this difference is the criterion of the substantial profitableness of any trade, and not any calculable excess either of exports over imports or of imports over exports.

We referred on a recent occasion to the letter of a correspondent, who conceived that he could measure the profit which England derived from her foreign trade, by what he which England derived from her foreign trade, by what he estimated to be the amount by which her imports were greater than her exports. We then showed that, independently of all questions of theory, his estimate of that amount was erroneous, and we gave some corrections which reduced its magnitude considerably. If another correction had been added which we did not then refer to, the comparative amounts of our total exports and imports for the last few years would have been as follows:

Imports.	50, 10 oppres	Exports.
152,389,053		115,821,092
143,542,850		116,691,300
	*****	139,220,353
		146,174,301
163,795,803	19919	139,407,703
	152,389,053	152,389,053 143,542,850 172,544,154 187,844,441

Another circumstance must be taken account of in order to obtain an entirely complete view of the subject. The amount of bullion imported into and exported from this country is not included in the table above given; but it is certain that, in the long run, though not in particular years, the amount of the precious metals imported into England must exceed the amount of them which is exported from England. A certain quantity of the precious metals is annually consumed in England, and we do not produce any. If, therefore, we cannot, by new banking expedients or in any other way, reduce the stock of them which is sufficient for our wants, we must regularly import more of them than is taken from hence. If, therefore, the returns of the bullion trade were added to those of the rest of our commerce, the excess of our imports over our exports would be greater even than the foregoing table shows it to be. The explanation of the very great difference between the amount of the exports of the imports is, as we formerly showed, to accounted for by two causes :- one of these is natural and inevitable, but the other is attributable to the peculiar mode in which the value of our exports is at present estimated.

With respect to the first, it is obvious that the exports of England valued in England, can never be equal to the value of the imports into England valued also in England, because the cost of transit is in that mode of estimation added to the value of the imports, and not added to the value of the exports. This is a natural circumstance, and its effect intro-As our correspondent justly remarks, duces no confusion. the value of all such figures as these depends not upon their abstract, but upon their comparative accuracy. If we know enough to be able, without any risk of being misled, to compare the transactions of one year with those of another, we know enough for all practical purposes, and it would be pedantic to aim at further correctness. The valuation of both exports and imports at their price here is best fitted to attain this end, because we have better data for making this estimate than we have in making any other, and are, therefore, likely to do it more accurately.

The second cause for this apparently great excess of our imports is not very creditable to us. The valuation of our exports is based upon the declarations of the exporting merchants concerning them, and these declarations are full of inaccuracies. The Commissioners of Customs in their last report have the following startling declarations:—
"Shippers are careless, even to recklessness, in the figures and values which they furnish. A cypher added or omitted is sometimes considered of little consequence; thousands of pounds are entered instead of hundreds, and vice versa. Exporters often endeavour, and not unfrequently with success, to ship their goods without clearance, in order to avoid the knowledge of their transactions which might be obtained through the Bill of Entry Office; and still more frequently, they neglect to give proper details for the clearance of their goods, so that the particulars have to be guessed at and are described at random by the parties entering them. In this manuer foreign free goods are sometimes entered as British manufactures. Lastly, free goods cleared for shipment by lighters are at once carried to account as shipped; and if 'shut out' from the vessel for which they were designed, and subsequently forwarded by another, are cleared and carried to account a second time, and again figure in the list of exports. Occasionally goods have thus been recorded three times over.

"In dissecting a file of shipping bills, and comparing them with the cargo book after the vessel had sailed, we have found.

" 1. A large quantity of goods cleared, but not actually shipped.

"2. A large quantity actually shipped, but never cleared.
"3. Several articles cleared twice, first by the exporter,
"and again by the person supplying them."

Such inaccuracies are not uncharacteristic of this country. Where no immediate business object, no money payment, is dependent upon numerical correctness, we are very careless about it. But though this defect is habitual to us, it is not the less a defect. We should learn that the general policy of a country can only be wisely guided by a general knowledge of its condition, and that such knowledge can

only be obtained by constant, and as it would at first eight seem unnecessary, correctness in innumerable details.

The Commissioners of Customs have proposed some expedients to prevent these inaccuracies, on which, and perhaps on others, we shall take an early occasion to offer some remarks.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REFORM QUESTION.

THE Reform question is at present in a state exceedingly anomalous. The public is not excited on the subject; people take little interest in it, and we are tired of saying that people take little interest in it. We have said this so often, that we are unwilling to say so again. On the other hand, an important measure will certainly be soon proposed on The present Government has undertaken to the subject. deal with it; and, even if it had not done so, the pledges which its supporters have made upon the hustings would compel it to choose that course. Three successive measures have already been submitted to Parliament on the question, of which the Liberal party has brought forward two, and the Conservatives one. The political necessity of legislating on the matter is as strong as the public anxiety about it is languid. It is not possible to say anything new upon a question in such a position. Theoretical essays on the subject was no located to the subject was not subject sub ject are no longer read; but it may be useful to set down concisely some of the practical conclusions at which we think persons of moderate opinions and considerate minds have generally arrived.

First, it is most important that the measure which is about to be proposed by the present Government should be passed. The question, as we have said, has been a long time before the public; for nearly ten years it has been understood that a Reform Bill is impending over us. There is some danger that, if the question be much longer discussed, the public may, in mere weariness, accept any solution of it that may by chance be effered to them. We may not it that may by chance be offered to them. We may not have reached this danger yet, but we are certainly approaching towards it. Moreover, if the present Government should fail to carry the Reform Bill which they are about to propose, the almost inevitable result will be the return of the Conservative party to office. A Liberal Government could not stand after such a defeat, and Lord Derby would return With reference to Reform, such a consequence otherwise than dangerous. The Conservative could not be otherwise than dangerous. The Conservative party would have but two courses before them. On the one hand, they might, as they recently did, propose a Reform Bill themselves. Lord Derby might say, as he did last year, that legislation on this subject was a necessity which he accepted, though not a result which he desired. No wise reformer, however, can wish him to say so. A proposition of emanating from a Conservative Governorganic change, Conservatives, ment, is an anomaly, and a mischievous one. as such, believe it to be best that our Constitution should be kept as it now is. In proposing a fundamental change in it, they are avowedly proposing what they think ought not to be adopted; and it is evidently dangerous that our most important institutions should be altered by any persons who are not carrying out their own mature convictions on the subject. Those who own that they are doing what is wrong, are apt to do what is very wrong. But, on the other hand, the Conservative party may refuse to make a second proposal on the subject. They may say, 'We proposed one scheme which 'was not liked, and we will not risk the rejection of a second.' If they should adopt this course, it is much to be feared that the Liberal party, or at least very many members of it, may be driven to take a course far more violent than any which they have as yet thought of, or than any which they would now approve of. They will be in Opposition; they will be tempted to ally themselves with the more extreme advocates of fundamental change; they will make speeches at the hustings of which they will scarcely consider the import. Before any one has distinctly contemplated such a result, the entire strength of the Liberal organisation in every consti-tuency will be irrevocably pledged to projects which no one much desires, and of which scarcely any one perceives the whole consequences. Such is the dilemma which the return of the Conservative party to office must necessarily present to us; and the only mode of avoiding it is by supporting proposal of the present Government, if, when we have it us, it shall seem a fair and rea

In the second place, it is evident that any settlement of the question that is likely to be at present made, must be a settlement by compromise. A celebrated person in the last generation said of the peace of Amiens, that it was a peace which every one would be glad of, and no one would be prond of." We are afraid that something of this sort will proud of." We are afraid that something of this sort will be applicable to any Reform Act that can be passed next session. We do not say this with any allusion to possible differences of opinion which might be supposed between the members of the present Cabinet. It is quite true that Mr Milner Gibson may have committed himself to alterations more sweeping than any of his colleagues, and it is reasonable to believe that between the opinions of other members of the present Administration there may be some shades of diver-But the same holds true on this subject with every probably of educated men. There is a considerable amount of unanimity on the general outlines of the subject, but there is no such unanimity about its details. No one mind would probably be satisfied with any entire scheme which many others would accept. Even Mr Bright appears to feel the necessity of consideration for others upon this His speech at the Reform Conference, to which we have elsewhere referred, is far more calm, conciliatory, and business-like than anything else which he has before said about it. We may be sure that if any plan of Reform is to be carried, we must all be prepared to make sacrifices with respect to it.

Thirdly, and for the present lastly, it is certain that any scheme which has a chance of being carried must include a considerable extension of the present suffrage. The public opinion has not decided upon the mode in which this extension shall be made, but it has decided upon its general The Government are, as it is well known, collecting statistics on the subject, but the result of their investigations is as yet uncertain. The practical problem is briefly this. It is agreed, that if it be possible without incurring dangerous risks, some representatives shall be given to the working classes, and it is possible, though it is by no means proved, that this end might be attained without risking the fair representation of other classes, by a uniform reduction in the borough franchise. "The inequalities," Mr Bright tells us, "now existing in different electoral boroughs "between the number of voters and the population are astonishing. Some time ago, Mr Baines showed "that in Leeds the number of electors were inconsiderable "in proportion to the population as compared with some other towns." These inequalities, he justly remarks, will continue to exist after any conceivable variation of the property qualification. An alteration which would add 60 per to the voters in one place, would not add more than as much in another. In consequence of these inequalihalf as much in another. ties, it is just possible that we may lower the franchise equally throughout all the boroughs, and yet give a preponrance to the working classes only in some of the largest of em. We do not say that such is the case; but, in the present state of the question, it is of the first importance to ascertain whether such is in fact the case or not. If it is, it undemably affords a basis for the settlement of the question. It provides us with the long-desired expedient for giving some members to the working classes, and not giving to them all the other members also; but it is most important to observe that this plan, even should statistics show it to be practicable, is certain to have one grave defect, and may possibly have another. It is certain that by giving the preponderance to the working classes in our largest and wealthiest cities, we should practically disfranchise many of the most important and best educated members of the community. They would be outnumbered by those below them. Some supplentary scheme, that of the "representation of minoritie or some other, would in consequence have to be adopted, in order to preserve the legitimate influence of such persons, It is also possible that such a reduction of the borough franchise as we have mentioned, although it would not, in the smaller boroughs, reach the working classes, might neverthesense to the Talookdaree system. And to this step that process each an improper and incapable class. Between the present voters, and those who live by daily wages, there is an indefinable class of persons who are inferior to the best of the working class, as well as to an incalculable majority of of their future favour would depend entirely on their imme

We have seen from recent inquiry the present electors. is the state of the lower part of the middle class in Wakefield and elsewhere, and we may guess what is the state of the lowest part of it. We must be careful what we are doing in this matter. If we increase the number of corruptible voters, no mechanical expedients and no laws will avail to prevent the increase of corruption. should prove to be the consequence,—we do not say that it is,— but if it should seem likely to be the consequence of an uniform reduction in the borough franchise, we should be compelled to adopt some other expedient. Mr Bright speaks of the possibility of a 6l franchise in some places, and an 8l franchise in others, though he does not approve of it. We would not commit ourselves to those figures, but if the result of statistical information should be that which we have mentioned, it would be more expedient to adopt some such scheme than to incur the dangers to which we have alluded. It is true that is unpopular to create inequalities, but the problem is a choice of difficulties. It will be better to create inequalities than to give political power to persons who are unfit for it for the very bad reason that we wish to give that power to other persons in other places who are fit for it. Frenchmen Frenchmen have often sacrificed real excellence in their political institutions to a superficial uniformity, but such has never been the taste or the habit in England.

LORD CANNING AND THE TALOOKDARS OF OUDE.

Ir seems from Lord Canning's new proclamation to the Barons or Talookdars of Oude, that they alone have profited, or at least have profited most, by that proclamation of 1858 for which the Governor-General was so severely and impro-perly rebuked by Lord Ellenborough. Had not the whole soil of the rebellious population of Oude then been forfeited, the Governor-General would not now have it in his power tore vert to the Talookdaree system without a direct breach of faith with the village proprietors. We cannot understand the assertion which we observe in the Indian correspondence, that by the new Manifesto " the Oude proclamation, the despatches to Lord "Stanley, our entire policy since the annexation, are flung to the "winds together." No doubt the policy of directly settling with the cultivators of the soil for the land tax, and regarding them as the actual proprietors, is flung to the winds; and no doubt it was erroneously imagined on the first receipt of the Oude proclamation of 1858, that it had been aimed only at the Talookdars, and not at the whole proprietary system of Oude. But we soon learned that this was not so. In his original defence of the Onde proclamation, Lord Canning said:—"As a question of policy, it may well be doubted "whether the attempt to introduce into Oude a system of "willage-settlement in place of the old settlement under "Talookdars was a wise one, but this is a point which "need not be discussed here." And he subsequently defended his measure expressly on the ground that, while the universal rebellion had fully justified it, it released the English Government from all obligation to perpetuate the ineffectual village system, and rendered it quite open to them to reconsider the whole policy of the land system in Oude, and to return to the Aristocratic or Talookdaree system, if that should seem advisable.

It now turns out that Lord Canning and his councillors have thought it advisable to return to the old Talookdaree system; but how could they have done so but for the open-ing given by the very proclamation which it is now asserted that his new policy reverses? Had not the whole proprietary rights been declared forfeited, Lord Canning could never have re-established the Talookdars in their old relations to the land. To have done so, would have been to break faith with the population of the villages which had, under our annexation policy, acquired rights in the land as against the Talookdars quite inconsistent with the present proclamation, establishing the fendal constitution. It is certain, indeed, that at the very time of the proclamation which was supposed to bear so hard on the Talookdars, Lord Canning was intentionally clearing the way for a return, partial or complete as circumstances might seem to render advisable, to the Talookdaree system. And to this step that procla-mation was an absolutely essential measure. It was neces-sary not only to make the Talookdars feel that the extent diate submission, but it was necessary, in order to extend their future power, to cancel completely the territorial settlement which had been introduced after the annexation. It is, therefore, entirely inconsistent with the fact to represent Lord Canning as now reversing, by his grants to the Oude Barons, a step which was a sine qua non of those grants.

There can be no doubt that the step just taken is a return to a safer, and perhaps wiser, but in many respects less equitable, territorial system than that which, on the first annexation of Oude, the British Government was resolved to introduce. The difference is, that while, before, the British Government dealt as much as possible directly with the actual cultivators of the soil, setting aside the Talookdar or middleman, and did not allow him to receive more than a certain fixed proportion of the reats yielded by the land, they are now preparing to regard the Talookdar again as a landowner, and, of course, to give him much greater influence over the farmer, or actual cultivator, than he had under the village-settlement. The motive is, that this will do far more to secure peace to the province than the other policy. The peasants benefited greatly by the village system; but they had not the independence of mind to support our regime against their old masters and lords. Their increased prosperity did not secure their aid and help to the British Government. On the other hand, in all parts of India where the landowners have been regarded as actual proprietors, and have made their own arrangements with their tenants, they have felt their interest identified with our Government, and no revolt has ensued. It seems, therefore, that in the present state of India, it is of greater consequence to se the aid of the landed interest than even to deserve the gratitude of the masses of the people. The latter will not support us against their landlords. But if the landlords are tisfied, the ryots never originate a revolt.

If, however, it were only a question of the stability of our Government, we think it doubtful whether that Government would not have felt it their duty to run that risk for the sake of preventing the manifold oppressions to which the Talook-dars and Zemindars mercilessly subject their tenants. But there is another point of view from which the question be considered. The greatest social evil perhaps in India is, that the Hindoos, being governed by an alien race far their superiors in intelligence and ability, have so few social ambi-tions open to them. Their best men may hope to get a subordinate judgeship, or perhaps a magistracy in a Presidency town, or the command of a regiment of Irregular Cavalry; and these are, politically speaking, the highest posts open to them. They may grow rich as merchants or bankers, and lend to the State. But careers are few indeed in which they can hope to wield power over their own countrymen, and in their own locality. One of the few great social careers thus really open is that of the large landowners; and in Oude this career, so far as concerned its social influence and distinctions, was cut off by the village-settlement. The landowner was put aside; the peasant was made to feel himself responsible to the British Government and to that alone, and thus almost the only remaining coreer for a native gentleman was closed up. This is a great evil. Anything which breaks the dead level of native society is an immense This is a great evil. Anything even though it be accompanied by the many very blessing,considerable attendant evils consequent on the abuse of power

by many of the natives who attain it.

We see it affirmed that the grant to the Oude Barons is of such a nature as to secure to the Oude landholders a perpetual settlement with regard to their land tax, such as that which Lord Cornwallis granted to the Bengal Zemindars. In other words, however much the land might increase in value, the Talookdars would, in that case, reap all the benefit, and the land tax paid to the English Government would never increase by a single rupee. To grant this would be, as the best anthorities hold, a grave political and economical blunder, and we do not as yet see any evidence that such a blunder has been made. All that Lord Canning's new proclamation says is this:—"You will also have seen by these grants that the "same rights are secured on the same conditions to your heirs for ever." But there is nothing to show that this means that the Talookdars are always to pay the same land tax. The conditions, as imposed on the present generation, may involve, for example, their assent to a decennial or other periodical revision of the land tax. And the per-

petuity guaranteed may be only a perpetual right subject to such conditions as these, was been not proved to such conditions as these.

Agriculture.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The character of the exhibition of fat stock in Baker street this year comes up fally to that of any preceding show. Indeed it may truly be said that every year produces an improvement in the stock shown. This is due to two causes; first, the great improvement which stock of all kinds and breeds have undergone, and are still undergoing; and secondly, the greater knowledge farmers of all districts have obtained, by more frequent communications with each other, of the indispensable requisites for successful competition in Baker street. It may safely be said there were scarcely any but good animals shown. There were not half-adonen animals in the year of which a grazier or breeder might not fairly be proud. It was the first idea which struck one, it would probably be one of the earliest observations a visitor would hear on going into the cattle department,—" What a good lot of beasts." We agree with the Times reporter, that "the general character of this year's fat stock show is that of well-bred animals of the most valuable description, so far developed as to prove their capability of laying on fiesh in the best places, and displaying the kindly properties and fineness of bone indicative of thriving and profit. Not a coarse heast is to be found in Beker street; and but few animals in any department of the exhibition are wanting in that refinement of form manifesting the breeder's judgment as well as the feeder's cost and care." In truth it is to the breeders of the stock, and the judicious attention they have paid to the right principles of breeding, that the merits of the Smithfield Club shows of the present time are mainly due. More judgment in feeding is undoubtedly exercised than in former days, but, unless the grazier had the opportunity of selecting from stock of high breeding and symmetry, his best exertions would only produce the often misshapen mountains of fat which once formed the staple of this show. It is not our purpose to exter into details as to the merits of the diff

Mr Stratton and Colonel Townley, amongst the Shorthorn breeders, have been the first prize takers. Mr Shirley's Hereford steer, which obtained the gold medal as the best of the oxen and steer classes in the yard, is a creature of singular beauty, and well deserves the distinction he obtained at Baker street, as well as at Birmingham. Nor were the Devons behind. Mr Farqubarson's and the Prince Consort's animals were universally admired. But perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the present show of cattle was the numbers of good beasts of other than the three recognized breeds—Shorthoras, Herefords, and Devons. This may be due to new and improved classification, which has accorded to these other breeds classes of their own. First came the Sussex, some of the oxen being of stapendous proportions, but still showing breeding and quality sufficient to satisfy the most fasticious stickler for blood. Then there were Scotch Polled beasts and West Highlanders, fully equal to anything of the kind shown in former years, and in greater numbers. Mr McCombie, of Tillyfour the well-known breeder of Polled Scots, took the first prize for oxen, and Mr Cattwright, of Aynho, Northamptonshire, obtained the first prize for Polled Scot cows. There were Norfolk and Suffolk Polled oxen and cows, which demonstrate the capacity of those breeds for improvement and for supplying beef. There were also Loughorned cattle, Welsh cattle, and numerous Shorthorn crosses, which did credit alike to the breeders and feeders. The Welsh oxen, in particular, were of great size, and fully justify their title to the esteem in which they are held by not a few of our shrewdest farmers.

In sheep, the Leicesters this year come out in great force, and generally indicate that their breeders are giving them more size and wool than formerly. The Cotswolds, as usual, were grand and imposing in form as in size. And perhaps nothing speaks more for the value of the Cotswold than the extent in which it is used for crossing. In Baker street we found pen after pen of Cotswold and Hampshire Down, Cotswold and South Hown, Cotswold and Oxfordshire Down, and the like, all of them magnificent butcher's sheep. The West country or Hampshire Downs, and the South Downs, were numerous and good, proving that their breeders are in no way relaxing their efforts, abreast with other breeds, in the modern race of competition.

their breeders are in no way relaxing their efforts, abreast with other breeds, in the modern race of competition.

The pigs, as of old, were marvels of fatness and early maturity. If we must say that we do not see the same sort of improvement in the pig classes which we have noted in cattle and sheep, it is probably, because for inneress of bone, aptitude to fatten, and early maturity, and, we may add, for the power to enduring in life and without actual suffocation miraculous loads of fat, the force of nature—or art—can no further go. There was no falling off, however, in any of those particulars amongst the swine just sown in Baker street. The implement and machinery department is well austained. There were an unusual show of steam engines. The roots of all kinds were enormous. We noticed one root of yellow globe mangold marked as weighing 34 lbs. Some very

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STEAM PLOUGHING.

The tillage of land by the agency of steam is making way practically and theoretically. Farmers are trying it, landowners are trying it, and all classes talk about it. The weather of the past antumn has shown the importance of a power for breaking up stubbles quickly and while dry weather lasts, and accordingly we find that in various districts a good deal of land has been ploughed with steam. Several of the great makers of agricultural implements have taken up rival inventions for steam cultivation, and of course are pushing them with all business energy. Testimonials from farmers of the merits of the steam machinery they have tried are paraded by the several manufacturers, and advantages in the saving of horses and otherwise are claimed as the adjuncts to steam plonging. The great competition seems to be between the locomotive steam grabber invented by Mr Smith of Woolston, Northamptonshire, and Fowler's plough worked by a stationary steam-engine. Each has its advocates, and probably each has its advantages. What we are most concerned to note, is that steam tillage, by the one system or the other, is making great progress. Amongst the leading farmers who have tried it is Mr Stratton, of Broad Hinton, Wilts, the well-known breeder of Shorthorns, who is as enterprising and successful in farming as in stock breeding. We know his farm well, and it is admirably adapted for steam tillage. A considerable part of his arable land consists of large open fields, lying at the foot of the chalk hills of North Wiltshire, and forming a sort of plateau above the grass vale of that district. The land is a very strong white elay, originally requiring to be well drained, and even as now drained it must necessarily be worked in dry weather to be worked in the best manner. Mr Stratton uses Powler's plough, and in his report of his operations he shows that he has got over one of the present difficulties of steam ploughing for wheat, it did from 6 to nearly 8 acres per diem. I believe that in summer it will plough

At the Gloucestershire Agricultural Meeting held at Cirencester, Mr Holland, M.P., who is always forward in intelligent agricultural movements, gave a narrative of his own experience in steam ploughing. Like Mr Stratton, he had employed his own men in the work, and he found their intelligence greatly increased by the work. He had ploughed 272 acres with steam at an average rate of four acres a day, and he had done 63 days of such ploughing, at the estimated cost of 24s per each four acres. The following is Mr Holland's estimate of the cost :—He used upon an average for the four acres half a ton of coal at 12s, that was 6s; 1s worth of oil; he reckoned 3s for horse and water cart, a boy to look after oil; he reckoned 3s for horse and water cart, a boy to look after it is; a man to look after the engine 3s; and four other men at 2s 6d per day: that made 24s. The wear and tear was estimated at 1s 6d per acre, making 30s for the four acres, or 7s 6d per acre. The work, if done with four horses, which were required, would have cost 20s per acre.

Then the machinery cost him 800l, but he had sold 300l worth of horses, leaving a net outlay of 500l. On this he charged himself 20 per cent. or 100l a year; for breakages of machinery he charged himself 50l a year more, thus placing 150l a year against the steam-angine. But, instead of keeping 20 horses, he only kept 12, and the saving of keep of the 8 horses he reckoned at 240l a year, making a net saving of 260l a year in favour of steam ploughing. Beyond this he could plough his land much deeper.

Literature.

DISTRICT DUTIES DURING THE REVOLT IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA, IN 1857. By H. DUNDAS ROBERTSON, Smith, Elder, and Co. Bengal Civil Service.

Bengal Civil Service. Smith, Elder, and Co.
NOTHING like a complete history of the rebellion in India has yet been written. When such a work does appear it ought to be a good one, for no event of a similar kind has been illustrated at so many points, or has had its details and ramifications drawn out in such a variety of personal narratives. Indian officers, civil and malitary, have vied with one another in their haste to lay before the public their experiences doring the revolt, and their speculations as to its nature and origin. Here is one more contribution in aid of the future historian's researches. At the commencement of the outbreak, Mr Dundas Robertson was what is termed in the North-West Provinces of India "a joint magistrate" in the Saharunpore district, which is situated in the north-western corner of the North-West Provinces, seventy or eighty miles from Meerut, and about the same distance from Delhi. Before the outbreak,

Saharunpore was essentially a civil station, and Mr Robertson informs us that the Europeans there at the most critical period of the revolt were only six or seven persons, and that even the Eurasians were numerically very little stronger. Mr Robertson first heard of the mutary, the tells as on his return from Hurdwar, where he had been "to take charge of a rather well-known and extensive religious fair annually held in that locality, and lasting generally about a fortnight." As most of the members of the small European colony at Saharunpore had wives and children, and as "there were no European troops nearer than Meerut, it was natural that the first tidings of such a danger should produce something like a panic. It was put to the vote whether the station should be held or not, and the question was decided in the affirmative. The ladies and children were sont off to the hills—two gentlemen, under the pretext of accompanying them, "taking their departure and not returning." The Southern portion of the Saharunpore district had in the meanterne become infested by armed bands, and the communications of the little garrison were only "spasmodically open." Still, the Sepoy treasury guard as yet remained faithful. That brave and efficient body of cavalry, the "Kakee Rassala," had not yet been formed, and the state of affairs may be inferred from the fact that the residents at the Saharunpore station received a note from a man in high position at Meerut, informing them that that place, then garrisoned by 2,000 European troops, was "actually holding its own against the enemy." Mr. Robertson and his friends then all united and lived in one house, "making a division of arms, horses, &c., among those not possessing them." The clerks and Eurasians at first hesitated, but afterwards found out that their hesitation arose from their thinking that the fiving together might be well as the courageous was also the safe course, for Mr Robertson found subsequently that not a single European or Eurasian went into hiding whose lurking

was got over, we will let Mr Robertson himself narrate:

To accomplish this, we determined to remove the provisions always collected by the civil authorities for troops marching through a district, from the usual encamping ground to a garden two miles on the other side of the city. Thus we expected to place the city between us before they could learn how the main body had acted at Meerut. Lieutenant B—w, who was acquainted with the officers, gallantly proposed to ride out and meet the party some two miles beyond the ataions, and, if possible, quietly separate the officers in question from their men.

The preceding arrangements were all completed at daylight. Lieut. B—w had left on his mission, and the necessary orders for removing the provisions had been issued. The rest of us (five I think) were seated in the verandab, debating on the probable result of our manacuvre, which for the time was important enough, as our lives seemed to depend considerably upon it, for we could not but be aware that the Sepoys would at more suspect that something was wrong, when marched past the usual camping ground. Thus, hour after bour passed, and yet no Lieutenant B—w returned. Our solicitude, chiefly on his account, became great; at last we determined to commance breakfast, but two of our number, Y— and Z—, who had, unknown to the rest of our party, prepared their borses, ancounced their intention of making for the hills, and they actually departed without their breakfast on a seventy-miles ride, with no very great share of our respect, as the desertion of mes in their position would, we felt, exercise a most permissions induces on the native mind.

