# HE ECONOMIST

# The Economist,

# WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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# Che Bolitical Economist.

TO ADVERTISERS.—To secure insertion, advertisements for the ECONOMIST must be forwarded to the office by 5 o'clock p.m. on Fridays.

The INVESTOR'S MANUAL is now sold separately, price 9d stamped, 8d unstamped. If taken as a Supplement to the Economist, it remains at its former price, 6d. In addition to the information formerly given, it gives a concise summary of the Reports of the Companies for the present year as will enable Investors to judge of their position.

# THE BANK RETURNS.

The state of Lombard street; indicated by the last Bank return, corresponds with that which we have led our readers to expect. There is no tendency to change. There are no great forces acting on the market for the moment one way or the other. The present calm curiously contrasts with the remembrance of this period last year when every careful observer perceived the preliminary oscillation—the warning symptom—which suggested to every one under large liabilities the expediency of making preparation while there was yet time, and before the real crisis had set in.

Both the reserve of notes and the bullion have augmented, but the item most worth observing in quiet times like these, is the decrease of the private securities. This shows that the direct demand at the Bank has on the whole diminished. For the moment there is some ease and likely to be more. But we do not see any reason to vary the opinion of which we have explained the grounds, that the money market is likely to continue much as it is, with but slight changes either way for some weeks to come.

# THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERM is no ground for alarm or serious apprehension as to the state of the country, but at the same time it is impossible not to observe that neither our trade nor comfort are likely to be so happily circumstanced as they have lately been. For some years free trade has produced its natural effect. There has been very cheap corn all over the commercial world. Consequently we have everywhere had a good market for the clothes and other goods we have to sell: the profit mainly fell to Great Britain, for she has far more than any other nation predominant excellence in the coarse sort of things and fabrics which come nearest to necessaries, and rank after food in the common desires of mankind. To some extent dear meat has impaired the effect of cheap bread, but from the nature of the ordinary food of the great multitude of men, it could not at all counterbalance it. Now, unfortunately, we are to suffer from still dearer meat and be aided by less cheap

The prospects of the harvest are still uncertain. The weather has been changeable, and often hurtful; yet still it is too soon to give a very desponding estimate. We may still hope for an average or something under an average harvest. But it is important to observe that even with an average harvest the preponderating probabilities are in favour of dearer corn. Proof of course is impossible, for the absolute stock within the country is unknown, but the best argument and presumption point to the conclusion which we have stated.

The import of corn has been on the decline for a very considerable period to an extent which many persons even in the trade are not aware of. First, look at the following official table published by the Board of Trade, showing the import of wheat and wheat flour imported in 1861 and 1862:—

Countries.	1861.		1862.
Russia, Northern Ports cwts.	704,444	*****	674,441
- Southern Ports	3,836,039		5,081,348
Denmark and the Duchies	1,014,126	*****	646,752
Prussia	4,462,573	*****	6,288,535
Hanse Towns	1,277,477	*****	1,000,253
Germany (other parts)	578,611	******	414,457
France	1,359,882		1,961,835
Spain	1,297,257	******	316,882
Wallachia and Moldavia	591,491	*****	474,976
Turkish dominions, not other-			The same
wise specified	411,277	*****	1,284,590
Egypt	1,474,480	******	8,304,579
British North America	3,387,949	*****	5,118,698
United States	15,610,472	*****	21,765,087
Other countries	1,640,627	*****	1,709,961
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504 :			
Countries.	1863.		1864:
Russia, Northern Ports cwts	675,312	*****	1.317.454
- Southern Ports			3,811,956
Denmark and the Duchies	592,924		1,048,767
Prussia	4,423,902		4,977,274
Hanse Towns		*****	907,869
Germany (other parts)		*****	684,986
France		******	2,834,424
Spain	11 000		1,980
Wallachia and Moldavia			127.908
Turkish dominions, not other			100000000
wise specified			355,086
Egypt		******	367,462
British North America			1,831,897
United States		******	10,077,431
Other countries		*****	472,709
Total	90.007.009		28,837,203
1004	. 30,887,892	****	20,001,200

showing that the import has declined from 87,600,000 cwts, at which it stood in the first two years, compared to 59,600,000l, a diminution of nearly 30 per cent.

And the imports of the present year is on a very reduced scale, even in comparison with the contracted imports of 1863 and 1864. The figures are:—

WHEAT ENTERED for Home C	ONSUMPTION	-Six	Months ende	ed June	e 30.
	1863.		1864.		1865.
From-	cwts		cwts		cwts
Russia	1,543,841	*****		*****	2,693,820
Prussia	2,448,598	*****	2,306,932		2,260,322
Denmark	176,835	*****	434,388		283,665
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	109,304	*****	159,753		134,640
Mecklenburg	201,374	*****	824,047		260,768
Hanse Towns	172,168	******	840,539	*****	245,812
France	54,240	*****	437,394	*****	460.662
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	265,854	*****	227,357	*****	352,393
Egypt	1,596,777	*****	366,843	*****	***
United States	3,757,347	*****	3,879,304	*****	212,901
British North America	238, 133	*****	140,422		21,187
Other countries	223,288	*****	234,763	*****	586,088
Total	10.788.059		10.047.102		7,462,268

showing a diminution of 25 per cent. in 1865 as compared

with 1864—the lowest previous year.

The cause of this difference of import is the difference of price. By referring to the quotations which we give weekly at the beginning of our City article, it will be found that the price in the first week of January was in the respective years.

	Who	eat.
	. 8	d
1861	57	1
1862	61	11
1863	46	10 -
1864	40	2
1865	38	2

fully accounting for the decline in importation.

We have in fact been subsisting on the produce of our recent bountiful domestic harvests. The crop of 1863 was indisputably one of the best, and in the opinion of some the very best, ever known in this country. Accordingly, coming after the good harvest of 1862, it left a large accumulation. But the crop of 1864 was not of similar magnitude; though good, it was not at all equal to 1863; and our position therefore is, that our home store has considerably diminished, and our foreign import vastly declined. Taking the two facts together, the conclusion that we shall have corn somewhat dearer seems inevitable and certain.

But the dearness of meat is a matter much more serious. It is an additional aggravation of an evil which we have been suffering from during several years. The following figures show the increase of prices in what is the "live market," the real wholesale market of Leadenhall, &c:—

Average Prices of Beef and Mutton.

				1	BEEF									
	18	61.		18	62.		18	363.		18	64.		18	65.
	8	d		8	d		8	d		8	d		8	d
Inferior	3	0	***	3	2	***	3	4	***	3	6		3	10
Middling	4	0	***	4	0	***	4	2	***	4	6		4	10
Prime	5	0	***	4	10	***	5	0	***	5	6	***	5	6
				M	UTTO	N.								
	18	61.		18	62.		18	863.		18	64.		18	65.
	8	d		8	d		8	d		8	d		8	d
Inferior	3	2	***	3	8	***	4	0	***	4	2	***	4	8
Middling	4	6	***	4	8	***	5	0		5	2		- 5	8
Prime	5	8		5	6	***	5	10	***	5	10	***	6	4

And the retail price—the important price to consumers—ha increased even more than this.

The consequence of the simultaneous action of these two causes upon our industry must be hurtful and may be important. In a commercial system highly organised upon the the basis of a varied division of labour, any injury to any great number of persons must always diffuse itself far and wide. Just now the consuming power of very many people is about to be diminished, and those who supply those consumers must feel the effect. The manufactures of various sorts, which have been lately stimulated by cheap corn, will not be so stimulated if corn should become dearer, and will be counteracted even more than before by the dearness of food if, as is certain, it should rise in price. This diminution in the productive employment of those who supply the great mass of mankind will again re-act upon the employment of those who supply them. Cheap food acts as a wholesome stimulant to the whole commercial system; dear food as a pervading and narcotic poison.

On the money market it is not probable that this cause will be sudden enough to exercise a visible influence. It is not at all likely that corn will be so much dearer or our own harvest so scanty as to require large sudden importations of

foreign corn, and therefore make large and sudden demands on our bullion supply. The momentary effect of very dear corn which is to produce dear money will not now be felt, for corn is not dear enough and will not be. But the permanent tendency of an augmented dearness of food is to produce cheap money. It diminishes the demand for capital. All the manufacturers who used to supply the demand created by cheap food now stand idle. They do not want to discount so many bills as formerly; a slight narcotic, as we have expressed it, is applied to our industrial organisations, and, as far it goes, this must tell upon Lombard street.

Of the cholera and its prospect we need not speak. All that need to be said has been said in many places upon a calamity of which the nature is familiar to us, and which it is possible we may even yet escape.

# THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY MEETING.

THE meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway gives rise to some very serious reflections. As we have before observed, we have no care—and almost no opinion—upon the general controversy between Captain Jervis and his co-directors. Even if most of his charges are true, they have only an interest for a single class of persons—the shareholders in the Great Eastern Railway. But one of his charges appeals to a far larger public.

Captain Jervis says that the Company has exceeded its borrowing powers, and issued bad debentures, saying that they were good debentures. What is the answer of the Company, as given by their Chairman at the late meeting? Accord to the best report we can find,—that in the Daily News, Mr Goodson, the Chairman, "did not propose to go into the "matter of the charges brought against the Board by one of "their own colleagues, as they had been fully, and he trusted satisfactorily, replied to in the printed answer which had been distributed among the shareholders; but there was " one question which he could not allow to pass unnotice "that was, the charge that the borrowing power of the Company had been exceeded. He was not going to raise any question as to whether that had been done justifiably or not; but he would tell them at once frankly, on behalf of the "Board, that the Company was in excess of its borrowing power.
"He did not think much blame was due to the Directors on "that ground, for if they criticised narrowly the account of other railway companies, they would find that the Great "Eastern was not in this respect poaching upon a maker that was untrodden by others. Let it not, however, be supwas an accident arising from a natural desire to take advan-"tage of the low rate of interest in making provision for de-bentures falling due that had occasioned the excess. It " might be a shame, but if the gentleman who cried "shame" re in the position of Directors having to meet debentures " falling due, and desirous of providing the money on terms most advantageous to the shareholders, he probably would "have done the same." Now, this speech to all the debenture-holders in England. It sa It says that many Railway Companies evade the law and issue bad securities as the Great Eastern has done; and further, that human nature is such that any one would do it; that the very audience to whom he speaks would is his place have acted just as illegally as himself. It was as "accident"; though how a man can say it is defensible to break the law by accident is puzzling; but it is likely to be a recurring accident. It is incident to certain states of the money market. At such times, Mr Goodson tells us, all Boards of Directoris will commit this offence. When mesely is cheap, they will (their defender says) issue bad securities to catch it ere it gets dear.

If a man were making evidence to secure a registration of debentures, what evidence could he devise so good as this! Here we have the Chairman of a great railway saying, "I have "issued bad bonds; it is a practice to issue bad bonds; in "times of cheap money it is agreeable to human nature to do "so." Surely, a debenture-holder would like a law to say that human nature should not at his cost do what is agreeable to it; that the practice of illegality which defrauds him should be prevented; that even Mr Goodson should be restrained from issuing the deceptive documents which it is clear ne regards as pleasant and permissible frailties.

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# THE INSUFFICIENT PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

THE standing Committee on Public Accounts were led by the Edmunds case to investigate the insufficient machinery which at present exists for transmitting the minor branches of public revenue to the Exchequer. Both before the Edmunds case and since, we have drawn attention to this, and we seize the opportunity of recurring to the subject, because it is exactly one of the abuses which everybody admits when it is put before him, and which every one ceases to think of when it is not before him.

What is the present system? It appears that in addition to the great offices which receive the great bulk of the public revenue, there are no less than ninety species of persons who receive or account for public moneys due to the Exchequer. Some of these species include many individuals and many subclasses. The superior courts of law are classed as one recipient, consuls abroad as another, chief clerks as another. If any one will look down the following list,-which, on account of the importance and the unknown nature of the subject, we give at length,-he will have before him a picture of an almost indefinite number of persons with public money in their hands from various reasons and in various amounts, all of whom ought to be made to pay it to the central Treasury regularly, and some of whom, by the doctrine of chances and the principles of human nature, will tend to delay to send it to that Treasury :-

Public Officers (other than those of the Great Revenue Departments) who Receive or Account for Moneys, wholly or in part Payable, to the

Problem Chicks of the Court of the Register of Session.

Proceed the Register of Hornings.

The Lord Clerk Register and Forlands, viz.:—

The Director and Principal Clerk of Chancery.

The Director of the Register of Hornings.

The Keeper of the Register of Hornings.

The Clerk for Admission of Notaries.

The Presenter of Signatures.

The Collector of the Fee Fund of the Court of Session.
The Commissary Clerk of Edinburgh.
The Sheriff Clerks.
The Clerk of the Bill Chamber.

The Registrar General.
The Clerk of Justiciary.

The Clerk of Justiciary.
The Fishery Board.
Committee for Regulating the Offices of the House of Commons
Chief Clerk of the Home Office
Ditto Privy Council Office
Secretary Public Record Office
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies
Registrar of Designs.
Registrar of Designs.
Registrar of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women...
Superintendent of Weights and Measures—Exchequer
Secretary to Lunacy Commissioners
Secretary of Presentations to Lord Chancellor.
Secretary of Commissions to ditto
Clerk of the Crown
Registrar of Judgments

olitan Police).

onsuls Abroad. egistrar, Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

Registrar, Landed Estates Court, Ireland.
Landed Estates Record Office, Ireland (Senior Clerk).
Deputy Keeper of the Privy Seal, Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland.
Ditto, as Clerk of the Council, Ireland.
Registrar of Deeds, Ireland.
Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, Ireland.
Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Ireland.
Clerk of Appearances, &c., Court of Chancery, Ireland.
Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland.
Ditto Court of Exchequer, Ireland.
Clerk of the Crown, Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland.
Registrar of Fines and Penalties (Chief Secretary's Office), Ireland.

Registrar of Fines and Penalties (Chief Secretary's Office), Ireland.
Master in Chancery (Mr Fitzgibbon) as Auditor of County Treasu

Commission of Valuation, Ireland.
Commissioner of Public Works, &c. (England and Ireland).
Master of the Mint.
Comptroller of the Stationery Office.
London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazette Offices,
Keeper and Secretary, National Gallery.
Discotors of Poisoners

tors of Prisons

Directors of Prisons.
Colonial Convict Authorities,
Accountant, Copyhold Commission.
Inclosure Commissioners.
Local Boards of Health:—Payments of Expenses of Preliminary Inquiries by the late Board of Health.

India Offi

India Omce.

Board of Trade:—Unclaimed Wages of Seamen, &c.

Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Conscience

Money.
Public Works Loan Commissioners:—Repayments.
County Treasurers in Ireland (through Paymaster-General, Dublin):— County Treasurers in Ireland (through Paymaster-General, Dublin):—
Repayments.

Procurator-General for Alderney:—Rent of Land.

Secretary of the Lagan Navigation Company, Ireland.

Chamberlain of the City of London:—Repayments.

Ditto, Coal and Wine Duties (but these are not payable to the Exchequer.)

chequer.)
Italian Government:—Repayments.
Colonial Governments, West Indies:—Repayments of Loan.
Receiver of Jewal House Fees, Tower of London.
Lessees of the Malta and Alexandra Telegraph.

Emigration Commissioners. Superior Courts of Common Law.

Superior Courts of Common Law.

What, then, are the precautions to make these numerous, in some cases, of course, reluctant recipients, duly pass on the public money? The late Mr Arbuthnot, the Auditor of the Civil List, who passed his life in the Treasury and in close connection with this very matter, is asked by Sir Stafford

"What steps are taken to see that moneys which ought to go into the Exchequer do actually go there?—That is difficult to say; I think there is some defect in the arrangements upon that point.

"Has your attention been called to the circumstance, that has your attention been called to the circumstance, that in the case of Mr Edmunds, certain payments which ought to have been made regularly to the Exchequer at certain periods, were not made by him for several years together ?—Yes, my attention was called to that circumstance since his defalcation came out.

"Is there no machinery by which it would be ascertained that moneys which ought to be regularly paid once a year, or at other periods, have not been paid?—No, there is no such machinery. In that case I apprehend that it was thought to be the duty of some one in the Court of Chancery to look after these accounts, but it was not so; in fact I rather think that Mr Edmunds' cessation of payments, as the Clerk of the Patents, coincided with the date of his new appointment, as Clerk to the Commissioners of Patents, and I dare say that the two offices were confounded together, and the first was consequently overlooked. He had been previously very irregular in his payments, but still there were payments sufficient to blind an ordinary observer.

" Supposing Mr Edmunds' successor to be irregular in his payments, will there be any means of checking his irregularities?—I am not prepared to answer that question. The Treasury, on first learning of the defalcations, as I just observed, invited the Lord Chancellor to institute an inquiry into the subject, and offered their co-operation.

" And if I understand you rightly, there has been no answer received to that communication ?-No answer has been received. The Lord Chancellor appeared to be under the im-pression that the Exchequer and the Treasury were one, and that it was the duty of the Treasury to look after these matters, which the Act gave them no power to do.

That is to say there is no check, as yet, that Mr Edmunds No. 2 may not purloin as much money as Mr Edmunds No. 1.

The number of persons shown by the above list to be in Mr Edmunds' position makes the question of their honesty or dis-honesty very critical. Some of them, it is true, are checked and audited in various ways, but it would take a lifetime to explain the different modes in which this is effected, and several lifetimes to know whether those modes are effectual or not. A vast number of recipients are never looked after at all. Thus, the Charity Commissioners are not even included in the above list, as by law they have not to account to the Exchequer; though if they misappropriate any money, the nation must make it good, and taxes for the purpose would have to be imposed; yet there is no check on these Commissioners

on the part of the Treasury, or the Queen, or the nation. Mr Arbuthnot is asked:-

"Are there not some cases in which sums of money belonging to the public are deposited with the public officers, or with public departments; in the case, for instance, of the Charity Commission, are there not considerable sums belonging to the public deposited with the Charity Commissioners?—I do not know anything of the proceedings of the Charity Commissioners.

"You are not aware of any security being taken in such a case \( \subseteq \

So that we are liable for the receipts of these and other bodies, though we do not look after them, and do not know what they are.

The case of Edmunds was too much regarded as an individual monstrosity. It was too readily said, "Here is one "man who was trusted with untold gold, and, wonderful to "say, he took some of that untold gold," But the fact is, he is only one of a class of whom the world hears little. We should have heard very little about Mr Edmunds if the world had not been so eager to hear about Lord Westbury. It was the misconduct of the Chancellor which made the uproar, and not the misconduct of the accountant. As soon as we begin to investigate the subject, we come upon other cases in which the honesty of unchecked persons has been, just when it was necessary, found wanting. Mr Greenwood, the Treasury Solicitor, relates an incident which led to the introduction of stamps as a check upon dishonesty in the Court of Admiralty:—

"Sir Stafford Northcote.—Ten years ago?—Yes; he was a defaulter to about the amount of 60,000l. I had to investigate that. I forget who was joined with me; it was under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury that I investigated it and I think that it was with Mr Hoffav and Mr Hankins.

it, and I think that it was with Mr Hoffay and Mr Hankins.

"Chairman.—With Mr Hoffay, the Deputy Paymaster General?—Yes; the Deputy Paymaster General, as he was afterwards; he has now retired. We went through the whole of that affair, and recommended that a system of payment of fees by stamps should be introduced. Mr Rothery, who succeeded Mr Swabey, was very doubtful whether it was applicable to their business. However, we pressed hard that he should try it, and I have since learned from him that it works admirably.

"Chairman.—He is quite satisfied with it?—Yes, he is quite satisfied; the last time I spoke to him he said it worked admirably.

"How did Mr Swabey manage to accumulate this sum of money?—The great bulk of it was received from Lord Arden, his predecessor; large sums are paid into the Registry of the Court of Admiralty.

" For Droits of the Admiralty ?-No; they have nothing to do with the Crown revenues at all; it is for the Court of Admiralty. For example, there might have been a collision, and one vessel might have been libelled for having caused the collision. Before such a vessel could be released to go upon its voyage, they make a large deposit, and sometimes it happens that things have remained there without the case being ecuted, and the moneys have remained in the hands of the Begistrar year after year. In that way there was a vast sum accumulated, amounting to 50,000l in Lord Arden's time; but it was 60,000l in Mr Swabey's time. I can't be certain of figures. I speak from memory, without having referred to papers. Then, according to my recollection, there was an occasion upon which some Americans had got a decree from the Court of Admiralty, that they were to receive 6,000l upon the following Monday. Then it appeared that there was no money in Court, and that Mr Swabey had disappeared. They came to the Admiralty; the Admiralty of course had nothing to do with it. There was a sert of notion that, because the default was in the Court of Admiralty, the Department of the Admiralty was responsible. Ultimately e to the Treasury, and the Treasury, I think, paid about 17,000l at that time. It became necessary to see what was the actual default, and, according to my remembrance, it was 60,000t, which, in truth, belonged to private persons, if, by lapse of time, it had not become quite clear that no represen-

tatives would appear.

"Sir Stafford Northcote.—It was unclaimed property?—
It was unclaimed property either belonging to the nation or to the Court."

And such events will continue to happen till the end of time,

so long as you have a whole class of men who, by nature like money, in unchecked and unrestricted dominion over that money. Short accounts create a habit of honesty even though they do not find a wish to be honest, but no accounts generate dishonesty even when at the beginning there was a wish to be virtuous.

Those who wish to continue the present state of things, and there are such people, say that the matter is difficult, that it is complicated, that there is this and that problem of detail, but we will not now be entrapped into a controversy of detail. We say, first, this is a safe thing to alter, for what now exists is so bad that it can hardly be made worse. There are very many public servants now with no check upon them all, and even if the first check imposed was not perfect, it would still be an improvement, and the gain of something better; and, secondly, that though the detail of the subject is, like all matters of figures, in appearance complicated; yet the ruling principles are in reality simple. They are—

1st. That as few people as possible ought to touch actual money, and that as many as possible ought to be made to account by stamps and similar expedients which are not equally tempting.

2ndly. That those who do touch the public money should be made to pay it over to the central Treasury as soon as possible, and that the Treasury should have legal means of requiring it to be done.

3rdly. That at the head of the Treasury there should be some person or persons who would be bound to see that all such moneys are duly paid over, and who could be at once called to severe account if those moneys should, as in Mr Edmunds and Mr Swabey's case, be shown to be in arrear.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE true attitude and purpose of the South will not be revealed until the meeting of Congress in December, but me while the apparent contradictions in all received accounts arise apparently from this. Two conditions of peace were offered to the South, if not in words, at least in fact, -obedidience and emancipation,-and the South, though abandoning the war, has accepted only one. It obeys the Federal Government, but resists, where it can, interference with the negroes, and, to make resistance effectual, pushes to the utmost the American theory of municipal right. Throughout the revolted States we see no sign and hear no report of anything approaching to insurrection, or plots for insurrection, against the Federal authority. Returned soldiers of the Confederate army sometimes use their bayonets, but it is against private enemies of the victorious garrison, not against the Central Government; villages sometimes defy the law, but it is for the sake of persecuting the negro, not of resisting a definite military order. Indeed, by all accounts, which upon this point are unanimous, the possibility of overt resistance has disappeared. The South is as exhausted as Poland,—her railways destroyed, her accumulations expended, and her population fit to bear arms reduced to one-half. She has not even the means of producing a crop, for the negroes have been set free, and the whites as e entirely unaccustomed to manual, or, indeed, any other kind of labour. Even if they will work under the pressure of necessity, they will have to be trained before their work can be effective. Insurrection under such circumstances is out of the question, and is admitted to be so by the most viola partisans, but resistance short of insurrrection is not, and this the people have already commenced. Mr Johnson, a Southerner by training, has decided finally that reconstruction shall be accomplished through State action, and the States are, there fore, at liberty to choose for their conventions, and for municipal officers, all persons who have been pardoned and who have taken the oath of allegiance. These pardons are given have taken the oath of allegiance. These pardons are given liberally, 3,200 having been issued in Virginia, and the population lation generally takes the oath with more or less of readin The consequence is that strong "Southern" men are chosen for delegates and for municipal officers, men who will if they can refuse emancipation, and if they cannot will offer all resistance to the policy of the North possible without was, who for example will try to levy special taxes on incomes

derived from the Federal bonds, authorise the formation of ational guards, who may one day be used for another revolt, leadily oppose the immigration of Yankee settlers, and lace the negro under all kinds of legal disabilities. So far has place the negro under an annual that the generals are now the this resistance been carried that the generals are now the only trustworthy agents of the national Government, and only trustworthy agents of the national Government, and the second the second that the second trustworth is the second trustworth and t take upon themselves every now and then to annul the electake upon themselves every now and then to annul the elec-tions as at Richmond, setze presses as in North Carolina, and condemn "loafing" whites to sweep the streets as in one of the towns of Texas. Indeed it is not improbable that in of the towns of lexas. Indeed it is not improbable that in Alahama public feeling will go the length of refusing to insert a clause abolishing slavery in the Constitution, and if it does the real test of the possibility of reconstruction under this policy will be at hand.

It is by no means certain that were the negro absent the President might not succeed in the policy he has adopted.
The State system of the Union, with all its disadvantages, has this one recommendation that it enables the inhabitants of any one State to organise a society not necessarily identical with that of the whole body. Under present circumstances, the State power shields the subjugated community from feeling its subjugation. They will still manage their own affairs, make their own laws, organise their own army without orders from Washington, and without indeed seeing any officials from Washington, except the collectors of the national taxes. Irritation, under such circumstances, would be sure to die quarrel, but who never comes across the man with whom he has quarrelled. An opportunity would be afforded for a revival of imperial feeling, and a foreign war m he has quarrelled. once more render both sections conscious of their common interests and mutual dependence on each other. But there is the negro, everywhere present, everywhere free, and every-where reminding each individual Southerner that he is a conquered man. Upon this point Mr Johnson, and indeed the North generally, will hear of no compromise; and the Covernment has taken the extreme step—extreme, we mean, in view of the American idea of State rights-of placing all negroes under the sole authority of the freedmen's bureaus, and authorising the military to interfere for their protection. The military, however, cannot be everywhere; the slaves by themselves do not defend themselves; and the irritability of men who see in freedom a loss of property as well as an injury to their pride vents itself upon the unhappy race. The essant outrages upon blacks lead to incessant conflicts with the garrisons, and thus keep up a state of affairs which looks st like civil war, but is really only anarchy kept down by military power. Under the Constitution, the President alone has the right of moving Union troops, and the Southerners cannot legally object to the presence of these garrisons; but they must in the end be withdrawn, and then the South, left to itself, will endeavour to devise State laws which shall re-establish slavery under some more complicated but we fear not less oppressive system, and will strengthen those laws by the action of vigilance committees. This is what Mr Johnson desires to prevent, and this is the point at which his policy of reconstruction by States clashes with his other policy of final emancipation. He may be able to induce Congress to pass laws making the freedmen's bureaus permanent institutions; but they will be valueless without soldiers to enforce their orders, for the South, with its great weight in Congress, will speedily be able to secure the nation of their own friends to the office of protectors. is not able to pass such laws the negroes must either fly Northward, a movement which will be checked by inter-state sport laws, or resist, thus at last fulfilling the remarkable sey of De Tocqueville :- " I am obliged to confess that I do not regard the abolition of slavery as a means of ward ing off the struggle of the two races in the United States. egrees may long remain slaves without complaining; they are once raised to the level of freemen, they will soon revolt at being deprived of all their civil rights; and as they cannot become the equals of the whites, they will speedily declare themselves as enemies." The extraordinary aptitude of the American people for stumbling through difficulties apparently insuperable into some practicable road, may enable them to devise some alternative course, but until the negro question is settled there can be neither peace in the South nor cordiality towards the Union; and, so far an outside chaevers can person the negro question is under as outside observers can perceive, the negro question is under the State system still insoluble.

## PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK.

(From the New York CHRONICLE of August 5.)
THE tables which follow, and which have been compiled with great care, exhibit a concise review of the gold market at New York, from the suspension of specie payments, at the close of 1861, to the end of June, 1865, embracing a period of three and a half years. From January 1, 1862, to and including June 20, 1864, the prices are based on the daily sales at the New York Stock Exchange,—from June 21, 1864, to June 30, 1865, on the sales at the Gold Room. This change of the sources of information was rendered necessary by the total cessation of sales at the Stock Board immediately after the passage of the Gold Bill in Congress, and the infrequency of sales thereat up to the present day. These tables of daily prices show the following monthly

STATEMENT EX	186	32.		186			18		-		65.
January	1013	1037	***	1834	1607	W99	1514	1598	***	1472	1243
February	102	1044	***	152	112		157	161	***	1942	216
March	1411	1021	***	139	1714		159	1695	***	148	201
April	101	1021	***	145	1574	***	1661	184	***	148	1541
May	102	104		143	154		168	190	***	125	145
June	1034	109	***	1404	148		193	251	***	1344	1474
July	1084	1204		1284	145	400	222	285	976	- 44	10.
August	112	114		1225	1294		2314	2613	***		
September	116	123	***	1267	142		191	254			
October	129	133	-	140	156	***	189	2271	***	**	
November	129	1334	***	1434	154		210	260	***		
December	128	1841		148	1.52	000	214	9424	***	- 61	

1012 134 ... 1221 1724 ... 1511 285 6 mos. 1272 2341 The fluctuations the past month have been as follows:

Table showing the daily fluctuations of Gold in the New York market during the month of July, and the monthly fluctuations since January 1, 1865.

Opening Range Closing

	July, 1865.	price.		Highest.		Lowest.		price.
1	Saturday	141	********	2.42	********	139#	*******	1404
2	Sunday	***				121		***
3	Monday		*******	9401		138#	*******	140
4	Tuesday			ependen		-Holida		
5	Wednesday	1403	*******	1.408	********	1394	********	1394
6	Thursday	1394	*******	1007	*******	139	*******	1908
7	Friday	1391	******	Rook	********	1394		300
8	Saturday	1394		2403	*******	1394		2401
9	Sunday		******			***	********	
10	Monday	1394	*******	9401	******	2002	********	139%
11	Tuesday		*******	7.40		1398		1391
12	Wednesday	1404	*******	3.40	*******	2405	*******	1414
18	Thursday	142	******	2 401	*******	3415	*******	142
14		143		1434	*******	1424		9401
15	Saturday	1421		. 1423	********	3.479	*******	142#
16	Sunday		*******					
17	Monday		******	3.40	********	2.462	*******	44.50
18		143	*******	1408	********	243	********	2401
19			*******	1408	******	2401	********	2408
20	Thursday	1424	******	4408	*******		*** * ***	1404
21	Friday		*******	2400	******	3.643.1		2.405
22			******	24.05	********	2401	******	24.46
28	Sunday		******		*******		******	
24	Monday			7401	********	10.010.00		. 143
25			******	. 1431	******	75.440	*******	148
26	Wednesday	1434	*******	4441	******	1427		1484
27		1434	*******	2451	******	7 40 7	*******	2421
28			*******	3405	********		*******	2442
29			********	1451	*******	1403	********	3407
80			*******		*********		*******	
91	Monday	1401		2 445		1.01		344

Annexed are the prices each day during 1862, 1863, and 1864, and the fluctuations for the past six months: 1865.

