# Oct. 17, 180 Economist,

EE ECONOMIST.

# WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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THE RAILWAY MONITOR. 

## The Bolitical Economist.

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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.

WHAT IS ECONOMY?

A great deal of controversy has been raised on some details between the Liberals at election and the Conservatives at election, but there is no doubt as to two plain facts.

When the last Liberal Government came in	£
When it went out	69,207,000 65,914,000
Secondly:	8,293,000

Absorbing Absorbing	DE BRITISH DE
	MA 400 000
Liberal Government was	65.914.000

real increase 2,700,000L The question is—Were the Liberal

Are the Tory Government right in reducing the expenditure? Government right in increasing the expenditure?

An individual has one easy test as to his expenditure. He asks himself whether it exceeds his income, but a nation—at least a rich modern nation—with good credit, has no test so ready. It can usually raise by taxes large new sums; it can always raise by loan even greater new sums. Such a country as England does not shape its expenditure to its income, but its income to its expenditure. Certain "estimates," as the technical term is,—that is, certain calculated outgoings,— are laid before Parliament, and additional taxes are imposed to meet the prospective outlay. A private person spends what he has, but a nation spends what it must. And there is this further difference—the income of an individual is to him at least pure good, but the income of a nation is almost pure evil; it is mostly made up of taxes, which are themselves subtractions from the national wealth, and diminutions of private enjoyment, and moreover are collected at a cost which is pure loss if the mode in which the tax is spent be not heeded.

In ordinary circumstances, a Government has to show that the expenditure it requires is an advantage more than equal to the evil of the taxation it proposes. A sort of rough balance is struck by Parliament, just as a jury under a judge's direction estimate the "damages" fit a particular case; so Parliament, with the aid of the Executive Government, estimates the sum necessary to meet the necessities of any particular year. The calculation is rough, because no one can say exactly how much harm a tax inflicts, or how much good an outlay causes. In the same way the work of a jury is rough and common-sense work; it is not fine scientific work. Parliament and the country strike a rough balance the best way they can.

But before we go into this calculation there are two points to be shown, and which it is officially incumbent upon the Executive Government for the time conclusively to prove.

First. Are the new evils—that is, the new taxes—necess

Granting that a new outlay is necessary, is a new burden on the nation also necessary? In Parliament so it is perpetually assumed to be. A Government comes down with conclusive figures showing the use of a certain spending, and it says nothing as to any possible means of equivalent saving. the Opposition is helpless; not having access to official figures it cannot show—no experienced member of Parliament would hope to show—how any great official economy could be made. The task is delicate and difficult even for the Government of the day, who know all which can be known: and it is altogether impossible for the antagonists of that Government whom it uses all its peculiar knowledge to refute and vanquish. But though in Parliament such assumptions are constant, in logic they are unsound. It does not follow that a new outlay requires a new tax; in any state of politics, and at

lay requires a new tax; in any state of politics, and at present certainly, the presumption is the contrary.

The changes of each year ought to diminish cost as well as to augment outlay. Science and knowledge in the nineteenth century are constantly introducing new economies into most kinds of action; almost everything can be effected now more cheaply than twenty years since, and twenty years hence will be effected more cheaply than it can be now. No doubt it requires a certain vivacity than it can be now. No doubt it requires a certain vivacity of mind to discover and employ these new economies. We have known old housekeepers who would rage and storm if they were asked to pay sixpence more than they were used

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to pay, but who would never try to diminish or beat down the price they had always paid. In their minds there were "regular" prices for everything; and as they thought it wrong to be asked for more than was "regular" on article L, they would not themselves propose to pay less than was "regular" on article II. If a Government or an individual go on this principle they will spend more than they ought, they will buy less than they ought, and they will be cheated wholesale. The maxim with which Mr Childers has connected his name, "new "economies for new changes," is exactly the principle which all careful persons have acted on since housekeeping began, and which all heedless persons have neglected.

But this is not all. Besides this speculative argument common to all times, there is a practical argument peculiar to the present times. There ought to be a great gradual economy in the cost of our administration. That administration has grown; and whatever grows is complicated, and all which is complicated must be expensive. Politically, the historical and almost imperceptible creation of many of our institutions has been a blessing nearly inestimable; we should be ready to pay five times more to buy some of them if it were wanted. But now that these institutions are created, we are not disposed to pay a sixpence more for any of them than is necessary. We believe that every needless pound of ontlay diminishes the return of efficiency; all pampered offices are useless offices, and it is only when a man feels the healthy responsibility of genuinely earning his money that his work is likely to be in itself good.

Just now we have an unusual reason for expecting good economies, and we have also an unusual reason for distrusting new expenditure. The largest new outlay is for new inventions in destruction by land and sea. Science is continually suggesting these, and each if it stood alone has a plausible claim. But if we look at the series, we find that the best of yesterday is not the best, is less good than several which we have to-day, and therefore we may fairly reason the best of to-day will be distanced by more than one which to-morrow we shall have before us. If we buy largely what is best in each year (such articles being durable), we shall have in ten years a great museum of antiquities excellent as an historical record of progress in discovery, but sure nevertheless to be at once destroyed in real action. Mr Stansfeld, we believe, said we ought to make "patterns of everything and clocks almost of nothing." Just now the proposed expenditure is probably injudicious, and a considerable saving is arrived facie probable.

a considerable saving is prima facie probable.

And a Government must show the good of the outlay to be real, to be for the interest, that is, not only of itself as a Government, but of the nation on whose part it acts and for whom it is a trustee. We have little belief in great malfeasance by any Government; the English statesmen, of all parties, as a rule, are men of great integrity and honour, and when not such themselves they have to conform to the morality regulated by such men. But we have a constant suspicion of petty "jobs" and small negligencies, for Parliamentary life even in the highest minds generates a toleration and acquiescence in such things, besides fostering in inferior men a strong and habitual aptitude for perpetrating them. Every Government is disposed in the ways Mr Gladstone describes to make itself "pleasant" to those with whom it acts. To save money requires labour, to spend money produces thanks.

No one who considers the position of the present Government and the preceding Governments of Lord Derby, will wonder that they could not surmount these difficulties. We do not make a liability to expenditure any charge against Conservative Government as such. On the contrary, Sir R. Peel was as anxious about wise economy as a minister could be; the Duke of Wellington was on some points and some occasions morbidly niggardly. The fault belongs not to the principle of the party, but to the power of the Government. A Government in a party minority must wish to be agreeable to every one; day by day it has to buy its existence; it has to please some members and induce them to do that which the rest of the party do not wish; it has to diffuse an atmosphere of hope which shall disincline opponents to strong measures and shall tempt supporters to strenuous support. But such "manipulations" cost money. If there could be an estimate of the cost of "tactics," undoubtedly the sum total would be very large.

strong Government bent on economy; and this must at present be a Liberal Government. No practical politician expects now a strong Conservative Government. The only question about such Government is how weak it will be. The Liberals talk of a majority of ninety in the next Parliament, and such is the only sort of majority likely to effect an economy bota important and real.

#### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE leaders of the Spanish Revolution have apparently come to a decision in favour of Constitutional Monarchy as the best practicable form of Government for their country, and most Englishmen will think them wise. Spain has hardly advanced to the point at which the multitudes can be governed without reliance on the sentiment of reverence, and all experience shows that reverence can be most readily elicited by a Throne. practicable form of Government for their countr It is needful moreover in the present position of Spanish affairs that there should be in her Government some one man who is irremovable, who has nothing to hope from change, and nothing to fear from competition; who can by the steady pressure of his experience keep her politics alike from vacilla-tion and from violence. A President for life might have fitted that post, but Republicans are slow to elect Presidents for life, and Spain has no statesman of overpowering capacity or claims. It is stated also that the leaders have fixed on Ferdinand of Coburg, formerly the King Consort of Portugal, as their nominee, and this selection also will be acceptable to this country. Don Fernando, as he is called in Portugal, belongs to the Catholic branch of the Coburgs, and that family has evidently accepted the administration of limited monarchies as its function in the world. He has moreover given proof of great capacity for statesmanship, having administered Portugal during his son's minority most successfully. He is not likely to govern in a spirit of hostility to Catholicism, but still less likely to submit himself to priests. Such a selection would tend to smooth the way towards that fusion of the two kingdoms of the Penicsula for which wise Spaniards hope, making it a natural instead of a revolutionary movement, to be accomplished after a generation or two of freer intercourse. Above all such a choice, while acceptable to Great Britain, would obviate one great difficulty in the way of the Madrid Government-the necessity of avoiding a quarrel à outrance with the Emperor of the French.

That Monarch has been placed by the Revolution in a very singular and somewhat painful political position. It is very easy for Englishmen to say that his single duty is the same as ours—to allow the Spaniards to settle their own affairs and to recognise any dynasty they may select, but the Emperor of the French has to think first of Frenchmen. There is no doubt whatever that the recent changes on the Continent give Frenchmen much anxiety, that they think the power of France on the wane, and that reasonably or unreasonably they look with great jealousy on the growth of powerful States along their frontiers. The alliance between Prussia and Italy alarmed men of comparatively temperate judgments, and if a third Power were created likely to join in that alliance Frenchmen would feel that their country was ringed in with hostile or possibly hostile kingdoms, each of them strong enough to annoy, and all together too strong to be disobeyed. Nor is this thought unreasonable. Englishmen speak of Spain usually as if it were some South American Republic; but Spain is a very great country, with seventeen millions of very brave and hardy people, and a very exceptional geographical position. She ought, if well governed, to be the strongest naval Power in the Mediterranean, for she possesses some elements of strength equal to those possessed by Prussia before 1866—as many people, as rich a soil, and a territory farmore easy to protect from invasion. Already her generals are talking of reorganisation on the Prussian system, and if that reform is accomplished, a King of Spain really master of the Peninsula might find himself one of the great monarchs of the world — might on occasion be able, by merely appearing hostile, to divert a third of the French army to defend their Southern frontier. France would then be hemmed in on North, South, and Southeast by powerful, homogeneous, and well-armed kingdoms. No French monarch can be expected to look at such a contingency unmoved, or to welcome a dynasty in Spain with a permanent bias against his own. The Orleans family would have supplied such a dynasty, and so would the Hohenzollern, while most Frenchmen would have looked with strong sus- e- in ly

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picion even upon the House of Savoy. It is quite true that family relationships have little influence on the policy of nations, but that fact is not recognised throughout France, and has at least this one limitation. The dynasties have undoubtedly distinctive characters, antipathies, and friendships—special political leanings which have frequently political results. For example, any Bourbon might be relied on to be more or less friendly to the temporal power of the Pope; any Hohenzollern to be opposed to it; any Coburg to be disinclined towards violent outrage on Germany. It is something even to lose a possible ally, such as Isabella from her Papal predilections might have been; and the Emperor of the French has to deal in addition with an immense domestic difficulty. An Orleanist Prince at Madrid would undoubtedly attract every Orleanist in France, and his Court would become consciously or unconsciously a focus for the disaffected. Moreover, if he succeeded, as he probably would do, the spectacle of successful Parliamentary Government in a country so near, under a family so well understood by Frenchmen, would indefinitely increase the growing irritation of many classes in France with the Napoleonic régime. Such considerations do not, it may be, justify the veto Napoleon is supposed to have put upon absolute freedom of choice in Spain, but they at least explain why he should hesitate to leave that choice absolutely free—why Frenchmen should watch the course of the revelution with something of apprehension.

We are not sure whether, reasoning as Napoleon is compelled to reason, a Republic would not have been even more dangerous to the Empire than an Orleanist election. Such a Republic must either have been a Federation or a Democracy. Frenchmen abhor the Federal idea, but the perpetual spectacle of a free State, lightly taxed except for municipal purposes, close upon their border would, we can easily conceive, have been too much for French patience. A successful Democracy certainly would, for it would have removed the great support of the Napoleonic system—the belief of the propertied classes that revolution in France implies a Republic, and that a Republic could not be trusted to protect property and social order. Such a danger is no moral justification for a veto on a Republic, but it is a strong reason why Napoleon, who is not a Republican but an Emperor, should look with deep anxiety on the movements of the Spanish Democrats; should deprecate extreme courses; should, it may be, intimate that between a Spanish Republic and a French Empire there could be no cordial sympathy. The selection of Constitutional Monarchy as the form of Government to be tried removes the special difficulty, and it must not be forgotten that the friendship of France, the highway through which she reaches Europe, must always remove many serious difficulties from the path of Spain.

#### THE CASE OF THE MERCHANTS' COMPANY.

THE case of the directors of the Merchants' Company charged at the Mansion House last week with issuing a false prospectus could not but excite great interest. The accused under such prosecutions are usually in a "good position," and this renders it more difficult to fix them with any criminal liability. They are sure to be well defended, and their honesty and uprightness of intention in the doubtful acts they have committed will be stoutly maintained; it will be represented as a hardship that the letter of the law should apply to them. Such cases then are always interesting to a curious public. In another view it is most desirable for the general welfare to impose on directors a real responsibility under the criminal law for the truth of those statements which induce people to become shareholders; and the very difficulty of doing so, when the accused are what they are and have means of defending themselves publicly and privately which ordinary criminals have not, makes of every new case an important move in a long and difficult contest. It can hardly fail to become a precedent one way or the other.

It can hardly fail to become a precedent one way or the other.

The extraordinary turn which the proceedings took in the present case has increased the public interest in it, though we fear that the precedent furnished is of the wrong description. It is a case in which the directors have escaped liability perhaps justly enough, but still in a way that does not seem wholly satisfactory. In short they have escaped in an indirect and not in a direct manner. Prima facie the charge appeared one of the most serious which could have been knought. According to the complainant, Mr Moore, the

prospectus of "The Merchants' Company (Limited)" was issued in November, 1865. The Company was to get the goodwill of the business of the private firm of Lane, Hankey, and Co., who were paid 62,500l for it in shares and debentures of the Lamited Company, and who promised in turn to guarantee 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the Company, amounting to 45,000l. The case was thus one of those in which a prosperous private firm was represented as willing to transfer its business to a new Company—not necessarily an unfair transaction, though it had what we may almost call the usual ill-fortune. In October following the new Company was in liquidation, the private firm of Lane, Hankey, and Co., having shortly before signed a deed of inspection under the Bankruptcy Act. All this had happened within twelve months of the time when the private firm had transferred the goodwill of their business for 62,500l. It was farther stated that the following were the debts of the firm which had thus disposed of its goodwill:—

Lane, Hankey, and Co	282,498 13,735 6,245 69,315
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and that no dividend has yet been paid on the estate. Here was certainly a state of facts, if true, for inquiry and explanation, altogether irrespective of the various special statements as to the long past insolvency of the firm and their inability to guarantee a ten per cent. dividend which constitute the gravamen of the charge of misrepresentation. Yet instead of defending themselves directly and openly, it came out last Friday that the directors accused had been transacting privately with the prosecutor, had been submitting to him or his solicitor an analysis of the accounts of the firm prepared by an accountant, and were quite satisfied with the prosecutor's statement that he had ascertained there was no case—the Company having been found to be solvent and able to give the guarantee as stated in the prospectus—and with his consequent withdrawal of the charge and of all imputations on their character. This was the extraordinary turn of the proceedings to which we have referred, and which calls, we think, for some remark.

We admit, of course, that the accused directors were quite within their right in so doing, and that the accusation being withdrawn no one dare repeat it without being prepared independently to make it good. So long as the vindication of the law is left to private prosecutors, the accused, if they like, may be content with satisfying their accuser, and so ending the matter without any farther exculpation, and without making the accuser pay any penalty for a false accusation. To outsiders this course does not seem the most judicious for their own sakes. What had evidently been anticipated here was the hushing up of everything; but even if the Lord Mayor had not insisted against the protests of the accused on the reading of the informations for his own justification, this hushing up was more than they could reasonably expect. Although the details had not before been publicly stated, the charge had been publicly made, and the public were sure to suspect—we dare say quite erroneously—that the concealment of the precise nature of the charge and the explanation had its reasons. Still if the accused like to run the risk of having these things thought about them, it is entirely their own affair; technically their justification is complete. It is entirely their own affair, also, that the satisfaction of the prosecutor should apparently have been accompanied by the promise to recoup him what he had lost, though to give such a promise at such a time was at least liable to misinterpretation—still more so when we learn from the solicitor for Mr Lane that Mr Moore had only brought the prosecution "in consequence of a breach of faith" in respect to a previous "honourable arrangement" to the same effect.

What we wish to remark on is the public aspect of the settlement. It is obvious that, however honourable the character of all the parties here concerned, the precedent is one which will preferably be followed in similar circumstances by those who may have something to conceal. To this extent the precedent is a very unfortunate one in the public interest. As good citizens the accused directors of the Merchants' Company would have performed an important public service by refusing to deal privately with their accuser at all. By showing their opinion that nothing else would be satisfactory they would have made it more difficult in future for any defendants to

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attempt getting off in the way they have done and would thus have assisted in securing opproblum, if no other punishment, for those really guilty. Much of the present distrust and discredit is due to the hollowness of so many undertakings promoted by those in good position, and things can hardly be remedied until the sound are protected by the greater certainty of exposure where there is any unsoundness. The defendants may say that the public have no right to expect them to incur, for the public good, so much expense and trouble as their refusal to communicate privately with their accuser would have involved; but there is no proof that the expense and trouble would have been much greater than what has been incurred, while it would have served their private interest better. We cannot but express a regret that they did not take a different view of their duty and interest.

The whole proceedings show we think the necessity for a

The whole proceedings show we think the necessity for a public prosecutor. Private persons like Mr Moore should have no opportunity of using, or appearing to use, the criminal law as an instrument for recovering their debts; and defendants on a criminal charge should have a minister of justice to satisfy as to their innocence, and not an individual whose enlightenment may so readily be ascribed to his satisfaction in matters for him more important. This is expedient for their own sakes, so that the cessation of a needless prosecution may give every possible éclat to the acquittal it implies; there ought to be no room for suspecting private and irrelevant motives. And it is necessary to protect the public against the cessation of prosecutions which are not needless, and where a desperate attempt to hush them up is therefore more probable. Such reasons have long been apparent enough in general, but they have peculiar force with reference to the general question of directors' responsibility. Here is a whole class of cases where the criminal law can hardly be applied in practice on account of the extreme interest which both parties have in compromises.

## SIR WALTER CROFTON'S ADDRESS ON THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

ALMOST the only address and discussion at the Social Science Association which are likely to produce immediate practical results are those concerning the control of the criminal classes. Sir Walter Crofton is so completely master of his subject, and the subject itself is so ripe for action, and action is becoming so absolutely urgent with relation to this terrible delta, as one may say, of criminal habit and disposition which accumulates about the hundred mouths of our convict and county prisons—none of them, we must remember, having any longer the power to remit their criminal populawe must remember, tion to the other side of the globe—that we should not be surprised to see both the important suggestions of Sir Walter Crofton carried into law during the next Session. he desires, and what we must all desire, if we only consider the new danger of furnishing the large criminal population of the country with dismissed convicts to head and organise it for purposes of plunder, is this—(1) that all convicts dismissed before the expiration of their sentences with tickets of leave should be under the constant supervision of the police during the remainder of their sentence, so that their ticket-of-leave may be withdrawn at any moment if they show any symptom of abusing it:—(2) that the same sort of supervision should be established for a time over all the minor criminals (dismissed, not from convict prisons, but from county and borough jails and houses of correction), so far as they can be proved to have been criminal by profession that is, to have been living on the proceeds of crime. The effect of these very simple measures would be twofold,—that of deterring the released criminal from embarking again on a life of crime which would lead to his immediate detection, and that, in all probability, of accustoming him, for a fixed time that, in all probability, or accustoming him, for a fixed time after regaining his liberty, to an honest and industrious life, from which he would be afterwards far less likely to relapse. The critical time of course for criminals, however much they may have improved during their detention in jail,—and we are happy to think that, thanks to Sir Walter Crofton's admirable example in Ireland and exertions in England, the object of prison discipline is no longer mere numishment, but also reformation—is of course during the punishment but also reformation,—is of course during the first few months of liberty, when they first have to solve the problem of supporting themselves in some way, and when only one way, and that a bad one, is practically familiar to them. During his period of trial, of course any "leading strings," such as

Sir Walter Crofton proposes, which will keep them out of the path of crime, nay more, assist them to find an honest industry,—for this, as was shown at Birmingham, is a practical and legitimate effect of the police supervision—is of inestimable importance. It is the time during which the new habits are formed, the time of special peril; and besides, if we look only to the worst result—namely, the relapse of the criminal—it is the time of warning in which the authorities ought to take the alarm, and will have the means of saving cought to take the alarm, and will have the means of saving the country from the loss and expense of giving back a new recruit to criminal pursuits. For these very obvious and very powerful reasons we strongly support Sir Walter Crofton's demand for the institution in London of a central police authority, to be in communication with the police of the different legistrate in relation to the arrivation of licenses. localities, in relation to the prisoners discharged on licence Of course new Parliamentary power would be wanted to extend the system to prisoners who are not now discharged on licence We ought to But the first step ought to be taken at once. have a central police authority in direct communication with all the different borough and county police forces, through whom the destination of each criminal as he is discharged, with his photograph, should be communicated to the police authorities of the districts in which he intends to live. He should be required to report himself every month to these authorities, and if ever he fails to do so the police should immediately apprehend him, and, except for adequate reasons assigned, withdraw his licence. In the meantime, if he conducted hims well, they would, as has been just proved, be his best friends in getting him honest employment, no less than in deterring him from seeking employment that is not honest. If once this system is honestly carried out, we shall find that the percentage of relapses among the convicts dismissed on ticket-of-leave will rapidly lessen. That alone will be something, as it will rob the professional criminals of their natural leaders. But if we can persuade Parliament to add to the punishment of all professional crime a period of supervision after leaving prison, we should probably find that the outflow of criminal population would be less dangerous even to us than during the time when transportation was at its greatest height, and yet the poison would not be, as it was then, simply transferred from our own land to that of our colonies.

We can imagine but one substantial objection to Sir Walter Crofton's proposal-but one substantial objection, we say, because a very unsubstantial one, the danger of cutting off the released criminal from employment by compelling him to report himself to the police, has been urged. As we have said, the experience of the past is all the other way. A released criminal can never give satisfactory antecedents for himself, and he is less suspected and more likely to be trusted where the police can report exactly his true position as a reformed man under trial, than where he has to invent excuses, probably fibs, to account for the absence of any recent references. Even were it otherwise,—were the public disposed, which they are not, to refuse all fresh trial to a released criminal,—it is scarcely an argument that the public may be induced to give under false impressions what they would withhold if they knew all. In this, as in other cases, candour is far the best policy. A man who is known to be a released criminal, with a good word from the police, is known also to have a very strong reason for working patiently and winning a new character; while a man of whom nothing is known, a merely "suspicious" character, is far more universally distrusted. But experience has really answered the objection. Experience shows that the police can do more to help a man in these circumstances than they do to discredit him.

The only objection of weight is therefore not this, but the most substantial of all objections, the objection from expense. Our different bodies of local police are not centralised at present, and there is therefore no common action among them which would admit of this concerted supervision of criminals dismissed on licence. Sir Walter Crofton estimates that a central authority in communication with the police of different localities who might establish a register recording the movements of all convicts on licence, distribute their photographs and institute a form of procedure with regard to them which would give notice of any infraction of the rules of the licence to all the heads of police in all localities, is likely to cost 6,000 a year. But this cost is far less than the annual cost of transportation to South Australia, which was indeed on an average near 100,000 a year between 1850 and 1859; and besides the recent

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wing of this expenditure, it is obvious that a small apenditure which enditure which is essential to give efficiency to the millions spent in different parts of the country on the various bodies of pelice, will cause a very great national seenomy in the end. The local police forces are now barely ag to their work, and if no better organisation is devised would have to be considerably enlarged at a far vaster expense than that of 6,000% a year. But the reason they are pense than that of 6,000% a year. But the reason they are mefficient is that the State gratuitously pours into the country the most efficient recruits of the criminal profession, without taking any securities against their return to their old life. In fact, it fights on the side of the police with one hand, and on the side of the dangerous classes with the other. If this silly waste of power be put a stop to, and not only the Convicts but the lesser professional criminals be carefully supervised for a considerable period after their discharge, the work of the police would be so much the less trying, and, instead of enlarging the local forces, it might be possible before long even to contract them with far more safety to the State than we have at present. Nor is this a more matter of legitimate expectation. In Ireland the system has been long tried, and no tion. In Ireland the system has been long tried, and no competent man who has examined its operation has any denbt about the matter. Lord Carnarvon in his final address to the Social Science Congress expressed, not only his own raw, but we think we may say that of statesmen generally, when he endersed the proposal both to establish a central authority in connection with the various police authorities of the country, and to amend the law, so as to compel the dis-charge of all professional criminals with licences which would sparge of an poressional criminals with hoeness which would bring them for a given time after their discharge under the supervision of the police. If the economy of wealth, so as to give it the highest efficiency, is of the highest import to a country, the economy and efficiency of the agencies which control crime—the power which undermines not only wealth but weal—are still more so; and it is as the greatest and most successful of the administrators who have endeavoured to economise these agencies, and to raise their efficiency to the highest point, that society owes a great debt of gratitude Walter Crofton.

### MR SEELY'S COMMITTEE ON ADMIRALTY MONIES AND ACCOUNTS.

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As we have seen, there are various charges of waste brought egainst the Admiralty which are virtually admitted; and these charges are so serious as to justify the outery that has ese charges are so serious as to justify the outery that has en made, and necessitate the exercise of pressure on the Admiralty officials in order to amendment. It will be understood therefore that if there are matters where the department puts on a bolder front, and where it may have reason to do so, the accusation has not on that account broken down. It may be useful to go into these matters for various reasons, but it is not necessary to do so to prove the case against the

The most disputed question-indeed the only large que tion where there is grave dispute—is that of shipbuilding; the inquiry is whether, even in this matter, the Admiralty officials have good cause for the bold front they assume. The nature of the accusation must be distinctly understood. First, as to the building of wooden ships, Mr Fellowes picks out a certain class of ships where the similarity of the specifications enables him to compare the expense of hulls built in dockyards with those built by contract for the Admiralty; and he finds that these cost per ton in private yards 281 7s 7d, and in Her Majesty's yards 401 14s. On this basis he calculates that between jesty's yards 407 14s. On this basis he calculates that between 1858 and 1865 the building of wooden hulls in the dock-yards must have cost 660,000 more than if the same work had been entrusted to private firms. Then as to irond been entrusted to private firms. Then as to ironhad been entrusted to private firms. Then as to iron-clad ships, Mr Fellowes also takes the best basis for comparison he can get. He cannot compare every class of iron-clad ship, for models of every class, alike enough in tonnage and measurement, have not been built both in the dockyards and by private firms; but there are two instances available. The Achilles built at Chatham may be compared with the Black Prince and Warrior built by private firms; and the Hector private-built with the Admiralty-built ms; and the Hector private-built with the Admiralty-built Bellerophon. In the former case the dockyard cost is 558,000l, against 293,000l, which would show a waste in Admiralty-built ironelada of 1,663,000? on an expenditure of 8,500,0001; in the latter case the dockyard cost is 791 15s

per ton of materials used and the contract cost 55l 5s 4d per on, which would show a waste of 1,108,000l on the same expenditure. The mean between these two estimates of waste very rough; they can only be a distant approximation to a true comparison; but the case is susceptible of no other sort of proof. There is nothing unfair in inferring that, if these results are yielded where a comparison can be made, a similar waste must have been going on where there are no materials for a direct comparison.

This is the charge, and it is important to observe how it is met and what points are disputed. Generally it is urged that no comparison can ever be made; the details of plans and specifications differ too much. But this style of argument is plainly inadmissible. It might answer if the alleged differences in cost were small, but there must plainly be something wrong if the details in Admiralty work always happen to cause nearly double the expense of very similar work in private yards. This would show to some extent how the money had gone, but would not justify the enormous excess; we ought not to pay too much for details. Another Admiralty objection is, that Mr Fellowes' calculation of 43\frac{1}{2} per cent. for incidental and establishment charges, to be added to the cost of labour and materials directly put into ships, is excessive. This may be so. The Admiraty are, perhaps, pressed rather hardly when a portion of the expenditure of mainteining dockyards in all parts of the world is taken to swell the account of their shipbuilding. It is undoubtedly true also that much is kept up in the dockyards at home for "national purposes," which no private builder would ever "national purposes," which no private builder would ever dream of. But then the 43\frac{1}{2} per cent. is itself a low estimate of the Admiralty officials. In some years the figure is as high as 70 per cent.; and in any case, whether 43\frac{1}{2} per cent. is excessive or not, a very large percentage is proper, and the accounts would still show a large amount of waste after bearing an enormous reduction. To argue, as the Controller does, that because private builders asually add 10 per cent. to the labour and materials they use to find the cost to themselves of what they build, therefore the Admiralty may do the same, is plainly wrong. The very thing to be found out is whether the establishments and incidental expenses are not heavier in the one case than in the other; whether the Admiralty does not conduct its business waste fully, for instance, by keeping excessive stocks. We should think that when a separation is made between what is maintained for national purposes and what is essential for a private shipbuilding business, the percentage adopted by Mr Fellowes will be found not so far from the mark. The building and repairing of ships ought to be by far the largest part of dockyard expense, and the establishments in all parts of the world which are made so much of are, after all, too small for their excess cost to swell materially the average of the enormous establishments at home. In these circumstances, the absence of any estimate from the Admiralty officials of the amount which ought to be deducted for no omeians of the amount which ought to be deducted for national purposes entitles us to assume that not much can be made of this branch of their defence; they were bound to give an estimate, however rough, which it would have been possible to test.

It is very important to notice, we think, the stress laid on this part of the defence. The accusers are at every disadvantage, while the accused are armed with professional knowledge and acquainted with every detail. Yet instead of giving details to meet the prima facie case, the strongest plea of the accused is that nothing can really be known. Every difficulty in arriving at the exact truth they magnify into an insuperable obstacle to obtaining an approximation. A defence of this sort is worse than none at all, giving cause to a spect that there is nothing better to offer.

Looking into the details of each case we find that the Admiralty have ample cause for insisting on these vague

generalities.

In regard to wooden ships the Controller explicitly admits that what he sneeringly terms Mr Fellowes' rule-of-three sum The difference between dockyard work and private work for hulls of the Dart class is the difference between 40l 14s and 23l 7s 7d per ton. The Controller was even forced to admit that the cost of building the hulls in the dockyards, without indirect charges, was 28l 8s 5d per ton; so that looking at the matter in the most favourable way pos for the Admiralty there was an excess of expenditure of 51 per

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ton. The admission so far that dockyard work is more expensive could not be more flagrant; and as something must be added for indirect charges the calculation of 401 14s as compared with 231 7s 7d cannot be far amiss. And in this case it may be noted the argument about difference of specifications does not apply. The dockyard and private specifications for the Dart class were precisely the same.