After our deserters had cope, and we were breakfasting in silence.

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After our deserters had gone, and we were breakfasting in silence, Lieutenant B—w, to our delight, reappeared. He had ridden out four or five miles, and after a long delay, find returned, mable to discover anything that could account for the non-appearance of the Sappers, or any particulars of their conduct. The fate of the two young officers was now the anxious question, but we had little time to think of them, and later in the day we ascertained that information of the mutiny of their regiment had reached the Sappers. Instead, however, of breaking out at once, they informed their officers that they must accompany the detachment back to Roorkie to ascertain the truth of the report, so back they marched peacefully enough. Thus ended one abort period of uncertainty. With bad luck, the district at any rate would have been lost.

From that time the coursion at Saharunpore adont

certainty. With bad luck, the district at any rate would have been lost. From that time the garrison at Saharunpore adopt an offensive line of action, receive reinforcements, and are, so to speak, absorbed in the general history of the mutinies. Mr Robertson's subsequent "District Duties," if they called him into situations less striking than that on which we have dwelt at some length, appear to have been always performed with the intelligence, fidelity, and courage to be expected from his conduct at the outbreak of the mutiny. He writes of them in a modest, sensible, and unaffected way, and he has, besides, opinions of his own, and expresses them with much point and clearness, on many disputed questions connected with the revolt.

Australian Facts and Prospects. By R. H. Horne. With the Author's Australian Autobiography. Smith, Elder, and Co. The personal marrative, which Mr Horne had modestly bestowed in the Appendix to this little statistical treatise, has been transposed by his London publishers to the front of the volume. They doubtless thought it had some permanent value as a piece of readable literature, whilst the author's record of "facts and prospects," dated last Midsummer in rapidly changing Melbourne, must soon be superseded. This fragment of an autobiography, abruptly cut off to save the homeward mail, is really interesting. There is character in this brief story. Mr Horne was for many years an agreeable, well-esteemed contributor to the stream of current writing, by which the popular mind is irrigated in weekly or monthly dispensations. A certain elevation of sentiment and moral purpose, in his more raptureous efforts in the region of transcendental poetry, distinguished him from the common crowd in our miscellaneous magazines. His youth had passed not without adventure, and in his clever story, "The Dreamer and the Worker," a preference for active life still seemed to linger, contrasting boldly with the contemplative mysticism of "Orion." Now, seven years ago, Mr Horne resolved to quit the scholar's occupation for that of the rough digget; he exchanged his pen for a pickoxe and a saw, procured, instead of desk and library, a "cradle" gold-sifter and a portable forge, left critics and editors with their careless readers behind him, and sailed in quest of a fresher, more vigorous existence to the new scrambling world of the far South. He has succeeded in obtaining there from fortune a tolerably comfortable and secure position, not by gold-digging, however, any more than by literature, but by the manful exercise of those qualities of practical dexterity and promptitude, which are usually more or less rewarded everywhere. By different official services, as commander of the gold escort from Bendigo, as Crown commissioner and ma

The reason for telling all this is that Mr Horne's immediate object, in the small book before us, has been to dissuade mere men of letters and professors of mental cultivation from emigrating to Australia. He was apprehensive that the exaggerated promise held out to that class in Mr Frank Fowler's "bouthern Lights and Shadows" might tempt many such unworldly and imaginative persons to take that extreme step across the globe and the ocean, which he believes would land them in misery. His own example being sometimes quoted here, he felt in conscience bound to show that he did not go to Melbourne, nor had he prospered at Melbourne, as a literary man, but, relying upon his thews and sinews, upon his talents for business, and the general handiness of his intelligence and character, without which nobody can escape disappointment out there. The refinements and accomplishments of social life are still at a discount. There are no publishing book-sellers, and the journals are devoted to the news and local polities of the day. We believe this testimony is tolerably correct, though any one who looks over a file of Sydney or Melbourne papers, especially the colonial Punch, may perceive that the faculties at least of dialectic ingenuity and humorous satire do flourish in the climate of the antipodes.

Every family in England has its relatives or friends in Australia.

Every family in England has its relatives or friends in Australia, and we do not care to meddle with so delicate a matter as the average observance of the social proprieties and graces of manner, or the taste for elegant recreations and for learning, in which Mr Horne finds a grievous neglect. New South Wales, as the older settled and more aristocratic province, bears naturally a riper crop of this blossom of civilisation than the mixed, restless, mercentile, fluctuating, and somewhat mobocratic community of Victoria. Amongst the respectable and well-educated people of the middle class, who carried their modest fortunes to a pastoral residence long ago, before the discovery of gold, with its consequent vulgarities, was thought of, there is probably as high a standard of "English mind and manners" as in Devonshire or in Russell square. A fair University education is now within reach of their children without sending them from their adopted country; yet, whether born in Europe or Australia, England must still be in a true sense their native land and home. We can sympathise with Mr Horne's regret at the comparative barbar.sm and courseness of the raw importations of humanity. But nothing is more certain than the process by which the wealth of Melbourne will soften the habits of the Victorians. And it is only to be feared that their ultra-democratic tendency may exclude the morally conservative influence of the English connection.

the morally conservative influence of the English connection.

On some other questions, chiefly economical, Mr Horne's comments may be profitably compared with the valuable works of Mr Westgarth and Mr William Howitt. The most argent and essential is the great Land Question. Mr Horne is known to those who regularly glance at the Melbourne political news as a atrenuous opponent of the squatters' monopoly. We have no leisure now to enter into that very important and interesting controversy, which the colonial legislature must ultimately decide without our interference. It bears within itself the future characte

of the young nation. A more remarkable spectacle was never displayed in history than this conversion from a system of exclusive pastoral occupation of vast territories held by a few enterprising and now wealthy persons who first explored the waste, into the system of small freehold estates and resident agriculture, which will probably extend itself in Victoria after the expiration of the present leases. It is impossible to overtate the good or evil consequences of the regulations that may be adopted for this momentous change. That all classes should be honestly and equitably dealt with,—that no rankling sense of injustice or oppression should be left to sow the seeds of disaffection and resentment,—this appears to us more vital than that the development of the material resources of the country should, to any conceivable amount, be accelerated. Mr Horne is not disposed to ast violently or unfairly, but we pass no judgment here on his propositions.

In his remarks on the gold-mining interest and the labour market, Mr Horne's practical aim is less obvious. He supposes an altercation between the miners, with whom, as a class, he is intimately acquainted, and the rest of the community, upon the question of whether digging for the precious ore is a profession conductive to the public welfare. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, whether the existence of gold-ore in a country will tend in the long run to the happiness of its inhabitants. But that is not the question raised in Mr Horne's lifth obapter. It seems curious that so few years after the first greedy rush, we should overhear a debate at Melbourne in which the "merchants, bankers, and others" of the port and town are trying to coavince the weary digger, that it is his duty to continue his siavish tell in the pits and in the water for the general enrichment of the colony, whilst he, the weary digger, with scarcely a hope of nuggets, complaining that the profit of his scanty findings has mainly been absorbed by the Melbourne tradeamen and money-changers, threatens to abandon the gold-fields for the growing of corn and the fleecing of sheep! But such is the revulsion of feeling after imprudent expectations and haste.

As for railways, roads, and water communication, Mr Horne's attention is turned upon such conveniences, but he would not have the colonial finances exhausted by going on too fast in their construction. He took care, as far back as 1854, to buy up for himself the Murchison township water-frontages on the river Goolburn, which must some day, as he believes, form a highway of internal commerce northward of Melbourne towards the great intercolonial channel of the Murray. Lastly, a thing he is much concerned about is the naval defence of the Australian shores. We should be sorry to dispose lightly of such a serious matter, but when the newspapers of this season from home get out to him early in the spring, he will see that we are all so anxiously providing for the defence of our own shores as to spare no thought for the security of New South Wales and Victoria against an imagined attack from "the French squadron off New Caledonia," or the Russians in the Amoor. In the event of war, our gold ships must certainly be convoyed, and a sufficient guard kept over the Southern seas.

A Few Pages on Taxation. By Edmund Potter, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. London: John Chapman. 1859.

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has pro-

The President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has produced a criticism on the present taxation of the country, and suggestions for its improvement, which are at least conceived in a moderate, just, and judicious spirit, and which form a striking contrast to the scheme proposed by Mr Bright. Mr Potter's method of classifying the taxation supported by the various classes is, if somewhat rough, at least an approach to the truth, and, as a conscientious attempt to estimate the relative burden now imposed on each class, we believe it will be found instructive by politicians. There is too much random talk on this question. The fair principle clearly is, that every man (above the very poorest) should bear what is to him an equal sacrifice for the benefit of the State, and this is really a matter of arithmetical calculation. Mr Potter regards it in this light, and sets to work to estimate the burden actually borne by each class. The people of the United Kingdom he distributes into the following classes:—Class A, those living in houses under 6l; class B, 6l to 10l rental; class C, 10l to 20l rental; class D, with a rental of 20l and upwards. He deducts altogether the produce of the spirit daties, as a fair price paid for an indulgence very mischievous to the community, the rent of the Crown lands, and Post Office payments, as not properly taxes. He then estimates that of the other taxes—

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53,566,891

Of course this estimate is a very uncertain one. Mr Potter does not tell us how he arrived at his principles for partitioning the produce of the various taxes among the different classes. We observe that he sssigns a much larger portion of the tea and august taxes to the working classes than the Board of Inland Revenue's estimate would give, and we do not know on what ground. But his result is, that an average-sized family inhabiting a house under 61 pays about 51 per annum in taxation, that one inhabiting a house

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between 6l and 10l pays about 6l 10s per annum in taxation, that one inhabiting a house between 10l and 20l pays about 9l in taxation, and that the average for all richer families would be nearly 40l. We suspect this estimate to be exceedingly rough. Nor as it sufficient to show the real burden without some corresponding estimate of the incomes of the families in the various classes. But, it all events, Mr Potter's method is fair, and his ideas just. We are inclined to think his general conclusion, that the working man at present pays rather more than his fair proportion of taxation, is true, though not yet fully made out. If true, no doubt he fair way to equalise taxation would be to diminish the tea and

ing man at present pays rather more than his fair proportion of taxtion, is true, though not yet fully made out. If true, no doubt the fair way to equalise taxation would be to diminish the tea and sagar duties, and increase the income or property taxes. But we cannot concar in Mr Potter's opinion, that the working classes would be benefited by a substitution of an income tax on all incemes between 60l and 100l, in lieu of the whole sugar and tea duties. We believe this would not be at all desirable or welcome. Indirect taxation with the very poor is a far greater boon than the small diminution in the amount of taxes paid which might be pensible under a direct tax. Not only the infinite division of the burdon, but the facility for economising just in proportion to the mades, but the facility for economising just in proportion to the nes, is an inexpressible blessing to the poor. But we can honestly d heartily recommend Mr Potter's pamphlet as a genuine and hable attempt to find out what would be equality of burden on

WILL WEATHERHELM; or, The Yarn of an Old Sailor about his Early Life and Adventures. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON. Griffith and Farran,

Griffith and Farran.

Mg Kinoston, already well known as the writer of more than one successful "yarn," has here exerted all his inventive powers for the delight and edification of his young readers, who are likely, we think, to follow with breathless interest the changing fortunes of his hero. Almost every form of peril by sea has its vivid representation in the adventures of Will Weatherhelm; and very great ingenuity is displayed in the way in which the shipwrecks, fires, battles, &c., that crowd his lively and spirited pages are varied so us to escape monotony and keep up the reader's attention, without overstepping the actual limits of probability. The scene of the story is laid at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century; the war at that time carried on between England and France giving a freer space for the author's fancy, and an added cast to the history of his sailor hero, who finally retires from active service after the battle of Trafalgar, with the loss of an arm, and the gain of a large store of valuable experience for the benefit of the young. The spirit of this tale is good:—healthy and religious, while free from cant or a too obstrusive morality. One or two lesser objections we have, indeed, to make on this score.

In this, as in most other tales of the kind, the sen is in the beginning looked upon as a problibited and reckless, if not ungodly life; inted by grandmothers and mothers, and shunned by all good and

aing looked upon as a probibited and reckless, it not ungoest and, hated by grandmothers and mothers, and shunned by all good and standy lads who obey their parents. It is thought necessary that the here should run away to sea, should suffer remorse for his here should run away to sea, should suffer remorse for his the nero should run away to sea, should suffer remorse for his disobedience, and even look upon shipwrecks, and other such mishaps, as judgments on his early fault. He is, indeed, in the end to be forgiven, to be rewarded for his good conduct, and even in a general way to find his pleasure in doing his duty in his chosen calling—thus, in some degree giving the lie to the opening sermon on duty to parents, and contradicting their assertion that they always know what is best for their children, and that it is a foolish thing to know what is best for their children, and that it is a foolish thing to ge to sea; but, at the present time, when the safety and honour of England depends at least as much as ever upon her wooden walls, and when the passion for a senfaring life, more or less innote in active and spirited English lade, should be encouraged as the very root of our maritime superiority, we regret that Mr Kingstom should have burdened his tale with an opening act of filial disobedience, and have brought on himself the necessity for a geotie running commentary of blame upon his hero for his choice of a profession. We might, also, object to the conventional representation of Frenchmen as a remarkable variety of the monkey kind, endued with courage and the power of speech; but since, even towards Frenchmen, the general tone is liberal and kindly, we will not be harsh upon this act of homage to the inborn prejudices of Englishmen. judices of Englishmen

Macmillan's Magazine. Edited by David Masson.

Macmillan. No. II. December, 1859.

This magazine has enlisted the aid of at least one set of thinking men who have not only something to say, but something of common principle to assert, and who are able to assert it with unequivocal ability and strength of conviction. Mr Hughes, the author of the principal literary attraction in this magazine,—we mean the story of "Tom Brown at Oxford,"—and Mr Ludlow, the writer of story of "Tom Brown at Oxford,"—and Mr Ludlow, the writer of a literary paper in each of the numbers at present issued, are both men of power, and both men of deep convictions, and of the same school of faith; they both of them owe, probably, a large debt of gratitude to Mr Maurice; and in this second number of the magazine Mr Masson himself appears as their collaborateur. The element of common faith which will, we trust, give a marked type to this periodical, is therefore distinct enough. But it does not, we think, quite sufficiently permeate the magazine. The paper by Mr Huxley on Darwin's "Origin of Species" is, indeed, quite in keeping with the deep and broad theology, and ethics of the

thinkers we have named. If there be anything which has nobly distinguished this school of thought, it is the hearty faith in science, the hearty welcome to all its conclusions, the fixed resolve not to let biblical literalism forcelose the most honest and candid study of the divine laws in nature. Mr Huxley's easny is quite in harmony with this spirit, and the words of so eminent a man cannot on such a subject but be timely and welcome. Beyond this, except the lines on "Der Tod als Freund," which have considerable hearty, the literature of the magnaine appears to be a little purposeless. Alexander Smith has a name which scarcely recommends his writings to cultivated men. The descriptive essay of a residence in Skye, called "In a Skye Bothy," is of that high-flown word-painting class which sickens us. The "Colloquy of the Round Table" is pure trash, and defends itself, in a feebly jocular manner, against the feebly jocular assault in the Saturday Review on the feebly jocular inauguration of the "Round Table" in the opening number of this magnaine. Let the editor be advised to clear out this rubbish from his pages, and allow the whole magnaine to have the same purpose and meaning which the best part of it already shows.

The new chapters of "Tom Brown at Oxford" are excellent,

The new chapters of "Tom Brown at Oxford" are excellent, and fully sustain the reputation of this brilliant writer. Mr Maurice's contribution is able and characteristic, but unjustly severe and caustic.

We observe that the Poet Laureate is to contribute to the anuary number; and then we hope to see this able magazine emptied of all that weak literary element which reminds one too strongly of the perpetual word-manufacture which is the boast of our century and the despair of its best minds.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.
Hurst and Blackett. December. No. 324.

The Dublin University Magazine. December. No. 324. Hurst and Elackett.

The chief article in the present number of the "Dublin University Magazine" is one ou the Life and Writings of Joseph de Maistre. The opinions of this remarkable writer upon the question of Italian freedom are singularly appropriate to the present juncture. The reviewer dwells much upon the peculiarity of De Maistre's mind—its tenacious grasp of old ideas, while yielding a reluctant assent to new. In nothing is this distinctive character more shown than in his unbounded reverence for the Papacy, while at the same time holding the progressive nature of Christianity, and looking forward to "a revelation of the revelation." The articles on Dr. Vaughan's "Revolutions in English History," and on the "French and Italian Nobility," are fairly written. The verses and tales are not above the average. Next to that on De Maistre, the article on "France, England, and Italy," is the most deserving of notice. It discusses the probabilities of the approaching Congress in a hopeful spirit. Perhaps it may be more disposed to confide in the good intentions and kindly feelings of the French Emperor than we are prepared to agree with, but we think that there is some truth in the warning it gives against a too ready belief in the assertions of the "Révue Independante," since "the grand nim which the contributors to the Révue propose to themselves is so to envenom the relations as to produce a rupture between England and France,—confident as they are that a war with us would prove the downfall of the Napoleon dynasty."

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL. December, 1859. No. 22.
THE attention which the question of educated female labour has lately received from the public, has inspired the writers of the "English Woman's Journal" with fresh energy, and given to this month's number an added life and vigour. In the opening article, Miss Parkes endeavours to point out new, and to widen old sources of remunerative employment for the better educated among those women who are compelled to work for their own support; she shows the advantages that would accrue to hospitals, prisons, workhouses, reformatories, factories, &c., from the more systematic co-operation of women in their management, and the wide opening that would be thus made for well-directed and well-paid female labour. The space usually given to literary reviews is filled by various letters on the same subject, many of them worthy of attention; among others we may mention one describing the watch-factories others we may mention one describing the watch-factories at Christchurch, in Dorsetshire, where five hundred women are sometimes employed at one time in the special manufacture of a sometimes employed at one time in the special manufacture of a delicate and important part of the machinery of a chronometer—the chain. "Strange to say, neither the foreman nor the mistress of the factory had ever heard that any objections had been reised against the employment of females in watch-work; and, when I inquired if they met with much opposition, they expended a great amount of needless energy in assuring me there could be no reason why women should not do it." Very many of the workers work in their own homes; their wages mount as high as sixteen shillings a week.

workers work in their own homes; their wages mount as high as sixteen shillings a week.

Another article treats of the actual employment of women in telegraph offices, and their peculiar fitness for this kind of work.

"Rambles Northward," continued from the last number, is written in the same pleasant foue, and with the same artistic appreciation of the wild and beautiful scenery of the northern shores of Scotland. The description of the once famous Madame Talma, by one who has lately seen her in her green old age, is a curious resuscitation of the past. The continuation of the life of the Scour Rosalie loses nothing of its former interest.

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Art-Journal. December, 1889 (Arthur Hall Virtue, and Co. engravings in this number of the "Art-Journal" all give subjects of first-rate interest and beauty. The first light was the subjects of the subject of the sub The Art-Journal. engravings in this number of the "Art-Journal" all give subjects of first-rate interest and beauty. The first,—a monument by Boley,—is singularly beautiful in design and execution. It is erested in Crosswood church, Montgomeryshire, and represents three daughters as mourners at the tomb of their father, whose portrait is placed, as a medallion, in front of the aercophagus. There is much grace and repose in the female figures; the draperies,—as far as they can be judged from the engraving,—are very successfully managed; and the grouping is done with a masterly hand. The second ongraving gives us a charming composition of Wilkie's, which is in the Royal collection,—is a Deautiful little head of Greuze's, called "Childhood", the subject,—particularly suited to this psinter,—is treated with exquisite grace. The illustrated chapters are three in number: "Rome, and her Works of Art," "Excursions in South Wales," devoted this time to Chepstow, and "The National Flags of England."

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Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

Paris, Thursday,

The question of a large reduction in the import duries on sugar, coffee, and rice, continues to be agitated. The reasons which militate in favour of such a measure are weighty and unanswerable. All classes of the community, and especially the lower, would be benefited by it; and this, which would be an important consideration anywhere, is of peculiar force in France, where the average consumption per head of rice, coofee, and sugar, and especially the latter, is greatly less than it is in England, Belgium, Sardania, Switzerland, and the United States. The experience of England and other countries has, besides, friumphantly shown that moderate duties on articles of general consumption are infinitely more profitable to the Treasury than high duties. A reduction, too, by increasing consumption, would open a large field of activity to the French mercantile navy, which is not in anything like the state that is desirable; and an increased demand for sugar in particular is the very thing which the French colonies require in order to establish their prosperity on a permanent basis. Each of these reasons in itself is sufficient to justify the proposed reduction of duties; and combined they are perfectly irresistible. The Government will certainly render itself liable to the reproach of indifference to the national interests, if it ventures to treat them with disdain.

Some persons are of opinion that the Government would do with disdain.

Some persons are of opinion that the Government would do

Some persons are of opinion that the Government would do well not to touch the tariffs at all, without making a complete and radical reformation in them. But in presence of the powerful organisation which the people who profit by tariff abuses have established amongst themselves, and of the general ignorance of economic principles which prevails amongst the Prench population,—the Government would perhaps hardly have the boldness to venture on so great a task; and hence, in my humble opinion, it ought to be encouraged to make reforms in detail. "A little loaf," let us remember, "is better than no bread."

As a specimen of the opposition which a general reform in the tariffs would encounter, it may be mentioned that at this very moment the owners of coal-pits in France are pettering the Government to increase the import deties on foreign coal, and they are publishing pamphlets and hiring newspapers to support their views. Not content even with augmented import daties, they are also modestly asking for an abolition of the toils on coal in canals and rivers, and for the execution of railways to their pits at the public expense. Instead of complying with these exorbitant demands, the Government would really do far better to give every individual coalowner a large pension at once, and to undertake to provide for his sons and to portion his daughters:—the burden ent the public would be lighter.

In a previous letter, I stated that the Government had ordered experiments to be made with the coal of Belgiam and that of the North of France for the nursue of secretainy if they could not the for the North of France for the nursue of secretainy if they could not be supposed for the North of France for the nursue of secretainy if they could not be supposed for the North of France for the nursue of secretainy if they could not be supposed for the North of France for the nursue of secretainy if they could not be supposed for the North of the former of secretainy if they could not the former of the coal of the former of the form

experiments to be made with the coal of Belgium and that of the North of France for the purpose of scertaining if they could not be made to replace English coal in steam vessels. It has with

the same view just despatched a commission to examine the coal of St. Eticans, Montrambert, and Rive de Yier in the Lore

It is announced that, in consequence of new arrangements to come into force on the 1st of January next on the Northern Railway, the journey from Paris to Brussels will be effected in six and a half hours, instead of eight as at present. It has long been desirable to lessen the time employed in the passage between Paris and London, and surely to do no cannot be more difficult than to diminish the time between the French and Belgian canitals.

Paris and London, and surely to do so cannot be more difficult than to diminish the time between the French and Belgian capitals.

The last returns of railways show that the receipts per kilometre for the week ending the 25th November (the last made up) were, for the Eastern line nearly 9 per cent, more than those of the corresponding week of last year; the Orleans rather more than 4½ more; the Mediterranean rather more than 9½ the Western nearly 21½; the Northern more than 12½; the Southern rather more than 19; and the Genera 13½.

The marked imprevement which has taken place in the political situation has given Parisun speculators something like confidence, and; accordingly, once again business has begun to be active on the Bourse. An improvement in prices has been the natural result. After the Emperor's letter, it is tolerably clear that he has no present intention of breaking with England, and there is no doubt that he is agreed with her on the essential points to be settled by the approaching Congress. A period of tranquillity and security is confidently hoped for; and, if the hope be realised, financial and commercial operations will soon regain their wonted prosperity. It is political distrust, and nothing else, which has caused the terrible depression of the past year. The following are the quotations of the week:—

n.—The sales, at Hillier, in the week engine Firmay while we	DIGH
berudles Carayebeaudlt 60c the half-kilog ; and the erriv	sy, b
200 sees. In the whole of November only 15 cases Bengal a	ino n
as burre sold. Tith attack on the 1st of December was 1.700 case	Made
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South Austrian (Lombard) 548 75 (1000-100) 570	
Eussian 492 50	

Mu Mires, managing director of the "Cause Cenerate des". Chemins de Fer, "energetically denies, in a letter to the Journal des Chemins de Fer, "that there is any truth in a report which has for some time been currention, the Bourse, to the effect that that establishment is about to wind up, its laffairs. He says that the report has been spread by maleyolent persons, for no other reason than to depreciate the shares of the "Cause," no as to allow of their being bought up at a law figure, and he threatens to prosente the authors of its for defamation. He says, also, that the annual meeting of the shareholders, which are previous years has only taken place in April, is to be held on the Sist January next only taken place in April, is to be held on the 31st January next for "exceptional reasons" (par exception); but what those rea-sons are he does not explain. His shares are quoted to day at

250f—half of the sum paid upon them, 202 one starms of the A meeting of the shakeholders of the Gas and Ironworks Co pany of Marseilles, and of the Mines of Portes et Secchasi (another of M. Mires affairs), has just been held; and it authorised an increase of 7,200,000f of the capital by the creation of 12,000 shares, and (in order to facilitate the transformation of the com-pany into what the French law calls an "anonymous" company) the amalgamation of two of the existing shares into one. The reason assigned for the increase of capital is the consolidate the company's debt, to satisfy new wants, to complete the gas works and railway, &c., &c.; also to complete the fands in hand."

The following is an account of the markets:

The following is an account of the markets.—
Flour, at Paris, was yesterday, as on, the two preceding days, at 58t to 59t he suck of 157 kilogs; but a fall is expected. In the four marks there has been a good deal of activity, and, yesterday, the current month was at 57t 25c; January, 57t 50c. A sale by auction of about 1,000 acks of flour was effected yesterday at 48f to 38f.

Whear.—Quotations at Paris, yesterday, were—choice, 32f the sack of 120 kilogs; first quantity, 31f to 31f 50c; good. 50f to 30f 50c; inferior, 28f to 29f 50c. Of the provincial markets, 29 present a fall of from 13c to 11 67c the hettolitre, 63 a rise of from 20c to 2150c, 42 have termained nochanged. and 15 are firm.

13c to 16 67c the hertolitre, 63 a rise of from 29c to 21 50c, 42 have remained unchanged, and 15 are firm.

Corrow.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 9,373 bales, and the importations 12,650. Prices closed on that day at 16 below those of the preceding week for the very low qualities, 31 to 4f for the low, and 31 for yery ordinary and other sorts; low, New Orleans was consequently 107f the 50 kilogs, and very ordinary ditto 112f. The total sales in the month of November were 73,600 bales, and the arrivals 30,326. The stock on the 1st of December was 37,440 bales. A fair amount of business his been done this week, and vesterday low New Orleans was 107f and 107f 50c. Arrivals are continuing.