Day of Month.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.
	dols.	dols,	dols.	dols.	dols.	dols.
1	S.	2021 205	1991 201	151 152	1424 145	Lincoln comme-
2	Holiday.	2034 206	1961 1981	8.	1403 1423	1371 138
8	226 229	2054 2091	198 199	1451 '48	1414 1410	136 187
4	231 234	2084 214	199 200	146# 148#	142 143	
5	2264 229		8.			1354 136
6					1424 148	1364 157
7	226# 227	2124 216	1974 199	1474 1504		137 -137
8	8.	2104 213	19: 1974		1381 143	1371 138
9	2261 227	2111 214	193# 196	8.		137 138
10	2224 228	22104 2113	1864 191	11434 1454	1314 1354	1374 137
11	220 223	204 209	1594 191	146 147	128 131	8.
12		8.	8.			1381 141
13	218 232	2041 207	1852 191	Good Fri- day, Presi-		140 148
14	2172 221	2071 208	177# 185	dent assas-	8.	1414 148
15	S.	2041 906	1741 178	Business suspended.		1434 143
16			1701 176			1434 14
17	2144 217	2031 204	160 169	1484 153		1424 14
18	215 217			146 1474		8.
10	219 214	204 205	\$ 100\$ TOO	Business		6.
19	203 214	8.	8.			140 14
		1001 000		suspended.		
20			1 1601 167		1304 131	1394 14
21	197 206	196 199	1544 159	1474 149		1406 I4
22	3.	Holiday.	100 109	149 150 S.	drand res	
23	197 202	1981 201	1504 157	S.	1215 195	1410 14
				Busines		
24			1481 152	suspended.		141# 14
15		198 199			. 136 138	S
26	202 207		8.	1504 152		140 14
27	208 21/		153 155			1414 14
28	218 220		d 153g 154	146 148	8.	1394 14
29	8.	and 400				1384 13
30	211 214		1494 151			139 14
31	202 211	*** ***	1514 151	* ***	1864 137	2 ***
						-

# DAILY HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF GOLD AT NEW YORK—1862-65.

1862.

Day of Month.	Ja	nuary.	Feb	ruary.	M	larch.	A	pril.	1	Ma	y.	J	une.
	1	lols.	d	ols.	1	dols.		dols.		dol		-	dols,
1		liday.	1084		102	1024	1012	102	102		1024		8.
2	-	***		8.	1	8.	102	102	102		102	1034	103
3	1	000	108#	1034	102	102	1014	101	102			103	
4		***	103	1034	101#		101			8.		103	
5	1	S.	103#	103	102	102	101		103			103	
6	1	***	108#	1031	102	1021		8.	1026		102		104
7		***	108#	1034	102	102	1021		102		1024	104	104
8	ì		103	1034	101#	1017	102		102		1.3		8.
9	I	***		8.	-	S.	1017		103			1044	
10			1034	1031	102	102	1014	102	103			1044	
11		***	103%	104	1014	1012	1012	102		8.		104#	
12		8.	104	1044	1014	101	101	102	103			1044	105
13	103	103	1041	104#	101	101		S.	1014			1054	105
14	1025	1034	104#	1044	101	101	101		103			105	105
15	1024	1021	1044	104	101	101	1014		103		1034		8.
16	1021	1024		8.	-	8.	1014	101				1061	
17	1017		103#	1031	1011	101#	101	101	103		1381		106
18	101	102	103	103#		1011		101	1	S.		105#	105
19		8.	103	1031		1014	1011	101	1031		1031	106	106
20	1021	1021	1034	108#	1011	1018		S.	1034		103	106番	106
21	1024	1023	1031	103	1011	1014	101#		103		103		106
22	1024	1027	103	103	1011	101	101	101	1034		1034		S.
23	1034	103		8.	-	8.	101	101	103#		103		108
24	103	1034	103	1031	1011	101	1011	101	103#		1034	1084	108
25	103	103	103	103i	101	1011	101	101		8.		108	108
26		8.	1027	103	1011	1011	101	101	104			1087	109
27	103	1031	102	1021	1011	101		8.	104		1041		109
28	1035	103		102	1011	1012	101#		1037			109	109
29	1081	103		***	101	101			103		103		8.
30	1031	103		***			102	102	1034		1034	108%	109
31	101	103		***	101#	101#			103		103		***
Month	103	1032	1091	1042	1011	1021	1014	1024	1021	_	1041	1034	1098

# 1862.—Continued.

Day of Month.		Jul	y.	Aı	ıgı	ıst.	Sept	em	ber.	00	tol	ber.	Nov	ren	ber.	Dec	em	ber.
	1	lol	8.		lol	R.	d	lol	1.	-	tol	s.	-	lo	6.	41	ol	
1	108		1091	1154		1151	1164		117	122		1231	1294		1311	1281		131
2	1087		109	115		1154	116		116	122		125	-	S.		131		131
3	109		1094		18.		1117#		118	122#		1224	1304		1814	13t		132
4	He	lid	lay. 109	1144		115	1174		1173	122		123	1294		1311	133		134
5	1091		1091	1143		1144	1181		1191	-	8.		1314		1324	1314		182
6	1						1108		1101	1997		1001	131		132	130		132
7	110		1101	114		114		8.		123		1237	131		132	-	8.	
8	11114		1114	1124		114	118#		1191	1241		1247	182		1324	1314		131
9	118		1161	112		1127	118		118	1251		126		S.		1324		133
10	115		116		8.	-	118#		118	1271		129	1321		1334	1321		132
11	114		116	1124		113#	118₹		1182	128		1281	131		132 132	1321		132
12	113		1141	1131		1144	1184		1184		8.		1314		132	1314		131
13		S.		114		1144	118		1181	129	-	1294	1314		132	131		132
14	1153		1164	1154		1152		S.		131		183				-		
15	116		117	1148			1173		117#			1821			132	1311		132
16	1164		117				116		117			132		S.		132		132
17	1174		1181		S.		1164		1174	132		132			1321	132#		133
18			1194				116		1167	130		1304	1014		132	1324		132
19	1181		118	1148		1154	116		117		S.	4.4	130		131			132
20		8.	2209	115		1154	1164		1174	1284	-	1291	1304		1304	132		132
21	119		120			1151		R.		1284		1294	1304		1304		g.	
22	1194		1204			1164	1173	-	1174	133		1834	1304		130 130 1	1324	-	182
23	119		119	1154		1157	117		1184	1321		133		8.		1324		132
94	117		1184		g.	2208	1184		119	131		132	1301		1302			132
25	1141		1164				120								130			
26	117		1175				1201		1901		8		1294		1291	1317		132
27	24.	S.		115			121								g'ng			132
28	1164		1178			1154	vavil	R		1318		1394	1294		1991	-0.0	8	2001
29	1154		1161	116		116	121#		1231	1314		1314	129		1291 1291	1311		132
30	114		115	1154		1154	1911		124	1304		1:07		St.		132#		133
31	114		115	raug	S.		4413			129		130		***		132		133
Month	1088		1201	1191	-	1161	1164	-	194	199	-	1224	199	-	1331	1284	-	134

# 1863

Day of Month.	Jax	nuary.	Feb	run	ury.	March.			A	pr	<b>i</b> 1.	1	Ma	y.	June.			
	d	lols.	d	ole		d	ole	1,	d	oli	8.	d	lols	8.	dols			
1 2		liday.		8.			8.		156			1504		1513	146		147	
2	1834	1381	1564		159	1711		1713	1531		157	149#		1504	146		147	
3	133	1341	1544		1554	171		1711	153		1534		8.		146		146	
4		S.	157		158	165		168	154		1551	1481		150	146°		146	
- 5	1344	1354	1564		158			158		S.		148		1513	146		146	
6	134	1344	1571		1581	150		154	151		1527	1521		154	1451		145	
7	134	135	1564		1571	1841		1554	150		152%	1541		1544	-	S.		
. 8	1354	137		8.			8.		1451		147			1543			143	
9	138		1541		1501	155#		1571	1461			149		1504	1421		142	
10	136I		152		153			163			149		8.		1404		140	
11		8.	1524			1571		1584	1504		1521	1483		149	1419		149	
12	140#		154			158		1601		8.		1481		1494	1411		141	
13	142		155			159		1611	157		1374	149		149	1424		142	
14	1465		1551			157∄		158			1554			150		5.		
15	1481	148#		8.			S.		152		154			150	1443		146	
16	1451		1552		1573	1543	-	1534	152		158	1492		1504	147		148	
17	146		1581			1544		1551			1534		8.		145		145	
18			160		162	153#		155			1524	1495		150	1431		144	
19	1478		1613			1541		1551		S.		1481		1491			143	
20	1474		162			1541		155				1484		149			148	
21	1474	1484				153		1543				1484		150		S.		
22	1471	1481		S.			S.		145#			1484		1494	143#		143	
23	147		1533		1641	151	-		148#			146			143#		148	
24	148#		167		1714	1453			1511		152	- M	8.	-208	143		144	
25	1	8.	1713			1394		1414				145			1443		143	
26	1487	1513	1691		1721			1401		8.		148			144		143	
27	1534	1544	169			140		1403				1434		1443			145	
28	1524		1711			1421			1494		1504			1434		S.		
29	153	1551				-	8.		150		1504				1464		14;	
30	153	1584		***		1443		1474	Nat	T							146	
31	159	160%		***		148		150				-	8.		-			

# 1863.—Continued.

Day of Month.	2	fuly.	A	ngust.	Sep	temt	er.	Oc	tober.	Nov	rember.	Dec	omber.
	1	iols.	-	iols.		dols.			lols.	1	lols	-	lola.
1	1442	145	129#	129	1261			140#	140		15.	1431	148
2	143		-	8.	127		28	142	143	1451		148	
3	144	1441	1271		129		314	142	143	1451	1461	1514	148
4	Ho	oliday.	1281	128	133	1	94å	-	8.	146	146		159
5	1	8.	1279	127	131	1	81 <b>#</b>	144	1445	1464	1474	1514	
6	1198	1394	Tha	nksg'n		8.	-	146		148	148	1.20	B. 153
67	1324				133	1		1461		1461	147		
8	131		1261		132			145	146		8.	148	152
9	1314			8.	132			146		1464		1491	
10	1321		1264	126	131			148	148			1484	148
11	1321		1261		129		201		g.	145#	145	1202	
12	Louis	8.	1261		123			1493		1464		1501	151
13	1313		1264	127		S.		1534	155		147#	roof	8. 150
14	1314		1251		1 301			152		1464		1498	
15	128		125		131			156	1563		8.	1504	
16	126	126		8.	1314			1541	154			1494	150
17	1254		1254		13/4			1494		1473	1491	1501	
18	1251		1254		133		331		S.	1491		1514	
19	1000	8.	1241		183			150Z	151	151	1528	1211	152
20	1231		1247	124		8.		149	1498	152	1531	1013	S. 152
21	126		1251		139			143	146	1534		1524	
22	1244		1244		1371			142	144	r.o.s	8.	1524	
28	1254	1261		8.	137			145	146			152	
24	1261	1264	194	124	1364			1564		1504		1514	152
25	1254		1221		138		381	roof	8.	148			
26	1204	8.	1224		139			1491		The	nksg'ng	Uni	istmas
27	1271	128	1244	127		8.		146	147	T.43	145)	1915	
28	127	1273			1394		20.0	1454		1444			S.
29	1273	1272			142			147	148	YASS	S. 144#		
30	1274	1274	read	8.	141			146		1482		1524	152
81	1284	129	127	128		***		145	145		140	151# 151#	152 151
Month	1231	145	1221	129	1262	14	131	140#	1563	143	154	1481	-

# 1864.

Day of Month.	Ja	nus	ury.	Feb	ru	ary.	M	ar	ch.	A	pril.	2	May.	J	une.
		ols	1.	(	lol	s	-	iol	i.	d	lols.		dols.		dola
1	He	lid	av.	1573		1572	159		160	1661	1681		8.		***
2	1514		152	1571		157	1594		***	1661	1664	176	1772		199
3	1	S.		157		158	160		161	-	8.	177	1794		***
4			***	158			190		1613	1661	1664	1793	179		***
5	1514		1514	1572		1581	1614		1614	167#	167	1771	1774		S.
.5	151		***	***		***		8.		168	170		176	194	929
7	1513		1521		8.		1615			170	171	1725	1727		***
8	1514		$152\frac{1}{4}$	158			1624		1631	1691			8.	193	1931
9				159		159	167		1674	1691	***	1691	171		***
10		8.		1591		***	1642		***	-	S.	168	1684	1984	
11	1521		1521	159#		1591	164		1644		***	1741	1764	-	***
12	1531		1548	159		1591	1691		162	1732	175	173	1744		8.
13	153		158	1594		1594		S.		175	175	170	1737	1954	
14	1545		1547	-	S.		1603		160#	176	1.4	172	1721		***
15	1551		155	159%		160#	1624		162	1731	1734	-	8.	1972	
16	155		156	1601		161	161		162	171	1714	1734	1734	197	
17		8.		159		160	1611		1611	-	8.	177	178	196	
18	1594		1591	159#		***	163		***	1704	***	181	1814	1954	195
19	1591		1594	158		1584	162			167	168	1811	1814		8.
20	1584		158	1591		1591	-	8.		167	1674	181	***	198	198
21	1561		157		S.		***			1664	1473		***	199	203
22	1564		1574	159		***	***		***	1731	1743		8.	210	210
23	156		1564	1574		***	1644		1654	1745	177	1821	***	205	223
24	-	S.	-	1571		***	1661		***	-	8.			213	217
25	1574		1577	1584		***	Good	IF	rlday	179	1821	1841	1847	214	2:0
26	158		158	1574		***	1691		1693	1811	1844	183	1834		8.
27	157		***	1571		***		S.		181	1811		1664	221	240
28	1571		1571		S.		***		***	177%	1801			234	240
29	1564		1574	159	-	1594	165₹		1651		***	-	S.	235	250
30	1564		157	***		***	1634			1794	180		000	245	250
31		8.		***		***	164		***	***	***	190	***		***
Month	1513	-	159#	1571	_	161	159	_	1698	1661	1841	168	190	193	951

# 1864.—Continued.

Day of Month.	Ju	aly.	A	igui	st.	Sepi	tem	ber.	Cc	tol	oer,	Nov	en	her.	Dec	emi	mt.
	do	ls.	-	lols		d	ols		6	loli	5.	1	lol	š.		dols	
1	222	250	251			243		2481	190		1934	230		3414	2251		29
2	230	250	256		2581	2484		2544		8.		2293		246	2301		33
- 3	1	8.	2561	1	2581	236		2433	189	-	191#	2271		2363	2284	- 5	181
4	Holi	iday.			***		8.		190		1921	2314		238	1	8.	
	235	249	2571		2611	235		2431	1891		1911	235		244	227	5	29
6	248	2614	2591	. 3	2614	2404			1921		197		S.		230	9	84
7	262	273		S.		2404		2422				2381		2453	2381		143
8	266#		256		2591	2354		241	196∄			245		249	239	5	142
9	260	275	252			234		236		S.		246			2394	- 5	Ma
10		8.	2543		255			2284	196		199	243		253	2341	- 5	534
11	276	285	253		2564		S.		198#			236		2443	1	8	
12	271	282	2551			2134		225	1024			242			2321	5	37
13	268	273	2541		2561			228	2037		209		8.		2331	5	35
14	108 108	268		8.	and,	223			918		2171	243	-	2468	233	5	35
15	244	256	2554		256I	2284		2293				2:85		244	134		37
16	2481	2614				224		228		8.		228		240	233	9	34
17		8.	2554			2207			2181	-	9994	218		2261	225	5	31
18	2541	2611			258		S.		2064			210		219	-	8.	
19	2584	2683				2231	-	2264	207		2111			2254	2124		17
20	261		2563		2571				2061		2114		8.		220		27
21	2561	260	-	B.		220		222	207			2178		2214	2221		126
22	250	2578	2567	1	2571			2211			2134	224		229	221		21
23	2534	256	257		2584			217		S.		2201		2231	2201		122
24		S.	2541			200			2121	_	2161	That	aks	gv'g	230		133
25	255#	258	2541		2554		8.		2144		2184	216		221	Chr		
26	257	9594	25		256	185	-	1981	212		217	2195		2244		lida	
27	254	2571	245	1	258	1921		195	2141		2164	1	S.		216		18
28	244	252		S.		195		2005	215			2261		2334	216		924
29	250		2351		245	1941		202	2171		2211			236	222		125
80	258	258	2311		236	191		1941		8.		2271		238	226		129
31	8	3,	234		243	***		***	221}		227				224		227
Month	222	285	2311	-	2613	101	-	2543	199	_	2271	210	-	260	214	1	242

THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR ON THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD TRADE.

The American civil war has had a most curious effect on the Californian gold trade. Formerly New York was the principal port to which it was exported, and from thence, if necessary, it was transmitted to Europe. But an official report from our Consul at San Francisco shows that for the last two years the bulk of the gold exports have been consigned direct to England. The comparative figures are these:—

same time we see a strong tendency to invest inspectors and officials with exorbitant powers, which, if now necessary, should be carefully limit-d to the existing emergency. Now, is it at all clear that the disease is imported?

Some veterioary practitioners seem to hold that view, but the versed in the actual importations declare that no diseased animals have come in from abroad. Then it is said the disease may be latent, that the animal may be infected, and yet that for eight or tendency to invest inspectors and officials with exorbitant powers, which, if now necessary, should be carefully limit-d to the existing emergency. Now, is it at all clear that the disease is imported?

Some veterioary practitioners seem to hold that view, but the inspectors of imported?

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Some veterioary practitioners seem to hold that view, but the inspectors of imported of inspectors of imported of inspectors of imported of inspectors of imported?

The American civil war has had a most curious effect on the call with exorbitant powers, which, if now necessary, should be carefully limit-d to the existing emergency. Now, is it at all clear that the disease is imported?

Some veterioary practitioners seem to hold that view, but the inspectors of imported of inspectors of imported of inspectors of imported?

The American civil war has had a most curious effect on the clear that the disease is imported?

Some vete rom our consigned at the sold exports have been consigned direct to England. The comparative figures are these:—

Destination.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
	E	£	£	£	£
New York	2,463,225	2,077,865	5,238,805	6,525,600	7,132,300
England	6,887,300	5,693,450	2,590,030	812,350	534,600
China	1,577,775	841,275	532,150	708,200	674,900
Panama	75,750	500,660	86,900	70,000	60,100
Other countries	137,400	115,535	64,460	19,200	57,600
Total	11,141,450	9,228,785	8,512,345	8,135,350	8,459,500

The effect of this direct importation has been to bring back our aggregate receipt from the United States to a greater sum was before, as the following table shows:

AGGREGATE RECRIPT OF BULLION FROM UNITED STATES.

	£
1858	4,811,772
1859	9,672,981
1860	4,792,582
1861	66,683
1862	10,064,162
1863	8,147,524
1864	7,634,940
1864	7,634,940

The figures in the two tables do not accurately correspond, for one is of the exports to and the other of the imports into England, so that the quantity in transitu is included in the first—the export table—but not included in the second—the import table.

# SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

THE following return shows the amounts received from, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reductiono the National Debt, during the four weeks ending Aug. 12,

	Total Amou received by t Commission	the	Total Am paid by Commissi	y th	0
SAVINGS' BANKS:— In money and interest credited To transfer certificates from Post Office	£ s 52,656 1	d 4	£ 67,274	12	4
Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks	190 8	10	33,187	16	4
Total	52,846 10	2	100,462	8	8
Post Office Savings' Banks:  In money and interest credited  To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks	147,188 0	0			
by transfer certificates from Post Office	33,187 16	4	***		
Savings' Bank to Savings' Banks	***	_	199	_	10
Total amounts on Aug. 12, 1865, at the cree	180,575 16	*	190	d d	19
The Fund for the Banks for Savings The Post Office Savings' Banks fund	**************		398,033 0 060,538 1	9 5	

44,458,571 2 2 44,326,001 13 2 

# Agriculture.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND CATTLE PANIC. THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND CATTLE PANIC.

Nothing can be more commendable than the alertness shown by the agriculturists in all directions to take active means for self-belp against the apprehended spread of the disease which has broken out in the metropolitan dairies, but at the same time it help against the apprehended spread of the disease which has broken out in the metropolitan dairies, but at the same time it will be well to goard against exaggerated fears, and the adoption of measures which may become permanently obstructive. It was not long ago that wild statements were made with reference to the n of the Edinburgh dairies and the cases of disease which condition of the Edinburgh dairies and the cases of disease which had occurred there, but which, when subject to strict inquiry, were by no means verified. Doubtless there was there and then some foundation for the outery which arose, but as certainly advantage was taken of it to create mischievous alarm and to advantage was taken of it to create mischievous alarm and to interfere needlessly with the important trading interests which are concerned with cattle. Are not some of the same agencies at work in England now? It is remarkable, that the conclusion instantly jumped at, when disease of the typhoid character was disclosed to axist amongst the London dairy cows, was, that the disease had been imported with foreign cattle, and that stringent regulation of the foreign cattle trade, if not its absolute prohibition, was the necessary and immediate step to be taken. At the

ten days the outward symptoms of disease are not disclosed. This may be so, and every purchaser of stock will do well to keep his new purchases isolated from his own herd for such a period as will render it clear that he has not purchased a diseased animal. In fact this is what most careful farmers do whenever they purchase stock in fairs or markets, and assuredly the existence of a serious disease in any part of this country should render all farmers careful in this respect. Again, when any farmer has the misfortune to find disease amongst his cattle, he should carefully separate the sick from the healthy, and use all possible means of purifying and disinfecting the places in which the diseased cattle have been kept or may have died.

In the meantime, the aid of a qualified veterinary practitioner.

In the meantime, the aid of a qualified veterinary practitioner should be sought as soon as any signs of the disease are seen amongst cattle, and in that way not only will the disease be more likely to be arrested by being taken in time, but the public will profit by the greater number of cases treated by qualified men, who by treating the disease from its commencement will have better means of ascertaining how it is to be controlled. That better means of ascertaining how it is to be controlled. That the conditions to which dary cows are subjected in towns, and to which also cattle transported across the sea, especially during hot weather, are calculated to generate disease, cannot be questioned, and every practicable means of affording ventilation and supply of water ought to be adopted. Every cattle market ought to be provided with water, for cattle which have travelled some distance, which remain for some distance, which remain for some however in the hot supply a lighter to be a supply to the control of the supply and the supply and the supply are always lighter to be a supply to the supply and the supply and the supply are always lighter to be a supply and the supply are always lighter to be a supply as a supply and the supply are always lighter to be a supply as a supply and the supply are always lighter to be a supply as or which remain for some hours in the hot sun, are always liable to inflammatory disease, and require large supplies of water. We have noticed that in the Birmingham (Smithfield) cattle market, there are large tanks constantly full of water, distributed over the cattle market, and the avidity with which the animals go to them on first entering the market, and their comparative quietness afterwards.

afterwards. Let us avoid panic on the subject of the existing disease, but let each farmer take every possible precaution to avoid it, and should it visit his stock, let him seek the best available advice and adopt every plan which may be suggested to prevent it spreading. Then each man will have done his utmost in his individual capacity. When acting in concert with his neighbours let him take care that all public action be strictly temporary in its character, and not such as will hereafter prove obstructive to trade in stock, or which will barthen that trade with official interference.

# Literature.

OUR TROPICAL POSSESSIONS IN MALAYAN INDIA. By JOHN CAMERON, Esq., F.R.G.S. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1865. "THE following pages," says Mr Cameron in his introduction, "have been written under the belief that the possessions of "have been written under the belief that the possessions of which they treat are about to come under the direct control of the Imperial Government, and with a view to afford the people of England some glimpse of the great beauty, some conception of the valuable commerce, and some grounds to estimate the importance, in a political point of view, of the tropical country to which they are about to be drawn in the ties of a closer relationship." We think Mr Cameron is entitled to the praise of having very fairly achieved this object, though the book is on the whole more creditable to his industry and research then to his general mental power. The effect of his descriptions is marred by a minuteness of detail nearly always tedious and sometimes positively ludicrous. Can it be necessary to tell us that Englishmen at Singapore drink bitter ale and pale sherry with their dinner, and generally wind up with a cigar?

Cachum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

He might as well have added that, strange as it may seem, the

men at Singapore alria bitter are and pase sherry with their dinner, and generally wind up with a cigar?

Cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.

He might as well have added that, strange as it may seem, the primary instincts of the race remain unaltered. Still it is, perhaps, hardly fair to find fault with the author for the want of artistic and philosophic qualities with which nature has not endowed him, and we are most willing to admit that he has produced a book very useful for certain purposes. We may add, what in our eyes is no small merit, that he writes in a straightforward style, and does not strive to be "funny."

The tropical colony which it seems is about to cease from being "the dependency of a dependency," comprises the island of Penang (or Prince of Wales' Island, including Province Wellesley), the town and territory of Malacca, and the island of Singapore. The East India Company came into possession of Penang in 1786 by treaty with the Rajah of Quedah, a native State on the West coast of the peninsula; and fourteen years later the slip of land opposite Penang, now known as Province Wellesley, was added to the Company by the same Prince. Malacca, after having first been conquered by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, some 350 years ago, passed from them to the Dutch,

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and finally into our possession by the treaty of 1824. Singapore has never changed European owners. In 1819, Sir Stamford Raffles, the Governor of Fort Marlborough, or Bencoolen in Sumatra, came over and took formal poss then nearly uninhabited. ession of the island.

Sumatra, came over and took formal possession of the island, then nearly uninhabited.

The three settlements lie along the Northern boundary of the Straits of Malucea. Penang is situated at its North-Western entrance, or in about lat. 5 deg. 24 min. North, and long. 100 deg. 21 min. East, and is about 134 miles long, having an extreme breadth of 10 miles, containing an area of very nearly 70,000 acres. Province Wellesley is in the mainhand of the Peninsula immediately opposite Penang, the water dividing them, being about 3 miles broad at the narrowest point; it runs North and South 25 miles, varying in breadth from 4 to 11 miles, containing an area of 15,000 acres. Malacca is a much larger tract of territory, distant from Province Wellesley some 260 miles along the coast of the Malayan Peninsula in a South-Easterly direction, the intervening territory belonging to the native States of Perak and Salangore, both under the English protection; it has a frontage to the Straits of 43 miles, its extent inland varying from 10 to 28 miles. The town stands in lat. 2 deg. 16 min. North. About 100 miles South-Eastfrom Malacca, at the Eastern entrance of the Straits, the island of Singapore jute out from the native State of Johore and forms the heel of the Peninsula. It is 25 miles long by 14 broad, and contains an area of 206 square It is 25 miles long by 14 broad, and contains an area of 206 square miles. The position of the town is in lat. 1 deg. 17 min. North, long. 103 deg. 51 min. East. (Pp. 5, 6).

The population of the united British possessions in the Straits fr Cameron estimates at 290,000. That of Singapore alone The population of the united British possessions in the Seraios Mr Cameron estimates at 290,000. That of Singapore alone may be roughly stated at 90,000; the last census, in such a country necessarily a very imperfect test, made it 34,000. The total number of Europeans and their unmixed descendants in the whole colony does not exceed 800, exclusive of the military and the seafaring population, which is constantly coming and going, and nearly two-thirds of this number are stationed at Singapore. The rest of the population of Singapore is composed going, and nearly two-thirds of this number at Singapore. The rest of the population of Singapore is composed of the following elements:—Malays, 13,500; Chinese, 58,000; natives of India, 12,700; other Asiatics, 6,500. The aborigines of Singapore, who were originally dispossessed by the Malays, have, we are told, long since ceased to exist in the island as a distinct race, but the tribes to which they unquestionably belonged are still to be found on the adjacent mainland to the unber of some 7,000 or 8,000. They are entirely nomadic in aracter, and seem incapable of establishing any settled form government. Mr Cameron describes them as prepossessing character, and seem incapable of establishing any settled form of government. Mr Cameron describes them as prepossessing in appearance, though evidently of a low type, simple and amiable in disposition, sensible of and grateful for the slightest good turn or kind word, contented and happy amongst themselves, but indifferent even to laziness, only being forced to exertion by the hunger of themselves or their families. The Malays, on the contrary, have always shown themselves friends to good order and an established government. Of this race, both morally and physically, Mr Cameron is inclined to form a high estimate. The men are short, being on an average not more than 5 feet 3 inches in stature, but well proportioned, round, and full limbed; the women, at least when young, are round, and full limbed; the women, at least when young, are generally good-looking, and often more than that. But with many wirtues they are not at the present day industrious. "They have no acquisitiveness, and if they can satisfy the wants of the moment they are happy. Long usage gives the Malay almost the right to partake of the hospitality of his neighbour whom it might be his turn to relieve next day, and should the worst befall, he knows that with the jungle before him he need never starve." In confirmation of this it is mentioned that though there are In confirmation of this it is mentioned that though there are numerous Malay traders arriving throughout the year from all parts of the Archipelago, yet in none of the settlements is there a single Malay merchant: he never rises beyond the rank of a hawker. The Chinese, as was stated above, form more than half the whole population of Singapore, and this large proportion is kept up entirely by immigration. The arrivals during the first four months of last year were, Mr Cameron says, 8,560 males, and 109 females, and this was by no means above the average. If this immigration were in no way counterbalanced the Chinese population of the Straits would of course soon become excessive, but the number who yearly return to China are said to be equal to fully two-thirds of the arrivals. The great object of most Chinamen is to get rich as fast as they can, and go home again. It is to be regretted that this immigration is not in a again. It is to be regretted that this immigration is not in a more satisfactory state. The vessels employed in it are chiefly Chinese, and the emigrants are transported without the payment of passage money, but are made to pledge their labour for so many years to come. Such is the demand for labour that so many years to come. Such is the demand for labour that large premiums are gladly offered by the gambier and pepper planters of the island for the transfer of these contracts, and as soon as the bargain is struck the coolies are hurried off to some remote plantation before they can communicate with the autho remote plantation before they can communicate with the authorities or with their countrymen. As, however, in a year or two at most they become acquainted with their privileges as British subjects, they have not so much to apprehend; but the worst part of the system is the temptation it holds out of overcrowding the vessels engaged in the traffic. As the skipper has not sunk any capital in obtaining the coolies, it pays him to take double the number his ship will properly hold, since if a third of the number did not the passage he loves nothing, though his profits number die on the passage he loses nothing, though his profits will be less. The Chinese, at any rate, cannot be charged with any want of ambition to become rich. "They are," says Mr

Cameron, "the most industrious, and consequently the substitute valuable, people we have in these possessions; the developm of the internal resources of which is almost entirely due to the They grow the gambier and pepper of Singapore, and grow the tin, sago, and tapicca of Malacca. On the other hand, it gambie and smoke opium to an excess, and they have a habitorming themselves into secret societies which tend to defeat ends of justice.

meron speaks in high terms of the climate of Sin Though it is within seventy-seven miles of the equator, the high temperature, nor the extreme humidity of the the high temperature, nor the extreme humidity of the atmosphere is, he says, found to interfere with the health or comfort of Europeans. Everything is so green and beautiful that the heat is hardly appreciated. The most marked feature in the climate is its equableness. In the three years from 1861 to 1863 the thermometer was never lower than 70 deg. or higher than 92 deg. This equableness is said to have an injurious effect in relaxing the constitution, but the best medical authorities affirm that no harm can come from 6 or 7 years residence, and that then a year spent in a colder climate will effectually brace up the system. The soil is not particularly rich, consisting chiefly of decomposed gramite, overlaid in the lowlands with a thin alluvial deposit; the real causes of the luxuriant vegetation are the humidity of the atmosphere and the almost daily recurrence of refreshing showers. Mr Cameron says that every intertropical plant known will grow, and most will flourish in the Straits. In an appendix he gives a list of the chief fruits to be obtained

an appendix he gives a list of the chief fruits to be obtained at the market places of the three stations. The leading products are gutta percha, gambier or terra japonics, pepper, and cocon-nuts. At one time the nutmeg was one of the most important exports, but a strange and incursible the most important exports, but a strange and incursible disease has of late shown itself among the trees, and caused whole plantations to be abandoned in despair, so that the quantity now exported is small. The most valuable chapter in the book is that devoted by Mr Cameron to the trade and commence of Singapore and the other Straits' settlements. He insists on the fact that, comparatively speaking, Singapore neither pro-duces nor manufactures. The trade of the East has been drawn

duces nor manufactures. The trade of the East has been dawn to it, first, from its central situation, and secondly, by the entire exemption it has all along enjoyed from commercial imposts and taxes on trade, at a time when the Dutch in the neighbourhood drow their chief revenue from import and export duties, and when even the East India Company had no other free post. The imports of Singapore have increased in the 40 years, from 1,200,000 to 6,500,000 the exports during the same period from 950,000 to 5,500,000 the exports during the same period from 950,000 to 5,500,000 to 5,500,000 the exports from 1,803,000 to 5,500,000 the exports from 1,804,000 the exports of Penang and Province Wellesley were 1,884,000 the exports of Penang and Province Wellesley were 1863 the imports of Penang and Province Wellesley 1,684,000l, the exports 2,392,000l, whilst for Malaca we imports 453,000l, exports 360,000l. Of the trade of Size

Of the trade of Singape

It may be roundly stated that 90 per cent. of the European manafactures and Indian produce which are landed there, are again reshiped further Eastward, and not 5 per cent. of the products exported to frust Britain, America, the Continent of Europe, and India, are of loss growth or manufacture. To no other port in the world therefore an the designation of entropic to more justly applied.