The real and only defence then for the Admiralty here is that the dockyard work is superior. A minute calculation is given to show that at the end of six years the repairs on the contract-built ships had been much greater than on those built by the Admiralty, and that the remaining value of the ships was less. Altogether, it is said, the total expenditure, including repairs, on the Government ships, was 160,6651, and the value remaining after six years was 84,9941; but on the contract-built ships there had been expended 227,3121, and the value remaining was only 61,5471. As we pointed out in our former article, however, this is a suicidal defence. The Admiralty evade one charge by the self-accusation of a worse one. Notwithstanding the maintenance of an expensive staff of inspectors, their inspection is so negligent that the contractors get paid for inferior work and materials, when the stipulation is for the equivalent of what is done in the dockyards. We do not see how the Admiralty officials can answer the objection that as against them the private work must be assumed to be equal. In point of fact, the main cause of the deficiency of the contract work is admitted to have been the use of unseasoned timber; and this was precisely the kind of defect which inspection could have guarded against. Some evidence was given of the excessive fraudulence of contractors; one witness spoke of the frequent discovery of sham bolts, and the like; but the Admiralty do not appear to have ever prosecuted a contractor criminally or otherwise.

In regard to iron-clad ships, it is noticeable that the Admiralty officials prefer to deal with only one of Mr Fellowes' cases, They say a good deal about the Hector and Bellerophon, but little or nothing of the Achilles and its sister ships. Lord Henry Lennox indeed states on their behalf in his counter-report that it was proved "that the Achilles, besides having an extra iron " belt, for which an insufficient deduction was made in the co " parison, is in many ways a larger and more expensive ship, " although differing from the other two but little in nominal "tonnage, so that the conclusions were not sustained." Unfortunately the noble lord—while he notes on the margin of his report where the evidence of the accusation may be -omits to note the passages in the evidence which he imagines to prove the defence. As there is no index published with the evidence, we have made a search ourselves for the proof referred to, but without success. Now the Achilles case is the most serious of the two. difference in cost established-588,000l and 293,000lis enormous; and would still be great deducting all the incidental charges. And the general resemblance be-tween the ships except the iron belt which is allowed for, is undeniable. The worst may be inferred from for, is undeniable. The worst may be inferred from the Admiralty reticence in regard to the figures of Mr Fellowes here. The discrepancy is in truth so great that mere vague statements, that the allowance for the iron belt is insufficient without saying how much, and that the ships differ in many ways without saying in what ways, and what money difference would result, are quite valueless as explanations.

The Admiralty assault is therefore directed against the Hector and Bellerophon calculation. With the help of the Admiralty constructor, with whom the Bellerophon has been a favourite ship, an immense mass of technical detail is paraded to show that the Bellerophon is really a very different ship from the Hector. The most striking superficial difference however—the 6-inch plates on the Bellerophon and the 4½-inch plates on the Hector—is allowed for by Mr Fellowes. Beyond that, the main difference insisted on is the form of the ships, Mr Reed contending that his design may legitimately be more expensive, as it gives more carrying capacity in proportion to the weight of the hull. It need not be denied that there is something in this argument as there also is in the statements that the material in the Bellerophon is of better quality, that it is generally better finished (though whether the extra finish is worth the price in greater endurance is not proved), and that there are many improvements. But much of this argument is cut at by the basis of Mr Fellowes' calculation being a rate per ton of the weight of the hull. While Mr Reed shows that there is cause for some more

expense on the Bellerophon, he does not show in figures what difference in expense the difference in form would probably make, nor what the difference in the quality of iron would come to, though he notes the additional expense which some of the minor improvements caused. On the other hand, Mr Samuda (whose evidence as a private builder, we admit with Mr Beed, must be taken cum grano) affirms that generally the specifications of the ships were like enough to make them suitable for comparison according to the weight of the material used; and he points out that in this mode of reckoning one of the improvements insisted on by Mr Beed—that of a double bottom—need not have increased the expensiveness of the ship. The matter is too technical to allow of any but professional opinions being accepted, but so far as the method of the argument goes the Admiralty explanation is not satisfactory. Mr Reed's omission to state in figures what his differences come to, on the basis of calculation adopted, is especially injurious. He says the two ships are wholly unlike, but to what extent did the unlikeness operate to make the Bellerophon more expensive?

A good many partial errors in Mr Fellowes' calculations are also insisted on, but this part of the argument need not be gone into, as the errors are not on a large scale, and the whole question is confused by the controversy as to the percentage for indirect charges. It is not alleged by the way that the contract work on the iron-clads is now inferior to that of the dockyards, though Mr Reed makes some curious statements as to the inferiority of the contract work executed for foreign governments, which lead to the reassuring conviction that there may be more show than substance in some of the foreign iron-clad fleets which alarmists are so much afraid of.

Such is the state of the dispute between the Admiralty and its critics on the point where the defenders make their strongest stand. The conclusion we think must be that the position is not a strong one. The critics have taken a fair basis for comparison from the Admiralty accounts, and their figures it is allowed have been correctly extracted. This being the case it is folly in the Admiralty officials to waste so much breath in proving that exact comparison is impossible when approximations only are wanted; and in objecting to indirect charges, when there is no other way of arriving at the truth—the Accountant-General of the Navy, we may add, being against his colleagues on this point. The particular defence as to wooden ships again is a charge by the defenders against themselves of gross negligence in another part of their business. Farther, one of the cases as to iron-clads is hardly disputed at all, while in regard to the other the explanation of the Admiralty must at best be held incomplete. The result altogether is most damaging for the Admiralty. They admit wholly very serious charges of wastefulness, and they come off second-best on their chosen field of defence. As the sums wasted are very considerable,—170,000l for anchors, 70,000l for chain cables, a million or more for iron-clads, 600,000l for wooden ships, besides great waste in repairs, and the like,—we cordially echo Mr Seely's recommendation "that further in-"quiry should be instituted into the state and management of the dockyards," and "into the system of Admiralty contracts."

### SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

THE following return shows the amounts received by, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868:—

	Total Amount received by the Commissioners.	Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.		
SAVIRGS' BANKS:— In money and interest credited To transfer certificates from Post Office	63,249 8 0	88,788 11 1		
Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks	155 18 3	21,923 8 8		
Total	63,405 1 2	110,711 19 9		
Post Office Savings' Banks:— In money and interest credited	20,496 16 6	94,47 6 6		
to Post Office Savings' Banks	21,923 8 8	155 18 2		
Total	42,420 5 3	24,629 19 8		

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Total amounts on Oct. 3, 1864, at the credit of— The fund for the Banks for Savings The Post Office Savings' Banks fund	£ 36,186,398 11,215,894	1114	4 2 11	
Total	47,402,292 47,431,809			

## COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SETEMBER 1, 1868.

We are now able to give our figures showing the crop and movement of cotton in the United States for the year ending September 1, 1868. Our returns are unusually complete this year, and the light we are able to throw on the subject of consumption in the United States will be especially useful. It appears that the total crop reaches 2,498,895 bales, while the exports have been 1,657,015 bales, and the home consumption 885,015 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 38,130 bales. The stock of cotton at the interior towns, September 1, 1868, not included in the receipts, is 3,897 bales, against 5,703 bales last season. We now bring forward our tables showing the whole movement for the year. The first table indicates the stock at each port September 1, 1868, the total exports and the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years:—

Ports.	Receipts year ending		Exported year ending Sept. 1, 68 to				Stock
	Sept. 1, 1868.	Sept. 1, 1867.	Great Britain.	France.	Other F'reign	Total.	Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	584240	702181	317669	147120	106668	581477	1959
Alabama	36619	2:9516	211154	10432	14925	286511	2161
South Carolina	240431	162247	89651	2986	13276	105813	1945
Georgia	495959	255965	240505	9904	9195	259G04	696
Toxas	114666	185922	40782	1625	26188	68595	166
Fiorida	38593	57791	***	***	***	***	***
North Carolina	38648	38628	***	***		***	
Virginia	166587	127867	828	***		8283	1000
New York	106978	119601	291983	26378	5637×	374734	23440
Boston	34862	42712		***	235	1441	2500
Philadelphia	24221	22678	1440	***		1440	1768
Baltimoro	26610	10721	13385	***	2921	1630	2500
Portland, Maine	2804		2807	***	***	2807	000
San Francisco	***	460	***	***	1	1	***
Total	2244282	1965774	1228890	196395	22978	1657014	38130

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 2,240,282 bales, against 1,965,774 bales last year. If we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:—

	3	Zerrou	
British and the last state of the state of t	-Year 60	ading t	sept. 1,-
Receipts at the shipping ports	1868. bales. 2240282 198813 60000	*****	1867. bales. 1965774 54000 o return.
Total cotton gron for the year.	9499996		2019774

The result of these figures is a total of 2,498,895 bales as the crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1868. We are aware that with some it has been customary in past years to call the aggregate of the receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports (which is 2,240,282 bales this year) the total crop, and therefore in making up the product of "Tennessee, &c.," the shipments from those points direct to manufacturers were deducted. Our custom has always been different, never being able to see any good reason for the continuance of so defective a plan. It may be very convenient for the purpose of deciding bets, but it is a misstatement to call a total, which omits a third of the product of one section of the country, the crop of cotton in the United States. Below we give the details of the production of each State, which may be epitomised as follows:—

Total crop—

—Total crop—			Property of the same		-Total crop-		
	1868.		1867.	EN METATORIEM AND	1868.		1867.
States.	balea.		bales		bales.		bale .
Louisiana	581240	***	702181	North Carolina	38643	***	38623
Alabama	366193	***	239516	Virginia	166587	***	127867
South Carolina	240481	***	162247	Tennessee, &c	393583	***	249712
Georgia	495959	***	255965	Manufact. South	60000	D	o return.
Texas	114666	***	185922				
Florida	88598		57791		2498895	000	2019774
		Tak	en from	different States.			

The details of the crop for the two ye				
Experted from New Orleans—	180	57-9-	1866-7-	
To foreign portsbales To coastwise ports	581477 100215 1959		618940 248376 15256	
Deducts—Beceived from Mobile Beceived from Montgomery Received from Florida Received from Florida Received from Texas Stock beginning of year	67043 3620 5770 7692 15256	693551 99411	36676 10792 11810 19081 102081	180441
Total product for the year		584240		702131
ALABAYA.  De constwise ports.  Do New Orleans from Montgomery.  To New Orleans from Montgomery.  Manual Alberta.  Back at close of year	236511 127243 3650 342 2161	269907	153424 98158 10792 2437 3714	269525
Defact stock at beginning of year		8714		29516
Total product for year		346193		239516

			-	
TEXAS.  Exported from Galveston, &c.—To foreign ports  To coastwise p ris	68595 49138	7-8	76918 113936	r-6
To coastwise p ris	166-	-117899 8283	2557-	-193411 7589
Total product for year		114666		185922
Exported from Apalachicola, 8t Marks, 8c.— To foreign ports	All		3019	
To coastwise ports  Burat at Apalachicola  Btock at close of year	38598		51396 1089	
	100	28598		58509
Deduct—Stock beginning of year		120	162 656	and)
Total product for year		- 38593		818
Georgia.  Exported—To foreign ports—Upland	253556	+ 90903	200440	57791
Sea IslandTo coastwise ports—Upland	6018 205708		106449 8053 142142	411
Sea Island	5245		7058 51	
Stock at Savannah close of year	696	501955	633	204331
Deduct—Received from Florida—Upland	4997	001299	199	201001
Stock beginning of year	666 633		4996 8240	
	_	6296		842
Total product for the year		495959		25596
Exported from Charleston—To foreign ports— Upland	99847		72909	
Sea Island	3966 135081 3328		7987 80942 8786	
Exported from Georgetown, Port Royal, &c., to Northern ports—Upland	148		915	
	191	g Holy	637	
Burut at Beaufort and Hilton Head	1945	246456	1228	17342
Deduct—Received from Florida—Upland Sea Island	198 4617		258 53 19	01000
Stock at Charles.on beginning of year	1228	6025	5535	1118
AREL CONTROL OF THE STATE OF TH			1	_
Tetal product for the year		240431	No.	16224
To coastwise ports	38643	DE PARTY	38089	
Prof. of Aller State State	-	38643		3862
Total product for year		38643		3865
Exported—To foreign ports	8288 1488#8		13011 99283	
Manufactured (*aken from Petersburg, &c)	604		15000 2500	
Stock end of year at Petersburg and Norfolk	1000	168176	1589	1313
Deduct stock beginning of year	1000	1560		34
Total product for year		166587		19790
TENNESSEE, &c. Shipments—From Memphis	254240		227377	
From Nashville	79193 116000	1	82079	100 10
Crop of Illinois, &c	15000		1602	
Deduct-Shipped to New Orleans	69355 198613		49615 54900	
Shipped direct to manufacturers	1603	-269570	11731	-11534
Total shipments to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Portland		194970 198613		19571 5400
Total product for year of Tennessee, &c		393583		24971
Total product detailed above by States for the year Consumed in the South not included	ending	Sept. 1, 1	888	bales. 243889 6000
Total crop of the United States for the year	r ending	Sept. 1,	1888	249689
Below we give the total crop each ye	ear sin	The state of the s		
Rules	ales.	1834-6		Bales 1,254,3

1,264,318 1,200,344 1,270,438 967,477 1,088,848 976,845 870,415 727,593 957,281 720,027 568,249 509,158 495,000 485,000 1849-50 1846-9... 1847-8... 1846-7... 1845-6... 1844-5... 1842-3... 1841-7... 1840-1... 1838-9... 1838-9... 2,996,706 1838-4.
2,742,634 1832-8.
2,742,634 1832-8.
2,100,637 1830-1.
2,394,603 1829-82.
2,376,873 1837-8.
1,635,744 1826-7.
1,635,744 1826-7.
1,636,945 1826-8.
1,1636,945 1826-8.
1,1636,945 1826-8.
1,1636,945 1826-8. 2,193,987 0 record) 3,656,0×6 4,669,770 3,851,481 3,113,982 2,989,519 3,527,845 2,847,33-2,930,027 3,262,88 3,015,021 2,336,267 1861-5. 1861-5. 1860-1. 1859-66 1858-9. 1857-8.

1837-8. 1836-7. 1835-6. The crop of Sea Island in the past year has been as follows:—Florida, 10,314 bales; Georgia, 6,234 bales; South Carolina, 4,727 bales—total, 21,275 bales, the particulars of which are set out below :-

FLORIDA	DAME	10012
GEORGIA.		
kxported foreignbales	6048	
Dome tic ports	5245	
Stock end of year	60 11353	
Deduct received from Florida	4997	
Stock beginning of year	122 5119	
Total Ses Island and Georgia		6234
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Exported foreign	5966	
Domestic ports	3476	
	96- 9538	
Stock end of year	4617	
Deduct received from Florida	194- 4811-	4707
Stock beginning of year	Y24- 4917-	REAL
Total crop of Sea Islands		21275

1854-5   bales 40/41   1857-8   bales 40508   1930-06	as 32228
Turning then to this question of consumption, it will be resting to see how our statements compare with the ret the mills themselves. First we give our usual table shows result for the year both in the Northern and Southern States.	urns of ing the
Total crop of the United State, as above stated	2499894
At Northern ports 56497 At Southern ports 26558	83186
Total supply during the year ending Sept. 1, 1858	2083060
At Southern ports	1697085 885015 60000
According to this formula, the consumption the past appears to have reached 825,015 bales in the North, and bales in the South, or a total in the whole country of 8 bales.	60,000
In the first table given in this report will be found the f	oreign

exports the past year from each port to Great Britain, France, and other ports, stated separately, as well as the total to all the ports. Below we give the total foreign exports for five years for comparison :-

BUTAL EXPORT									
STATE OF THE PARTY	-Ex	ports	in Forei	gn P	orts for	year	ending	Aug.	31,
	1860.		1861.	-	1866.		1867.	-	1868.
From-	bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.
New Or caus	2005662	***	1783673		516188		618940	***	581477
Mobile	659481		446421	***	27(004	***	153424		2365 11
South Carolina	386770		214888	***	53824	****	80496	***	106813
Georgia	337755		802187	***	92905	***	114101	***	280404
Texas	111967		63209	***	64388	***	76918	***	68293
Florida	59108	800	28073	900	87977		8009		960
North Carolina	***	***	195	***	91	433	534	419	***
Virginia	3259	***	810				13011	***	8283
New York	203028	-	248043		495462	020	489088	*20	374734
Boston	9694		23225		12014		17014	- 400	1441
Philadelphia	292	. 099	3793	499	2035	-	3155	000	1440
Baltimore	257	- 200	3545		6709	400	7975	***	18309
Portland, Maine	***	- 400	100	499	696	400	109	000	2807
San Francisco	620	***			***		32		1

Total from he U 5. 2774173 ... 2127568 ... 1552457 ... 1552767 ... 1552767 ... 1552767 ... 1657015
To complete our record, we give below a table showing the price of middling Uplands at New York and Liverpool on Friday of each week during the last two years:—

1951 Personal 1951/19	186	7-8.	186	6-7.	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	186	7 8.	186	6-7.
PORT TO THE	New York.	Liverpool.	New Fork.	Liverpool.		New York.	Liverpool.	New York.	Liverpool.
Bept. 6	25 244 22 20 18 19 20 19 19 18 174 16 17	4 10 95 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	c 32 33; 354 38 394 40 42 39 37 38 34 334 334	d 13 184 184 184 184 16 15 15 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	Mar. 6	c 25 24 2 26 29 30 32 2 31 31 30 4 29	d 92 104 108 108 124 124 124 124 114 114 114	e 294 81: 30: 30 274 27 25 264 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	d 13 13 13 12 12 12 11 10 11 11 11 11 11
20	151 151 151 16 171 18 191	78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 8 8	344 335 354 344 35 33 33 33 33	141 144 151 141 141 141 141 141 141 141	July 38	31 31 32 32 32 33 31 30 29 29	111 111 111 111 111 111 111 91 91	261 26 26 261 261 27 28 28 28	11: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10: 10:

### PUBLIC COMPANIES

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Caledonian.—The Lord Ordinary has decided in favour of refusing the interdict against paying an ordinary dividend. It is reported that further proceedings will be taken.

Cape Town.—A dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, free of income tax, is recommended.

Great Western of Canada.—The gross revenue receipts for the half-year were 346,649l, and working expenses 208,462l; balance, 148,187l. After meeting interest and other claims, 34,054l remained; to which was added the 12rmer balance,

2,725l, making available 36,779l. A dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaves as surplus 1,129l. The capital account showed an expenditure of 20,789l during the half-year; total expended, 5,382,594l; excess of expenditure over receipts, 5,260,829l. The increased working expenses were due to the severe winter, which damaged the way The crop of Sea Islands during former years has been as and rolling stock. The loss on converting American currency was 54,749l, against 52,820l for the corresponding period.

Lemberg-Czernowitz.—The prolongation of the line to Jassy has been decided on.

mas 54,7494, against 52,8296 for the corresponding period.

Lemberg-Czernowitz.—The prolongation of the line to Jassy has been decided on.

Mexican Railway—1st Mortgage Bonds.—560,0001 of these bonds are now being offered at an issue price of 86 per cent. The rate of interest offered is 8 per cent., and the principal is to be redeemed by half-yearly drawings at par in 30 years. The bonds are to rank as a first charge on the net revenue of the Mexico and Puebla line, which is said to earn at present-sufficient to guarantee the required interest, and when completed it is supposed will show a surplus. More than 2,000,000 has already been expended by the company.

National Pacific Railwad.—Satterthwaite and Co.'s circular of the 14th instant gives a long account of the design and prospects of this undertaking, which may be condensed as follows:—

"Ever since the discovery of gold in California there has existed in the United Status a strong desire to connect the sea-ports on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific. The construction of the road was undertaken by two distinct companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, the former line proposed to start from Omaha (on the Chicago and North-Western system) and construction of the road was undertaken by two distinct companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, the former line proposed to start from Omaha (on the Chicago and North-Western system) and construction of the road with point the work was to be carried on by the Central Pacific to San Francisco, some 726 miles. In addition to this, branch lines were decided on, the length of which would add 700 additional miles. To enable the two companies to carry out this project, Congress, in 1863, passed an Act, conferring on them an absolute grant of 12,600 care per mile of the public lands through which the road runs; the right to use the coal, iron, or timber thereon; and further authorises a special issue of the 6 per Cent. Bonds of the Union Raific Progressor, the start of a star per cent. Profits of

deferred warrants.

St Andrews.—Half-year's revenue, 2,051l; net, 1,324l. A 5 per cent. per annum dividend is announced.

Banks.

Bank of London.—It is stated that all liabilities will be cleared off in December, and that ultimately a considerable surplus may

be expected.

Birmingham Banking.—It is reported that the recent call of 100 per share, estimated to produce 200,000%, has realised 215,000%, and that a further amount is expected.

Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.—A report to the creditors states that the liabilities have been reduced to 1,213,000l; but that the remaining 15l uncalled on shares will not liquidate the claim. They are asked to forbear further historical shares will be a share of the control of the co gation, which can only reduce the ultimate sum paid to the and to accept a compromise.

FINANCE, CREDIT, AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES. Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance.—The half-year's accounts show a net profit of 18,0964, after deducting interest and debentures, rebate, &c. The directors intend to apply 8,750 to the payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

per annum, and to carry forward 9,346l.

Egyptian Commercial and Trading.—The liabilities enumerated in the balance sheet of November, 1867, have been extinguished Power is therefore to be applied for, at a meeting to be held at the 2nd proximo, to return from time to time further portions of the capital to the proprietors. The meeting will be pural formal.

formal. ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Scottish Fire.—The net premiums received during the year were 31,980l, while the claims paid were 14,038l. The balance at the credit of profit and loss is 8,594l, which the directors recommend should be applied as follows:—1. In payment of a dividend to the shareholders of 7½ per cent. on the vaid-up capital (free of income tax), 2,956l.—2. In addition to reserve

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fund, 5,000l. 3. Leaving a balance to be carried to next account of 639l.

Scottish National.—597 policies were issued decirated.

of 6394.

Scottish National.—597 policies were issued during the year for 274,2651. A four years' bonus at the rate of 11 10s per cent. per annum was added to policies; 10,000l was added to paid-up capital; and a 10 per cent. per annum dividend was declare l.

capital; and a 10 per cent. per annum dividend was declare?

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Atlantic Telegraph.—The 1866 cable has been repaired.

Conservative Land Society.—It will be seen by advertisement inserted elsewhere that the future business of the society will be confined to building and other advances, under the certified rules, as well as to investments in the share and deposit departments. The United Land Company, Limited, will carry on exclusively the purchase and sale of land. The old society and the new company will thus co-operate in the acquisition of land and in making advances to build thereon.

French Atlantic Telegraph.—The 16th instant was appointed special settling day.

and in making advances to build thereon.

French Atlantic Telegraph.—The 16th instant was appointed special settling day.

Hongkong and China Gas.—A dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared for the year.

New South Wales Loan for 1,000,000l.—Messrs Rothschild and the Bank of New South Wales receive tenders till the 20th instant for the above 5 per cent. debentures, to be issued in sums of 1,000, 500l, and 100l each. The interest is payable half-yearly in London; and the principal is redeemable by a 2 per cent. sinking fund, by annual drawings at par. The interest on sancelled bonds will also increase the sinking fund. The payments are required—5 per cent. on application; 10 per cent. on the 4th January; 10 per cent. on the 1st February; 10 per cent. on the 1st March; and the balance on the 1st April.

Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail.—At the meeting three creditors were requested to act with the committee to make arrangements with creditors generally, to stave off the necessity of a liquidation, which would prove disastrous to the Company's interests.

Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail.—A letter of licence, permitting the company to continue operations for twelve months, is to be issued by the creditors on certain conditions.

Peel State Quarry, Limited.—Creditors are required to send particulars of claims to Mr C. Coupland, of Bucklersbury, by the 20th November.

Phenix Gas.—Dividends at the rates of 10, 74, and 5 per cent.

20th November.

Phonix Gas.—Dividends at the rates of 10, 7½, and 5 per cent.

per annum have been declared on the shares entitled to these dividends.

Royal Mail Steam Packet.—In consequence of the falling off in receipts, no dividend is recommended for the first half

Russian (Vysksounsky) Iron Works.—A call of 3l per share is payable on the 2nd November.

South Australian New Loan.—The 400,000l of this new loan were issued at a minimum of 1071. Over two-and-a-half millions were ten lered for. MINING COMPANIES.

MINING COMPANIES.

Anglo-Italian.—The works are reported progressing.

Chontales.—The works are, it is reported, being opened out ith vigour. Remittance, 495‡ ozs gold.

Port Phillip.—A further distribution of 1s per share, free of account tax, is announced on account. The company is to be egistered under limited liability to reduce the amount of the registered under limited liab mealled capital from 4l to 1l.

### Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

The Moniteur has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 15th Oct. The return for the previous week is added :-

DEBTO			2		
Brandy 1,120 calls if years or hame to be	Oct. 15, 18	68.		Oct. 8, 186	8.
CONTRACTOR SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1			f.	e
Capital of the bank	159,500,000	0	*****	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	2		7,044,776	2
Beserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	******	22,105,750	14
New reserve	4,000,000	0	******	4,000,000	. 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of	1,262,417,700	0		1,245,909,200	0
the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	34,919,138	93	*****	36,729,335	58
Treasury account	184,534,994	4	******	181,195,207	68
Accounts current at Paris	340,610,400	91	*****	861,543,818	15
Ditto in the provinces	45,526,578			45,981,634	
Dividends payable	1,077,801	0	*****	1,141,508	
Various discounts	4,827,824	52		4,541,655	
He-discounts	703,152			703,152	
Sundries	9,803,213		*****	11,437,565	
Name than the origin that I were need	2,100,071,326	23	*****	2,104,833,602	57
CREDITY					
Cash and bullion		88	******		
Commercial bills overdue	183,955	0		174,911	75
Ditto discounted in Paris	252,188,854	93	*****	240,504,667	
Ditto in the branches	210,443,750	- 0	914199	205,511,102	
Advances on bullion in Paris	32,457,600	0		31,534,200	
Ditto in the provinces	9,457,300	0		9,369,500	
Ditte on public securities in Paris	11,717,000	0		11,741,400	
Ditto in the provinces	7,446,700	0	*****	7,491,000	
Ditte on obligations and railway shares	36,2:8,100	0		36,166,500	
Ditto in the provinces	28, 48,100	0	*****	27,977,300	. 0

Ditto on securities in the Credit Fonder in	1	0			c
Paris	953,500	0		910,400	0
Ditto in the provinces	886,400	0	******	898,800	dê
Ditto to the State			*****	60,000,000	. 0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14		12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities	80,633,437		919103	80,683,487	21
Securities held	100,000,000		******	100,000,000	.0
Motel and property of the bank and branches	9,022,223		******	8,997,128	. 0
Expenses of management	1,689,188			1,648,733	84
Sandring	16,242,708	85		17,028,892	\$5
	9 160 071 990	95		9 104 999 409	80

The Bank return once again presents an increase in discounts. They are 16,616,000f above what they were last week. The coin and bullion are 21,939,000f less, and the private deposits 21,388,000f less. The circulation of notes has increased by 16,509,000f.

less. The circulation of notes has increased by 16,509,000f.

Transactions have been active on the Bourse, and prices have improved. The improvement is owing to the "Credit establishments" having in imitation of the Bauk of France bought rente, and to the belief that some months tranquillity may reasonably be counted on. In the improvement the Bank of France, however, has not participated; on the contrary, its shares have declined. They have done so because holders see that from the depression of trade, which has prevailed since the heginning of the year, a large dividend can hardly be expected. The obligations of the Italian Tobacco loan have to-day been admitted to the official list—they stand at 415f, a premium of 5f. Spanish has improved. Exterior to-day is 34½. The advance in Turkish is owing to the report that the Ottoman Government is about to make the sale of tobacco a monopoly, as in Italy and France, and to turn it over to a company. Subjoined are the quotations:—

Oct. 8. Oct. 15.

and the second second second second	Oct	. 8.	HOL YY	Oct.	15.	
	f	e .		f	0	
Threes	69	221	********	69	974	
Ditto, new	69	25	*******	69	90	
Ditto ditto, discountable	69	90	*******	70	60	
Fours			*******	***		
Four-and-a-Half	101	0	******	101	0	
Thirty years' bonds	485	0	******	482	50	
Bank of France	3070	0	*******	2995	0	
Credit Foncier	1417	50	*******	1450	0	
Credit Mobilier	277	50	*******	277	50	
Sociéte Générale	580	0	********	588	75	
Comptoir d'Escompte	675	0	********	685	0	
Credit Industriel	645	0	*******	650	0	
Parisian Gas	1471	25		1492	50	
Compagnie Immobilière	110	0	********	110	0	
Transatlantiques Français	831	25	*******	327	50	
Messageries Împeriales	750	0	*******	760	0	
United States 5-20 Bonds			*******	***		
Italian Loan	52	30	********	52		
Turkish Five per Cent	40	90	11 (1.1)	41	65	
Mexican Loan, 1864	23	1	******	288	014	
Ditto of 1865	149	0		149	75	
Northern Railway	1177	50		1187	50	
Orleans	885	0	*******	900	0	
Eastern	567	50	*******	575	0	
Mediterranean	963	75	*******	975	0	
Western	560	0	********	444		
Southern	587	50		591	25	
Austrian	555	0		570	0	
South Austrian Lombard	407	50	7.0	415	0	
Saragossa		75	********	70	0	
North of Spain			********	57	0	
Meridional of Italy			********	***		

buys rente on a large scale the speculaters for a fall are thwarted.

For some days past it has been reported that an arrangement has been come to between the Credit Mobilier and the Immobilière Companies. The embarras-ments of the former, your readers are aware, arose principally from enormous advances it made the latter, and which the latter was unable to repay. As the directors of the Mobilier who made the advances were also directors of the Immobilère, it was thought reasonable that they should guarantee the Mobilier the repayment of them, or, at all events, of part of them; and it is now said that they, after, however, much hesitation and discussion, have consented to give a

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collective guarantee for 35,000,000f, settling among themselves the proportion in which each shall contribute, the largest contributors being the two Messrs Pereire. But no official announcement of this or any other arrangement has yet been made, and it may be that the rumours respecting it has mere affoat as the mount of influencing Bourse speculations.