Sugar.—At Havre, in the week widing Friday, the demand was calm. 100 rasks French West India were sold at 58f 75c to 59f the 50 kilogs

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dety paid; 433 "usine" ditto, 59f to 59f 50c; 67f casks Havana, 35f 50c to 37f de borde. The sales of French West tridin in the course of Nov. Mens, 2,490 casks, and the stock on the lat Decimber was 15,800. The sales this week have not been numerous, and quotations have been porter Rico, 53f to 61f daty paids, and French West ladia, 56f to 59f, at Nastes, last week, French West India opened at 59f 50c, and clessed at 60f the 50 kiloga, but some sales were made at 59f 75c. 2,000 casks. Havan were taken at 35f 75c in bond, and 8,632 bales Retanion at 63f. The week, at 35f 75c in bond, and 8,632 bales Retanion at 10 kiloga, but some sales were made at 59f 75c. 2,000 casks. Havan were taken, at 35f 75c in bond, and 8,632 bales Retanion at 10 kiloga but some sales were made at 59f 75c. 2,000 casks. Havan were, 9,310 bales Retanion. The stock on the lat was 17,000 bales Reuniou, and about 1,200 casks French West India rose to 60f and 61f, and 3,625 bales Reunion were sold at 63f to 64f 25c. The stock on Saturday last was 1,390 casks French West India, 7,675 bales Reunion. This week there has been so demand, and prices remain nominally the same.

has been no demand, and prices remain hominally the same.

Covern.—At House, in the week ending Friday, business was not so active as in the week preceding. The sales were 500 ancies Hayti, at 59150c to 70f the 50 kiloga in bond; 517 sacks Rio, not washed, 70f; 50 ancies Padang. 132f 50c duty paid; 1,400 ancies Ceylon, 124f and 125f; 5,464 ancies Manilla, 126f 50c to 128f 50c; 150 ancies Java, 133f. In addition, there were noune sales nof damaged. The arrivals were about 5,000 ancies. The total sales in November were 34,178 sacks, and the stock on the 1st December was \$1,339 ancies. This week there have been everal sales, but none of great importance; quotations are Hayti, 69f to 70f in bond; Gonaives, 71f; Rio, 68f 50c to 80f; Santos, 68f 50c. At Nontes, last week, 303 ancies Ceylon native were sold at 125f, and 325 pating at 131f 50c. 1,000 ancies Hayti were likewise sold, but the price was not stated. Nothing done this week. At Bordeaux, last week, the sole sales were 450 ancies La Gusyra, at prices varying from 77f 50c to 85f. Therewere, however, likewise some sales of damaged Java and La Gusyra. This week some Malabar and Cusyra have been sold, but the prices are not given. At Morseilles, last week, 1,200 ancks Rio were sold at 69f to 137.

Indigenous The sales, at Hayre, in the week ending Friday, were con-

Indico.—The sales, at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were confined to 7 cases Caracca at 5f 60c the ball-kilog; and the arrivals sere only 12 cases. In the whole of November only 15 cases Bengal and 10 Madras were sold. The stock on the let of December was 1,700 cases. This week, a small quantity of Manilla has been sold, but the price is kept secret. At Bordeaux, last week, 64 cases Bengal, 31 Madras, and 7 Java were sold, at prices not varying sensibly from established quotation. The stock on the lat of this month was upwards of 1,300 cases. This week, there have been several sales of Bengal, Madras, and Java, but the prices are not given. o prices are not given.

the prices are not given.

Hints.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the sales were 3,093 La

Plata dry at 150f to 162f the 50 kilogs duty paid; 8,100 salted, 83f to

86f; 494 ditto, Mataderos, 74f; 856 New York salted, 62f.50c to 63f;

1,077 New York and Chicago salted, 63f; 1,810 New Orleans salted, 59f

to 59f 50c; 485 salted cow from Ireland, 60f. There was also a sale by

auction, at which some Monte Video salted went at 84f duty paid; 750

Buenos Ayres salted, 84f 50c to 85f; 389 Uruguay, 79f. The arrivals of

the week exceeded 6,000. The sales in the course of November exceeded

33,000 of different sorts. This week, business has been very stack, the

sale transactions recorded being 500 Buenos Ayres dry, 155f duty paid;

and 1,100 salted, 86f.

SPIRITE.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 of 90 deg. was at 93f the hecto-lites Montpellier of 86 deg. at 130f. At Bordsaus, the day before yes-terday, 3-6 Languedoc was at 130f; and bestroot, first quality, 105f.

TALLOW Nothing at all was done at Thirre last week, and there were no arrivals. The same has been the case this week. At Paris, yeater-day, the 100 kilogs were 1451.70 c. within the walls, and 1351.50 c. outside. These quotations are the same as those of last week. At Marseiles, last week, no bing was done, and prices were mominally 130f the 100 kilogs.

Wook.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 50 bales La Plata in-washed were sold at 16 50c to 2f 80c the kilog is bond; 167 Peru in-washed, if 45c to 2f; 12 bales La Plata sheepskins unwashed, if 10c to if 35c. The arrivals were 202 bales from England and Rotterdam. The alea in the month of November, were 3,900 bales wood, and 386 bales sheepskins. The stock on the last was rather more than 2,100 bales. Very little has been done this week. Buenon Ayres sheepskins are quoted at if 15c to 1f 50c the kilog. At Marseilles, last week, business was not animated, but prices were firm.

MADRID, Dec. 3.

The shareholders of the "General Society of the Spanish Credit Mobilier" held an extraordinary meeting a few days ago, and resolved that a new call of 2t English per share should be made. This call will make on the totality of the shares 240,000t, and will constitute a paid-up capital of 960,000t. But as a set-off to the call, it was decided that a trifle more than 27s should be distributed as "dividend on the profits realised in 1858" and as interest on shares of the present year, being only about 13s to be really paid. The report gave a most flattering account of the situation of the Company; asserting, for example, that the profits of 1858, after deducting the ordinary and extraordinary reserve funds and all outgoings, were upwards of 189,000t, and those of the present year, to the 31st October, upwards of 34,000t. But it admits that 1858 was altogether an "exceptional year." The report contains this passage, which may interest some of your readers:—"The approaching opening of about 188 miles of the Northern Railway in Castille will give a good market to the Productions of our coal-pits which are situated in the same region, and will permit us to supply the market of Madrid, of which English coal has hitherto had the monopoly, at very high prices,—a monopoly which heretofore could not be attacked, owing to the want of the means of conveyance."

male. Interest of the "Art-Journal" all give sub-

BARLIAMENTARY BIEFORIME TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

English, as the lesser of two evils that you advocate it at all label fry presently to show again how dangerous your scheme really is; but first, let me reply to a curious argument which you bring against me. You sak,—why you should not urge that, since the interests of enfranchised and unenfranchised are identical, "it is, therefore, quite safe to leave the representation entirely in the present hands, confiding that the electors will use it as Englishmen, and not as representatives of any limited interests?" The answer is two-fold. First, because immediately that you give an unjust privilege to any class, you give it something specially to defend, you make this apparently its chief interest, you excite its selfishment instead of enlisting its patriotism, and with the veil of vested interests deliberately blind it to the common weal. Secondly, because vern were this not so; were it possible to get a government of the wise and good, who should carry out the theory of aristocracy and govern wisely and well for the whole people, even then the chief end of government would be missed, which is surely not that men should be wisely governed, but that they should learn wisely to govern themselves. We should pause long before we deprive any man of his sacred rights as a citizen.

To return to the practical question before us. We agree—all agree—

To return to the practical question before us. We agree—all agree—that things cannot remain as they are, that the franchise must be extended. You put a sound, though not the best, reason for this pithily enough, when, although with another object, you speak of the immense physical power of the non-electors, and say that "with them rests the power of bringing about a revolution, if ever they feel, themselves, sufficiently aggrieved." We cannot, Sin, afford to trust to so terriple a safety-valve, For safety's sake, we must enlist the masses upon the side of the constitution, and teach them to rely upon moral, not physical power. Give men votes, as Mr Bright has said, and they will let go their clubs.

men votes, as Mr Bright has said, and they will let go their clubs.

Your plan for extending the franchise, as I understand it, is to atcreotype the present arbitrary distinction between electors and non-electors, by giving to the latter, or to a considerable portion of them, one wote each, and to the former, in various degrees, a plurelity of votes. The excuse for this is, that the various interests of the different classes of the community, will thus be represented and balanced. I have shown, and you have owned, that these various interests, so called, are in reality identical; but the contrary is the logical foundation of your proposal; and if would surely be impossible to persuade the working class that their interests were not believed to be vitally opposed to ours, and that we had not schemed to prevent their attaining those interests by giving them a pretence rather than a reality of power. You would, in fact, force the working class to form Political Unions on the pattern of their Trades! Unions under penalty of forfeiting all political powers. You would set all in train form war of classes,—for intense political distrust, excitement, and assumently,—not hesitating to challenge to such a stringle the very class whose physical power you speak of as sufficient to bring about a revolution. Surely, I has not mistaken in believing your scheme to be dangerous and revolutionary in the highest degree.

The other course is simply to extend the present fracehise, placing.

The other course is simply to extend the present franchise, placing the new electors on precisely the same footing as the old. It is clear that this will lead, step by step, and perhaps with accelerating speed, to universal suffrage. Its sincere advocates might adopt as a motion a sentence of Mr Mill's, that "all governments must be regarded as experience of the suffrage of the laws as well as experience to gove the laws has a a sentence of Mr Mill's, that "all governments must be regarded as extermely imperfect, until every one who is required to obey the laws has a voice, or the prospect of a voice, in their ensument and administration."
They uphold also the principle that every cleizer abould have equal rights. Equal rights, not equal power; it being clearly abourd to talk of man having equal political power; while in all that goes to make that power, in intellect, character, zeal, rank, wealth, in everything but the simple vote, men differ, and always must differ. "The equality of representation," says General Thompson, "is only like the equality of right to go in at the door of a market; it does not imply the power of having equal influence when men are there."

To return, I need not say that the supporters of equal suffrages differ in the rate at which they would extend them. Some are for the speed of the torroise; others for various, temporary tests of intelligence, all, of necessity, insciequate and unjust; while others, relying upon justice, and having greater faith in liberty and human nature, would proceed boldly and at once to the goal. These last especially recognise in the suffrage not a favour, or a trust, but a right, the property of every free citizen of the community, of which no one should be deprived but upon proof that such step is necessary for the general good.

All the above, however, are opposed to you and interested in combating your arguments. Of these the chief is, that "the whole political power of the community" will finally be "in the hands of the labourers." An unfair defluction, because it overlooks the enormous and inherent political power of wealth and intelligence. Is it not these that establish newspapers, that wield The Times for instance, that organiss associations, promote and deliver lectures, guide and mould opinion? Is not the very education of the people in their hands? If wealth and intellect do their duty, what have they to fear?

And how do you meet this? You treat these powers as triding, because, "filleft influences apart, they will tell least on those who need them most," because on "those who are to be dreaded, those who belong to the mere mob," they will not act at all. What is this, but to assume that the whole working class will follow the least of "the mere mob," —the more intelligent be guided by the less istelligent, —or at least that those above the mob are numerically unworthy of consideration?

This is the true Whig way to speak of the unenfranchised. The mere This is the true Whig way to speak of the uncertanchised. The more mob is the preponderating element, their poverty and ignorance are sufficient "to engulf at once the middle and higher classes," they can bount of nothing but the "physical power of mere numbers," they are an "inarticulate influence," a "dumb force." Here, surely, is the hobgoblin argument in full swing. I deny, Sir, that this is a fair picture. But, were it so, it would furnish one argument the more against the monopoly of power in the hands of those who have used it to so acrey a result; it he clear that the education of the masses required the spur of

would be clear that political necessity.

You warn us against a time when the working class will enjoy " the absolute command of a majority in every constituency," leaving one to imagine a House of Commons with every member elected by the same numerous and unanimous body,—a House without an Opposition! A Tory, before the first Reform Bill, might have used the very argument, and with more excuse since with less experience. " A majority," he Fory, before the first Reform Bill, might have used the very argument, and with more excuse since with less experience. "A majority," he might have argued, "in every constituency will be in the hande of the middle class. Shopkeepers, radicals, men who know not Greek, and belong to neither University, will command every seat by their mere numbers. The higher class, the refinement, the intelligence of the country, will be awamped, rained, and enguifed."

Why has it not been so? Because the classes into which it is so easy wuy mas it not been so? Because the classes into which it is so easy to divide society upon paper, in reality exist only upon paper. Your divisions run one into the other, and are endlessly subdivided by differences of opinion. And this is as it should be; men, free men, will develop variously,—will think, act, and vote for themselves, and not a class-men, unless you force them to do so. What pretence have we for deciding, that in the working class there will be less variety of opinion than in our own?

But let us even suppose the working class sufficiently united and determined upon some point to carry it; and suppose them wrong—as others have been wrong before. What guarantee have we that the wrong course would not be persisted in? The best possible, to my mind, inasmuch as the poor are always the first to feel, and to feel most polignantly, the injurious effect of a mistaken policy. Who were first convinced of the truths of Free Trade, the working class or the landed gentry?

In conclusion, let me explain myself upon one matter. I do not over-look the importance of the representation of minorities. No one, I sup-pose, would desire that the majority of the whole constituency of the country should elect the entire House of Commons. The minority must also be represented, and we provide for this at present, somewhat clum-sily, by our system of counties and boroughs, large boroughs and small. Would it not be far simpler and less invidious to have equal electoral districts, each district having three members, but each elector only two votes? There would then be two members for the majority, and one for the minority of each district. the minority of each district.

I hope my letter has not run to too great a length for insertion, and am W. T. Malleson.

London, Dec. 5.

[Our correspondent refutes his own principle by his last admission. If minorities in special constituencies ought to be represented—of which he apparently admits the justice—what is this but admitting that, with regard to the country at large, if certain classes of tendencies are sure to be represented by ten million people, each individual person who supports them ought not to have as much representative power as one who holds opinions, or represents tendencies, which are pretty sure to be represented by only one million,—samply because the representative power is multiplied by ten in the first case as compared with that of any member of the second class. Apply this principle to the characteristic tendencies and opinions of the working classes (which, as a matter of fact, are characteristic and distinct as compared with those of other classes), and our case is proved.—Ed. Econ.]

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A commercial report from New York, dated the 23rd ult., says:—On all hands it meems to be agreed that money is full a half per cent. dearer on call than it was a week ago, though, as remarked last week, why it should be so, in view of a continued abundant supply and the absence of any particular activity in trade, it is not easy to say. The supply of prime endorsed paper is limited. Outside of bank the rates are 6 to 7 per cent.; good single names, 7½ to 9 per cent. The stock brokers have balances left with them at 5 to 6 per cent. on first-rate collaterals, but other parties are generally paying the higher rate. On the whole, however, there is nothing in the condition of the market, so far as our observation extended, to justify any alteration of quotations, as given in Saturday's paper. We quote:—Loans on call, stock securities, 5 to 5½; ditto, other good securities, 5½ to 6; prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days, 8 to 6½; ditto, 4 to 6 months, 6½ to 7; first-class single signatures, 7 to 8; other good bills, 9 to 10 per cent. per annum. The weekly statement of the city banks shows a very uniform and steady movement, yet the views of the street are not agreed that it is, in all respects, as favourable as could be desired. An increase in the loans, with a falling off, in the specie reserves, are referred to as uncomfortable features. The footings, as could be desired. An increase in the loans, with a falling off in the specie reserves, are referred to as uncomfortable features. The footings, compared with the returns for the previous week, are as annexed:—

	Nov. 12. dols		Nov. 19.	IZ IE	The section of the se	
Loans	121,206,352	***	121,520,686	900019	Increase 313,204	
Specie	20,186,956	***	19,743,371	*****	Decrease 443,585	
Circulation		***	8,283,520	*****	Decrease 160,035	
Net deposits.	74,680,191	-	74,673,539	*****	Decrease 7,652	

The interior exchanges continue for the most part in favour of York, and considerable receipts of coin reach us daily by express.

The total quantity of seaborne cost imported into London in Nov

7	aur onditor come a Rumar Titiogo roms III 74046III 06L l	698.	
	Imported from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	2,965	739
	Increase in the present year		204
	Coals by railway, November 1859	Tone, 186,742 1,520	13 8
	Coals by railway, from January 1 to November 30, 1888 1. Coals by railway, from January 1 to November 30, 1859 1.	078,108 077,233	11 12
	Decrease in the present year by rallways	874	10
	Coals by canal, from January 1 to November 30, 1838 Coals by canal, from January 1 to November 30, 1859	18,764 15,979	1.5
	Docream in the present year by canals.	2.785	15

creased. The gold-fields' returns are not quite up to the average, and, as the last quarter of the year is less favourable for mining pursuits than the autumnal and winter quarters, the prospect of bringing the production up to that of last year is now very remote. Up to Saturday the quantities brought down by escort amounted to the total of 1,736,568 quantities or one of the total during a mounted to the total of 1,730,500 ounces, against 1,861,591 ounces for the corresponding portion of 1858; and the shipments to 1,827,419 ounces, against 1,949,795 ounces. The encort returns for the third quarter of the year are now complete, and we find that the average weekly production was only 44,523 ounces, against 48,235 ounces for the third quarter of 1858. The weekly average of the year has been 44,007 ounces, against 45,150 ounces for the fir three quarters of 1858."

The annexed commercial report is dated Bombay, Nov. 10:Imports.—Cotton Piece Goods—The Import market has been characterised by some activity during the fortnight, and the prices of most descriptions of grey goods have advanced. Metals—The market for this ised by some activity during the valued. Metals—The market for this commodity is dull; the prices of British has iron, which had improved to a certain extent, have again receded, and the demand has elackened. Exports.—Cotton—The decline in prices has been marked, being from 8 to 10 rupees for some descriptions; the market has been dull, and very little business has been done. Oll Seeds—The transactions have been little business has been done. Oil Seeds—The transactions have been very limited for the period of the year, and both linsed and repeated have declined slightly. Tonnage—In freights we quote a slight advance,—Il to 1/2a fid to London, and 17a fid to 1/10 Liverpool. To China the rates are 10r to 11r per candy. Exchange.—The rates, after a slight decline since the departure of lest mail, have again railied, and our present quotations are—local bank bills, 25 0 5 to 20 0 5 to bank credits, 2s 1 to 2

Commercial letters from Rio to the 9th ult; state that coffee sales had been active at increased prices, and the quality was very good. Since the sailing of the last packet, to date November 9, 217,900 bags had been sold, of which 136,000 wave for the United States, 47,000 for the Channel the sailing of the last packet, to date November 9, 217,900 bags had been sold, of which 136,000 wave for the United States, 47,000 for the Channel and North of Europe, 32,000 for the Mediterranean, and 3,000 for sundry ports. Stocks in first hands, 110,000 bags; price 5,000 to 6,200 reis per arroba. Limited supplies of sugar, with a lively demand for home use, had tended to raise prices. Whitee fetched 4,500 to 5,500, and browns 2,500 to 3,200. Freights to Channel for orders, 25s and 30s for coffee in bags. In exchange about 550,000/ had passed for this packet on England, at rates varying from 25½ to 25½ per milres. In consequence of the favourable accounts from Southampton, holders of sugar as Bahia gave way in their demands, and browns mere disposed of al 2,200 per arroba, and whites at 2,800 to 3,000. Coffee stocks were small, and holders firm in their demands of 5,000 per arroba. Cocoa was in brisk demand, but prices had not improved, ruling at 4,600. Sales of hides had been effected at 255 reis for drysalted, and 310 for dry. At Pernambuco not much had been doing during the month, arrivals of sugar having been small, about 22,000 bags, of which a considerable portion was bought for local wants or export to other parts of the Empire; the prices of whites had opened high in consequence, and, until the demand for home use was satisfied and supplies were larger, would continue to rule at extravagant rates. Second quality had been bought at 5,600, third ditto at 5,000, and fourths at 4,800. Channel muscovadoes 2,100 to 2,150. Cottons had declined, and quotations were for fine Pernams, 8,800, Paraibas nominally 8,500, and Maceiva 7,600. Hides, 265 to 270 reis per lb.

An account of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to he issued reis per lb.

An account of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Ireland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1859:—

Name and Tille.	Circulation	Average	Average
	Authorised.	Circulation.	Coin Held.
Bank of Ireland Provincial Bank Belfast Bank Northern Hunk Ulster Bank National Bank	£ 8,738,428 927,667 261,611 243,440 811,079 852,269	2,635,750 1,182,942 487,465 338,991 510,848 1,289,862	695,120 527,159 307,698 173,580 249,639 597,056

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COTTON.

NEW YORK, November 28, COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

AND STORES OF COTTON.

Hew Orleans, onNov.	12	CharlestonNov.	18
	19	North Carolina	19
Mobile	-0		1
Florida	9.	A TEN STATE STREET, ST	99
Texas	12	New York	2.0

Savannah 18 1 Ou	HOL T OLEN		*********	*****
or him Sprighter So, 1918 to 1 this los 11 1	1859-60	1858-9	Increase	D'crease
e in the violation that no swimmer of the	tales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on September 1	149207	101025	48212	***
Received at the ports since ditto	1092408	958057	134346	0.00
Experted to Great Britain since ditto	377663	235871	141792	
Experted to France since ditto	96571	114444	A 10.15	17878
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	18383	18439	***	106
Experted to other foreign ports since ditto	21378		4795	***
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	513945	385937	128608	0.744
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard	X05753	K36819	59941	en and ox

Stock of Corros to Interior Towns. (Not included in receipts)

ding dates

At latest correspo COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES. m Sept. 1 to the above dates

endy. The general revenues have been a the cown lands in-	188	19-60	185	8-9
Stock on hand Sept. 1	bales	bales 149237 1092403	bales	bales 101025 958057
Tetal supply	513945 595753	1341649	385387 536812	1059992 922149
Leaves for American consemption	Multiple for	181949	asargin)	186988

Freight to Liverpool, 5-32d to 9-32d per lb .- Exchange, 1092 to 110.

4270	VESSELS.	LOADING IN	THE UNITED	STATES.

Ports most betab	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Perts
At New Orleans Nov. 12 Mobile 22 First-th 9 Seyamah 18 Charleston 18 Hew York 22 Halvestott 18	14 17 9 17	15 2 1 3 8	10 8 3 8 6 74
torker has been determed very	114	29	96

There continues a steady, fair demand for this staple, mainly for ex-cit; and our previous rates have been sustained. The sales aggregate ,000 bales, of which about 3,500 were in transit, at previous prices, also have been mostly from the wharf, but to a fair extent from store, at the market closed standily. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

ingle of	Upland.	Long I	Iprida.		Mobile.		d Texas	
of HOUTON Same So	C		C.		C		C	
Ordinary	84		84	*******	8	*******	89	
Good Ordinary	940	******	9#	******	94	*******	10	
Middling	114	*******	115	*******	110	********	115	
Good Middling.	. 114	*****	12		121		124	
Middling fair	125	(4. 4411.)	124	******	128	*******	134	

The arrivals have been from New Orleans, 1,593 bales; Florids, 2,014; Georgis, 2,625; South Carolins, 3,580; North Carolins, 726; Virginis, 534; Baltimore, 186—total, 11,458. Total import since latinst., 39,072 bales. Export from 1st to 22nd November, 8,937 bales, against 10,566

New York, Nov. 26.—The cotton merket exhibited less spirit, while a sales embraced about 9,000 bales, closing tamely on the basis of 114c for middling Uplands.

LIVERPOOL MARKET .- Dec. 9.

PRICES CURRENT.

a of the Especial	Ord	Mid.	Fair,	Good Fair.	Good	Fine.	-Sam Ord.	e period Mid.	1858_ Fair.
Upland	5	per lb 611-16 6 3-16 8 71	7 3-16	per 1b	per 16 73 84 84 93 54	per 1b	per 1b 57 61 71 71	per 1b 611-16 67 78 78 71	per 1b 7 7 5-16 8 77 54

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &C.

	import, to Dec. 8.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Dec. 8.			orts, a Dec. 8.		ed Steck,
1810 bales 2519282	1858 bales	bales	1858 bales 1008400	1859 bales 252220	1858 bales 272000	1859 bales 498690	1858 bales 341060

The cotton market has been much depressed this week. Holders of old cotton, as well as of the new crop, have sold freely, and at a slight reduction in price. The purchases of the trade have again been below their average consumption, and only a moderate business has been done for export. Our quotations for American are reduced 1-16d to ½d per lb generally. The better qualities of Egyptian are in fair demand, whilst the lower are depressed. Brazil are dull of sale, and ½d per lb lower. East India have been in moderate request, and have been sold at a slight

reduction in price. The sales to day are 7,000 bales. The market is quiet and yielding. The reported export amounts to 5,940 bales, consisting of 2,470 Americae, and 3,470 East India.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Although the export demand for goods in the manufacturing districts, Although the export demand for goods in the manufacturing districts, this week, has been by no means extensive, prices; generally, have continued firm, owing, in some measure, to the small stocks in warehouse. For home use and consumption, the trade has continued hesithy, and both buyers and sellers appear to be of opinion that present quotations are safe for some time. In iror, more business has been transacted than for some time past, and many firms are still engaged in delivering rails for India. Coals have ruled active, at enhanced rates.

rails for India. Coals have ruled active, at enhanced rates.

Makhester, Dec. 8.—The market has been quiet and steady, with only moderate transactions. The India merchants have been in possession of little intelligence except what has been already anticipated by purchases, and as the existing condition of prices rests on a general scarcity of goods rather than on their special demands, they have acted only sparingly, and in execution of positive orders. On the other hand, manufacturers of India articles have been for mere than a month, and are now mure than ever, quickly changing to other fabric at more profitable prices, and an extensive reduction in manufacturing for the East is therefore inevitable during the mext few months. Business has this week continued to rule, to a certain extent, on 27 to 36-inch widths; and these on the mere comparison of profit and facility of sale are now taking the place of 40 and 45-inch. In yarns, there has been a moderate inquiry for Germany, but scarcely at the extremes of last rates. Otherwise prices have been well maintained.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

nd vote for themselves, and not as to so. What prevence have such that here will be test variety of opinion	De	lce 3. 8,	D	ice ee.	D	ica ec.	D	ica ec.	De	.90	D	ec.
RAW COTTON. Upland fair	6 7	7 7 8 8 7 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1	d 7 74 8 84 0 114 15 11	0 0 0 0	6 7 7	0 0 0 0 4	d 71 71 71 10 10 9 10 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	66 6 8 8 4 4	00000	61 71 9
yards, 8 lbs 40z	10 11 12	9	9 10 11	0 0	8 9 10	0 0 1	8 9 10	11 0 13	7 8 9	3 3	7 8 9	13 44 44
varde Olha				73	7	160	12	41	7	11	7	. 14

30-in, 43 read, flitt ditto, *blo*dox ... 12 6 | 11 0 | 10 11/10 11 9 3 9 4 4 2 3-in, 43 read, flitt lead Long Cloth, 36 9 3 8 73 7 10:17 44 7 11:7 14 Leads - Trade continues exceedingly firm and good, but the transactions are not large, as the balk of the business is done by direct deliveries at the merchants' warehouses,—a state of things which is a sure sign of a sound and healthy trade.—Hudderstead.—Employment continues good, and the year promises a prosperous close, although the markets will be comparatively small until after Christmas. In wool business is steady, but the sales are limited in character.—Roudalt.—Wool—Very little inquiry. Prices remain the same as they were last week. Fiannel—Many of the manufacturers are still working to order. Dyed goods are reported to be quieter, but Lancashire fiannels are still very setive, and so are goods made by Yorkshire manufacturers.—Baddom set of the same as developed the set of the supply. Baddom are consequently unemployed. Wool—There is not an much buoyancy as during the previous two weeks. Prices are firm, but with fewer sales making. In noils and shorts there is no improvement in prices, although the demand is fully equal to the supply. Yarns—The demand for export and home trade keeps spinners fully employed. Prices are slightly improved for the current month, but the advance is not in proportion to the rates now demanded for long wools.—Ledesate.—The hosiery trade in all useful branches continues good for the assaon of the year; the demand is falling off. The trade generally is, however, in a very healthy and satisfactory condition, and the assaon has been upon the whole a very prosperous one. The wool market is steady, and high prices are still realised for choice sorts. Yarns are in fair request, without material change in price.—Notxingham.—There is less doing in the lace trade. Stock-taking and the disinclination on the part of manufacturers to produce, except for actual wants, render the trade extremely dull. The American buyers are not operating to is less doing in the lace trade. Stock-taking and the disinclination on the part of manufacturers to produce, except for actual wants, render the trade extremely dull. The American buyers are not operating to any extent, and orders for other foreign markets are by no means numerous. A good deal of machinery is therefore either only working short time, or standing altogether, and numbers of the hands are but partially engaged. In hosiery there is still an excellent business doing for export, and many of the houses are yet well engaged in executing orders for shipment. There is a fair sale for goods for the home department for the time of the year. In the country districts trade is also good, the hands being fully employed. There are little or no stocks on hand. Yarns remain firm. Silks are selling at exceedingly high prices.—

BELFAST.—Yarns continue to move off atsadily, atfull quositions. There is a fair business doing in linen goods, at extreme rates.—DUNDES.—On the whole, the trade, generally, is somewhat buoyant, but without leading to any change in price.—Wolverhampton.—Mr S. Griffiths reports the present value of iron as follows.—Common Staffordshire bars, 71 l0s, at the works; best bars, 81 l0s; aheets, 91; doubles, 101 l0s; nail sheets, 81 l0s; latin, 121; boiler plates, 91; best and best best in proportion; common rods, 71 l0s; hoops, 81 l0s; gas strip, 81; Canada plates, 121; and all other sorts in proportion. Pig Iron—Staffordshire cold blast, 41 l0s; best native hydrate pigs, 31 l0s to 42 se 64; first-class all mine grey forge pigs, 31 l0s to 31 l5s; good mine pigs, with a modicum of flue cinder, 31 to 31 l5s; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 21 l2s 6d to 31; grey forge cinder pig iron, 21 7a 6d to 21 l2s 6d; melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 21 l5s to 81 2s 6d; superior makes of all mine melting iron, 31 l0s to 44, according to make and quality. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, 41 l0s.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. sted by the na

A MANUFACTURE. This is not a case of sufficient general importance for insertion in our columns... "A." shunds not have trusted "B." without assuring himself of the truth of his representations. Having done so, and made "B" his agent in the matter, he has clearly so legal remedy, unless he can show that he positively and explicitly instructed "B" to sell before the expiration of the three months; in which case the responsibility of holding on would fall on "B," and "A" would have a remedy against him. If "B" bought "more than was authorised" by "A," then, to the extent of the surplus, "B" would not be "A's" agent, and "A" might throw the responsibility for the balance upon him.