As long, he says, as the port of Singapore remains free of tonnage dues or of harbour dues, as long as bonded warshouses are unnecessary because of its freedom from import or export duties,—in point of fact, as long as thing can enter multeave tharbour at will, and goods can be landed and shipped at no cent beyond the cooly and boat hire,—so long need we fear no diminution of what might be termed its inter-colonial trade. But the moment any attempt is made to tax its imports or exports or to impose any tonnage or harbour dues, that moment the ebb of its commercial creatness begins. Such charges, he admits, are moment any attempt is made to tax its imports or exports or to impose any tonnage or harbour dues, that moment the ebb of its commercial greatness begins. Such charges, he admits, are in themselves fair enough, but the native traders who play so large a part in the commerce of Singapore would not understand them and would fly from them as oppression. The trade of Penang differs in one respect from that of Singapore, in that while at the latter place the local consumption and reductive are curity instead of the consumption and reductive are curity instead. understand them and would fly from them as oppression. The trade of Penang differs in one respect from that of Singapore, in that while at the latter place the local consumption and production are quite insignificant as compared with the imports and exports, in Penang the imports are, with some trifling exceptions, consumed on the island, in Province Wellesley, or in the adjacent native States, and the exports are entirely the production of the same territories. The trade of Malacca, as has been seen, is now comparatively unimportant, and falls very far short of what it was when Malacca was the great centre of commerce between East and West. Still it is satisfactory to know that this decline has not been under British rule; on the contrary, since we finally came into possession there has been a steady rise. But, considering the great natural resources of Malacca, a trade in which the exports are only three-fourths of the imports cannot be regarded as in a wholesome state. But in spite of the very flourishing business which the Straits' settlements is now doing, amounting to a total of 17,000,000 for the last year, Mr Cameron says that it would be a mistake to suppose that they present any field for the industry or enterprise of the working classes at home. Chinese and Malay labour is too cheap for English to have any chance of competing with it successfully. And not only for unakilled labourers, but for adventurers of all souts, without some distinot appointment, or with the means and ready-formed connections. most unlikely field. He defends the system that prevails of amming out the excise to the highest bidder—usually Chinese with a large capital,—as he says, that if the Government were to attempt to collect its own excise, the frauds to which it would be mijeted would be so serious as to reduce the product by one-half. "Set a thief to catch a thief," and set a native to detect

There is one severe seourge to which the island is subjected, and that is the tiger. They are not indigenous, and are supposed not have existed in the island prior to the year 1835, and even now Mr Cameron thinks there cannot be more than 20 couples, if so many. Nevertheless, he thinks that the calculation that no less than 365 men every year have their lives dashed out by the crushing stroke of these monsters' paws is no exaggeration. During the year previous to the date at which he writes, 41 masgled corpses were recovered, and 85 additional cases were reported to the police in which the bodies could not be found. Now, as the victims are almost invariably Chinamen, not independent labourers, but either the hired or half-hired and half-parchased servants of the planter, who are working in outlying plantations close to the jungle, and their owners would have a strong interest in cancealing the fact of the neighbourhood of tiges, he thinks it only reasonable to infer that for every death that is heard of there are at least two that never come under notice at all. As yet no energetic measures have been taken to remedy this state of things, and the mortality is decidedly on the interest.

Our space forbids us from following Mr Cameron in the account he gives of Penang and Malacca, and for this, as well as for much other information concerning the settlements, we must ruler those interested in such matters to the book itself.

Hands and Hands in the World of Labour. By W. C. Brainer, D.D., F.R.S.E. Alexander Strahan. 1865.
This book is a sequel to "Better Days for Working People." As in that Dr Blaikie addressed himself chiefly to the employed, in this he addresses employers. His object is to enforce on maters the duty, and point out to them the means of promoting the momi and material well-being of the workpeople in their employ. Such an aim is, of course, highly commendable, but the book is one which, to be judged favourably, must be considered with reference to its matter rather than its farm. It is acceedingly tedous, replate with the mildest platitudes, and writen in that peculiar phraesology affected by those persons whose views are "strictly evangelical."

Dr Blaikie thinks it more than ever incumbent on masters to take thought for those under them, as one of the most impertant social changes effected by recent mechanical inventions in the bringing together large masses of men, or of men, women, and children to work in concert under a single directing head. That this is the tendency with manufactures of all kinds at the passent day there can be no doubt. In the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1856, on Masters and Quentives, there is an elaborate enumeration of the manufacture, there is comparatively small. Of the former, the total number is 126; of the latter, 66. The larger number embraces 29 different species of manufactures of metals, 29 of stuffs and textile fabrics, 28 classical or similar processes, 17 various, 7 trades, 5 species of mining, and 11 classes of labourers. The number of persons to whom Sir M. Peto gives employment directly or indirectly in his rarious undertakings is no less than 30,000. Dr Blaikie was bidiby one of the great shipowners of Liverpool that the number of silors whose names are entered in his books in the course of a twelvemonth may be 25,000, though perhaps not more than a tenth of them would be drawing his pay at one time. The Complex, of Halifax, stated lately that there were 4,500 men in their employment, and Mr Ackroyd, of the same town, gives of a tenth of their work possibilities. Such men's power for good or evil must necessarily be very great, and Dr Blaikie owns it to be but justice to say that to a large extent they seem fully conscious of their responsibilities. In fact, he says, it is usually found that the grantst employment, and manufacture them are not without their diffi

attempt is said to be a failure. Not one-half of the houses would be occupied if the men were not in a manner compelled. They do not choose to have residences selected for them, and put up with worse accommodation, for the sake of feeling that they are living where they like.

Dr Blaikie speaks in high terms of the measures in the interests of their workpeople taken by Price's Candle Company; by Mr North, of the North Shore Mill, Liverpool; Mr Ackroyd, of Halifax; Mr Salt, of Saltaire; and many others. The last named gentleman does really work on a colossal scale. The town of Saltaire was built wholly by him, and consists already of 500 houses, to be increased to 700, and contains a population of 3,000.

The mill was built in 1853—a fine Italian structure, with a façade 550 feet in length, with the remarkable peculiarity that no more than on an Italian palace can a trace of a chimney stalk be seen on it. In place of chimneys a lofty column rises from a handsome pedestal at a little distance from the mill, through which you are bound to believe that all unconsumed smoke of the factory passes, for the visible smoke is so trifling that this must be matter of belief.

Some curious information is given concerning the factory system of America, which Dr Blaikie thinks centrasts in many

respects favourably with our own.

The factory towns of New England have this great natural advantage over those of Britain, that the mills are driven, not by steam, but by water, and consequently the smoke and filth and noise, which we associate with a manufacturing community, are almost wholly unknown. The mills, too, are placed in situations where no previous population has been gathered, so that suitable sites are readily found both for factory buildings and for dwelling houses and other erections. The owners of the factories have provided ample accommodation for their workers. As the great body of these are young females, large boarding establishments have been provided, under admirable superintendance, where for a moderate sum the girls may find all that is necessary for their sumfort. Should they prefer to live in private lodgings, they are free to do so

It must be borne in mind, he goes on to say, that in New England factory workers are drawn from a class of the population quite different from that which furnishes them at home. They are very commonly daughters of farmers in the country, for whom it has been customary to spend four or five years in factory labour, partly to see a little of the world, partly to save a little money, partly to improve their education, and partly because suitable employment may be difficult to be had at home. They are the class that in this country furnish the better class of servants and nursery governesses. There is not the slightest degree of degradation associated in their minds with factory labour. The impossibility of transplanting the system in its completeness to this country is no reason, Dr Blaikie urges, why we should not take the lessous it so forcibly conveys. In particular, our employers at home would surely do well to imitate the remarkable attention to the welfare of their workers, which has enabled the manufacturers of New England to secure

which has enabled the manufacturers of New England to secure the services of so high a class.

In a concluding chapter, Dr Blaikie has some remarks on the question, whether the system now ruling in the world of labour is sound or not. He quotes from Mr J. S. Mill's "Political Economy," that "to work at the bidding, and for the profit of another, without any interest in the work—the price of their labour being adjusted by hostile competition, one side demanding as much and the other paying as little as possible,—is not, even when wages are high, a satisfactory state to human beings of educated intelligence, who have ceased to think themselves naturally inferior to those whom they serve." Mr Mill's remedy is that the workman should have a share of the profits along with the employers. Dr Blaikie says, that after giving the subject much consideration, he has come to the conclusion that the difficulties in the way of such a scheme are insuperable.

For (1) the plan would involve the necessity to begin with of lowering

difficulties in the way of such a scheme are insuperable.

For (1) the plan would involve the necessity to begin with of lowering the rate of fixed wages, as no one could undertake to pay the same rate of fixed weekly wages, and a considerable annual profit into the bargain; (2) in years of loss, the workman instead of receiving a profit would incur a debt to his employer; and (3) when the hands were very numerous and constantly chartging, the difficulties of working the scheme would be insuperable. It is admitted that it is easy to give to some of the principal workmen employed in factories (the foreman, for example) a certain per centage of the yearly profits in addition to their salary, and that this is often done and might be done in other cases with much advantage. But in these cases, though the men are select, no attempt is made to make them sharers in losses as well as in gains. The share they receive is simply an additional salary, or bonus, given when the business is profitable; is, in fact, neither more nor less than an advance in wages, withdrawn when the capitalist can no longer afford to often it.

be give it.

But though he thinks little good can come from any scheme which would confer on the workman the emoluments without the substantial position of a capitalist, why, he asks, should not the workman become a bona fide holder of part of the capital of the concern? Under the present system of limited liability this question becomes more pertinent than ever. Thoroughly to discuss what is to be said for and against Mr Mill's plan would, of course, be impossible in this place; so we simply give Dr Blaikie's objections quantum valeant as the results arrived at by a man who, if he errs, certainly does not err from want of interest in the subject.

By land: From producing countries—exempt.

From elsewhere, 3f the 100 kilogs.

COTTON NOT PICKED

exempt

In French ships: From producing

countries

by no la li ai di li

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Id's History of the Romans under the Empire. Vol. 7. Longmans.—

I Works of W. J. Fox. Two Vols. Trubner.——Aletes, a Foem.

Fan. The Art-Journal. Virtae.——The Magazines.——The Fort

Ro. 6. Chapman and Hall.——Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini

K. Edder, and Co. ——Normanton. Smith, Elder, and Co.——Chi

Mothers' Duties. Waters.——Dooks and Dockyar's for Bonpay. Be

s and Ends. No. 7. Edmonston and Douglus.——The Practical Mec

Part 5. Longman.——Report of the Accilmatisation Society of

Ireland, and the Colonies.

# Joreign Correspondence

(PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, Friday. The Monsteur has published the following return of the Bank rance, made up to the 24th inst. The return for the previous week is added :-

DEBTOR!					î
	Aug. 24, 186	5.		Aug. 17, 186	35.
	1	6		(	0
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	0	******	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7.044,776	2		7.044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches		14	******		14
New reserve	4,000,000	0	002100	4,000,000	0
Notes in exculation and at the branches	879,828,825	0	******	877,849,725	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of	01010201030	-	******	01110201120	-
the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	8,176,980	25	*****	7,878,722	48
Treasury account		18	******		66
Accounts current at Paris	159,163,408		111000		15
Ditto in the provinces		0	******	31,290,874	0
Dividends payable	1,834,422			2,037,238	
Various discounts				3,736,010	
	4,014,849		******		17
Re-discounts	1,427,628				
Surplus of receipts not distributed	752,998		099000	752,993	
Sundries	9,739,913	36	*****	10,185,378	40
	1,467,302,029	69		1,468,501,226	11
CREDITO		va	880000	T1 40010071 840	44
	- 1	0		*	c
Cash and bullion	500,449,290	81	******	488,070,183	57
Commercial bills overdue	220,275		******	612,645	
Ditto discounted in Paris	292,392,830		*****	293,592,627	
Ditto in the branches	299,358,418	0	******	312,323,070	
Advances on Imbion in Paris	58,366,073		******	54,102,673	
Ditto in the provinces	11,989,500		*****	12,341,700	
Ditto on public securities in Paris	14,760,400		******	24 500 400	
Ditto in the provinces	10,588,800		******	TO OOK MOS	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	30,559,200		******	00 011 100	
Ditto in the provinces	21,539,680			OS OFF HOL	
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in	22,000,000			27,000,100	, 0
Paris	664,400	0		676,200	0 0
Ditto in the provinces			*****		
Ditto in the provinces	528,050				
Ditto to the State	60,000,00				
Government stock reserve					
Ditto other securities	36,557,48				
Securities held	100.000,00				
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	8,426,19				
Expenses of management	905,80				
Sundries	12,104,87	4 3		. 10,127,65	4 30

1,467,302,029 52 The Bank return is not favourable to commerce. It shows an increase of 12,379,000f in the coin and bullion, and a diminution of 14,170,000f in the discounts. In the circulation of notes there is an increase of 1,979,000f, and in the deposits a decline of 12,565,000f.

The Bourse has been very inactive during the past week, and there has been an improvement in the quotations of rente, and of several other securities:—

	Aug.	17.		Aug.	24,	
	f	C		f	C	
Four-and-a-Half	97	25	*******	98	0	
Fours			********			
Threes	68		*******	68	321	
Thirty years' bonds	450	0	*******	452	50	
Bank of France	3610	0	*******	3600	0	
Credit Foncier	1270	0	********	1265	0	
Credit Mobilier	792	50	********	797	50	
Societe Generale	598	75	*********	597	50	
Comptoir d'Escompte	920	0	********	925	0	
Credit Industriel	710	0	********	710	0	
Compagnie Immobiliere				572	50	
Transatlantiques Français	520		********	525	0	
Messageries Imperiales	797		********	797	50	
Italian Loan		15	*********		60	
Mexican Loan	47		*********	-	00	
Ditto of 1865	323		********	331	25	
Northern Railway	1072		********	1090		
Orleans	855		********	857		
Rastern	000	-	********	530		
Mediterranean	969	50	*******	OFF		
Western	004	-	********	Dr.		
Southern	567	50	******	B 00	75	
Austrian	408		********	49.1		
South Austrian Lombard	490		*******	401		
			******	048	75	
North of Spain	237		*******			
ATOLUI VA ISPINILI	236	50	******	222	50	

Great interest has been excited on the Bourse by the news that a speculator intends to dispute before the law courts, the legality of the "discounts" which have recently been made in Credit Mobilier and North of Spain Railway shares. of the "discounts" which have recently been made in Credit Mobilier and North of Spain Railway shares. He contends that when a speculation has been continued in the ordinary form of deport, that is payment for securities lent, the speculator cannot be "discounted"—that is be called on, in an operation for a fall, to produce in return for money down, on an earlier day than he had contemplated, the shares, bonds, or stock, to which his operation referred. The point raised is of great importance to all Bourse people; and the discussion of it before the Courts will, it is expected, bring into strong relief the hostility of the two great sections of the financial world of Paris,—the great old banking houses and the Credit Mobilier with their respective

followings,—the former being dit on behind the said speculator, and the latter defending, and even it is suspected having made the recent "discounts."

Although the French Government has not the courage to a sweeping reform of the Customs tariff, and still less to do what would be infinitely more useful—abolish it altogether—it is constantly making petty modifications in it. Within the last few days an imperial decree slightly changes the duties on horns, gost skins, cloves, cinnamon, molasses, cotton, lead, pepper, China and Japan porcelain, nankeen, and some other articles; and in doing so it very needlessly repeats stipulations contained in the existing tariff. The following shows the modifications mide in cotton, an article of much interest to English shipowners and merchants:—

New Decree.

By set, in 8 rench ships: From countries out of Europe—exempt. The production of countries out of Europe—exempt. From elsewhere (that is, from bonding warehouses in Europe), 3f the 100 kilogs.

In foreign ships, 3f the 100 kilogs.

By land: From producing countries—exempt.

From elsewhere, 3f the 100 kilogs.

Cotton nor Picked.

Cotton and From producing countries—exempt.

From elsewhere, 3f the 100 kilogs.

Cotton nor Picked.

Cotton and From producing countries—exempt.

From elsewhere, 3f the 100 kilogs.

Cotton and From producing countries—exempt. From elsewhere, 3f the 100 kilogs,

COTTON NOT PICKED. By sea, in French ships: From countries out of Europe — ex-empt. The production of Euro-

pean countries—exempt.

From elsewhere, 75c the 100 kilogs.
In foreign ships, 75c.
By land: From producing countries

From producing countries—ex-

—exempt.
From elsewhere, 75c the 100 kilogs. From elsewhere, 75c the 100 kilogs. The utility of these modifications will perhaps not be very apparent. In lead, however, and some of the other articles mentioned, a reduction of duty is effected in such a way as to place imports from all countries on the same level as those und commercial treaties from Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium.

The Bank of France has issued another batch of extracts, trans The Bank of France has issued another outen of extracts, translated into French, from the Parliamentary investigations in England on banking questions. The new publication, like those that preceded, is made under the direction of M. Coullet and M. Juglar. In ordering the translating and printing of all the important parts of our Bank inquiries, the Bank of France has rendered a real service to the commercial public in this country; rendered a real service to the commercial public in this country; for here questions about capital, currency, and banking have not been so fully discussed as in England, and there is nothing which throws so much light on them, in a practical point of view, as the investigations of the committees of our two Houses.

investigations of the committees of our two Houses.

The new judges of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris were installed a few days back, and, according to custom, the President gave an account of the business done in the year from 1st July, 1864, to the 30th June, 1865. It appears that not fewer than 66,282 new commercial causes were submitted to the Court, and that, adding those standing over from the preceding year, the total to be disposed of was 66,840. Of this vast number, 55,894 were decided by the Court, 5,763 were couciliated, 4,661 were withdrawn, and 552 remain to be heard. The appeals from the decisions of the Tribunal to the Imperial Court were only 1,560, and in 562 of them the judgments were confirmed, and in only and in 562 of them the judgments were confirmed, and in only 197 were they quashed; the rest were struck out or have not yet been argued. These figures testify to the immense utility of commercial tribunals. In addition to judicial business, the Tribunal received 97 appeals from the Conseil des Prud'hommes in the conseil des Prud'hommes and the desired to the conseil des Prud'hommes and the conseil des Prud'hom disputes between employers and working men; it had to des with 2,729 bankruptcies, of which 1,647 were declared in the course of the year, and it wound up 1,639; it registered 1,534 new companies in shares, and it performed other operations.

One of the Bourdeaux journals has reproduced the observations in my last as to the possibility of totally abolishing the Customs duties in this country, and it promises to return to the mat er. Discussion on the subject is desirable, in order to draw the Emperor's attention to it. His proposal to abolish such duties in Algeria show tion to it. Its proposal to abous such duties in Algeria such that he is fully aware that they are a grievous impediment to comerce, and by no means a desirable mode of raising revenue. AIL then, that is necessary to prove to His Msjesty is, that the Custom is not of such importance in the vast income of France that it cannot be done without; and this is demonstrated by the quotations of the import duties given in the letter of last week. No one but the import duties given in the letter of last week. No one but the Emperor is capable of deciding on such a great act as the sweeping away of the Customs. His Ministers would see insuperable objections in it. No act could possibly gain him more renown, or, it may be positively asserted, be more useful to the country, and especially to the working classes. If, however, His Majesty be ambitious of being the first to make this vast economic reform, he must bestir himself promptly; for in Belgium an agitation has for some time been carried on against Customs, and the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has, in a report on the commerce of the town recently printed, formally called on the Government to abolish them. abolish them

The report having been spread that the Sucz Canal Comps had exhausted all its funds, and would have to raise a large s

by an issue of debentures, the directors have sent a note to the newspapers affirming that the balance sheet on the 30th of June last showed that "they had at their direction." newspapers armining that the balance sneet on the 30th of June last showed that "they had at their disposition a clear capital of 170,000,000f—nearly 7,000,000l. This allegation has occasioned astonishment, and proof of its exactness is considered highly desirable. The calls on shares paid up only amount to 160,000,000f, and, after deducting what has been spent on works in Egypt, and the (no doubt) still more considerable sums absorbed in salaries and travelling expenses by M. de Lesseps and the these disputations of the company and in general reasonable. the other diguitaries of the company, and in general management, there cannot remain much in hand. True, the Vicercy of Egypt owes an indemnity to the Company for the lands he has taken from it, but that any payment he may have made, if he has made asy at all, can amount to anything approaching the "clear capital" mentioned, is hard to believe.

The soap manufacturers of Marseilles complain that the trade has for some time past been greatly depressed, owing to the heavy customs and still heavier octroi duties they have to pay on their raw materials. The makers in other parts of France are their raw materials. The makers in other parts of France are also disatisfied, though they have not given public utterance to their grievances. It appears from official returns that the export of French soap is much less than it used to be, and the import of foreign considerably greater.

The dividend of the Montataire Iron Works for 1864-5 has een fixed at 40f.

The central agency of the French Colonial Banks in this city is now paying 25f 90e as dividend for the first half of the present year of the Mertinique Bank, and 18f 33c as that of La Reunion Bank.

Bank.

The Orleans Railway Company amounces that from the 1st October next it will pay 20f on account of the dividend and interest of the present year. Shareholders may even obtain payment from the 1st of September for a discount of 3 per cent.

In a meeting of the shareholders of the Libourne to Bergerae. Railway lately held, a report of the directors stated that the contractor for works had seized all the funds in their hands, also their furniture, that the shareholders had not responded to a call of 50f per share, and that a loan of 266,000f had to be raised on the deposit of debentures. Nevertheless they stated that if they could borrow a further sum of 150,000f, they could complete and open one section of their line. The meeting appointed a committee to examine into the situation.

The market report is as follows:—

mittee to examine into the situation.

The market report is as follows:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, offers are more numerous, and yesterday the quotations ranged from 471 to 521 50c the sack of 157 kilogs, but six marks were firmer and were at 501 75c and 51f current month and September.

Type Paris, the 101 kilogs, 31f current month.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, millers generally speaking would not buy except at a reduction of 50c to 1f the sack on preceding quotations.

Wheat of the new crop was 28f the sack of 120 kilogs, first quality;
28f 50c for white; good sorts, red, 26f 50c to 27f; other sorts, 24f 50c to 25f 50c.

te 25f 50c.
COTTON.—The market was heavy at Havre, in the week ending Friday, only 2,883 bales having been sold. The stock was estimated at 33,215. The closing quotations were 1f to 3f lower for United States sorts; 5f lower for Brazil, Egypt, Porto Rico, and Tinnevelly; 3f Occonada. Low New Orleans was 25ff the 50 kilogs; good ordinary qualities in Broach, 160f; in Tinnevelly, 150f; Madras, 170f; China, 145f; Jumel, 215f. This week, a fair amount of business has been done, and yesterday, Madras was 167f 50c, and for delivery in August, 155f; in October, 145f and 142f 50c; Tinnevelly, 152f 50c and 147f 50c; China, 140f

dona, and yesterday, Madras was 1671 50c, and for delivery in August, 185f; in October, 145f and 142f 50c; Tinnevelly, 152f 50c and 147f 50c; China, 140f
Sugar.—Business at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was inactive. Some French West India, 48f 50c the 50 kilogs, duty paid, bonne quatrieme; 52f, on sample; usine, 63f 50c; 545 casks Havana, 25f to 2M 50c in bond. Some damaged Havana was sold by auction. The arrivals were about 4,000 casks and 13,460 sacks. This week, French West India, bonne quatrieme, 47f 50c; Havana, No. 12, 30f 50c, and choice, 32f. At Nantes, last week, 1,527 sacks Rounion, 51f, bonne quatrieme; 1,600, superior, 52f; some French West India, 47f, bonne quatrieme, and usine, 54f and 63f; 1,321 sacks Havana, 29f 75c, floating conditions; some Demerara at prices kept secret. This week, French West India, 47f, bonne quatrieme; usine, 52f 50c, and at prices not stated; Reunion, nominal, 51f 50c; and Mauritius, 52f 50c. This week, French West India, 47f, bonne quatrieme; usine, 52f 50c, and at prices not stated; Reunion, nominal, 51f 50c; and Mauritius, 52f 50c. This week, French West India, 47f, bonne quatrieme of Havre; 650 casks Havana, by Spanish ship, 28f 50c, No. 12; also, by auction, some damaged Havana. No sales this week.

COFFEE.—The market at Havre was calm in the week ending Friday: 200 casks Port-au-Prince, 83f for the 50 kilogs in bond; 300 Gonaives, 38f; 100 Cape, 84f 50c to 85f; 373 Rio not washed, 77f 50c to 78f. By auction, some damaged Port-au-Prince, Cape, and Rio were sold. The arrivals exceeded 15,000 sacks. This week, Cape, 85f in bond; Rio washed, 105f; Hayti, 83f 50c; Balna for delivery, 89f 50c; Jacmel, 77f; Malabar, 92f 50c; Porto Cabello, 91f 50c and 92f 50c. At Nantes, last week, 3,000 sacks. Mangalore at prices not stated; 1,200 Winard, 143f; 1,200 Coorg, 121f; 1,108 Mysore, 117f 50c; 1,100 ditto, at prices not stated; 100 at 100f; 220 La Guayra non-grage, 95f; 70 ditto, 96f; 210 ditto, 106f; Caracola, 117f 50c. This week, Mysore, 118f; Winard, 123f; Rio washed and

last week, 1 chest Java, 2 Caracca, 38 Bengal, 2 Madras at the estimates This week, some Bengal and Madras at prices not stated.

Hidden, At Haure, in the week ending Friday, 2,840 Buenos Ayres and Monte Video dry, 70f to 96f the 50 kilogs; 11,200 salted ox, part at 52f 50e, part at prices kept secret; cow (indifferent quality), 41f to 41f 50e; 500 Rio Grande salted cow, 44f; 634 Pernambuco drysalted, 64f; 2,000 ditto salted for delivery, 44f; 680 Chili drysalted cow, 65f; 199 La Plata horse, 7f 50e each. This week, Monte Video dry, 80f and 95f; cow, salted, 42f 50e to 45f 50e; ox, 57f; Rio Grande, 44f to 45f 50e; Buenos Ayres dry, 75f; Valparaiso dry ox, 76f; cow, 66f; salted, 51f 75c; Pernambuco salted, 45f; Rio Janeiro salted ox, 51f; cow, 40f.

Wool.—At Haure, in the week ending Friday, 367 bales La Plata.

cow, 40f.

Wook.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 367 bales La Plata,
1f 30c to 2f 40c the kilog; 10 bales Buenos Ayres sheepskin, unwashed,
1f 17½c. This week, Monte Video unwashed, 1f 70c to 2f, and 200f for
the 100 kilogs; Buenos Ayres unwashed, 1f 65c to 2f 47½c, and 220f

and 175f the 100 kiloga,

and 175f the 100 kiloga.

Tallow.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 245 casks La Plata, disposable, 51f 25c to 52f the 50 kiloga, and 475 for delivery, 51f 50c to 52f; 30 casks New York, à la marque, 51f 50c. This week, Buenos Ayres, 52f to 52f 50c; La Plata, for delivery, 52f 50c, 52f 25c, and 52f 75c; New York, 53f. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kiloga, without octroi duty, were 104f 50c.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, disposable, 50f and 51f the hectolitre. At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 68f, the hectolitre; beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 60f.

# COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The treaty of commerce between France and Holland will come into

The treaty of commerce between France and Holland will come into operation on the 1st September next.

Mesers Stoche, Prieger, and Co., writing from Bombay on the 22nd ult., thus allude to the state of monetary affairs:—Notwithstanding some further failures, amongst which that of one European firm, confidence is decidedly reviving, and, through the rise of cotton in Liverpool and of shares here, the position of those houses which have been in difficulties, but have weathered the storm, is becoming every day stronger. The monsoon is so far very favourable, and the fall of rain satisfactory. The position of the Bank of Bombay is steadily improving, the cash balance at the head office on the 15th inst. was 125 lacs, and the renewed confidence of the public in the bank is proved by an advance of balance at the head office on the 15th inst. was 125 lacs, and the renewed confidence of the public in the bank is proved by an advance of her shares to 33 per cent. premium, having at one time reached even 40 per cent. Money is easy, and the banks show more disposition to grant facilities to legitimate trade. Government paper has been in good demand, and 5 per cent. advanced to 104½ to 105. Exchange—Transactions continue on a small scale, notwithstanding a rise of bank paper from 1s 11 15-16d, at which business opened, to 28 0½d, which is the closing rate. Credits can be placed at 28 0¾d, and documents, of which, owing to the small shipments, few are offering, at 28 0½d to 28 0¾d. On the 19th inst., the following were the prices of the leading Government securities:—Four per Cent., 90½; Five per Cent., 104½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 110¾.

During the week ending Aug. 23, the imports of the precious metals were:—Gold, 177,605l; silver, 23,667l. The exports were:—Gold, 258,273l; silver, 51,715l.

# TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writ The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return communications

### Bankers' The Gazette.

# BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND,

(From the Gazerre.)
t to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap.
Wednesday, the Effel day of August, 1 ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

11,015,100 3,634,900 18 270,775 27,920,775 BANKING DEPARTMENT. 5,582 243 14,714.585 534,481 38,898,142

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old

42,607,431 46,116,267

Dated the 24th August 1865, W. MILLER, Chief Cashier he balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,503,5334, as stated in the above account nuder the head REST.

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

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£209,489
An INCREASE of Public Deposits of	255,790
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	248,202
No change in Government Securities.	
A DECREASE of Other Securities of	273 115
An INCREASE of Bullon of	40,596
A DECREASE of Rest of	30,618
An increase of Reserve of	289,416

The changes in the above return are not very important. The diminished demand for money has caused a decline in the other securities, but a nearly corresponding decrease has taken place in the other deposits. Owing to the influx of Government money, however, there is an increase in the reserve. The addition to the bullion is very nearly equal to the amount of foreign gold sent in during the week.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the precent date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1855 :-

At corresponding dater with the present week	1855.	1862,	1863,	1864.	1865.
Circulation, including	£	£	2	£	£
bank post bills	21,039,380	22,079,890	21,699,696	21.047,048	22,310,606
Public deposits	6.971,825	7.508,882	6,713,801	5.288,725	5,582,248
Other deposits	11 674,829	14,865 006	12,806,568	18,714,161	14,714,585
Government securities	13,025,164	11,036,097	11,091,284	10.797,095	10,344,209
Other securities	14,995 232	18,973 198	18,134,473	19,967,615	21,413,929
Reserve of notes & coin	9,508,772	11,072,873	8,966,724	6,971.101	7,095,004
Coin and bullion	15,545,987	17.678,698	15,309 384	12,831,751	14,221,129
Hank rate of discount	81 11 C.	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	8 p. c.	4 p. c.
Price of Consols	913	931	933	887	892
Average price of wheat		57- 94	46s 5d	424 74	48s 1d
Exchange on Paris(shrt;	25 74 15	25 174 25	25 25 35	25 25 321	25 20 27
- Amsterdam ditte	11 16 164	11 154 16	11 174 18	11 18 19	11 184 11
- Hamburg (Smonths)	13 74 84	15 8 84	18 81 8E	18 9 94	18 10 10

In the corresponding week of 1855, the Queen had paid a visit to the Emperor of the French at Paris. The Limited Liability Act had been published. A revival in trade had taken place in Australia. There was an active demand for money here, and great dulness prevailed in the English stock market.