The subscription to the Italian Tobacco Loan has had complete The subscription to the Italian Tobacco Loan has had complete success,—a far greater one indeed than from the prevailing districts in financial enverprises was to be expected. The number of obligations to be disposed of was 474,000; that subscribed was 592,000. In consequence, Messra Stern, the bankers, charged with the issue, announce that all subscriptions exceeding four obligations will be reduced 20 per cent. They add that in the repartition fractions inferior to 4-10ths will not be counted, and that there of 4-10ths and subscriptions cann. They do not those of 4-10ths and upwards will count for one. They do not specify in what proportions the 592,000 obligations were demanded by different countries; but it is said that Italy figured for between 200,000 and 250,000, France for nearly 200,000, and England and Germany for the remainder.

The Company des Minerais de fer Magnitique de Mokta el Hadid in Algeria is to distribute from 1st November 9f 45c as half year's interest on shares on which 375f are vaid up, and 12f 50c on those on which 500f are paid. The Société Générale is to make the payment.

The Northern Railway Company announces that it will discount at the Bank rate the coupons falling due the 1st January next. These coupons are 25f on shares of which 8f for interest, 17f on account of dividend, 17f on shares de jouissance on account of dividend, and 7f 50c on bonds for interest.

The Lyons and Mediterranean Railway is discounting at 1½ er\_cent, the half-year's interest on bonds that will fall due on 1st January next.

The Eastern Railway is to pay from 2nd November a coupon of 20 f per share. It will discount at the Bank rate all the coupons wil become due between that date and the 30th April.

The Guillaume-Luxemburg Bailway Company is from 1st November to pay a coupon of 5f on privileged shares and the interest of the S and 5 per cent. bonds falling due on that day.

A discount bank has been established in Belvium under the name of Comptoir General, with a capital of 30,000,000f. Some influential persons are at the head of it; among them M. Dumon, ex-Minister of Public Works.

The Minister of Commerce having remarked that many engine builders and other persons who obtained permission to introduce foreign iron free of duty to be worked up and then exported have allowed years to pass without bringing in the iron, has decided that for the future such permission shall be only good for

A return of the direct and indirect taxes has been issued to-day. It shows that out of 560,789,000f of direct taxes due for the present year, 418,092,000f were paid on the 30th of September last. The public have the right to pay these taxes by monthly instalments, and a month's credit is allowed. The 418,092,000f consequently exceed by 44,233,000f what could leg ally have been enacted. The expense of legal proceedings to enforce payments was at the rate of 1f 2c per 1,000f. At the end of September, 1867, the amount paid in advance was 44,468,000f, and the expense of legal proceedings was 1f the 1,000f. It thus appears that, as regards the facility of paying, the present year is somewhat inferior to the last. The indirect taxes in the first nine months of the present year produced 929,880,000f; in the same period of 1867, 918,896,000f; and in that of 1866, 912,130,000f. Thus 1868 presents an increase, compared with 1867, of 10,984,000f; but as 1867 was bissextile, the real increase was only 7,929,000f. Compared with 1866 the increase for the present year is 17,750,000f, and it would have been 27,500,000f if reductions had not been made in Registration, Customs, and Navigation dues. The following detail for the nine months of the present and the two preceding years will show what indirect taxes have increased or declined:—

married South to the Marrie	First nine months of 1868.		First nine months of 1867.		First nine months of 18st.
Designation of Taxes.	france		francs		france
Registration and mortgage dues, &c	266,913,000	***	264,317,000	***	254,447,000
Stamp duties	62,996,000	***	61,635,000	***	61,156,000
Customs' duties on imports of different				-	
sorts of goods and of grain	55,316,000	***	81,29",000	-000	48,627,000
Do. on French colonial sugar	28,001,000	***	29,973,000	***	30,0 :8,000
Do. on foreign sugar	10,429,000	***	11,226,000	***	11,482,000
Do. on exports	127,000	***	161,000	***	257,000
Navigation dues	212,000	200	361,000	***	3,234,000
Various Customs' duties and receipts	1.118,000	000	1,099,000	***	1,099,000
Tax on salt levied by Bd. of Customs	13,768,000	***	14,565,000	***	14,569,000
Do. by Bd. of Indirect Taxes	7,035,000	***	6,964,010	***	6,909,000
Duty on wines, &c	173,452,000	***	168,859,000	999	175,246,000
Duty on manufacture of mative (beet-		***		***	andagaine
root) sugar	40,406,000	***	34,916,000	***	38,337,000
Various duties and receipts	28,878,000	***	28,755,000	***	25,448,000
Sale of tobacco	182,155,000	990	183,236,000	***	177,498,000
Sale of gunpowder	9,799,000	***	9,121,000	***	9,115,000
Post office	\$5,958,003		\$4,663,000		\$1,900,000
Duty on money orders by post	1,162,000	***	1,075,000		979,000
Duty on articles of value sent by post	768,000	900	723,000		696,000
Duty on transit of foreign mails	1,523,000	1000	882,000	***	1,058,000
Various receipts	69,000	000	50,000	***	40,000
A WEST COCCUPATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	09,000	***	20,000	000	10,000
Total	929,880,000	***	918,896,000	***	912,130,000

The following are the countries from and to which imports and exports of the precious metals took place during the first eight months of 1868;—

amonamo or 200	and the bar	SH.	IMPORTS.		TRUE CONT		7.0000 838
	C	old-	ARFORIS.		r of hable	Silv	and harmen
	Bullion.	OIU.	Coin.		Bullion.	DITA	The second second
	francs		francs		franca		Coin.
England1			126,969,720		The second section		france
w. v.				***	21,718,391	***	28,408,964
	425,750	***	39,983,007		1,252,680	***	21,140,030
United States.		***	10 171 070	***	07.010	***	10 800 100
Belgium	***	***	12,151,950	***	35,640	-	12,562,486
	***	***	8,908,295	***	***		2,808,800
Turkey	***	***	4,622,100		***	***	040
Egypt	1 000	***	3,870,000	***	***	***	***
Spain	***	***	* ***		***	***	8,506,505
Mexico		***	***		***	***	8,548,300
Other countries	8,623,033		45,161,655		22,947,626	***	14,015,765
Total1	67,513,848		241,661,727 EXPORTS.	***	45,954,387	***	90,990,850
England	***		11,044,607				4,171,776
Belgium	99,968	***		***	1:119,244	***	2,513,590
Spain	6,273,670	***	# 004 00A	***	.,	***	80,600
Italy	3,900		42,824,190	***		***	21,709,130
English Posns.					The Property of the Party of th	***	
in Mdtranean.	***		98,940				22,000
Zollverein			90 485 900	***	***		715,732
Switzerland			15,986,704		***	***	110,102
Turkey	***		16,898,000	***	***	000	***
Egypt	***			***	***	***	1 070 000
	***	000	50,089,820	***		***	1,252,600
Barbary States	***	***	435,540				1,747,000
British India	444	***	414		8,151,220		681,000
Roman States.	***	***	403		***	***	2,252,000
Cochin China	***	***	944		000		12,000
China	***	***	***		***		813,000
Other countries	16,594,809	***	23,989,371		10,201,823	***	5,045,379
The second second				· vier			

Total....... 22,972,842 ...200,939,058 ... 19,472,287 ... 40,956,807
The report of the markets is annexed;—
FLOUR.—At Paris, yesterday, superior, 66f; first marks, 64f to 65f; odd, 62f to 63f; other sorts, 61f; six marks, 65f 50c. Type Paris, the 101 kilogs, 39f.

101 kilogs, 39f.

Whear.—At Paris, yesterday, choice was 38f to 38f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs; good, 35f to 36f 50c; other sorts, 32f 50c to 33f 50c.

Corron.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 24,210 bales. The closing quotations, compared with those of the preceding week, were 1f to 3f higher for United States; 2f higher for Para; 2f to 6f Hayti; 2f to 5f Surak, Bengal, and Scinde; 2f Madras; If Cocomada; other sorts unchanged. On Monday the market was animated, but it was calm on Tuesday and yesterday. The price of New Orleans, very ordinary, vestorday was 13ff 50c to 138f.

6f Hayti; 27 to 5f Surak, Bengal, and Scinde; 27 Madras; 1f Coconada; other sorts unchanged. On Monday the market was animated, but it was calm on Tuesday and yesterday. The price of New Orleans, very ordinary, yesterday was 187f 50c to 138f.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 600 sacks Port-au-Prince, 53t to 60f the 50 kilogs, in bond; 37 ditto, 64f; 350 Cape, 54f 50c to 58f; 218 Leogane, 56f 50c; 460 Gonaives, 62f to 71f; 63 Saint Marc, 64f; 3,660 Rio not washed, 44f to 60f; 329 Bahis, 45f to 51f; 1,000 Santos, different prices; 70 sacks 8 casks Jamaica, 60f to 62f; 300 La Guayra non-grages, 62f to 66f; 60 Maracaibo, 58f; 100 Mysore, 66f; 200 Winard, 61f. Also, by suction, some different sorts of damaged. This week, Rio, 46f to 48f 50c; La Guayra, 56f; Cape, 53f; St Marc, 62f; Port-au-Prince, 50f; Bahia, 46f. At Bordeaux, last week, 275 sacks, Guntemala, 87f; 100 Winard, 95f; 300 Malabar, prices not stated; 314 Mysore, 100f to 102f; 172 La Guayra grage, 82f and 85f; 294 ditto non-grage, 64f 50c to 67f. This week, Winard, 92f; La Guayra grage, 84f; Coylon plantation, different prices. At Nante, last week, no sales, and none this week. At Marseilles, last week, Rio, 45f 50c.

SUGAR.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, various lots of French West India, 47f 50c the 50 kilogs, duty paid: end lot at 51f, and some usine, part at 51f for ordinary and part at 64f. This week, French West India, 48f, bonne quatrieme; Havana, 32f 50c and 32f, No. 12. At Bordeaux, last week, Martinique, 48f, bonne quatrieme; usine, different prices; 1,536 sacks Reunion, 54f 25c, bonne quatrieme; 1,500, 54f 50c ditto; 1,561 Mauritius, 55f ditto; 1,743 casks Havana, 32f 62gc, No. 12; 2,220 at 33f ditto. This week, Reunion, for delivery, prices not stated; Martinique, 49f, bonne quatrieme; Mauritius, 55f 25c; ditto Havana, 34f, No. 12. At Nantes, last week, 24,733 sacks 939 bales Reunion, 52f, bonne quatrieme; 2,369 Mayotte, 47f ditto; and 290 at 43f and at prices not stated; some French West India, 63f, usine; 47f 50c, bonne quatrieme. This week Reunion, prices kept secret. At Marseilles, last week, there were no sales. This week, French West India, 30f, bonne quatrieme; Reunion, 53f ditto; Pernambuco, 32f, No. 10: Havana, 33f 25c, No. 12. -At Havre, in the week ending Friday, various lots of French

Marseiles, last week, there were no sales. This week, French West India, 30f, bonne quatrieme; Reunion, 53f ditte; Pernambuco, 32f, No. 10; Havana, 33f 25c, No. 12.

Indiso.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 8 chests Bengal, at established prices; 18 Kurpah, 7 Caracca, prices kept secret; 4 New Grenada, 8f 50c to 8f 90c. This week, Bengal and Guatemala, prices not stated. At Bordeaux, last week, 36 chests Bengal, 52 Madras, 24 Kurpah, prices firm. This week, Bengal and Kurpah.

HIDES.—Sales were limited at Havre, in the week ending Friday. 676 Buenos Ayres dry ox, 102f 50c the 50 kilogs; 1,852 Monte Video salted saladeros ox, 65f 50c and 65f 25c; 930 ditto horse salted, 45f. This week, Buenov Ayres dry mataderos cow, 116f; ditto ox and cow, 100f; Monte Video salted saladeros ox, 67f; Pernambuco drysalted, 83f. WOOL.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 335 bales La Plats, unwashed, 70c to 1f 80c the kilog; 10 Africa ditto, 1f 10c; 14 Russia, washed, 4f 40c; 15 Monte Video aheepskin, unwashed, 170f and 180f the 100 kilogs; La Plats aheepskin, 95f.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 82 pipes 20 demipipes La Plata saladeros ox, 57f to 58f 75c the 50 kilogs; 180 pipes 650 demi-pipes ditto, for delivery, 57f to 58f 50c; 800 demi-pipes sheep.

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for delivery, 55f to 57f 25c; 25 ditto disposable, extra quality, 58f 50c to 59f. This week, Ls Plata saladeres ex, 58f to 58f 75c; ditto sheep, 56f 25c to 58f 50c; Buenes Ayres ex, 58f 25c; Mente Videe, 59f. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilogs, without octroi duty, averaged 116f. Spinrs. At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, 90 degu., 75f 50c the hectolitre. At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 36f deg., 106f; 3-6 beetroot, first quality, 90 degs., 81f.

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The results of the Merchant Shipping Amendmeff Act passed last year, as far as it relates to the supply of lime and lemon juice, are given in a Parliamentary paper just published. From this it appears that during the past nine months a total of 98,277½ gallons of lime and lemon juice have been submitted for official inspection in England, of which 76,852½ gallons were accepted, and 21,425 gallons rejected. The chief causes of rejection, as described in the inspectors' reports, are severally—1, deficiency in critic acid; 2, not up to the standard of the natural product of the fruit obtained by expression; 3, deficiency in specific gravity; 4, nanseous taste and disagreeable odour; 5, adultorated with sulphuric acid; 6, diluted with water; 7, dirty; 8, adultorated with vinegar; and 9, containing too much pulp. Of the total quantity submitted, 48 casks contained lime, and the rest lemon juice, so that only a small quantity of the former has as yet been brought into the market for use in the mercantile marine. An official notice was issued by the Board of Trade in June last by which all vessels bound from any port in the United Kingdom to ports on the Eastern coast of North America, situate between the 55th and 60th degrees of North latitude, are exempted from carrying lime or lemon juice; but this exemption does not extend or apply to ships which, being bound to any place within the above limita, are or may be, by the terms of their agreements, also bound to any part of the coast or island of Greenland situated within the specified boundaries.

The usual Parliamentary return of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom shows that on or before the lat of Janners. 1868 there

bound to any part of the coast or island of Greenland situated within the specified boundaries.

The usual Parliamentary return of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom shows that on or before the 1st of Jannary, 1868, there were registered 2,880 vessels of 892,429 tons registered tonasge, and 1,310,033 gross tomasge.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of May in the current year 203 joint-stock companies were registered, of which two were without nominal capital and the rest with a proposed capital amounting, in the aggregate, to 18,896,182′ storling. An epitome of that number shows that 170 limited, two unlimited, two old limited, and one old unlimited were registered in London, three in the Stannaries, seven limited and two old limited in Ireland, 11 limited and three unlimited in Scotland. A summary of the number of companies registered since "The Companies Act, 1862," came into operation shows that in 1865 there were registered 783 companies, with a proposed capital of 139,988,242′, and seven without nominal capital; in 1866, 1,613 companies, with 205,391,818′ as proposed capital, and 20 companies without nominal capital; in 1866, 752 companies, with 76,824,823′ as proposed capital, and 10 without nominal capital; and in 1867, 469 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of 31,444,982′, as well as 10 without nominal capital. These returns are framed in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 510 of Session 1867.

Mr J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London coal market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during September, 1868:—

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			Imp	ORTS.		
BT SEA.			1200	BT RAILWAY AND CA	MAE.	
MARKET SELECTION OF SELECTION O	Ships		Tons.	THE PROPERTY WILL BE WINE	Tons.	
Reweastle	232		117,128	London and North-Western	85,793	
Seaham	47	-	12,268	Great Northern	72,769	
Bunderland	137	000	67,191	Great Western	43,130	
Middlesborough		***	4,276	Midland	10,951	
Hartlepool	107	999	31,288	Great Eastern	12,536	
Blyth	8	***	2,423	South-Western London, Chatham, and Dover	2,869	
Welsh	10	***	2,937	Loadon, Tilbury, & Southend	39	
Yorkshire	15	***	1,618	South-Eastern	***	
Duff	***	***	1	Grand Junction Canal	687	14
Small coal	2	919	1,697	River Lea	41	
Cinders	8	***	615		1000	
Total	573		242,097	Total	228,217	11
Sept., 1867	548	***		Sept., 1867	276,285	7
September 1990	OMPA	RATI	IVE STATE	SHEST, 1867 and 1868. Ships.	Ton	
By SEAJun. 1 to Sent	£ 20.	1867			2,198.	
					2,144,	
Decrease in the ere	mont :	-	No. Salatin	***	54.3	200
Increase in the pres	v žnos	enr	**********	119		
William Co. Co. Co. Co. Co.					Tons. C	w.
BY RAILWAY AND CAN	AL-	lan.	1 to Sept	1. 30, 1867	2,891,722	11
BY RAILWAY AND CAN	AL-	Jan.	1 to Sept		2,891,722	11
			seco.	_ 1963	2,891,722	11
				<b>1983</b>	2,891,722 2,068,891	11
Decrease in the pre	sent 3	year	Exp	- 1863	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,131	11 7
Decrease in the pre	eent ;	year ne d	Exp	DETS.	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,181 he port	11 7
Decrease in the pre Export list, showing district of London b	sent ; ing tl	year ne d	Expension in the contract of t	ORTS. ion of coal imported into the	2,391,722 2,088,591 303,181 he port ted coas	11 7 4 or st-
Decrease in the pre Export list, showing district of London by wise or to foreign p	ing the	year ne d	Exrelistribut	DETS. ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported in the sanal and a	2,391,722 2,088,591 303,181 he port ted coas	11 7 4 or st-
Decrease in the pre- Export list, showing district of London be wise or to foreign parall or inland navign	ing the	ear ne d or du	Expension in the second	DERS.  ORTS.  Ion of coal imported into the coanal, and afterwards export a London distember. 1868:—	2,891,722 2,088,591 303,131 the port ted coadistrict,	or st- by
Decrease in the pre Export list, showing district of London be wise or to foreign prail or inland navign Lallway-borse coal n	ing the y sea arts, ation,	year ne d , ra or , du	Expeliatributial, and conting Separatransite	DETS.  DETS.  DETS.  JOHNS.  J	2,891,722 2,088,591 303,131 the port ted coadistrict,	or st- by
Decrease in the pre Export list, showidistrict of London b wise or to foreign prail or inland navige 1. Railway-borne coal pp. 2. Sec-borne coal export	ing the search of the search o	ear ne d or du Brit	Expedistributial, and cont be ring Segar transitation Posse	DETS. ion of coal imported into ti sanal, and afterwards expor syond limits of London d stember, 1868: "through district sessions, or to foreign parts.	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,131 he port ted con istrict,	or st- by
Decrease in the pre Export list, showidistrict of London b wise or to foreign p rail or inland navign 1. Railway-borne coal p 2. See-borne coal expor we to the coast	ing the season of the season o	or du Bri	Expension Expension in the Expension in	DETS.  DE	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,181 he port ted con- istrict, ons 30,0	or st- by
Export list, showidistrict of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navige. Railway-borne coal pt. See-borne coal export of the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to	ear ne d or du Bri	Expension il, and cont be ring Separtransitatish Posse	DETS.  ion of coal imported into ti sanal, and afterwards expor syond limits of London d stember, 1868:  "through district ssions, or to foreign parts, so to foreign parts, 9	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,181 the port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625	or st- by
Export list, showid strict of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navige. Railway-borne coal p 2 See-borne coal export of the coast Ditto sent beyond list	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to	ear ne d or du Bri	Expension il, and cont be ring Separtransitatish Posse	DETS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported in the sanal and afterwards exported in the sanal and afterwards exported in the sanal s	2,891,722 2,088,591 303,181 he port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625 795	or st- by
Export list, showid the present of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navige. Railway-borse coal p 2 Sea-borse coal export of the coast Ditto sunt beyond list Ditto by canal and is	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to nits beliand	or du Bri	Expension il, and control bering Sepring Sepri	DETS.  Ion of coal imported into ti sanal, and afterwards expor expond limits of London d stember, 1868:  "through district ssions, or to foreign parts, 5,008 26, 9, 4,	2,891,722 2,088,891 303,181 the port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625	or st- by
Export list, showidistrict of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navige.  Railway-borne coal page of to the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to mits be miand expert	year ne d or du "in Brin y ra may	Expelistributil, and cont be ring Separate transitatish Possession	DERTS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal, and afterwards af	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa istrict, ons 30,0 625 102 795 37,0	or st- by
Export list, showing the present of London by the or to foreign prail or inland navigual. Railway-borne coal sport or to the coast Ditto sent beyond list by canal and it. Railway-borne coal exports, or the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to mits beland	or du Britan	Experimental Exper	DETS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal and afterwards exported by the sanal and afterwards exported by the sanal s	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa istrict, ons 30,0 625 502 795 87,1	or st- by
Export list, showidistrict of London be wise or to foreign prail or inland naviga. Railway-borne coal page to the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to mits buland expert	year he d or or du win Bri	Expension in the second bearing Separanta in the Possessian in the second secon	DERTS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal sa	2,391,722 2,098,591 303,131 he port ted coasistrict, ons 30,4 625 402 795 804	or st- by
Export list, showidistrict of London be wise or to foreign praid or inland naviga. Railway-borne coal page to the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assingted to mits builand expert	year ne d or or du y'' Bri wy ra may ed te	Expediatributial, and control bering Separated transits the Posses Bliwsy	DERTS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal sa	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625 502 795 37,1	11 7 4 or st- by 045
Export list, showidistrict of London be wise or to foreign praid or inland naviga. Railway-borne coal page to the coast	ing the y sea arts, ation, assingted to mits builand expert	year ne d or or du y'' Bri wy ra may ed te	Expediatributial, and control bering Separated transits the Posses Bliwsy	DERTS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal sa	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625 502 795 37,1	or st- by
Export list, showidistrict of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navige. Railway-borne coal p. See-borne coal exports of the coast Ditto sent beyond lit Ditto by canal and it. Railway-borne coal exparia, or the coast Ditto by rail beyond Ditto by danal and in Ditto by danal and in Ditto by danal and in Sea-borne coal brouge.	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to mits buland expert	or du grand properties de la company ra mavigant de la company ra mavigant de la company ra company	Expriser in the second of the	DEFS.  ORTS.  Ion of coal imported into ti sanal, and afterwards exported in the sanal imported in the sanal imported in the sanal important of London deptember, 1868;—  "through district tessions, or to foreign parts.  "through district tessions, or to foreign parts.  "through district tessions, or to foreign exported in same ships tessions.	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa istrict, ons 30,0 625 102 795 37,1	11 7 4 or st- by 045
Export list, showid the present of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navign. Railway-borne coal passes of the coast to the c	ing the y sea arts, ation, assing ted to mits buland expert districtland repeated in the total coal coal coal coal coal coal coal co	year de	Exprissributial, and combined to a control of the c	DETS.  LORIS.  LORIS.  LORIS.  LORIS.  LORIS AND ACT OF CONTROL OF CONTROL  LORIS AND ACT OF CON	2,391,722 2,098,891 303,181 he port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625 502 795 27,5 804	11 7 4 or st- by 045
Export list, showidistrict of London by wise or to foreign prail or inland navigo.  Railway-borne coal page to the coast Ditto sent beyond lit Ditto by canal and in little by canal and in little by canal and in little by the coast coal exparis, or the coast Ditto by rail beyond to bitto by rail beyond to be coast of the coast little by t	ing the second s	or du gran mavig	Exremistribut id, and control bering Sep transitutish Posses (Button ) British ) British ) British (British ) British (British )	DERTS.  Ion of coal imported into the sanal, and afterwards exported by the sanal sa	2,391,722 2,098,591 303,181 he port ted coa- istrict, ons 30,0 625 502 795 37,1 804	111 oz st-by 045 022

The number of inland bill stamps purchased by the public advanced to 6,106,435 in the financial year ending with March, 1868, and the number of foreign bill stamps to 2,670,546. The number of ponny stamps for receipts, draughts, and other documents increased to no less than 140,871,429, being nearer five than four for every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom. During the sams period, 27,892,769 newspaper stamps were issued from the Stamp office, giving free transmission of newspayers by post in the United Kingdom.

In the financial year ending March 31, 1868, the duty on fares received from railway passengers was paid on 9,702,7254, and amounted to 485,1364. The stage carriage duty of one farthing for every mile travelled was paid for 34,423,057 miles, and amounted to 35,8574, and the licence duty produced 9,8434. 10,695 licences for keeping post horses were taken out in Great Britain, 1,968 in Ireland, and produced 139,0894. The 20s licence duty for hackney carriages (London) produced 5,7744, and the weekly duty of 7s. (or 6s if not used on Sundays) produced 103,1534.

and the weekly duty of 7s. (or 6s 11 not used on Sundays) produced 103,158.

In the year 1867 there were 24,648 coroners' inquests held in England and Wales; 18,012 prisoners were tried before juries; 2,960 cannes were tried in the superior courts of common law-viz., 1,553 in London and Westminster, and 1,407 on circuit; 50 canses were tried before juries in the Probate and Divorce Courts, 856 causes were tried before juries in the County Courts, and 433 in the Lord Mayor's Court and other Local Courts. The list is probably not quite complete, but it shows that 47,369 cases were tried before juries in the year, averaging more than 150 for every ...-rking day in the year. This is a heavy tax upon the time of jurymen. Those who think it to a certain extent, at least, an unnecessary tax, may feel an interest in some further official returns, which show that in the County Courts 642,560 canses were determined in the year, but only 856 of them were tried before a jury; and the year's returns from Borough, Hundred, and Manorial Courts show 6,908 cases determined without a jury, and only 483 with a jury. In the three Superior Courts of common law 32 juries had to be discharged in the year without agreeing upon a verdict—21 in London and Middlesex and 11 on circuit.

During the week ending loct, 14, the imports of the precious metals

During the week ending Oct. 14, the imports of the precious metals were:—gold, 87,097l; silver, 224,964l. The exports were:—gold, 67,723l; silver, 91,146l.

#### Bankers' Gazette 2111

### BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND. (From the GARRER )

cap. 32, for the week sending ant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict on Wednesday, the 14th day issue DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	34,083,870	Government Debt	11,015,100 3,984,900 19,083,870
	34,083,870		\$4,068,870
B.	INKING D	EPARTMENT.	
Proprie ors Capital	14,553,000 3,081,950	Government Securities	15,985,874 15,822,988 9,567,955 1,060,280
Debt, and Dividend Accounts Other Deposits Seven-day and other Bills	3,898.119 20,231,481 701,897	aragen vac of states, and also sure say, the say income	
Dated the 15th Oct., 1865.	42,406,447	GEO. FORBES, Chief-	42,406,447 -Cashier.

Dated the 15th Oct., 1888.

THE OLD FORM.

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

form, present the following result:

Liabilities.
Circulation (including Bank post bills)
Public Deposits \$2,378,812
Private Deposits \$20,2/4,481 49,987,412 \$2,389,362

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,081,980t, as stated in the above account under the head Ruor.

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

Market State Control of the State of the Sta	Increase.		Decrease.
			79,188
Circulation			
Public Deposits	440	********	1,468,505
Other Deposits	2,209,035	*******	***
Government Securities	896,158	******	***
Other Securities	100	********	231,890
Bullion	800		513,695
Rest		*******	540,769

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills

DOTTON OF THE THINKS	CTOMETITE	HUW			
	Wees ending Oct. 7.		Week ending Oct. 14,		Week ending Oct. 16,
	1368.		1868.		1867.
	£		£		4
Thursday	10,793,000		8,774 000	-	7,905,000
Friday	9,877,000		20 0 10 000		9,512,000
Saturday		******	11,402,000		11,738,000
Monday	9 746,000	*****	10,241,000		9,996,000
Tuesday	11.184.000	*****	11,289,000	*****	11,250,000
Wednesday	9,062,000	******	11,370,000	*****	17,852,000
Total	65,894,000	4.00	63,169 000 DEPAYAHIT		68,252,000 hief-Inspector.
		outs .	C MONTH I GALLE		mer veralesses.

The Bank of England return made up to Wednesday, the 14th inst., shows as its principal feature the effect produced by the payment of the dividends. The increase is the Government securities is probably explained by a further loan having been obtained from the Bank in anticipation of revenue. The return shows that a considerable absorption of coin is going on, but it is probably only of a temporary nature.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1858:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1858.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1968.
Circulation, including	£		£	£	
bank post bills	22,028,393	22,884,143	24,718,769	25,596,055	25,217,812
Public deposits	5,356,897		3,392,992	4,456,587	3,838,119
Other deposits	14, "69, 366	14,018,614	18,778,523	20 432 787	20,231,481
Government scenrities	-10,809,467	9,826,477	12,291,426	12,891,203	15,935,874
Other securities	14,817,709	21,447,283	21,244,986	16.951.047	15,822,238
Reserve of notes & soin	12,770,871	5.121.718	7.046,828	13,267,617	10,648,335
Coin and bullion		12,789,938	16,183,363	23,261,862	20,164,250
Bank rate of discount	Spc.	700	44 p c	2 pc	2 p c.
Price of Consols	984	894	894	994	944
Average price of wheat	42a 8d	41e 11d	Bills 7d	64s 10d	E4s 88
Exchange on Paris (shrt)		25 25 85	25 2) 30	25 10 174	25 20 25
- Amsterdam ditto	11 15 16	11 194 12 04	11 16 17	11 18 184	11 10 194
- Hamburg (Smonths)	13 7 74	13 104 104	18 84 9	18 10 10	18 10; 11

In 1860, the Queen had just returned to England from a visit to the Prince Regent of Prussia at Coblentz. Intelligence had been received of the arrival at the Peiho of the allied forces, and the gaining of some unimportant successes over the Chinese. An attack on the Taku forts was imminent. At home, the proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy with reference to the failures in the leather trade continued to occupy attention. The London Money Market was showing less ease, and a rise in the Bank rate was generally looked for.

In 1865, a rise in the Bank rate to 7 per cent. had been announced, and the supply of bullion showed a diminution of 447,491*l*, the drain upon the establishment being for internal purposes. In the supply of bullion held by the Bank of France there had been a diminution of 1,327,000*l*, whilst there was an increase in the bills discounted of 1,208,000*l*. A check had been given to the upward movement in the value of cotton, owing to the rise in the price of money; but the sales had been large—viz., 112,000 bales, of which the spinners took 46,000 bales, and exporters 12,000 bales.