The romo Bankers' Gagette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the GALETTE.)

AH ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Closing prices Chair prices Chis day Chis day Sel herries xd	20,743,815	Government Debt	11,015.100 3,459,900
Į	Will norm	80,743,815	Top vo Canada sinco no de	30,743,815
	BA	NKING DI	EPARTMENT. LOCAL OT JOSE	200
	Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000 3,189,390	Government Securities (includ-	10,925,157 19,350,811 9,593,410
	Debt, and Dividend Accounts Other Deposits Seven Day and other Bills	8 608,215 13,444,361 792,422	goods Pare contract total and a second secon	Podr Putu Mutu
ij	1.70		is all accommendation and its is	ACCOUNTS.

Dated the 8th December, 1859. M MARSHALL, Chief Cambier. THE OLD I

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:-Liabilities, on (including Bank Coin

21,942,827 8,638,215 18,444,361 43,995,403 above Liabilities ing 3,199,880t, as stated in the above

FRIDAY NIGHT. The preceding accounts, compared with those

U	terbilled at it was the first the first		
	A DECREASE of Circulation of	4122,814	
	A DECREASE of Public Deposits of	71,100	
	An inchease of Cities Deposits of	79,979	
	No change in the amount of Government Securities	Samuel	
	A DEBUGACE of Other Securities of	25,628	
	A DECREASE of Bullion of	81,697	
	An INCREASE of Rest of	7,610	
	An Dichease of Reserve of	12,528	

The variation under each head is too small to anddem notice.

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 1849:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	100 3334		1 07 Ju	1888	1889,
Circulation, including	mary cier	mine s	E.	E	£
bank post bills and the	10,815,196	20,055,162	20,953,992	20 813,078	21,942,827
Public deposits,	8,931,249	5,870,709	6,648,062	8,855,814	8,608,215
Other deposits	9,510,954	V 2.207,198	14,440,724	12,371,668	18,444,361
Government securities	14,338,973	-10,640,867	5,434,022	10,806,591	10,925,167
Other meantiles	10,016,315	17,389,715	30,111,185	15,505,731	19,350,811
Reserve of notes & coin	12.851.183	5,766,058	4:401.719	18,857,261	10,261,410
Coin and bullion	16,772,798	10.486.198	8,069,489	18.921.171	16,936,815
Bank rate of discount	9 (M) ple(1)	DATE	10 n c.	24 p. c.	24 p. c
Price of Consula	968	938 mi	914 xd	1961-xd	952 ml
Average price of wheat	298 44	60s 11d	484 3d	41s 5d	44s Sd
Exchange on Paris (shut)	25 45 50	1: 95 95 00	95 40 - 50	98 74 186	25 74 15
- Amsterdam ditto	19	13 14 144	11 18 12	11 15 16:	11 13 134
- Hamburg (3months)	Tree at	(40) AD . 41	386 20 20	13 7 73	10 K KI

27.42 drive had of promise well At the corresponding period of the year 1849, President Louis Napoleon was urging the Prefects of Departments to make arrangements for securing his re-election, although this was prohibited by the Constitution under which he held His Highness was understood to entertain a project power. His Highness was understood to entertain a project for holding a grand review of the troops of the line and the National Guard of Paris, with a view to test their sentiments towards him. In the French Assembly, the propriety of reducing the army was debated. In Hungary, the restoration of the Austrian rule was still marked by numerous military executions. The funds, which had long been depressed by the state of the Continent, showed extraordinary hungaries. buoyancy.

In 1856, an attempt had just been made upon the life of the King of Naples. An insurrectionary movement was in progress in Sicily. The bullion in the Bank of France had increased 1,380,000l, standing, however, at only 7,930,000l; and the Bank of England had lowered their minimum from 7 to 64 per cent. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were inviting subscriptions for 2,000,000 of Preferential Bonds. In Paris and Madrid, M. Mires had failed in an attempt to bring out a Spanish loan of 3,000,000l sterling.

In 1857, numerous heavy failures were occurring from day to day, the last being that of Messrs Heine, Semon, and Co., yet confidence was reviving, and the position of the Bank exhibited a great accession of strength, the reserve having increased 1,670,000l, and the bullion 713,000l within a week. Of the total reserve of 4,401,000l shown above, however, two millions represented the notes issued under the Government Letter.

In 1858, the Bank of England had suddenly adopted the long-deferred and then unexpected step of lowering the rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. The new Chilian Loan commanded ½ per cent. prems, the Old Turkish 6 per Cents. 98, and the last loan about par.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1849, a deficiency of 496,361l; in 1856, a deficiency of 8,092,522l; in 1857, a deficiency of 15,670,461l; and, in 1858, a deficiency of 3,134,063l. In 1859, the deficiency is 5,906,450l.

The money market has experienced no change of much aportance. Upon the whole quietude has prevailed, condering the advanced period of the year. The supply in importance. sidering the advanced period of the year. The supply in the general market has been adequate to the demand, and it has therefore not been necessary to apply to the Bank to any important extent. Even the money-dealers, who have the privilege, during the shutting of the transfer-books, of obtaining from that establishment advances on bills and Government securities, have held aloof.

As is often observed on a Friday, the demand for money to-day was rather more active, both at the Bank and in Lombard street, but not the slightest pressure was experienced.

The telegrams from Paris announce that the monthly return of the Bank of France exhibits the following changes taking the exchange at 25f to the £), viz. in the coin and bullion, an increase of 240,000t; in the bills discounted, a e of 600,000l; in the notes in circulation, a decrea of 1,120,000l; in the Government deposits, an increase of 1,560,000l; in the private deposits, a decrease of 960,000l; and a trifling decrease in the advances on public securities. The falling off in the discounts indicates a dull state of trade

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Late on Saturday afternoon it transpired that a subscription had been opened for the 620,0001, forming the balance of the Turkish 6 per Cent. Loan of 5,000,000l announced last year. The terms fixed upon this occasion are 62½ per cent., with dividend from the 1st of September next, the current quotation in the market being about 65. Such was the eagerness evinced to participate in the allotment that the entire amount was absorbed almost before the regular commencement of business on Monday morning. A sum of 221 per cent. was to be paid on application, the liquidation of the remaining 40 per cent. being fixed for the 10th of January. At 62½ per cent., the loan represents only about 385,000%. As the anticipation of this issue had caused considerable heaviness in the market for Turkish stocks for some time past, the actual announcement of it was followed by a marked improvement. The Loan of 1858 is now quoted 66 to 1, and that of 1854, 771 to 78. Both stocks are very

The movements in bullion and in the Indian Government paper are thus noticed by Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Lang-

paper are thus noticed by Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley, under date this day:—
Gold.— During the past week the demand for gold has been brisk; the arrivals, however, have been moderate, and the consequence has been that about 10,000h has been taken from the Bank. The arrivals are the Euxine, with 4,505h, from Lisbon; the Asia, with 1,000h from New York; the Onelds, with 9,247l, from Brazil. The Swittsure has also arrived from Melbourne, with 294,000h; this will not be deliverable in London until to-morrow, and the whole will, doubtless, be sent away. The Norman steamer has taken 4,000h to the Cape of Gond Hope. The Australian mail reports the following ships having sailed:—The Law Chew, with 112,000h, on the 20th Saptember; the Norfolk, with 272,000h, on the 30th September; the Anglesse, with 280,000h, on the 17th October.

Silver.—The bar silver by the Shannon from the West Indies has been sold at 615d per or standard; the demand has since been very good, and

we quote the price as 62d per or standard, firm. Government will not make any remittance to India by the outgoing meni of the 12th instant, and the amount sent on private actions is not expected to exceed 150,000.

Mexican Dollars — We have but had

and the amount sent on private acrount is not expected to exceed | 150,000.

Mexican Dollars.—We have but little to remark under this head. The dollars brought by the Shannon have not yet been placed, and the demand having been much more moderate for the past few days, a decline in price may be looked for. The Chitian dollars, at Shannon, realized 60d per outce.

Exchange.—A good dast has been doing since our last (2nd December), a rise having taken place on that day, and again subsequently both on Benbey and Calcutts. The rise has been fully I per cent., and for the outgoing mail of the 10th rates close 2s to \$4\$ Bombay; 2s 0½d to \$d\$ Calcutts, 60 days. Madrus has been done at 1s 11 \$d\$, but it is now to 2s 0½d, 60 days. Documented bills, 1s 11½d to \$d\$.

India Government Loan Notes have gradually and steadily improved since the 2nd instant; the demand has been good, and the bulk of the paper taken, has been by bona file investors, with whom this class of securities is daily gaining favour. We quote prices 1s 10 15 16d, to 1s 11d for 5 per Centa, and 2s 0½d to 13-16d for 5½ per cents, against 10½d to 13-16d sand 2s 0½d on the 2nd. Prigs are very firm, and a farber gradual rise riot unlikely.

Quotations for Builion:—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per on setd; bar gold reliable, 78s per oz std; South American doubloons, 75s 6d per oz; United States gold coin, 75s 3½d per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 2d peros atd; bar silver, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 2½d per oz std; well and the Straits, are summarised as follows by the same authority:—

China, and the Straits, are summarised as follows by the same

EXPORT OF SILVER	from SOUTHA	MPTON to INDIA,	CHINA, and	the STRAITS.
Much	India.	China.	Straits.	Total.
Year 10 52000	need no ch	has exerie	ey makker	Las mon
	4,738,909	1,376,773	316,061	6,431,743
	8,381,505	3,166,514	565,972	12,113,991
1857	1,378,017	4,479,315	974,583	16,731,915
	8,295,835	1,355,117	102,981	4,753,933
1859 to date 1	0,211,432	3,095,589	260,847	*13,567,868
of Market Include	ing Governmen	t remittances, a	bout 6.157.7	187

The steamer Pera, which will sail on Monday, will take 185,717l in specie for Bombay (91,627l in silver, and 44,090l in gold), besides 1,000l in gold and 800l in silver for Alex-The whole is on private account.

In the foreign exchanges, the only alterations of importance are an advance in the rate on St Petersburg, and a slight decline in that on Austria. q Jestid

We have to correct an error in our last number: the nount of bills drawn by the Council of India, by the embay packet of the 3rd inst., was only 2201 16s 8d, not The India Office rate for bills on Bombay remains at the almost prohibitory rate of 2s 21d per rupes, the Government in India not being in a position to be drawn

Advices from Marseilles refer to the embarras large undertaking known as the Franco-Belgian Sugar Refinery Company. The liabilities are said to be large. If is stated that the Directors of the Great Ship Company

borrowing money upon mortgage of the unfortunate el.

The Stock Exchange Committee have been applied to to appoint special settling days for the shares of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, and Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia.

At a general meeting of shareholders in the Bank of New South Wales, held at Sydney, the Directors have been empowered to increase the capital from 500,000*l* to 750,000*l*, by the creation of 12,500 new shares of 20*l* each, which by the creation of 12,500 new shares of 202 each, which were to be allotted amongst the shareholders at par on the 27th October, in the proportion of one new to two old shares. One-half the number of shares were to be paid in full on that day, and the remaining half on the 26th of April. Shareholders on the London register will, of course,

have their due proportion.

The transfer books for Consols were shut yesterday (Thursday) for the dividends, and those for India Stock and the Long Annuities were closed on Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively. The books for the following Government securities were also shut to-day, viz.: 34 per Cents., 24 per Cents., 25 per Cents., Annuities (January, 1860), and

Ammities (January, 1880), At Paris to-day (Friday) the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.: 41 per Cent. Rentes, for money, 96.50; ditto, 3 per Cents., for money, 70.30 ex. div.; ditto, for account, 70.45 ex. div. Compared with the final quotations of last Friday, the 3 per Cents. show the important rise of about 1½ per cent., caused mainly by a hope that

the coming Congress will place the peace of Europe upon a more solid basis.

The English funds have attained a fresh rise of 1 per cent., and closed this afternoon at the best point of the week, Consols being quoted 95% to 96 ex. div. for the 10th of January (or equal to 97% to 1 cent div). The market has been very favourably affected by the more tranquillising interpretation of foreign politics, which, combined with the state of the money market and the approach of the January dividends, has determined many investments. Confidence is evidently reviving on both sides of the Channel. 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:

	COMBOLS,	
	Money A LO W. H. Ascount A A d.	
	Lowest. Highest Lowest Highest Exchaquer Bil'a	
	Saturday 964 965 964 965 276 pm 200 pm	
	Menday 968 968 964 274 pm www pmz	ų
	Thesday 96211 red meral to vah eri odl valastiba W Horz and	
	Wadnesday 962 oct 501 To oct 97	
	Thursday 97 971 971 971	
	Friday shut shut of a second	ė
	LATE OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRE	۰
	Closing prices Closing prices	
	last Friday. this day.	
	8 per cent consols, account 96 3 buyers 953 buyers xd	
	- meney 964 # 12 12 12 12 shut	
	New 3 per cents 951 4	
	3 per cent reduced 954 6	
	Exchequer billsMarch 26s 29s pns 27s 30s pns	
	June 26s 29s pm 27s 30s pm	
	Bank stock	N
13	East India stock 226 28 shat	18
H	Spanish 3 per cents 441 54	
ø	- 3 per cente, new def 38 4	
	Passive 10t 113 200 2 105 114 bas added	
	Portuguese 3 per cents, 1855 45 6	
	Mexican 2 per sente 003 9	R
	Posteh 24 per cents 65 6	
	00 100 I	
	Butted and Letter A. H. M. M. Do ton	
	5 per cent 100 100 100 100 100 100	
2	Demoian 41 11 000 Duning to the Control of the Cont	
	Perusian 2 nor cent 70 1 - Tipe T OH Was N	×,
	Veneruala New 90 1	
	Shamish cartificates 41.9	
	Turbish loan if new cont	
	Action of the Control	
	New ditto, 4 per cent 1081 1818.8588 1081 182 1830 University of the cent	

More animation has prevailed this week in the Stock Exchange than for a long time past. On all sides buyers have predominated. The demand has extended to French, Lombardo Venetian, Brazilian, Canadian, and some classes of American and Belgian railway shares. It is believed that a gradual rise will take place in many kinds of securities long either neglected or severely depres

The demand for Indian securities has formed a prominent feature in the Stock Exchange. All descriptions have advanced. The demand has run especially upon the new Indian 5 per Cent. Loan, which has experienced a fresh rise of no less than 1½ per cent., closing at 106¾ to 107, or equal to 9½ to 10 per cent. premium on the reserved price. The first dividend tills due on the 5th of January. This loan to 92 to 10 per cent. premium on the 5th of January. This loan first dividend falls due on the 5th of January. The Indian has been completely absorbed by investors. The Indian 5 per Cent. Rupee Loan has advanced to $95\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, the $5\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. to 102 to 103, the new 5 per Cent. Debentures of the East Indian Railway Company to 13 to 2 premium, and the 43 per Cent. to 100 to 101. All the Indian railway. shares exhibit an important rise,—the result, not of speculation, but of purchases of a solid character. These securities now carry fully five months' accrued interest.

The market for British railway stocks has likewise at-ined a further general rise. The traffic maintains its tained a further general rise. increase; the period for the declaration of the dividends is drawing near, and it is believed that these will be good. South-Eastern stock has undergone an unfavourable reaction of 3 per cent, in consequence of its being understood that negotiations with the London, Chatham, and Company do not promise well; but, with this exception, the leading stocks present a general improvement, varying from 1 to 1 per cent., compared with last Friday's rates. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:-

	RATIONAL SEVE	Mas Highness
Clo	sing prices	Closing prices
grops of the line and the	st Friday.	this day.
Bristol and Firetes	100 1 1107 9	100 2
Caledonian	914 2	924 3
Counties	56 7	564 74
Great Northern	1044 5	105 7
Great Western	664 7	674 4
Lammahirs and Yorkshire	984 94	994 100
London and Blackwall	65 7	65 7
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	119 14	113 15
Lendon and North-Vestern	97	****** 98 à
London and South-Western	96 7	97 8
Midland	107# 8	1084 F
North British	60± ±	61± ±

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WELLENS"	aing prices	Close	ing prices
trials and b	not Friday.		is day.
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRE		HUTTE -	4 33 cla
North Staffordshire	44 34 dis	*******	26 8
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	36 8	********	
South-Eastern	2814 24 Land W.	-	81 1
South Wales	72 4		72 4
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	94-3 170	000000000	942 51
North-Eastern, York stock	76 4	-	784 9
FOREIGN SHARKS.	NUMBER Links		save not been
Northern of France	273 84		39 40 -
			26 7
Eastern of France	251 6	********	
Dutch Rhenish	47 g dis		5-42 dia
Pagis, Lyons, & Mediterranean	354 6	********	371
East Indian	102 4	*******	103
Madras guarenteed 44	87.9	*********	90 4
Paris and Orleans	54.6	*********	56 8 -
Western & N-Watrn of France	22 3		23 4
Great India Puningular	99 1		1004 14
		*******	TOTAL B
Great Western of Canada	131 1	********	131 1

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about † per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.10 per 1/sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/17a 10½ per counce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.3½ per 1/sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 3-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight is about 100½ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is in favour of England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves little or no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

LEFT THE SECTION OF T			
PRICE OF BULLION.	£		4
Foreign Gold bars standard) per cunce	8	17	
Mexican dollars	0	0	0
Silver in burn (standard)	0	5	11

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

tull; sales 6,000 hales	Sal.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, die # per cent	ode h	400	2261 28	228 261	2271	
3 per Con:, Reduced Anns	951 4	954	954 7	951 1	954 6	96 57
3 per Cent. Consols Anns	96	762 T	97	97	97至 主	97点 書
New 3 per Cont. Assumition		B51 1	951 7	957	954 6	96
New 34 per Cent	***	***	***	100	***	-
Now 24 per Cent	***	***	811	400	81	***
5 per Cent	112	***	818	100		404
Long Anto. Jan. 8, 1860 / **		***	988			
Anns, for 30 years, Jun. 5, 1860			410	***	202	***
Ditte Jun. 5, 1880	44	lane /	Lane	- Assett	100	
Ditto Apr. 5, 1865	200	17 13-16			173	177
India Stock, 105 per neut		229 27	9264	228	226.	100
Do. Do. 5 per Cent		105	1054 1	1051 61	1063	106# #
Dr. Loan Debentures 1858	961 1	96	966	***	97 67	97
Do. Do1859		06 A	968	961	961 7	967 1
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/		4s 5s p	3a 4a p	***	6s p	240
Intto under 1,000%	444	4s 6s p	498	illa p	lie en p	St P
Bank Stock for accus. Jan. 10				***		***
2 pr Ct. Cons. for sent. Jan. 10		963 7	971 1	975	978	96 57 xd
India Stock for account Jan. 10		0 8es	210		600	200
Cannol Serip	970			0.00	240	810
Enchaquer Scrip	200	Billian II	244	1 4m -	Lines.	COTATE IT
Excheq. Bills, 1,000/ 14d	30s 27sp	29s 30sp	308 278	30s 27sp	27a 30sp	27a 30sp
Ditto 5001 -	30s 27sp			30s. 27sp		
Ditto Small -	30s 27sp	30s P	30a p	30s 27sp	27s 30sp	278 30ap

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

nd the long spell of farourable	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
rable feature this season, this	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anstrian Bonds	390		000	- 100		600
Ditto 1850	0.00	000	***	-	444	100
Brantlian & per century as an and	- 00A	100	103 24	1998	102	103
Ditto 44 per cent, 1852		***	***		***	942 mi
Ditte New 5 per cent, 1839 and 1839	24	845	1024	000	444	***
Ditto New, 1843		800	***	0.00	240	***
Ditto 41 per cent. 1858	954 xd		951 xd	941 xd	954 ad	95 xd
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	212	81 804	794	77 8		78 7
Otthu H per cent	100	-	980			400
Ditte Mateura and Sabanilla 7 per cent	411	***	248	204	***	***
Chilian 6 per cent	***	000	1044 4	000	105	-
Ditto 3 per cent	1 000	1	404		000	000
Danish Spercent, 1885	***		400	***	***	***
Ditto 5 per cent		***	000	000	***	-
Dutch 24 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	1	***	***	***	-	
Bonader New Consolidated	900	134 3	200	134	-	***
Grenada, Naw Active 34 per cent	200		200	***	***	-
Ditto Deferred	1	(C)	***	***		-
Mexican 3 per cent	28 23	224	22 A	224 3	224 8	223 4
Married At annual	1		***	914 2	92 1	
Ditto II man work	- ***	200			703	701 70
Portuguese 3 per cent iss3	458	452	452	461		
Russian, 1823, 5 per cent, in & sterling		169	1091	109 3	0.00	000
Think of the second of the sec	1004	101	101		105	101
AUGUST LEADING TO THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT	1000	85å xd	86 xd	85) ad		854 xd
	0.0.0				454.5	451 4
Ditto 2 was cont Deformed	0.00	45 1	454 5	Ann.		33
	-		336 I	000	231	look
Ditto Passive	100	0.00	444		808	0.00
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	1 44	000	442	949	9.0.0	200
Swedink 4 per cent	100	100	244	444	AAA.	200
Turkish 6 per cent		774	79 8	28 4	78	781 8
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed		1088 4	000	244	104	1044 4
Venesuela 24 per cent	597 4	291 1	291 1	287	No.	284 4
Ditto 1 per cent	200	888		404	830	***
Dividence on the above payable in London.	1	I Take	200		1 110	1
Austrian & par cent, 10 gu, per & sterling		1		-	444	
Belgian 24 percent		1	-		1	-
Ditto 4è per cent	14 1000	-	1	200	-	
Dutch 24 per cent, Enchange 12 guilders	4	654		65 1	641	644
Ditto 4 per unit, Curtificates	844	1001	1 000	BUILDING.	1004	
Section a Law same! Continuents 14	***	rang !	0.00	000	YAAA	040

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

mhT M					Lance I	Tues	day.	Fri.	lay.
50000					Time.	Prices no on 'Ch		Prices n	egotiated
Amsterdam Ditto Rotterdam Antwerp Brussels Hamburg Paris Ditto Marselles Frankfort-of Vienna Trieste Peteraburg	n-the-	oo	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		short.	11 13 11 15½ 11 15½ 11 15½ 25 22½ 25 22½ 13 5 26 7½ 25 30 25 32½ 117 12 65 12 70 848 402	11 124 11 154 11 155 11 155 25 27 13 64 25 124 25 124 25 35 1174 12 70 12 75 344	11 13 11 15 11 15 25 22 25 22 13 5 25 7 25 30 25 32 117 12 60 12 65 34	11 134 11 15 11 15 25 30 26 30 13 4 26 12 25 35 25 37 117 12 66 12 70
Madrid Cadle Leghorn Genoa Naples Palermo Messina Lisbon Oporto Rio Janeiro New York			00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00	60 da st.	49 49 30 27 25 37 40 121 121 52 52 52	497 501 30 35 25 42 405 1211 1214 528 523	494 494 30 30 25 40 401 121 1214 52 52	491 50 80 35 25 45 401 1214 1219 52 82

FRENCH FUNDS.

purchaseral to be all has		London Dec. 7		London Dec. 8		
all be paid, in addition to	FC	F C	F C	F C	P 0	27511
44 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	96 30	HID THE T	96 50		96 50	And.
June and 22 Dec.	71 35	***	71 20	110mm	70 0	444
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of1855	44	684	- ma . 17	980	10	1 000
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan.	2985 0	44	-	***	2900 0	-
Exchange on London 1 months Ditto 3 mentia	25 9 24 981	***	25 9 24 98g	000	25 9 24 934	900 800

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends peraunum	Names.			Names. Shares. P			Price pershare	
			£	£		đ			
20000	10% pr cent	Agra and United Service	100	50	0	0	-		
	20/pr cent		40	40	0	0	200		
10000		Bank of Egypt	25	25	0	0	***		
6000	57 per cent		100	50	0	0	514		
	67 per cent		50	50	0	0	***		
	5/ per cent		20	16	0	0	18		
	54 pc&15sb	City	100	50	0	0	654		
	82 per cent		100	25		0	***		
	72 per cont		100	20		0	99.		
	44 per cent		20	20		0	18		
	64 per cent			20		ò	201		
	12/p cent	Y and an and Country	50	20		0	39		
	124/ pr ct	London Joint Stock	50	10		0	331		
	16/ pr gunt	London and Westminster	100	20		0	358		
	Lil p cent	National Provincial of England	100	35		0	-		
	67 pe di film		50	25		0	100		
			20	30		0	140.		
	201 pr cent		20	20			181		
	87 p c & bs					0			
	10; pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25		0	391		
	101 pe & bs		100	25		0	800		
	51 per cent	Ionian	25	25		0	965		
	92 per dent		25	25	0	0	- Au		
	161 pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	501		
	Thi preent	Union of London	50	10	0	0	29		
3000	3/ per cent	Unity Mutual	100	60	0	0.	949/		

DOCKS.