In 1862, the movements of the Garibaldians were being closely followed by the King's troops in Italy. There were some freeh symptoms of discontent in Syria. The first cause in the great Roupell case had been brought to a close.

In 1863, choice had been made by the Emperor Louis Napoleon of the Archduke Maximilian to occupy the throne of Mexico. The discount market in London continued inactive.

In 1864, the King of Prussia had arrived at Vienna, and had been received by the Emperor of Austria. Advices from Russia had announced that the Czar had ordered a reduction Political disturbances had taken place at in the army. A conflict had ensued in which four persons had been killed, and fifteen wounded. The differences between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government had been settled, and the former had resumed his relations with the Government. A conspiracy had been discovered in the South Tyrol, and several arrests had taken place. In America, the Confederates had retired from a fresh invasion of Maryland. The demand for discount was moderate. The Confederate loan had advanced to 79-80.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1855, a deficiency of 3,320,403l; in 1862, a deficiency of 4,108,192l; in 1863, a deficiency of 5,327,905l; and in 1864, a deficiency of

6,253,454l. In 1865, the deficiency is 6,699,344l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The demand for discount has been quiet throughout the week, and the rates charged show a downward tendency. In exceptional cases, transactions in short paper have taken place in the open market at 33 per cent., but the usual quotation has been 3% to 4. The Bank have done but comparatively little business. Subjoined are the current terms for bills of various dates:

me current terms for bills of various dat	es:—
30 to 60 days	37 per cent.
3 months	4 per cent.
4 months	41 per cent
6 months—Bank bills	44 per cent

On the Stock Exchange there is an abundant supply of money, and short loans on Government securities were yesterday offered at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. To-day the demand has slightly increased, but the quotation did not exceed  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Annexed are the rates of interest allowed		
Joint Stock Banks	*3	per cent.
Discount houses at call	3	per cent.
Do, with seven days' notice	34	per cent.

5002

About 85,000*l* in refined gold was taken to the Bank to-v. and 52,000*l* yesterday. These amounts are derived from day, and 52,000 yesterday. These amounts are derived from the late arrivals from America, the supply by the Swiftaur from Australia having yet to be dealt with.

The Bank of France return for the present week gives the following results :-

INCREASE.	3
Cash in hand	496,000
Treasury balance	380,000
Notes DECREASE,	80,000
Commercial bills	568,000
Advances	8,000
Current accounts.	500,000

The amount of Government bills on India for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England on Wednesday next is 250,000l, of which not more than 100,000l will be drawn on the Government of Bombay.

The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the shares of the Delhi Bank Corporation to be marked in the daily list, and those of the London and Southwark Insurance in the twice-aweek list.

The Committee have also appointed Monday, 28th August, a special settling day in the B shares of the Northern Assam Tea Company (Limited), and Friday, the 1st September, in the shares of Barned's Banking Company (Limited), the General Estates, Hunasgeria Coffee, and Rhôs Hall Iron Companies. The two first are to be marked in the daily list, the two next in the twice-a-week list; the Rhôs Hall Iron not to be marked. The Committee have also ordered the shares of the Merchant Shipping Company to be marked in the daily instead of the twice-a-week list, and the fully paid-up shares of the Tele graph Construction and Maintenance Company to be officially quoted.

The following are the rates of discount in the chief cities of the Continent, showing no alteration:—

	Bank Rate	9.	Open Mas	
	Per cent.		Per cer	st.
Paris	3	********	23	8
Vienna	. 5	******	5	
Berlin		********	84	
Frankfort	. 4	*******	3	
Amsterdam	3		3	
Turin	5	******	44	5
Brussels	. 4	*******	31	
Madrid	9	******	***	
Hamburg		******	31	1
St Petersburg	6	*******	64	

ENGLISH FUNDS .- The fluctuations in Consols this week have been unimportant, and almost entirely caused by the alternately favourable and unfavourable state of the weather. Compared with last week, the quotations at the close yesterday show no change, but to-day there has been a tende decline. The final price this afternoon was 893 to 13-16 for the account, and  $89\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  for money. Reduced and New 3 per Cents, left off at  $89\frac{7}{8}$  to  $89\frac{3}{4}$ .

India Five per Cents. are firm, at 105 to 1051, and Exch

quer bills are unchanged at 3s discount to 1s prem.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—The transactions in the foreign department have been unusually limited this week, and only frac-tional changes have taken place. Prices, however, have been generally well supported, and in some descriptions, particularly Egyptian Seven per Cents. of 1864, Greek bonds and coupons, and the last Venezuelan loan, an improvement has taken place. Danubian, Italian, and Turkish 1863 bonds are also slightly higher. Spanish deferred has been exceptionally flat.

The final quotation of the French Three per Cent. rentes on the Paris Bourse this evening, was 68f 40c, showing a rise on the week of 1 per cent.

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

		Money			Aeee	sunt.		-	mill-
	Lowest	H	ighest	. :	Lowest.	3	Elghost.	E	xchequer:Bille
Saturday	. 80%		891		897	*****	90 .		15 pm
Monday	. 88	*****	89¥ .		894		894 .	-	3 dis par
Tuesday	89		897	*****	89	*****	891 .	****	3s dis 1s pm
Wednesday	. 894	*****	894	officer	-	*****			ls pm
Thursday	. 89		894	-	894		894 .	****	Ss dis par
Friday	894	****	894	****	894	*****	891		3 dis

	Closing prices	Closing priose
# per cent consols, account	894 1	894 \$
New i per cents		894 4
Exchequer billsMarch	as dis 1s pm	and is 1s pm
Bank stock	218 22	248 50
Dutch I per cents		105 ‡
Egyptian 7 per cents, 1863	98 9 974 8#	974 84
Mexican 3 per cents	23 1	23} #
New Granada 2 per cents Peravian 44 per cents, 1862	29 31 76 7 7 1	····· 29 31 ····· 76‡ 7‡
Portuguese S per cents, 1858	47 1	474 1
Russian 5 per centa, 1822	924 4	93 4
Sardinian 5 per cents	47 8	47 }
- 8 per cant deferred		********* 391 2 ******** 291 2
Tarkish 6 per cents, 1854		934 4
	724 84	744 5
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed Venezuela 6 per cents 1863	374 84	100 f xd
Italian 5 per cents		******* 644 \$

BAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES,—The principal movement in the railway market has been a heavy fall in Great Western, on the expectation of an unfavourable dividend, but the price has slightly rallied to-day. Metropolitan advanced in the earlier part of the week, and, although some fluctuations have since taken place, closes higher than last Friday. was also at one period in demand, but subsequently declined; and South-Eastern has fallen, on the recommended distribution for the past six months at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, against  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in 1864, the diminution being attributable to the recent accident. In other stocks there has been a general advance, especially in London and North-Western, Midland, and North British. Great Eastern remains dull, on

the result of the general meeting.

There have been no changes of importance in British colonial securities. Foreign shares are steady, and occasionally higher, particularly French descriptions.

higher, particularly French descriptions.

In the miscellaneous market, Atlantic Telegraph Preference co. (Limited) have also been slightly flatter, at 3\frac{3}{2} to 3\frac{2}{2} premium on the settlement. The principal feature in banking and financial descriptions has been a rise in London and

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

	RA	ILWAYS.		
		sing prices	Class	ing prices
		st Friday		nis day.
	Bristol and Exeter	96 8		96 8
	Caledonian	1334 4		133 4
	Great Eastern	454 64	*******	
	Great Northern	131 3		131 3
	- A Stock	1464 74	******	149 50
	Great Western	661 7	400000000	654 6
	Lancashire and Yorkshire	1171 1 xd	*********	118 1
	London, Brighton, and S. Coast	108 5	********	103 5
	London, Chatham, and Dover	39 41	00000000	38 40
	London and Blackwall	91 2	*******	90 2
	London and North-Western.	124 4	********	1254 6
	London and South-Wessern	99 100		984 94
	Metropolitan	1314 2 xd	*********	133 4
	Midland	1304 14	40344444	1304 1
	North British	52 3	********	55 6
	North-Eastern-Berwick	111 #	********	1114 124
	York	108 4	*********	1084 44
	North Staffordshire	75 7 xd	<b>Q10020003</b>	75 7
	Ordered March Midland	44 6	********	44 6
	Oxford, West Midland		********	781 94
	South-Eastern	80 1	********	
	South Wales	63 5	020204388	63 5
	Bombay and Baroda	101 2	********	101 2
	East Indian guar 5 per cent	108 4	*******	108 4
	Grand Trunk of Canada	174 184	*********	174 184
	Great Indian Peninsular g 5 pc	103 4		103 4
	Great Western of Canada	12 1	*********	117 123
		101 2	*********	101 2
	Madras guar 5 per cent		40000000	994 1004
	Scince guar 5 per cent	994 1004	*********	
	- Delhi shares guar 5 p c	991 1004	01000000	994 1004
	Bahia and San Francisco	1911 41		108 141
		1314 44	0100004450	13# 14#
	Dutch Rhenish	71 1	*********	71 1 pm
	Eastern of France	204 13	*********	204 14
	Great Luxembourg	15# 4	*******	158 4
	Northern of France	42 3	00000000	424 34
	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	884 44	10: 10050	345 55
	Paris and Orleans	831 44	*******	331 41
	Bearing and Meuse	64 74	* ********	64 7
	8. Austrian & LombVenetian	194 4	********	191 1
	Recife and San Francisco	12 14	*********	12 14
	Western & N-Watrn of France	21 2	********	21 2
3	CORPTON ENGINEER P	The motor	this most	same hoom

Foreign Exchanges.—The rates this week have been firm. d on Paris, Amsterdam, and Hamburg were slightly higher.
BULLION.—The following is the weekly circular of Messrs

Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—
Gold.—The following vessels have arrived during the past few days:—
Ripon, from India, with 158,690l; Tarifa, from New York, with 39,500l; Swiftsure, from Melbourne, with 286,000l. The demand for

export not having been quite so active during the week, about 96,800f has been sent into the Bank, and further amounts are likely to follow. has been sent into the Bank, and further am The Ceylon has taken 13,000l to Alexandria.

The Coylon has taken 13,000 to Alexandria.

Silver.—The Ceylon has taken 21,800 to China; with this exception, scarcely any transaction has taken place, and our market is excessively quiet, the price remaining without alteration at 60½ per oz. standard.

Mexican Dollars.—The dollars brought by the French steamer were sold at 60½ per oz, and the "Ceylon" has taken 70,100 to China and the Straits. Our market is now dull, the price remaining the same.

Exchange on India for drafts by the Banks at 60 days' sight may be quoted is 11½ to 1s 11½ d for Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11½ d to 2s. Republic Lindia Geographical Lord and Republic Period to the strains.

quoted 1s 11½d to 1s 11¾d for Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11¾d to 2s for Bombay. India Government loan notes are rather better in price, and may be quoted as follows:—5½ per Cents. 108½ to 109¾, 5 per Cents. 100 to 102, and 4 per Cents. 88 to 90.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std, last price; ditto, fine, 77s 9¾d per oz std, idito, refinable, 77s 11d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 74s 9d to 75s 3d per oz; South American doubloons, 73s 9d to 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3d per oz. Silver.—Bar silver, 5s 0¾d to 5s 0¾d per oz std; ditto, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 1d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 5s 0¼d per oz; 5-franc pieces, 4s 11¼d to 4s 11¾d per oz, nearest. Quicksilver, 8/ per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

PUBLIC COMPANIES .- The directors of the Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Limited) have issued a circular, stating that the accounts for the prior half of the current year have been received from the Mauritius board, and that a net profit is shown of over 31 per cent. for the six months. An interim distribution at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the limit allowed by the articles of association, free of income tax, is

At a meeting of the London and Colonial Bank, held on Wednesday, it was announced that the shareholders can receive, at the expiration of about one month from this date, 7l 10s for the old, and 3l 10s for the new shares, on taking them to Messrs Price and Devot, of the Stock Exchange, who are authorised by the International Bank to act in the matter.

The meeting of the Oriental Commercial Bank took place on the 23rd instant, when an ad interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. This will absorb 5,738l, and leave 3,913l to be carried forward.

The report of the English and Swedish Bank for the half-par, ended 30th June, has been issued. The net profits, including a balance of 2,224l brought forward from last account, are stated at 14,156l, out of which the directors recommend an ad interim dividend of 8s per share, free of income tax, leaving 6,239l to be carried forward.

At the meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Company, held on Tuesday, the accounts for the half-year showed a net balance of 8,009*l*, and a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

An extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the Estates Bank (Limited) was held on Tuesday, when a motion for an amalgamation with the General Exchange Bank (Limited) was carried unanimously.

At a special meeting of the proprietors of the National Bank, on the 22nd instant, resolutions were unanimously adopted creating 10,000 new bonus shares of 50*l* each, 30*l* paid. The shares are to be presented, free of all charge or payment, to the proprietors on the register on the 31st inst., in the proportion of one bonus share to every four held by them.

At a meeting of the Continental Bank Corporation, held on Wednesday, the resolution previously passed, in favour of the undertaking being wound up voluntarily, was confirmed. The business is merged into that of the London and Mediterranean Rank

By the Brazil mail, via Bordeaux, the directors of the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company (Limited) have received a second remittance, amounting to 6,856l, from the Imperial Government, in respect of the payment for houses drained in

the first district for the half-year ended 30th June last.

The West Worthing Mansions and Hotel Company, with a capital of 100,000l, in 20l shares, is announced. The object of the Company is to combine the business of keepers of lodg-Provisional ing and boarding-houses upon an extensive scale. arrangements have been made for the purchase of two large mansions well adapted for the purposes of the Company.

# COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1½ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.22½ per 1/1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/1 17s 10½4 per onnee for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days aight is 108% to 109 per cent. At this rate there is no profit on the

sight is 1083 to 109 per cent. At this rate there is no profit on importation of gold from the United States.

# BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES	OF	ENGLISH	STOCKS.
--------	----	---------	---------

	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur.	Pel.
per Cent. Consols	89# #0 89# #	992 g 997 2 898 2 898 1	892 894 # 892 # 892 #	89 6 89 6 89 5 89 5	898 T 898 T 898 T	894 2 894 2 894 3
New 34 per Cent. Jan. 1894 New 24 per Cent. Jan. 1894	.00	***	714	***	***	***
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873 Annuities, Jan. 1885 Do. April 1885	***	400	***	***	004	***
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908 Exchequer Bills, 1,000/3 & 3 pc Dirto 500?	919	3s d 3s d par		1s p	3s d par	3s d
Bank Stock, 5½ pr ct last hf-yr Do, for account Sept. 7		3s d	1s p 250 48	1s p 250 49}	3s d	3s d 249 <del>§</del>
Indian Government Securities, India Stock, 104 p c April 1874 Do, for account Se; t. 7	***	218	200	218	***	***
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870 Do 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	984 91	105 ± 99±	105 ‡	105 ‡	105 ‡	1051 8
Do. do. Certificates Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent. Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	000	***	1001	1011	1008	000
Do. do. 54 pr Cent. May 1879 Do. Dehent. 4 pc Aug. 1866 Do. Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1,000	000	000	1091	000	900	***
Do. Do. under 1,000?		***	***	***	000	000

# PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

		and the same		-	Bat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fr
Austrian Ronde 1840		-							***	
Austrian Bonds 1859 Brazilian & per cent Do. 44 per cent 186 Do. 44 per cent 186	***	***	***		***	97	***	***	***	
Do. 44 per cent 188	2, 1888	s, and	1860		***	000	***	***		79
Do. 4 per cent 186	18	***			***	000	791 9	781	949	79
				401		***	***		***	***
Do. 1 per cent (De	ferred	3 per	cent)		***	***	200	000	100	0.00
Chilian 6 per cent		***			100	***	000	***	***	***
Do. 3 per cent	***	***	000	***	0.00	000	***	000	905	***
Do. 41 per cent Colombian 6 per cent Danish 3 per cent 18		000	000	80-	***	***	244	***	210	***
Denieh 2 reservent 16	205	***	000	***	200		***	000	***	
Do 4 per cent 1856 Do, 4 per cent 1866 Do, 5 per cent 1866	and I	B61	***		900	440	000	***	**	
Do. 4 per muit 1863	8	***	000			***	***	***	000	***
Do. 5 per cent 1866		***	***		0.00		***	***	***	0.04
Do. 5 per cent Gov	rernmn	t Den	en. 185	55-8		***	***	***	000	***
Do. 5 per cent Gov	er mo	t Deb	en. 1869	1-72	200	000	000	940	940	896
Do. 5 per cent Gov	rernmu	t Deb	en.1872	***	50	000	791	***	794	801
Danubian Principali Equador New Conso	lideted	l ne	nt.	***		000		***	***	
Do. Provincial Lan	d War			000			***		000	
Egyptian 7 per cent		****		***	99 81	200	98		***	
Do. Second Issue		***	***	840	000	***	97분	***	974 8	98
				-	683	95 44	***	400	***	001
Do. 1864, 7 per cen	t	***	***		944 #	95 44	954 5			951
Do. 100/ Bonds			***	***	***	201	954 8	208	95	954
Greek 5 pc 1824-25.					***	268	208		000	.00
Do. Coupons Italian 5 per cent 180	65	***	***	804	18: 1	79 84	**	784		781
Do. 5 per cent (Ma	00	000	ilway)		- All 3		704	71	701 11	704
Mexican 8 per cent	- consisti	mant and	mwsy /	000	23# 1	231 1	234 1	231 8 228 8	232 1	234
Do. 1864	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	228 8	224	***
Do. 6 per cent. An	glo-Fr	ench	***				000		***	225
Montevidean Europe	ean 6 p	er cen	t		000	***		621	010	62
Moorish (Imperial)	per of	ent	***		900	36# xq		449.	***	***
New Grenada	***	***	800	***	- 004	000	***	224	200	***
2 per cent ditto	***	***		0.00	***	***	***	900	***	***
Do. Deferred Do. Land Warrant	te /Hac	tares)	000	001	000	200	0.0	***	***	
Peruvian & per cent	1865	rent de l	0100	000	***	***	200	200	***	
Do. Scrip. 45/ paid	d. naid	in bor	abn	***		***	900	000	***	400
Do. Scrip, 45l paid Do. do. 45l paid	d, paid	in car	sh & bo	nds	850	***	000	244	***	
Do. 45 per cent	***		***	***	***	***	***	000	***	
Do. 44 per cent (U	ribarre	en)	***			***	***	990		0.0
Do. 3 per cent Do. 41 per ment 18	***	***		800	***	***	000	.010	***	**
Do. 44 per ment 18	52	***	000	***	***	478	***	222	***	471
Portuguese 3 per ce	UE 1805	0 00	P10	2 00	***	442	47]	474	471	A . II
Do. 3 per cent 185 Russian 5 per cent i	n & 200	erling	os, am	7 00	983	***	a.s	934	***	
Do. 44 per cent 18	50	erung	***	***	100	***	***	891	***	90
Do. 41 per cent 18	60	***	***		89	900	919	***	891	
Do. 3 per cent 185	9	0.00	***	***	***	574	***	888	57# 7	
Do. 5 per cent 186	2	***	***		924	124 6	924 ፲	924 3	921 #	92
Do. 5 per cent 186	4	***	90		***	000	954	921 1	***	951
Sardinian 5 per cen		6113.	***			477 1	***	***	171	76
Spanish 3 per cent Do. 3 per cent De	form A	000	000	***	391	47 1	391	***	471 39 1 298	
Do. Passive	Berret		***		294 1	293	295	294 4	298	293
Do. Com. Cert. of	Coun	not fr	nded		14	141 4			***	208
Swedish 44 per cent	1864	HOF IE	mued				***	***		1
Turkish 6 per cent.	1854	000	000	***	941	941	914	***	800	934
Do. 6 per ment 185	8	000	000	***	744	744	740	745	74 \$	744
Do. do. 100l Bond	6		010	**		80		10.0	79	791
Do. 6 per cent 186	52	***	***		73 1	731 1	73 4	784	73# 2	738
Do. 100l Bonds	***		***		74	734 1	734	784 8	734 4	74
Do. 6 per cent 186	5.00	***			407	44 37	407 #	491 8	141	134
Do. 5 per cent 180 Do. 100l Bonds		*10	***		487	144	138 4	434 [		108
Do. Scrip, 351 pa	id	***	***	***		287	000	29	***	102
Do. 4 per cent Gu	arante	ed	***	***		208		994 xd		
Venezuela 3 per cer	nt	***	***	241		***	and we	004 20	***	
Do. 6 per cent 186	62	***	***	***		***	***	***	***	881
Do. 6 per cent 18	54	***	***	***			***	000	414 1	412
Do 14 per cent						***	***	***	***	
Dividends on the at	ove pa	yable	in Lon	don.		1		1	1	
Austrian a Der cent	L PAR I	U mari	na		000	800		***	004	
Belgian 21 per cent. I	Ex. 2	5 fran	C8	944		***	**			
Dutch 24 per cent.	Ex 10	Coil	***	***			612	***	614	
armich ag per cent.	rtificat	CHILL.	***	001		***	61# 98#	974	61#	
Do 4 per cent Co			***		200	999	1902	40.0	200	de s
Do. 4 per cent Cer	861 F	w. 95	france		1	63				
Do. 4 per cent Centralian 5 per cent.	861, E	x. 25		***		64	1 ***	***	634	045
Do. 4 per cent Cel Italian 5 per cent.	1861, E	x. 25		_	Ks.	64	1 ***	****		
Do. 4 per cent Celltalian 5 per cent. 1	1	x. 25		1111			narea.	Paid.	1	race r

1		last hf-yr.	Hames.	Shares	P	aid.		per share.
ł					2		d	
	20624668	lipe & libs	East and West India	Btk	100	0	0	132 34
	12000		General Floating Dock	10	5	0	0	900
1	5578110-	1#2 pr cent	London and St Katharine	Sta	100	0	6	75 7
1			Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	***
1	877071	si per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	8tk	100	0	0	115 17
L	2500×	***	West London and Warehouse	20	3	0	0	000

### JOINT STOCK BANKS

No. of shares.	Dividends last hf-yr.	Names.	Shares.	Paid,	Price Jershare
			Æ	B a d	-
6NO3	81 per cent	Agra and Masterman's Limited	100	85 0 0 10 0 0	57
10000	211 pr cent	Albion	50 100	10 0 0 25 0 0	6 7
10000	274 by come	Ditto New issued at 20 pm	100	20 9 0	30
100000	6s 5d	Anglo-Austrian	20	6 0 0	28 g 64 7
401100	***	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	50	12 10 0	64 7 12 13
20000 11300	6s pr share	Anglo-Italian Limited Asiatic Banking Corporation, nw shares, issued 15/pm, 7/10s pd	50 20	5 0 0	11 12
22500	77 per cent	Anstraiasia	40	5 0 0 40 0 u	77 64
7500	28s p share	Ditto New	40	40 0 0	74 6
12500	5l per cent 5l per cent	Bank of British Columbia	20	20 0 0	28 4
10000	5l per cent	Bank of Egypt	28	25 0 0	29 30
8100	10/ pr cent 24/ pr cent	Bank of London	110	50 0 0	132 34
25000	31 per cent	Bank of Queensland Limited	00	8 0 0 25 0 0	61 19 20
10000	5/ per cent	Bank of Queensland Limited Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	48 5
50000	7 l pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	16 17
50000	***	Brazilian & Portuguese Limited.	20	10 0 0	81 91 41 51
20000	3s pr share	British and Californian Limited	50	7 10 0	46 54
20000	3l per cent	British North America	50	50 0 20 0 0	40 7
40^00 30000	52 per cent	Chrtd Merc of India, Lond, & Chas	20 25	20 0 0	24 1
10000	91 per cent 711 pr cent	City	100	80 0 0	104
\$6000	78 per ment	Colonial	100	28 0 0	41 3
40000	200	Commercial Bank of Canada	20.11s	20 11 0	***
46000	51 per cent	Commercial Hk of India & the East	25	25 0 0	221
200000	71 pre-nt	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4 0 0	108 10
5000	6l per cent	Continental Limited	100	25 0 0 15 0 0	***
20000	241 pr cent	Ditto New East London Limited	50	5 0 0	51 6
50000	ls 6d	Eastern Exchange, Limited	20	5 0 0	24 41
10000	37   er cent	English Joint Stock, Limited	25	10 0 0	111 4 201 1
30000	341 pr cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral Chartered English and Swedish Limited	20	20 0 0	204 14
20000	94	English and Swedish Limited	50	20 0 0	10 17
45000	34l pr cent	European Limited Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	50	15 0 0 25 0 0	111 11
10000	5/ per cent	Mindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25 0 0 25 0 0	18 30
10000 20000	5l per cent	Ditto New, Indeed at 2 pm	100	20 0 0	18 20 12 14
20000	4l per cent	Imperial, Limited	200	20 0 0	27 9
185000	10% pr cent	Imperial, Limited Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	154 1
6000	51 per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	25 7
6000	011	Ditto New	25	5 0 0	4 5 5 4 4 8 1 13 13 13
100000 20000	241 pr cent 51 per cent	Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLin. London Bkof Mexico & S. America L	20 50	15 0 0	124 10
10000	os ber cene	London Bank of Scotland Lim	100	13 0 0	
10000	3#1   r cent	London and Brazilian Limited	100	40 0 0	42 3
5000	51 per cent 51 per cent	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim. Ditto New, issued at 14 pm	100	40 0 0	48 80
20000	51 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 14 pm	25	10 0 0	124 184
50000	4l per cent 15l pr cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20 50	20 0 0	24 5 5 5 75
5000	168 101l	London, Hambrg, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	18 0 0	10
72000	91 per cent	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	47 8
25000	441 pr cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	161 174 181 191
6000	31 per cent	London and South Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	18# 19#
5000	31 per cent	Ditto New London and Venezuela Limited	100	17 10 0 12 10 0	162
5000 50000	13/ pr cent	I and an and Manager to a	100	12 10 0 20 0 0	34 54 94 6
10000	1/ per shre	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	254 64
40000	***	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	10 0 0	56
13000	***	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim	100	20 0 0	15 16
4156	000	Ditto		15 0 0	10 11
5000	241 pr cent		100	20 0 0 10 0 0	174 4
20000	51 per cent	National of Liverpool Limited National Provincial of Engineed	100	42 0 0	70 19
25000	15. pr cent 151 pr cent	Ditto 2nd igano	20	12 0 0	448
30000	11/ pr cent	Ditto 8rd issue		12 0 0	***
30000	St per cent	TARRESTIME 0 co	50	30 0 0	944
20000	8/ er c-m	Ditto New		30 0 0	840
575r0	91 per cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	39 41
20000	51 per cent	New Zealand Bank Corporn, Lim. Ditto New		1 0 0	11
50000	5/ per cent			7 10 0	
60010	· l per cent	Oriental Pank Corporation	25	25 0 0	51 3
20000	***	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.		7 10 0	41 1
7210	51 er cen:	Ditto	50	13 0 0	6# 74
20000	107 pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	10 0 0	854 6
37500	107 pr cent	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi Limited	20	10 0 0	61 6
12500	***	Ditto, issued at 2 pm	00	5 0 0	
20000	51 per cent	South Australia	. 25	25 0 0	334
17051	44 per cent	Stand. of Brit. South Africa Lim	100	25 0 0	
10000	47 per cent	Ditto New	100	10 0 0	94
40000	91 per cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	
10000 83000	10s p share 15l pr cent	Union of Ireland Limited	0.00	22 0 0	534 1
	lane he nesse	Union of London	0.0	1 40 0	003 9

# COLUNIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.			Name.	Paid.	Price
				£	
\$00000		pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	100	040
***	3		Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	130	971
949	3	pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. Feb. and Aug	100	96
***	3	pr ct.	Do. 6 per cent. March and Sept	100	99
2214808		pr ct.		100	84
485808		pr ct.		100	83
200000			Cape of Good Hope, 6 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	104
000	3	pr ct.		100	107
	3	pr ct.		100	109
444	3	pr ct	Do. do. Jan. and July, 1891	100	108
234000	21	pr ct.	Do. 5 pr ct. 15 April & 15 Oct. 1900	100	98
100000	3	pr cu	Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent	100	104
250000	3	pr ct.	Do. 1878, do	100	110
200000	3	pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	104
200000	3	pr et.	Do. 1878, do	100	107
200000	3	DF Ct.		100	1:8
165500	3	pr ct.	Natal Government 6 per cent	100	103
166004	3	Dr CL	New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July	100	96
***	21	Dr ct	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July	100	100
***	24			100	94
***	24	pr et		100	90
1,60000			New Zealand, 6 per cent	100	104
1000000	24	pr ct	Do. 5 per cent		84
250000			Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent, Sterling 1875	100	99
75000	13		Queensland Government 6 per cent Jan. and July.	100	102
000	3		S. Australian Gov. 5 per cent 1868-69, Jan. and July		900
***	3	pr ci		100	103
***	18		Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. und July		99
***	8	pr ci		100	1 198

INGITE	ATTOR	COMPA	NITES

No. of	Divisiond persunum	Nam	es.			Shares.	Paid.	Price
-						.6	2 8 0	-
95000	71 per cent	Albert Medical Li	fe & F	amily I	End.	20	8 0 0	
50000	7/14s6d&bs	Alliance British	and For	reign		100	11 0 0	***
10000	6/pe&80shs	Do. Marine				100	25 0 0	
94000	156	Atlas			1.4	50	5 15 0	
80000	5/ ne & ba	Argus Life		**		100	95 0 0	000
30000	101 9 3	British & Foreig!	n Marin	ie Limi	ited.	20	2 0 0	
00000	les tite ny et	Church of Engla	nd	**		50	2 0 0	***
5000	Sinc&2sedb	Clerical, Medical	. At Gen	eral Li	10	100	10 0 0	400
80000	5a	Commercial Unio	M	449		50	3 0 0	8
4000	dip s & bs	County	**		**	100	10 0 0	85
6160	1266	Crown			**	50	5 0 0	
70000	57 pe & be	Eagle		0.0	01	50	5 0 0	00"
100000	444	Empire Marine I	Amited	***		10	2 0 0	210
10000	52 10s pr ct	Equity and Law		**		100	5 19 10	000
20000		English and Scot	a.l dail:	W LIM		50	3 10 0	
10000	10% per cent	English and Scot	tish Ma		4m	100	5 0 0	
10000	6/per cent	General .	0.0	**	*	100	5 0 0	
5000	51 p c & be		***	000	001	20	5 0 0	
20000	54 per cent	Guardian	0.0	**	0.0	100	50 0 0	
9400	6/psh 15/br	Imperial Fire	**	**		800	50 0 0	
	17s&bonus	Imperial Life	**		0.0	100	10 0 0	
	51pc &10th			**		100	2 10 0	
	2a6d 2afidbe		**			100		
	0,212a 6d p =					100	2 0 0	
	0611 pc	Lancashire	-1 7 160	***	000	50	6 9 0	
	151 per cent	Legal and Gener	E Clobe	18 mat	Ann)	100	100 0 0	
1000000	6 per cent	Lpool & London	& Gloos	ENerg B	N.16	20	2 0 6	
		Liverpool and L			a.	25	12 10 0	
8548	34ipe& lin	London	onion h	Janier.		25	5 0 6	
2000	out ber cent	London & Caled London and Lan	oachire	Fire		25	2 10 (	
2000	o M per cent	London and Lan	nachive	Tille	***	10	1 0 0	
	0 3a 8d	London and Pro	wincial	Law	***	50	3 12 (	
8000	O IS I proceed	London and Pro	wincial	Marin		20		
	011/ps & 7/b		V III OH	***		100	18 0 (	
	061 per cent			***	***	10	2 0 0	
	BAI pe & be		· · ·	000		20	5 0	
	0 10% pr cent					60	6 5	174
		Ocean Marine	**	***		25	5 0	28
4000		Oriental and Ge			941	25	2 10	0 000
	57 per cen							
	6/ > a & b							010
250	0 19 lipe & b					100	10 0	88
90000		Rock Life				5		***
	0 207 pr cem			**		Stnek	All	***
10000	0 7s pr share	Royal Insurance	****			20		0 000
150	0 11/pack 55sl	Union				200		0
CREA .	6M percen	Sun Fire			**		All	. 000
	0 2/ p s & b					40	All	***
	00 201 pr cen			arine I	im	20		0 7
	00 58 p c	Union Marine L	imited	***				0
	10 2/11s psl			**				0
8000	10	Universal Marin	e Limi			20		0
	Sipcah						5 0	0 000