In 1866, the demand for money was extremely moderate, at a fraction below the bank rate. The Bank of Frankfort

In 1867, a meeting of Greek bondholders had taken place to consider a proposal for an arrangement of the 5 per cent. debt. 1,000,000l 5 per cent. stock, with an accumulating sinking fund of 2½ per cent. had been proposed for the extinction of the debt and arrears. The rumours from the Continent were of a warlike character, and the market for foreign bonds was heavy in consequence. The supply of money was large, and the demand for accommodation inactive. The corn market was dull; but for cotton there was a fair inquiry.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed in 1858, a deficiency of 248,343l; in 1865, a deficiency of 7,433,669l; in 1866, a deficiency of 2,466,463l; and in 1867, an excess of 3,481,690l. In 1868, there is an excess of 4,409,243l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—There are decided evidences of further ease in the money market, and to judge from appearances on all sides the supply will have the better of the demand yet for some time to come. Very little having been borrowed from the Bank previous to the release of the dividends there is very little to repay. The impression made by the late loans and those now occupying the attention of capitalists so far is unimportant, owing no doubt in a measure to the state of foreign money markets being much the same as our own. The gradual release of capital from private sources, added to the proceeds of liquidations, combine to swell the supply. When it is remembered that we are approaching the end of another year without there being apparently any improvement in the commercial demand for money, and that out of the income of the community a considerable saving is being effected, it is not matter for surprise that upon the payment of the dividends in the last quarter of the year there should be a still further decline in the rates of discount. The continued depression in prices at Mark lane justifies the inference that

there will be no export of gold on this account. The position of the foreign exchanges likewise is continually adding to the stock of precious metals at the Bank of England; and lastly, there is no doubt that much of the money subscribed here to foreign loans, and particularly those of Russis, return to us for railway material, in which department of our industry there is the most activity at the present time. There is no demand for gold for the Continent, and the orders for India having ceased, all the arrivals are now sent into the Bank.

The current quotations for mercantile paper having various periods to run are as follows:—

3 months	13	l per cent.
3 months	14	le per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills	2 2	per cent.
4 to 6 months-Trade bills	2 2	per cent

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows:—

die nouses in an ione is .	
Joint Stock Banks	1 per cent.
Discount houses at call	1 per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	1 per cent.
Do fourteen days	1 per cent.

The discount quotations cufrent on the bourses of the chief

र सामान्य । १० व्यापातुन्य । ११४४ १४ सम्बद्धाः (१ रहाई - क्रान्य) । अध्यक्ती	Bank Rate Per cont.		Per cer	
Paris	21	**********	. 13	14
Vienna	\$10 KM20 TO	**********	4	1000
Berlin		*********	. 24	8
***************************************		********		1 1
Frankfort	2	*********	. 19	2
Amsterdara	. 21		. 2	
Turin	. 5			
	7 advance	B		New York
Brussels	21	*********	. 21	3
	31 advos			
Madrid	. 5	*********		11.8
Hamburg		*********	. 17	
St Petersburg		********	. 61	

The following are the changes in the Bank of France return for the week:-

INCREASE.	
Bills discounted	664,000
Notes in circulation	660,000
Treasury balance	133,500
Advances	2,000
DEGREASE.	TID ARRIVE A
Coin and bullion	880,000
Private deposits	858,500

This return, as indicating some slight movement in the demand for money, is more satisfactory than that of last week, the effect being no doubt due to the influences which have of late strengthened the price of rentes.

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—After a period of some weeks of almost complete stagnation in this department, the day previous to the distribution of the dividends saw a sudden rise of 1 per cent., followed on the succeeding morning by a further advance of g. Until some event or concurrence of events happened of a character to induce the public to look with more confidence in all respects to the future, a rise of } per cent. upon the present comparatively high price could hardly have been looked for. The steadiness with which the late successive advances in French rentes have been maintained, and the satisfaction that is generally felt that Spanish affairs will be left to adjust themselves, have been the strong points of support; and in the belief that a move in the upward direction must follow the payment of the dividends, extensive purchases were made early in the week, and the rise is well maintained. The dull state of the wheat market, where sales cannot be pressed except at a further decline beyond the fall of 1s to 2s which took place on Monday, and the large arrivals of gold and silver, and the prospect that further considerable quantities will be here ere long, combine to force up the quotations for all easily realisable securities, as it is evident that, for the present year at least, there is little or no prospect of an im-provement in the demand for money. The proposal to wind up the Panama Mail Steam Packet Company, and the inability of another to pay any dividend, are among the proofs of the dull state of our foreign trade, which, when taken together with the position of affairs at home, favours the conclusion that Government stocks must be the medium, for some time to come, for the employment of a portion of our surplus capital.

The Indian railways, guaranteed by the Government, have in many instances been inquired for, resulting in an improvement of from \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1 per cent. To-day Consols opened at a further rise of 1-16 for the account, and the position is well maintained. The last price marked was 94% to 94% for money, and 94% for the account.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The issue of the South Australian Government loan has apparently directed somewhat more attention to this class of investments this week. Victorian at one time dropped \( \frac{1}{2} \), but on its being known that the new loan had been many times over tendered for, a rise of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 per cent. took place in some of the South Australian, Canadian, New South Wales, Queensland, and Victorian.

Foreign Stocks.—Notwithstanding the weak points which every disinterested judge admits the existence of in the security for the Italian Tobacco loan issued last week, it appears that no inconsiderable support has been given to the loan upon the Continent. At Frankfort we learn that there have been many subscribers, as well as in other parts of Germany. The great abundance of money no doubt is conducive of speculation to a large extent, and when a loan is strongly supported from the outset there is a fair chance of a good portion being taken up, even though there be weak points in the security.

oven though there be weak points in the security.

On Tuesday the tenders for the South Australian Government lean for 400,000l were opened at the Bank of South Australia, and the result is what was anticipated, viz., that this class of securities is always rapidly absorbed, and more particularly at the present time. More than two millions and a half were tendered for. Tenders at prices from 108l 10s to 107l 5s will receive partial allotment as under:—

346,800 a3,700 - 7 5 0 per cent premium, being the balance, will be allosted from tenders amounting to 401,000 to 401,000 to

Business has been somewhat restricted in this department owing to the fortnightly settlement; but the tendency in most cases has been in the upward direction, influenced by the course of prices at Paris, where there seems to be a more decided impression than has yet been observed, that the Emperor must make some move to restore confidence amongst the commercial classes. Egyptian bonds have been more offered, and the loan of 1868 has been prominently flat. In Spanish stocks there has not been much movement, as although matters as a whole are so far proceeding satisfactorily, there is much yet to be achieved before a more prosperous state of things in the future can be calculated upon with any degree of certainty. On the conclusion of the settlement, purchases were again made to a good extent, some encouragement being given by a fresh rise of 20 centimes in French rentes, and a statement made by some of the French journals that a reduction was to be made in the effective strength of the army. To-day the markets have been active, especially for Bussian and the best Turkish descriptions; in other cases, owing to its being near the close of the week, there was a little flatness.

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Subjoined are the closing prices of stocks dealt in to-day:—
Argentine 6 per Cents., 1868, 73½ to 74½. Brazilian 5 per
Cents., 1865, 77 to 77½; ditto 4½ per Cents., 1852, 75 to 77;
ditto 4½ per Cents., 1863, 67 to 69. Chilian 6 per Cents.,
1867, 94 to 95; ditto 7 per Cents., 1866, 101 to 102.
Danubian 7 per Cents., 1864, 72 to 74. Egyptian 7 per
Cents., 1862, 79 to 81; ditto 1004 bonds, 82 to 84; ditto
Railway Debentures, 95½ to 96½; ditto 9 per Cent. Viceroy
Loan, 94½ to 95; ditto 7 per Cent., 74½ to 75; ditto, 1864,
5004 bonds, 82 to 83; ditto, 1004 bonds, 83 to 85. English
Serip, 1868, 71 to 72. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, 52 to 52½;
ditto State Domain, 79 to 80. Tobacco Lean, 1 to 1½ prem.
Mexican, 16½ to 16½. Orel and Vitebsk Obligations,
85 to 85½. Peruvian 5 per Cents., 1865, 79 to 80. Portuguese, 37½ to 37½. Russian 5 per Cents., 1862, 88 to 89;
ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 88 to 89; ditto Anglo-Dutch, 1866,
1004 bonds, 90 to 91. Nicolas 4 per Cents., 67¼ to 68½.

Moscow-Jaroslaw, 4½ to 4¾. Spanish New Threes, 33¾ to 33½; ditto Deferred, 32 to 32½. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1854, 85½ to 86½; ditto, 1858, 67 to 68; ditto, 1862, 100l bonds, 70 to 71; ditto 5 per Cents., 1865, 41½ to 41¾; ditto 6 per Cents., 1865, 65½ to 66. Venezuelan 6 per Cents., 1864, 23 to 25.

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

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	UKSULS.		
Money.		enount.	
Lowest Higher	n. Lowest.	Highest, Ex	onequer Hills
turday 945 941  onday 945 941  eedaay 945 94  edaeaday 945 94  day 945 94  day 945 94	941 941 944	944 16 944 16 941 16	le 20s pm le 20s pm le 20s pm le 20s pm le 20s pm le 20s pm
·la	aing prices at Friday,	Closing ;	
B per cest. consols, account money June Bank stock June East India acock June June Last June Last June Last June Last June Last 1862 Last 1862 1863	944 8 92 1 16a 20a pm 16a 20a pm 16a 20a pm 243 5 pm 244 15 15 16 144 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	941 941 942 943 15-1 942 914 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1 14-1	Os pra 100 pua 17 15 74 88 80 80 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Italian 8 per cents, 1561	234 41 511 8	52	

ENGLISH RAHWAY STOCKS.—The course of prices generally in this department was unfavourable with the approach of the half-monthly settlement and Metropolitan ordinary and extension stocks fell \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. Great Eastern, Great Northern "A," and Great Western, were depressed to a like extent. The publication however of the traffic returns checked the downward tendency, and Caledonian rose \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Great Northern "A" and the Metropolitan lines recovered the fall which had previously taken place. The rates of "continuation" on most stocks were about the same as on the last occasion, the supply of stock being moderate and that of money large. In no instance was there any such scarcity as to lead to the establishment of any "backwardation." Of the various stocks, Caledonian was perhaps the most wanted for the settlement. The only important movement later in the week has been a rise of \$\frac{3}{4}\$ per cent. in North British. Yesterday and to-day the markets have been comparatively quiet. To-day there has been hardly anything doing in railways, and prices are dull, perhaps a shade lower in the more speculative descriptions.

Foreign Railways,—The Mexican Railway Company are inviting applications for an issue of 560,000l of 1st Mortgage Eight per Cent. bonds, offered at the price of 85 per cent., and payable by instalments extending until the 1st February next. This railway company was formed in 1864, for the purpose of taking over and completing certain railways then in course of construction between the city of Mexico and the port of Vera Cruz. It is mentioned that of the entire main line—261 miles—a length of 47 miles, from Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho, was opened in that year, and a further length of 86 miles from Mexico to Apixaco in January, 1867; and that a branch line of 29 miles from Apixaco to the city of Puebla is well advanced towards completion. A total of more than 2,000,000l having thus far been expended, it is essential to complete the branch to Puebla, and the bonds now offered are to constitute a first charge upon the net traffic receipts of the line from Mexico to that city. The prospectus states that the revenue of the railway is already sufficient of itself to provide for the interest on this loan. The bonds will be redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings, extending over 30 years. Applications are to be sent either to the brokers (Messrs P. Cazenove and Co., and Messrs Hill, Fawcett, and Hill), or to the secretary of the company.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Lemberg and Czernowitz Railway Company, held on Thursday at Vienna, the resolution relative to the prolongation of the present line to Jassy was passed unanimously.

To-day Canadas have been dull, and Luxembourgs & better. Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the epal railway shares on last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	
	Closing prices	Closing price
	last Friday.	this day.
Bristol and Exeter		76 8
Caledonian	69£ 70±	711 8
Great Eastern	404 1	402 #
Great Northern	107 8	1071 84
- A Stock	106 7	106 7
Great Western	. 49 4	484 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire	. 128 4	128± ±
London, Brighton, and S. Coas		
London, Chatham, and Dove	r 174 18	******* 17 18
London and North-Western,	. 112 4	400000 112 g
London and South-Western.		E7 9
Metropolitan	. 1064 7	1061 7
Midland	1111 13	112 4
North British	. 814 24	22 8
North-Eastern-Berwick	. 99 100	994 1004
- York	88) 9	- S8 9
North Staffordshire	57 9	57 9
Oxford, West Midland	, 25 B	arg. 2000 25 8
Bouth-Eastern		- 77å 8
Botth Wales	56 8	m seeses 56 8
BRITISH POSEESSIONS,		
Bombay and Baroda	105 6	106 7
East Indian guar 5 per cent .		110 11
Grand Trunk of Canada	161 1	*** **** 16 g
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	109 10	2101 111
Great Western of Canada	141 4	··· ··· 144 #
Madras guar 5 per cect	. 106 7	108 D
Scinde guar 5 per cent	1034 44	104 5
- Delhi shares guar 5 p e		1084 44
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco		******* 15 g
Dutch-Rhenish	23 4	284 44
Eastern of France	22 3	******* 22 8
Great Luxembourg		- 10f 11
Northern of France		. 46 T
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranear		******* 87# 8#
Paris and Orleans		******* 84 5 6
Sambre and Meuse	7 4	98111901PG T \$
& Austrian & LombVenetian	16 1	16# 6
Recife and San Francisco	114 124	11 13
Western & H-Watrn of France	22 3	29 3

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—According to the foreign advices the advance in this market, which has been making such steady progress the past few weeks, is attributable in a great measure to the renewed favour with which the United States bonds are viewed in Germany, extensive purchases having been made upon the Frankfort Exchange, and, as it is stated, again absorbing the floating supply. The continued decline been made upon the Frankfort Exchange, and, as it is stated, again absorbing the floating supply. The continued decline in the premium on gold, as reported daily from New York, exercises a favourable effect on the quotations, and this has been further strengthened by the intelligence that the Republican party have carried the elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, thus rendering the election of General Grant—whose views with regard to the national credit are generally relied on by foreign holders—tolerably certain. To-day prices have been well maintained, except Eries. Virginian have risen considerably. The 5-20's closed 72½ to to 72½ ex div.: ditto. 1865. 70½ to 71½ ex div.: 72½ to to  $72\frac{1}{9}$  ex div.; ditto, 1865.  $70\frac{2}{9}$  to  $71\frac{1}{9}$  ex div.; ditto,  $10-40^{\circ}$ s,  $69\frac{2}{9}$  to  $69\frac{2}{9}$ .

BANKS.—Bank of Egypt and London and River Plate have een more in demand, at a rice of 11. London Bank of Mexico, and City Bank, on the other hand, have been weak.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES.—There has been no movement be yond a rise of 10s in London Financial.

MISCELLANEOUS .- In consequence of the announcement that through the large falling off in the traffic receipts of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company the directors will be unable to recommend the payment of any dividend at the meeting to be held on the 28th inst., there have been further falls in the shares of this company, but latterly there has been a partial recovery. There have been again fluctuations to a considerable extent in telegraph shares. Hudson's Bay and East India Irrigation have advanced 10s.

EXCHANGES.—There has been a better general demand for bills on 'Change to-day for the Continent. The rates on France have advanced 71 centimes when compared with last Tuesday, and there is likewise an improvement in the rates on Italy,

but on Spain they are lower, there being less demand.

BULLION.—The operations at the Bank of England comprise an influx of 21,000l in gold. We take the following from Mesers Pixley, Abell, and Langley, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—The following amounts of gold have come to hard since

in bullion during the week:—
Gold.—The following amounts of gold have come to hand since our last:—43,000% per Ripon, from Melbourne; 114,000% per Anglesey, from Melbourne; 25,500% per Seine, from the West Indies—total, 182,500%. There is no demand for the Continent, and the orders for India having ceased, all gold is now sent into the Bank, about 53,000% having been purchased during the week. The only withdrawal consists of 27,000% (sovereigns), for Alexandria, to which may be added 98,000%, sent to the same place, from Marseilles. The Tanjore has taken 43,400% to the East.
Silver.—A few orders have been executed for India, at 60% per on standard; but the demand cannot be considered as firm. The La Plata

has taken 8,500l to the Brazila, and the Syria will have about 80,000l for Bombay. The arrivals comprise 39,400l Dore, from New York, and 9,000l from Alexandria; and the Seine has brought about 60,000l from the West Indies.

Mexican Dollars.—The dollars brought by the French steamer on English account have been sold at 584d per oz, showing a decline of 4d from the price of the last import. The Seine has brought about 400,000l from the West Indies, and this quantity has been sold at the same price.

400,000 from the West Indies, and this quantity has been sold at the same price.

Exchange on Indis for banks' drafts at 60 days' sight is firm, at our last quotations, viz.:—Is 113d per rupee for all three Presidencies.

Indis Government Loan Notes show no alteration from our last quotations, prices being for the 4 per Cents. 91½ to 92½, for the 5 per Cents. 105½ to 106½, and for the 5½ per Cents. 110½ to 111½.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77s 9d per castd; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per castd; Spanish doubloons, 74s 6d to 75s per ca; South American doubloons, 73s 6d to 73s 9d per ca, last price. Silver.—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0½d per castd; fine cake silver, 5s 5½d per ca, last price. Mexican dollars, 4s 10¾d per cx. Quicksilver, 6l 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

The following notices have been published in the Gazette:—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt that there was no surplus of Actual Bevenue. National Debt that there was no surplus of Actual Revenue over the Actual Expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ended the 30th June, 1868. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt

account of the Sinking Fund under the provisions of the Act 29th and 30th Victoria, cap. 39, sec. 16, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1868.—A. Y. SPEARMAN, Comptroller-General. The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice, that the amount for which Tenders for Bills of Exchange on Calcutta and Madras will be received at the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, on the terms stated in the Advertisement issued from this office on the 10th

hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on

#### COLUNIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

November, 1863, will be 20,00,000 rupees.—CLINTON.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year,	Name.	Paid.	Price
			8	
***	8 pret.	Canada, 1877-84		1061
***	8 pr ct.	Do		105
***	8 prot.	Do	190	105
	2 pr ct.	Do	100	921
485806		Do. Inscribed Steck	100	92
	24 pr ct.	Do. Dominion of, 1903		914
200000		Cape of Good Hope, 1878	100	105
900	3 proL	Do. 1890-1900	100	1104
100	3 prot.	Do. 1880-00	100	189
940	3 prot	Do. 1891	100	111
234000	34 pr et.	Do. 1900	100	99
250000	3 pr es	Ceyton, 1878	100	111
100000	8 prot.	Do. 1879	100	105
850000	8 pr ct.	Do. 1882 and 1883	100	1:3
1000000	24 ps Ct	Madras Irrigation and Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	1004
2000GD		Mauritina, 1878		104
200000		Do 1878		106
200000		Do. 1882		106
400000	8 pret	Do. 1895-96	100	108
165500	S Dr OL		100	107
100000	8 or ct	Do		1(9
166000		New Branswick		108
1135800		New South Walse, 1871-6		101
3671800		Do, 1888-96	100	994
850000		Do. redeem by annual drawings from 1867 to 1876		101
140000		New Zealand, 1891	100	110
1000000		Do.	100	98
1114.00		Do		97
500000		Do. 1891	100	109
2000000	3 pr ct	Do. 1891	100	110
250000		Nova Scutia, 1875		1024
225000		Do. 1686	100	103
18502.0		Oncensiand, 1882-6		
1177450		Do. 1891	100	1074
		South Australian, 1869-77		
726600			100	1004
200200	p; ct	Do. 1878-92	100	1064
102500		Tasmanian, 1895	100	107
400000		Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	1074
288000		Victoria	10,	- 005
€50000		De, 1891	100	1124
70000 0	3 pr ct	100,	100	1104

#### COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par, and the short exchange on London is 251 224 per 1t storling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 8t 17s 104d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent, dearer in London than in Paris.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 da sight was, on the 12th inst., about 109 per cent. At this rate, the is no profit on the importation of gold from the United States. auge at New York on London for bills at 60 days'

Names.	Shares.		aid	L	Price per share
East and West India	Stk Stk Stk Stk Stk	100 100 100 100 100		400000	116 18 544 54 35 8 78 5

## BANKERS PRICE CURRENT.

Bank Stock, 4 per et last hf-yr Do, for ammuni Nov. 5	95 8 xd	98 # xd	944 1 98   xc 981   xd	944   xd 984   xd 984   xd	98# { xd	944 4 944 4 934 1
Do, for account Nov. 5  per Cent. Reduced  lew 8 per Cent.  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1894  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1894  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1894  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1895  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1895  lew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1896  Do. April 1886  Do. April 1886  Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aus. 1906  lexchequer Bills, 1,0001 9 Ditto  Ditto 1007 and 2001  Bank Stock, 4 per ct last h1-ypo. for accessant Nov. 6-ypo.	95) 8 xd 93 xd	94 xd 98 xd 98 xd	98å å zd	984 # xd	98# { xd	944 4
iper Cent. Reduced  sew 8 per Cent.  sew 8 per Cent. Jun. 1894  sew 8 per Cent. Jun. 1894  sew 8 per Cent. Jun. 1894  sew 8 per Cent. Jun. 1878  bo. (Red Sea Tel.) Aux. 1996  scheequer Bills, 1,0007 3 pr ct  Ditto 85 N: —  Ditto 1007 and 2001  sew 8 Stock, 4 per ct last h1—  po. for accusant Nov. 6	93 xd	98 # xd	98å å zd	984 # xd	98# { xd	934
sew 8 per Cent.  sew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1894  sew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1894  sew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1895  sew 8 per Cent. Jan. 1895  ben 1895  Do. April 1885  Do. (Red See Tel.) Aus. 1905  benchequer Bills, 1,0007 9 octo  Ditto  Ditto Disto  Bank Stock, 4 per ct last hi-y-  Do. for accessant Nov. 6-	93 xd	98 # xd	***			1024 1
New 28 per Cent. Jan. 1894 few 38 per Cent. Jan. 1894 few 38 per Cent. Jan. 1894 Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Jan. 1895 Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Jan. 1890 Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Jan. 1990 Ditto 1807 and 2901 Bank Stock, 4 per ct last hi—pp. 50 accessed Nov. 6	000	***		981	British St. St. Li	Lane B
New 8 per Cent. Jan. 1873 Lanuties, Jan. 1869 Do. April 1885 Do. CRed Sea Tel.) Aur. 1906 Exchequer Bills, 1,000f 2 pr ot Ditto Ditto 100f and 2001 Bank Stock, 4 per ct last hi—y- Do. for ansum Nov. 5	***	***	1701		980	200
Lanuties, Jan. 1886	***			100	404	988
Do. April 1885	400		000	**	040	
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1905- fachequer Bills, 1,000f 2 pr et Ditto 50: 2 pr et Ditto 100f and 200f — Bank Stock, 4 per et last hf-yr Do. for angusun Nov. 5	999	100	030	000	000	100
Exchequer Bills, 1,000f 2 pr ct Ditte 50 f — Ditto 100f and 200f — Bank Stock, 4 per ct last hf-yr Do, for account Nov. 5		12 3-16	000	***	****	128
Ditto 100f and 2001 — Bank Stock, 4 per et last hf-yr Do, for account Nov. 5	19a 20sp	20 1-16	90a 17an	200	***	900
Ditte 1007 and 2007 — Bank Stock, 4 per ct last hf-yr Do, for amount Nov. 5		1.74.00	20s 17sp	Control of the last	10-	18s p
Bank Stock, 4 per et last hf-yr Do, for ammuni Nov. 5	20a p	949	***	405	198 p	***
Do, for account Nov. 5	see b	343 xd	000	244 xd	244 xd	
	***		242 xd	10000	C0000000000000000000000000000000000000	***
Securities with Interest guar.		***	ara Au	626	***	100
by the English Government.	B.E.L.	-		399 V	1000	ALC: N
Canadian 4 po Eds Redsem.by			D Davie S	Court Inc	199-073	The same
Dominion of Canada in 1908			-			
inter-Colonial Omnium	000		***	***	***	
Indian Government Securities.	ip-midpel	Town or other than		MARK TO	75 1	-
India Stock, 104 p c April 1874	***	2144	216		214	2144
Do, for account Nov. 5		800	***	000	414	***
	1144 18	115 149	118 141	115 14	115	1144 1
Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	200	108 xd	1034 xd	103 ad	103} xd	108
Do. do. Certificates	***	400		***	****	010
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	. 000	921	931 3	***	***	
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	***	1061	106t	***	000	105%
Do. do. 54 pr Cent. May 1879	***	010	***	***	***	***
De. de. 5 p c Eup. Deben. 72		***	***	000	449	
Do. do. do. '77	***	***	000	***	100	100
Do. do de. '82	1048	2021	***	100	106	000
Do. Debent, 5 pc Aug 1878		1051	00. 00.	106	25s p	20s p
Do. Bonds, 5 per Cent. 1,000/ Do. Do. under 1,000/	69.0	120a p	120a 25gr	905		

#### PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

					Sat.	Mon.	Zues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Argentine Republic 6	per or	nt	***		125	612	***	74	74	744
Do Serin, 39/	+60	101	***	***	101	61 4	***	***	***	***
Austrian Bonds 1809		***	***	***	101	994 x.j	61	000	99 xd	494
Branillan 5 per cent Do. 44 per cent 185: Do. 44 per cent 185: Do. 44 per cent 185: Do. 45 per cent 186:			000 000		403	000	***	199	***	754
Do. 44 per cent 185	9	809	480	**	101	***	***	***	***	***
Do. 44 per cent 186	,	600	109		101	000	000	874 ad	681 44	874 20
Do. 4 per cent 1865		.00	020	-	72 1	774 à	77	772 4	684 xd	774 4
Do. 5 per cent 1865 Buence Ayres 6 per	trac		***		***	000	000	, 000	***	
110" A DEL CRITE (TARK	DITAM .	per o	ent)	99-	***	***	000	600	600	***
Do S ner cent	900	400	102		000	000	199	***	090	000
The 44 per cent	444	410	008		440	73	000	494	100	000
Do. 6 per cent. 1867 Do. 7 per cent. 1868		***	090	00-	941	94	344 4	102	944 1021	041 4
Do, 7 per cent. 1860	***	400	***	***	999	400	***	Cost.	2008	103
Colombian 6 per cent Danish 8 per cent 18	25	***	***	80-	***	090	989	900	000	***
Do 4 per cent 1850	and l	861	600	-	100	***	808	. 808		989
Do. 4 per cent 1863		***	999	-	***	***	900	000	100	100
Do. 5 per cent loos	ernmin	t Debe	an. 180	55-1	***	100	100	***	900	***
Do. 5 per cent Gov	ernmu	t Debe	n. 186	9-75	**	***	998	000	000	000
Do. 5 per cent Gov	ernmn	t Debe	m.1871	5-70	***	721 8	985	000	73	724
Jolombian 6 per cent Danish 3 per cent 180 Do 4 per cent 180 Do, 4 per cent 1845 Do, 5 per cent 1845 Do, 5 per cent 1864 Do, 5 per cent Gov Do, 5 per cent Gov Do, 1867 8 per cent Do, 1867 8 per cent	365, 7 ]	hez one	202	***	***		84	821	124	128
Sanador New Consol	idated	1 per	oent		124	***	444	000	***	***
Egyptian 7 per cent Do. Second Issue	100	410			***	0.4	000	000	***	
Do. Second Issue	***	489	410	80-	***	8.4	***	801	80	794
Do. 500! Bonds Do. 150! Bonds	000	909	***	-	48	684	821		981	88 24
Do. 1864, 7 per cen	L.,	***	***	80+	82 z d	1824 X		82 xd	Q. 6 wa	
Do. 1864, 7 per cent Do. 5001 Bonds			-81		051	85 xG	SIE XU	828 Xd	324 xd 84; xd 2 .94	624 xd
Do. 7 per cent. Em		orin I	RIER			784 2	724	72	2 .04	71 9
The Glovernment is	BULWEY	Tremen	TI PUEZ 408		951 1	784 2	724 1	30	u6	A81 F
Greek 5 p c 1824-45.	ex Co	ap. oriq	g. atta	ohd	990	***	000	124		***
The Compone	440		0.00		90 4	90 1	***	900 1	000	904 1
Honduras Governme	THE HEAD	nama 1	LANNII	881	79 xd	78 x		794 xd	794 X0	79 xd
Italian 5 per cent 180 Do. 5 per cent (Ma	remm	ana Ra	ilway	1	101	100	200		***	1
Mexican 3 per cent	940	000	089	901	***	400	108	168 \$	164	161
		AT COM	***	***	98	***	***	100	999	105
Montevidean Europe Moorish (Imperial, I	per o	ent	***	441	181	12	000	900		***
	100	600	***		***	161 1	***	164		000
3 per cent ditte	600	***	***	***	7 ***	.000	001	020	620	***
Do. Deferred Do. Land Warrant	a (He	taren)		***	***	***	***	100	000	000
Pernylan 5 per cent	1865	146	***		78# 1	784 :	784 #	784 9	78 9	791
Do. 44 per cent (U	ribarr	eth)	000		400	***	460	402	400	449
Do. 3 per cent Do. 44 per cent 18 Portuguese 3 p c 186	62	***	090		***	***	***	96	***	***
Portuguese 3 p c 186	8 56, 5	7, 59, 6	0, 52,	& 6:	47£ £	374	37	***	378	574
					00	-		***	***	374
Bussian 5 per cent is Do. 44 per cent 18 Do. 44 per cent 18	n £ 80	erung	***		884 9	894 874 ±	272 6		87#	
Do. 44 per cent 18	60	***	***	***	80	200	578	400	018	000
Do. 8 per cent 185	9	***	***	***		56	561	564	564	
Do. 8 per cent 185 Do. 8 per cent 186 Do. 8 pc Angio-D	2	***	000 TO	900	188 4	884 4	881 1	384 4	684 1	88
Do. 5 pc Angio-D	uten 1	964, 10	th Bot 4l lbs	do	904 X	0 30\$ X	d 90% x		0 904 X	***
	91	100, 100	Of Hor	ids	91 xd	904 8	d 304 x	d	901 X	1.0. E
DO				44		1		***		
Do. 5 pe —		8	46 10s	40.						
Do. 5 pc — Do. 7	colas I	Rolling	W		674	674	674		67# \$	1017 8
Do. 5 pc — Do. 7	colas I	Rolling	W		674	784	1000		000	73
Do. 5 pc — Do. 7	colas I	Rolling	W		334	334	1000		344 6	73 3:1 5 33. 4
Do. 5 pc — Do. 7	colas I	Rolling	W		33 1 33 1 33 1	784 334 334	1	331 1	344 4	73
Do. 5 p c — Do. 6 per cent. Ni Bardinian 5 per cent Do. 8 per cent Do. Do. 5 per cent Do Do. Com. Cert. of	colas I	Railwa	y	00- 00- 00- 00- 01- 01-	33 3 53 3 53 1	334	1000	381 1	344 6	73 3:1 5 33. 4
Do. 5 p c — Do. 6 per cent. Ni Bardinian 5 per cent Do. 8 per cent Do. Do. 5 per cent Do Do. Com. Cert. of	colas I	Railwa	y	00 00 00 00 00 00	331 331 331 331 31	334	34 3 33 4 32 1	381 1	344 6	73 3+1 33 <sub>2</sub> 32 <sub>1</sub>
Do. 5 p c — Do. 6 pc cent. Ni Bardinian 5 per cent Bpanish 3 per cent Do. 8 per cent 16 Do. 5 per cent 16 Do. 5 per cent 26 Do. 5 per cent 18 Do. 5 per cent 18	colas I 6 67 terrad Coup. 1864 18 188 Beri	Railwa	y	00- 00- 00- 00- 01- 01-	332 332 1	334	34 3 33 4 32 1	381 1	344 1	73 3.1 4 33g 32g 32g
Do. 5 p c Do. Do. 4 per cent. Ni Bardinian. 5 per cent Do. 8 per cent 150 Do. 3 per cent 150 Do. 5 per cent 16 Bwedlah 44 per cent Do. 5 per cent. 16 Turkish 6 per cent. 16 Turkish 6 per cent. 16	colas I i 37 terrad Coup. 1864 ik 188 Scri	Railwa	y	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332	334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334	34 3 33 4 32 1	381 1	344 1	73 3.1 4 33g 32g 32g
Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 4 per cent. Ni Sardinian 5 per cent Sepanish 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 6 pe	colas I 6 17 terred Coup. 1864 18 188 Seri	anilwa not fo	y anded	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	33 1 33 1 33 1 33 1 38 9	784 334 834 834	34 3 33 4 32 1	381 1	344 1	73 3.1 8 33g 8 321
Do. 5 p c — Do. Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 4 per cent. Ni Bardinian 5 per cent 2 Do. 8 per cent 150 Do. 5 per cent 150 Do. 5 per cent 150 Do. 5 per cent. 150 Do. 6 per cent. 150 Do. 5 p	colas I 6 17 terred Coup. 1864 18 188 Seri	anilwa not fo	anded	00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0	331 331 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332	334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334 334	34 3 33 4 32 1 32 1 924 4 65 1	331 1 331 1 33 4 351 x 664	344 4 438 6 628 98 4 854 X 668 7	73 3.1 8 33g 8 321
Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 4 per cent. Ni Sardinian 5 per cent Do. 8 per cent 15c Do. 3 per cent 10c Do. 5 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent 10c Do. 6 per cent. 10c Do. 6 per	colas 1 4 17 1erred Coup. 1864 34 88 Seri 1854 8 8	anilwa not fo	y anded	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	331 331 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332	784 334 834 834	34 3 33 4 32 1 32 1 924 4 65 1	331 1 331 1 33 4 351 x 664	34 t t 13 t t 62 t 13 t 13 t 1	78 344 8 339 8 324 984 8 4 665 x 4 673 4 74 3
Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 4 per cent. Ni Sardinian 5 per cent Do. 8 per cent 15c Do. 3 per cent 10c Do. 5 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per cent 12c Do. 6 per cent. 12c Do. 6 per	colas 1 4 17 1erred Coup. 1864 34 88 Seri 1854 8 8	Railwa	y anded paid	00 00 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0	331 331 331 331 331 331 331 331 331 331	784 336 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332	34è 3 33è è 32 1è 92è è 85è x 66 è 88è (	33 33 3 33 3 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	341 1 138 6 638 93 4 668 7 69 1 70 8	78 84 8 83 9 62 8 62 8 62 8 62 8 67 8 4 74 8
Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 5 p c — Do. 4 per cent. Ni Sardinian 5 per cent Sepanish 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 5 per cent. 15c Do. 6 pe	colas I	Bailwa	y anded	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	331 331 332 332 332 332 332 332 332 332	784 334 334 334 684 694	34è 3 33è è 32 1è 92è è 85è x 66 è 88è (	331 1 331 1 33 4 351 x 664	341 1 138 6 638 93 4 668 7 69 1 70 8	78 344 8 339 8 324 984 8 4 665 x 4 673 4 74 3