Stock.	Dividend per annum	Naz	nes.	100		Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
£			-111111			£	£	THE PERSON
360410	5 per cent	Commercial		9.4		Stk.	All	
065668	6 per cent	East and West I	ndia		9.0	Stk		1148
	3 per cent		9.0		0.0	Stk	88	67
939800	1 percent	St Katharine	94		9.0	Stk	**	74
360865	34 per cent	Southampton	0.0		0.0	Stla	94	104
800000	54 ner cant	Victoria		- 00	-	Stk	**	105

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Eates of Exchange on Lendon.		
Barla	90 0	25 10		9 damet clobs
Paris	0	24 95		3 days' sight 3 months' date
- C. L.	6)		-	
Antwerp	- 8	25 02	******	3 days' sight
Amsterdam		11 65	*****	3
_ 7	- 6	11 60		2 months' date
Hamburg	- 6	13 34		3 days' sight
000	- 6	. 13. 24	****	3 months' date
St Petersburg	- 6	344 341		3 -
Lisbon	- 2	53		3
	Nov. 30	51	-	3 —
New York	- 26	110 1	*****	60 days' sight
Jamaica	- 10	1 per omt. pm		30 —
_	- 10	per cent pm		60
Sect.	- 10	Far	*****	90 -
Havana	- 14	151 per cent. pm.	*****	90 -
Rio de Janeiro	- 9	254d	800000	60 —
Bahia	- 13	2544		60 —
Pernambuco	- 16	200	884200	60 —
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 28	69 70	*****	60
Singapore	****	4n 9d	******	6 months' sight
Ceylon		5 per cent. dis		6 -
Bombay		2 09d 2 14d	911111	6
Calcutta		2s 08d 2s 02d		6 -
Hong Kong		4s 10d	******	6 -
Mauriting		4 per cent dla	*****	90 days' sight
_	- 12	3 per cent, dis	******	60 -
Sydney	- 15	par	******	30 -
Va /paraiso	- 15	4414 454	******	60 -

na tima last year .

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 pr ct. Ditto 6 per cent	Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price
3 pr ct. Nova Sectin Gov., 5 per cent. Deben. 1875	1000003	3 pr et. 3 pr et. 5 pr et. 2 pr et. 2 pr et. 2 pr et. 3 pr et. 3 pr et.	Canada Governmeni 5 per cent Ditto 6 per cent Ditto 6 per cent E. I. Transfer Loan et per Scar rapea. Do. 34 per ct. Ent Promis, Notes at per. Do. 45 per usnt. ditto Do. 5 per cent. ditto Tupea. New Brunswick Gov. 6 per cent. New Brunswick Gov. 6 per cent. 1866. Ditto ditto å per cent. 1871-76. Nova Scothu Males Gov. 5 per cent. Nova Scothu Gov. 6 per cent. Deben. 1875. Quebec City 6 per cent. Deben. 1875.	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1164

The Commercial Times.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—A Treasury warrant has been published in the Gazette, making alterations in the rate of postage on newspapers transmitted beyond the sear. It is now directed that overy printed newspaper, whether British, colonial, or foreign, transmitted by the post between any ports or places beyond the seas, through the United Kingdom, by British packet-boat, via Southampton and Egypt, or between any ports or places beyond the seas, by British packet-boat, via Egypt, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid, in addition to say other postage now payable thereon, a further and additional rate of British postage of 1d, and in all cases in which such respective rowrespapers we liable, on the transmission thereof by such respective routes, to progressive rates of postage, according to the scale of weight contained in any such warrants as aforesaid, the additional rate of 1d payable under this present warrant shall be calculated and paid in respect of each such progressive rate. The warrant is not to extend to newspapers transmitted use from the United Kingdom via Morneilles, or to newspapers contained in the French or Spanish mails passing through Egypt, or to any newspapers to be transmitted by the post under the provisions of the said Tessiry warrant of the 16th of February, 1859, and amended by a certain office warrant. warrant.

FOREIGN MAILS

Destination,	Despatch of Next Mails from London.	Next Mail Due.
isismila and Marritius	Dec. 14, E	Jan. 4 Dec. 22 Dec. 14 Jan. 1
hisa, Fenang, and Singapore	via Marseilles Dec. 10, E. via Southampton Dec. 20, M. via Marseilles Dec. 10, E. via Southampton Dec. 12, M. via Marseilles Dec. 19, E.	Dec. 19 Dec. 13 Dec. 19 Dec. 18 Dec. 10 Dec. 19 Jan, 5
Braltar, Malta, Egypt, and Aden	f via Southampton Dec. 12, E. via Marseilles Dec. 10, E. (via Galway) Dec. 9, E.	Dec. 11 Dec. 10 Dec. 13
itte (by United States packet)	(New York) Dec. 9, E. (New York) Dec. 14, M.	Dec. 14
Teneriffe	Dec. 28, E.	Dec. 10
All other parts of the West Indies.	Jan. 2, m	Jan. 1
and all places in the Pacific, includ- ing Chili, Peru, California, and Bri- tah Columbia	Dec. 17, x	Dec. 16

MAILS ARRIVED.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LARST DATES.

On the 4th, America, per steam ship Asia, via Liverpool—New York, 23rd ult.

On the 6th, Brazzla, per steam ship Oneida, via Sonthampton—Buenos Ayre
38th October: Montavideo, November 1; Rio Janeiro, 9zh; Bahia, 13th; Pernas
beso, 46th; St Vincent, 23rd; and Lisbon, Documber 2nd.

On the 6th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Indus, via Southampton—Alexandris, New 21st; Malta, 25th; and Gibraltar, 30th. On the 2th, United States, per steam ship Hungarian, via Liverpool—New York, 3th bit.

On the 8th, United States, per sinam ship New York, via Southampton-New York, 26th ult.

GRAIN IMPORTED.

Account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Bri pool, Hull, Newcastle, Eristol, Gloucester, Plymouth n, distinguishing foreign and Britain, viz.:—London, Liver-ath, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee,

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley- meat.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and ryemeal.	Peas and peameal.	Beans & bean- meal.	Indian cern and Indian meal	Buck- wheat & buckwht menl.
Poreign	9rs 62119 1300	qrs 40088	978 27747 380	qrs 1824	3606 1878	9m 18769	grs 23784	gra 27
Total	63410	40098	28127	1894	5484	18769	23784	27

Imports of the week 181,516 qrs.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

Pro	m title dea	METTE OF	time mike:	ia .		_
100 tonor	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Ryc	Beans.	Peas.
Sold Inst week	129620 123987 84923 99673 114853	103125 110163 36411 94483 128148	qrs 13099 8937 8139 11060 17208	90 267 301 621	5801 3900 4680 6527 5046	qrs 3800 1166 2813 4069 2658
Weekiy average, Dec. 3 Nov. 26 - 19 - 12 - 5 Oct. 29	8 d 44 8 44 1 43 1 42 10 42 9 43 1	a d 36 5 36 1 35 11 35 11 35 9 35 6	s d 21 9 22 6 21 11 21 5 22 1 20 11	8 d 30 7 29 1 28 4 29 7 80 2 30 4	4 d 41 9 41 9 40 9 40 8 99 8 38 9	8 d 30 3 30 0 30 6 37 9 38 5 38 5
Hz weeks' average	45 6	35 11	21 9	29 8	40 4	DB 9

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

41 10 35 4 23 0 at 8 42 9 44 11 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was a slight improvement in the demand for English wheat at Mark lane, to-day, and Monday's prices were well supported. Fereign wheat was inactive, and barley ruled a shade in favour of buyers. Oats advanced 6d per quarter. In the value of other produce, no change took place. The imports from abroad have amounted to 5,060 quarters of wheat; 13,510 barley; 4,070 oats; 40 sacks and 100 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, the trade, generally, ruled steady, and wheat was rather dearer.

The sales of the week in the Liverpuol cotton market have amounted to 42,000 bales, of which the trade have taken 35,000 bales, speculators 1,000 bales, and exporters 6,000 bales. A fresh decline of about 1d per lb upon all descriptions has taken place since Friday last. To-day the market closes dull; sales 6,000 bales only. Prospects remain still for an abundant crop in America, and shipments to this country are very extensive. These facts keep a good supply of cotton in the Liverpool market to meet all demands.

We have received the annexed report from Messes Neill Broth and Co., of New York, in reference to the cotton crop: - "More and more favourable accounts are coming to hand of the yield from all sections of the country. Even in the most favoured localities of last year there appears, contrary to all expectation, to be an equal crop; and in localities which then suffered from any cause, the individual instances of large increase upon last year's yield are surprising. As the ultimate result will depend on the continuance of the present admirable weather for picking, we have not yet made our final estimate; but we may remark that the facts patent to every one seem to us to justify the largest erop figures which have yet been put forth, and we are glad to notice that the quality is everywhere improving, in consequence, doubtless, of the outery against sand, and the long spell of favourable weather for picking. It is a remarkable feature this season, that the largest estimates come from planters and factors. They the largest estimates come from planters and factors. They generally admit 4,250,000 bales as tolerably certain; while of the buyers, particularly those acting for England, there are still a few who ignore all the facts which are inconsistent with the theory of 4,000,000 bales being an outside figure. This under-estimate will prove a serious damege to the trade. In the first place, it unduly supports prices in Liverpool and here; and, secondly, it leads to an excessive export to Great Britain, and, no doubt, to the temporary glutting of the Liverpool market with cotton, which can hardly be expected to bring a profit there, in view of the large supply going with it and behind it. Contracts are offered here for delivery in sixty days at half a cent. below present prices. The French, Germans, and Americans buy only from hand to mouth. Had English shippers shown equal moderation, our quotations to-day would, doubtless, have been a cent, per lb lower than they are. Prices are now mainly dependent on the rivers. With a general rise, deliveries would be enormous beyond precedent; but should the ports continue dependent on the limited area of country which has supplied them for so far, some little falling off might take place, and tend to support prices temporarily." The public sales of ten held this week have gone off heavily. The quantity disposed of was very limited, at about the late decline in value. In the private market, the trade is heavy, and common sound congou has changed hands at 1s 13d to 1s 2d per lb. Advices from Shanghai, by telegraph to the 21st October, state that considerable transactions had taken place in tea, and that the exports to England had amounted to 9,597,087 lbs. The shipments of silk were 22,452 bales. generally admit 4,250,000 bales as tolerably certain; while of the

that the exports to Eugland had amounted to 9,597,087 lbs. shipments of silk were 22,452 bales

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Oils hand

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IMPORT and STOCK of TEA, 1st December, 1859, as comp.

December, 1858.

THE WEEK.	HOR FOR	ORN PRO	SHT SH	ekaTATE
RIDAY EVENING.	ALC: X LECTE	THE PARTY	1859.	1858.
it; pevertheless the	adw 1bwerg		eratesdipple	non bis b
ongou		45,804,161		39,416,281
ouchong		33,560	93,440	95,923
ADED commissions		102,154	40,378	84,500
cented caper		1,943,240	2,045,852	1,334,704
ing Yong and Oolong	1,144,110	1,087,862	905,332	1,072,200
ouchong and Campoi lack leaf Pekoe & Hung	NEW MORES TO	1,560,934	2,093,509	2,015,103
Muey	192,294	59,738	193,797	a sy88,897
lowery Pekoe	287,768	110,890	252,468	154,770
range Pekoe		99,948	253,584	241,812
cented orange Pekoe	2,502,148	4,145,002	1,929,694 298,237	2,428,926 625,107
wanksy	20,450	22,635	144,335	239,175
iyson same		969,433	820,952	1,238,593
loung Hyson	1,800,486	2,271,418	2,366,934	3,859,945
mperial	253,678	266,405	136,459	292,006
Sunpowder	4,027,395	3,930,712	2.344,735	2,745,782
orts.	248,367	22,080	80,700	15,426
nland navigation	295,500	411,780	1,140	and monto
or exportation only	men ait be	have check	1,860 they	1,860
man tea	846,498	573,878	672,520	noh: 695,482
198 Total manimum	57,979,818	63,583,018	43,887,222	56,667,892
Sack dieser dieser deser	50,489,746	55,619,384	37,517,497 6 369 725	47,429,515
or wheat, and prices of ones have resised the control of the contr	50,489,746 7,490,072	7,963,634 1859 1hs 69,680,674	over the state of	9,238,37 1858. 1bs 66,086,9

The sugar market has become somewhat active. Rather large transactions have taken place in it, at an improvement in the quotations of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Letters from the Mauritius to the 8th ult., state that the crop of sugar is expected to be deficient, when compared with last season. The estimate of the yield of the crop in Louisiana has been reduced from 400,000 to 280,000 hhds.

Most discriptions of coffee have changed hands somewhat eadily. In pieces, however, no quotable change has taken place.

IMPORTATIONS OF PRODUCE	into HAMBURG	from Jan. 1 to	Nov. 30.
	1857.	1858.	1859.
Coffee, British tons about	43,700	28,400	36,500
Sugar,	. 22,000	19,000	25,500
Cotton bales and seron	70,000	46,000	57,000
Hides, kips not included			238,600
Rice tierces	2,200	4,500	1,550
- bags	187,300	171,000	145,700
2 TE and pointer 21 21	k. November 30	Viscous tames	These Walter
Coffee, British tone about	15.500	4.250	4.000
Sugar.	2.750	500	6,000
Cotton bales and serons	7,100	3,600	

3,600 .. The low wool sales—comprising 4,060 bales—have gone off briskly, at 1d to 1d per lb more money for good and useful purcels. The result of the colonial wool sales is thus reported by Mesers The result of the Hazard and Co.:-

The result of the colonial wool sales is thus reported by Messrs Hazard and Co. —

The firm tone exhibited at the termination of the July, and August sales was fully maintained up to the opening of the series. The attendance of the home trade has been vary full and regular, and the competition for good and superior wool (of which the quantity was small) has been remarkably animated. Prices may be quoted ld to 2d per lb higher than July and August as so nSydney, Port Philip, Van Dieman's Land, and Adelaide wools, especially on the better classes of combing fleeces, upon which in some cases a greater advance has been obtained. Cape wool has not exhibited any change, with the exception of the better sorts, which have shown ld per lb advance. The quantity of low inferior wool from this quarter has been very large, and sold with comparatively little spirit at former rates. Long-stapled has been much wanted, and would have fetched high pricer. The drought which visited the colony prevented much wool from being shipped in time for the seles just ended, and has no doubt injured the cendition of the wool and caused the loss of quantities of sheep, which for a time must check the increase which has been annually observable in the exportation of wool from the Cape. There is every prospect of present prices being fully maintained, and should the consumption of the raw material continue at its present rate, wool will be much in request before the commencement of the February sales, 1860, as for some months past manufacturers have been fully employed upon actual orders in hand. Although the state of political affairs was unfavourable to our market, and prevented many continental buyers attending the late sales, restricting the operations of those who did come, the result indicates a sound and healthy attate of the trad

Both hemp and flax have moved off slowly, at about previ

dotations.

"We have to report a month of fair business in allk," write Mesurs Durent and Co. "No eagerness, scarcely currency of demand, notwithstanding the small stock—it may be this is one of the causes—atill fair daily purchases to meet daily requirements, but almost exclusively for home consumption. In China cilk the arrivals have been rather in excess of the deliveries. We must look for a continuance of this now that sailing vessels have begun to drop in; and importers generally have carried out their apparent intention to sell upon landing, or nearly so, will the imported prices of a fortinght since have been fairly supported; only within the last day or two has there been the slightest relaxation, and this only in those classes where there has been too close an approximation to the standard chops. Taysams are especially scarce. In Chinese thrown silk there have been very few cales and prices are heavy. Bengal silk continues to hold its improved position in the general consumption, with a fair current demand. In Italian silk nothing of moment, so also Brutia and Persian.

State of the Shee Warehouses.

-arw in nominingt	ATE of	the SE	LE WA	REHOUS	EBJ OTH	e unde	THE REEL
cuerally engaged							
o be fully as large	Dec. 1	const d	Dec. 1	short or	Dec. 1.	1 + 403	Dec. 1.
od, and the sales	1859.	Taken and	1858.	and the	1859.	03335	1858.
ENNE GUY DON '100	bales.		bales.	maper	bales.	6001	bales.
Bengal	3,485	as gen	4.910	17 97/19	3,596	SERVE	5.755
China	5.614	METATE	11,289	ous abo	6,653	Fore	5,496
Canton	935	Sille	1.641	or olde	1.250	Som F	1.351
Chinese thrown	780	parai.	713	- Trans	1.122	- Deve	208
e and public sale.	D	aliverac	1	lo wo	D	alivere	10 39508
same minerd pure at	intrid.		40 -011s	10 A.O.	an. I to	anin P	an. I to
goods, but spring	Nov	HILIDO!	Nov.	hebwi	Dec. 8	smoo	Dec 7.
ig full prices."	1859	move b	1858.	28 7 3	1850.		
	halor.				bales.		
Bengal			880		13,154		
China			5,785				
Canton		*****	500	********	0 400		4.184
Chinese thrown	290		970	********	4 906	******	
Chinese thrown	1 - 111	LTST.	1176	277.23	12,200	BICA	HIVA.
Cleaned rice has	been	in fai	r requ	est, bo	th for	nome	use and

Chinese thrown 200 278 4.206 7,008
Cleaned rice has been in fair request, both for frome use and consumption. Other qualities have ruled heavy.

Messrs Witherby and Son thus allude to the fruit trade:—
Curants.—Since the 1sth of Navember, one steamer and twenty-seven saling vessels have arrived at this port, making, eo far as can be ascertaised, the total 2 sivals since the beginning of this beasun nearly 14,000 tons, or about 2,000 tons more that, to the same date of 1858. The duty-paid clearances in November were 2,167 tons, against 2,280 in November, 1858, and 1,335 in 1857. Those in bond for four weeks ending the 24th of November were 318 tons, of which 203 to Colonies, 28 to Continued, and 82 coastwise, making total November clearances of curants 2,480 tons, against 2,582 in November, 1858.

Raisins.—The last fortnight has been very prolific in arrivals of raisins as well as of curants, fourteen cargoes of Valentia's hiving come in, and several parcels of Chesmes and Mucatels. Of the leading article, Vulentias, there is, we understand, still one more cargo to be expected here. Last year, between the 4th and 31st of December, no less than 2,200 tons arrived. The clearances of raisins still continue on a scale of upprecedented magnitude, and much beyond those of curants, the deliveries in London in November having been 2,623 tons for consumption, against 1,510, 1,036, and 1,832 tons in the Novembers of 1858, 1857, and 1856 respectively.

Saltpetre has moved off somewhat freely, at full prices.

Messrs Powell and Co. report the state of the leather trade as follows:—

The month of November is almost proverbial for a general dulness in

as follows :-

Messrs Powell and Co. report the state of the leather trade as follows:—

The month of November is almost proverbial for a general dulness in business; and the leather trade, with but little exception, arising from occasional and particular causes, forms no exemption to the common experience. The past month shows transactions to a full average for the season. The supplies have been moderate; the demand, although limited, has sufficed to prevent any material increase of the stocks on hand, and to maintain as nearly as possible the quotations of the previous month. That such should be the position of the market must be regarded as highly ratisfactory. If, with a demand restricted to the immediate needs of buyers, and at a dull period of the year, leather has not accumulated so as to produce an impression on its value, it is fair to conclude that an increased disposition to purchase would are long enhance the price of those articles now in smallest supply. To produce such a result no speculation (which in fact usually defeats its object) is needed; the existing consumption is adequate to produce it, with a willingness on the part of dealers to hold a little more than their existing low stocks. In raw goods a fair amount of business has been done. The large import of Australian hides, and a consequent decline in prices, have resulted in considerable sales of that article; other salted hides generally maintaining their former value. The stocks at the end of November show but little change from those held at the close of the previous month, although since the commencement of the present month they are almost universally reduced.

they are almost universally reduced.

Messrs Churchill and Sim have i-sued the following comparative statement of the stocks of timber in the public docks in London on

the 1st inst.:—	April Mari		chile Switchers in		-
	1859.		1858.		1857.
Foreign dealspieces	1,602,000	design.	1,492,000		1,495,000
- Battens.	879,000		602,000		723,000
- Fir timberloads	70,900	***	31,400	***	40,000
Colonial pine deals and battens, pieces		200	781,000		1,230,000
- Spruce ditto		11000	544,000	***	1,178,000
- Pine timberloads		***	10,200		8,000
United States pitch pine timber			2,700	***	5,200
East Indian teake	5,700	20	11.600		5,800

We have to notice an improved inquiry for Scotch pig iron, the ice of which has advanced to 54s 6d cash. Tin is rather dearer, price of which has advanced Straits having sold at 1352.

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The arrivals of Banca fin during November at this port amount 468 slabs Banca and 1,279 slabs Straits, making since 1

may be this is the	1889.	ta Ifama	1858.	standing	1857.	in,
Straits	39552 12949	nrchases	nluba 12828 53368	ll fair d	10 mlabe 52854 22065	RU
Total Bisselv NB	52501	to now th	66196	nuance	74939	10

About an average business has been passing in the spirit market.
Oils, generally, have ruled flat, and linesed qualities have changed
hands at 271 10s. Spirits of turpentine, 34s to 35s per cwt.
The speculation in tallow appears to be breaking down. The
market is heavy, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold to-day at

market is heavy, and P.Y.C., on the spot, has sold to-day at 55s 3d per cwt.

"A steady fair demand prevails for most descriptions of dry goods of domestic manufacture, from the city and near-by trade," observes the New York Shipping List of the 23rd nlt., "and prices have undergone but little change. The accumulation of winter cloths is very slow, as the manufacturers are generally engaged on shirts for the soring trade, which promises to be fully as large as that of 1859. The inquiry for export is good, and the sales present a larger aggregate than was generally looked for among the trade. Foreign goods are in moderate request, except for the newest and most desirable pattern. Silks continue to be largely placed at auction, and prices almost invariably run low. Other goods are quiet, and slow of sale both at private and public sale. The sale rooms are crowded with accumulated goods, but spring goods do not arrive freely as yet, and would bring full prices."

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.—Flour and Mall.—With heavy receipts and a moderate demand from the local and Eastern trade, the market for State and Western flour was somewhat irregular during the first two days engedding our previous report, though the sales were moderately heavy, and previous prices were fully sustained. The inquiry for export and speculation has been good, however, and transactions for alignment and speculation has been good, however, and transactions for alignment and speculative purposes have been to a fair extent. The movement in breaktuffs from the West continues uninterrupted, and there are susually large quantities of both flour and grain on the way to this city. From present appearances, the various canals will be crowded said the date of the closing of inland navigation, when a large amount of all kinds will be left over to come to the seaboard via the mimeds. The shipments during the three days from this port are fair, but heavy, and have gove forward parily from first hands. The total sales since Friday are 51,000 barrels, the market closing steadily at an advance of 5 cents per harrel over our previous rates. Canada flour is a limited request, but holders are firm; the sales are 550 barrels. Sauthern flour was in moderate request on Saturday and Monday, but without leading to any depreciation in value. Receipts continue fair, and the stock accumulates. The export of wheat flour from list to 22nd November, 1859, was 90,191 barrels; against 57,633 in 1858.

GRAIK.—The market for wheat remains without important change, a light of the stock accumulates. The capact of wheat flour from list to 22nd November, 1859, was 90,191 barrels; against 57,633 in 1858.

22nd November, 1859, was 90,191 barrels; against 57,633 in 1858.

Grain.—The market for wheat remains without important change, a fair demand baving prevailed for all kinds, chiefly from the local millers and for speculation. The demand for export is light, but we understand there have been considerable quantities shipped from first hands. The reports from the Western cities present an unusual uniformity, all representing the market buoyant, under a good demand, and holders were, in smost sill cases, realising satisfactory prices. The farmers are selling feely, and many have already disposed of their entire stock. The shipments to the seaboard continue heavy. Corn remains in steady fair request, but prices are 1 to 3 cents per bushel below our previous rates. Export of wheat from the 1st to the 22d of November, 1859, 102,394 bashels, against 120,086 in 1858; corn, 1,958 bushels, sgainst 75,076 in 1858.

in 1858.

New York, Nov. 26.—The foreign news imparted quite an active merement to floor, and sales were active, closing at an advance of about lee to 15c per barrel, and in some cases it was as much as 20c higher. Wheat was also excited, and advanced from 2c to 5c per bushel. Corn spaced dull, but closed with some firmness for good old lots.

Etherr of Bernseruses from the Universe Szares to Great Bernsin and Inclusion.

s and a consequent decline in	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From Nov. 22	bbls 75564	bbla	bushele 175446	e bushels
Additione 19	1938 3 m m 0 3 3 n	lute che h sunce	guordin di	
Other Ports	Tales	mid-b		Newsta C
Total, 1859	78287 68418	a of tim	169599 418092	o inagrate tan 205685,
Increase	9819	oig	228493	305688
Total, 1857	286648 299056	178	2206986 4544075	514932 1806835

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE STREET OF THE CORN TRADE FAIDAY EVERING.

Most of the leading markets held since this day se'unight have exh MARK LAME, FRIDAY EVERSING.

Most of the leading markets held since this day se unight have exhibited only moderate supplies of home-grows; wheat; nevertheless the demand for nearly all kinds has continued in a very inactive state, at barely the late decline in the quotations. Both here and at the authorise foreign wheats have been much neglected. However, importers have been firm, and prices—though, in many instances, aleased nominal—have, ten supported. Owing to the late heavy influx from abroad, the barley trade has become very flat, and the quotations of all but the best qualities have given way Is per quarter. The malt trade has been referably server, but we have no improvement to notice in value. For good and fine out there has been astack inquiry at previous currencies; but damp parcels, have had a drooping tendency. In the value of beans, peas, and flour very little change has taken place.

From the present tone of the grain trade generally, and the apparent determination on the part of dealers generally not to said to their stocks—usually the case at this period of the year—we can hardly anticipate any upward movement in the value of wheat for some time—weetabley not until after the close of the year. The late enormous arrivats of coast from the westward, and the extensive supplies known to be on passage from the Black Sea, have exercised considerable known to be on passage from the Black Sea, have exercised considerable influence upon the wheat trade; indeed, they have checked the demand for foreign grain, both in London and at Liverpool, for inland cursumption.

Throughout the Continent considerable heaviness has been apparent in the wheat trade. In prices, however, no change of importance has taken place. Spring corn has sold to a fair extent at about previous currencies and prices have continued to fluctuate. The shipments have rather inscreased.

The Scotch markets have been somewhat heavy for wheat, and prices

reason. The Scotch markets have been somewhat heavy for wheat, and prices are shown a tendency to give way. Fine bariey and oats have realised attreme rates. The shipments to the South have rather increased. In Ireland, produce generally has moved off slowly, but without that the hange in value.

In Ireland, produce generally has moved off alowly, but without paterial change in value.

The few samples of English wheat on sale, to day, were mostly disposed of, at quite Monday's prices. In foreign wheat very, little was passing, yet the quotations were well supported. Barley and malt were dull, and the turn cheaper. Oats however, advanced 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour, as an Monday.

Mr Ed. Rainford reports that only a vessels laden with grain have arrived off coast from ports East of Gibraltar since the 30th alto, and that only a moderate business has been done in floating cargoes, at previous rates.