# AMERICAN STOCKS,

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

	Bid.	Asked.
Sands and Shares having Interest and Dividends payable i	n	
America.		
	***	000
		000
	007	601
	687	691
	0.00	***
Pinelula Ola and One Pond	35	37
	60	62
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876.		
Detroit and Milwaukee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 178 Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 1867		440
	** ***	***
	***	***
Dista 7 1000	***	***
	***	***
Ditto di I De from 1 Ch		***
	581	58
	781	784
	102	100
	***	***
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Mortgage, 1874, gu		***
		***
	***	***
	444	***
	***	***
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fun	d,	
Wasse Vends Control Control Paris 1964	0.0	098
	***	000
	*** ***	000
	*** ***	***
	***	***
Penneylmania Commercial 1-4 Non-ton- 1000		***
Bonds having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fix	ed Bid.	Asked
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Seattle), let Manage.	79 72	74
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 p.c. 18		78
	-	74
	20	72
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882 Quotations calculated and Bonds redeemed at 4s 6d per dollar		100
Interest perchical de de per delles	15 9	1
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	66	68
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p d		00
	80	85
Quotations on this issue alculated and Frincipal and Inter- payabeat 4s 2d per dollar.	tat land	00
	-	1
Bends issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interpayable in London in Sterling.	est Bid.	Asked
Virginia Five per Cent.	45	50
Maryland Five per Ceut.	60	10
Minney-there are the	***	400
or contract the per Cent.		
Massachusetts Five per Cent Panama, 2nd Mortgage, 1872	108	105
Panama, 2nd Mortgage, 1872  Panama, 2nd Mortgage, 1872  Panamayivania, 6 per Cent., 2nd Mortgage, 1875  Atlantic and Groat Western Certificates of Debenture, 8 per cent	88	105

# MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stuck or Shares.	Dividend perannum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pershate
20000	17 11s	Anglo-Mexican Mint	£ 10	£ s d	174
00000	910	Atlantic Royal Mall Steam (Lim.)	10	10 0 0	15 17
20000	10s 6% per cent	Australian Agricultural Austral Mort Land & Finan(Lim)	25 25	20 10 0	24 2
10000	os he-	Baugparah Tea Estates, Limited	10	2 0 0	24 1 11 2 11 2
47000 25000		Berlin Water Works (Limited) Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	17 10 0	21.2
20000	***	Bombay Gas (Limited) Ditto 2nd issue	5 5	5 0 0	
10000		Ditto 3rd issue	5	1 0 0	000
6000 5000	-	British American Land British Colonial Steam Ship (Lim.)	50	40 0 0 30 0 0	
534780	St ner cent	Brit.& I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100 0 0	***
12500 50000	8f per cent	British Indian Tea (Limiteu) British Ship Owners	20	14 0 0 5 0 0	
40000	)	Canada Agency Association (Lim)	21	0 5 0	000
20000	31 per cent	Canada Company	324 10	32 10 0 2 10 0	
20000	101 pc & be	Ceylon Company City of London Real Property(Lim)	20	7 0 0 5 0 0	
1504		City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	80	8 0 0	3 5
4959	91	City Offices (Limited)	30	30 0 0 10 0 0	
4000	10% pr cen	City Offices (Limited)	10	8 0 0	24 3
2000 1750	000	Consolidated Discount (Limited) Continental Union Gas (Limited)	200	10 0 0	101 1
250	0	Ditto	20	20 0 0	000
4000	0 10% pr cen	Ditto	100	7 10 0 25 0 0	12 15
10000	0 40% pr cen	Credit Fonciera Mobilier of Engine	20	5 0 0	8 8
1000	6s pr shan	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.	Stock	100 0 0	383
160820	71 per cen	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim. t Crystal Palace Ditto Preference Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debenture	. Stock	100 0 0	114 17
1000	01108	Discount Corporation (Lambou)	· 100	100 0 0	13 14
1800	0	Eastern Assam Tea, Limited	. 10	1 10 (	2 14
2000 5000	0	East Indian Financial (Limited) East India Irrigation and Canal		7 10 0	39
8000	0	Ebbw Vale	. 50	15 0 6	13 4
87997	7a 9d pr s	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100 0	8 ± 122 27
7000	0 28	Ebbw Vale	. 5	5 0	0 11
7500	0 10% pr cen	Financial Corporation	20	2 0	0
600	0	Financial Discount (Limited)	50	10 0	0 2 4
		h Fore Street Warehouse (Limited) Gellivara (Limited) Gen.Credit&Finance of Lond (Lim	50	15 0	0 4 6
12500	0 128	Gen.Credit&Finance of Lond (Lim General Steam Navigation	20		0 26 8
500	to be or r	Hong Kong and China Gas	10	10 0	0 11 12
10000	6 6 pr cer	Hudson's Bay	50		0 154 1
10000	10 17191 pr	t imperate Mercantile Credit Asso. (L	50	5 0	0 64 4
OUU	PU1	Indian Carrying (Limited)	50		0 4 1
15000	101 pr cer	t InternationalFinancialSociety(Lim	20	5 0	0 51 61
30000	00	International Land Credit (Lim) . it Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour).	20		0 74
100000	0' % per cen	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 9	0 100	100 0	0 82 4
1000	90 61 per cer	t Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 9 at Join' Stock Discount (Limited) Land Credit of Ireland (Limited)	25		0 84 4
2000	00	Land Securities (Limited) London African Trading	50	5 0	0 3 4
500	00	London African Trading London County Land&Building(L	25	10 0	0 3 5
120	00	London District Telegraph (Lim)	5	5 0	0 1 1
1485	15 54 6d	London Financial Association (Lim London General Omnibus (Limited	50		0 34
500	00	Lon.&Glas. Engineer,& IronShip(I	60	15 0	0 4 7
100		London, Italian, and Adriatic Str. London Mercantile Discount (Lin	a. 50 50		0 3
500		at Madras Irrigation and Canal			0 131 8 0 184 194
100	00 15% pc	Marine Investment (Limited)	25	6 5	0 84 45
125	00	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lint Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lin	m 20		0 12 24 0 34 44
400	00 121 pr cer	t Millwall Iron Works	50	5 0	0 54 4
225	00/68	Natal Land & Colonisata Co. (Lim	25		0 152 4
100	00 201 pr ce	nt National Discount Co. (Limited). nt National Financial (Limited)	50	10 0	0
200	00 8#	National Steam Navigation (Lim) Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited	100	5 0	0 211 21
60	00	Ditto New	20	2 0	
200 150	00 101 pr ce	nt New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lin Northern Assam Tea, Limited	n) 25	1 10	0 2 3 3 0 1 14
1871	75	North British Australasian (Lim	L) 100	100 0	0 45 55
800	00	Nova Scotia Gold and Land (Lim Ditto ditto	2	1 0	0
100	8901157 DF CC	nt/Orgental Commercial (Limited)	20	7 0	0 7 8
1500	00 as per ce	ni Oriental Financial (Limited) Oriental Gas (Limited) Oriental Inland Steam (Limited)	5	5 0	0 54 1
400 250		Oriental Inland Steam (Limited). Otago and Southland Investment.	10	10 0	0 1 2 2 2
125	000	Ottoman Company, Limited Ottoman Financial Association (I	20	2 0	0 11 21
100	MAN I	Ottoman Financial Association (I Ottoman Gas (Limited)	50	15 0	0 8 10 0 4 4
125	00 71 per ce	nt Panama, N. Zeald, & Aust. R. Mail (I	4) 10	8 0	0 74
250	214 71 per ce 280 71 per ce	nt Ditto New	10	5 0	0.45
6000	00/ 11/ pr ce	nt Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lin	L) Stock		0 39 41 0 76 8
200	000 24/pc hi 000 24/ pchi	-y Peninsula and Oriental Steamy Ditto New	50	35 0	6 524
170	000 22 108	Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming(Lit	n) 10 50	7 10 50 0	0 34 44
100	000 158	Rhymney Iron	15	15 0	0 84 9
138	339 .7s 6d 161 21 10s	Rio de Janeiro City Improvents (Lie Rio de Janeiro City Improvents (Lie	n) 25	25 0 10 0	0 8 9 0 28 4 0 8 8
150	100 84/&1bh	-y Royal Mail Steam	100	60 0	01 120
2000	101 pr ce	nt Scottish Australian Investmt (Limited)	m) Stock	7 0	0 1:1 26
300	000	nt Smith, Knight, and Co. (Limited) Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lin S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lin	20	10 0	0 67
100	000	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Liz Ditto Second Issue	n.) 50	5 0	0 14 24
143	200 78 per ce	nt South Australian Land	25	25 0	0 30 2
2890	002	Submarine Telegraph Ditto Scrip	1	1 0	0 10 60
	500	TelegraphConstruc.& Mainten(Li	m) 20	12 0	0 104 112
50	000 Siper o	ent Trust & Agency of Australasm (Li	in) 10	5 0	0 24 51
1 30	000	United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lin	n.) 5	5 0 3 10	0 3 4
1	000	Upper Assam Tea (Limited) Ditto	10	10 0	0 17 19
	000 54 200	Van Diemen's Land	30	26 10	0 00
	DOTHER DOT O	ent Warrant Finance (Limited) ent West India & Pacific Steam (Li	m) 50	10 0	0 74 84

65 Te

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### COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES

							Tues	lay.	Frid	lay.
						Time.	Prices ne on 'Ch		Prices ne	
Amsterda	m.		-	***		short.	11 184	11 19	11 184	11 19
Ditto		190	***	***	***	3 ma.	12 1	19 14	12 1	12 14
Botterdau	1	249	***		000	-	12 1	12 14	12 1	12 14
Antwerp	***	***	***	000	000	-	25 524	25 574	25 523	25 574
Brussels	***	***	***	200	***	-	25 524	25 574	25 524	25 574
Hamburg		***	***		***	-	13 10	13 104	18 10	13 104
Paris	***	400	***	***	200	short.	25 20	25 30	25 20	25 274
Ditto	***	***		***	***	3 ms.	95 45	型数 50	25 45	25 50
Marseilles		***	***	***		-	28 45	25 50	25 45	25 50
	on the	Main			***	-	121	1214	1211	121}
Vienna	***		***	***	-	-	11 20	11 25	11 20	11 274
Trieste		090	***	***	***	-	11 20	11 25	11 20	11 27
Petersburg		000	***	***	200	_	30#	303	304	804
Berli		***	000	000	000					400
Made		040	***		***	_	478	474	474	478
Cadiz	880	000		200	000	_	474	474	474	472
Leghorn	***	000	440	000	***	_	25 574	25 624	25 571	25 624
Milan	000	***	000		***	-	25 574	25 624	25 571	25 624
Genoa	***	***	000		***	-	25 574	25 624	25 571	25 624
Naples		040	400	***		-	25 571	25 624	25 574	25 624
	***	900	900	000	0.00	-	25 574	25 624	25 574	25 624
Palermo Measina		***	000	000	400	-			25 571	25 624
	***	***	000	919		-		25 624		
Lisbon	***	989	000	***	0.00		514	514	518	51
Oporte	***			00.7	***	-	51	517	518	51#
Rio Janeir	0	992		***	224	-	***	***	100	900
New York	***	080	000	400	202	-	000	000	899	000

	Latest	Rates of Exchange on London		
Paris	Aug. 25	25 17	*****	3 days' sight
-	- 25	24 974	******	# month's date
Autwerp	- 25	25 27	*****	8 days' sight
Amsterdam	- 25	11 934	*****	3 -
-	- 25	11 85 74	100100	2 months' date
Hamburg	- 25	18 7	090101	8 days' sight
-	- 25	18 54	001000	3 months' date
St Petersburg	- 25	81# 4	202200	3 -
Liebon	- 22	65	******	so day' sight
Gibraltar	- 22	494	*****	3 months' date
New York	- 12	1584		60 days' sight
Jamaica	July 25	2 per cent. pm	*****	30 -
-	- 25	2 per cent. pm	-	60
-	- 25	14 per cent. pm		90 -
Havens	- 28	271 1	020200	90
Rio de Janeiro		254 \$	*****	60 -
Bahia			******	60 -
Регимариоз			******	60 -
Buenes Ayres		491	******	60
Singapore	Aug. 5	48 5@d	attenna	6 months sight
Caylen	- 5	3 per cent, die	******	6 -
Bombay	- 19	2# 0#d	400000	6
Calcutta	- 18	2s 0hd	******	6 -
Hong Kong		4s 5d	******	6 -
Mauritius	July 20	å per cent. pm	******	90 days' sight
Sydney	- 26			30 -
Valparaiso	- 9	468	-	60 -

# LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, &c.

August	10.		
	60 days.		30 days.
Calcutta	1s 11id	***********	ls 114d
MAGERS-Consumption of the Consumption of the Consum	1s 11td	***********	la 114d
Bombay	la llåd	***********	1s 114d
MADIFICIOS PROPERTORIOS PROPERTORIOS PARAMETERS PARAMET	p c pm	-	1 pcpm
Golombo	p c pm	04800011111000	1 p c pm
Gungapore on accommon management	de 2d	*********	49 34
Hong Kong	4s 2d	*********	4a 3d
Sydney	2 p c dis	***********	la podia
Melbourne	2 p c dlu		11 pedis

needs attached against indents and consigning and the security which they offer

# The Commercial Times.

Destination	Despatch of Next London		from	Next Ma Due.
Australia and New Zealand	Svia Southampton	Sept	20, м,	
B	via Marseilles	Aug.	26, €	Sept. 12
Brazila, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Cape de Verd Islands	(By British packet)			Sept. 4
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St	(By French packet)	Sept	23, 38,	Sept. 22
Holena		Sept.	9. B	Sept. 21
	(via Southampton	Sont	4 10	Sept.
China, Penang, and Singapore	Twin Margaillan	Ano	96 1	Aug. 26
Palkland Islands	( ver manacinos	Sent.	9 10	
Gibraltar	(via Southampton)	Awe	26. M	Aug. 25
India (Calcutta), Cey'on, and Ionian	i via Sonthampton	Sent	4. M.	Sept. 1
Islands	I via Marsailles	Aug.	26. E-	Aug. 26
Disto (Bombsy)	f via Southampton	Aug.	26, E.	Aug. 25
Cause (pressions) seresteines esperateines especies	I via Margeilles	Sept.	4, E.	Sept. 4
Malta, Egypt, and Aden	y vis Southampton	Aug.	26, E.	Aug. 25
-manif will have springer consects continued	i via Marueilles	Aug.	26, E.	Aug. 26
Magritius	Ivia Southampton	Seet.	20, E.	Sept. 10
No. of the state o	(via Marseilles	Aug.	26, E.	Sept. 4
			2, E.	Aug. 30
Portugal, by Brazil packet	**************	Sept.	9, м.	Sept. 4
Ditto (by Pr. S. to Oporto)	*************	Aug.		200
Ditte (by Pr. S. to Lisbon)		Sept.	6, E.	***
United States, California, Canada, &c., }	(New York)	Aug.	26, B	Aug. 30
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York)	Ann	90	
Ditte (ditte)	(Now York)	Aug.	20, 10	900
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(Onebec)	Amer.	21 6	Sent 1
Western Coast of Africa, Madeirs, and	(Amonon)	Aug.	OL, A.	neher T
Teneriffe		Sant	92 p	Sept 10
West Indies and Pacific(except@ahamas.	*****	nepu	Tol W	moher vo
Cuba, and Mexico)	***************************************	Sent	2. w.	Sent.
BRUMINES (VIE NEW YORK)	*******************	Aug.	26. E.	Aug. 13
Bermuda (via New York)		Aug	26. E	Ang. 20
Cuba and Mexico	***************************************	Sant	2. M.	Aug. 28

## MAILS ARRIVED.

### LATEST DATES.

On the 17th America, persteam ship Tarifa, via Crookhaven—New York, August 12.
On the 22nd August, America, persteam ship City of New York, via Queens.orga.
New York, August 12.
On the 22nd August, America, persteam ship City of Dublin, via Queenstown—New York, August 12.
On the 27nd August, America, persteam ship Bavaria, via Southampton—New York, August 9.
On the 23rd August, America, persteam ship Hibernia, via Greencastle—New York, August 12.

### CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Account showing the Quantities of the saveral kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, is the week ended Aug. 19, 1865.

	Qu	antities I	mported i	into	Quantiti the U	es Expor	ted from
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British,	Coloniai and Foreign.	Ev.
Wheat Barley Oats Service Serv	62232 138870 3488 17158 68923	ewts 84052 4617 5536 686 2592 28644	cwts 85822 4000 	cwts 415491 70:49 144406  4124 19750 134925 21	245 3111 174 145	cwig	2011 3111 174 149
Total of corn, ex-) clusive of malt	536309	126077	127180	789566	3434	***	3484
Wheatmeal and flour Barley meal	***	cwts 26328	ewts 8935	cwts 76555	cwts 49 185	cwts	cwts 49
Indian corn meal Buckwheat meal	***	1	100	1	***	100	P93
Total of meal	41272	26329	8955	76556	234	***	234
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	577581	152406	136135	866122	3668	***	3668
Malt	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs 910	qra	910

# AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

ving the quantities sold and the averenced from the inspectors and are the area with and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the

	Quantità			Average Prio	
	qrs	bus	h	8	d
Wheat	45,759	8		. 48	1
Barley	922	1	*************	. 27	11
Oats		6	************	. 28	10

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES.

The following is a comparative statement, for the correct the years from 1861 to 1864, of the quantities of British corn which returns are received under the Act-of the 27th and 20 of the average prices as accretained under the Act-of the 27th and 20 of the average prices as accretained under the Act-of the 27th and 20 of the average prices as accretained under the Act-of the 27th and 25th and 65th and 65

Corre-	Qu	ANTITIES SOLD		AVERAGE PRICES.				
sponding week in	Wheat.	Barley.	Oata.	Wheat.	Barley.	Outs.		
1861 1862 1863 1864	qrs bub 54,885 5 33,844 4 48,673 6 64,702 2	qrs bsh 1,372 4 1,045 1 925 1 1,251 7	qrs bsh 2,369 4 4,142 6 3,191 0 2,691 6	8 d 50 3 57 4 45 11 43 6	30 0 32 3 31 4 28 1	8 d 25 15 25 3 23 7 22 0		

# COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supply of old and new English wheat on sale at Mark lane, to-day, was moderate. The bulk of the latter having come to band in very middling condition, holders of good and fine old samples were very firm in their demands, and as regards these qualities, prices were the turn higher than on Monday. For new homegrown wheat, the trade was slow, as follows:—Red, 40s to 46s; white, 43s to 50s per quarter. In foreign wheat, a fair business was transacted, at full prices. Barley was in short supply, and previous quotations were well supported. Oats—owing to the large importation—were somewhat easier in price; but beans and peas changed hands at fully late rates. The flour trade was steady, on former terms. This week's imports amount to 16,780 quarters

peas changed hands at fully late rates. The flour trade was steady, on former terms. This week's imports amount to 16,780 quarters of wheat; 3,050 barley; 96,490 cats; and 30 sacks of fluur.

At Liverpool this morning, wheat was 1d to 2d per cental dearer than on Tuesday. Maize was 6d per quarter cheaper; but flour ruled firm in price. At Wakefield, fine old wheats changed hands at an advance in price of 6d per quarter.

The Liverpool cotton market opened with a moderate demand on Saturday last, which was well maintained till the middle of the present week, when the inquiry again slackened under the pressure of the late heavy arrivals, which have been placed very freely on the market, and consequently a decline of about 4d per 1b upos the prices of Friday last has been submitted to, the small giving way in prices proving how healthy the present position of the article is regarded by most holders. The total sales of the week have amounted to 87,000 bales, of which spinners have taken

174 40

16

65,000 bales, speculators 12,000, and exporters 10,000 bales. The ek's imports are 18,600 bales, and to-day's stock 430,000 bales. market closes with a good demand; sales 10,000 bales,

We learn from New Orleans that during the week ending Aug. 1, a limited business was transacted in cotton on rather Aug. 1, a limited business was transacted in cotton on rather essier terms. Ordinary was quoted at 30c to 34c; good ordinary, 36c to 38c; low middling, 40c to 42c; and middling, 44c to 46, pardb. The receipts since Sept. 1 had amounted to 18 3,919 bales and the exports to 124,414 bales. The stock on the 1st inst. was 59,505 bales. During the week ending the 8th inst., the receipts of produce were large, viz., 19,500 bales, and the stock was thereby increased to 66,500 bales, whilst middling quality was contained at 43c to 44c per lb.

| Breach | 78 | d | 305 | 10.55 | Dhollera | 310 | 10.72 | 2000 | 2255 | 9.89 | Akote | 300 | 10.38 | Akote | 300 | 10.38 | Higenghaut | 370 | 12.61 | Vingorla | Veravul | 300 | 10.38 | Sawginned Dherwar | 380 | 13.04 | MERCHES of CONTON FROM BOWEN FOR TOWN FOR TO 
 Vingorla
 300

 Veravul
 380
 13.04

 Sawginned Dherwar
 380
 13.04

 Exports of Cotton from Bombax from Jan. 1 to July 18.
 1864.
 1865.

 Destination.
 bales
 bales
 bales

 London
 13,420 doi: 17,953 doi: 10,7953 doi: | Destination, bales | 13,420 | Liverpool | 586,054 | 

ibs last year.

1,227,768 lbs last year.

From Havana to Aug 2, we learn that owing to an active demand for sugar for shipment to the United States, prices had considerably improved. The arrivals of produce had been of very moderate extent. The subjoined statement of prices and table of exports is from Messrs Scharfenberg, Tolme, and Co.'s circular:—No. 7 to 9, 21s 10d to 23s; No. 10 to 11, 23s 7d to 24s 2d; No. 12 to 14, 24s 8d to 25s 11d; No. 16 to 16, 26s 5d to 27s; No. 17 to 18, 27s 6d to 28s 9d; No. 19 to 20, 28s 9d to 29s 3d; sinferior whites, 26s 5d to 27s 6d; good, 29s 11d to 31s 2d; florete, 32s 1d per cwt, free on board, without freight. Exposure of Sugar from Havana and Matanas, from Jan. 1 to July 31.

To-	18	65.		18	64.
United States	boxes.	hhds.		boxes.	hhds.
Great Reitain	263,298	55,904	***	144,938	31,598
Great Britain	359,569	13,936	***	455,714	23,408
North of Europe	60,816	387	***	37,792	317
main	197,164	101	***	168,209	126
onth of E	217,008	64	***	178,883	1
South of Europe	17,074	***	***	15,316	
bouth America	24,230	530	***	21,138	2.802

....... 1,389,154 70,922 ... 991,490 58,247 From Cardenas, 48,953 hbds 24,366 bexes, against 47,843 hbds 20,166 boxes in 1864. Stocks in Havana and Matanzas, 258,000 boxes, against 316,000 boxes in 1864, and 256,000 boxes in 1863.

The demand for wool at the public sales of colonial produc now in progress is steady, as far as the bome trade is concerned; but the inquiry for the purpose of export is decidedly limited. Price remain as at the opening of the series—firm for all good and fine wools, but with a downward tendency for faulty descriptions Privately, the English wool trade is quiet, at late rates.

In the silk trade there has been considerable activity. China produce has been extensively dealt in, at 27s to 30s for Taulees, and 23s to 27s for Taysaams. A large business has been done in silk to arrive.

in silk to arrive.

In silk to arrive.

Tin is lower in price; but in the value of other metals, very little change has taken place. The total business passing in the market is limited. Scotch pig iron, 54s 9d cash, mixed numbers;

little change has taken place. The total business passing in the market is limited. Scotch pig iron, 54s 9d cash, mixed numbers; Banca tin, 87l to 88l; spelter, 22l 5s per ton.

Most oils have ruled firm. Linseed commands 32s 3d; foreign refined rape, 47s 6d per cwt; and sperm, 96l per tun. New P.Y.C. tallow is quoted at 44s 3d to 44s 6d per cwt on the spot.

Business in cotton goods at New York, during the week ending August 12, was somewhat restricted. Buyers appear to have limited their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants, anticipating shortly a reduction in prices, owing to the continued and somewhat extensive influx of raw produce from the Southern States, coupled with a steady decline in prices. The trade for woollen goods was firm, at full quotations; and silk goods changed hands at fully previous rates. In other departments of trade, about an average business was transacted, at full prices. The stock of bullion in the banks of New York city on the 5th instant was 3,480,100l, and the balance in the sub-treasury, 12,188,180l. For money there had been a good demand, at 7 to 9 per cent. for short-dated paper. The shipments of specie from Jan. to Aug. 5, were 3,29,500l, against 6,237,910l last year; 5,168,690l in 1863; and 7,283,900l in 1862.

The foreign imports from Jan. 1 to Aug. 5, were valued at 20,390,470l, against 30,101,800l last year; and 21,522,360l in 1863.

The exports of treasure from California for the six months.

The exports of treasure from California for the six month ending June 30 in each of the last four years were as follows:

	1862.		1863.	- 3 -	1864.	0 101	1865.
Destination.	£		£		£		£
New York			1,130,195	***	1,121,590	***	1,399,860
England		***	8,001,690	***	3,967,050		1,958,910
China	201,450	***	320,610		582,350	***	75,790
Panama Other countries			61,010	***	37,240	***	47,000
Owier countries	17,130	***	38,020	***	90,500	***	58,480
Total	3,366,580	***	4,551,525	***	5,798,780	***	8,529,540

# THE COTTON TRADE

LIVERPOOL—August 25, PRICES CHREENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Pair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Good
Descriptions	per lb	per di	per lb	per lh	nor Ili	mag 1h	per Ib	man II.	15
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	her to	her to
Sea Island	29	34	42	-48	54	66	48	a de	a
Upland	154	184					29	149	- 760
Mobile	154	184		440	0.00	***		31	1998
New Orleans	154	184	***	***	440	990	294	314	
Pernambuco		164	174	740	201		30	32	***
Bahia, &c.				18	184	194	30	314	334
Maranham)	110	154	16	161	17	18	294	294	.304
Do. Sawginned	***	17	175	18	184	19	80	314	32
Egyptian	11	15	17	18	194	23	28	294	0.01
Smyrna	10	12	12#	144	151	17	20		824
W. India, &c.		16	171	178	184	194	29	224	25
Peruvian		17	175	18	184			80	314
surat-Gin'd Dharwar			13	134	14	184	29	294	314
Breach	84	9	124	131		14	214	24	000
Dhollersh	81	91	13		14	144	19	234	490
Oomrawattee	84			134	14	***	19	24	***
Mangarole	8	91	12	124	134	14	18	23	***
Commeta b		9	12		444	***	174	22	***
Comptah	81	94	13	124	13	134	17	201	- 220
dadras - Tinnivelly	***	***	12	124	13	***		21	444
Western	***	***	125	184	14			214	
senga	6	61	74	48	84	9	15	161	***
China	***	94	114	12	124	134		181	1.004

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.	Mid.	1862-
Descriptions.	per 1b	per lb	per lb	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per 1b	ner lb	ner lie
d		68.	- CL	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	400	37	40	44	46	52		23	36
Upland	21	22	24	***	***	***	18	194	
Mobile	21	224	244				18		20
New Orleans	21.	224	25	244	***	***		19	204
Pernambuco	***	214	224	231	518	***	184	194	21
Bahia, &c	***	201	21	214	00	***	18	19	194
Maranham		214	224		22	***	100	174	18
Do. Sawginned	***	014		284	000	***		***	194
Peruvian	***	213	224	234		***	***	19	18
Court of the Constitution			***	448	400		seem l	1000	-
Smyrna	154	17	18	181	194	20	***	134	144
C. W. India, &c		***	***	***	***		***	17	174
Egyptian	181	201	214	212	23	26	14	184	19
Surat-Broach	144	16	194	191			124	13	144
Dhollerah	148	154	18#	19	194	11	12	128	
Oomrawuttee	145	151	184	184	19	400	12		13
Mangarole	144	154	172		-	440		128	13
Comptah	144	151	174	174	278	100	118	12	13
Ginned Dharwar	- 1	-			174	200	114	124	181
Madrae Tinnevelly	***	***	201	204	204	***	***	000	164
West	000	***	174	172	18	***	***	***	100
Western	***	***	***	***	***	***	1		400
Bengal	12	0.00	131	134	144		***	100	13
hina		***		***	***	***		000	100

T

Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and on Saturday and Monday a large business was done, with a considerable advance upon the lowest sales of the previous week; but since Tucaday the market has been dull, and closed yesterday with little change from last week's quotations. Sea Island has been in good demand at previous rates. American continues in been in good demand at previous rates. American continues in good request, but in some ins'ances a decline has been submitted to of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d per lb. In Brazil rather a large but iness has been done, but the demand has fallen off since Tuesday, and no change can be made from last we-k's rates. Egyptian has been in good request, and early in the week was slightly dearer, but has since been freely offered, and closed at last week's quotations. Though the stock of Symrna is small it is freely offered, and prices are \$\frac{1}{4}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d lower than last week. In East India the operations have been to a considerable extent, and full rates were current at the commencement of the week; the East think the operations have been to a considerable extent, and full rates were current at the commencement of the week; the late arrivals have since given buyers greater choice, and they have been ably to supply themselves at a decline of about \( \frac{1}{2} \) depression per lb, especially in the better qualities. The business in China and Japan has been limited in consequence of the small supply offering, and the comparatively high prices demanded.

To arrive only a few transactions have been reported; the last quotation for Egyptian was on Wednesday, for fair open, at sea, 163d per lb, and Dhollerah on Saturday, fair new merchants, June sailing, 121d per lb.

The sales of the week amount to 87,190 bales, including 12,460 on speculation, and 25,620 declared for export, leaving 49,110 bales to the trade. The sales to-day amount to about 8,000 bales, the market without change.

	9						
IMPORTS, EX	PORTS, C	ONS	UMPTION,	de	1865.		
			om Jan. 1				om Jan. 1
	to	Au	g. 25.		10	Aug	. 25.
Descriptions.	1864		1865		1864	-	1865
	bales		bales		bales		bales
American	138339	***	171550	*****	33362	***	28189
Brazil, Egypt, &c	442826		573337	*****	62014		92692
East India, China, and Japan	888169		752784	*****	280323	412	328192
Total	1419268	000	1497630	*****	275609		449073
Stock, Aug. 25.		1	Consum	ption i	rom Jan	.10	o Aug. 25.
1864	1865		1864			18	885
bales	bales		bales			be	dos
319690 4	80060	1	1026150		********	1148	8920

And above inguites and	bale
An increase of import compared with the same date last year of	78,56 123,77 117,44

In speculation there is a decrease of 18,570 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON AT C	ORRESPONDING PERIODS.	
Bales.		Bales
1863 247,0-0	1858	652,71
1862 68,160	1857	389,42
1861 886,050	1856	768,24
1860 1,127,770	1855	593,98
1869 655,000	1854	922,55

LONDON-August 25.