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.									
	altis Di	4,950	09.1	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	fhur.	Fri
Venezuela 3 per cent,		***	93	100					-
Do. 6 per cent 1862		****	000	440	***	209	100	080	010
Do. 6 per cent 1864	900	149	000	926	100	409	248 4	990	***
ror e her pette reserve	080	000	000	000	600	900	***	000	24
Do. 14 per cent Dividends on the above p	avahle	n Lor	lon.	009	***	***	100	010	***
Austrian 5 per cent Ex.	10 floru		100	-	***	***	***	***	
Belgian 24 per cent. Ex.	NO ELMO	Office	400	481	089	100	100	444	***
Tio. 44 per cent. Ex. 25	france	-	-		200	4-35	17057	1000	4

		JODES SECON DANSE			
bio. of	Dividenda	JOINT STOCK BANKA	10	and No. 1 CH	With the same of
hares.	rerannum.	Names	State	1980	Pris
	3 2 1		4		
40000	6 per cent	Agra, Limited (A)	10	10 0 0	114 %
50000 10000	47 per cent	Ditto (B)	10	10 0 0	9 11
40000	3 per cent	Alliance Limited	100	15 0 0 25 0 0	9 11
100000	3 per cent 15 pr cent	Angio-Austrian	20	7 10 0	124 134 134 144
40000 50000	10 per ceat	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	20	20 0 0	18 19
16000	***	Anglo-Hungarian	20	8 0 0	9 10 4 6
80000	10 per cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	51 8
12560	***	Bank of British Columbia	30	20 0 0	9 11
9800	101 pr cent	Ditto New issued at 2/ pm Bank of Egypt Bank of Otago Limited	20	25 0 0	37
25006	000	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0	4.6
20000	10 per cent	South Australia	3.6	25 8 0	30 2
90000 50000	10f pr cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	37 9
20000	9/ per cent	British North America	10	10 0 0	18 49 51
40000	51 per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Aus-	-		To or
		tralia, and China	20	20 0 0	21}
20000	62 per cent	Chartered Mercantile of India,	MPS.C.		
80000	71 per cent	City	25	10 0 0	301 30
10000	14f pr cent	COlonial	100	25 0 0	40
000000	5 per cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4 0 0	4.
15000	51 per cent	Delhi and London Bank, Limited East London Limited	50	25 0 0	100
20000	or ber cent	English and American Limited	80	10 0 0	34
56000		English and American, Limited English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L	20	10 0 0	81 91
80000	71 per cent	English, Section, & Australian		100	98.4
-	100	Chartered English and Swedish Limited	20	30 0 0	16# 16
20000 4000	17 per cent	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Cor	50 284	25 0 0 28 6	100
5000	12 per cent	Ditto New GO	284	5 12 6	62 8
22500	5f per cent	Imperial Ottoman	100	20 0 0	6# # 16 17
202500	11 per cent	Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	113 8
6000	10 per cent	Ditto New	25 25	25 0 0	25 7 44 54
100000		Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLim	20	4 0 0	1
100000	5 per cent	Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLim. Do 5p c Deben. 1864, for 30 yrs	100	100 0 0	76 80
20000	51 per cent	PORGOU DERK OF MEXICO & MARRIE	A COLUMN		** **
15000		America, Limited Leadon and Brazilian Limited	100	45 0 0	11 13
22006	***	Do New	20	7 10 0	24 3
5000	10 per cent	London and River Plate, Limited	100	40 0 0	48 5
40000	10 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 15 pm London Chrtd Sank of Austral.	25	10 0 0	104 11
87500	16 pr cent	London and County	100	20 0 0	484 94
12500	16 pr cent	Ditto New	- 60	16 0 0	***
80000	124 pr cent	London Joint Stock	50 50 50	15 0 0	314 24
25000 10000	34 per cent	London and South African	100	20 0 0	114 13
5000	- Feet Court	London and South Western Lim.	100	12 10 0	100
40000	24l pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	652 3
50000	5 per cent	Do serip, iss, at 10/ pm none nd	100	20 0 0	524 à
15000	5i per cent	Merchant Bank Limited Mercantile and Exchange Limit	100	35 0 0	17 19
20000	57 per cent	Metropolitan Limited	10	12 10 0	64 7
8040	6/ per cent	Midlaud Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	184 19
100000	124 pr cent	National of Australasia		4 0 0	54 64
10000	of per cent	National of Liverpool Limited Mational Provincial of England	25	15 0 0	1341
55000	21 pr cen	Ditto	100	13 0 0	1952
50000 50000	16 per cent	National	80	30 0 0	50 2
	15 per cent	New South Wales	10	- 20 0 0	48 5
64000 60000	5 per cent	North Western	20	7 10 0	124 3
22269	74 per cent	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	25 50	10 0 0	34 44
300u0	Jul pr cent	Provincial offreiana	1:10	10 0 0	50 2
4000	204 pr cent	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	
17058	et per com				1 10 11
6108	42 per cens	Africa Lamited oes to	100	25 0 0	13 14

							Tues	lay.	Frida	y.
						Time.	Prices ne on 'Chi		Prices ne	gotiate.
Ampte Fdan		-		899		short	11 19	11 194	11 19	11 194
	101	-99	-	400	950	d ma.	12 04	12 1	12 01	12 01
Rotterdam	400			.00		-	12 04	12 1	12 04	12 04
	410			909	000	-	25 40	24 45	26.875	40 45
Brusse.s	***	100		600		-	25 40	25 45	25 37g	25 45
Hamburg	976		499	***	900	-	AS lug	13 11	18 10	49 31
	910		968	960	801	short.	20 20	26 26	25 20	25 25
Ditto	***	***	-		600	S ms.	25 35	25 40	26 35	25 41
<b>Varseilles</b>	***	000	.00	993	,00	-	26 35	25 40	26 35	25 40
Frankfort	on the	Main	-	494	620	-	1204	1204	1202	1304
Vienna	***	***		***	000	- 000	11 65	11 90	11 75	11 10
Trieste	409	900		000	980	-	11 80	11 90	11 76	-11 90
Petereburg	***	414	100		000	-	22	324	82	324
Copenhage	n	***		863	***	-	9 20	9 23	9 20	9 13
Hecun		.00		***	- 00.	-	6 264	6 27	6 264	6 271
Madrid	089	049	***	***		-	174	a74	464	478
Cadiz				***		-	474	48	474	45
Leghorn	010	099	***	999	900	-	27 60	27 674	27 55	27 70
Milan	000	990	***	-	***	-	27 60	27 674	27 55	27 70
Genoa		***	***	950		-	27 60	27 67;		27 70
Naples	000			680		-	27 60	27 671	27 55	27 70
Palermo	408		600			-	27 60	27 674	27 50	¥7 70
Mossina		***		936		-	27 64	37 67	27 65	27 70
Lisbon	***	400	000	800		-	616	524	- al	424
Oporto	600	-	400	-		-	Sig	824	31	484

Strak or Dividend

INSURANCE	COMPANIES,

No, of shares.		Name		100	***	Shares	Paid.	Price perat a
-		-		ne. Futi	450	4	2	98/11/0
25000	5 per cent	Albert Medical Life	A.F	mile F	ind.	20	3 0 0	Allegan
		Ailiance British an				100	11 0 0	12
		Do. Marine			100	180	25 0 0	400
	12) proent		**	-	dis	56	8 16 0	-
2000	& per cent	Argus Life		-		100	35 0 0	200
#000m	to her perie	British & Foreign	Marin	a Tami	See	20	2 0 0	
90000	20 per cent	Church of England	Market 200		-	50	2 0 0	***
#U001	to ber cent	Clerical, Medical.	Con		4	100	10 0 0	-
50000	2 per cent	Commercial Union	rande	280	***	50	5 0 0	52
	an per cent		**		900	100	10 9 0	100
		Crown.	**	**	**	-50	20 14 0	-
	5 per sent			**	0-	50	5 0 0	
		Equity and Law	**			100	6 0 0	-
		Englishand Scottle			**	50	3 10 0	-
		English And Scotti	S. B.F.	W LAND	_		8 0 0	-
10000		English and Scottle				100	5 0 0	-
	6 per cent			46	250	90	6 0 0	1
.0000	o per cent	Gresham Life		400	0.00	4.4.4	FA 0 0	800
	5 per cent	Gnardian		Manin	. **	10	10 0 0	-
2000		Hercules Fire, Life	, and	DESCRIPTION		10	2 0 0	200
20000		Ditto	000	man T	in.		5 0 0	1
		Home & Colonial	PREMIL	mice, L	Seption.	400	50 0 0	-
		Imperial Fire					10 0 6	201
		Imperial Life			**	100	10 0 0	***
10000	at per cent	Indomnity Marine		-		100	2 10 0	-
1 DOO	6 per eent	Law Fire		45			99 17 4	1
10000	4 per cent	Law Life		**	94	100	90 11 0	1 000
400.000	io per cent	Luncashire	9.160		***	20	8 0 0	-
		Legal and General					3 0 0	1691
		Level & London &					2 0 0	898
	10 per cent	and the process of the same						410
	36 per cent	London & Caledon	** **		. 00	25 25	5 0 0	***
90000 40000							2 10 0	999
		London and Lanca	shire :	T ife			1 0 0	
	of per cent	London and Lanca	suire	Lille	000	10	4 17 6	-
	10 per cent				2.0		2 0 0	***
	1444 proent				0.00		18 0 0	-
	5 per cent	Marine (Limited			634		2 0 0	***
40000	12 per cent	Marriage (Lamateu				50	6 5 0	***
	50 per cent				00		5 0 0	1
40000					484	26	2 10 0	***
	6 per share	Oriental and Gener			000		82 0 0	411
**	7 pr abare			**		10		
9501			49	00	**	00	10 0 0	450
100000	75 per cent			0.6		180	0 10 0	000
	20 per cent		**	04	80	8		***
				**		Stock	2 0 0	***
THUU	724 proent	Royal Insurance	***	400	991	20		000
aux	GA no A 10h	Union	-			200	1 40	***
4000	64 pc & 10b	Sun Fire		80	- 64	**	All	000
200000	10 per cent	Do. Life	**			90	2 0 0	003
41000	10 per cent	Thames and Merse	y Ma					***
BLJUL	180 per cent	Union Marine Limi		999	944			900
#0000	5 per cent	Universal Life			9.0		10 0 0	6
	tim Ther, Chart	Universal Marine l	Jun 124	MI.	-	30	4 0 0	1 0

AMERICAN STOCKS, sexed quetations—is 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. F. Sinterthwells's circular issued on Wednasday last:—

THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICHAEL PROPERTY.	Bid	Asket
Bonds and Sheres having luterest and Dividends payable in		1111
United States 5 per Cent. Coppon Bonds, 1874	75	77
and the case of th	***	
Ditto 6 per Cent, Coupon Bonds, 1881	744	745
Ditto 6 per Cent. Conpon Bonds, (5.20's) 1882	70	
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (5.20's) 1885		781
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, (10.40's) 1954	691	69 5
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon Bonds		849
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds and and and and and and and	83	34
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio Section), First Mortgage, 1876	56	58
Detroit and Milwankee, Seven per Cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 1786	59	61
	600	000
Ditto 2 non cent Heart Mortgage, 1867	***	***
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgage, 1879	60	65
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgage, 1881		-
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgage, 1860	***	950
Ditte, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage, 1888	605	400
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock	469	800
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	32	32
Rilnols Central, First Mortgage, 7 per cent. Construction, 1875	76	78
	95	954
		200
Ditto ditto, paid up in full	0.0	68
Ditto, per unt. Mortgage Redemption	66	60
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per cent., 1st Murtgage, 1874, gua-		1
ranteed by Michigan Central	444	986
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., convertible, 1869, 1st Mortgage	800	000
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, lat Mortgage	70	72
Vilta chance 100 dellars	939	695
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 7 per cent. Sinking Fund.	410	-
		1
	939	000
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bonds, 1864	000	080
Dirto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1883	***	999
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, 1876	980	000
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund, convertible to 1869	610	
Ditto shares, 100 dellars	000	***
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., lat Mortgage, 1880		494
		1
Bends having Principal and Interest, payable in London, at fixed rate of Exchange.	Bid.	Asker
		70
Atlantic & Gt Western (New York Section), 1st Mortgage,7 p.c. 187:	65	
Litto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent., 1877	65	70
Ditto, (New York Section) Second Mortgage, 1881	60	65
Ditto, (Fenrsylvania Section), Second Mortgage, 1882	60	65
Quotations calculated and Bonds redsemed at 4s 6d per dollar.	C 10 . 10	1
laterest payable at 4s per dollar.		
	70	74
Surretta and Cincinnati, 1st mortgage, 7 per cent., 1891	1.0	
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d p dol; Interest payable at 4s p do.		1
Luctations calculated at 4s 6d per collar; Principal and Interes	2000	1
payable at in per dimine.		The same
	-	No.
Boads issued in Sterling, and having both Principal and Interest	Bid.	Askec
payable in London in Sterling.	Carry 1	1
Illinois Central, 6 per cent., Mortgage, Redemption Sterling 1875	98	100
Vuglida five per Cept.	***	-
Renewal Mantages	- 88	90
be no observate king and done		
Madinichivacita bive per Com	91	98
Fabania, Ecven per Cent General hortgage, 1897		1 109 E
	107	
Pentisvivania, a per Cont., 2na Mortgage, 1875	26	93
Pessavivania, s per Cente, ma Morigage, 1515		

### MINGELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Shares.	perannum,	Names.	Shares	Paid.	pershare
1.111	L Lide	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	A	A	012.4
26000	25 per cent	Angie-American Telegraph, Lim Angie-Mediterranean Telegraph, L	10	10 0 0	213 4 95 104 16 17
20000	Oth Selling	Angle-Mexican Mint	10	10 0 0	16 17
		Atlantic Telegraph Do 8 per cent.	Stock	100 0	32 4 784
20000	4 per cent	Australian Agricultural	25	20 10	784 15 17
10000	10 per cent	Ranguagah Ton Entates Limited	25	5 0 0	5 4
47000	9 per cent	Berlin Water Works (Limited)	10	10 0 0	14.4
12000	9 per cent	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	80 0 0	38 8
40000	4 per cent	Bombay Gas (Limited)	- 8 TO	5 0 0	34
10000	17a 6d n ah	British American Land	50	4 0 0	
515170/	94 per cent	British American Land	Stock	100 0 0	166
12500	10 per cent	British Indian Tea (Limitea)	90	7 10 0	39 84
8915	31 per shre	Canada Company	108	80 15	67 72
25000	2 ner owni	Canadian Loan and Invest. (Lim.)	20	2 10 0 10 0 c	7.8
12500	8 per cent	Ditto A shares	20	6 0 0	24 34
27000 25000	10 per cent	China Stin Ship & Labuan Coal, La	10	15 0 0	# 14
20000	5 per cent	City of London Real Property (Lim)	28	8 0 0	5 10
20000	***		30	30 0 0	
35000		City of Moseaw Gas, Limited City Offices (Limited)	25	25 0 0	5.6
20000	8 per cent	Colonial Limited	50	25 0 0	16 18 1
40000	8 per cent	Colonial, Limited	10	8 0 0	24 3
17500	d per cent	Copper Miners of England of 74 pe	20	20 0 0	57
2650007	4 pr cent	Copper Miners of England, pf 74 pc Corporate of London Eds, 1877, 41 pc Do do 1879, do	100	100 0 0	
				100 0 6	94
10000	74 per cent	Credit Foncier of Marritine (Lim.)	50	10 0 0	7.8
1002675	I per cent	Credit Foncier of England, Limited Crystal Palace  Ditto Pruference  Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100 0 1	28 5
827000/	6 per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100 0 P	108 12
12500 18600	0.00	LEAFIGE IIDE. LINDING.	10	20 0 C 6 10 0	***
20000	400	Eastern Assam Tea, Limited E.Indian Land Credit & Finance(L)	50	8 0 0	2 4
74475	ibs o share	East India Irrigation and Canal	20 82	18 0 9 27 10 0	17 18
2000 0	- P sumie	Egyptian 9pcViceroyg.by Egyp Gov Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim) Electric Telegraph	100	100 0 0	95 48
100519	10 per cent	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	Stock	100 0 0	223 30 1
			8	2 10 0	+ +
20000	6 per cent	English and Foreign Credit Fairbairn Engineering Fore Street Warshouse (Limited)	10	7 10 f	3. 1
80000	10 per cent	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)	20	12 0 0	191
10000	A mer cent	Gellivara (Limited)	10	7 10 0	51 1
20000	10 per cent	General Steam Navigation	18	14 0 0	
5000	000	Hong Kong and China Gas	10	10 0 0	186
80000	a Ber den	Imperial Land Co. of Marsulles(L)	20	12 10 0	444
50000	S von cond	Indian Carrying (Limited)	20	1 15 0 5 0 0	37.1
800000	4 per cent	International Land Credit (Lim)	20		2
80000	5 per cent	Italian Land	50 20	\$ 0 0 90 0 0	21 44
10000001	000	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, igened 20	100	100 0 1	48 91
20000 20000		Do, 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 99 Land Securities (Limited) Londen African Trading London County Land&Building(L) London Provincial Telegraph (L)	50 25	10 0 0	
50000		London County Land&Building(L)	10	4 0 0	A. 1401 L
12000 40000			50	8 0 0	2 3 3 7 8 8 1 2 3
148525	24 per cent	London General Omnibus (Limited) London and Glasgow Engineering Iron Ship, Limited		6 0 0	12 8
5000	it par cen:	London and Glasgow Engineering	50	25 0 0	38
19500	10 per cont	MauritiusLand, Gredit, & Agency Lun	20	1 10 0	2.34
12000	S per cent	Mauritinal and Credit, & Agency Lin Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim) Merchant Shipping (Limited)	10 80	10 0 0 50 0 0	100
<b>80</b> 000	**	Millwall Iron Works	80	19 10 1	1000
2250c	15 per cent	Natal Land & Colonisata Co. (Lim.)	10	9 0 1	116
28000	10 per cent	National Discount Co. (Limited) National Steam Ship (Limited)	10	10 0	9 10
12500	490	New Councildated Discount (Limites)	10	4 0 1	34 4 21 8
\$1000	500	NewQuebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L.	- 5	4.4	
200000	***	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L New Zealand, Prov. of Auckland, 6pc Loan, 1st & Ted series, 1896	106	100 0 0	
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile	GO THE R	Total Control of the	A 21 LO 41 - 52
20000	10 per cen	Agency, Limited	28 25	5 0 0	
15000	2 500	Northern Assam Tea, Limited North British Australasian (Linu.)	20	5 3 6	
-	Lo hor ment	TOTAL COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY	100	8 6 6	
80004	It per cent	Ditto New	8	100	10.8
10000	on ber cen	Otago and Southland investment Ottoman Gas (Lamited)	10	5 0 4	10.00
37800 11800		Panama, N. Zenid, & Aust. R. Mail(L.)	10	10 0 0 6 0 0	1 1 1 3
600000	3 per ceni	Peei River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100 0 0	13
5000	6 per cent	Pennsula and Oriental Steam Ditto New, 1867	50		53 21
			50 25	24 0 0	32.7
10000	2 per nem	hhymney Iron	16 9	15 0 0	17 19 5 6
34000	14 per cent	htyaney irus  Ditto New  Rio de Janeiro City Improvinta (Lain)	48		
en un	NA Per certi	dio de Janeiro Gas, Limited	100	20 0 U	24 M 44
BARROUGE	a per cent	Scottish Australian Investint (Lim)	Stock	100 0	111 16
30000	per cent	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim) S. African Mostgage & Bvest (Lim.)	20 50	10 0	1
19200	5 , er cent	South Australian Land	26	25 0	85 6
25000	5 per cent	Ditto Scrip	Stock	1 0 0	
27 600	5 Ler cent	Telegr: ph Construction and Main-	1		4.A
2804	20 per 44	Trusta Agency of Anstralasia (Lun)	20	20 0 0	151 164
20000	b ber can	Figure & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	500	4 5
25000	e ber cen	United Discount Corporation, Line United Kingdom Telegraph Com-	15	0 0 0	47 28
-	-	pany (Lamited)	5	300	54
0000	of pr con	Van Diemen's Land.	80	26 10	7 8
- Balketaufe	/	Viceroy of Egypt (Mortgage) Loan Warrant Finance (Limiten)	100	100 0 0	744
autiti		Warrant Finance (Limiteu)	50	12 0 c	
apout		W. Longon Wharves & Warehouse	20	10 0	999
	1	L.	-		1
					_

FOREIGN RATES		LONDON.
Latest	Rates of Exchange	arrayed material
Dates.	on London.	
Paris Oct. 16	25 224	3 days' sight
16	25 35	E months' date
Antwerp 16	25 221	days' sight
Amsterdam 16	11 93 4	******
16	11 90 1	2 months' date
Hamburg 16	18 94	3 days' sight
16	13 11	I mouths' date
St Petersburg 16	83	
Liebon 14	561	30 days' sight
Gibraltar 12	49è #	3 months' date
New York 14	109#	6) days' sight
2 - Lee Greek Od	2) per cent.	30 —
Jamaica Sept. 24	13 per cent.	60
04	1 per cent.	90 -
	114 11f per cent.	60 —
The state of the s	182 19	
W. A.L. 9.00		******
200	184 194	******
	194 4	*****
Buenos Ayres - 1	4s 6fd	O month of state
Singapore 6	4s 4id	6 months' sight
Ceylon 4	11 11 per cent.	*****
Bombay Oct. 9	is lifd	*****
Calcutta 7	ls Itad	
Hong Kong Sept. 4	4s 6d	******
Mauritius 18	par 1 pm	90 days' sight
Sydney 15	pm ·	80 —
Valparaiso 1	46 ‡	60 —

### The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The next mails for Australia, via Suez, will be despatched from London—via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, the 31st October; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, the 6th November.

The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company having given notice to terminate, at the end of the present month, their contract for the conveyance of mails every Friday from Southampton to New York, no more mails for the United States will be forwarded by the vessels of this line after Friday, the 30th instant.

The Postmaster-General has concluded a contract with the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of mails, once a month, from Liverpool to Santa Martha, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Port-su-Prince, Vera Crus, and Tampico. In addition, therefore, to the mails now despatched to these places by the West India packets, via Southampton, mails will be made up in London as follows, viz.:—On the evening of the 19th October, and the 19th of each subsequent month, for Santa Martha; on the evening of the 4th November, and the 4th November, and the 4th of each subsequent month, for Port-su-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico. The packets, in each case, will sail from Liverpool on the following day, excepting when the 4th, 9th, or 19th of the month falls on a Sunday, in which event the packet will leave Liverpool, and the mails will be made up in London, one day later. Letters, newspapers, books, and patterns forwarded to the above places, via Liverpool, will be chargeable with the same rates of postage as those sent via Southampton.

FOREIGN MAILS.								
Destination,	Despatch of Next London		from	Next Mai				
Azstralia and New Zealand	via Southampton via Marseilles via Panama	Nov.	6, E	Nov. 7 Nov. 2 Oct. 28				
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, & Monte Video	(Dr. Duitish nankat)	Nov.	9, x	Nov. 4 Oct. 22				
British North America (except Canada) Canada (by Canadian packet)	via Halifax	Oct.	24, B	Oct. 23 Oct. 23				
Ditto (via United States)		Nov.	9, M.	Oct. 17 Nov. 4				
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Ascension, and St. Helena	via Southampton		and and	Oct. 28				
China, Ceylon, and Singapore	via Marseilles via Southampton	Oct.	23, 2	Oct. 19 Oct. 17				
East Indies, Egypt, &c	via Marseilles	Oct	16, E.	Oct. 19 Nov. 4				
Gibraltar	via Southampton	Oot.	17, M.	Oct. 17				
Yauritius	via France			Oct. 22 Oct. 18				
Newfoundland	******************	Oct.	24, 8.	Oct. 21 Nev. 4				
St Helena	wie Demonnest	Oct.	24, E.	Oct. 23				
Ditto (by North German, Lloyd's )	(New York)	Oct.	Ban.	Oct. 17				
Ditto (by Inman's packets)	New York)	Oct.	21, R					
Ditto (by Canadian packet)	(New York)	Oct.	0.00	Oct. 16				
W. Coast of Atrica Madeira & Canana	COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Ont	00 -	Oct. 17				
West indies and Pacinic (except)	0988			Oct. 18				
Honduras)	*******************	Nov.	2, M.	Oct IR				
Baba nas (via New York) Bermuda (via Halifax)	*****************			Nov. 4 Oct. 31				

MAIL ARRIVALS.

18. Аникиоа, per steam ship throw, 1.13. Выжные акто Віччи Рідать, per steam ship пальчу, 1.13. 18.
18. Вожнах, by overland, per steam ship Coylon, from Alexendria, 1.14. Вожнах, by overland, per steam ship Coylon, from Alexendria, 1.14. Вожнах выправа. — Alexandria, Oct. 2; Malta, 6; and Gibraltar, 10.

On Oct. 14, West Indies and Padiric, per steam ship Seine, Valparaiso, Sept. 1; Cobija, 7; Jonique, 7; Arica, 8; Islay, 2; Calle Guayaqui, 12; Buenaventera, 16; Panama, 22; Greytown, 16; Cob 24; Jacusel, 25; Georgetown, 26; Tobago, 25; Fort of Spain, 24; Grenada, 34; St Vincout, 26; St Lucia, 26; Markinique, 26; Dominique, 26; Antigua, 37; Montserrat, 27; Nevis, 27; St Kitt's and St Thomas, 29.