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Ol OCBeans	TOTAL TOTAL	BE DEED FED	aansiaina	CLOBISH T	adB to bla
		ARRIVALS TH			Flour.
somewhat	Wheat,	Barley.	Malt.		Flour.
English					endily off
Foreign	5000 m	13510 INN	t offi audu	04070 o 21	1 Melant - Office

PRICES CURRENT OF CO

PRIUMS COL	CTC T-14	L. O. COBSTANTO TIGISTIST SATION	
10,000 20,000	800	Surat,	8
WHEAT-English, New white 45	to 50 (40
000 882 red ant. 38	45	OATS—English, Poland & potato	37
Danzig and Konigsberg, high	0	OATS-English, Poland & potato	990
mixed automorphisms 54			***
mixed 52			***
Rostock and Wismar			29
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast 47	49		27
Marks and Mecklenburg 47	243 L	common	24
Danish, Holstein, & Branswick 46	49		27
St Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 42	47	- White, reed	23
fo smog s hard	46	nising in Black sofan foow wo 21 d 1	52
American and Canadian, white	17 3 75	Light Galway 20	44
Tedies		Danish all lad blant by la 20 34	0.4
Odesea and Sea of Azoff, soft,	891.68	Swedish incion-on-the-time 23	10
per 496 lbs 45		Dutch and Hanoverian 20	2
Egyptian, Saidper 480 lbs	D. CT. LEWIS	Rynd Englishidadza	21
		Tappa_knolish winter	56
Syrian, hard and soft	2.44	Foreign spring 48 48 10 Indian Conn. per 480 lbs	æ
BARLEY - English and Scotch, malting, new 40	Teast	Tropics Constitute and Bassinsburg	32
English and Scotch distilling	103.10	10W American Debimoon, Int. Aprillacing	201
di wa be of be grinding 1 28	20		193
88 gaitlaming Van Dieroland	- 42	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,	1321
Danish distilling	0010	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,	25
Danish distilling	110	From per 200 ha Town made a	18.
Odessa and Danabe, per 400 the 25	1981	a delivered to the baltor warm 40 and	
Barbary and Egyptian.	26.	Country merks 31 American and Canadian fancy	14
	45	American and Canadian fancy	e,
Dutch and Hanoverian 33	20140	American and Canadian Bancy brands per 196 lbs	m
Egyptian & Sichian, per 480 lbs 36	(136	re-knowlean imperfined two extransion to i	79
Principles white builded 40	49.	y superfine announcements 25 (5	26
and hater grey, dun, and	dr.	American common to fine 24 beated and sour 29	5
maple 40	46	- heated and sour 23	74
Plus and Distriction of Dates	11 8 70 m	only biskented much acoustion bei	100

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

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yellow. Deliveries in London last week were 5,600 tons, and the defi-ciency in the home clearances now amounts to only 8,100 tons. The stock in Great Britain is estimated at 104,500 tons, 63,000 tons being

There were not any public sales held to yesterday, and

Matritiva.—There were not any public sales held to yesterday, and little business done privately.

Bengal.—Some few transactions are reported privately in Gurpatta Date.—By auction, 2,900 bags chiefly sold as follows: white Benares, low middling to good, 44s 6d to 46s; low soft Date, 31s to 33s; Khaur, 30s 66 to 31s 6d; Gurpatta Date, 35s to 41s for brown and yellow; good grainy yellow Bally, 46s; syrups, 39s lo to 39s 6d per cwt.

Madrias.—1,265 bags of the low qualities were disposed of: soft Date kinds, brown and yellow, 27s 6d to 30s; native, 31s to 32s. 206 bags Aska, fine grainy yellow and white, 48s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt.

Panany.—2,286 bags sold steadily: brown, 33s 6d to 36s 6d; soft grey to fine yellow, 37s to 43s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The sales by private contract have been remarkably large,

Panasy.—2,836 bags and steadily: brown, 33s od to 30s od, 2011; of fine yellow, 37s to 43s 6d per cut.

Foreiga.—The sales by private contract have been remarkably large, including about 13,000 bags: 900 cases Brazil, &c. brown and yellow, 35s to 40s; grey and white, 41s to 45s; 500 to 600 casks Cuba and Porto Rico and 4,000 boxes Havana. from 38s 6d to 46s. 300 tons low brown Siam at 31s; 14,000 bags Manills, clayed, 36s 3d to 37s 6d; and unclayed, 31s. Three floating cargoes of Havana for the United Kingdom have sold: No. 15 to 15s, at 29s 6d; 10 to 11, 26s 6d to 27s. One of brown Pernambuco 22s per cwt. At public sale, yesterday, 2,334 baskets Java sold at fall prices: white, 46s to 47s; strong grey and yellow, 43s 6d to 45s 6d; soft, 39s to 43s 6d; brown, 35s 6d to 39s. 2,132 boxes of Havana were chiefly taken in: brown, 37s 6d to 39s; low to fine yellow, 39s 6d to 45s 6d, and about half since sold at rather less. 36s casks Porto Rico were bought in above the value.

Refised.—The market has been active, and is quite 6d dearer. Brown goods command 49s 6d; middling to fine, 50s to 54s; crushed, 4%s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt.

Molasses.—90 puns Trinidad are reported sold at 15s per cwt.

Rom has continued inactive, and prices are without further change to report. A few sales have taken place in Jamaica. Common Demerara has sold at 2s 1d per gallon proof, and Penang, of old import, 1s 7d to 1a 71d.

1s 7½d.

COPPER.—More inquiry prevails for all kinds, and the market is considerably firmer than of late. The public sales have been small this week, but quotations exhibit little change. 1,217 bags low native Ceylon brought 51s 6d to 52s 6d. 114 casks and barrels: common good ordinary to superior quality, 54s to 61e. 278 casks 165 barrels plantation Ceylon sold steadily at 65s 6d to 69s for low middling to middling. 200 bags washed Rio were bought in at 60s to 70s. Business has been done in good native by private contract at 57s 6d to 58s. 900 bags Porto Rico have sold at about 64s, and a floating cargo of St. Domingo for a magnetic at 55s per care.

Rico have sold at about 64s, and a floating cargo of St. Dominge for a near port at 55s per cwt.

Couoa.—148 bags Trinidad were sold at full prices: good and superior quality, 76s 6d to 80. 398 bags Bahia were chiefly bought in from 45s to 50., one lot bringing the former price.

Ricz.—Transactions have been upon a limited scale by private contract at previous rates, including Dacca grain at 9s 9d, and very good white Bengal at 12s 9d. By auction, 4,037 bags Madras were bought in at 10s for fair pinky. 1,641 bags Moulmein of old import at 8s per cwt.

Imports and Deriveries of	RICE to	De	cember 1858		1857		n hnad. 1856
Imports	tons 37220	***	tons 80000	***		***	tons 95200
Deliveries for home use	30500	***	84120				20800
Exported	19420		21450	***	25200	***	33800
Brock	72930 -		86700		61900		52800

TEA.—The public sales on Wednesday went off without spirit. Low scented kinds were rather cheaper. Hysons were 1d down, but the new green teas submitted were withdrawn at high rates. Common congou sold at 1s 12d to 1s 2d per 1b. Yesterday there was a elightly better

seeing in the market.

Spices.—The principal feature to notice has been the further advance established on pimento, which realised 3\(^5_6\)d, and 3\(^5_2\)d now demanded. 1,226 bags black pepper: greyish to good Singapore, 4d to 4\(^6_4\)d; Penang brought 3\(^5_4\)d to 3\(^6_4\)d, being very full rates for the former and slightly chesper for the latter. 9 cases mace sold at 1s 1d to 2s 2d for low to very good. 6 cases brown nutmegs: good bold seconds, 2s 5d to 2s 6d per lb.

SAGo.-308 boxes middling small grain were bought in at 17s per

CWL.

SALTPETRE.—The market is very firm at the quotations of last week.

Privately there has been rather a large business done. Refraction 12 to
114 sold at 34s 6d; 64, 37s 6d; 4 to 24, 38s 6d to 39s 6d. By auction, 573
bags rather more than half found buyers: refraction 34 to 24, 38s 6d to
39s 6d. 37s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt has been paid for Bengal, to arrive.

PORTS AND DELIVERIES OF	SALTPETI	us to	Decem	net.	o, with	DIOC	P. OH HURSE	la.
	1859		1858		1857		1856	
	tons		sons		tons		tons	
Imported	17850	999	9360	900	16330	440	14650	
Delivered	. 16340	***	13150	-	11610	***	15910	
Stock			2360					

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have gone off at full prices, and a fair proportion of 283 bags sold at full prices: Hondures silvers, 3s 1d to 3s 8d; Teneriffe, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; black, 3s 7d to 3s 11d per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market is still advancing. DC orange is now worth 145s to 146s. By auction, 155 cases fine pale orange realised 6l 19s to

DRYSALTERY GOODs.—Gambier has been sold to some extent at about 15s 9d per cwt. The late inquiry for Cutch appears to have entirely sub-sided, and 29s per cwt is the nominal value of fine. The safflower market

metals.—The improved tone of the market, previously noticed, is quite maintained; still the transactions have been to a moderate extent. Spelter was dull until within the last two days, when rather a better demand prevailed, and business has been done at 217 7s 6d on the spot; 217 12s 6d per ton for forward delivery. Tin has been more inquired after

at higher rates for foreign: Banca, 138s to 138s 6d; Straits, 135s to 136s. English is likely to be dearer. Scotch pig iron has fluctuated very slightly during the week, but closes at an advance of 6d, viz., 54s 6d to 54s 9d per ton for mixed numbers on board in the Clyde. Copper and lead maintain the late improvement.

HEND.—Manilla and Russia are still rather quiet. A small quantity of Bombay by auction sold at 17t to 19t. The jute market is firmer on account of the reduced quantity on offer. 630 bales sold at 13t to 16t 10s for low middling to good middling; and business has also been done privately. The total stock of hemp in London is 27,535 tons. This quantity includes 20,600 tons East India, of which 13,800 tons are jute.

-96,300 East India brought forward yesterday went off well at

HIDES.—96,300 East India brought forward yesterday went off well at full prices to an occasional advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d per lb for good qualities. LINSEED.—All the cargoes of Black Sea and Azoff arrived last week have found buyers up to 48s 6d for Taganrog, and 49s per quester for one distant. On the spot, quotations are unaltered, viz., 48s 6d to \$2s per quarter for East India.

TURPENTINE.—3,000 barrels old have sold at 9s 9d per cwt to be reweighed. Spirits still dull. American 34s 6d to 34s 9d per cwt.

Oits.—Cargoes of olive are still much inquired after for the Continent, but small sales reported on the spot. Sperm can be bought at 94\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$5\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per tur. Linesed is quiet at 27s 6d to 27s 9d on the spot, and about 28s 3d to 28s 6d for forward delivery. Rape, although firm, is quiet, at the quotations. Cocos-nut remains stationary in value, notwithstanding the heavy decline in stock lately: Cochin, 42s 6d to 43s 6d; Ceylon, 40s 6d to 41s 6d. Palm dull, and fine is worth 44s 3d to 46s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market has shown a downward tendency this week, closing 9d to 1s lower, and the trade still show little disposition to extend their purchases, although the decline since 1st of October amounts to about 3s. This morning there is rather more inquiry. Petersburg Y.C. on the spot, 55s to 55s 3d; to the end of the year, 54s 6d to 54s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULARS O		F TALLO	W	Monday,	Dece	mber 5.	S. resites many		
	d banness doing, athou	1856 casks,	1	1857 casks.	219	1858 casks.		1959 /	
	Stock this day	19,326	444	26,879	***	29.261	200	61.186	
	Delivered last week	2.719		2,866		2,291	***	1.725	
	Ditto since 1st June	69,629		57,785	Tess	57,697	***	43,771	
	Arrived last week	6,414	419	1,163	***	6,445	079	2,494	
	Ditto since 1st June	72,175	940	81,552	616	75,391	000	80,876	
	Price of YC on the spot	Lieu 9d	919	. 5ls 9d	1 616	50s 9d	***	57e 9d	
	Ditto Town last Friday	67s 0d	***	53a 6d	1,090	53s 6d	900	594 64	ð,

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVEND Sugar.—The market was steady to-day. By auction, 507 casks Bst-badoes, 3,800 bags Bengal, 903 bags grocery Madras, and 2,062 bags Penang went off at previous rates. The week's business in West India amounts to 2,130 casks.

Molasses.—386 casks Cuba muscovado were bought in at 17s per

COFFEE.—170 casks 260 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold at 11 prices. 2.547 bags palish and brownish Singapore Java realised 58s full prices. 2, to 63s per cwt.

to 63s per cwt.

Ricz.—About 4,000 bags have sold, chiefly fine white Bengal, at 13s 3d per cwt.

Spices.—Several parcels brown nutmegs sold at full rates. 18 cases mace went rather dearer. 280 bags African ginger were bought in at 36s 5d per cwt. 36s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—1,500 bags about half sold at rather higher rates: refraction 8\(^1\) to 3\(^1\), 36s 6d be to 39s 6d. 1,300 bags sold, chiefly low Bengal, refraction 17 to 12\(^1\), at 35s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—191 bales Bengal by auction to-day sold at a recovery of 10s: common to fine, 8l to 13\(^1\) 50 per cwt.

OIL.—218 casks palm by auction were bought in at 46s 6d to 46s 9d: 313 casks, &c., cocoa nut sold: Cochin, 41s 6d to 43s 3d.

TALLOW.—Foreign was firmer. First sort Y. C., 55s 6d to 55s 9d; for the year, 55s 3d. Town was reduced to 57s 3d, against 59s 6d this day week. By auction, 1,052 casks Peteraburg Y. C. partly sold at 52s 3d to 56s 9d. 247 casks Australian, 53s 6d to 54a 6d. 50 pipes South American were taken in at 55s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been well supported; 6d advance has been obtained for the lower description of goods: common lumps 50s, and titlers 51s to 51s 6d. Nothing worth reporting in crushed. In loaves, 50 tons of 6 lbs and 10 lbs for immediate delivery, sold at 38s; also 100 tons 6 lb and 10 lb, for March next, at 39s. Several sales of Dutch crushed were made from 32s to 32s 3d, according to packages; about 350 tons 6.0b, in Holland, for delivery this month; and 100 tons, 32s 6d tierces for March next; since which the market is mare animated, and large sales have been made in Holland for forward delivery: 31s 11d for W and Z; 33s 8d for B and DRY FRUIT.—During this week, large constition of the second state of the sale of the

Holland for forward delivery: 31s 11d for W and Z; 33s 8d for B and H and V O; 34s 6d for A S S R.

Day Faurs.—During this week, large quantities of fruit of all descriptions have, as usual on the approach of Christmas, been offered at public sales. In some instances currants have maintained their former rates at these auctions, but rain-damaged fruit being the principal description offered, a fall of 3s to 4s has been established on those sorts, and grocers buy very carefully, from the almost certainty of a further decline of many shillings. Fine fruit, as might be expected at this season, is but little in demand. Valentias, at the forced sales, have dropped as low as 35s to 37 for tender, while 54s to 58s is obtainable for finest sorts selected. Turkey fruit sells freely, and has been a favourite article with grocers in town and country all this season. Layers lower by forced sales about 10s. Sultaons firm at 57s to 60s. Figs firm, though selling slowly. The clearances of all fruit are very large, and stocks will be found considerably reduced when taken at the end of the year.

GREEN FAULT.—Arrivals of all kinds are large from St. Michael's, Lisbon, and Seville. Some cargoes of the former sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale went 2s per package lower. Lemons sustain their value. Barcelona nuts 1s per bag essier. Black Spanish without alteration and

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Lis-Hunt raiue. n and

abort stock. The accounts from all the orange growing countries are favourable as regards an abundant supply this season. English Wook.—Rather more business doing in the English wook

COLOMIAL AND FORMER WOOK.—The low wool sales were well attended. Prices for East India firm at last sale's rates. Donakoi not in demand and sold at 7½d to 8d per lb. Market remains firm.

FLAX unaltered.

HEMP.—Market quiet, and but little doing this week.

Corrow.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday 2nd Dec. to Thursday 8th inclusive:—300 bales Surat at 4½d to 5½d for ordinary to good fair; a few very good, 5½d. The demand continues very limited, and the market dull and unsettled, and prices have again declined ½d per lb, with the exception of the finer qualities, which from their scarceness command about previous rates.

dull and unsettled, and prices have again declined \$4 per ib, with the exception of the finer qualities, which from their accreeness command about previous rates.

Toracco.—A fair demand has been experienced for fine and choice descriptions, at ateady prices. For coloury sorts, outside quotations have ten freely paid. Ordinary qualities neglected.

Timber.—In the wood trade a firm tone exists: the price of Canadian fine deals is again raised, and apruce are not lower. For the period of the year, it may be said considerable quantities are selling both by auction and private sale. A very large stock of Beltic timber has accumulated, and the prices are still quoted very low, but there are not many transactions reported. Ship-building wood is more in demand. Some floating cargus have been sold for delivery at the shipbuilding outports. There has here sufficient movement in coopers' stayes to preserve the prices which have been current for some time.

Leather and Hides.—At the hide sales on Thursday a good business was done in Bast India hides, generally at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d for seconds. 700 salted West India hides brought 6\frac{2}{3}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{3}\$d for beat, and \$4\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d for seconds. 700 salted West India hides brought 6\frac{2}{3}\$d for beat, and \$4\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d for seconds. 700 salted West India hides brought 6\frac{2}{3}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d for seconds. 700 salted West India hides brought 6\frac{2}{3}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d for seconds. No good bids were offered.

Meyall.—There is hut a moderate amount of business doing, although

hides were offered.

Myrals.—There is but a moderate amount of business doing, although there is mostly expressed a better confidence in the future. Copper is dull of sale since the late advance. Irou keeps flat for manufactured, but Scotch pig is firmer. Tin is very firm at the recent advance, and the tessency at the moment is rather upwards again. Spelter rules stendy with but little doing, however. Lead is firmer and in slightly improved deand. Tin plates sell very readily, and makers are full of orders.

Tallow.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Ow.—Ometal market letter issued this evening :—		d	
Town tallow	. 57		
Fat by ditto	. 3	0	
Yellow Russian	57	3	
Melted stuff	. 41	6	
Rough ditto	25	0	
Greaves	15	0	
Good dregs	. 7	0	

PROVISIONS.

The price of bacon has steadily advanced since last Friday, when sales were made at 56s (f.o.b., then 57s Saturday, 58s Tuesday, 59s yesterday. Market firm, some shippers wanting 60s; the same rise on inferior de emiptions. Prime size Hamburg sold at 52s, 54s, 56s.

A short arrival of Friesland, to-day, has enchanced the value to 120s, an advance of 8s on Monday's prices. Of Bosch and Hollands a good supply, saling freely at 90s to 96s. But little doing in Irish butter.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCES AND DELIVERIES.

COM	ARREST IN ARREST	SEMBER OF RITOR	TO WILL THEFT	V.B.B.LB.Do
	В	utter.	B	acon.
	Stock	Deliveries.	Stock,	Deliverie

St		Stock	D	eliveri		De	eliveries.		
			********				*******		
1859			********						
Forei	gn ditte		IVALS FO			********		8735 11155 3324	

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.—Our market to-day was seasonably well supplied with beaste as to numbers, and we observed a considerable improvement in general quality. The beef trade was somewhat inactive; nevertheless, limited, prices were supported. The show of sheep was only moderate, retail kinds moved off slowly on former terms. Although the supply of claves was limited, the veal trade ruled heavy, and the quotations gave way taper 31bs.

as her o tos.										
made not all life from a	I	er,	8 lb	s to	sink the offish.		110		15 [4]	
seemed not follow a row a	8	d		d	Covered solution to the	8	d	. 8	d	
Course and infurior beasts	8	0	3	2	Prime Southdown sheep	4	10	5	2	
Second quality ditto	8	4	3	10	Lurge coarse calves	3	10	4	4	
Prime large oxen				10	Prime small ditto	4	6	4	10	
Frime Scots, &c			5	2	Large hogs	3	6	3	10	
Coarse and inferior sheep	8	2	3	4	Small porkers		0	- 5	0	
Second quality ditto		6	4	0	Suckling calves each	9	0	22	0	
Prime coarse-woolled do.	4	2	4	6	Quarter old store pigs	22	0	28	0	
Total supply-B	888	sta.	1.60	00:	sheep, 3,529; calves, 151; pige					
					, 210; sheep, 700; calves, 80,			LOI.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Famax, Dec. 9.—Fair average supplies of meat are on offer to-day, a

une demand generally										
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY.		Per	81	be by	the carcass."					
manufacture of principles	8	à	. 8	d	STOCKED THEFTHE BE THERE AN	8	d.		d	
Inferior beef	2	8	. 2	10	Mutton, inferior	8	2	8	6	
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4	- middling	3	8	4	0	
Frime large	8	6	4	0	- prime	4	4	4	6	
Frime small	4	2	4	6	Large pork	3	6	4	2	
Von	2	8	4	-6	Small nork	4	4	K	0	

HOP MARKET.

BOHOUGH, Monday, Dec. 5.—We have no alteration to report in our market, which continues active for all kinds of fine hops. Mid and East Keuta, 38s, 112s, 147s; Wealds, 56s, 66s, 77s; Sussex, 52s, 62s, 65s.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—Our market continues steady, at full prices.

POTATO MARKET

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Dec. 5.—During the past week the arrivals coastwine have been much greater than at any time this season; and the trade is extremely dull. The following are this day's quotations; ... York Regents, 75s to 120s; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 90s; Dunbar ditto, 90s to 140s; Kent and Essex, 70s to 90s; Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire ditto, 60s to 80s; Rocks and Reds, 60s to 70s; French whites, 63s to 75s; Belgian, 55s to 60s per ton.

THURSDAY, Doc. 8.—Fair average time of year supplies of home-grown potatoes continue to arrive at this market, but trade generally remains inactive, and prices are without any quotable charge. York Resents, from 110s to 140s; ditto Flukes, 120s to 130s; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s to 120s; Scotch ditto, 70s to 90s; Dunbars, 100s to 120s; Shaws, 80s to 85s; French, 90s to 100s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURBDAT.

SINTERFIELD.—Meadow hay, 2! 10s to 4! 0s; clover, 3! 10s to 5! 0s; and straw, 1! 4s to 1! 8s per load. Trade dull.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 2! 12s to 4! 4s; clover, 3! 10s to 5! 0s; and straw, 1! 4s to 1! 8s per load. A slow sale.

WHITEGHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 2! 10s to 4! 0s; clover, 3! 10s to 5! 0s; and straw, 1! 4s to 1! 8s per load. Supplies good; trade dull.

COAL MARKET.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Bowers West Hartley 14s 6d—Baddle's West Hartley 14s 6d—Byasa's Bebaide West Hartley 14s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 14s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 14s 6d—Astings' Hartley 14s 6d—Lambert's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor Buts's 14s 6d—West Hartley 14s 6d—West Wylam 14s 3d—Wylam 15s 9d. Wall's-end:—Gibson 17s 9d—Gosforth 17s 9d—Morthumberland 15s 6d—Biddell 17s 9d—West Stanley, 15s 6d—Heugh Hall 18s 3d—Whitworth 15s—South Durham 19s. Carway and Duffryn Malting 22s 6d—Nixon's Duffryn 22s 6d—Powall's Duffryn Steam 22s 6d. Ships at market 41; sold, 25.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 19s 9d—Gosforth 17s 9d—Riddell's 17s 9d—Tanfield Moor 14s 3d—Eden Main 18s 9d—Heugh Hall 18s 9d. Ships at market, 35.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—There is no great amount of business doing the trade having been engaged this week at the public sales in London of low forsign descriptions, which have brought satisfactory prices, and imparted increased firmness to our market here.

CORN.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—Grain market moderately attended, and prices firmer.

Wheat in good speculative demand, at 1d advance upon Tuesday's rates.
Indian corn and beans steady. Oats, catmeals and barley firm at late prices.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—There has been rather more animation during the pa week in the market for Welsh har fron, but in Staffordshire manufacture iron there is no change to report. In Scotch pig iron there has been some considerable speculative business doing at improved rates, but the mark closes somewhat weaker. Copper continues very firm. Lead has been more demand. Also tin-plates have been in better request.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.
BANKBUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. Ireland, Plaistow, li

W. Ireland, Plaistow, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.
G., G. E., C. F., and D. A. Tucker, John street, Bedford row, makers of G., G. E., C. F., and D. A. Tucker, John street, Bean advertising show boards.
R. G. Webb, Brighton, silk mercer.
S. Jay, Hadleigh, Suffolk, miller.
H. Watts, Northampton, draper.
J. Heather, East Moulesy, builder.
J. Allen, Pelham terrace, omnibus proprietor.
J. Biggs, Wolverhampton, coal dealer.
T. Underwood, jun, Cardiff, ironmonger.
J. Hickson, Sheffield, ironmonger.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Pratt, Glasgow, wright.
J. M'Kensie, Glasgow, grocer.
T. Graham and Co., Ferth, coal merchants.
A. Dallas, Inverness, solicitor.
Virtue and M'Nair, Glasgow, fruit merchants.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. Hendry, coal merchant, Milton-next-Gravesend.

E. Harris tailor, Folkestone.
C. Morey, builder, Southsens, Southampton.
J. Croker, hosier, Nottingham.
J. R. W. J. P. Woodward, dealer in poultry, Oundle, Northamptonshire
W. Knight, cowkeeper, Portobello terrace, Kensington park.
T. Powning, grocer, Truro.
W. and S. Dickens and Co., woolen drapers, Liverpool.
M. Gutkind, merchant, Noble street, City.

F. W. Thomas, commission agent, Water lane, City.

SCOTOH BANKRUPTS.
M. Nelson, slater, Duncon.

SCOTCH BANKEUPIS.

M. Nelson, alater, Duncon.
J. S. Lang, publisher, Glasgow.
T. Hall, grocer, Perth.
G. Clegg, attorney, late of Oldham, now of Glasgow.
W. Hume, wine merchant, Glasgow.
T. Lee, shipowner, Edinburgh.
J. Gray, Stewarffield, Broxburn.
J. Riddell, victualler, Glasgow.