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

The market opened quietly; but on Saturday and the early part of the week there was an improved demand, and a fair extent of business was transacted. During the last two days there has been less animation, and the market closes dull, but as holders are not pressing their stocks, no actual decline in prices can be noticed. With few exceptions, our quotations of Friday last are maintained.

# PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

	Ord. to Mic.			10. F8			ood Fair,		FIDE	
	per	ID	1	per lb		- P	er lb		per	
	a	d		a		a	d		d	d
Marat-Sawginned	9 @	10	Assess	12		13	@ 134	000000	14 @	141
Broach	8	91	000000	11	*****	124	131	*****	14	144
Oomrawattee	8	91	*****	11		13	134	*****	144	144
Dhollera	8	94	*****	11	*****	12	124	******	131	144
Mangarole	8	84	******	11	*****	124	12		***	***
Comptah	8	94	000000	114	*****	124		******	134	4.00
Madras-Bourbon Seed		***		***	******			******		***
Tinnivelly	9	10	******	101	*****	1:3	121	******	13	
Northern & Western	84	104	******	12	******	13	184		144	0.00
Coconada		10	*****	114	100000	12	121	000100	13	***
Coimbatore & Salem	9	101	*****	111		12	121	******	134	14
Seinde	58	6		61		74	8	*** ***	9	-
Bengal and Rangoon	5	6		64	*****	71	8	*****	94	***
China	-	-	980++0	11	*****	111	121	******	124	***
Tanan	0.00	098	049010		*****			000000		
Japan	201	242	200000	114	******	124	13	*****	134	000
West India, &c		144	*****	15		16	17	195020	20	40
Brazil	10	144	*****	154	*****	164		*****	18	184
Smyrna and Greek		12	*****	13		14	15	*****	15	164
Sales, to arrive,							estern ]			110
to 111d, June to	Angus	t sa	iling.	for	P1191	rante	ed fair	new	7	
IMPORTS DELIVE		0		7	Buen	2204	C TOTAL	arc W		

TWLORIE,	DRIVANIET	ш, а	WIN DICK	JES. U	DE ELAST	LIN	DIA, UE	цх	A, AND	J AJ	PAH
			Corro	IN IN	LONDO	IN.	,		*		
			Surat &			I	Bengal &		China &		
			Scinde.		Madras.	H	langoom.		Japan.		Total.4
			bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.
Imports, Jan. 1	to Aug.24			-	90627	440	20657		15146		146355
trees.	-	1864		***	05358	***	18582		71040	***	212961
-	-	1863		***	95540	***	27073		7590		173304
Delivered, Jan.	ItoAug. 2	4,1865	11863	***	112357	***	31080	***	DEGEN	***	189126
-	-	1864	14919		109672	000	17915		40110	***	200040
-	-	1863	37715		119572	***	18054	***	200.000		*****
Stock, Aug. 24,			7691		85592	***	14598	000	EUR A D	999	OGOOF
-		******	13773	***	19837	***	6440		00110	000	CHOAD
(86)	1868	*******	14726	***	8197	***	15108		1695	***	41507

From	London bales.		Liverpoo	1.	Coast, i order bales	8.	Foreign ports. bales.		Total 1865. bales.		Total 1864. bales.
Bombay	1433						10227		311648	***	385597
Kurrachee	1917		5985				***		7902		9666
Madras	10024	***	8795	***	***		1158	***	19977	***	26954
Ceylon and Tuticorin	30		-88	-			***	***	80	***	8495
Calcutta	4012		17465		1084		793	***	23354	-	81359
Ch na *	2054	***	3900	***	***		000	***	5954		6902
apan* 2 Piculs each,	294	***	***	900	***				294		1020
865	19764 70713			***	1084 3962				369159	***	59129

NEW YORK—Aug. 12.

Prices during the week have fallen 2 cents per lb. At one period they exhibited a fall of 3 cents from Saturday last, but during the last few days the tendency has been in a favourable direction. Middling upland produce is quoted at 45 cents per lb.

The receipts have amounted to 14,400 bales, of which the chief import is from New Orleans to the extent of 5,500 bales. The receipt laws 430,850 bales. The price are set at law 340,850 bales. total import since Sept. 1 is now 340,850 bales. The prices car rent are as follows :-NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

τ	pland.	Florida	. 1	Mobile.	and Texas	
Ordinary	89 45 48	39 45		2 35 39 45 48 52	39 45 48	
PORT of COTTON from	New York	k from 1864		1864, to	Aug. 8, 1 1863-4.	1865.
Cleared for-		bal	08		bales	
Liverpool		. 37.2	81	*******	30,082	
London			00	*******	25	
Havre			04	*******	361	
Bremen and Hano	ver	. 1	81		167	
Hamburg		8	91	*******	***	
Total Total, same time life in S-16d	862-3	*******		********	30,685 27,255	
Lieikuri an m 9-100	, by see	sener,	la lier	10.		

## MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

The amount of business doing in goods this week, both for home use and export, has been very moderate. Prices, however, have continued firm. The demand for iron has ruled steady at full quotations. The transactions in coals have been very large at y currencies

steady currencies.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 24.—During the past few days a considerable business has been done in this market. For India shirtings there has been a fair demand, and manufacturers have been able to obtain rather better prices than during last week, when a number of forced sales were made. For domestics, printing cloths and yarns of various classes, there has been a fair demand, but producers have been willing sellers, and lower quotations are generally current. The market to-day has been very tame, and there is some slight civing way in prices. is some slight giving way in prices.

Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade

	Aug	ice r. 24, 65	A	ice ng.	A	ng. 363	A	dee ng.	A	ice ag. 61	A	rice ng. 360
RAW COTTON.		d		d		d		d	8	d	8	d
Upland fairper lb			2	75	1	111	2	0	0	9	0	61
Ditto good fair			1						0	91	0	74
Pernambuco fair	1	58	2	75	1	101	2	0	0	98	0	8
Ditto good fair			2	8		11	2	04	0	94	0	81
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality		6	3	34	2	34	2	0	1	04	0	114
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	i	9	3	14	2	34		04	1	04	0	111
26 in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz		9	13	3	10	0	9	0	6	0	5	74
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2 oz		3	16	9	13	3	10	0	6	9	6	44
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 374			-		-		-					7
yards, 8 lbs 4 ms	14	6	22	6	18	0	14	3	9	0	9	0
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	16	2	24	6	20	0	15	6	10	3	10	3
46-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 4 oz		B	26	0	21	0	17	0	11	6	11	
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 86			-					-	-	-	-	
yards, 9 lbs	19	6	22	6	17	6	13	9	8	9	8	6

BEADFORD.—Some not inconsiderable transactions have taken place in wool, and the tone of the market is stronger, with prices the turn harder. Yarns—The demand has been chiefly for super 30's, and in a less degree for 28's. Twofold 36's have also been in request. Business in piece goods upon the whole continue good,

and prices steady.

LEEDS.—Most of the wholesale London and other large house

LEEDS.—Most of the wholesale London and other large houses having lately purchased freely of goods for the fall trade, there is a lull in the demand from the merchants at the present moment. The same may be said, too, as to the foreign trade.

HUDDERSPIELD.—Selections from better class goods in fancy trouserings and coatings have been freely made. Lower priced woollens and unions have again been slow sale, there being only a small shipping demand. More heavy goods of different kinds are beginning to be required for the home trade, witneys again appearing to take the lead for winter overcoatings, so far as first parcels are concerned. are concerned.

ROCHDALE .--The operations of merchants are limited in every department, and the reason assigned is in the persistence in high prices, which buyers contend might reasonably be lowered.

LEICESTER.—There is a seasonable amount of business doing in hosiery. In the country districts business remains healthy.

Worsted yarns are firm and high in price, and spinners are well employed. Cotton yarns are also dear. There is a shade more naginy for wools, and high prices are quoted.

nquiry for wools, and high prices are quoted.

Notingham.—The lace trade remains, on the whole, quiet, and there has not been much doing in any branch, except perhaps in black silk laces, for which there is yet a fair demand. There is a full average amount of business doing in most branches, and the workpeople continue well and fully employed. Manufacturers have orders on hand, and no stocks whatever are created.

have orders on hand, and no stocks whatever are created.

Cardiff.—The prevalence of unfavourable weather has elightly checked trade at the docks, but matters are beginning to right themselves again. Rails are in good demand, and American specifications are gradually increasing in number and quantity. Quotations average from 71 to 71 10 per ton at the works. Bars and other descriptions also command a full average inquiry. Continental buyers of steam coal are purchasing considerably, and excellents report that there is a pretty good demand.

tinental buyers of steam coal are purchasing considerably, and merchants report that there is a pretty good demand.

Sheffield.—Several houses have considerable orders on hand for America and India, and there is a fair business for Germany and other continental States. The home markets are rather more languid in several branches, owing to the unsettled weather.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The demand for manufactured iron shows a steady continuance of the imp ov-ment previously noticed. The merchants are giving out their orders most freely, and some of the makers have sufficient orders for some weeks for hoops and sheets. sheets.

# CORN.

# AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Ra her more business has been transacted in breadstuffs this week. Owing the continuance of unfavourable accounts respecting the weather in certain States, speculators have transacted considerable business both in flour and favourable accounts respecting the weather in certain states, speculators have transacted considerable business both in flour and wheat, and prices, in consequence, have had an upward tendency. The market, however, closes with less firmness. The receipts of the week amount to 71.500 barrels of flour, 313,790 bushels of wheat, and 493,240 bushels of corn. The prices current are as follows:—Flour—State, superfine brands, \$5.90 to \$6.15; State, extra brands, \$6.50 to \$6.5; State, choice brands, \$6.60 to \$6.75; Ohio, common brands, \$7.95 to \$8.30; Ohio, fancy brands, \$8.35 to \$8.45; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$8.50 to \$9.65; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$5.90 to \$6.90; Genesee, extra brands, \$6.80 to \$9.25; Missouri, \$10 to \$12.75; Canada, common, \$6 to \$6.80; Canada, good to choice extra, \$6.90 to \$9.25 per barrel. Wheat—Milwaukee Club, \$1.43 to \$1.45; choice amber Milwaukee, \$1.46 to \$1.48; winter red State, \$2.02\frac{1}{2}\$. Corn—Unsound 89c to 90c; sound mixed Western, 90\frac{1}{2}\$c to 91c; high mixed, 92c per bushel.

Exports of Galix, &c., from New York for the Seven Months ending July 31.

EXPORTS Of GRAIN, &c., from N.	EW	YOR	K for	the	e Seven M	onti	as en	Jing	July 31.
					1865.			186	
Flour			.bbls	7	90,894		1.	283,4	36
Corn			dend	7	52,558			409,1	56
Wheat				1,8	189,850		8,	882,4	18
			HTS.						
	-	To L	ondo	n.		To	Liv	erpo	ol.
	8	d		d		8	d		d
Flourper bbl	1	9	to 0	0	*******	1	0 t	0 0	0
Wheatper bush	0	6	0	0	*******	0	48	0	0
_ Corn	0	51	. 0	0	*******	0	44	0	0
EXPORT of BREADSTUFFS from the						r B	RITAI	M an	d IRELAND
since	50	ptem	ber 1	, 18	364.				
	1	Ele	mr.	T	Menti. I	WI	neat.	1	Corn.

	Flour.	Meni.	Wheat.	Corn.
Prom-   Aug. 7	bbls 97984 1710 15489 17 2250 34542	bbls	bushels 2474645 58264  15620	bushels 678369 26233 40276
Total, 1864-65	152995 1144887	1114	2548529 14956087	744378 531687
Increase	991802	iïi3	12407558	213191
Total, 1862-63	1365600 2475895	1147 1240	21106415 23524276	10132676 13276734
From- b New YorkAug. 7 20	bls 190	Wheat, bush 94115	Corn. bush 11485	Rye. bush 76041

# LONDON MARKETS.

# STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The present week's arrival of both old and new English whea', coastwise and by land-carriage, has been only moderate. The new samples having come to hand in but middling condition, really fine qualities have changed hands freely, at fully previous rates; but inferior kinds have moved off slowly, at irregular quotations.

The show of foreign wheat has been tolerably good. The transactions have been only moderate; nevertheless, prices have

been fully supported in every instance. New English barley has been disposed of at 32s to 34s per quarter; but some of the samples were sprouted. Foreign qualities have moved off freely, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency. There has been a steady inquiry for mait, at extreme rates. The supply continues seasonably extensive. Although the imports of foreign oats have been very large, the oat trade has continued steady, and prices have had an upward tendency. Both beans and peas have moved off steadily, at full quotations. American flour has further advanced 1s per barrel, and English qualities have realised extreme rates.

qualities have realised extreme rates.

Most of the country markets have been scantily supplied with produce, for which the demand has ruled steady at very full

On the Continent, wheat and flour have produced rath money, and other articles have realised very full rates. port trade in America has continued moderate.

O wing to the changeable state of the weather, the progress of harvest-work has been much interrupted, and some of the wheats have been carried in a damp state. In the f rward counties, however, most of the crops have been secured.

The Scotch markets have been very scantily supplied with all kinds of produce, for which the demand has ruled steady at full quotation

In Ireland, the corn trade, generally, has been firm on former rms. The supplies of most articles have fallen off.

terms. The supplies of most articles have fallen off.

Fresh up to Mark lane, to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were moderate. New produce was received in very middling condition, consequently the trade for old produce was decidedly firm, and good and fine old parcels changed hands at the extreme rates of Monday. No change took place in the value of barley. Oats, owing to the large importation, were the turn in favour of buyers. Beans and peas were in short supply, and changed hands at full prices. The flour trade was heavy, at full currencies.

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 24 vessels laden with grain. The demand for wheat has improved, and prices have advanced 1s to 2s per quarter. Arrived Taganrog Ghirka has sold at 42s 6d per quarter. Barley has risen 6J, and all other produce has continued firm.

The London averages announced this day are:—

THE TRAINING B	A CHARA	725 GALI	MOUM	CU P	M13 U0	A GHE				
Wheat							ors 1741	at 48	d	
Barley	*********	*******	********	******	*********	******			***	
									***	
	Wheat		ARRIVA			EK.	0-4-		ww	
			Barley		Mait.		Oats.		Flour.	
English & Scotch	qrs		qrs 70		qrs		qrs		sacks	
English & Scotch	1760	*****		******	1990	******	210	******	790	
Irish	***	*****	40	*****	***	*****	140	*****	***	
Foreign	16780		3050	*****	***		96490	}	80 hel	

PRICES CUR	K.E.	NT OF CORN, &c.	
WHEAT-English, Old white 52	55	OATS-English, Poland & potato 24	27
red 46	50	- white, feed 25	24
English, white, new 48	52	- black 21	24
red, new 46	48	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 28	28
Danzig and Konigsberg, high		- Angus and Sandy 26	94
mixed 50	85	- common 2:	
- new 45	50	Irish, potato 25	
Rostock and Wismar, new&old 45	48	- White, feed 20	
Stettin, Straisund, and Wolgast 44	47	- Black 20	
Marks and Mecklenburg 44	47	- Light Galway	
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick		Danish 19	23
Rhenish and Brabant	-	Swedish 20	
St Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 43	46	Russian 18	
American and Canadian, red 46	48	Dutch and Hanoverian 20	
Odessa and Sea of Azeff, soft,		Ryz-English 31	
per 496 lbs 42	43	TARES-English, winterper qr	***
Egyptian, Saidi per 480 lbs	***	Foreign, large, spring 50	
BARLEY - English and Scotch,	000	Indian Cons. per 450 lbs-	04
malting, new 33	36	American, white	
English and Scotch distilling		- yellow and mixed	
- grinding	***	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,	****
Saale malting		yellow 31	32
Danish distilling 27	28	FLOUR, per 280 lbs-Town made	- 04
grinding 27	28	delivered to the raker 38	40
Odesea and Danube, per 400 lbs 22	22	Country marks 30	
Brans-English 37	44	French and Beigian 32	
	87		04
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French 24	01	American and Cauadian tancy	-
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	44	brands per 196 lbs 26	28
Pras-English, white boilers, new 42	44	American superfine to extra	
- grey, dun, and	-	superfine 24	
maple 36	88	American common to fine 28	
- blue 48	52	- heated and sour	
Foreign, white builers, old 37	38	OATMEAL-Scotch, fine, per tox £11	14
- feeding 36	87	- round 10	1.8

# COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE " POST MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

MINCING LANE. FRIDAY MORNING.

Sugar.—The market opened quietly, but has since been more active.
Up to yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, 3,520 casks West India had sold at full prices, including the various parcels by auction. Barbadoes, 29s to 35s; Jamaica, 29s to 33s per cwt. Other descriptions remain unchanged, and the transactions since Friday have been upon a moderate scale. Some few parcels of low sugar at auction and by private contract sold on former terms. The home deliveries exceed last year's by 19,950 tons, those for export by 11,290 tons. Present stock, 106,800 tons, against 97,200 tons at the same date last year.

Mauritius.—4,852 bags of the lower qualities sold by auction on Tuesday, at about previous rates: brown, 26s 6d to 30s 6d. Some

siness has been done privately in grainy and crystallised sorts, at as 6d to 38s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—600 bags Khaur have been sold at 27s 6d.

Bengal.—600 bags Khaur have been sold at 27s to.

Madras.—2,700 bags dark grainy Jaggery are reported at 26s 6d

Madras.—2,100 bags dark grainy saggery are represented by audition.

Mamilla.—2,000 bags muscovado have sold at 28s per cwt.

Natal.—492 bags obtained 27s 6d to 31s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—179 cashs: Porto Rico, offered by auction, were chiefly taken in at 31s to 35s; also the greater part of 2,400 boxes of Havana at 32s 6d to 37s. A few lots at 11s 8d duty brought 38s. A floating cargo of Cuba is reported at 22s 3d for the United Kingdom. One of Havana, No. 10\frac{1}{2}\$ to 11, at 24s 6d. Two of Havana for the Baltic: No. 14, at 27s; No. 13, at 26s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The market continues steady.

RUM.—A better demand prevails, with rather large sales. Demerara, 1s 8\frac{1}{2}\$ d to 1s 10d; Leewards, 1s 7d to 1s 8d.

MOLASSES.—350 puncheons West India have sold this week at 14s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa .- 148 bags Trinidad, by suction, sold at previous rates: ordi-

COOM.—148 bags 17midad, by suction, sold at previous rates: ordinary to middling, 65s to 80s; good to fine, 83s to 110s per cwt. The consumption of West India has been in excess of last year's, and the present stock of 12,200 bags is moderate.

TEA.—The market is not very active, but the common kinds of congou and fine green teas meet with some inquiry. 2,861 packages Indian growth sold readily at full prices, low broken kinds being rather cheaper.

cheaper.

COFFEE.—A steady demand has prevailed, at the reduced prices of last week to a further slight decline upon plantation kinds. The supplies have been large, and numerous public sales are declared for the ensuing week. 1,300 casks 755 barrels and bags, by auction, chiefly sold: low and pale, 75s to 77s; low middling to fine, 78s to 87s 6d. 1,441 bags native went off steadily, at 66s to 67s 6d; superior, 69s 6d. 122 half-bales Mocha were chiefly taken in at 95s for short-berry, badly garbled. 82 cases small yellowish Cochin realised 78s to 78s 6d. 100 bags pale Manilla were taken in at 70s. A floating cargo of Rio has sold for the Mediterranean, but the particulars do not transpire.

transpire.

RICE.—All kinds continue firm, in consequence of the bad weather for

transpire.
RIGE.—All kinds continue firm, in consequence of the bad weather for the harvest, but there was not much speculative demand up to yesterday. Several parcels soft grain have sold at 9s 9d to 10s 3d on the spot; some white Bengal at 12s 14d to 16s 3d. A floating cargo of Necrancie Arrican sold for a near continental port at 10s per cwt.

| March | Section | Section

DYESTOFFS.—Gambier has further declined to 19s 6d to 198 94

SHELLAC is firmer; and some kinds rather dearer.

SHELLAC is firmer; and some kinds rather dearer.

METALE.—A quiet tone still pervades the market. Some few contracts have been made in spelter, at 21/17s 6d to 22/5s, according to conditions and time of delivery. A few sales have been made in Straits tin, at 87/10s to 88/10s per ton, according to conditions. The demand is now more active. Copper remains dull.

MANILLA HEMP.—3,500 bales offered by auction sold at 32/2 5s to 35/2 for fair to good roping, being rather under the highest price attained last week.

June.—The sales on Wednesday comprised 4.425 bales, which sold at

Jute.—The sales on Wednesday comprised 4.425 bales, which sold at easier rates in some cases: low to good, 11/ to 21/5s per ton.

OIL.—Rape continues active. Linseed oil has advanced, 32s to 33s 6d being paid, according to date and delivery. Cocoa-nut firmer: Ceylon, 43s to 43s 6d; Cochin, 45s 6d. Palm firm, and fine is worth 32s 6d to 37s 3d per cwt. Olive dull. Two cargoes of Seville have sold: one at 50/ 10s, for Russia; one at 48/ 10s per tun, for the United Kingdom.

TALLOW.—Advices of higher prices from Russia, with the reduced supply and high value of English, gave a further impetus to speculation since last Friday, first sort new Petarshurg V.C. on the sred tunching

supply and high value of English, gave a further impetus to speculation since last Friday, first sort new Petersburg Y.C., on the spot, touching 45s. The market has since been less animated, with some reduction: first sort Petersburg Y.C., 44s 6d; October 10 December, 44s 9d; January to March, 45s 6d to 45s 9d ner owt.

PARTICULARS OF TA					01 TEST			
PARTICULARS OF TA	1862. ca-ks.		1863.		1864. casks.		1865, casks.	
Stock this day	26,574	***	41,875	***	43,083	***	29,952	
Delivered last week		***	941	***	996	***	2,496	
Ditto from 1st June	17,622		10,866	***	11,808	***	17,871	
Arrival last week	2,454	***	1,424	***	5	***	4,201	
Ditto from 1st June			14,997				15,340	
Price of Y.C	488 3d		42s 6d	***	41s 8d		44s 6d	
Price of Town	50s 0d	***	42s 4d	.004	43m Od		47s 3d	

### POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING

-The market is firmer. 1,813 casks West India sold, making 5,332 casks for the week. 350 tons grainy Madras Jaggery are reported at 27s, being rather dearer. A floating cargo of Havana, No. 144, sold at 26s 6d; one of Cuba at 22s 3d for the United Kingdom. 1,442 bage Mauritins, and 2,576 bags Benang, by auction, went at previous rates. 1,442 bags

COFFEE .- 500 casks plantation Ceylon, and 130 cases East India sold

At about previous rates.

RICE.—A cargo of Bassein sold at 10s 10s dor 11s 6d, according to destination. 4,900 bags new Rangoon, by auction, part sold at 12s, 40,000 bags soft grain, privately, at 9s 6d to 10s 6d per cwt.

OIL.—By auction, 110 tuns sperm were chiefly withdrawn at 100l

TALLOW.—450 casks, by auction, chiefly sold: Australian, 42s to 42s 9d; Taganrog, 41s to 45s 3d per cwt.

### ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been better upported this week, lowest price 41s 6d for low grocery titlers. Dutch shed unaltered.

crushed unaltered.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market this week is dull for lemons, in consequence of demand being checked by former high prices and large arrivals per last steamer, which caused sales by Keeling and Hunt to be five to seven shillings lower. Nuts in good demand; there being a failure in the Spanish crop, it is anticipated all nuts will much improve.

DRY FRUIT.—The market continues without animation. The first cargo of new Valencia raisins is expected at this port early in the

uing week.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Very quiet. COLONIAL WOOL.—The sales ales progress firmly without change from

HEMP.—Russian is steady, although but little business passing this ek in the article

week in the article.

Flax is firm, and holders demand full rates.

Sikk.—The silk market has been more quiet this week without much change in price; in Chinese and Bengal rates are easier.

Tobacco.—The American descriptions purchased have been confined to immediate requirements at steady prices. Other growths have continued in good demand, and sales effected to some extent at outside questions.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the supply of fresh leather was small, but it was generally adequate to the wants of buyers. An average amount of business has been done throughout the week, and prices are unaltered. The articles in the smallest supply were good crop hides, 45 lbs and 50 lbs, light common dressing hides, light shaved hides, strong English bellies, light caffskins, good heavy Spanish horse hides, and prime kips.

METALS.—There is very little to be said about metals, as they are nearly all dull of sale. Copper is unchanged, although the accounts from India show some slight improvement. Iron is steady for the most part, but some kinds are a shade weaker. Tin keeps at last week's rates. Spelter steady, but little doing. Lead barely so firm. Tin plates in good demand at full rates.

Tallow.—Official market letter issued this avaning.

TALLOW .- Official market letter issued this evening:

		d
Town tallow	47	8
Fat by ditto	2	81
Yellow Russia	46	0
Meltod stuff	34	6
Rough ditto	19	0
Greaves	39	
Good dregs	6	

# METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, chiefly in middling condition. Prime breeds moved off freely at prices quite equal to Monday last. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy at barely late rate rates. The top figure was 5s 4d, the extreme, 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The show of sheep was rather limited, nevertheless the mutton trade was quiet on former terms. A few Downs and half-breeds sold at 6s 8d per 8 lbs. The few lambs on off were disposed of at from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. Calves moved off slowly at late rates, viz., from 4s 2d to 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Pigs were quite as dear as last week; but milch cows were very dull.

	1	Per	81	bs	to s	ink the offat.					
	8	d		8	d'		. 8	d	8	d	
Coarse and inferior heasts	3	0	to	4	0	Prime Southdown sheep	- 6	. 4	to 6	6	
Second quality ditto	集	2		4		Large course calves			4	8	
Prime large oxen	4	10		5	0	Prime small ditto	4.	10	5	2.	
Prime Scots, &c	5	2		5	4	Large hogs	.4	0		6	
Coarse and inferior sheep	4	6		5	0	Small porkers	- 4	8	4	10	
Becond quality ditto	5	2				Suckling calveseach				0	
Prime coarse-woolled do	5	10		6	2	Quarter old store pigs	23	. 0	29	0	
		T	arr	the	dia.	Od to 7a Od					

Head of stock on sale Foreign Supply-Beasts, 450; cows, -

# Per 8 lbs by the carcuas. Per 8 lbs by the carcuas. 3 d 8 d 3 0 to 3 8 Inferior mutton ... 3 10 4 2 Middling ditto ... 4 4 4 6 Prime ditto ... 4 6 4 8 Inferior control to ... 4 6 5 8 8 Inferior mutton ... 5 0 Small pork ... Lambs, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. 8 d 8 4 0 to 4 4 10 5 5 6 5 3 6 4 4 6 5

HOP MARKET. Borough, Friday, Aug. 25.—The plantation accounts being favourable, picking having been fixed to be pretty generally commenced early next week, with the prospect of an abundant crop, very little business is passing in any description of hops. Prices are without material

POTATO MARKETS.

New hops are quoted at 6l to 9l per cwt.

nge.

Borough, Friday, Aug. 25.—Moderate supplies of potatoes are on sale. The trade is slow, at about previous rates. Regents, 60s to 100s; Shawa, 50s to 70s per ton.

COAL MARKET.

Famar, Aug. 25.—Wallsend:—Haweil; 20s.—Hetton, 20s.—South
Hetton, 20s.—East Hartlepool, 19s 9d.—Stewarts, 20s.—Tees, 19s 9d.—
Hetton Lyons, 18s 3d.—Eden Main, 18s 9d.—Riddell's, 18s 6d.—
Tustell, 18s 6d.—Cowpen Hartley, 17s 9d.—Hastings, Hartley, 17s 9d.—
Tanfield Moor, 13s.—Ships at market, 37; sold, 15; gas contracts, 20—35; unsold, 2; ships at sea, 60.

# LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

### WOOT.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—There has been rather more business done this week than during the preceding one, but prices show in some cases a slight tendency in favour of buyers, whilst some descriptions cannot be moved at all for want of demand.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25.—The market moderately attended. Wheat must be quoted 1d and 2d dearer than on Tuesday, but business is small. Flour is offered at Tuesday's rates. Indian corn 6d lower for mixed American. No change in other sorts. Beans firm. Oats and oatmeal in moderate request at former rates.

# The Gagette.

TUESDAY, Aug. 22; BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. Brooks, Hunslet, Yorkshire, paper errace, Great Dover street. -G. C. Slaney, Dorset

BANKRUPTS.