On Oct. 15, America, per steam ship Baltimore, via Southampton reytown, 16; Colon, 22; ort of Spain, 24; Bridge fartinique, 26; Guadai is, 27; St Kitt's, 27; T

Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week sunded Oct. 10, 1688:—

	Qu	antities I	mported	into		es Expor	
	England	Scotland	Ireland	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Ex-
Wheat	189172 190976 2152 10757 102208 224782 11	owia 186888 36653 3100 3584 8748 31671	cyrta 388534 363-118	cwts 983330 ,225843 193076 2152 14341 110951 401276 11	cwts 2252 145 235 2 98 46	ewie 16883 111	cwts 18695 145 446 2 93 46
Total of corn, ex-) clusive of malt	1127961	269614	485405	1980080	2873	16494	19867
Wheatmeal and flour Barley meal	6 25	cwts 26379	288 288	ewta 79143 6 25	cwte 229 44	ewts 166	6wts 395 44
Fotal of meal	46721	26879	288	78368	273	166	439
Fotal of corn and meal, exclusive of mait	1174682	285998	483600	1934368	3146	16660	19806
Walt	qrs 	dra dra	qrs	qrs	978 651	qrs	qrs 651

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

	Quantitie			A.verage	e Price.
	qrs				d
Wheat			*************		3
Barley	48,407	5		45	3
Oats		1	*************	27	9

The following is a statement showing the quantities sole and to British corn (imperial measure) as received from the impector cise, conformably is the Act of the 27th and Bith Victoria, usin 82 Oct. 19, 1898, and for the corresponding to the State Stat

Week	Av	ERAGE PRICE	14	QUARTITIES SOLD.					
ending Oct. 13.	Wheat.   Barley.		Oats.	Wheat	Barley.	Onts.			
1868 1867 1866 1865	a 4 34 3 64 10 59 7 41 11 28 9	8 d 45 2 40 5 42 1 30 9 30 2	27 9 25 3 28 0 20 11 20 0	crs linh 70,181 1 96,264 0 78,065 5 80,312 0 76,126 6	qrs bah 48,407 5 45,087 5 52,798 7 40,246 8 44,750 1	qrs beh 3,224 1 8,992 2 8,199 1 6,587 0 10,264 3			

#### COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was only moderate. Nevertheless, the demand for both red and white

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was only moderate. Nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was in a very inactive state, at barely Monday's prices. In foreign wheat a limited business was passing, at barely the recent decline. Flour was dull, and foreign and country marks were offered on lower terms. Grinding barley and old cats were 6d per quarter dearer; but in the value of other descriptions of produce no change took place. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 11,210 quarters of wheat, 1,980 barley, 21,130 cats, 2,410 beans, and 1,560 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield, this morning, the fluctuations in the value of produce were trifling.

The Liverpool cotton market opened very flat on Friday last, but in consequence of advices from America the demand became active on Saturday, and continued so until Wednesday, since when the market has been quiet but to'erably steady. The total sales for the week are 87,390 bales; of which the trade have taken 58,110 bales; speculators and exports, 29,280 bales. The imports are 54,740 beles, the actual exports 17,807 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 406,000 bales. Quotations for American descriptions show an advance of ½d per lb, East Indian ½d per lb, and Bengals ½d per lb since this day se'nnight. To-day the market closes firm; sales, 10,000 bales.

The price of middling Upland cotton at New York on the 14th inst. was 25½ cents per lb. Cotton was on the advance at Bombay on the 10th inst. Dhollerah was quoted at 8d per lb, free on board and freight. The shipments in the previous fortnight were only 5,000 bales.

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Mossrs Dymes and Co. quote per telegram under date Madras, the 9th inst.—Western cotton 7d per lb, c. and f.

We have received the annexed from Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co. It is dated Alexandria, October 2:—An increased supply of new cotton led to a decline of 14d to 14d per lb, fair having been done at 12d, and good fair at 124d per lb, f.o.b. During the past day or two, howev r, owing chiefly to the improved accounts from Liverpool, prices have recovered about 4d per lb, and today's market cl. ses with considerable activity at the following values for new cotton:—Fair open, 124d per lb, f.o.b.; good fair, 134d ditto. Qualities above good fair are in brisk competition, and have been paid from 154 to 20d, f.o.b., according to merit, which rates were likewise practised for Daira merchandise at public auction. F.r forward delivery several operations have been concluded at 12d, f.o.b., October. In the other months nothing doing at the moment.

nothing doing at the moment.					
ALTO	Great				
	Britain.		Continent bales.		Total.
From 25th Sept. to 1st Oct., 1868	1,418	***	66	***	1,484
Previously from 1st November, 1867	169,194	***	43,877	***	213,071
From Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 1, 1868	170,612	***	43,943		214,555
Same period 1866-67	162,598		44,426		207,024
<del>-</del> 1865-66	153,493	***	29,145	***	182,638
- 1864-65	312,842	***	66,125	***	378,967
A telegram from Alexandria, d					

new cotton at 122d, and good fair 132d per lb, free on b Expost of Cotton from Bombar to September 14. 1868.

	Dales.		Dales.
London	3,262	********	9,137
Lizerpool	926,099		971,256
Hull	21,885	*******	***
Total, Great Britain	951.246	********	980,393
Continent	144,589	*********	60,807
China	40,250	*******	41,110
			-

The Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool has resolved:—
"That where cotton has been stored in a cellar, every broker offering such cotton for sale shall put upon the samples ticket 'Stored in a cellar,' and that failing to do so, the buyer, on finding the cotton to have been so stored, shall have the option of cancelling the contract." It was further resolved:—"That every broker offering for sale any cotton which has been brought on deek shall put upon the sample ticket, 'Deck cotton;' and that failing to do so, the buyer, on finding it to be deck cotton, shall have the option of cancelling the contract."

In most kinds of tea the transactions have been only to a moderate extent: nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have been un-The Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool has resolved:

rate extent; nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have been unimportant. The deliveries of tea in London lest week amounted to 1,551,457 lbs. The exports were 979,061 lbs, and the removals

wise 999,431 lbs.

coastwise 999,431 lbs.

Fine parcels of sugar have been disposed of at full currencies, but for inferior produce the demand has been inactive, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers.

Plantation Ceylon coffee has continued in request, at steady rates. Native descriptions, however, have been dull of sale.

The exports of rice from Akyab to Europe this season have amounted to 91,315 tons, against 97,923 tons last year at same date, and 106,793 t as in 1866.

The silk market is a ill year inactive. Advices from Shanghai

The silk market is sill very inactive. Advices from Shanghai to the 19th ult. state that the demand for silk was much restricted. The exports to date were 37,000 bales.

The exports to date were 37,000 bales.

The public sales of indigo opened with a good attendance of buyers for the home trade, but with few from the Continent. Throughout there has been a steady competition for all useful and desirable qualities of Bengal, both for consumption and export, at from the full rates of the last July sale to 3d advance. Ordinary and undesirable kinds met with less demand, and only realised the last sale's price. Kurpabs have also sold readily at from par to 2d advance for the ordinary consuming kinds, and at 3d to 4d advance on the last sale's rates for shipping qualities. Dry leaf Madras realised about the last July rates. From the commencement to the close of to-day's sale the total quantity passed has amounted to 7,751 chests, withdrawn 2,987, bought in 705, and sold 4,059 chests. The sales of Spanish indigo are fixed for Friday next, the 23rd of the month, and about 1,008 serons are expected to be offered. pected to be offered.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for good and fine colonial wools, at very full prices. English wool commands

extreme rates.

ers Stewart and Co. have furnished the following, dated Mesers Stewart and Co. have furnished the following, dated Port Elizabeth, August 28:—The wool season is over, and the quantity offering at publi: nuction is small; most of it is soured anow white, for which the inquiry has not been so firm of late. Good bought samples have been quitted at 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d per lb. Very little fleece washed has been sold; two or three lots of superior have brought 11d to 1s per lb, but these are exceptional cases, and ordinary fleece washed now rules at 9d to 10½d per lb. Grease wool, light and tolerably clean, is in demand, but there is

little coming forward. Superior lots have realised 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d} per lb, and heavy and inferior 4\frac{3}{2}\text{d} to 5\text{d}. Shipments during the fortnight are all to London, viz., per Ho-Hoang, 456 biles; Icon, 930 bales; and golden fleece, 1,177 bales. Tonnage is now plentiful, and there is every prospect of getting the bulk of the clip shipped within the next six weeks.

Eurher enhanced rates have been paid for Straits tin. Second

Further enhanced rates have been paid for Straits tin. Several parcels have changed hands at 961 10s, and a few tons for distant arrival at 971. South pig iron has sold a 52s 9d, cash.

STATEMENT OF					ELERSBU		5030
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to Sept. 28,	1868.		1867. casks.		1866. casks.		1865. casks.
0.5	39,085		48,060		59,738	***	58,283
lighters	8,526	***	12,627	•••	10,011	***	13,395
Total loaded off from St Petersburg to							
Sept. 25 Loaded off from St Petersburg after this	47,611	***	55,687	***	69,749	***	71,678
date		***	24,549	***	17,895	***	9,369
Total at the close of the navigation		***	90,236	***	87,644	***	81,047
London	18,963	***	25,122		48,959	1	45,691
Liverpool	***	•••	1,033		233	***	2,822
Bristol	***		158	***	296	***	468
Other English Ports	794		1,869	***	973	***	1,221
Ireland	***	***	94	***	833		570
Sootland	8,253	***	1,190	***	1,531	***	1,816
Germany			11,069	***	4,530	***	3,408
France	726	***	2,525	***	2,383	***	2,287
	00 00=		40.000		FO 700		FO 000

39,085 ... 43,060 ... 5 The annexed is dated New York, October 2:-The annexed is dated New York, October 2:—The business of he week has been on a satisfactory scale in most branches of the dry goods trade. In domestics, however, we have no great increase of activity to report, and jobbers have made a concession of \( \frac{1}{2}\) cent on standard sheetings in order to effect a distribution of their surplus stock. This reduction in face of the continued steadiness of cotton apparently proves that present prices are mainly governed by the supply and demand, and no improvement in quantations can be expected until the stock in accord hands is reduced. The week opened with a more active demand for money, which has steadily increased, producing a stringency little short of what was experienced at this period of last year. The down town banks have had ittle to lend, and have employed their balances for the past four days at 7 per cent., while the private lenders banks have had ittle to lend, and have employed their balances for the past four days at 7 per cent., while the private lenders have in many cases obtained 7 per cent., and a commission on 7 per cent. in gold. It being anticipated that the state of things thus produced will prove but temporary, the discount market has suffered but little. The strictly mercantile banks are able to accommodate the wants of their customers at 7 per cent.; and as there is but little paper at present offering, made against either merchandiss or produce, prime names are readily negotiable at 7 per cent. The following are the quotations for loans of various classes:—

	Per	cent.
Call loans	7	@
Loans on bonds and mortgage		7
Prime endorsed bills, 2 months		***
Good endorsed bills, 3 and 4 months		7
Do. single names	7	71
Lower grades	8	10

#### THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—Ocr. 15.

Cotton was in extensive demand on Saturday and Monday, with some advance in price, but the mark t has since become inanimate, and closes only partially above the quotations of last Thursday. In Sea Island there has been a moderately active business, at steady rates. American rose about 1d per lb, but scarcely maintains this advance. New York advices to the 15th instant quote Middling 25½ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 10½d per lb, by steamer. For Brazil there has been a regular demand, and prices of last week are fully maintained. Egyptian has been in fair request, without change in quotations. In East India the business has been ex-ensive, and the supply of the better kinds having con-tinued liberal, there has been some slight irregularity in price, but the common and medium qualities are scarce, and close id to

but the common and medium qualities are scarce, and close at to a depend on the latest quotations for cotton "to arrive" are, this day—American, basis of Middling—Mobile, October-November shipment 10d—New Orleans, ship named 10ad—Bales, shipping or shipped by steamer from New York 10 3-16d; and on the 14th, Dhollerah, fair new merchants, June sailing 8 1-16d—Oomrawuttee, early June sailing 7 15-16d; July 8d—Scinde, July 8d

saiing 7d per lb.

The sales of the week amount to 86,390 bales, including 11,460 on speculation, and 17,820 declared for export, leaving 57,110 bales to the trade.

OCTOBER 16.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 10,000 bales; the market without change.

THE PERSON		PRIC	ES CU	BREN	T.		-		
	Ord.	жи.	Pair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	-Sam Mid.	eperiod Fair.	1867 Good
Descriptions,	per lb		per 16		per lb	per lb	per lb	per 1b	per 11
Sea Island	d 22	d 24	d 26	28	30	60	16	17	20
Upland	10	104	11	***	***	***	8	***	***
Mobile	10	101	111	000	***	***	84	***	***
New Orleans Pernambuco	101	10	101	lii	111	121	84	88	401
Bahia, &c.	***	94	10	101	10	202	78	8	91
Bahia, &c	7	10	101	111	111	120	8	8	91
Egyptian Smyrna	7	78	111	13	15	19	6	91	114
W. India, &c	***	9	10	104	10	124	7	8	8
Pernylan	84		101	104	102	114	78	8	9
Broach	61	7	8	81	81	91	54	61	***
Dhollerah	64	7	8	8	84	8	5	61	***
Oomrawuttee	61	7	8	8± 78	84	9	81	61	***
Mangarole	6±	61	74	8	81	***	84	0	***
Comptah	000	***	73	8	0.5	***		61	***
Western	***	***	7	7.5	***	***	***	6	100
China	***	6	7	74	71	***	41	44	***
	PRIC	ES C	URKE	NTO				2 1272	
e. Crosstracy Ush	Ord	MIL	Pair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	- Same	period	1865-
En ( 170 mm) (44	15	per lb	Ib		11		_	-	Good.
Descriptions.	d d	d to	d d	par 10	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lh	cer lb
Sea Island	21	26	22	38	52	70	35	42	56
Upland	121	164 164 162 163 184	161	***	***	100	234	25	***
New Orleans	13	153	174	***	400	996	18	254	869
Pernambuco	***	15	17	174	18	19	23	243	251
Bahia, &c	***		151	151	16	***	23	234	24
Maranham	***	151	16	17	171	18	24	242	258
Egyntian	9	12	19	12	***	***	214	24	27
Smyrns	81	91 131	11	154	124	18	161	18 24	194 25
Peruvian	***	14	144	17	174	184	28	244	261
Surat-Gin'd Dharwar	94	985	13	134	134	14	***	194	***
Broach	94	101	111	121	124	121	17	19	***
Oomrawuttee	91	104	112	12	124	124	17	18#	***
Mangarole	9	10	114	114	***	***	16	18	***
Comptah	94	92	114	12	124	***	16	19	442
Western	999	10	114	111	124	***	17	18	100
Bengal	***	8	81	81	91	9#	111	18:	***
China		***	101	11	***		.1.	17	***
Descriptions.  American  Brazil, Egypt, &c  East India, China, and		Im	ports f	_ 10880	n. 1 68 los 164	Ex;	to 36 867 Lies 808	186 bair 18756 719	18 06 19
Total		2795		. 98490					
1867 Stock,	Oct. 18	1868	1	Cons	umption 367	a from	Jan. 1 t	o Oct. :	15.
bales		bales		ba	les		b	ales	
718000	******	407000	1	1916		********	217	3110	
The above figures	show	1-							
A decrease of import or An increase of quantity A decrease of actual ex A decrease of stock of In speculation, The imports the	there	is an	incre	ase of	345,9	20 be	les.	10 10 31	Bales. 43,270 56,650 34,840 14,000

LONDON—Out. 16.

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

The activity that marked the close of last week continued up to the beginning of the present, and an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$d per 1b was generally obtained, but the market has since become quiet, and the present quotations show here and there only a slight improvement on those of Friday last. Telegraphic advices from New York to the 16th October quote middling Uplands 25\frac{3}{2}\$ cents.

PRESENT OVERTICAL.

	Abdam)	01.0			704-0		Fal	r			
Palamer Acts at 15 (c)	Ord. to			id. Fr			ond er i	Fair		Good to	
	ď	d	1	d		ď		d		d	d
Surat-Sawglaned	@	***	*****	8	-	- 24		8	*****		***
Broach	61	7	*****	74		84		84		85	91
Dhollera	64	7	20000	78	*****	8		84	020020	. 81	- 84
Qomrawattee	61	7	*****	73	*****	. 8		8		8	9
Mangarole	61	64	******	71	*****	74		72			-
Comptah	61	63	*****	74		7 4		8	939221	. 84	
Madras-Tinnivelly	***		*****	71	*****	71		71	-		8
Northern & Western	800	900		6	1000/0	78		74	-	. 71	
Coconada	***	***	400000	6.		74		74	*****		
Coimbatore & Salem	***			74	400000	75		81	101001		***
Scinde	000			64		明書		7	495995	74	
Bengal		875	****	64		64		71	-	7.8	78
Rangoon	800				*****	000					440
West India, &c	- 84	8		91	*****	9#		104	*****		18
Brazil	000	444	******	91	-	10		104	*****	10	000
Smyrna and Greek	- 7	74	402100		-	81		84	*****		89
Australian	041	689	*****	54		91		104		10#	
African	***	000	*****	腰		91		84			***
Tahiti		***		14		18		22	100-00	24	27
Sales to aveivo	9 1	50	halas	Tri-	aniwa	All as	-	734	**	84 T	OW.

Sales to arrive:—2,150 bales Tinnivelly, at 7½d to 5d, June-July sailing, guaranteed good fair; 2,200 bales Western Madras, 7½d to 7½d, ship named to M.y sailing, guaranteed fair; 1,400 oales Coconada, 7d to 7½d, ship named to June sailing, guaranteed

fair red; 1,550 bales Bengal,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $6\frac{2}{3}$ d, August to May sailing, guaranteed fair—total, 7,300 bales.

Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of East India, China, and Japas Cotton in London.

		8ci	nda.		ladraa. balea.		Bengal Langoor bales.		Japan.		Total bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Oct.	15, 1865	9	9649 .	1	18650		34924	-	***	900	174900
	1865		7815 .		99211	***	64431	434		435	197300
	1860	33	3461 .	1	77915	***	56069	***	# 55.84B	***	286946
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Oct.	.15, 1868	3 1	8459 .	1	35217		39042	020	0.00	***	196374
	1867		1023 .		82492	***	43612	***	2327		149072
	1860	5 20	0151 .	1	57583	-	39258	-	445	***	220895
Stock, Oct. 15, 1868			6081 .		46768	400	21397		4	***	82571
	**********		2571 .		58090	***	83725	-	175	***	111984
	*********		0000		45404	***	21015	-	\$182	200	91422
			neludin	g of	her ki	nds.			1	-	
Co	TTON A	PL	DAT TO	E	UBOPE	ON	Ocr.	16.			
					Coast,		Foreis!		Total		Total
man the same	London	. 1	Averpo		erder	8.	ports.		1868.		Total 1867.
From	London bales.	L	lverpo	oL		8.					
From Bombay		L		oL	order bales		ports.		1868.	***	1867.
Bombay	bales.		hales.	ol.	bales 13707		ports.		1868. bales.	•••	1867. bales.
Bombay	bales.	040	hales. 254813	ol.	bales 13707		ports. bales. 13168		1868. bales. 241688		1867. bales. 161371
Bombay	4392 61793	***	hales. 254813 6485	ol.	bales 13707		ports. bales. 13168	000	1868. bales. 241688 10877		1867. bales. 161371 9093
Bombay	4392 61793	***	hales. 254813 6485 26973	ol.	bales 13707		ports. bales. 13168	000 020 020	1868. bales. 241688 10877 94495		1867. bales. 161371 9093 41347
Bombay Kurrachee Madras Ceylon and Tuticorin Calcutta	4392 61793 28203 35396	000 000 000	hales. 254813 6485 26973	ol.	order bales 13707		ports. bales. 13168 3634 2705	000 020 030	1868. bales. 241688 10877 94405 30908	000 000	1867. bales. 161371 9093 41347 25790
Bombay	4392 61799 28203 35396	000	hales. 254813 6485 26973 46571	ol.	order bales 13707	6.   	ports. bales. 13168 3634 2705 160	000 000 000 000 000	1868. bales. 281688 10877 94405 30908 82127	000 000 000	1867. bales. 161371 9093 41347 25790 28688
Bombay	4392 61799 28203 35396	040	hales. 254813 6485 26973 46571	ol.	erder bales 13707	***	ports. bales. 13168 3634 2705 160	000 020 030 030 030	1868. hales. 281688 10877 94495 50908 82127	000 000 000 000	1867. balea. 161371 9093 41347 95790 28688

#### NEW YORK-OCT. 2.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the outhern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 2. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the last seven days have reached 34,607 beles, against 29,281 bales last week, 19,386 bales the previous week, and 11,009 bales three weeks since, making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 99,877 bales, against 49,674 bales for the same period in 1867, being an excess this season over last season of 50,203 bales. The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 8.665 bales, of which 6,494 bales were to Great Britain, and 2,171 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now. the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 78,691 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:-

the Street about the street	Expor	ted to	Total	Same	Stock.		
Week ending Oct. 2.	Great Britain.	Conti- nent.	this week.	week 1867.	1869.	1867.	
New Orleans	4700	1905	6605		88148 12437 2790	19512 9476 3358	
Savannah	690 1104	66 200	756 1304	2444 112	5900 4584 7832 7000	3906 2291 29301 18000	
Total	6494	2171	8665	2156	7×691	80139	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 6,109 bales, while the stocks tonight are 1,448 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:—

RECEIPTS and EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS at dates

				-100			C.C.L.
	Receivd.	Expor	ted since	To			
Ports.	since Sept. 1.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	Northro. Ports.	Stock.
N. OrleansSept. 25 Mobile	12241	7037	401	786	10 1  8217	2388 2388 2722 438	30873 9341 1966 \$204 2167 7683
Total this year	65270	9373	401	986	10760	19498	64830
Same time last year	31266	6193	142	735	7070	19294	77590

The market this week has been as active as the limited supplies would admit, and prices have steadily advanced, middling Uplands closing to day at 26½ to 27c. This improvement appears to be wholly due to an excess of demand over the supply available for immediate use. Lots to strive have been freely offered at prices below our quotations, and without finding purchasers. Our spinners, however, have been obliged to buy from day to day to an extent about equal to the receipts; and as our stock is now reduced to almost a nominal figure prices have necessarily advanced. Sales for the week foot up 12,731 bales (including 100 bales aftoa), of which 8,905 bales were taken by spinners, 1,977 bales on speculation, and 1,749 bales for export, and the following are the closing quotations.

estace whom to make		Upland and Florida.		lle.	New Orleans.		Texas	
Ordinaryper lb Good ordina y	23 @ 24 251 261	281 241 26 27	e 23† @ 24† 25† 26‡	238 248 261 271	231 ( 241 26 27	25 264 274 274	23# 24# 26# 26# 27#	@ 241 251 261 271

		Week I	Total	time previous		
. xperted to	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.	date.	year.		
Liverpool	2004	1667	1864	1495	7080	4844
Total to Great Britain Havre Other French porta	1	1667	1964 400	1495	7080 401	4844 142
Total Frence	82		400 146	16	401 214 244	151
Total to North Europe Spain, Oporto, and Gibraltar All others	000	***	146	16 328	458 328	200
Total Spain, &c	***		000	328	***	***
Grand Total	2301	1667	2410	1839	8217	5721

The following are the receipts of cotton at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1868:—

TO THE PARTY AND RESIDENCE	B	-Bosto			-Phi	lade	elphia		-Baltimer			
Receipts from-	Last week. bales.		Since Sept. 1. bales.		Last week bales		Sept. 1. b.les.		Last week. bales.	92	Since Sept. 1. bales.	
New Orleans	1235		1335	600	***		202			90	400	
Texas		***		999	***		***		488	***	***	
Savannah	***		***		192	-	872	200	***		73	
Mobile	***	500	200		***		***		***	000	400	
Florida	***	***	***	000	99-9	090	100		***	203	900	
South Carolina		995	. 2	***	8	-	. 5		266	***	462	
North Carolina			***	***	***		3		16		38	
Virginia	***	***		***	900		***		94	-	167	
New York, &c	287				100	000	***	***	***			
Tennessce, Kentucky, &c	23		143	***	26		132	900	2	***	4	
The second secon					-		According to the last of the l				OR OTHER DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	

Tennessee, Kentacky, &c. 23 ... 143 ... 26 ... 1012 ... 378 ... 739

Total receipts ......... 1845 ... 4137 ... 223 ... 1012 ... 378 ... 739

The Crop.—The very large receipts which we are now reporting from week to week by telegraph cannot be taken as a fair indication of the total crop. They show, however, what we have all the state of the total crop. They show, however, what we have all the state of the total crop. They show, however, what we have all the state of the total crop. The Crop.—The very large receipts which we are now reporting from week to week by telegraph cannot be taken as a fair indication of the total crop. They show, however, what we have all along a sted, that cotton is more forward than usual. This is certainly a favourable fact. Up to this date probably much more has be n secured than at the same period last year. When we hear, therefore, of damage from worms and rust and rain, it is well to remember that the start is better than in 1867, and if we have a return of fair weather with a late fall the prospect is still good for an increased yield. Reports this week continue, however, unfavourable. Less rain has fallen, but the weather is still unsettied. We hear fewer complaints of worms except in South Carolina and Georgia, where they are reported in sections hither of free of them. The accounts from Texas are better.—New York Commercial and Financial Chromicts.

New York, Oct. 10.—According to Messrs Neill's report, the week's receipts of cotton at all United States ports have been 44,000 bales, and since the 1st of September, 144,000 bales. Week's exports to Great Britain, 8,000 bales, and since the 1st of September, 23,000 bales. Week's exports to the Continent, 8,000 bales, and since 1st September, 10,000 bales. Total export of the week, 16,000 bales, and since 1st September, 33,000 bales; stock at all ports, 93,000 bales.

### MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

With but few exceptions, the accounts from the manufacturing districts are again favourable, and indications of a return of activity are daily becoming more apparent. Woollen goods consciutly are daily becoming more apparent. activity are daily becoming more apparent. Woollen tinue in request, although the demand for thin is not a prices are well supported. The trade for manufactured iron goods has improved, and the quotations have had an upward tendency.

has improved, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. In the inquiry for coal a fair amount of animation has prevailed.

Manchester, Oct. 15.—Prices which at the date of our last were nominally rather in advance of those then quoted are now rather lower, but again only nominally so, as few offers are making to test values, but producers are more willing to accept a reduction if offers were made. The cotton market, which has been firm nearly all the week, is again rather easier at the close—buyers, however, in the face of unfavourable news from foreign markets, keep alcof, and the home trade is equally devoid of business. The future course of this market seems to depend upon the quantity of cotton using: should the present large consumption continue, it is pretty c-rtain that prices must advance—the other alternative is, short time on the part of consumers, and this, owing to the continued absence of buying and the accumulations of stocks, seems the more probable from the present point of view—in that case, cotton may fall a little in value.

COMPARATIVE STATEMEN	ro	THE	C	MI	OM 1	TRA	DE.					
Raw Corrow.	Price Oct. 15, 1868		0	Prica Oct, 1867		Price Oct, 1866		Price Oct, 1865		Price Oct, 1864		rice lct,
Upland fairper lb Ditto, good fair		d 111		d	1	d 31	2	1	2	d 74		d
Pernambucofair	0	104	0	84 9;		48 53	2 2		2	74		
No. 40 Mule Yars, fair, 2nd quality No. 30 Water Twist, ditto	1	11	1	1	1	9	2 9	6 5	20	2	2	10
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz 27-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz 19-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 274	E T	0	7	3	10	6	11	9	18	0	13 14	8
yarda, 8 lbs 4 os	10	3	10	80 9	14		18	6	17	2	21	6
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz 89-in, 44 reed. Red End Long Cloth, 86	13	6	18	0	15		22	6	20	8	24	6
vards, 9 lbs	9	9	9	6	13	8	17	6	16	.0	21	-

BRADFORD.—There is but little inquiry on the part of spinners, who have recently purchased rarber freely and show little disposition to operate. Lustre and down wools are in fair demand

who have recently purchased rarher freely and show little disposition to operate. Lustre and down wools are in fair demand at firm rates. There is a very partial improvement in pieces. Prices are very firm.

Rochbale.—There was a slight improvement in the demand for flannel, and more was bought, both plain and fancy, than at the previous market. The trade, however, is not active. A little more business was noticeable in the Yorkshire goods department.

Likeberer.—A quieter feeling prevails in the wool market. The hosiery trade is in a very satisfactory condition. There is a slight falling off in the business doing in the boot and shoe trade. Halifax.—Large purchases of bright wools have taken place, to replace stocks of mohair, which is difficult to procure. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire hogs have met with the readiest sale. In yarns the demand is chiefly for the higher counts of supers, principally 30's, 32's, and 40's single; but in twofolds, 18's, 22's, and 24's, also, there is some little doing.

Sheffelden.—There is a moderate business doing in files, and some of the principal houses are fairly supplied with orders for shears. The edge tool branches are very languid.

Glasgow.—Iron market steady. No. 1, 53s 6d to 53s 9d; warrants, 52s 10 d to 53s; No. 3, 51s 3d to 51s 6d.

#### CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 2.—The market has been dull and depressed throughout the week, with an irregular decline in prices. The receipts of flour have been somewhat restricted, but receivers have pressed sales from the wharf; and as buyers have had no confidence in prices, they have shown a slight but daily decline. The decline in gold and some stringency in the money market have also contributed to the daily depression. There has been some English demand for extra State at \$7.50 to \$7.75. but the high also contributed to the daily depression. There has been some English demand for extra State at \$7.50 to \$7.75, but the high rates prevailing for freights have prevented soything of moment being done. The facts, however, are plain that receipts are smaller than last year, and prices materially lower, while exports are larger, and there is as yet no accumulation of stocks; and upon these the close is quite steady. Wheat has arrived much less freely than was expected; but lower gold, higher ocean freights, and lower quotations from Liverpool, have had a depressing influence, and prices of spring have given way materially. But at the concession the previous accumulations were party freights, and lower quotations from Liverpool, have had a depressing influence, and prices of spring have given way materially. But at the concession the previous accumulations were partly cleared off the market; and millers coming in to compete with shippers, the demand yesterday and to-day was fully equal to the supply, and holders have been able to make a show of steadiness; there are some who look for still lower prices, but the prevailing impression is that quotations have "touched bottom." There is a slight falling off in receipts at the principal Western markets, prices have apparently declined to figures at which farmers are not willing to sell; but some failures among operators for a rise have caused large quantities to be thrown upon the market. No. 2 spring closes here at \$1.65, and at Coicago \$1.37, firm. The purchases for shipment the past week in this market amount to about 300,000 bushels. Only a small portion of the receipts have been sent to store. Corn has been dull; prices are considerably above export orders, and, as the stock in store is already liberal, there is an unwillingness to send to store. Consequently, prices have almost daily declined; with the downward tendency, the trade has purchased only to supply immediate wants. Receipts at the Western markets have been small, but the close is flat. The receipts to-day were quite large. The latest prices for prime mixed are \$1.14 to \$1.14\frac{1}{2}\$ here, and 89c in Chicago. Oats have been without important change, though subject to slight fluctuations daily. At to-day's market the receipts were large, and seven cargoes of new Western sold at 73c aff at, closing heavy. Ryo has been selling only in a jobbing way, and prices are nominal. Barley and barley malt, as well as Canada peas, are not in sufficient supply to permit prices to be fixed. The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:—

\*\*RECENTER AT NAW TORK.\*\*

\*\*Richard AT NAW TORK.\*\*

\*\*Richard AT NAW TORK.\*\*

\*\*Richard AT NAW TORK.\*\*

\*\*Richard AT NAW TORK.\*\*

\*\*Rich

			S AT NEW TO		- 1-1-7	-1845	The state of
	For week.		Since Jan. 1.	1	For week		Since Jan. 1.
Flourbbls	1 8,760		1,499,080	-	85,780		1,726,240
Corn meal	850		169,795	******	2,000	*****	219,000
Wheat bush	218,766	*****	3,085,180	*******	388,680	*****	6,472,965
Corn	384,340	*****	11,125,110	********	438,685		15,273,180
Rye	18,560	*****	236,835	******	28,885		304,725
Barley, &c	36,920		467,945	*******	29,780	******	1,015,185
Oats	163,210		2 445 545		394 460	10.00	K 708 020

In S	TORR AT B	UPPEL	).		
and the same this good own	Sept. 21.		Sept. 28.		Sept. 30.
Charles Albertains actual control	1868.		1868.		1867.
Wheat	431,000		578,000		72,600
Corn	792,000	*****	332,000	*****	313,200
Oats	388,000	******	148,000	*****	146,700
Barley	66,000	*****	58,000	*****	181,000
Rye	75,000	*****	87,000		William.
Export of BREADSTUFFS from the	UNITED ST	ATES to	GREAT BUT	EAJE SIL	I DREAMD

of a utcom with the plants	Flour	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
Pros.   Sept. 30	15484 2536	bbla. 25  25	bushels 440560	bushels 196110
Total, 1868	18016 18220	50 25	1028889 999757	196110 387807
Increase	304	25	28592	791747
Total, 1868	6836 6836	316	576894 230212	1128:72

			-	
minimal Central Professional Central	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
From— New York	bble. 1734	bushels	bushels	bushels
Total, 1863	1794 4809	44689	***	27637 50216

#### LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Notwith-tanding that only moderate supplies of English wheat have been offered here, very little animation has prevailed in the demand for either red or white produce, and prices have given way is to 2s per quarter. The show of foreign wheat has been somewhat extensive. As the attendance of millers has been limited, the inquiry for all descriptions of foreign wheat has ruled heavy, and the tendency of prices has been in favour of buyers. Toere has been a moderate supply of barley on the stands. Fine malting parcels have been very firm, and as much as 52s per quarter has been realised for them. Grinding and distilling sorts have changed hands to a moderate extent, at full prices. Malt, the show of which has been seasonably extensive, has been in steady request, and the quotations have been well supported. Rather more seasonably and the quotations have been well supported. Rather more seasonably and the quotations have been a trade, and prices have ruled firmer. Beans have been scarce and dear. Pees have sold slowly, on former terms. The flour trade has been inactive, at about stationary prices.