COMMERCIAL FIMES Weekly Price Current. The prices in the following list are carefully revised aren's Friday afternion.
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENIMO.
Add 5 percent. to duties on currents, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deslawand, &c., from British Possessions. Takes duty free
First sort Pot, U.S. p.cwt 0 0 0 0 0 Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Guayaquil 72 0 75 0 Brazil 43 0 56 0
Coffee daty 3d per lb Jamaica, good middling to fineper cwt 70 0 00 0 fine ord to mid
Mocha, ungarbled
plantation, ordinary to fine ord
Java
Brasil, washed
Costa Rica
Bengal
New Orleans
Cocausat. Tenerifie
Bengalper cwt 12 0 17 0 Madras
Gambler
Jamaica
NICARAGUA WOOD
Jordan, duty 10s p cwt s d s d new
Сиванта, duty 15s per ceet. Patras, new
do old
French, bottled140 0 0 0
German
Smyrns, red & Chesma 28 0 46 0 Sultam 56 0, 62 0 Onarozz, duty paid 8 d 8 d St Michael Large box 25 0 86 0 Valencia 0 0 0
Lisbon & St Ubes, i ch 17 0 19 0 Sicily
Massinaper case 15
Spanish nutsp brt 58 0 60 9 Brasil nutsper 100 12 0 20 6 Flax duy free
St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 0 0 Priceland
Homp inty free St Ptrees, clean, per ten 2
Manilla, free

Olive, Gallipoliper tan 57 0 0 0 Spanish and Sicily 53 0 54 0 Palm
Brasil, dry 0 9 0 11 drysalted Mauritius 0 6 0 9 Drysalted Mauritius 0 6 0 9 Ric, dry 0 8 1 0 West Coase hides 0 9 1 0 Cape, salited 0 4 0 62 Australian 0 4 0 62 Australian 0 4 0 62 Australian 0 4 1 0 Kips, Russia 0 11 1 1 S. Amesica Horse, p hide 6 6 12 6 German 0 8 0 12 0 Indigo daty free Bengal 9 0 1 0 German 0 3 0 6 5 Groupe 0 0 0 5 6 5 5 1 0 Groupe 0 0 0 5 6 5 5 1 0 Groupe 0 0 0 5 6 5 5 1 0 Groupe 0 0 0 5 6 5 5 1 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0 5 6 5 5 1 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0 0 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0 0 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0 0 Groupe 0 0 0 0
Cape, salbed 0 42 0 83 Australian 0 44 0 63 New York 0 44 0 64 East India 0 1 1 13 Kips, Russia 0 4 1 3 Kips, Russia 0 1 1 11 S Amesia Horse, phide 6 6 12 6 German 6 9 0 12 0 Indigo duty free Bengal 9 2 0 8 5 Cude 6 3 0 6 3 Madras 1 3 8 0 6 Kurpah 3 7 6 6 Manilia 1 1 6 4 0 Leather per lb 2 0 8 5 Cude 7 8 6 65 1 5 1 10 do 50 65 1 5 1 10 English Butts 16 2 1 4 1 10 do 28 36 1 5 2 8 Foreign Butts 16 2 1 4 1 10 do 28 36 1 5 2 8 Calf Skinz 28 35 1 4 2 4 do 40 60 1 6 2 7 do 80 100 1 2 1 10 Dressing Hidea 1 1 1 7 Shaved do 1 3 1 1 7 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3 do Sanish, per hide 6 0 17 6 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 5 1 10 do East India 0 7 2 1 Netatis—Corpea Sheating, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 4 0 0 Bottous 1 1 1 1 1 Old 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Old 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SAMESSA HORSE, Phidde 6 6 12 6 German
Onde
Crop hides
Call Skins
Shaved do
Sheating, bolts, &c. b 1 0 0
Box, per son E 2 2 3 4 6 15 8 15 9 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Sheets
Swedish
Spanish pig
English blocks, p ton 155 0 0 0 Dars in barrels 136 0 0 0 Refued 139 0 0 0 Banca 139 0 0 0 Braits 135 0 0 0 Straits 135 0 0 0 Tiv Playes, per box 8 d s d Charcoal, i C 31 6 33 0 Coke, I C 26 0 27 6 MOLARSES duty British and For. 5s 4d British best, d, p pewt, 0 0 0 0 B. P. West Indies 0 0 0 0 B. P. West Indies 0 0 0 0 Sperm 94 0 95 0 Head matter 97 0 98 0 Cod 13 0 31 10 South Sea 12 0 0 0 Sperm 94 0 95 0 Glive, Gallpolk-per tun 57 0 0 Spanish and Sicily 30 0 4 0 Spanish and Sicily 30 0 0 Spanish and Sicily 30 0 4 0 Cod 14 0 43 10 Raposed, pale (foreign) 39 10 40 0 Linsed 27 10 27 16 Black Sea p 94 48 0 48 64 St Petersby Morshank 47 0 48 6 St Petersby Morshank 47 0 48 6 Do cake (English) p to 9710 9715 Do Foreign 85 9 17 Rape
Tir Plants, per box s d s d Charcoa, I C 31 6 83 0 Coke, I C 32 6 0 27 6 Molasses duty British and For. 8s 4d British best, d, p.,pcwt. 0 0 0 0 Patent. 0 0 0 0 0 Patent. 0 0 0 0 0 0 Patent. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Patent
Sperm
Alposeed, pass (toreign) 33 10 40 0 26
Linseed
Rape 40 4 5
Provisions—All articles duty paid. Butter—Waterford p cwt103s 04108s 04 Carlow————————————————————————————————————
Friesland fresh
Limerick 52 0 54 0 Hama-Westphalie 74 9 0 0 Lard-Wateriord & Li- merick bladder 68 0 79 0 Cork and Belfast de 66 0 70 0
Firkin and keg Irish 60 0 64 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do 62 0 64 0 Pork — Amer. & Can. p.b 90 0 0 0 Reef. — Amer. & Can. p.c 6 10 7 10
Cheese—Edam
American 50 0 66 0 Rice duty 4id per cwt Carolina — per cwt 20 0 36 0 Bengal, yellow & white 8 0 14 0 Madras 7 6 10 0 Java and Manilla — 7 6 15 0
Bago duy 44d per ewt Pearl per cwt 15 6 21 0 Baltpetre, Bengalpewt 32 0 30 6 English, refined 56 39 6 VITA4TI OF SODAM 115 0 16 0

Caraway, nowper ewi iii 0 Canary	89 0 84 0 80 0 18 6
Canary per qr 38 0 Clover, red per cwt, 40 0 white 70 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 50 0 English 25 0 Wisterd, by p bush 15 0 white 15 0 Rape, per last of 10 qrs £25 0	50 0 50 0
Corander	90 0
Linseed, foreign per qr 50 0 English 58 0 Mustard, br	
Rape, per last of 10 grs £25 0	80 0
Rape, per last of 10 grs £25 0	55 0 17 6
Surdah	15 0
ATTACAMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	8 d
Gonatea 11 0	11 0
Redesh &C 0 0	0 0
China, Teatlee	26 0 19 0
Canton 7 0	15 9
BAWs-White Novi 40 0	11 0
Bologna 27 0 1	10 0
Trento 31 0	13 0 15 0
ORGANISTERS THE COMPANY	0 6
Do 24-28 36 0 1	8 6
Do. 22-24 38 0 4	0 0
Do. 28-32 0 0	0 0
Do. 24-28 35 0 8	7 6
BRUTIAS Short reel 0 0	0 0
Demirdach 0 0	0 0
PERSIANS	3 0
Malahar	0 51 0 41
White 0 6a	0 9
PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt mid and goodper lb 0 24 Chwamow, duty 2d p lb Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	0 32
Ceylon, 1, 2, 8 0 9	2 0
GAMMEA LIGHEA, GULY	1 0
CLOVES, duty 2d	8 0
coolenper lb 0 5	1 4
Ginger, daty as per cwt.	0 41
Do. Cochin and	6
Called Commences to U. La	2 0
Mace, duty 1s-1 & 2 plb 1 2 Normess, duty,1sper lb 1 5	8 6
Spirits Rum dyB.P.8s 2dp gal, Fo	r.15s
Jamaica, per gal., bond 1 to 25 O P	8 8 4 6
fine marks 5 0	6 0 2 3
Leoward Island 1 11 East India 1 9	2 0 1 10
Foreign 1 7	1 8
Vintage of 1858 9 6	9 10
in hhds 1856 14 6 1	5 0
Geneva, common 2 8	9 4 8 2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid 10 2	0 0
Malt spirits, duty paid 10 6 1 Sugar—duty, Refined, 18s 4d; w	1 0
Clayed, 16s; Drown clayed, 18s10d;	not
equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, i per cwt. s d Britishplantation, yellow 25 6 3	1 6
Britisnplantation, yellow 25 6 8 brown 22 0 2 Mauritius, yellow 24 6 8	5 6
brown	4 6
and white 30 6 3	8 0
Date, yellow and grey 21 0 3 ord to fine brown 14 6 2 Penang, grey and white 28 6 3	0
Penang, grey and white 28 6 3 brown and yellow 14 6 2	6
brown and yellow 14 6 2 Madras, grny yel&white 26 6 3 brown and soft yellow 15 0 2 Blam and China white 28 6 2	0
Slam and China white 28 6 3 brown and yellow 16 6 2	6
Manilla, clayed 28 0 2	5 0
Java, grey and white 28 6 3:	
Havana, white 31 0 3	. 0
Bahia, grey and white 25 6 8	6
Parnam&Paraiba, white 25 6 3	0
For. Mus. towtonne grocy 2 0 o	6
BESIMED—For consumption	
8 to 10 lb loaves	1 0
Lumps, 40 ID	0
Pieces 44 0 4	0 3
Bastards	
For export, free on board. Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, 49 6 8	
6 lb loaves 39 0 3	6
1 14 lb do	0 0

Particle	Titlers, 22 to 28 lb 35 6 38 0 Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 0 Crualed 35 0 35
Dutch, refined, s.c., b. in Belland 6 b. lagses,	Bastards
Superfine crushed 36 0 0 0 No. 1.crushed 36 0 0 No. 1.crushed 37 6 38 0 No. 2 and 3 No. 2 and 3 No. 2 and 3 Solvan Seligian refined, f. 0. 31 6 38 8 No. 2 and 3 No. 2 and 3 No. 2 and 3 Solvan Seligian refined, f. 0. 31 6 38 0 No. 2 and 3 Solvan Seligian refined, f. 0. 32 6 32 0 Tallow -Daty S. P. 1d, For 1s 6d part N. Amer. melted, prev 0 0 6 OS Petersburg, 1st T C 55 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 OTAF-Stockholm, pbcl. 21 0 0 0 Archangel 0 0 0 0 Tar-Stockholm, pbcl. 21 0 0 0 Archangel 0 0 0 0 Tar-Stockholm, pbcl. 21 0 0 0 Archangel 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	butch, refined, f.o. b. in Holland
No. 2 and 3	Superfine crushed 36 0 0 0
Canabed, 1	No. 1,crushed 84 0 35 0
Tallow - Daty S. P. 14, For 18 64 per N. Amer. melted, per 9 0 0 6 0 St. Petersburg, 1st Y C 55 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 Car. St. Wales 1 1 1 1 Car. Wales 1 1 1 1 1 Car. Wales 1 1 1 1 1 Car. Wales 1 1 1 1 1 1 Car. Wales 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp. 8 to 10 lb loaved
St. Tetersburg, lat T C 55 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Tallow -Duty B. P. 1d. For 1s 6d newt
Tax - Stockholm Drl 21	St Petersburge lat V C ss o
Tea duty 1s 5d per 1s Congou, 1s 5d per 1s Congou, 1s 7d str. str. 1s 2s 1 1 1 1 common good	TAT Stockholm, p brl. 21 0 0 0
Common good	Tea duty Is 5d per ib
Second 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	ra, str. a.d str. bk. W. 1 20 3 2
Peakoe, Sowery	fine and Pekoe kinds 1 7 2 4 Southong 1 3 3 3
Scented	Pakoe, flowery 2 0 5 6
Dolong	Scented Caper 0 113 9 6
Toughtyson	Hyron manufactures 1 5 1 6
Gunpowder Canlond-Twankay kds 0 11 1 8 Imperial 1 4 2 2 Trimber Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load Dantalc and Mumel fire. 55 0 82 Riga Str 70 0 75 0 Riga Str 86, B. P. 1s per load Dantalc and Mumel fire. 55 0 82 Riga Str 70 0 75 0 Riga Str 70 0 75 0 Riga Str 70 0 75 0 Read Str 86, B. P. 1s per load Dantalc and Mumel fire. 55 0 82 Riga Str 70 0 75 0 Read Str 86, B. Str 86, Read Str 90 0 10 0 Read Str 86, Read Str 90 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 Read Str 90 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Young Hyson 1 6 2 6
Imperial	Gunpowder 1 9 8 6
Duty foreign 7s 64, B. P. 1s per load Dantzic and Memel far. 55 0 82 c Riga Sr 70 0 75 0 82 c Riga Sr 70 0 75 0 82 c Riga Sr 70 0 75 0 83 0 Canada red pine	Imperial 1 4 2 2
Riga Sr	Duty foreign 7s 6d. R. P. Is nor load
Canada red pine	Riga ar 70 0 75 0
M. Brunswick de large 20 0 120 0 Quebec oak	Canada red pine 60 0 70 0
Quebec cak	- amall 55 0 60 a
African oak duty free140 0 210 a Indian teake duty free193 0 280 o Wainacot logs leift each 85 0 120 o Deals, duty foreign 10. B. P. 22 per leaf Norway, Peterubg stand 210 0 1210 Russian	Quebec oak
Russian 2 2 0 1 1 2 1	African oak duty free140 0 910 a 1
Russian 2 2 0 1 1 2 1	Wainscot logs left each 85 0 120 0 Deals, duty foreign 10:, B. P. 2s per load
Russan	Swedish
- 2sed 11 10 12 18 - 2sed 12 18 10 11 10 18 18 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Russian ******** ** ** 12 10 15 16
Danisic deck, each 14: 0 25: 0 5aves duty free Saves duty free Battle, per mile 2170 0 229 0 0 Quebec 2170 0 65:	2nd
Batic, per mile	Dantsic dock, each 14s 0 26s 0
Tobacco duty 8s per lb	Baltic, per mile £170 0 220 0
Virginia has	Tobacco duty Saper lb a d a 4
Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 0	Virginia leaf 0 5 0 8
Columbian losf	Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 0
Common	Negrohead duty 9s 1 0 1 8 Columbian less 0 8 2 3
Turpentine American Roughpcwt 9 9 10 0 Eng. Spirits, without ckc 33 6 0 0 Foreign doe, with cash 24 6 35 0 WOOL—Excass—Per pack of 2401k. Fleeces So. Down hogs 418 10 19 10 Haif-tired hogs	- cigars, bd duty 9s 6 0 22 0
Foreign do., with cashs 34 6 35 0 FOROM-Essensier.—For pack of 240 lb, Fiseces So. Down hogs £18 10 19 10 Kent fiseces	American Rough newt 9 9 10 0
Fleeces 36. Down logs 2.18 10 19 19	Foreign do., with cashs 34 6 35 0
## A	Fleeces So. Down hogs £18 10 19 10
Second S	Kent fieces
Prime and picklock 18 0 19 0 19 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Sorts-Clothing, picklek 18 10 19 0
Combing - Wethr mat 20	Prime and picklock 18 0 19 0
Picklock	Combing-Wethr mat 20 0 W W
Saper 2 do	Picklock
FORMERS	TICKIOCK MISICHING
Saxon	Ponnion date free Per lh
Prissian_ (Bettises 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2	Saxon, prima 2 4 8 0
Sydney - Lambs 1 0 2 4	Prussian. (tertianamente 1 5 1 19
Unwashed	Sydney—Lambs 1 10 2 14
Silps and skin	Unwashed
Scoured, &c., 1 8 2 114 ULwashed 0 11 1 5 1 5 1 5 Leeks and pieces 1 14 7 4 Scoured, &c., 1 14 7 4 ULwashed 0 10 1 3 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 1 V.D. Land-Lambs 1 0 1 2 3 Scoured, &c., 1 2 2 10 Ulwashed 0 11 1 1 5 Locks and pieces 1 3 1 7 Locks and pieces 1 3 2 7 Ulwashed 0 9 2 7 Ulwashed 0 9 2 7 Ulwashed 0 9 2 7 Cluwashed 0 9 2 8 6 0 Cliart 0 9 6 8 0	Slipe and skin 1 6 1 8
Leeks and pieces 1 5 1 9	Beoured, &c
Coured, &C. 1 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	S Australian—Lambs 1 10 2 1
V. D. Land — Lambs 1 2 2 10) Unwashed 1 2 2 10) Unwashed 1 3 1 7) Cape G. Hope — Fiscos 1 2 2 4 Lambs 1 2 4 3 Scoured, &c 0 9 2 7 Unwashed 0 10 1 3 Wine duty Sed and 5 per cert per sell. Portper pipe 28 0 65 0 Clarstper pipe 28 0 65 0 Clarst	Boured, &C 1 1 3
Cource, Section 9 114 1 5 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 1 7 Locks and pieces 1 2 2 4 Lambs 2 5 Cource, 3 2 2 4 Lambs 2 5 Cource, 3 2 2 4 Lambs 2 5 Cource, 3 2 2 7 Lowashed 5 10 1 1 3 Wine duty 5 6 4 and 5 per cert per gal, 2 2 4 2 8 Port 1 per pipe 28 0 6 5 0 Cliarst 1 per pipe 28 0 Cliar	V. D. Land - Lambs. 1 10; 2 of
Cape G. Hope—Fiscoss 1 2 2 4 4 1 2 3 Scoured, &c	Unwashed 0 111 1 5
Description Colored	Cape G. Hope-Fleeces 1 2 2 4
Wine duty 5 6 d and 5 per cert; per gal, £ £ £ 8 Port	Scoured, &C 0 9 2 7
Port	Wine duty 5s6d and 5 per cer; per gal,
	Portper pipe 28 0 65 0
1	

Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Cond | Co

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Huma Consumption of the following srileles in the first 40 weeks of 1858-3, showing the Stock on Dec. 5 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

**SPOTTONE articles daily free, the deliveries for Exportation are included an easy the heat Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

to the same and the same and the	Imp	orted.	Duty	paid.	Stock	D.11
British Plantation. West India East India Manritius Foreign	1858 tons 102426 22019 26909	1859 tons 98554 80934 24024	1858 tens 109159 25718 27730 52633	1859 tons 90270 27879 23249 65381	1858 tons 10741 9253 3951	1859 tons 17990 12103 2689
tockholm, p brl 21	151354	151514	215240	206779	28845	3278
foreign Sugar. Cheribon, Stam, and Manilla Cuba at Havana Porto Rico.	6961 44874 13120 6150	15854 44064 7182 12048	Expo 1812 4628 146 1489	7049 30 1493	2860 20415 1909 3857	8160 14008 2666 8229
BOWETY sessions 2 t 5 1	70305	79143	8025	9438	29041	× 38068

PRICE OF SUGARS.

I receive a server SUGOO 10 01 0 St 10 S		d	OUT THE PERSON
From British Possessions in America	24	111	per cwt
Maeritina	17	7	oci
East Indies	17	.04	M - BMART
The average price of the above is	. 32	12	Do.
TO abdycamewMOLASSES AND MELADO-tons			-00

Bast India 282915 437176 431695 392500 15570 25560 178560 29294 Persign 242055 459715 217800 290505 1215 3600 128430 28935 Vatted 3040990 1863619 1641375 1387125 95490 104714 355285 29074	West India .	***********		10963	rted. 4725	B222	paid,	7472	ck. 1 808
Imported. dalivered to Vat; Home Consump. Stock. 1859 1859 1858 1850 1858 1859 1858 1859 gals gals gals gals gals gals gals gals	FEET 200 CA .	ansal fir.	r mare not	Dants	RUM.	01	Berthelmer.	on mare,	1
Wast India. Sale and a series cale and a series <th< th=""><th>60 0 -24</th><th>Impo</th><th>rted.</th><th></th><th></th><th>Home C</th><th>quing.</th><th></th><th>Spl</th></th<>	60 0 -24	Impo	rted.			Home C	quing.		Spl
#112995 5860185 3871860 3842920 1609380 1512405 2482740 281718	East India Foreign	gals 3647905 282915 242055	gals 3113685 437175 458715	gals 1680210 231695 217800 Expe	gals 1809616 392590 260595 rted.	gals 14971-35 15570 1215	gala 1378530 25560 3600	gals 1920465 178560 128430	
AND	P Tayorb	6118295	5819185	3871080	3842920	1609380	1512405	2482740	281718

101 30 H MA - 1 - 4	0120405	OCHARON	ORD E WAS DO	OCHAGONO	FOUNDACE	N.V. W. W. St.	1000000	BASE A MARKE
ALC O DIA	MF28 ZIGE	ay, Peter	COCO	A-Cwt	- n	H bits	Bureldon!	
B. Plantation Fereign	40655 19330	38043 4127	6627 10415	8182 11547	28421 4931	30699 3413	10256 10673	8142 5101
11 10 12 1	59985	43179	17042	19729	28352	34112	20929	13243
th or a		- BERTY	COFF	EE-Cw	8.	on two weeks to be	Callent.	
B.Plantation Ceylen	22018 246702	12866 202248	98133	2802 112755	15310 159539	9566 171254	3202 84451	5040 101459
Total R.P.	268720	305114	96467	115557	174849	180820	89488	106499
Mocha Foreign E. I.	33296 26428	11695 36267	4757 3127	2781 11584	21655 18976	-20987 21994	21612 11824	9690 16463
Malabar St Domingo. Hav.&PRico Brz.&C.Rica African	513 52750 514	2648 5754 58577 52	61 67390 581	2556 2562 20754 133	412 42695 668	60 2583 24738 53	1298 20460 898	1888 31695 265
Total Frgn	113501	114983	55866	40370	84401	70315	55527	60025
Grand Total	382221	420097	152333	155927	259250	251135	145180	166524
BYCH.	tons	tone	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons

semmen sicres	Constitution	AND DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTIO	Kynh	200	000	n-m a21 or	wh where	137
Total Frgn	113501	114983	55866	40370	84401	70315	55527	60025
Grand Total	382221	420097	152333	155927	259250	251135	145180	166524
RICE	79879	tone	21460	toms 19413	tons 34115	tona 30177	tons 86710	tons 72977
EL 101 873	wn hogs	0. DG 85	pools P	EPPER.	OI has	etab tg.	erinica nu	00
White	180 3119	tous 595 2856	tens 17 1300	tons 66 1449	tons 276 1557	tons 430 1810	tons 97 9123	tons 14 221
NUTMEGS Do., Wild	2217 45	pkgs 2899 8	Pkgs 1113 52	1259 10	1480 64 1577	1733 36	1870 601	219 55
CAS.LIG CINNAMON	5317 6475	15857 7920	2800 5863	6747 6283	1577 1818	6986 1558	6935 3272	11707 3763
PIMENTO	bags 30835	bags 15140	bags 15852	bags 13813	bags 7240	bags 5805	bags 21472	Bags 2033

Per lb c	ob 1	Raw M	aterial	s, Dyes	tuffs, &	to. wo	lor .oradl	
COCHNEAL	serons 11844	18005	serons	serons	serons 14650	serons 17348	serons 4734	serons 6367
LAC DYE	chests 4672	chests 3456	chests	chests	chests 4948	chests 4634	chests 12487	chests 11077
LOGWOOD	toms 5770 1959	tens 5663 2367	tons	tons	tons 5926 2035	tons 6105 2119	tons 4264 413	tons 3340 888
1 3 1	alide	Drug 54116	12	DIGO.	OL section	ogvillar b	de nweet	
East India	chesta 221e5	chests 19402	chests	chests	cnests 22334	- chests - 23794	chests 19898	14776
Spanish	serons 6225	serons 7444	serons	serons	serons 5379	serons.	serons	serons 2449

Spanish	serons 6225	gerons 7444	serons	serons	5379	7802	serons	2449
I aro	*****************	hadenburg	SAL	PETRE	93, area	Winding D	as uwone	
Bitrate of	tons	tons	tons	tons	1ons	tons	tons	tons
Potass .	9360	17330	. ves	9 446	18148	16349	2362	3947
Mitrate of	4365	4544		5 13	4844	4269	1413	1891
1 1 1	W123149541418	serviciones.	C	OTTON.	O The way	merican b	anertis ta	71. 1
American Brazil East Indie	59371	169 42 48668	bales on/W	bales	10 313 81851	169.	53 53 5 16063	bales 58 47 17598
kinds	2141294	2469128	268170	348310	1961180	2051490	834000	411230
Total	2200090	2511007	205170	848310	2043304	2009688	850211	428928

The Raftway Monitorno

RAILWAY CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

been advertised :	-	mond	e man	anı	MEN	LONDON, FRIDAR Z.
Australian Maler of the Control	alo.	mM.	heir	(0.07)	-	Add 5 per cont, to intica on
Date Al	rea	dy.	Buoi	670	Reu!	Number o
Edel.andia	aid	1.5	8	16	Cal	L. Shares. Total.
Skips, Russia manner of the delication	8	d	9		8	Ars aret l'ar U.S. p'er
Dublin and Meath	0	0		2	m	0 9,200 23,000
Ditto, F Extension	6	0	900	67	0	0 50,000 250,000
Forest of Dean Central 1	1			9	0	0 6.500 13.000
Great Northern Debenture	1	0	SR	10	3.2	120000
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Great Western and Brentford	L	0	35	0	4,8	Brezg
5 per Cent. Preference £10 1 3	10	0	000	3	0	0 3,908 11,724
Great Western of Canada, Addisora	6					podlition bon molegene
Inverness and Naira Pre-	v	(1)	place	(69	9	0 70,10L 202,808
ference 1 4	10	0	120	1	10	0 1.000 1.500
Newry & Armagh Extension 12 8	0	10	(444	ī	.0	0 Unknown
North British Border Coun-	1	0	OIT	0	60	Poor of John Telephone
ties Union Guaranteed £10	1	0		0	523	Carton paties orito fine
Shares 3I 1	0	0	jobs.	3	0	0 Unknown.
Rhymney 5 per Cent. Guaran- teed Shares	de.	•		4	10	Cincility o sasilalizado o oro
Riga and Dunaburg 27 8	0	0		6	10	0 2,568 3,852 0 81,600 163,200
Victoria Station and Pimiles	1	(ac	led a		M	Birm. pl. plo ellis ellisorano
Railway 23 Valle 9	5	0	176	0	15	0 22,500 16,875
Wansbeck 2	0	0	944	2	0	0 12,000 24,000
Worcester and Hereford 1 10	5	0		1	0	0 46,400 46,400
do East India more 0 7 2 1	1	6	.58	0		sandheath and Mysoremen
mining mout rong our	3	73	2.3	0	1.3	1,257,804

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 26 amounted to 468,6104, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to 423,5607, showing an increase of 46,6507. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to 197,5544, and for the corresponding week of last year to to 176,9751, showing an increase of 20,5791.