J. Brooks, Great Dover street.

W. Baker, sen., late of Oroydon—A. Bruce, and T. W. Sears, Park street, Camden town, collar manufacturers—R. Clipson, Great Windmill street, beershop keeper—J. Orouch, Wimbledon, bricklayer—J. C. Crorier, New Turnstile, bookseller—E. Green, Great Tower street, wine merchast—H. Surney, Harrow—W. E. Hall, Oakley street, King's road, Chelsea—W. Jerman, Lower Calthorpe street, Gray in in road, printer—W. Johason, Westbourne grove, Bayswater, and St Mary's terrace, Kensal green, picture dealer—G. E. Laverack, Walthamstow, secretary—M. O. Lynch, late of Durham place, Lambeth road—W. A. Marriott, Albion road, Hammersmith, and St Helen's, Jersey, commission agent—J. E. Mathew, Elverston place, South Kensington, and Conduit street, Regent street, surgeon—J. Nash, New Barnet, labourer—T. Parfitt, jun., Queen street, Horsleydown, stonemason—H. Porter, Windsor, beershop kesper—R. C. Preston, York road, Lambeth—J. Smart, Bartholomew road north, Kentish town, smith—M. Williams, Talbot terrace, Bayswater—J. Addicott, Nottingham, joiner—S. Alker, Hulme—S. Amas, Ipsvich, beerhouse kesper—P. Beirns, Liverpool, tailor—J. Bell, Sheffield, cutler—R. Beman, Bridgnorth, boot manufacturer—E. Bickley, Chester; boot maker—E. Bold, St Helen's, Lancashire, licensed victualler—J. Dalziel, Shrewsbury, draper—J. Edwards, Kingswinford, expenter—M. Evans, Birmingham, barman—F. Ford, Fixby, Yorkahire, innkeeper—T. Giles, Darlaston, screw forger—J. Hassall, Wolver—

hampton, dealer in fish—Edward Hughes, Liverpool, cart owner—R. Jeffery, Todpool, Cornwall, miner—J. P. Jeffs, Glocester, carver—W. Johnson, Towcester, bricklayer—M. Jones, Kenfig hill, near Bridgend—J. Littler, Evesham, saddler—G. Lowther, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, optician—R. Manbleson, Boston, blacksmith—R. Manning, Darkmouth, innkeeper—T. Marshall, Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, lime burner—H. Moreland, Whitley, near Reading, commission agent—W. Morris, Cardiff, grocer—J. Nicholson, St Helen's, Lancashire, stonemason—S. S. Ossitt, late of Leeds, provision dealer—J. Powis, Weston-super-Mare, schoolmistress—J. Richardson, Bradford, Yorkshire, ginger beer manufacturer—T. Snowdon, Alnwick, saddler—T. Sotherton, Bewdley—T. Stubbs, Leeds, cabinet maker—J. Sutolife, Halifax, dyer—I. Turner, Pontefract, cabinet maker—R. F. Weighill, West Hartlepool—H. E. Williams, Llanberis, flour dealer—J. Wildgoose, Birkenhead—G. Hunton, Stockton, ale merchant.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Brown, Newhaven, painter—J. Pitt, Glasgow, commercial traveller—R. Stewart, Glasgow, flesher—R. Turnbull, Stow, Edinburgh, joinerJ

# GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT. BANKRUPTS.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

P. Dietrich, Dorset place, milliner—J. C. Wilson, Lime street, engineer—J. Payne, Chatham—W. Holman, Forest hill, slater—W. Assiter, Maidstone, stone mason—T. Bunyard, Maidstone, fruit dealer—H. Filipowski, Burton crescent, clerk—W. Williams, Islington, waiter—C. T. Zincraft, Lawrence Pountney lane, agent—A. M. Box, Leadenhall market, licensed victualler—C. W. Kitta, East India avenue, ship broker—C. Roberts, Hornsey rise, grocer—G. de Maria, Lisle street, jam manufacturer—J. E. Smith, Wood street, Cheapside, and Stamford street, shirt manufacturer—W. Skinner, Tunbridge Wells, bricklayer—S. Isaacs, Whitechapel, furrier—W. Hoydon, Basingstoke, stonemason—H. Davison, Brompton, baker—H. J. Le Pipre, Sandwich, licensed victualler—G. A. Symonds, Poland street, bill broker—J. Eyre, Wellingborough, shoe manufacturer—H. Stretton, Highgate, schoolmaster—J. J. G. Clark, Bethnal green road, baker—J. H. Mostran, Tottenham court road, licensed victualler—J. Sandeman, Southampton, gutta percha dealer—J. Besant, Lower Thames street, ship broker—J. A. Taleen, Fenchurch street, ship broker—Charles Peacock, South Lambeth—J. K. Kendal, King, Edward street, warehouseman—Richard Low, Richmond terrace, Wandsworth, retailer of beer—W. Mellor and G. Mellor, Leek, silk manufacturers—A. Trunter, St. George's, builder—W. Burgess, Birmingham, chandelier manufacturer—D. Rees, Bath, currier—J. S. Dane, Haverfordwest, music seller—J. B. Reed, Exeter and Aldersgate street, leather dresser—R. Major, Bridport, auctioneer—C. Retallick, Saint Austell, cattle doctor—J. L. Preaderson, Kingston-upon-Hull, agent—C. Watson, Birkenhead, brewer—J. Smith, Stockport, grocer—E. A. Key, Chelford—I. Butts, Aston, journeyman—W. Davis, Aston road—H. J. Lovatt, Leek—O. Bartlett, Wonersh, beerhouse keeper—J. Laight, Tipton, grocer—A. Winter, Havant, mariner—J. Sharp, Sheffield—J. Rebinson, Stockton, contractor—J. Mason, Manchester, metal broker—S. Witten, Salford, jeweller—J. Thicket, Birmingham Moor—W. Murton, Carlisle, plumb

# Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount	AVECAGE	Dividend per cent				per						
per last Report.	per mile.	Year 1863.	First half 1864.	Second half	Name of Railways	ending.	Passengure, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts. Same week 1864	per week:	1865	n in
4		& s d	26 s d	4 s d		1864	£ a d	£ a d	2	4		-
1,690,697	12,431	4 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	Belfast and Northern Counties	Aug. 18	1391 10 9	888 9 5	2225 0 2 2018	22	999	998
490,000	18,214	9 10 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Type		630 0 0	1979 0 0	2609 0 0 2444	93	28	28
4,068,650	33,368	4 10 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	Bristol and Exeter	23	5630 0 8	2443 16 6	8073 16 9 755:	66	1214	1214
10,476,750	37,219	5 15 0	8 5 0	3 12 6	Caledonian	20	11296 15 11	16880 7 9	28177 2 8 2754	1 69	408	281
1.918.894	10,873	440	***	900	Detroit and Milwankee	July 27	***************************************		5827 0 0 415	30	189	189
1,100,000	17,460	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0			1725 7 2		2319 17 3 228	4 80	75	75
22,000,000	20,000	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0					25139 0 0 2344	22	1105	1065
16,174,688	14.821	***	***	999	Grand Trunk of Canada					9 17	1377	1335
22,369,600	38.740	1 17 6	0 12 6	1 5 0	Great Eastern	Ang. 20	20372 18 19	13193 17 8	33566 16 6 3196	6 46	7214	663
11,000,0 0	20,000	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	June 18	3	* **********	14787 0 0 835	0 25	590	553
16,988,880	41,841	6 10 0	2 15 0	4 7 6	Great Northern	Aug. 26			38534 0 0 3341		404	365
1,708,671	17,086	6 0 0	2 10 0	409	Great North of Scotland	12	2		3491 0 0 326		100	100
5,894,150	14,718	4 7 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish	18	6544 2 2	2926 18 10	9471 1 0 835	6 24	8874	3874
45,000,000	37,344	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	Great Western	. 20	142024 16 7	34064 16 7	76089 13 2 7641	3 59	1280	1236
5,074.004	14,707	0 15 0	000	1 0 0	Great Western of Canada	. 1			12500 0 0 980	6 26	345	345
20,430,917	50,697	4 10 0	2 17 6	3 0 0	Lancashire and Yorkshire		23890 0 0	23536 0 0	46926 0 0 4681	8 116	403	403
\$1,751,920	40,643	5 2 6	2 17 6	8 10 0	London & North-Western, &c		0 65558 0 0	58180 0 0	123738 0 0 11656	4 97	12733	1255
2,148,261	377,088	8 15 0	1 16 3	2 1 3	London and Blackwall	20	1963 0 0	2:7 0 0	2190 0 0 214	0 280	54	54
12,979,785	48,432	5 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	London, Brighton & South Coas	1	21209 0 0	4485 0 0	25694 0 0 2387	6 94	272	2674
15.264,466	81,152	5 0 0	2 5 0	2 15 0	London and South-Western .	2	0		80392 0 0 2876	9 62	4904	454
4,448,602	61,717	900		200	London, Chatham, and Dover			1000 0 0	14611 0 0 1387	3 109	1001	100
5,461,886	468,410	0.00	***	***	Metropolitan Ex. & Branches	1	3 12931 0 (	1680 0 0	14611 0 0 1387	9 700	1271	127
784,944	17,650	6 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend		3 2195 0 0	427 0 0	2622 0 0 255	5 58	45	45
13,380,141	54,962	0 15 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshir		0 6627 0 0	13515 0 0	20142 0 0 1854	4 81	246	24:2
588,716	21,025	8 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	Maryport and Carlisle		6 403 0 (	1156 0 0	1559 0 0 157	6 55	28	28
2,369,447	592,868	5 0 0	2 15 0	3 10 0	Metropolitau	1 0	0		2687 9 8 207	6 716	39	8
24,470,555		6 7 6	1 10 0	3 17 6	Midland	9	0 0		51284 0 0 4967	4 76	6724	641
3,625,670		4 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish)		9 3101 15		5101 12 8 473	2 19	2604	260
967,141		4 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Mr. white was her			The same of			714	71
15,969,662	25,967	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	North British			14530 0 0	28132 0 0 2727	2 40	6961	656
	1	4 17 6	2 15 0	3 2 6	Morth-Eastern-Berwick		1				-	1
	100000	4 0 0	2 7 6	2 17 6	Do. York			-			1000	
31,816,050	28,9231	2 8 9	1 11 8	1 13 9	Do, Leeds	1	9		75285 0 0 7273	6 63	1194	109#
		6 12 6	3 10 0	4 0 0	Do. Carlisle							
0.000	To be seen	7 15 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington		1	1		1	-	
2,368,660		6 10 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	North London	. 2	0		3396 4 1 333		9	9
5,536,080		8 15 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	North Staffordshire			40 000000000000000000000000000000000000		4 31	258	258
8,526,976		0 18 9	0 12 6	0 17 6	Name and the Advantage of the Control of the Contro	. 1	2		6990 · 0 L 668	5 50	135	138
17,572,300		5 3 4	2 2 6	2 17 6	South-Eastern	. 1	2 24598 3	6135 0 0	30728 0 6 2935		818	306
2,800,000		1 7 9	0 16 3	1 12 6	James Diamon	. 2	0 3682 15	1278 1 7	4910 16 9 470	7 50	98	78
1,531,198		9 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Fatf Valo		3		5303 0 0 573	8 97	37	4.2
1,675,947		8 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Ulster		3 1493 0		2535 0 0 243		1054	108
1,205,161	16,993	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	Waterfood and Y for salah		1 726 0		1372 0 0 124	6 17	77	27

10±0	THE EO
COMMERCIAL TIMES	HIDES-Ox and Cow, plb s d s d
Weekly Price Current.	Do & R. Grande, saitd 0 31 0 5
The prices in the following list ar carefully revised every recay afternoon	drysalted 0 41 0 51
by an eminent house in each department-	Rio, dry Rio Grande 0 6 0 8
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.	West Coast hides 0 6 0 7 Cape, saited 0 32 0 5
Add 5 per cent. to duties on pepper and to acco, and i per cent, on wines	Australian 0 24 0 34
shes luty tree s d s d	East India 0 4 1 04
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 0 0 0 0 Montreal	S America Horse, p hide 5 6 11 0
First sort Pearl, U.S. 0 0 0 0 0 Montreal	Indigo duty free
Dooon duty 1d per 1b	Oude 2 0 6 6
Guayaquil 70 0 82 0	Kurpah
Brasil	Manilla
Jamaica, good middling to fineper cwt 85 0 105 0	Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 0 11 1 44
fine ord to mid 74 0 84 0 60cha, ungarbled 50 0 84 0	do 50 65 1 4 1 8 English Butts 16 24 1 2 2 0
garbled, cem. to good 85 0 100 0	Foreign Butts 16 25 0 114 1 10
Jeylon, native, ord to fine 65 6 78 0	Calf Skins 28 86 0 114 2 2 Calf Skins 28 85 1 8 2 4
ordinary 60 0 64 6	do 40 60 1 7 2 4
to fine ord. to mid 75 0 83 6	Dressing Hides 0 114 1 8
good mid, to fine 83 6 100 0 Java 60 0 92 0	Shave? do
Singapore, ord to gooderd 53 0 72 0	do Spanish, per hide 6 0 17 0 Eips, Petersburg, per lb 1 2 1 9
Madras and Tellicherry 64 0 100 0	do East India 0 7 1 11
Malabar and Mysore 68 0 104 0 8t Domingo 58 0 73 0	Sheating, bolts, &c 91 0 0 0
Brazil, washed	Old
common to real crd 50 0 62 6	Tough cake
Havana and Cuba 64 0 92 0	Bars, &c., British 8 0 8 5
Drugs and Dyes duty free	Nail rods 8 10 9 0
Aloes, Barbadoespcwt 60 0 300 0	Hoops
Bark, Peruvian, pale.p lb 1 3 2 0 Quercitronper cwt 6 6 9 0	Bars 7 10
Camphor, unrenned 92 0 95 0	Rails 7 0 7 5 Pig, No 1, Ciyde 2 14 2 16
Saffron 81 0 82 0	Swedish
Tenerifiepar 1b 2 11 4 0	sheet
Mexican	white do 27 0 28 0
Tunnento Bengalper cwt 26 0 0 0	Patent shot
Наdгая 18 6 22 0	in faggets
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch 24 6 25 0	in faggots
Dynwoods duty free £ s £ s	English blocks, \$\psi ton 95 0 0 0 bars in barrels \$\psi_{max}\$, \$\psi \ 0 0 0
Prerio, Cuba	Refined 97 0 0 0
Temples	Straits
Leawood, Campeachy 9 0 10 10  Jamaica	Charcoal, I C
	Charcosi, I C
Fruit-ALMONDS & d & d	British, W. Iper cwt 15 0 16 6
Jordan, duty free, new 125 0 180 0 Barbary sweet 52 0 0 0	East India
CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt	Sporm per tunion 0 0 0
Patras, new	Head matter
Island, new 28 0 32 0	Cod
Figs. duty 7s per cwt	East India
Turkey per cwt dp 31 0 70 0 Prome, duty 7s per cwt	Sicily
French, bottled 70 0 180 0 German 20 0 0 0	Cocce-net
PRUNES, duty 7s new d p 20 0 28 0 Raisins, duty 7s per cwt	Rapeseed, pale (foreign) 47 0 0 0 Linseed 22 5 32 10 Hisch Sea 22 7 588 0d 00 02
valencia, new 38 0 46 0	St Petersog Morshank 0 0 0 0
Smyrna, red & Chesme 29 0 33 0	Do Foreign 9 0 10 5
OBANGES B d 8 d	Petroleum—per tun,
St Michael, 1st quality,	Crude Pennsylvania 20 0 21 0
Valencia 0 0 0 0	Crude Canadian 11 0 0 0 Refined per gal 2s 74 7s 9d
Lisbon & St Ubes, & ch 0 0 0 0 Sicily per box 16 0 20 0	Provisions—Duty tree. ButterWaterford p cw1122, 0d124s 96
LEMONS	Cork 4ths new
Barcelons nutsper bag 33 6 34 0	Friesland freshamm.112 0 114 0
Brazil nuts 34 0 35 0	American new 116 0 0 0
Finx duty free £ & £ s	Bacon, singed-Waterf, 71 6 0 0
Riga Kper ton 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Hamburg
Ht Petersburg, 12-head 59 0 41 0 9-head 34 0 35 0	Irish
Egyptian, govt dressed 50 0 58 0	merick bladder 72 0 74 0 Cerk and Belfast do 0 0 0 0
Hemp duty free	Firkin and tog Irish 64 0 0 0
St Ptrabg, clean, per ton 29 10 0 0 outshot seems 28 0 0 0	Cask do do 50 0 54 0
Biga Rhine	Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b 90 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. ptc 98 0 112 0
Manilla con consessed 26 0 32 0	Gouda
China grass	Canter 18 0 22 0   1 American 60 0 68 0
	Rice duty free
Coir-Yarn, good & fine 30 0 72 0	Bengal, yellow & white 9 0 16 6
fibre 19 0 50 0	Java and Manilla 10 0 21 0
rope	Poerl

Saltpetre.			1 6
Bengalper ewt 23 Bombay and Scinde 19	6	24	0
English, refined	0		0
Skaps			
Canaryper qr 44	0		0
Clover, red Der cwi ou	. 0	70	- 0
Corlander	0	24	0
Linsced, foreign per qr 64 English 65	- 0	74	0
Mustard, brp bush 12		15	0
Rape, per last of 10 grs £35	0	42	0
Surdahper 1b 30	0	82 82	0
Gonatea	0	29 30 30	6
Comercolly 19	0	30	0
China, Teatles 26	0	32	6
	0	0	0
Raws-White Novi	0	50	
Fossombrone		0	0
Royala 0	0	0	0
Trento	0	0	
ORGANSINES	0	48	0
Piedment, 22-34 48 Do 24-28 43	0	48	0
Do 00 04 40	0	45	0
Do. 24-28 40	0	45	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 40	U	33	0
BRUTIAS-Short reel am 0	0	0	0
Long do	0	45	0
PERSIANS secondocustores 14	ty e	21	0
Malabarper 1b 0	31	0	41
White 0	28	0	2
PIMENTO, duty free mid and goodper lb 0	91	0	28
CINHAMON, duty free			
Cennamon, duty free Ceylon, 1, 2, 8	6	3	8
freeper cwt 80			0
CLOVES, UNITY ITEE	۰	00	
Amboyna and Ben- coolenper lb 0	41	1	4
coolenper lb 0 Bourbon and Zansibar 0 Ginesa, duty free	3	0	8
East India com. p cwt 27	0	27	6
Do. Cochin and Calicut	0	130	0
Calicut 68 African	10	38	0
NUTHEGS, duty free p ib 0	10	4	2
Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per Jamaica, per gal., bond 15 to 25 O P. 2	Rar		
15 to 25 O P 2 80 to 35	8	8	8
fine marks 4	6	5	10
Leeward Island 1	7	1	8
Foreign 1	5	1	6
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal	10	6	0
let brand 1868 6	4	6	6
in hhds 1860 9	2	9	4
Geneva, common	0	2	
Corn anielta of duty paid 11	10	0	0
Mait spirits, duty paid 12	6	18	6
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation 1 Mait spirits, duty paid 12 Sugar—Duty—refined, 12s 1 clayed, 11s 8d; yellow, 10s 6 2s 4d; brown qualities, 8s	0d;	whi	n,
Is 4d; brown qualities, Se juice, 6s 7d; molasses, 3s 6d j	2d;	Ca	ne
	d	8	4
Britishplantation, yellow 22 brown		28 22	
Mauritius, yellow 22 brown	6	27 22	6
Bengal,crys.,good yell/sw and white 25		28	
Benares, grey & white 22	6	27	0
ord to fine brown 16	0	24 20	
Penang, grey and white 25	0	26 24	6
Madras, grny yel&white 22 brown and saft yellow 17	6	29 19	0 1
Jaggery 16	0	19	0
Siam and China white 28 brown and yellow 16 Manilla, clayed 20	6	27 23	0
DECAME SOURCE SOURCE SOURCE CO.	6	21	65 1
Manilla, clayed 20		27	6
muscovado 18 Java, grey and white 26	0	1955	6
Java, grey and white 26 brown and ye. low 27	0	29	0
Java, grey and white	0	26	6
Java, grey and white 26 brown and ye. low 27 brown and yellow 20 Bahia, grey and white 27 brown 318	0 0 6	26 26 22	6 6
muscovado — 154 s. g.	0 6 6	26 26 22 26 28	6 6 6 0
muscovado — 154 se provincia de la filo de l	6 6 6	26 26 22 26 28 28	6 6 0 0
muscovado	0 6 6 6 6	26 26 22 26 23 28 22	6 6 6 0 0 0
muscovado	0 6 6 6 0 6	26 26 22 26 23 28 22 49 47	6 6 0 0 0 0 0
muscovado	0 6 6 6 0 6 0 0	26 26 22 26 23 28 22 49 47	6 6 0 0 0
muscovado	00666666060	26 22 26 23 28 22 49 47 44 42 39	6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
muscovado	0 0 6 6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0	26 22 26 23 28 22 49 47 44 42 39 36 28	606600000000000000000000000000000000000
muscovado	006660600	26 22 26 23 28 22 49 47 44 42 39 36	6 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Hyson kind		[Aug. 26, 1865.
Turkey oaves, 1 to 4 ib, 45 0 45 6 6 10 lo Noves		SUGAR-REF. continued s d a d
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	0	Turkey oaves, 1 to 4 lb. 45 0 40
14   b   do		10 lb do. 25 0 86 6
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb.   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	0	Titlers, 22 to 28 lb 32 0 00
Date	0	Lumps 40 to 45 lb
	0	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
10 lob do		Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland
Superfine crushed		10 lb do
Selgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp.	0	Superfine crushed 80 6 as
Storio District   Storio Dis	d	
Tallow - Duty free   N. Amer. melted, pewt 0 0 0		8 to 10 lb loaves
Archangel		Tallow Duty free
Archangel		N. Amer. melted, pewt 0 0 0 0
Congou, low	0	Tay-Stockholm, p brl. 15 6 0 0
Common	0	
Tall after Str. Dk. If		Congou, low 0 7 0 al
Souchong		ra. str. to str. bk. lf 0 11 1 0
Piain Caper	0	
October   Octo		Urange 0 10 3 g
Nyson kind		Denteu Caper
Nyson kind	0	Twankay common 0 5 0 11
Young Hyson	0	Hyson kind 0 10 1 2
Compose	0	Young Hyson 1 2 2 10
Cumpower   1	0	Ping Suey and Moyune 2 2 2 9
# AHewn-Wood—Dantale and Memelan-par load 50 0 75 g Riga fir	0	Timber-Dutyla-Timber
		& Hewn Wood-Dantzie
Canada red pine		Bigs fit 65 0 70 a
	472	Canada red pine 65 0 95 6
M. Broswick Can Ed.   100   110   100   110   100   110   100   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110   110	1	- yellowpine,large op 0 70 m
Samura   S	0	H. Bruswk&CanBd.pine 80 0 10 a
Display   Disp	8	Balticouk 60 0 120 4
Deals & Sawn& Frepared Wood, 978   104	0	Indian teaks
Norway, Fetersby stand&10   0   13   6		Deals& Sawn&Prepared Wood, dy2s 3 load
Russian	4	Norway, Petersbg stand£10 0 18 6
Canada lat pine   16 0 18 is		Russian
American spruces		Cunada lat pine 16 0 18 19
2   Staves duty   1s per load	0	American spruce 8 5 9 6
Saltic, per millio	4 2	Staves duty 1s per load
Marylands   early   color		Baltic, per mille£150 0 189 9
Virginia teat	C	Tobaccody Sapla&Spet s 4 s 4
Rentreky leaf	0	Virginia leaf
Megroheaddy4ecr4s6d   20   2   4   Columbian Ldy3ed5pc   3   0   2   4   Columbian Ldy3ed5pc   3   0   2   4   Columbian Ldy3ed5pc   3   0   4   Elevanor   3   2   2   Elevanor   3   E	8	Kentucky leaf 0 5 1 0
Havana	6	Negrobead dy4sor4s6d 3 0 3 6
Turpentine   Per cwt.	0	Havana 1 6 6 0
American Spirita, win cas 30 0 0 0 French do	6	- cigars, bd duty 50 6 0 23 4
Rough	4	American Spirita, Will Cas ou u
WOO1	6	French do 45 V V
Some and pictors   Some and pi	8	Wool Exgress Per nack of 240 lbs.
Some and pictors   Some and pi	6	Half-bred hogs 28 10 24 0
Leicester do.   2   2   2   8	1,	S. Dwn ewes & wthers 20 10 21 0
Trima min pickock   19   19   18   18   18   18   18   18		Rorts—Clothing, picklek 22 0 28 0
Free	0	
Free	6	Super
Common	0	PICKLOCK spacesspaces AV
Pick ock matching	6	Hog matching 23 0 24 0
Sourcal   Sour	0	Fick ock matching 20 U 21 J
Soured, &c.   1 6 2 4	6	COLONIAL— 8 d 8 d
Locks and pieces   1   1   8	0	Scoured, &c 1 6 2 4
Slipe and skin	0	Locks and pieces 0 10 1 9
Soured, &c	0	Slipe and skin 1 1 1 8
Seoured, &c.   1 6 1 134	6	
Seoured, &c.   1 6 1 134	6	Locks and pieces 1 1 1 8
Locks and pieces 0 11 1 23  V. D. Land-Lambs. 1 5 2 5  Scoured, &c	0	Scoured, &c 1 6 1 10
Scoured, &c. 1 10 2 0 Unwashed 0 6 1 0 Locks and pieces 1 10 1 7 Cape G. Hope—Fieces 1 3 2 1 Lambs 1 2 1 7 Scoured, &c. 0 0 0 0 Unwashed 0 8 0 11 Unwashed 0 8 0 11  Vine duty Is and 2s &d per gallon  Wine duty Is and 2s &d per gallon  Fort per pipe 24 0 80 6 Claret hhds 6 0 70 Sherry	0	Locks and pieces 0 11 1 31
Unwashed	6	Scoured, &c 1 10 3 0
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	Locks and pieces 1 0 1
Scoured, &c	0	Cape G. Hope-Fleeces 1 3 3 1
Wine duty is and 2s 6d per gallon  E s £ s  Port		Scoured &c 0 0 0 0
Port per pipe 24 0 80 0	0	
Claretbutt 10 0 180 0	0	Unwashed 0 8 444
	0	Wine duty is and 2s ad per gallon
	0 0 0	Unwashed

E BE E LA

8) 10 8

74

78

## STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 33 weeks ending Aug. 19, 1888, showing the Stook on Aug. 19, compared with the egresponding period of 1864.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON .

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

	Imp	orted.	Expo	rted.	Home C	onsump.	Stock.	
British Plantation.	1864 tons	1865 tons	1864 tens	1865 tons	1864 tons	1865 tons	1864 tops	1865 tons
West India	70648 23958	85079 15957	176	1922 2766	53866 21737	75434 16798	27596 14592	31819 8159
Bengald: Pg	2948 5323	4650 7370	78 188	1812 855	2183 7744	7704 4012	2380 2920	7565 7511
Total B.P.	103107	113049	755	7355	85480	103948	47488	55054
Foreign.	5304	16194	922	568	8570	6036	16556	23018
Cuba & Hav.	16128 6074	10754 1407	1357	5256 251	9638 5920	17246 1335	19776 2998	16645 2073
P. Rico, &c. Bestroot	19664	8352 50	614	1373	7538 1312	9699	10260	8998
Total Frgn	39909	86757	2760	7448	32978	34453	49704	51742
Grand Total.	143016	149806	3515	14803	118458	138401	97192	106796

### PRICE OF SUGARS.

ovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties es of Brown or Mus

From British Possessions in America Sd No return

- Mauritius No return

- East Indies ...

The average price of the above is ...

	Impo	rted.	Expo	rted.	Home C	onsump.	Stock.		
WestIndia Foreign	1864 tons 4317 388	1865 tons 2540 462	1864 tons 1517	1865 tons 516 51	1864 tons 1674 314	1865 tons 1789 385	1864 tons 2929 717	1865 tons 1674 604	
Total	4705	2002	1518	567	1988	2174	3646	2278	
WELADO	283	133		11	348	252	245	153	

			R	UM.				
	Imported.		Export delivered		Home C	onsump.	Stock.	
	gals	gals	gale	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India	1816965	2278620	908775	1032080	1017000	990945	2165310	206185
East India	215865	138780	158040	219420	5855	8820	195065	116730
Foreign	108185	124920	229635 Expo	118485 rted.	24840	1890	147465	11947
Vattad	1326060	1353375	1139850	1223595	98143	76545	514755	464850
Total	3462075	3895495	2436300	2593580	1145340	1078200	8022595	276291

R.Plantation Foreign	25678 12523	35667 6642	5151 2677	5292 2016	28142 4170	28777 4087	18430 13866	18366 13385
Total	38201	42309	7828	7308	32312	\$2864	32296	31751
Fall L			COFFI	BE-Ton	8.			
West India Ceylon East India Mocha Brasil Other Forga	504 18007 2113 269 2749 819	1133 16604 2686 281 2890 2640	212 10145 789 221 2339 158	506 11246 2137 169 2240 912	280 7739 1071 435 283 409	265 5945 1844 148 360 779	307 6414 2274 376 1415 811	574 4996 1842 204 1997 1506
Total	24461	26234	13864	17910	10167	9341	11597	11119
RICE	tons 32585	tons 24136	tons	tons	tons 50095	tons 45370	tons   28348	20016
			PE	PPER.				
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons

RICE	32585	24136	***	***	50095	45370	28348	20016
			PE	PPER.				-
White Black	tons 248 2843	tons 179 3131	tons 84 1843	tons 58 2423	303 1515	tons 283 1350	tons 490 2290	301 2854
BUTMEGS. Do. Wild CAS. LIG CINNAMON	pkgs 1690 94 7082 4480	pkgs 1317 11945 5681	pkga	pkgs	pkgs 1793 8467 5566	1489 12801 6839	2906 607 6196 2108	9kgs 3051 511 6090 1614
PIMENTO	bags 41006	bage 17970	bags	bags	bags 28211	bags 11771	bags 37357	bags 4013
	-	DAMP M	TERIAL	G DVE	STITEES	ka		Management of the last

COCHNEAL	9107	7316	serons	serons	serons 10483	10190	6101	4296
LAC DYE	chests 2661	chests 2810	chests	chests	chests 3617	chests 3171	chests 5055	chests 5743
LOGWOOD	tons 9442	tons 7179	tons	tons	tons 9709	tons 7281	tons 4591	tons 4294
FUSTIC	1404	2414	100	***	1485	1528	230	114

East India	chests 18283	thests 14468	chests	chests	chests 16038	chests 16334	chests 24650	chests 21804
Spanish	serons 5557	serons 8836	serons	Berons	serons 4161	serons 7309	2303	serons 2962
			SALT	PETRE.				-
Mirate of	tons 9794	5051	tons	tons	tons 8521	tons 7017	tons 8431	tons 5431
	0124	0001	0+1	1000	0021	1011	0491	0.301
Nitrate of Soda	2594	2735	800	200	2696	2348	884	1167
-			C	OTTON.				
America	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales 95	bales

1	bales	bales	bales	halas	( hales	bales	natura	bale
America			Daios	bales	bales		bales	OWIE
	606	23	700	000	581	42	25	***
Bruzil		779	***	***	508	604	2	18:
E. 1 adia, &c. Liverpool, all	214145	132938	***	***	188720	188686	62901	4441
	1399126	1479746	357015	381036	1107600	1094810	221910	47059
Total	1614297	1613681	357015	381036	1297409	1284192	284838	51519

# The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR AUGUST.

				At	nou	nt p	or i	ehai	re.				
	Date due.			ald	dy L			Cal	L		Number of Shares		Amount.
Great Northern, New Stock	29		6		0	***	2	10	0	***	***	***	125,000
Central argentine Edinburgh and Glasgow					0	***	1	0	0	,	Not k	own	
£20 pref. (issued at 1257)	15	***	80	p	et.	***	20	po	et.		***	***	195,747
Midland, New 91	31	***	2	0	0	***					118,925	000	
Metropolitan Extension	1	***	2	0	0		2	0	0		190,000	***	380,000
Ottoman (issued at 91)	1		- 3	0	0	***	3	0	0	***	Not	kno	WB.
Turin and Savona	1	***	16	0	0	***			0		40,000		80,000
Total in Augus	ıt	****	****		****			****	2000	*****	**********	*****	959,134
Amount called	in e	ight	me	ontl	hs c	f 18	65.						9,899,794

## EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending the 12th of August, on 12,154 miles, to 767,2274, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,801 miles, to 731,0804, showing an increase of 353 miles and of 36,1474. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 8,671 miles, to 636,5064, and for the corresponding week of 1864, on 8,420 miles, to 606,6464, showing an increase of 251 miles and an increase of 26,8604.

Annexed are the traffic returns of some of the American railways for July:—

nor only :—	les Op	en.	1864. do¹s.		1863. dols.		Increase dols.		
Chicago and North-Western	607		688,171	400	477,742	***	210,429		
Chicago and Rock Island	182	***				***	37,184		
Illinois Central	756	***	527,888	***	424,578	***	104,310		
Michigan Central	329	***	329,105		268,244		65,861		

# RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

Monday, Aug. 21.—In the share market to-pay a merely nominal amount was transacted, and the few movements in the closing prices were general about equal in both directions, the exceptions being that British mines were rather firmer and American securities weaker. In English railways, North British improved 1. North-Western 2; Great Northern (A stock) and Metropolitan relipsed 2 each, and Caledonian declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and Metropolitan relipsed 3 each, and Caledonian declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and Erie shares (paid-up) declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and an extension as further 1. In foreign mines, Linares receded \( \frac{1}{2}\).

TUERDAY, Aug. 22.—In the share market to-day the transactions were chiefly in a few of the English railways, banks, and American securities, which severally closed with average firmness, the other descriptions being unaltered in tone. Of the English railways, Shetropolitan recovered \( \frac{1}{2}\), South Devon advanced 1, Manchestory, Shetfield, &c., Metropolitan District (paid up), and North Eastern (Leeds) improved \( \frac{1}{2}\) and Midland receded \( \frac{1}{2}\). In colonial, no movements occurred in the closing prices. In foreign, Bahia improved \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Manchestory \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Lombardo-Venetian a further \( \frac{1}{2}\). In American, United States (5-20) recovered \( \frac{1}{2}\), Eat bares (paid up) \( \frac{2}{2}\), and Manchestory and Lombardo-Venetian a further \( \frac{1}{2}\) in American, United States (5-20) recovered \( \frac{1}{2}\), Eat bares (paid up) \( \frac{2}{2}\), and Meshoc Gold (of both descriptions) receded \( \frac{1}{2}\) each, and Limbardon second \( \frac{1}{2}\) and East Oarn Brea, \( \frac{1}{2}\); and East Oarn Brea, \( \fra

# The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

1 2 2	1	ORDINARY SHARES	6		at es.	p.		4	N7	nt.	unt up.		T
Area our A	Amount Pall up.	AND STOCKS.	London.	No. of Shares	Shar	Amount	Name of Company.	London	No. of Shares or	Amoun of Shar	Amour Paid u	Name of Company.	1
	-			Stock.	Vol	-		_	Stock.		-		1
tock 100	100	Bristol and Exeter	97	Stock Stock	100	100	L&B.6 per et do. (W.E.&C.P.) Do. 4 per cent 1889	85	117102 52596	20	18	Great Western of Canada, Shares Do. New	
tock 100	100	Cork and Bandon	97	Stock Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover Lon. & NW., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	944	Stock Stock	100	100	Do 54 per cent 1077 0	9
6448 20 tonk 100	100	Cornwall	5½ 65	Stock	100	160	Do. Bedford and Cambridge Do. Shrewsbury & Welshpoo	90	50000 Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	-
000 25	25 20	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc. East London, Scrip Certificate	17	Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	1574	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 45 per cent Do. 45 per cent Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	-
tock 100	100	Glasgow and Sonth-Western Great Eastern, Ordinar Stock	110	172300 Stock		100	Do. 34 per cent	66	Stock Stock	100	100		
lock 100 lock 100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock Great North of Scotland	*****	62880 Stock		100	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stack	54	75000 Stock	100	20 100	Do. Punjano do	
100 IOO	1	Great Northern	132	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6 p c Do. 44 per cent pref. Stock	131	Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilia	-
tock 100		Great Southern & Western (I)	Leu	Stock	100	100	Do. Leices, & Hitch, 4 p c Sth North British	91	50000	10	10	FOREIGN. Antwerp and Rotterdam	1
trick 100	100	Great Western—Original Do. Stour Valley guar. Stk	66	Stock	100	100	Do. New guarantee 5 per cent Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 pe	84	90000	20	20	Habia and San Francisco, Lim. guaranteed 7 per cent	
nek 100	100	Do. South Wales Do. West Midland-Oxford	64 45	Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct Do. 44 per unit redeemable	92	42500 100000	20	16	Belgian Eastern Junction Dutch Rhenish	- 1
tock 100 tuck 100	100	Do. do. Newport Do. do. Hereford	424	Stock 60872	100	100	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pret. Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	101	500000 100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	
tock 100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire		18000 34000	25	23 25	Do. Stektn & Darln., A 5 p ct Do. B 6 per cent	27± 33	113812 26595	4	20	Do. Obligations	
trek 100	100	London, Brighton & South Count	104	8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	33	10000 400000	20	20 16	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref Northern of France	- 1
tock 100	100	Do Metropolitan Ex, A 6 pr ct	51	Stock 58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	211	100000 75000	16	15	Do. New Shares issued at 21 Do. 2013 per cent Bonds (for	KI.
tock 100 tock 100	100	London and South-Western	984	Stock	100	100	Scottish N. E. 31 pr ct pref. Stck Do. Aberdeen guar, 6 per cent	******	17418		20	Bou, and Ams. Shares)	
tock 100 tock 100	100	Manches, Shef., & Loncolnshire Metropolitan	183	Stock 20000	10s	10s	Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock South Devon Annuities 10s	101			10	Do. 201 late Charleroi and Erquelines Norwegian Trunk Preference	
5000 10 2500 100 100	10C	Metrop. Dist. (Prov. Scrip Cer.)	1064	40000 Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent	23	\$77500 \$00000	20	20	Paris, Lacons, & Mediterranean	
tock 100	100	Midland	181	Stock Hanck	100	100 100	Do. Fland 44 per cent South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c.gus.	90	800000 60000	20	20 20 20	Paris and Orleans	;)
tock 100 0000 50	50	Bo. Birmingham and Derby Midland Gt. Western (Ireland).	101	Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	48	81600 27C00	20	20 20 20	Riga and Dunaburg  Royal Danish	**
8000 25 tock 100	100	North British	56				AT FIXED RENTALS.		81000 17000	10	10	Do. 5 per vent Preference	**
tock 100 took 100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	112	Stock Stock	100	100	Birkenhead Buckinghamsbire	98	100000	{20 {20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p	00
1987 25 tock 100	1100	Do. Leeds	681	Stock Stock		100	Do. 54 per cent	551 122	750000 156000	20	20	Do. Obligation 4	n
tock 100 tock 100	100	Do. York	104	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	112	134006 26757	8		Southern of France	
1030 25 1200 26	25	Do. Stockton and Darlington. Do. 1858	98	Stock 10160	100	100 25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	132	20000 800000		10	Do. 5 sper cent. Preference Western and NW. of France.	
0000 25 tock 100	16	Do. 1860 and 1861 North London	26	Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	000000				BRITISH MINES.	
1000 10 tock 100	5	Do. New 1864 North Staffordshire	69	Stock 14000	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4 brand	108	3000		61	Chiverton	
8500 10 tock 100	10	North and SWestern Junction Scottish Central	114	Stock	1730	100	Hull and Seiby Lancaster and Carlisle London and Chatham 41 proent	2144	2900 1024	***	1	Deven Gt Consols (Tavistock)	-
tock 100 tock 100	100	Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock. Do. Scottish Midland Stock	69	Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich Do. Preference	62	512 6144	***	291	East Bassett (Illogan) East Caradon	
tock 100	100	Shropshire Union	62	Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend. Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent		6000 4000	400	34	East Carn lires	
tock 100 tock 100	100	South DevonSouth Eastern	794	Stork Strek	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	*****	486		66	Grambler& St Aubyn(Gwennap Great South Tolgus	l(a
5000 20 tock 100	100	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking Taff Vale	1564	Stock		100	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock Midland Bradford	93	5908 1024		40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	
8270 10 tock 100	100	Vale of Neath	107	16862 5891	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent De. 6 per cent	58	6000	***	1108	Herod's-Foot	
tock 100 5000 100		West Cornwall	50	Stock	100	100	North-Western Apero pref 5 p c Netting & Granth. Klwy. & Cnal.	911	6000 896		182	Lady Bertha	
	1	PREFERENCE SHARES.		14520 16720	124	25 12	Preston and Wyre	44	9000 400 6000		434	New Seton	
toek 100		Bristol and Exeter	89	Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Shrewsbury and Hereford	132	6000	***	82s	North Wheal Bassett (Illogan).	
tock 100 7680 6	64	Cork and Bandon 5 per cent	*****	23935 Stock	100	100	Do. doSouth Staffordshire	9	5640 6400	***	14	North Wheal Crofty	
	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc. Glasgow & SW. guar 5. p cent	******	Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun Do 4 per cent guaranteed	90	1200 512	***	14	Providence (Uny Lelant) Seuth Caradon (St Cleer)	***
tock 100 tock 100		Do. No. 2	107	Stock		100	Wilts and Someract	87	6000 496	***	181	South Carn Brea (Illogan) South Wheal Frances (Illogan	a)
tock 100 tock 100		Do. 6 per cent. Preference Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1844	123	4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	8	920 6000	10	9	Stray ParkTin Croft	41
tock 100	100	Do. 54 do. Preference 1847 Do. 5 do. Way, Val. 1847		Stock	100	100	DEBENTURE STOCKS. Great Eastern	90	6000 1024	***	10	West Bassett (Illogan)	
tock 100 tock 100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar. De. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	81± 104±	Stock	100	100	Gt. Wetn-W. MidOxf. 41 pc	99	400 512	***	54	West Wheal Seton Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	
tock 100 tock 100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent	1234	Block	100	100	Lancable and Yorkshire London, Brighton &c	97	256 1024	***	16	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	
tock 100 tock 100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent Do. 5 p c Redeem, at 10 pc pm	113	Stock	100	100	Lendon and North-Western London and South-Western	97 97	48000 1024		24	Wheal Ludcott	-
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. 4 per cent do	102	Stock	100	100	Midland	97	896 1040	100	58	Wheal Seton	***
ock 100 000 50	100	Ot South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c Gt West. (Bks. & Hants Ex.) 5 p c	91	Stock Stock	100	100	North Eastern	*****	6000	***	8174	Wheal Union	25
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. Preference 41 per cent Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	954	SEC CK	400	100	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	******				FOREIGN MINES,	
ook 100	100	Do. 5/ p c Redm. Preference	102		100		Atlantic and St Lawrence	57	20000	20	7	Australian	
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock. Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock.	75	8tock 50000	20	100	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar. Do. F. Shares	1016	75000	5		Brazilian Lead and Mining	22
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	*****	60000 15000	10	10	Buffalo and Lake Huron Do Preference	91	12000	10	1	Capula Hiver	**
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. 5 per cent do		Stock Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 pc Cape Town and Dock 6 pc guar.	100 721	10000		40	CopianoDon Pedro, N. del Rey	
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. 44 per cent	-	Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent East Indian	102	***	1	1	Dun Menumento Copper conserve	105
ock 100 ock 100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	125	100000	20	15 20	Do. H do	154	25000 25000	2	2	East del ReyFortuna	
ock 100		Do, Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	101	Steck Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent debentures Do. 5 pr cent debentures, 1870	102	20000	20	14	General	a.
ook 100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	192	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870 Do. 5 per cent. do., 1866-71	102 103	35000		1	Linares	99
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lock 100	100	London and Blackwall, 44 pc St	921	Htack	100	100	Do. do. deferred	51 444	***	20 5	20	Port Phillip	-90
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Calcutta Kandy Singapore Hankow Madras Galie Singapore Hankow

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grain Drafts payable at the places above mentioned usual Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which use ascertained at the Head office in London. The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Inda Securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and clarecoipt of Interest will be allowed according to the stage of the deposited. Particulars as to rutes can be secretained in the Head office, 52 Threadneedle street, London. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Saturdays, into 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

# THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue light on the Bank of California, San Francerms for which may ascertained at their office. Threadneedle street, 27th of July, 1865.

OR I E N T A L B A N I

Incorporated by Royal Charter, Both Aug., 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; rasserved fund, £44,600.
The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate collect Bills payable at,
BANKS, BRANCS BANKS, AND AGESCES,
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Mauritius.
Ceylon.
Hongkong.
Madrar.
Ceylon.
Hongkong.
Mauritius.
Ceylon.
Hongkong.
Mauritius.
Ceylon.
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Melbeurne.
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the effecting of momentum and the dispendencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, a payable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest them at 1 per cent below the Bank of England minimum at of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not size above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notes repayment bear higher rates, which may be somished at their silice.

Office hours 10 te 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2,

Office hours 10 te 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2, Threadnesdie street, Landon, 1865.

# BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature is 188
and confirmed by Her Mojesty in Council.
Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £333,383.
MEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALSE.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Ca able on domand, and Bills of Exchange at T Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned I ments of the Corporation.

# BRANCHES. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Tamworth, Deniliquin, Windsor, Adelong & Gundagai Agency. VICTORIA, Sandhurst, Chiltern Agent Newcastle. Albury. Bathurst. Mudgee. Chiltern Age Ingle wood. Creswick. Linton. Echuca, Beechworth, Ararat, Maldon, Wangarratta. Geelong. Kyneton. Castlemai Ballarat.

QUEENSLAND. (Port Denison) Rockhampie Toowoomba NEW ZEALAND

Christen.
Dunedin.
Invercargill. Auckland. Wellington. Lyttelton. And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Die Land at Hobart Town and Launceston.

Land at Holart Town and Launceaston.

The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Behange, and send them for collection, drawn on says the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

The Royal Bank of Sociland, Suckey's Basking Company, the Mauchester and Liverpool Districts Bask the North and South Wales Bank, Birminghan Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bask his lied and, are authorised to great Credits on the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonis—By order of the London Board,

JOHN CURRIE, Secret 19, 37 Cannon street, City.

37 Cannon street, City

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# SWEDISH

THE ENGLISH AND DREGTORS.
William Tottle, Esq., Challes Hankey, Esq., John Ales Hankey, Esq., La S. R. C. We. ors.

Q., Chairman.
E. Johnston, Esq.
A. S. Kennard, Esq.
C. Weguelin, Esq. Lappeld Brusewitz, Esq.
John Ales Hunkey, Ess,
fig ruel H. Hinde, Esq.
J. H. Johnson, Esq.
MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL
BOARDS IN SWEDEN,
GOTHENBERG,
Jacob Elliott, Esq.
C. O. Kjellberg, Esq.
William Rohss, Esq.

Baron and League and Albert Glosemeyer, Esq. F. R. Rimman, Esq. Henry Tottie, Esq. Pehr Wikstrom. Esq. Manager in Stockholm. Arthur Crump, Esq.

Manager in Gothenburg. William Walker, Esq.

Arthur Crump, Esq.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the sharsholders the annexed statement of accounts for the sharsholders the annexed statement of accounts for the sharsholders the annexed statement of accounts for the shaft-year ensing the 30th June last, daily examined and certified by the Auditors. It will be seen that the gross profits for this period, including a sum of £2,248 st drought forward from the last account, amount to £3,671 17.5 dd, which, after paying current expenses and seducting rebate of intere t, &c., leaves a balance of £4,156 75 3d. Out of this the Directors, in accordance with the powers conferred on them by the articles of associ dion, have the sattifaction of declaring aniestic soft association, have the sattifaction of declaring aniestic soft association, have the sattifaction of declaring and the state of Mr J. A. Hankey as Chairman, in consequence of his prop sed lengthened absence from England, but will still retain his soat at the Board. Mr William Testic has been elected his successor in the chairman-ship of the bank.

The Directors much regret that death has deprived those of the valuable services of Mr Wm. Gisson, member of the Guthenburg loc. I board, while at Stockholm they loss the sable co-op ration of Mr C. D. Arfewdson, whose other business en agements nave necessity and this branch, has be nelected to fill the vacancy.

The Directors are happy to say that the reports from the branches show that the business of the Bank confuses steadily to progr. say, both at Stockholm and Gothenburg.

The enclosed dividend warrant is now payable at the Consoldated Bank, 7 Fenchurch street.

Gethenburg.

The enclosed dividend warrant is now payable at the Consolidated Bank, 7 Fenchurch street.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEE			Hali	-yea	TL.
Da. Subscribed capital:—  19,419 shares of £59 ea h £975,956 Less 50 shares for- feited 2,500	0 0		£		d
19,469 973,456 To capital paid up:— 19,469 shares at £20 each		0			

Less calls in arrear £550 0 0
Ditto in arrearat June 30th, which have since been paid, 7,215 0 0 7,865 0 0

381,515 0 0 150 0 0 183,875 17 10 372,114 13 8 4,800 10 2 Received on forfeited sh res
To current, seposit, and other accounts
To shate of interest.
To profit and loss: Balance as per
account. 14,156 7 3 956,612 1 11 £ s d 45,561 15 9 8#3,914 7 2

956,612 1 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cz, By balance brought forward from last By gross profit

Zet. 421 17 6

JOHN J. DORMAN, Chief Accountant.

The foregoing accounts have been accurately prepared from the books in London, which we have examined, and from the boalance sheets received from St. ackholm and Gothenburg, cert-fied by the local Auditors.

COOPER BIGOTHERS and CO., London, August 17, 1865.

By order of the Board,
W. H. U. LEMOW, Secretary.

13 St Helen's place, Bishonggate street, London, August 23, 1865. 26,421 17 6

771 18 5

14,156 7 3

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Every description of banking business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Ageney with New Zealand, upon current terms, with the respective colonies.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, 44 Old Broad street. E.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF
AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Acts of the Parliaments of Victoria and
South Australia
Capital £1,000,000: paid up. £400,000.
Chief offices in the Colonies—Melbourne and Adelaide.
In London—10 Cornbill, E.C..
Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following
branches:—

Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following branches:—
In Victoria.—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Tarradale, Daylesford, Hamilton. Bacchus Marsh, Sale (Gipps' Land), Clunes, Colac.
In South Australia.—Adelaide, Auburn, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Kooringa, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Bobe, Kadina, Wallaroo, Port Augusta.
Approved bills negotiated or sent for collection, and all other basking business with the Australian Colonies transacted, on terms which may be ascertained at this office.

FREDERICK WRIGHT, Manager.
Loudon, 10 Cornbill, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Head Office—20 Threadmeedle street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
Paid-up Capital, 2809,000,
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

The Bank of England. | The City Bank.

WITE BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Rungoon, Hong Kong,
Kurrachee, Singapore, Shanghai, and
Caicatts. Batavin,
The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection,
Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places;
is use Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and
rale of Indian Government and other Securities; and
conduct all general banking business.

Deposits of money, subject to tex days' notice of withJrawal, are received, tearing interest at one per cent,
below the Bank of England minimum rate, rising and
falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent, per
annum, at which last rate Deposits for not less than
twolve months are received, the faircreat being payable
half-yearly. For longer periods a higher rate is allowed.

annum, as which last rate Deposits for not less than twolve months are received, the interest being payable half-yearly. For longer periods a higher rate is allowed.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, held on the 22nd mat, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—Resolved,—First. That the capital of the Society, which was originally £4,000,000, and which was by resolutions passed at two successive General Meetings of proprietors, held on the 23rd day of March, 1884, increased by the creation of 20,000 new shares. of £30 eace, shall be further increased by the immediate creation and issue of 10,000 new shares. of £30 eace, and lie but the centure capital of the Society to £7,500,000.

Secondly. That such last-mentioned new shares shall on or under date of the 31st August instant be distributed by the Directors among the proprietors on the register at the time of such distribution in the proportion of one new share for every four of the existing shares, and each such new share sail be cred-ted by way of bonus with £30 paid up by transfer to capital account of that amond from the rest, or undivided profits of the 20c ety, to the intent that such new share samp the credit of the samp the control of the annual control of the annual control of the annual control of the society, to the intent that such new shares any there so up to less one of the control of the society of the control of the society of the society of the same fooling in every respect as the existing shares. And with respect to proprietors of the society of the such holder of any such od share on shares and to each holder of any such od share on shares and certificate or certifiates at the Company's office, in Old Broad street, un or before the 3lst day of Decomber next. Thirdly. That the proprietors of the new share shall place to the credit of the parties entitled thereto respectively in the books of the Balk, without interest, the amount realised from the sale of such shares.

Fourthly. That the proprie

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE. (Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,550,000) Branches at Sunyran Bayrout, and Salonion, and Agencies at Galatz, Buchareat, Larnaca (Cyprus), Paria, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyran, Beyrout, Salonica, Galatz, Buchareat, and Lordertates the negotiation of all Turkish Government Securities and the collection of the coupons. The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Sank at Maionica and Smyran for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Sük, Madder roots, Valones, Oyum, Grain, &c. Torms may be assertained on application as the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank sulfdings, Lothbury. R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

II. A. BRENAN, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (Limited).

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1887, and VII. of 1860, of the Legislative Council of India.

Subacribed capital, 75,00,000 rs (£500,000).

Faid-up capital, 60,00,000 rs (£500,000).

In 30,000 shares of 250 rs each.

With power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—Beabloy, wite branches in Lendon and Chieutts.

The Bank of England, and the Bank of Lendon.

Paris Bankers.—Mesers Hottinguer and Co.

The London Agency grants drifts, negotiates and collects bills, payable at the above places, effects the purchase or sale of Indian and other securities, and unfertakes the safe custody of the same.

It also collects intreast, dividends, &c., for remittanesthrough the bank or otherwise.

Office hours, 10 is 3; flaturdays, 10 to 2 p.m.

London Office—7 East India Avenue, E.C.

LONDON OFFICE—T East India Avenue, E.C.

LONDON AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BANK (Limited), 9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, 24th August, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company with be held at the Baltic Sale Room, South Sea House, Threadneedle street, in the city of London, on Wednesday, the 13th day of September next, 1985, at the hoar of Twelve o'clock noos, for the purpose of confirming a special, resolution which was passed unanimously at the First Ordinary Meeting of the Company, held at the same place on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August instant, formaking the following alterations in the articles of association of the Company, viz.:—

To insert the words "except the shares of the Company" after the word "foreiga." in section 9 of clause 86; between the words "company" and "partnership in section 11 of clause 86; and after the word "foreign" in clause 39; and to insert the words "except in purchasing the shares of the Company" at the shares of the Company will be closed.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed

The transfer books of the Company will be closed for ten days previous to the 14th day of September next. —By order of the Board of Dir-ctora, GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

### BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts opened with parties properly introduced, and interest allowed on credit balances, if not drawn below £200.

Money Received on deposit, repayable at seven days' notice, and interest regulated by the market value of money, as amounced from time to time by public advertisement, the present rate being Three per cent.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued free of charge, and all descriptions of banking business transacted.

W. O. ALLENDER, Secretary.

W. O. ALLENDER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEED; PREFERENCE STOCK.

(Both Principal and Interest Guaranteed)

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN

INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

The Directors of this Company are now prepared to receive Applications for further Allotments of this STOCK at par, which will be inscribed on the books of the Company in the names of allottees free of stamp duty or other charge.

The Stock is to be paid for by instalments: the distendent will be allowed out instalments paid in advance of their due dates.

The Ordinary Stock of the Company is £300,000, fully paid-up. The dividence paid on that stock since the commencement have averaged ten per cent. per annum.

Forms of Application and all further particulars may

the commencement have averages.

Forms of Application and all further particulars may be obtained from Sir R. W. tarden and Co., Stock Brokers, Royal Exchange buildings; at the European Brank, 38 King William str.et, Lo-don: or from the Secretary of the Company,—By order of the Direc ors, C., GRAINGER, Secretary.

Offices: 1 King's Arms Yard, Moorgate street,
L. ndon, E.C., 1st August, 1965.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited), bard street, London. E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS

6792.500. RESERVE FUND, £30

COMPANY (Limited), 500

RESERVE FUND, £30

RESERVE FUND, £30

RESERVE FUND, £30

RESERVE FUND, £30

RESERVE FUND, £30 UP, £792,500. RESERVE FUE DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

# THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT

COMPANY (Limited),
4 Abcharch lane, London.
BANKERS,
The London and Westminster Bank.
The Bank of England.

DEBENTURES AT 5. 5½, AND 6
PER CENT
CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
Subscribed Capital, 2700,000.
CHAIRMAN—Lawford Acland, Eaq.
Major-General Henry Pel-1 Duscan James Kay. Eaq.
ham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Eaq.
P. F. Robertson, Eaq. M.P.
George Ireland, Eaq.
Managen—C. J. Braine, Eaq.
The Directorace prepared to 18SUE DEBENTURES
for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

for one, three man repeated to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arrayed. Amplications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, No. 7 East India Avenue, Leadenhull silvest, London, E.C.—Brownder.

JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

### SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE TRUST AND LOAN
COMPANT of UPPER CANADA.
Incommend by Foreal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Cantel £1,004,004.
Pail up. 2250,006. Uncalled, £750,000.
Bissorve fund, £61,000.
DIRECTOR.
The Right Hot. Edward Plovdell Rouveria, M.P.,
Freddent.
James Hutchinson, Esq. [William G. Thomson, Eco.
Charles Mortison, Esq. [William G. Thomson, Eco.
Charles Mortison, Esq. [William G. Thomson, Eco.
Charles Mortison, Esq. [T. M. Wegnelin, Eco., M.P.
BANKERS—Messer Given, Mills, Curric, and Co.
This Company is use issuing debentures for 3, 4, or
5 years, bearing 6 per cent, and for longer periods, 5 per
sent, interest, payable at Messers Given, Mills, Curric,
and Co., on 1st January and 1st July. Applications to
be made to the Secretary. F. FERRON, Secretary.
45 Mooreate street, London.

LONDON FINANCIAL THE ASSOCIATION (Limit

Bank of England, The City Bank.

Bank of England, The City Bank.

The Imperial Bank.

MARAGER—Augusta Wildy, Esq.

SECRETARY—John Heary Koch, Esq.

This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.

Negotiates Public Loans. And randucts mosetary and financial oper-enerally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager Seath Sea house, Threadness its street, London, E.C.

# DEBENTURES.

THE CREDIT FONCIER OF MAURITIUS (Limited).

Subscribed Capital £500,000
Paid-up and invested £100,000

This Company is presered to issue a limited assemble of its Six per Cent. Land Mortgage Debentures for terms of years to be agreed upon, at raises of issue adfireding, with the advantage of repayment at par what is equivalent to interest at the raise of from Six to over Sewen per cent. per annuae, according to the laught of the term.

assign of the term.

The business of the Company is confined to the advance (of loans) on duly registered first mortgages of real property, to an extent in no case exceeding half the casefully appraised value of the property mortgage; such loans being repayable gradually by annual instalments.

By the articles of association no obligations can be in-curred in excess of the amount actually invested, and the total amount borrowed can never exceed the sub-seribed capital. The Company's debentures are thus doubly assured.

# WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY

Capital subscribed, E.1,000,000: paid-up, £200,000. Derectors.
Certurana.—A. D. De Press, Esq.
Defute Chairralan.—William McAndrew, Esq.
Joseph Brave, Esq.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq.
W. J. R. Cotton, Esq.
The Alliance Bank: The National Bank: Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
Manager.

J. Campbell Rob-treen, Esq.
Offices, 63 Gresham house, Old Broad street, E. C.
Advances are made by the Company against produce, ahares, debentures, and other convertible securities.
The Company is prepared to receive deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon.

# THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited). Capital subscribed, £5.000.000. Paid up, £500,000.

CREIFIT de La Company Xenerhon Balli, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq.
M. Alderman Dakin
James Dickson, Esq.
P. D. Hadow, Esq.
J. O. Hanson, Esq.
G. F. Holroyd, Esq.
J. G. Homère Esq.

J. G. Homere Esq. | M. Zari, 258q. Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq. SOLGITORS, Messre Ashurst, Morris, and Co.; and Messrs Edwards and Co.

The Association receives money on deposit, for fixed periods; makes advances on approved securities, negotiates losss, and undertakes general financial business.

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Sees 27 Lembard street, E.C.

# THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited). Capital, nominal, £10,000,000. First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid-up, £1,000,000. Reserver. £125,000.

Paid-up, \$1,000,000, \$25,000,000.

Reserve, £125,000.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., M.P. (late Finance Misister of India).

W. P. Andrew, Esq. (Chairman Scinde, Punjaub, and Deliti Railways).

Samuel Beale, Esa., Warfield grove, Reading, E. Blount, Esq. (E. Bloust, T. Bear. W. P. Andrew, Esq. (Chairman Scinde, Punjaub, and Deibh Railways).

Samuel Beale, Esq., Warfield grove, Reading.

E. Blount, Esq. (E. Blount and Co., Bankors, Paris).

T. Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George st. Westminster, Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).

Sir S. A. Donaldson, late Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

J. T. Maskensie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of Eastern Bengal Railway.

John Bramley Moore, Esq., Livenpool.

Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq., (Messrs Schuster, Son. & Co.).

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P. Liverpool.

George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A Worms).

[GENERAL MANAGER—James Macolonald, Esq.

BANKER.

The Union Bank of London.

The Company receives deposits for short periods at the ordinary rates, and for longer periods according to agreement.

Makes advances on approved securities, negotiates loans, &c.

E. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

R. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

# QIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES,

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES, for Five. Seven, or Ten Yests.

NATAL LAND and COLONISATION COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £365,000, in 38,500 shares of £10 each; half called-up.

BOARD OF DYRECTORS,

Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., Chairman.

J.P.Brown-Westhead, Eag. J. T. Mackenzie, Eag. The Hon. F. C. Drummond. William Miller, Eaq., M.P. Fred. Boilean Elliof, Eag. The Hon. William Miller, Eaq., John Gillespie, Eag.

BANKERS.

BAMEERA

BAMEERA
Messrs Smith, Pavne, and Smitha
The London and County Banking Company,
Offices—41 Threa/needle street.

Omces—44 Threa-fneedle street.

The Natal Land and Colonication Comeany ISSUE DEBENTURE BONDS, bearing i-terest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, psyable half-yearly at Mesers Smith, Payue, and Smiths, on the lat of Jau, and the st of July, for periods of five, seven, and ten years, and in amounts of £100, £200, and £300, payable to order are bearer.

The money so raised is for invostment in the British colony of Natal, in lasas on first mortgages of real property valued as for forced sale, at from two to three times the amount of the sums advanced.

The assets of the Company as against the 'otal authorised amount of £250,000 of debentares may be thus estimated:—

pital. The Company's debentures are thus used.

Forms of application may be obtained at the effices of the Company.—By order, London, Aug., 1863. G. E. BREFFIT. Secretary.

87,500

### THE OTTOMAN COMPANY

Commission Merchants and Financial, Capital, 2500,000, in 25,000 shares of 220 cm With power to increase. First lesue, 12,500 shares.

First issue, 12,500 shares.

This Company receives consignments of meds for sale in English and foreign markets from merchasts and others in the Ottoman Empire, as well as from mechanis, manufacturers, and others, in the country as abroad, for sale in Turkish markets.

Executes orders, through their agencies in Turkey, for the purchase of produce, such as cotton, week grain, seeds, optum, valonis, madder root, doe. Effects the purchase of British and foreign manufactured goods, &c., un account of their correspondents in Turkey.

Assists in the introduction of industrial, commercial and financial undertakings connected with Turkey, and acts generally as financial agents in, and in conscious vith, the Ottoman Empire.

All communications to be addressed to J. Lawis Fariey, Esa., the Managing Director.

20 Threadneotic street, London, E.C.

# MERSEY DOCK ESTATE.

LOANS OF MONEY.
MERSEY DOCKS THE HARDUR BOARD hereby give notice, that the are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the early of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds Tashillings per centum per annum interest, for periods of Three, Five, or Seven Years.

nnee, Five, or Seven Years.

Interest Warrants for the whole term, payable halyearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or h
London, will be issued with each bond.
Communications to be addressed to George J. Janson, Esq., Treasurer, Dock Office, Liverpool.—By order
of the Board, JOHN HARRISON, Secretary,
Dock office, Liverpool, July 20, 1865.

### 165th SALE.

165th SALE.

C U S T O M HOUSE, by order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Her Majesty Customs, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lass on TUESDAY, 29th of August, 1865, at TWENDY o'clock at room precisely, the following goods for hose consumption:—BRANDY, RUM, and WINE. To above goods may be viewed at the Queen's Wareheas, Custom House, Thames street, and as the London and West India Docks on Monday, the 28th August, Iran the commissioners of the Custom House, Thames street, and as the London and West India Docks on Monday, the 28th August, Iran strength of the Commissioners of the Custom House, Thames street, and as the London and West India Docks on Monday, the 28th August, Iran strength of the Custom House, Thames street, Them o'clock in the strengon, and en the day of sale, from ten o'clock in the strength of the Custom House, Thames will not be delivered until after two clear days of the day on which they are sold, as that no lots can be said for at the older of the Reserve Central Green's Warehous, Custom House, Thames street, Threepenice each.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—
ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT, Bomon-the-Rhine, founded in 1847.—Herr THOMAS prepare
Young Gouldemen for the Army, Navy, Civil Series,
and Mercantile pursuits. German and French only as
spoken in the establishment, where the Pupils enjoy all
the comforts of an English home. The highest references given.—For particulars, apply to the Director,
THEOLOGIC THOMAS, Baumschule Allée, Essen.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL for cutter, punches, taps and dies, turning tools, chiesle, &c. CAST STEEL plston rode, crank pins, connecting rods, straight and crank axkes, shafts, and forging sof every description. FILES marked T. Turton. Superior to any other make. (See results of trial in the Trues, July 28, 1800 TOOLS of all kinds, for engineer, railways, contractors, c., &c. EDGE TOOLS marked Wm. Graaves and Sons. Electro-Boracle steel, warranted to swar out three tools made of cast steel. DOUBLE SHEAS STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPEING STEEL, GESMAN STEEL. Springs, buffers, and cast steel tyres for icomortive engines, railway carrafges, and waggest SHEAF WORKS and SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD. London Warehouse, 35 Queen street, City Parls Warchouse, 10 Rue du Grand, Chautier. New York Store, 10 John street.

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