Fernoh Railway Traffic—The aggregate traffic returns on 14 French railways, 8,976 kilometres (5,573 miles) in length, amounted for the first quarter of 1850 to 82,552,863f (3,302,114), for the second quarter to 98,337,125f (3,933,485f), and for the third quarter to 102,663,676f (4,106,6277); together 283,555,665f (11,342,236f). The traffic returns on the 14 railways, 8,627 kilometres (5,361 miles) in length, for the first quarter of 1858 amounted to 70,274,970f (2,810,3994), for the second quarter to 78,686,609f (3,147,4644), and for the third quarter to 98,212,470f (3,728,4994); together 242,174,4949f (9,686,962f; showing am increase of 41,381,616f (1,655,2944), or 17 1 per cent. in the receipts, and of 217 miles or 41 per cent. in the milesage of 1859 over the socretenonding period of 1858. It is probable that the traffic returns of the fourth quarter of 1859 will amount to 84,600,000f.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 5.—The railway market showed increased banyancy to-day, and nearly all the leading British stocks closed at a fractional advance. In colonial descriptions, the demand for Indian guaranteed continued on a steady scale, and quotations were generally higher; Canadian were visitorial alteration. French shares and Lioubarde-Venetian experienced an average rise of about 10s. In American securities, there was a reaction in the shares of the Illinois Central and the bonds of the New York and Eric. Mines were dull, but exhibited an occasional advance.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.—The railway market was less animated, but infrinsically good Purchases still predominated, and not only was the late advance well maintained, but it further fractional rise in several cases established. In the colonial market, Indian guaranteed were less sheady. Foreign shares were also dull, and Lombardo-Venetian left off alightly lower at 2 to 2 premium. In American railway securities, there was a further reduction in the shares of the Illinois Central and the third mortgage of the New York and Erics. The principal transactions in mines were in St John del Rey, in which a decline of about 1/ took place.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.—A further improvement took place in the railway market to-day. The principal British stocks, with few exceptions, cloud to a per cent. higher than yesterday. The only unfavourable change was a slight decline in Caledoniam. No material alteration occurred in colonial descriptions, but Grand Trunk of Canada voloc was firmer at 35 to 4. The principal feature in foreign was the demand for investment for the two Braulian guaranteed railways, and to-day a rise of 10 was established in Pernambuco, in consequence, it was resported, of the Brazilian Government having by this mail acceded to the wishes of the company for an issue of bonds to prevent the necessity of further calls for the present. Baha also alightly improved, and the gueral appearance of the market was firm. In American railway securities, the third mortgage bonds o

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The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

2.00		1 .	minute for datas				1. 1	4.7	Property of the Party of the Pa			470.	0-1-5		Lind Strategic Strategic and Control of the Control	
to. of	nouse that	d up.	STOCKS.	Lone	lon.	No. of shares	nount	nount ld up.	Name of Company.	Lon	-	No. of	三零	mount id up,	stame or combants	London
Beln I	An	Pag	Name of Company.	T.	F.		A	Al	the state of the s	T.	F.		A	Apa	- I THE STREET	T. , F.
84543	193	30	Ambergate, &c	68	68	Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny .		******	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern-Berwick	
85500			Birmingham & Stour Valley	84	******	15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick			0.1	6.1	1	per cent. pref	98 90
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire and	mo.		16065		20	West Cornwall	61	6	143395		88	- York, H. and S. purche	8
-0.90	11.5	1400	Chashire Junction	104		5538	20	29	steat Wouldon	*****	100000	60872 88500		10	North Staffordshire	0.48
99	25	25	Bloth and Tyne	222	*****	1 10			LINES LEASED			Stock	169	100	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn	24
Steek		100	Bristol and Exeter	102	101	1 1	. 1	99	AT FIXED RENTALS.			0 1	-	100	6 pe rcent	126
Stock		100	Caledonian	931	923	Stock		100	Buckinghamshire		991	17819			Scottish Central, Kew Pref	
28448		20	Cornwall	7	67	Stock		100	Chester and Holyhead Clydesdale Junction		-	Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen	1
3801		50	Cork and Bandon Dublin and Belfast Junction	*****		Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.c.	141	*****	Stock	100	100	guaranteed 6 per cent	122
12000		25	Dundes, Perth, and Aber-		******	10160		25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	ARA	******				- 34 rer cent Pref. Stock	Mr.
77000	20	20	deen Junction	81		8000		50	Hull and Selby	112		20000	10	10	South Devon Annuities 10:	114
Stock	100	100	East Anglian	143		8000		25	- Halves			Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 44 per cent	104
Stock		100	Eastern Counties	571	574	8000			- Quarters	*****		Stock	100	100	S. Yorkanire, 4 pr et guar.	87
Stock		100	Eastern Union, class A			Stock		100	London and Greenwich	100	66	1 5	1	un .	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	
Stock		100	- class B	29	274	Stock		100	London, Tilbury, & Southend	07	*****	50000	100	10		49 4
3554 28000	25	25	East Kent,	*****	*****	82590			Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	23		42500		5	Belgian Eastern Janetten	4 4
Stock		100	Edinburg's and Glasgow .	813		Stock			Midland Bradford	100		100000		15	Dutch Rhenish	104
Stock		180	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	293	301	16852	50	50	Northern & Eastern, 5 p ct.	58		\$00000		20		96T
Btock	100	100	Glasgow South Western	99	98	Stock	100	100	Roysten, Hitchin, and		-	Stock		100		102 10
1 10 2	1	100	Great Northern	105		Bonds		1.0	Shepreth	140	******	50000		5	- F shares,	58 5
Stock	100	100	A stock	134	951	78750 Stock		12	Wilta and Somerset	95		Stock		100	Grand Trunk of Canada	301 90
Stock	100	100	Gt Southern and West. (L.)		113	Stock	100	100	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	00		100000	20	93	Gt Luxembourg Constitute	004 00
Steck		100	Great Western		68	0 1		1	PREFERENCE SHARES.				-	1	Shares	78 7
Stock		100	- Stour Valley Guar	60	*****	Stock	100	100	Bristol & Exeter, 4 percent.		971	113312		4	- Obligations	
18000			Lancaster und Carliele			Stock	100	100	Caledonian 101, 41 per cent.	104	1024	Stock		100	Madras, guar. 4 per cent.	
18000	1.50	143	- Thirds	343	1	Stock 7680	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 54 pc Cork and Bandon, 54 p cent	*****		26595 400000		20	Namur & Liege Northern of France	39 3
24000 Stock	16	16	Lancashire and Yorkshire		008	18094			Dunde, Perth, & AberdnJunc.	6	******	577500		20	Paris, Lyons, and Mediters	268 2
Stock			London and Blackwall		661	Stock			East Anglian, Class A,5&7pc	102	******	300000	20	20	Parisand Orleans	57
Stock		100	London, Brighton, and S. C.	1114	114	Stock	100	1100	- Class B, 6 per cent	115	*****	40000	20	20	Royal Danisk	1
Stock			London and North-Western	98	984	Stock	100	100	- Class C, 7 per cent	108	*****	63334	- 8	5	Royal Swedish	
144000			- Eighthe	9	*****	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension,	224	1 3 9	\$1000		20	Saml re and Meuse	64
Stock #764		100	London and South Western Londonderry and Coleraine	2013	88	Btock	100	100	# per cent., No 1			26757	10		- 84 per cent. Pret West Flanders	9 1
	1 115		Londonderry & Enniskiller	9	22222	Stock	100	100	- New 6 per cent	129	128	300000		20	Western & NW. en Franc	231
Stock			Manchester, Sheffield, &Lin	. 38	372	Stock		100	Eastern Union, 4 pr cent	85	*****		-	1	Charles to the section of the season of the latest section of the	
506-30	10	1 8	Metropolitan	- ches		Stock		100	Edin., Prth, & Dunde, 4 pret.	75	*****		1	+	MINES.	1 1
Stock			Midland			Stock		100	Great Northern, & per cent.	120	120	20000			Amstralian	1 4 7
Stock	100		 Birmingham and Derby Midland Great Western (I.). 	86		Stock	100	100	- 5 per cent. Redeemable		1101	10000		27	British Iron	
20000	2 20	80	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	111	201410	Stock	100	100	- 41 per cent do			11000		15	- St John Del Rey	176 2
Stock			Norfolk	1.8	58	Stock		100	Great Southern & Western	-	1	256		20	Condurrow	
60000	50	84	Northern Counties Union	1 4		1 2000	1	1	(Ireland, 4 per cent	100		12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	49 4
Stock	100		North British	614	616	10000		6	GtWstrn (Brks&HntsEx)5pc			10000		16	Copiapo	84
Stock	100		North-Eastern-Berwick			Stock		100	Gt Western, red. 44 pr ct	100	984	1024		1 1	Devon Great Consols	185
40907 Stock	25	168	- G. N. E. Purchase	151	408	Stock		100	- con. red. 4 per cent	90	011	6000		30	East Busset	1324 12
Stock	100	100	- York	794	784	Stock		100	Lancashire and Yorkshire,	20	911	20000		20	General	98
Stoci	100	100	North London	107		Districts	100	1.00	per cent	141	1	2500		8	North Frances	6
B500H			Nth and South-West. June.	94		Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New		1	6400		1 1	Par Consuls	. 114
	30	174	North Staffordshire Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolve	135	184	- mar -	100	100	guar. 6 per cent			960		4		. 81
Stock			Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvin	1) 28	364	Stock 10810			London and S.W., late Third: L'derry & Coleraine halves			7000		16	Santinge de Cuba	
Stock			Scottish Central	271	978	7840					102	6000		2	South Cara Brea	
Stock			- Scottish Midland Stock	84		Stock					208	6000		9		. 64
Stock	k 100	100	Shropehire Union	48	*****		1		Lincoln 3 p c	70		4317	28	28	United Mexican	
Stock			South Devon		444	172300		4		5	4	6000			West Basset	
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern		82	Stock					120	254			West Caradon	728
Stock	100	100	South Wales South Yorken. a stiver Dus	14		Stock		100	- Bristol and Birm, 6 p c - 4 per cent. pref	104	1404	256		51	Wheal Buller	1191
327	3 20	20	Do. do		*****	Stock		100	Norfolk Extension, 5 p cen	108	Tool	102		8	Wheat Mary Ann	35 3
	-	100	Vale of Neath		1000				North British	10000		1040			Wheal Trelawney	00 0

OFFICIAL	RAILWAY	TRAFFIC	RETURNS

Amount	Average	Div	idead per es	int.	Marchandian				T3	Seme	Trame per mile	Miles	
man last CONT	per mile.	Year 1857.	Year 1858.	First haif 1859.		ending.	Passengers, parcels, &c.	minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	week 1858	per week.	1859 1889	
	£	B a B	£ s d	£ s d		1859	£ e d	£ a d	6 . 4	£	\$		
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genorrhose, and syphilis, and the benefits arising from
the chemical tests and examination of the spermakesoa,
by the newly-constructed microscope, with powerful
lesses and containing a valuable prescription of alotion
to prevent infection. 2

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VERY CHOICE MARSALA OR BRONTE WINE.

THOMAS NUNN and SONS have grast pleasure in bringing this excellent yet combined. When to the time of their castomers; the suprovate of it continue numerous and most flattering; it is of the highest quality all matured and full-bodied; and so this required that it will go on improving for years to come; and the advantage over Sherry, that it may be casen by the most delicate person without causing acceptly, in the mach. Their selections have been made with so much care, that they have no healtation in saying the most fleet satisfaction will secres to every purchaser.

20s per don. 25 lis per 6 don. 2 £15 los per l'enat.

Prom THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liquear Merchants, (apwards of 49 Years Purveyers to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.) Il Lumb's Conduit areas, Founding Hospital.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

Many Painters and Decorators have never seen really good Zinc Paint. The adultorations so generally gold to them as Zinc Paint bear no comparison with the genuine article.

But still greater prejudice is excited by their having been supplied with the paint manufactured by the foreign process, which does not resist the atmosphere of towns lighted by gas. It find loses the gloss, and ultimately washes off.

Hubbuck's Patent Process is completely impervious to every Atmosphere, Bilge Waber, and Gas under every form.

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

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

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

BENSON'S WATCHES.

Gold, 4 to 100 Gaineas. Silver, 2 to 50 Guineas,
Send 2 stamps for Benson's Illustrated Watch
Framphics.

Watches sent to all parts of the world free per post.
33 and 34 Ludgate hill, London, E.C.

HEAL AND SON'S EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, from One Guinas at Ten Guineae. Also, Goodsl-Down Quill'S, from Se 6d to 24s. List of price and sizes sont free by post. HEAL and SON'S on Illustrated Catalogue of Hedatasis, and Priced List of Bedding, also sent, post-free.

196 Tottanham cautrond, W.

COOD NEWS FOR SMOKERS.

IN 19 UPFING REQUIRED.—Buy the new Patent
HERSCHAUM. DUST BILLLARD. PIPE, the most
esightful, conominal, and permanent medium for the
disputent of tottanco ever invented.

Man. wants but
little here below, "but that little must be the most perfect
short pipe-shad can be got, and it only can be got, with all,
its rapidy colouring advantages, at the "Westerloo," Totance and Fipe fatablishment, 198 Westerloo bridge rod.
Sample pipe in case semi post free for 18 stamps.—
EDWARD PILLINER, Fatentee. EDWARD PILLINER, Patentee

BROWN AND POLSON'S

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR,
preferred to the boat Arrowroot. Delicous in Puddings. Contents, Blacermancy. Cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy. of Children, and Invalids. The Lacers chases. "This is cuprerior to asything of the kind, knewn" "- Trade-Mark said Recipes on each packet, 4, 5, and 10 cs." Obsaid its. Where, inferior, critices are not substituted, from Family Groener, Chemista, Confederationers, and Cost. designs.—"72s. Market street, Manchester, and 28 Ironnounger lane, London.

DE ANTES FREE LOW TO THE ACK PEPNS.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK-PENS
which are kneptalled for their durability and celsy
action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the fiscal. Exchange, and the principal bankers, marchasts, and public
companies of the city of London, besities several of Her.
Hajesty's judges, the islocat ominent counsel, and the
reversal the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has
listiced many emperincipled people to put forch imitations,
othe gentlemearticles, which are equally ussless to the
purchaser, and disgraceful to the vander. The public are
therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to
parchase sany as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE
BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped
"G. and J. Dezane, London Bridge,"
and the box, which contains exactly vertice dozen, has
thereon a variously coloured theel, inscribed.
"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King
William street, London bridge."

William street, London bridge."

ILNERS' 212° HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, non-conducting, reporting, compassating, double, reble, quadruple chambered, with all the improvements under their quadruple patents of 1840-51.54-55, including their gunpowder-pred, drill-proof, hard steet plate covered unpickable self looks mid solid suis-cases and deory, without which self looks mid solid suis-cases and deory, without which self looks mid solid suis-cases and cover, without which self looks mid solid suis-cases and cover, without which self looks mid solid suis-cases and cover, without which self looks mid solid suis-cases and self-guards against robbery and fire. Unpwards of 50,000 of Milliams' Holdfasts keep the cash, books, deeds, plate of Livergool, Manchester, Glasgow, Local, Bradford, Belfast, &c.—Milliams', Picentia (1329) Bafe Works, Livergool, the most extremise and complete in the world; employing nearly, 500 mea, sassing by powerful, original, and elaborate machinery, and 70-hores strains power, producing more Safes than all the other aste-makers tog-sther, and just enlarged to maximum chair 1, 600 workmen, Always-spen for inspection. Circulars tree by post. Milners' hondon dopol, 47a Mongate street, City

TREDERICK DENT,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen
and Prince Consort, and the maker of the Great Clock
to the Houses of Parliament, of Strand, and 34 Royal
Economy. No connection with 33 Ceckapar struct.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Monsing Post.
Gold A to 100 Guineas. Silver, 2 to 50 Guineas.

Gold A to 100 Guineas. Silver, 2 to 50 Guineas.

Manufacture of Officers' Barrack Furniture and
Manufacture of Officers' Barrack Furniture and
Strend.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORGESTFR-SHIRE SAUCE is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable condiment, and experience has proved its efficacy in promoting digestion and preserving health. Sold by Barclay and Sons, Crasse and Bikekwell, and the principal dealers everywhere.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE'.

Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish States are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bear the back label with the name of Wilkias Lizzent; as well as the front Inbel signed "Elisabeth Taxenty," and that is futher security, on the neek of every bottle of the Genulue Sauce will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows: "This notice will be affixed to Lagniby's Harvey's Sauce, praced at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perspectual injunction in Chancery of self July, 1888."

© Illuwards arrest. Pertman square, London.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many rears tanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent general profession, as an excellent general profession, as an excellent general profession, as a mild aperient it is authirably adapted for delicate femilies, particularly during greganancy; and its greatest the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidniated Lemon Syrup, it forms an efferviseing specient draight which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepare by DINNEFORD, and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Hotze Hair Gloves and Beits), 173 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the empire.

THE HUMAN HAIR

THE HUMAN HARE

Just published, price 1d, the 76th edition of

CRIMSTONE'S THREE MINUTES

U ADVICE on the Growth, Celitwitton, and Preservation of the Human Hair. This unique little work contains two engravings and many letters of undoubled authority, proving Grimstone's Arountie Regenerator to be the only article that will produce a new growth of hair upon bald places. Sold in triangular bottles, 4s, 7s, and 11s, This size contains four of the 4s size; by post 12s, case, and postage included. Grimstone's Eye-Sunff for exportations. Sold in Jars 8e per 1b: or in Lin Canisters, 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 6d, and 3e-6d. His Medicators, 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 6d, and 3e-6d. His Medicators, 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 6d, and 3e-6d. His Medicators, 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 6d, and 3e-6d. His Sunfficient of the first took of Gentlemen, who are not Sunff Takers. All letters to William Grimstone, merchast, 52 High street, Beomebury.

William Grimstone, merchant, of significance will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and the last day

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY
Candill 25,000,000. Paid pp. 2565,348.
Approved marginally bills discounted for parties properly introduced.

Muncy received p. 5655.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debautures for aims of sims of £100 and upwards, for periods of 3,

Any information required can be estained on application to the Secretary.

6 Moorgate strust, London.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY. The Directors continue to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on DEBENTURES for five years, from the tof July, 1869, as 8 per cent. per animm, payment of the principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained at the offices of the Company.

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

No. 33 New Broad street, London, E. Q., Sept. 2, 1889.

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.
No. 33 New Broad street, London E. O., Sept. 2, 1899.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOURTH EXTENSION SHARES (25 per Single Paid).—Notice is heredly given, that in jurisinance of a Resolution of the Board of Jiventors, the proprietors of Fourth Extension Shares (25 peid) in the Madras Railway Complany are required to pay a Call of 25 per share on each of their respective share, so as the feet to Joli daylof January next at the Union Bank of Lendon, 2 Princes attent, in the City of London. Notice is hereby further given, that internst as the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the day above mentioned; shad the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or bofers the day in smed, will further inour a loss of interest on the amount called upon son share for the period intervening between the lists day of January aforesaid and the date at which the Company are entitled under the contract to make the next payment into the Treasury, at the India Office, on account of the capital; and that if default be made in the payment of this call for one cellendar months direct the 15th day of January aforesaid, the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to forfolkum under the Company and the liable to forfolkum under the Company's Deed of Settlement.—By order of the Board, Amaze walls hered street, Lumban. Managing Director, 33 New Hered street, Lumban.

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director, 33 New Broad street, London, E.C., Dec. 7, 1859.

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director,

33 New Breath street, London, E.C., Dec. 7, 1859.

PAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Notice is firreby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Saturday, the 17th day of December, 1859, 40 Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1859, 40 Thursday, the 12th day of Jamesty, 1860, inchaive, for the purpose of making up the interest account to the first day of December, 1859.

The Interest warants will be forwarded or the 12th Jamestry to the proprietors who are registered in the Company who has to the 17th day of December Instant.

By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Secretary, East Indian Railway House, Alderman's walk.

New Broad street, Condon, Duc. 6, 1838.

N. By Transfers will not be received at the office while the books remain closes.

R.B. Transfers will not be received at the office while the books remain closed?

ANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE LARAL WAY COMPANY—DEBENTURESTOCK. The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the issue of a pertion of the Company's Perspectual Four per Cent. Debenture Stock, which will be recorded in the Books of the Company, in the names of the applications of the Company, the names of the applications of the Company, in the names of the applications of the Company, in the names of the applicant of the control of the control of the Company, but the control of a Special General Meeting of the Company, hald in conformity therewith, on the 31st August, 1859.

The Stock thus created will be applied execusively in substitution of the existing Morrgage Debt of the Company, or as security for money which the Company is since Market will be priced to the same priority against the property and income of the Company as the Morrgage Debt, ranking before the Gompany is stock and Share Capital, representing anywards of \$14,000,000, and will be the first charge on a net income, amounting for the past year to upwards of £800,000.

The Stock may be transferred in any amount of not less than \$100 and the limitarest will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st day of Jamanary and the last day of Juneary.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, either personally or by latter—by order.

Manelineter, Sept., 1869.

THE LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAYS TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY (Limited.)

THE LUNDUN BKINGE RAIL WAYS
TERMINUS HOTEL COMPANY (Limited.)
Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 cach.
Deposit £1 per share.
Offices, 35 Gracechurch street.
Directorors.
John Challes, Eq., M.D., Chatronan, Sonthwark.
Licut.-General John-Tulicoh, C.S., 25 Dawson place, Notting hill.
Edmund Roddin, Esq., Holland street, and Bankside, Southwark.
Majer Adair, 18 Royal cressent, Bayswater.
James Saxby Jarvis, Esq., Lambeth road, Lambeth.
Charles Dunk, Esq., Colonial Wharf, Limchouse.
George Penson, Esq., 41 Ladbroke quare, Notting hill.
Bichard Hawkins, Esq., Armitage villas, Sydenham hill, and Pavillion buildings, Brighton.
Secretary fro Tem.—Mr George Clements Harrill.
Soliciton—John Thomas Moss, Esq., 38 Gracechurch treet.

Parliamentary Agents—Messra Marchant and Pead,
30 Great George street, Westminster.
Beckers—Messra Marchia and North, 29 Threadneodle street.

Bankerse—The London and Westminster Bank, South—

BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank, South-wark.
Architect—Henry Currey, Eq., 4 Leneaster place, Strand, and St Thomas's Hospital.

This Company has been formed to give superior hotel accommodation to the wast and daily increasing traffix running to and from the several ratilways at London bridge, and is registered under the Joint Stock Companies Lissilisted Lisability Act, whereby the responsibility of earth shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscriptions for shares.

The absolute necessity for such an hotel is well known to all who as these ratilways. There are 18,000,000 of passengers annually, a considerable number of whom are continental travellers, often acriving and departing from London bridge by mishight and early trains. The Directors are convinced that, for these and other reasons, the undertaking musis necessarily prove a very incrative investment for capital. The Great Northern, Great Western, and many other hotel companies might be referred to. At their first annual meeting held in June, 1852, the Great Western Railway Hotel Company declared out of actual rate profits a dividend at the rate of 25 per centred and the state of the state

Surveyor.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on deposits and calls, until the completion of the

pain on disposite and units, and colored, and applications for the remainder of the share is at to be forwarded to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, or to Messrs Mackie and North, stockbrokers, 29 Threadned's street, on the form attached, of whom illustrated prospectuses, containing a general view and plan of the sits of the hotel, may be obtained.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Directors of the Londen Bridge Rallways
Terminus Hotel Company (Limited).
Gentlemen.—I have this day paid into the hands of
our bankers the sum of & —, being the deposit of £1
or share for —— shares in the above-named Company;
ush or any less number that you may place at my disnes, and to sign the Articles of Association when renired.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name (in full)
Profession or occupation
Residence (in full)

OVERLAND ROUTE,—COMMUNICATION by STEAM INDIA. AUSTRALIA. &c., via INDIA. AUSTRALIA. &c., via Egypt.—The PENINSULAR and STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive Cargo and Parceis for Gibraitar, Malta, Corfq. Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton en the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraitar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each mouth; and for Gibraitar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritins, Remion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.—For further particulars apply at the Company's effices, 122 Leadenhall street, Londou, E. C., or Oriental place, Southampton.

NOTICE.—The Steamers for Halifax and Boston are intended to call at Cork Harbour, on both outward and homeward passages, to land and receive Mails.

BRITISH AND NORTH
AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL
AMERICAN ROYAL
AMERICAN
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Majesty's mails. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sull from Liverpool:—
CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, December 17.
ARABIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Dec. 28.
EUROPA, for BOSTON, Saturday, December 31.
Passage money, including steward's fee send provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained an board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twenty-wer Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin, Eighteen Pounda. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, 23 per ton and 5 per cent. primage. Small parcels, se each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 59 Old Erwad street, London; D. Curric, Havre, and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Water street, Liverpool.

** IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION FOR PAS-SENGERS LANDING AND EMBARKING AT ST KATHARINE'S WHARF.—An additional and a separate entrance leading direct to and from the steamers alongside the wharf, with waiting-rooms attacade, has been provided for the use of passengers only, by which all confusion and inconvenience arising from the goods traffic on the wharf will be avoided.

STEAM SHIPS.—
Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Eatha-

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 21; fore, 11 5s.

ROTTERDAM—Every Tnesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Chief cabin, 21; fore, 12 5s.

ROTTERDAM—Every Tnesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11 10s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologne, 34s 6d or 19s 9d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The Rhine and Dolphin every Tnesday and Thursday, at 11 morning. Chief cabin, 11 7s; fore, 20s. Brussels, 22s 3d. Cologne, 35s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 11 morn.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Dec. 10 at 12 noon; 14 at 4; 17 at 6. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday nghit. Chief cabin, 18s; fore, 14s. Brussels, 20s 3d. Cologne, 34s.

HAYRE—From St. Katharine's Wharf, every Sunday. Dec. 11 at 11; 18 at 6. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 11.

PARIS. via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge

London to Paris, II.

PARIS, via CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge
Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Dec.
10 at 12 noon; 14 st 3; 17 at 7. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s.
London to Paris, 17s 8d.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every
Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning.
Dec. 11 at 1; 13 at 3; 15 and 16 at 5. Chief cabin, 14s;
fore, 10s. London to Paris, 16s.

ENDINGUIGH—From SK Katharina's Whorf edicing.

fore, 10s. London to Paris, 16s.

EDINBURGH—From 8t Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which fares include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight morning. Chief cabin, 8s 6c; return, 10s; fore cabin, 4s; return, 6s.

MEWCASTLE—From Newessile Steam Wharf, 272 Wapping, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; usuant kolect, 12s; fore, 5s; return, 7s 6d.

XARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. See the control of the cabin, 5s; return 7s 6d.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regens, circus, and 35 Lessienhall street; and St Katharine Wharf.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROY.

GOVERNMENT having, with the Sanction of Parlian detarmined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:

That any Seamen possessing the following qualitions may be enrolled as a Royal Naval Voluntee the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to advantages and be subject to the obligations manual below: OF ROYAL

W:-QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE,
A Volunteer must be a British Subject:

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE RESERVE.

1. A Volunteer must be a British Subject:

2. He must be free from infirmity:

3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:

4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

joining the Reserve have been five years at see, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.

1. A Velanteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of £5, payable quarterly:

2. He will, if he foldis his obligations and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not limit than £12 a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or all sixty years of age if net previously incapacitated:

3. He may elect either to take the whole pansion himself, or to take a smaller pension for binnself during his life, and its uliow his wife a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:

4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:

5. His travelling expenses to and from the place of drill will, when necessary, he provided:

6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition is the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet according to his rating:

7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals; and have the same pay, allowances, and victuals; and have the same pay, induring the will an joining receive the same pay, as continuous service seaman of the fleet according to his rating, and hew ill an joining receive the same continuous service seaman of the fleet according to his rating, and hew sill an joining receive the same clothing, bodding, and mess traps:

8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service.

prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seams of the fleet according to file rating, and he will an joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:

8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a semman in the Navy of the same rating:

9. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, and the many aim the Navy of the same rating:

10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of overy five years; the may also quit it, when not called out, on paying base the rotainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment as Master or Mate, and obtains bond fide employment paying the convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case takes the seven days' diffil at any one time:

2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:

3. He must appear before some Shipping Master ozar in every six months, unless he has leave to be almost longer, and he must report every change of residence, and employment:

4. In order is earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have been in the force fitteen years if the serve of the country:

6. A Volunteers may be called upon for actual service his Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency required audich increase in the Naval Force of the country:

6. A Volunteer may in the first instance be called upor for three years. If there is then actual service will be additional two years he will receive 2d a day additional years.

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additional two years he was received a could service will be subject to Naval Discipline:

8. A Volunteer whe fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the

may be treated as a straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

THE INROLMENT WILL COMMENCE ON 1st JANUARY, 1860.

Fall information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any Port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

A LISOPP'S PALE OR BITTER.

A LLE—Messrs & ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are new registering orders for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Gasks of in Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the undermentioned Brauch Establishments:—LONDON.

At Old King William street, City, LIVERPOOL.

ANOCHESTER.

At Duck place,

DUDLEY.

At Old Street.

MANCHESTER.

At Duck place,

DUDLEY.

At Old Street.

MANCHESTER.

At Duck place,

DUDLEY.

At Old Street.

MANCHESTER.

At Duck place,

DUDLEY.

At Direct Place,

DUBLIN.

At 13 for unput on quay.

CORK.

At 25 Cook street,

BIRMINGHAM.

At 25 Cook street,

BIRMINGHAM.

At 12 Stropt street.

WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street.

WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street.

WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street.

WORDESTER.

At 13 King street, Bristol.

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

When in bottle, the genuineness of the lable cau be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written august to good and white ground striped.