In the provinces the demand for what has been lead to the provinces the demand for what has been had been and the provinces. nary prices.

provinces the demand for wheat has ruled heavy, and In the prices have been fully 1s per qr lower than last week. Flour has been uffered on lower terms. Beans and peas have been in improved reque-t, at rather more money. In oats business has been on a more extensive scale, and barley has sold at very full cur-

The Scotch markets have been fairly supplied with wheat, for which the demand has been heavy, at drooping prices. Flour has been in limited request. Barley, oats, beans, and peas, have been

In Ireland, the trade for wheat has been in a sluggish state, and prices have shown signs of weakness. Barley has been firm, and in oats, beans, and peas, the transactions have been to a fair

On the Continent the wheat trade has continued quiet, at barely

On the Continent the wheat trade has continued quiet, at barely late currencies. For most kinds of spring corn, however, the markets have ruled firm. In America wheat has been lower in value, with a dull demand, and the flour trade has continued depressed, at a further decline. Barley has been firmly held, but oats, beans, and peas, have been easier to purchase.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—Only four grain-laden vessels (no seed) have been reported arrived at ports-of-call since last Friday, viz., I wheat, 2 ma ze, 1 barley. In the floating grain trade transactions in arrived cargoes have necessarily been limited in importance, owing to the small number of cargoes offering. In the few sales which have taken place last week's prices have been maintained. In maize, on passage and for shipment, a large business has been done, at a further advance of 6d upon last week's prices. Barley also has been in demand, on passage and for shipment, and a fair done, at a further advance of 6d upon last week's prices. Barley also has been in demand, on passage and for shipment, and a fair amount of business has been done. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—7 arrived cargoes: Berdianski, 52s 6d to 55s; Ghirka Taganrog, 48s 3d to 49s; Saratof, about 52s per 492 lbs. Maize—4 arrived cargoes: Odessa, 36s; Galatz, 37s per 492 lbs; Galatz, 35s; Danubian, 35s 6d per 480 lbs. On passage, 21,000 quarters (in 8 cargoes): Galatz, 35s 6d (less 2 per cent.) to 36s 6d per 492 lbs; Danubian, 36s to 36s 3d; Banat, 35s 6d per 480 lbs. Bhipping or to be shipped (3 cargoes): Galatz, 36s 1½d per 492 bs; Danubian, 35s 6d to 36s per 480 lbs. To be shipped (9 car-

goes): Danubian, 30s 6d to 31s per 480 lbs, June-July, 1869, shipment. Barley—On passage (4 eargoss): Berdianski, 31s; Taganrog, 31s; Ibrail, 30s to 31s per 400 lbs. Shipping or to be shipped (3 cargoes): Danubian, 29s to 29-3d per 400 lbs. Linseed inactive, 1 cargo Azow and I Black Sea are still off the coast on sale, held at 58s, but buy-rs bid up. The following sales are reported:—Linseed (arrived 2 cargoes): Odessa, 57s 3d; Nicolaieff, 57s 3d per 424 lb-, A.T.; a lot Calcutta, in Thames, 61s 6d, and three lots ditto, shipped or to be shipped, 61s per 410 lbs, A.T. Cotton-seed scarce, and quite as dear as a week ago: old, off the coast, 9l 15s; new, October-November-December shipment, 10l 10s to 10l 12s 6d, A.T.

	Wheat.	E	larley.	1	Malt.	. (	Onta.	Flour.
English & Scotch	229G				qrs. 480	*****	qrs. 10	ancks 360
Irish	***	999499	000	******	999	-	3310	000
Poreign	11910		1980	*****	***		21130	bria.

PRICES OUR	REN	VT OF CORN, &c.	
colors, by Drugsley, SPR cost - parts		Printed Manager Agent Links	
WERAT-English, Old white	400	OATS-English, Poland & potato 50	32
red		- white, feed 26	29
English, white, new 56	60	- black 26	28
red, new 50	- 53	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 32	34
Danzig and Konigsberg, high	134	- Angus and Sandy 29	30
mixed 60	70	- common 28	29
- mixed 54	58	Istsh, potato	81
Rostock and Wismar, new & old 58	- 68	- White feed 27	28
Stettin, Straisund, and Welgast 58	67	- Black	37
Danish, Helsteir, & Brunswick 56	60	- Light Galway	***
Rhenish and Brabant		Danish 28	81
St Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 45	50	Swedish 28 .	81
Common and Surak 43	46	Russian	25
Kubanka 50	51	Dutch and Hanoverian 27	28
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soit,		RYB-English 40	42
per 496 lbs 46	52	TARES-English, winter per qr	***
Australian	6:	Foreign, large, spring	45
BARLET-English maiting, new 42	48	INDIAN CORK, per 480 lbs-	
Scotch maiting 38	40	American, white	40
- distilling	***	- yellow and mixed 35	- 87
- grinding 38	40	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrail,	
Poreign malting 42	- 44	yellow 37	38
- distilling, per 54 lbs 40	41	FLOUR, per 280 lbs-Town made	
- grinding 37	89	delivered to the baker 42	40
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs 31	32	Country marks 37	41
Brans-English 44	48	Hungarian	- 60
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French 44	45	American and Canadian fancy	
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs 39	40	brands per 196 lbs	35
Pras-English, white boilers, new 46	48	American superfine to extra	
- grey, dan, and		superfine 28	22
maple	1000	American common to fine 25	28
- bluo		- heated and sour TZ	- 35
Foreign, white boilers 44	45	OATMEAL-Scotch, fine, per ton £17	18
- feeding 42	44	round 16	17
Control of the Contro		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	

## COLONIAL AND FUREIGN PRODUCE MARKING

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.
FOR REPORT OF THE DAY'S MARKETS ARE " POSTORIET".
MINCHING LANK, FRIDAY MORSING.
SUGAR.—A want of animation has provailed in this market, but pric
main the same as last Friday. The refiners have taken fair suppli Sugar.—A want of animation has prevailed in this market, but prices remain the same as last Friday. The refiners have taken fair supplies of West India. Other kinds are in limited demand. Barbadees, by auction, part sold at 33s to 34s 6d, grainy, 38s. Jamaics, 31s 6d to 33s 6d. A few parcels of Manilla have changed hands on former terms, and three floating eargoes of foreign have sold for the United Kingdom. The European best production is still a subject of uncertainty. There were 3,410 tons landed last week, and 3,650 tons delivered; leaving the stock at the close 86,110 tons, against 97,620 tons and 214,680 tons at the same date in the two previous years.

Mauritius.—5,349 bags, by auction, partly sold; low to good brown, 28s to 32s; soft yellow, 32s to 33s; grainy, 34s 6d to 36s per ewt.

Penang.—367 bags sold steadily as follows: yellow, 32s to 35s; brown, 31s to 32s per cwt, 29s 9d to 31s 6d for good to fine. Privately, 2,000 bags clayed have changed hands at 29s 6d.

Other Foreign.—A floating cargo of grainy Cuba has sold for the United Kingdom at 25s 3d; two of Havana, Nos. 12 and 13, at 25s 9d and 26s per cwt. There have not been any public sales.

Refined.—Prices of dry goods remain without alteration, and the demand is moderate. Pieces and crushed are not so well maintained.

Molasses.—170 puncheons St Kitt's have sold at 16s per cwt.

and 26s per cwt. There have not been any public sales. Refined.—Prices of dry goods remain without alteration, and the demand is moderate. Pieces and crushed are not so well maintained. Molasses.—170 puncheous St Kit's have sold at 16s per cwt. Rum.—The few sales effected in Jamaica have been at higher rates, and the market is now steady. Mauritius has sold at 18 9d; Leeward West India at 1s 10d per proof gallon.

Cocoa.—340 bags Trinidad, by auction, this week sold without further alteration in quotations—viz., 46s to 55s for ordinary to fair qualities. 259 bags Grenada obtained 46s 6d to 54s 6d. The market is quiet, with small transactions of revivate contract.

259 bags Grenada obtained 465 ed to 545 66. The market is quiet, with small transactions of private contract.

The market has not shown any improvement this week, and all but the finest grades of new seasons Congon still move off alowly. At the public sales of Indian tea prices in many instances showed an advance for desirable qualities, but lower for others. Common congon of old import is in fair demand for shipping.

COFFEE.—There has been a firmer market this week, with a continuance of very large deliveries. Soveral parcels of native Ceylon changed hands, chiefly at 445 to 45s. 1,821 bags, by auction, sold as follows:—good ordinary to good, 44s 6d to 46s; very bold, 50s to 55s. 74 casks at 42s 6d. Plantation is rather dearer. 698 casks 649 barrels and bags in the public sales sold with fair spirit: middling to fine, 72s to 82s 6d; palish, 67s to 71s; and the lower sorts from 60s to 66s. 1,490 cases 4,700 bags East India found buyers, and occasionally at better prices; fine Mysors, 81s to 93s; other sorts, 70s to 80s. Native kinds, 49s 6d to 54s. 69s bags Manilla, part sold at 47s 6d. 1,398 bags Costa Rica, part sold at 58s to 69s; and 434 bags Rio, at 63s 6d to 69a for washed. A floating carge of Rio has sold at 37s 6d, for the Mediterranean.

rates.

OTHER DETSALTERY GOODS.—The supply of Gambier is large, and it selis slowly at 17s. Cutch supports its previous value, although arrivals are taking place. Fine has sold at 34s 6d to 35s. Turmeric sold at 28s per cwt for Bengal.

METALS.—The markets have been steady. For foreign tin a further advance is paid, the favourable statistics causing a renewed speculative demand. Straits last sold at 96l 10s to 97l 10s on the spot and afloat. Banca is rather dearer. Iron fully maintains its former position. Spelter firm, and English sheet zine has been advanced 2l per ton. Copper is less depressed.

Hung.—Manilia has been quiet, with limited transactions, the holders demanding previous rates. Russian firm; clean Petersburg, 37l 10s to 38l per ton.

88/ per ton

JUER.—The market is steady and rather quiet. At the public sales on Wednesday 3,618 bales went at former quotations; common to fine, 164 to 204. A few sales have been effected for arrival. The stock is now 59,400 bales, against 84,160 bales last year and 189,700 bales in 1866 at the same date.

1866 at the same date.

OHS.—Owing to the greatly reduced stocks of olive, the lower qualities are again rather dearer. Colonial sperm has advanced to 100/ per tun. Common fish oils are quiet. A good business has been done in occos-nut, at irregular prices. Fine Cochin is worth 584, and ordinary has sold at 514. Fine pulm continues to advance; present quotation, 42/ to 43/ 10s. The shipments of linseed oil from Hull continue very large. This market is firmer, closing at 30/ on the spot. Brown rape is more in demand. English, 31/ 10s; forward deliveries, 82/ to 32/ 10s.

Linseed.—There has been a slight decline upon Calcutta. On the spot it last sold at 61s 6d; afloat, 61s. Black Sea, off the coast, 57s 3d per quarter.

per quarter.
Permoleum.—A better demand for American refined, at 1s 51d t

Tallow.—Foreign is again rather dearer, with a moderate stock, and home-made shows an upward tendency. Petersburg, 49s; January to March, 49s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF T	ALLOW	-Me	enday, O	et. 1	2, 1868.		
The state of the s	1865.		1866.		1867.		1866.
	ca-ka.		casks.		casks.		canks.
Stock this day	42,427	-	27,998	-10	16,317	***	23,894
Delivered last week	4,081	***	2,565		2,008		2,636
Ditto from 1st June	38,264	***	84,131	***	25,095	***	36,147
Arrived last week	5,038		7,867		4,060	***	499
Ditto from lat June	43,208	***	43,808	***	22,781	***	33,796
Price of Y.C.	48s 6d	999	44s 6d	***	45s 6d	999	46s 0d
Price of Town	50s 0d	***	46s 5d	000	47s ad	-	52s 0d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENUME.

SUGAR.—The market closes without further alteration and rather quiet. At the public sales crystalised West India went at high rates, vix., 38s to 41s 6d for Berbice. Barbadoes part sold on former terms. 4,176 bags Mauritins partly sold at rather lower quotations. Transactions in West India were 487 casks, making 3,039 casks for the week. Copper.—140 cases 1,761 bags East India found buyers at full rates; also 458 casks plantation Ceylon. 1,187 bags Manilla part sold at 47s 6d. 4,229 bags Costa Rica realised 50s 6d to 68s. 84 bales mocha taken in at 100s per cwt. POSTSCRIPT FRIDAY EVENING

at 100s per cwt.

RKER.—1,858 bags Bengal, by anction, sold at 10s 6d per cwt for middling white, rather heated.

SALTPETRE.—For good to fine Bengal on the spot, 20s. 100 tens

ALITERIAL—For good to fine Bengal on the spot, 20s. 100 tons affect at 20s per cwt.

SHELLAG brought further advanced rates.
OIL.—Colonial sperm, by auction, sold at 400! per tun. 295 casks Sydney realised 47s to 49s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—Y.O. was again dearer, viz., 49s 6d to 50s; January to March, 50s 6d. At auction, 2,125 casks Australian chiefly sold at 48s to

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

DRY FRUIT.—A steady business has been done this week. In face of heavy public sales a firm feeling exists, fine currants especially fetching full rates. Large arrivals of figs and sultamas to hand, but not yet on market. Valentias healthy.

English Wool.—The demand has been better, and prices rather in

vour of the seller.

COLONIAL WOOL.—Market without change.

COLOMAL Works, — market without change.

FLAX.—Market steady,

HEMP.—Market steady at the quotations.

SEMDS.—The trade for all kinds is moderate, and prices remain with-

SEEDS.—The trade for an annual court much change.

Tobacco.—Transactions in North American tobacco have been limited during the past week, the demand for leaf and strips being only for immediate requirements for the home trade. For exportation, some parcels of low and medium leaf have been taken at current rates. In other growths a good trade has been done, and for some descriptions higher

mediate requirements for the nome trade. For exportation, some parcels of low and medium leaf have been taken at current rates. In other growths a good trade has been done, and for some descriptions higher prices have been paid.

Leather and Hides.—During the past week there has been a fair average demand for most descriptions of leather, at last week's quotations. At Leadenhall on Tuesday there was not a large supply of fresh leather, and the transactions were generally limited. The articles named for some time past, as being searce and in request, are still in small supply, especially light English butts, light common dressing hides, light English shoulders, and prime calf skins, 28 lb to 45 lb average.

METALE.—We quote a steady market in most metals, but there is an absence of animation in any. Copper is unchanged; a small business only doing. Iron continues to be well supported by orders. Tin has again advanced somewhat in value of foreign, but it appears due to some speculative operatious. Lead keeps steady at late improvements. Spelter is inactive. Tin plates sell but slowly.

Tallow.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

		a
Town tailow	52	0
Fat by ditto	2	6
Yellow Russian new	51	0
Melton stuff	26	6
Rough ditto	19	9
Greaves	18	
Good dregs	6	0
Imparts for the week amount to 55 casks.		

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,924 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 12,556; in 1866, 12,253; in 1865, 21,665; and in 1864, 17,109 head.

1864, 17,109 head.

A full average supply of foreign beasts was on offer here to-day; but the show of foreign calves and pigs was very moderate. There was about 4,500 foreign sheep at the water-side. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grasing districts were only moderate, and in but middling condition. For nearly all breeds there was a fair, though by no means active demand, at prices equal to Monday last. The best Scots and crosses were disposed of at 55 4d per 8 lbs. With sheep we were very moderately supplied, and at least a moiety of them was beneath the middle quality. On the whole, the demand ruled firm; but no advance took place in the quotations. The top figure for Downs and half-breds was 55 4d per 8 lbs. Prime small calves moved off freely, at extreme rates; but inferior calves were very inactive, on former terms. The supply was very moderate. We have to report a steady sale for pigs, at full prices. The number on offer was only moderate.

	SUPPLIES OF S		14150057	CH THE R. P. LEWIS
				Oct. 12, 1868,
Beasts	*******************************	6,80	0	. 5,610
Sheep	******************************	22,08	i0	. 20,350
Calver			8	. 106
Diam		. KI	3.2	910

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL

		Pe	r 8	lb	s by	r the carcass.					
THE SHARE SHOWING THE		d			d	Agend Billion West Stort Bulen		4			d
Inferior beef	. 3	0	to	8	4	Inferior mutton	- 8	2	to	3	10
Middling ditto										4	4
Prime large ditto						Prime ditto				4	8
Prime small ditto						Large pork				8	8
Veel						Small pork				4	

HOP MARKET.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Friday, Oct. 16.—We have no alteration to notice in the character of this market. Fine parcels move off freely at full prices, but inferior produce has been neglected. Mid. and East Kents, 3! 10s to 7!; Weald of Kents, 3! to 5!; Sussex, 2! 10s to 4! 8s; Farnhams, 4! 10s to 6! 10s; Coventry, 4! 4s to 5! 5s; Bavarians, 5! 5s to 6! 6s; Belgians, 3! 5s to 3! 15s; Yearlings, 3! 10s to 4! 10s per cwt.

POTATO MARKET.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, Oct. 16.—The markets are well supplied. A fair average business has been doing, at our quotations:—English Regents, 80s to 150s; Rocks, 60s to 90s; Scotch Regents, 80s to 140s; French, 60s to 85s per ton.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.—There was ne alteration in the market to-day. Wallsend: Haswell 19s—Hetton 19s—Hartlepool 18s 3d—Lambton 18s 6d—Aoorn Close 17s—Framwellgate 16s 5d—Hawthorn 16s 3d—Kelloe 17s 6d—Newbottle 16s—South Hartlepool 17s 6d—Tunstall 16s 9d—Holywell Main 16s 6d—Folling Gas 13s 6d. Ships at market, 42; sold, 13; gas contracts, &c., 27—40; unsold, 2; ships at sea, 50.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.—The inquiry has fallen off a little this week, and the business done has been but within narrow compass; prices, however, the busine continue pretty steady.

CORN.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.—Small attendance. Business in wheat moderate, at rates over last Tuesday's prices. Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats and oatmeal slow at late rates. Beans, peas, and barley firm. Indian corn less active at 3d to 6d decline; mixed, 38s 6d.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, Oct. 16.—Wheat in fair request and value merally supported. Barley steady. Beans and oats unaltered in generally supported.

### The Bagette.

TUESDAY, Oct. 13. BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Blakley, sen., Essex sireet, cab driver—A. S. P. Clinton, Piccadilly—H. Ellia, Wellington street—J. Flanagan, Ashatead, builder—E. Froat, Forest hill, builder—W. O. Glenn, Chatham, baker—W. T. Hemming, Banbury road—H. Hope, Grafton road, fish dealer—J. W. Lezard, Royal mews, groom—J. Jackman, Southampton, grocer—J. Keck, Strand, licensed victualler—B. R. Keith, Newton terrace, American banker—W. Machin, Hatcham terrace, Old Kent road—J. Newman, Kent street—J. Parker, Surbiton, coal merchant—J. Pearson, Balaclava road, travelling sorter in the General Post office—W. Phillips, Thames street, labourer—M. A. Plerotti, Havelock terrace, milliner—J. H. Raggatt, Minories, provision merchant's clerk—E. C. Richards, Alfred place, sheep rug manufacturer—W. J. Stevens, Gravel lane, licensed victualler—P. Surridge, King's Langley, hay dealer—J. Taylor, Cleveland street, beerhouse keeper—G. J. Tett, Gower street, auctioneer—J. Tilbury and W. H. Carter, Portsdown road North, riding masters—W. Tompkins, Shefford, dealer—G. Armitage, Lancaster, mattress maker—H. and C. Bake, Halifax and elsewhere, slaters—H. Beaumont, Elland, butcher—J. Birkett, Liverpool, commission merchant—R. Bradley, Birkenhead, butcher—W. Brambles, Scarborough, greengrocer—M. Bradshaw, Salford, dealer in beer—E. Brown, Langford, butcher—S. B. Carnes, Hull, butcher—W. Chapman, late of Norwich, fish dealer—G. Coombes, Piton, miller—J. M. Coppinger, Redear, photographer—J. Craven, Leeds, blacksmith—T. Davison, South Shielda, coal trimmer—J. Denbigh, Leeds, commercial traveller—T. Dixon, Manchester, corn dealer—M. Fawkes, Lutterworth, bootmaker—W. Fix, Warminster, shopkeeps—H. W. Funnell, Brighton, greengrocer—A. Graham, Darlington, teat dealer—G. Malins, Little Kimble, bootmaker—G. Manchester, timber dealer—G. Malins, Little Kimble, bootmaker—W. Parsona, Dawley green—E. Rowlands, Pensarn, butcher—T. W. and J. Steara, Kingston-upon-Hull, engineers—Z. Stebbing, Bury St Edmunds, painter—W. Parsona, Daveley green—E. Rowlands, Pensarn, butcher—T. W

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. F. P. Donovan. Grangemouth, merchant-J. Bruce, Dundee, groot

#### GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT. BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Horton, Webber street—J. Brock, Hackney road—J. W. Bodman, St John's wood, harness maker—B. W. Fagg, Aldersgate street, artificial florist—C. Perkins, Queen street, shoemaker—A. Rogers, Croydon—W. J. Williama, Deptford, boat builder—T. Bradley, Stepney, journey-man baker—J. H. Lance, Croydon, builder—C. Wood, East Grinstead, retailer of beer—R. Gooch, Kingaland, plumber—R. D. Christmaa, Hounslew, surgeon—G. W. L. Seth, Castle street, importer of fancy goods—E. Mann, Shadwell, oil and colourman—J. M. Baker, Worthing, ironmonger—T. L. McGutcheon, Charrington street, meat contractor—W. H. Kimmins, Finchley, brick merchant—J. M. Smith, Cornbill, architect—W. Spencer and J. Norton, Throgmorton street, stockbrokers—H. Challess, Wandsworth, general dealer—R. U. Hungate, Southwark—H. Chesher, Motcomb street, brushmaker—F. Tandy, Dudley, solicitor—C. Beech, C. Tharme, and J. Atkins, Hanley, timber dealers—E. C. Haden, Sedgley, surgeon—W. Young, Birmingham, Heensed viotualler—J. Oldham, Hanley—M. Smikiss, Westbromwich—A. Battin, King's heath, olerk—H. Abraham, Abontillery, jeweller—A. Boney, Penzane, coal merchant—J. Backhouse, Bradford, cabinet maker—R. Chapman, Cleethorpes, joiner—E. Williams, Liverpool—W. Griffiths, Rhyl, stone dealer—W. Hill. Monk's Coppenhall, auctioneer—W. Healey, Heywood, rope maker—J. Barrow, Southport, accountant—G.Woolley, Stalybridge—M. Robinson, Manchester—J. Reed, Bolton-le-Moors, provision dealer—C. Leighton, Glossop, grocer—J. V. Evans, Bishopwearmouth, flour dealer—F. Merrett, Aston New Town—C. C. Potchett, Birmingham, insurance agent—C. Wales, Wakefield, law stationer—W. Butsterell, Heeley—J. Harc, Ashby Woulds—J. Clewes, Bloxwich, farmer—W. F. Martin, Portses, dealer in china—T. Randall, Portses, lodginghouse keeper—W. Briggs, Halifax, bricklayer—S. Trevett. Ashfield, grocer—W. B. Knowles, Ripley, draper—John Bowes, Bedlington, shoemaker—F.—W. Smithers, Winchester, whitesmith—C. Morris, Lowe, Hagley, thoures—J. Gearn, Nottingham, dealer in hosiery—R. H. Chivers, Bath, new

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. C. McMenemy, Glasgow, tailor—A. Allardyee, Glasgow, plumber W. Kelly, Greenock, grocer—R. Smith, Buchromb, farmer.

#### Official Railban Eraffe Meturns.

Amount average Dividend per cent.			Week		RECEIPT		Traffic	M	files			
per last Report.	cost per mile.	First half 1867.	Second half 1867.	First half 1868.	t half 868.  s d 10 0 Belfast and Northern Counties Oct. 18 State of Counties Oct. 19 Blyth and Tyne Counties Oct. 17 6 Sristol and Exerce. Oct. Coledonian and North British Oct.	ending.	Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total San we let	ek per	1	en in 1867
			& s d		SERVICE DE LA COMP	1868	£ . d	£ s d	A . 4 A			191
1,152,979 670,000	11,540	2 10 0	2 10 0			Oct. 9	1241 6 9 561 0 0	1125 2 7		260 23 607 65	993	36
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4,678,026	34,911	2 0 0	2 7 6	1 17 6	Sristol and Exeter	Oct. 11	1 4793 9 5	2801 5 9		836 56	1844	184
,626,624	88,944	2 12 6	1 5 0					41746 0 0		402 49	1407	1302
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1,000,000	17,460	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 15 0		Oct. 11 Aug. 28	1805 18 7			728 25	1131	1131
6,538,272	26,259	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Glasgow and South-Western	Oct. 8	B	**************		177 55	249	249
0,000,014	20,200	2 10 4	2 10 0	***	Grand Trunk of Canada		9	***************************************		859 23	1377	1877
8,156,939	88,677	800	***	000	Grunt Eastern		1 22546 0 0	20327 0 0	42873 0 0 410	663 58	728	728
400	000	2 16 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Aug. 2		************		966 18	878	852
0,818,928	42,749	2 5 0	3 15 0	2 2 6		Oct. 11				971 98	487	468
3,826,294	14,888	0 300 0	400		Great North of Scotland	4				245 15 .	256	256
6,181,428	14,718	2 10 0	0 15 0	9 10 0	Breat Southern & Western (Irish)	10 - 10	6354 10 8			699 26 144 57	4194	1811
19,540,080	35,898	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	Great Western of Canada	A.	0			68d 55	349£	849
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66.989.617	41,539	2 12 6	3 7 6	2 12 6	London & North-Western, &c.				130623 0 0 129		1872	344
17,192 975	49,120	***		- 12 0	London, Brighton & Souta Coast		0 21163 0 0	7039 0 0	28202 0 0 26	118 77	3651	835
6,917,426	83,688	1 17 6	2 12 6	2 0 0	London and South-Western		1			486 58	508	508
17,824 308	127,458 {	***		***	London, Chatham, and Dover		4 11290 0 0	2228 0 0	Market Committee Committee	126 99	136	136
		610	100		Metropolitan Ex. & Branches	A THE		2000			1	10000
798,677	17,748	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend	0.00	4 1140 0 0	563 0 0		899 38	45	251
15,823,806	62,793	3 15 6	3 15 0	2 15 0	Manches., Sheffid, & Lincolnshire	Sept. 27		17664 0 0 1159 0 0		849 94 668 41	251à	38
731,180 6,159,691	19,243	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0		Sept. 27 Oct. 11	2 2 2 2 2	Francisco Programme		210 872	7	4
81.971.118	42,931	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	Midland	11				12 82	768	708
8,705,479	14,197	1 5 0	176	200	Midland Gt Western (Irish)	THE Y	9 3788 16 3	5316 9 1	9105 5 4 88	310 34	2608	
1,395,879	81,724	2 10 0	2 10 0	400	Monmouthshire	1	3 421 0 0	2727 0 0		185 72	44	44
	1	2 10 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	North-Eastern-Berwick	100	TO MAKE	100 and 0		1	1 250	133
		2 2 6	2 15 .0	1 17 6	Do. York	100	Cont.			-		- 200
39,917,820	32,037	1 5 0	1 15 3	1 1 8	Do. Leeds	10		**********	80177 0 0 770	059 64	1246	1339
	Tank and	8 12 6	4 0 0	3 5 6	Do. Carlisle		Sequence Arthr		E TE S ALL		No. of Street,	100
8,179,819	289,077	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington	11	1 4217 1 0	2512 2 2	6730 8 9 55	945 612	11	11
6,341,008		1 10 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	North London		1 4217 1 0		0005 0 0 0	966 32	275	268
20,086,661	58,054	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 2 6	James Pastons	1	3 26593 0 0	8142 J 0		160 100	346	330
2,926,726	26,486	0 12 6	1 10 0	0 15 0	South Devon	13		1239 18 2	4856 6 3 50	099 41	1104	110
1,781,762		4 0 0	4 10 0	4 7 6	Caff Vale	1	0020 0 1		6674 0 0 60	610 106	63	63
1,450,418	18,748	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	Ulster	- 1	4 1708 0 0	1409 0 0	3117 0 0 3	165 30	1054	105
895,194	19,197		***	***	Waterford and Kilkenny	7	255 0 0	252 C 0		599 26	31	31
1,338,057	17,877	0 10 0		***	Waterford and Limerick	9	2 775 0 0	1076 0 0	1851 0 0 1	908 24	77	1 77

### COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Weekly Price Current,

The prices in the following list =re-carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY E	VEN	XNG		
Ashes-duty free	8	d		ı
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	
Montreal		0	31	
First sort Pearl, U.S		0	0	
Montreal	33	0	83	
Copps duty 1d per lb				
W. L.—Trinidadper ewt	48	0	98	

Coops duty 1d per lb				
W. L.—Trinidadper ewt	48	0	98	- 1
Grenada			58	.4
Guavaquil	45	0	85	1
Brazil-Para		0	56	16
Bahia			47	1
Coffee-duty 3d per lb				

and the second s				
Coffee-duty 3d per lb				
Jamaien, good middling to				
fine per cwt 75	0	105	0	
fine ordinary to mid 48	0	72	0	
Mucha, ungarbled 70	0	88	0	
good to fine 88	0	135	0	
Ceylon, notive, fine ord.				
and hold 46		58	0	
good ordinary 45	0	46		
plantation, good ord, to		ulika.	Į.	
fine fine-ordinary 54	0	65	0	
low middling 67	0	-69		
middling to fine 70	6	95	0	
Java, de., low ordinary 28	0	98	0	à
ord, to good ord 37	0	Bit	0	
Ane ordinary 51	0	66	0	
Neilgherry and Tellicherry 57	0	82	0	
Mysore, plantation 68	0	100	0	
Mysore & Malabar, native 47	0	57	0	
Breatl washed fine and to	-	-		

Java, de., low ordinary	28	0	100
ord, to good ord			Bit
fine ordinary	81	0	66
Neilgherry and Tellicherry	83	0	83
Mysore, plantation	68	0	100
Mysore & Malsbar, native	47	0	57
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to			
low middling	80	0	69
fine and fine fine ord	44	10	155
good ordinary	38	6	43
north contract	90	- 6	9.0

measu, washed, not ord, to					
low middling	80	0	69	0	
fine and fine fine ord	44	10	88	0	
good ordinary		6	43		
ordinary		0	37	6	
Costa Rica and Guatamela,					
gd, ord, to fine fine ord.	45	0	88	0	
middling to fine	70	0	82	0	
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c	50	0	82	0	
Drugs and Dyes-dut	y fm	86			
Alees, Berbadoes p owt	82	6	190	0	
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0	
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	5	1	11	
Quercitronper ewt	6	6	. 9	0	
Camphor, unrefined]	180	6	132	- 6	
Castol oil, good pale.p lb	0	5	0	51	

COCHINEAL			
Teneriffeper lb	. 8	1	8
Mexican	3	1	3
LAC DYE-Good to fine	1	10	2
TURMERIC			- 70
Bengalper cwt	28	0	24
Madras		0	25
China	20	0	20
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	25	6	85
Gambier			17

TURMERIC					
Bengalper cwt	28	0	24	0	
Madras	20	0	25	0	
China	20	0	20	0	
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	25	6	85	0	
Gambier		0	17	-	
Dyewoods-duty free	£		£		
BRAZIL WOODper ton	70	0	85	0	
Fustic, Cuba	9	0	10	0	
Jamaica		0	7	10	
Logwood, Campeachy	10	0	0	9	
Jamaica	4	18	4	17	
RED SAUNDERS	7	2	7	7	
SAPAN WOOD	12	0	17	0	
Eggs French120	Ze	0d	8	b0s	
Fruit-Currante, duty ?	s pe	FCT	rt		
Patras	20	0	29	0	
Vostizza	30	0	45	0	
Island	28	0	30	0	
Gulf	0	.0	0	0	
Provincial	19	0	23	0	
Fran duty 7s per curt					

Island	28	0	30
Gulf	0	.0	0
Provincial	19	.0	23
Fies, duty 7s per ewt			
Turkeyper cwt d p	40	0	70
PLUMS, duty 7s per cwt			-
French, bottled	. 0	0	0
German	0	0	0
RAISINS, duty 7s per cwt.		-	10.0
Valencia, new	26	0	-52
Muscatel	70	0	140
Smyrna, red & Cheame	22	0	27
Sultana		0	80
ORANGES		d	
St Michael 1st quality.		-	

Muscatel	70	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	22	0
Sultana	80	0
ORANGES	8	d
Bt Michael, 1st quality,		
large box		0
Do. 2nd quality		0
Valencia		0
Linben & St Ubes, & ch	19	.0
Hirilyper box	8	0

ZIL CHULLING COLORS OF FUT CHUIC	20		21
Barrelana nutsper bag	81	.0	8
Spanish nutsp br		0	-
Brazil nuts.	82	6	38
Coker nutsper 100	14	0	11
Plane-duty free	£		14
Biga Kper ton	0	10	- 1
- WFPK	75	0	-
Et Petersburg, 12-head	F3	0	- 54
- 9-head	44	.0	.41

Egyptian, govt dressed		0	-0	0	
- native ditto	. 0	.0	. 0		
Hemp-duty free					
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	87	10	28	10	
outshot	80	0	0	0	
half-clean	35	0	-35	10	
Rige, Rhine	44	0	0	0	
Manilia		0	53	0	
East Indian Sunn	15	.0	21	0	
China grees	0	.0	0	0	
Jule	12	10	24	10	
rejections	15	0	16	0	
cuttings	12	0	12	10	
Coir-Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0	
ord, to fair	29	10	33	0	
fibre	29	.0	36	0	
7000	24	0	80	10	
quith	30	0	31	0	

East Indian Sump	15	.0	21
China grass	0	.0	
Jule	12	10	24
rejections	15	0	10
cuttings	12	0	15
Coir-Yarn, good & fine	35	0	61
ord, to fair	29	10	31
fibre	29	.0	186
7000	24	0	8
flith			

Hides Ox & Cow, prib		d		d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	6	0	94
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	51	0	64
Brazil, dry	0	64	0	8
Drysalted	0	5	0	7
Drysalted Mauritius	0	64	0	7
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	6	. 0	91
West Coast hides	0	7	0	9
Cape, salted	0	81	0	64
Australian	0	31	0	51
New York	0	34	- 0	41
East India	0	6	1	1
Kips, Russia	0	8	0	101
8. America Horse, p hide	6	0	12	
Indigo-duty free				

East India	0		1	1
Kips, Russia	0	-8	0	10
8. America Horse, p hid	le 6	0	12	
Indigo-duty free				
Bengalper l	b 1	1	. 0	11
Oude			8	1
Madras		0	T	1
Kurpah		4	8	
Manfila		6	8	0
Total Control of the			. 0	
Leather-per lb. Crop hides 20 to 45 lb		1199	7.3	100
	s 1	0	1	
do	5 1	4	1	8
English Butts 16 5		3	2	0
do 28 8		6	2	7
Foreign Butts 16 2		2	1	
do 28 8		14	2	0
Calf Skins 28		10	. 2	7
do 40 6		8	2	6
do 80 10		2	2	0
Dressing Hides		09	1	3
Shaved do	. 1	-1	1	4
Horse Hides, English	. 1	0	1	34
do Spanish, per his	e 6	0	18	0
Kips, Petersburg, pr ll	b 1	3	1	7
Kips, Petersburg, pr il do East India	. 0	8	1	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr li do East India	. 0	- 8	1	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr li do East India	. 0 n £		1	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr 11 do East India	n £	8	1	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr 11 do East India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, bolts, &c Bottoms	n £	8	1 £	10
Rips, Petersburg, pr il do Bast India	n £ 78 83 68	8	1 E 81 84	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr li do East India	n £ 78 83 68 72	8 . 0 0 0	1 E1 84 69	0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India	n £ 78 83 68 72	8	E 81 84 69 74	10
Kips, Petersburg, pr li do East India	. 0 n £ . 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74	8	1 £ 84 69 74 76 £	10 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Metals Corres prto Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms.  Old Tough cate Best select.  Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British.	. 0 n £ . 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . 6	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6	10 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr il do East India.  Metalia Correx pr to Sheating, bolta, &c. Bottoms	. 0 n £ . 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . 6	8 . 0 . 0 . 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6	10 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East-India  Metalia—Corres pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottome. Old Tough cake Beet select. Inon, per ton Bars, &c., British. Nail rods Hopps.	. 0 n £ . 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . 6	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Esst India  Motals—Corres pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Bans, per joridsh Nail rods Hoope Sheets	. 0 m £ . 78 . 88 . 72 . 74 . 6 . 7 . 8	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 15 15
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bast India  Metalis — Corver pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inon, per ton Bars, &c., British. Nail rods Hope. Sheets Pig, No. I, Walss Pig, No. I, Walss	. 0 m £ . 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . £ . 6 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 9	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Esst India  Motals—Corres pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Bans, per joridsh Nail rods Hoope Sheets	. 0 . 78 . 78 . 83 . 72 . 74 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 7 . 8	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 15	1 £1 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bast-India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British Nail rods Hops Sheets Pig, No. I, Walss Bars Bails	. 0 . 78 . 78 . 83 . 72 . 74 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8 . 8	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 15 15 15 0 5 5 5
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bass-India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British Nail rods Hopps Sheets Pig, No. 1, Wales Pig, No. 1, Ciyde Swedib	. 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 9 . 10	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 8	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15 15 15 5 5 5
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Motals—Covere pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Bans, per pr for idsh Nail rods Hoope Sheets Pig, No. I, Walss Bars Rails Pig, No. I, Clyde	. 78 . 83 . 68 . 72 . 74 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 8 . 9 . 10	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £1 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6 2	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15 15 15 15
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bass-India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British Nail rods Hopps Sheets Pig, No. 1, Wales Pig, No. 1, Ciyde Swedib	78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 78. 74. 6. 79. 74. 6. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79. 79	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 10 10 10 5 10 10 10 0 0 12 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6 9 10	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Motals—Covere pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Bans, per pr to Bars, &c., British Nall rods Hoope Sheets Pig, No. 1, Wales Bars Rails Fig, No. 1, Clyde Swedl-h LEAD, per tom—Eng.plu sheet red lead	. 78 . 78 . 79 . 74 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 . 6 .	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 10 10 5 10 10 10 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6 2 10 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 15 15 15 0 0 5 5 5 5
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bast India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inos, per ton Bars, &c., British. Nall rods Hoops. Sheets Pig. No. 1, Wales Pig. No. 1, Clyde. Swelth. Lean, per ton—Eng.pl sheet red lead whited.	78 78 78 79 74 6 6 79 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 3 6 6 2 10 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Motals—Coffee pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Inox, per to British Nall rods Hoope Sheets Pig, No. 1, Clyde Swedl-h. LEAD, per ton—Eng.ply sheet red lead white-do parent shot	7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 15 0 0 15 10 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 £ 81 84 89 74 £ 6 7 8 9 8 8 6 8 2 10 0 0 0 27	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bast India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough cake Best select. Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British. Nall rods Hoops. Sheets Pig. No. 1, (Wales Bars Bails Lan, per ton—Eng.pig sheet red lead whitedo parent shot Spanish pig.	774 6 6 7 7 7 6 6 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 15 10 15 0 0 12 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 £ 81 84 69 74 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6 2 10 0 0 0 27	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Motals—Covere pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British Nail rods Hoope Sheets Pig, No. 1, Olyde Swed!-h. Lead, per ton—Eng.pig sheet red lead white do parent shot Spanish pig BTERE, Swedish in keg BTERE, Swedish in keg BTERE, Swedish in keg	0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 10 0 5 10 10 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 69 74 £ 6 7 8 9 8 6 6 2 10 0 0 27 22	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15 0 5 5 5 14 5 0 0 0 0 10
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do Bast India  Metals—Corres pr to Sheating, boits, &c. Bottoms. Old Tough eake Best select. Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British. Nail rods Hoops. Sheets Pig. No. 1, Wales Pig. No. 1, Wales Pig. No. 1, Clyde. Swedi-h. Lean, per ton—Eng.pli sheet red lead white do. patent shot Spanish pig. Brang, Swedish in keg Brang, Swedish in keg	0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 5 10 10 5 10 10 5 10 10 5 10 10 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 £ 81 84 66 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 3 6 6 2 10 0 0 0 27 222 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Kips, Petersburg, pr II do East India  Motals—Covere pr to Sheating, bolts, &c. Bottoms Old Tough cake Best select Inox, per ton Bars, &c., British Nail rods Hoope Sheets Pig, No. 1, Olyde Swed!-h. Lead, per ton—Eng.pig sheet red lead white do parent shot Spanish pig BTERE, Swedish in keg BTERE, Swedish in keg BTERE, Swedish in keg	0	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 10 10 0 5 10 10 0 0 0	1 £ 81 84 66 74 76 £ 6 7 8 9 3 6 6 2 10 0 0 0 27 222 0 0 0	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15 15 15 15 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0

Leather-per	Th.				
Crop hides 2		45 lbs	1	0	1
de	50	65	1	4	1
English Butts	16	24	1	3	2
do	28	86	1	6	3
Foreign Butts	18	25	1	2	1
do	28	80	1	14	2
Calf Skins	.28	3.5	1	10	3
do	40	60	1	8	3
do	80	100	1	2	2

Dressing Hides	1	04	
Shaved do	1	1	
Horse Hides, English	1	0	
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	1
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	3	
do East India	0	8	
Metals-Corres prion			

Bottoms	88	. 8	- 1
Old		0	-
Tough cake	72	0	1
Best select			1
Inon, per ton	2		
Bars, &c., British	6	10	
Nail rods	7	10	
Hoops	- 8	5	
Sheets	8	10	
Pig. No. 1, Wales	3	15	
Rave		0	

Bars		0	
Rails	6	0	
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	12	
Swedish	10	0	
LEAD, per ton-Eng.plg	19	5	
sheet	20	10	
red lead	20	10	
white do	26	10	

Spanish pig	18	10	
STEEL, Swedish in kegs	15	0	
in faggots	17	0	
SPELTER, for per ton	20	5	
Tru			
English blocks, p ten	98	0	
hars in barrels	99	0	

06000 800000

TIM				
English blocks, p ten f	18	0	0	
hars in barrels f	19	0	0	
Refined10	1	0	0	
Banca 9	17	0	0	
Straits 9	18		0	
TIN PLATES, per box	8	d		
Charcoal, I C 2	17	0	28	
Coke, I C 2	12	6	23	
Olls-Fish	9		2	
Snorm pertunit	200	0		

Mis-Fish	£		2	
Spermpertunl	100	0	0	0
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	88	0	0	0
Seal, pale	86	0	0	.0
Cod	37	10	28	0
East India	83	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli	68	0	69	0
Sicily	67	0		0
Palmper ton	39	0	48	0
Cocoa-nut	50	10	58	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	34	0	85	10
Linceed	29	15	30	0
Do cakes (Eng.)p tun	13	0	12	15
Foreign		15	12	10
Rape, do	6	5	6	15
Petroleun-per tun				-
Crude Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	
Refinedper gal	10	6 d	1	64

Provisions—Duty free	7	
ButterWaterfordpewt136a	00	Ou
Carlow186	0	0
Cork, 4ths, new120	0	0
Limerick118		0
Friesland fresh126	0	0
American new	0	0
Jersey116	0	124
Bacon, singed-Waterf. 84	0	86
Hamborg 78	0	77
Hams-York102	0	106
Irish100	0	104

Lard-Waterford & Li-			
merick bladder	58	0	90
Cork and Belfast do	0	0	0
Firkin and keg Irish	78	0	80
American & Canadian	75		0
Cask do do	64	0	0
P.rk-Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0
Beef-Amer.& Can. p.tc	98	0	112
Cheese-Ecam	54	0	89
Goatis	64	0	50
Canter	18	0	22
American	56	0	64

ALIMET KOMIL ANDROSONOM	***	v
Carolina per cwt	0	0
Bengal, white	10	
	9	0
Madras	9	8
Arracan, Rangoon, &c	10	0
Java	8	

Saltpetre-			
Bengalper ewt	19	0	
Bombey and Madras	15	0	
English, refined	28	6	
NITRATE OF SODA	14	0	

Seeds-		đ		d	REFERENCE CONSUMPTION 8
Carawaypr ewt	89	. 0	47	0	8 to 101b losves
Canaryper qr			78	0	12 to 14 lb loaves 0
Clover, redper cwt	45	0	60	6	Titlers, 22 to 24 lb 47
white	46	0	60	0	Lumps, 45 lb 44
Corlander	18	0	20	0	Wat erushed
Linseed, foreign, per qr	54	0	62	0	Pieces 0
English	65	0	72	0	Bastard 33
Black Sea	57	6	0	0	Treacle 19
Bombay	62	6	68	0	For export, free on board
Mustard, brp bush	13	0	16	0	Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb. 0
white	11	0	14	0	6 lb loaves
Pane nee last of 10 are 4	0.09	0	92	0	10 lb do 94

Rape, per last of 10 qrs. #	32	.0	28	9
Billic—duty free		d		. 7
Surdahper lb	27	0	81	-
Cossimbugar	16	6	26	3
Gonatea	15	6	30	, id
Comercol'v	14	6	28	
China, Tsatlee	21	0	31	-1
Taysaam		0	25	13
Canton		6	22	П
Raws-White Novi		0	0	= )
Fossombrone		0	53	. 1
Royals		0	0	

Milan	46	0	50	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedment, 22-94	88	0	58	0
Do. 24-28	58	0	58	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-20	58	0	62	0
Do. 22-24			60	0
Do. 24-28	58		83	0
Do. 28-32	48	0	.53	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24	0.	0	0	0
Do. 24-28		0	0	0
BRUTIAS-Short reel	53	0	88	0
PERSIANS		0	19	
pices-Perren, duty fro				
Malabar, &c per lb		4	0	8
Eastern		3)	0	88
White		49	-1	8

TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 0	. 0
Do. 24-28 0	. 0
BRUTIAS-Short reel 53	0
PERSIANS 14	0
Spices-Perren, duty free	
Malabar, &c per lb 0	4
Eastern 0	10
White 0	42
Pimento, duty free	160

Pimuro, duty free		Jim		
mid and goodper lb		3		2
CHINAMON, duty free				
Cevion, 1, 2, 8	2	2	3	72
Malahar & Tellicherry	-1	6	3	- 5
CARSTA LIGHTA, duty				
freeper cwtl	80	0 1	40	-4
CLOVES, duty free				
Amelia and and Man				

coolenper lb	. 0	5	. 1	-
Zanzibar and B urbon				43
GINGER, duty free.		M		- 1
E. India, comp cwt	26	0	-97	- (
De Cochin & Calient	40	0	125	. 6
African	23	6	24	
Mage, duty free per 1b	1	2	- 3	4

African	23	6	24	
MAGE, duty free per 1b	1	8	- 3	4
NUTHERS, duty free p lb	1	1	8	10
pirits-Rum, daty 10s :	ld I	100	zal.	
Jamaica, per gal, bond,				
15 to 25 O P	2	. 2	3	4
30 to 35 -	2	10	- 8	119
fine marks	4	0	4	14
Demerara, proof	2	0	3	3
Leeward Island	1	9	1	10
Esst India	1	8	- 1	8
Foreign	1	8	1	-19
A. A				

HIR HIRITAD COLUMNICS	-
Demerara, proof	2
Leeward Island	1
East India	1
Foreign	1
randy, duty 10s 5d pgal	
Vintage of [1867	6
let brand J 1000 sesses	.6
in bhds 1865	7
In man (1864	7
eneva, common	2

Fine	8 2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid 1	2 6
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	
Malt spirits, duty paid 1	2 8
Sugar-Per cwt-Duty pai	
British plantation- Duty. s	1 0
grocery vellow10/6 a	

oreign Muscovado, low to		
fine yel. grocery10/6	78	
lw to gd refi8/,9/7&10/6	29	
lauritius, crystalised-		
Nos. 15 à 1711/8	38	
13 à 1410/6	87	
10 h 12 —		
Syrupa, low to gd yel	32	

lauritius, crystalised-				
Nos. 15 h 1711/8	38	6	40	
13 à 1410/6	87	C	38	
10 à 12 —	34	0	36	
Syrups, low to gd yel -			34	
lw to fine brown.8/&9/7	28	0	31	
lengal, Benares, low to fine				
white10/6&11/8				
Date, lwtofine yl 9/7&10/6	81	0	35	
very low to fine				
brown 8/49/7	95	0	30	
enang, superior yellow to				
good white10/6&11/3	30	0	29	

lw to nne brown8/&9/7	27	0	82	
Madras-				
crystalland whtel 1/3&12/	38	0	41	
low to fine yellow 10/6				
Native, low brown to low				
yellow8/29/7	27	6	31	
Jaggery8/	26	0	27	
Siam and China, low to				
good white10/6&11/3	36	-6	29	
low to fine yellow and				
grey9/7&10/6	33	.0	86	

brown8/&9/7	27	0	31	
faniila, clayed, common to				
good9//	29	0	30	
Musecvaco8/	26		28	
ava-				
low to good white11/3	88	6	40	
low to fine yellow and				
grey10/6	38	0	87	
Iavana, white, above No.				

0 0 0 

grey	38	-0
lavana, white, above No.		
1812/		0
forette, Nos. 16 à 18.11/8		
yellow, 12 a 14 10/6	36	0
- 10 à 11	84	6
brown 7 h 99/7	80	
lahia & Marolm, low grey	16	- 1
to good white10/G		0
low to fine brown,8/409/7	37	6

low to good white.lu-6	34	
yellow	31	
low to fine brown8/4:5/7	28	
Restrant	- 40	

0	12 to 14 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
6	Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	47	0	49	0
0	Lumpe, 45 lb		0	0	0
0	Wet erushed	49	0	0	- 0
0	Pieces	0	0	0	0
0	Bastard	23	0	85	0
0	Treacle			-	0
0	For export, free on board	-		-	v
0	Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
0	6 lb loaves	56		0	0
0	10 lb do	25	0	0	0
d	34 1b do	0	0	0	0
6	Titlers, 22 to 28 1b	25	0	0	0
0	Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
0	Crushed		0	0	8
0	Bastards		0	95	0
0	Treacle	17		90	0
0	Dutch, refined, f.o.b in Hol		a	20	v
0	6 lb loaves	87	0	0	0
0	10 lb do	86	0	0	0
0	Superfine crushed		6	0	0
0	No. 1, erushed			0	0
o l		80	2	0	A
-	Belgian refined, f o.b. at As		0	0	0
0	4 and 8 Kilo lo was	94	- C	35	
õ	Crushed, 1	93	.0	00	0
0		04		V	·
v	Tallow-Date from				

4 BHG 9 WILD TO LARS . ****	896	- 6	39	7.50
Crushed, 1	32	.0	0	0
Tallow-Duty free				
Town Tallow per cwt	0	0	0	0
at Petersburg, 1st Y C	49	0	9	0
Tar Stockholm, pr brl	18	19	17	
Archangel	19	0	20	.0
Tea-duty 6d per lb				
Congon.	0	7	2	8
Souchong	1	14	2	
Ning Yong and Onlong	0	10	3	.6
Flowery Pekoe,	0	10	3	-6
Orange Pekee	1	0	9	0
Foo Chow	1	. 8	.5	6
Caper, Canten	.0		3	4
Foo Chow	U,	19	12	.3
Twankay, sommon	0		0	10
fair to good		11	1	0
fine to Hyson kind	.1	0	-1	13
Hyson, skin	.0	7	0	11
Hyeon	-0	11		:8
Young Hyson	. 0	7	3	10
Imperial	0	9	2	10
Gunpewder	0	. 94	3	7
Japan	1	0.	1	10

Congon.	0 7	- 3
Southong	1 14	-3
Ning Yong and Oolong	0-10	19
Flowery Pokoe,	0.10	8
Orange Pekee	1 0	9
Foo Chow	1 8	2
Caper, Canten	0 9	9
Foo Chow	11.00	19
Twankay, common	0 .	0
fair to good	0 11	1
fine to Hyson kind	1 0	-3

Twankay, sommod	- 0	10.	. 0	
fair to good	- 8	11	1	
fine to Hyson kind	-1	0	1	
Hyson, skin	.0	7	0	
Hyeon	-0	11	3	
Young Hyson	. 0	7	9	
Imperial	0	9	2	
Gunpewder	. 0	.91	3	
Japan	1	10	- 1	

Combines accommonstrations T	100	-	
Timber - Timber and			
Hewn Wood-Dan sic			
& Memel fir., per load 45	0	85	
Riga fir 60	0	63	
Bwedish fir 40	16.	48	
Canada red pine 65	.0	85	
- yellowpine,large 70	0	90	
small 50	0		
N. Brnswk.&Can.Bd.pine 80	0	90	
Queb c oak100		110	
Baltic cak 60		120	
African oak140	0	200	

Hewn Wood-Danisic			
& Momel firper load 45	0	85	0
Riga fir 60	0	63	0
Bwndish fir 40	6	48	0
Canada red pine 65	0	85	0
- yellowpine,large 70	.0	90	0
small 50	0	60	0
N. Brnswk.&Can.Bd.pine 80	0	90	
Queb c oak100	0.	110	. 0
Baltic ouk 60	0	120	0
African oak140	0	200	. 0
Indian teake210	0	249	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each 50	0	95	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared		boo	
Norway, Peterbeg stand £10	0	13	0
Swedish 7		10	0
Russian 10	. 0	13	0
Finland 7	.0	8	10
Canada 1st pine 16	10	19	0
- 2nd 11	10	13	10
American apruce 8	- 5	9	10

We Central Mon Brit Ott

Wh Bla NO CA OIR

PII

Quebec, per standard do. #F 10	Baltic, per mille£1	20	0	135	0
Maryland, per lb, bond   0   5   0   8		67	10		
Virginia fo.f.         0         7         0         11           extipt         0         6         1         0         6         1         0         6         1         0         4         0         1         2         8         1         2         8         1         2         8         2         1         2         8         2         3         2         2         4         2         3         2         4         2         3         2         4         2         3         2         4         2         4         2         3         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2         4         2	Tobacco-dy 8/plb&5pct		d		d
- stript	Maryland, per lb, bond	0	5	0	9
Mentacky leaf	Virginia leaf	0	7	0	11
Kentucky leaf	- stript	0	6	1	.0
Negrobeaddy \$5074864 1 1 2 6 Golumbian if.dy \$8 & 5pc 0 6 2 2 9 Havana 1 6 6 0	Kentucky leaf	0	4	0	11
Columbian if. dy 3s & 5pc 0 64 2 2 Havana 1 6 6 0	_ miript	0	6	1	0
Havana 1 6 6 0	Negroheaddy 4sor4s6d	1	1	. 2	
Havana	Columbian If. dy 2s & 5pc	0	6	2	3
- elears, hd duty 5s 6 0 22 0	Havana	1	6	- 6	0
Character of Daniel	- eigars, bd duty be	6	0	22	0

Baltic, per mille......£120 0 135

Columbian If. dy 3s & Spc	0	64	2	
Havana	1	6		
- eigars, bd duty as	6	0	22	
Turpentine-Per cwt				
American Spirits, wthek	28	6	25	
French do	25	0	0	
Rough	8	0	0	
Wool-English-Per pa	sk o	1 21	10 la	b

Turpenting—Fer cwt				
American Spirits, wthek			25	0
French do	25	0	0	.0
Rough	8	0	0	0
Wool-English-Per pac	k i	of 21	10 11	80
Fl. eces S. Dewn hogs £	14	10	15	0
Half-bred hogs	16	6	17	0
Kent floaces		0	15	10
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	14	10	15	10
Leicester 40	15	0	15	10
Borts-Clothing, pickles	18	0	19	0
Prime	16	0	16	10
Choice	15	0	16	.0
Super	14	0	15	0
Combing-Wethr mat	18	U	18	10
Picklock	14	10	15	10
Common	13	0	13	
Hog matching	18	0	18	10
Picklock matching	14	10	15	10
Super do	12	0	13	.0
COLONIAL		1	-	d
AustralFleece &lamb	6	18:	1	9
Scoured, &c		.0	2	18
Unwashed	0	16	. 9	9
Locks and pieces	0	16	1	1
Slipe and skins	0	. 9	1	
F. Philip-Fleece & humo	1	2	1	11
Scoured, &c	A	0	- 12	.0
Unwashed	0	5	1	
Lacks and pieces	0	9	1	4
S. Austri-Fleecestlamb	0	10	. 1	4
Se ured, &c	0	10	1	6
Unwashed	0	5	0	Lu
Locks and pieces	0	3	U	19
V.D. LdFleece & iamb	L	12	A	11
Scoured, &c	1	0	1	10
Unwashed		-	- 0	10
Locks and pieces		8	à	. 2
Cape G. Hope-Fleuce	1	114		N.
and lamb	0	94	1	3
Scoured, &c.,	U	114		18
Unwasned		4	0	7

Pickicos armenessisses	44	LW	- 34
Common	12	10	111
Hog matching	18	10	18
Picklock matching	14	10	18
Super do	.12	0	12
COLONIAL		1	- 8
AustralFleece &lamb		19	-1
Scoured, &c		.0	1.2
Unwashed		14	- 8
Locks and pieces	.0	16	1
Slipe and skins	0	.9	

Slipe and skins	0 9	
F. Philip-Fleece & laund	1 2	4
Soured, &c	1 0	9
Unwashed	0 5	
Lacks and pieces	0 9	
S. Austri-Ficecettamb	0 10	11
Se ured, &c	0 10	-
Unwashed	0 5	1
Locks and pieces	0 3	13
V.D. LdFleece & lamb	Lat	14
Neoured &	1 0	

Cape G. Hope—Fleure		- 8	À	
Seoured &c	U	11g	1 1 0	

#### STATEMENT

Cf Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 41 weeks ending Oct. 10, 1868, showing the Stock on Oct. 10, compared with the corresponding period of 1887.

FOR THE PORT OF LUMDON.

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

#### EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

			96	O'ARD.					
material I	Imp	orted.	Expo	Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
British Plantation. WestIndia Mauritius Bengal & Pg. Madras	1867 tons 100630 7929 1532 1196	1868 tons 111436 12599 2127 1042	1867 tens 2323 443 85 30	1868 tons 9661 536 143 59	1867 tons 87314 8251 4151 7252	1868 tons 87330 11716 2067 3975	1867 tons 36711 4535 1223 5788	1968 tons 38095 4276 914 1131	
Total B.P.	190267	127204	2880	3999	106968	105088	48957	44416	
Foreign, Siam, &c Cuba & Hav. Brasil P. Rico, &c. Bestroot	11519 18898 2291 5782 12272	20701 11101 1241 2139 11674	563 3211 167 61 72	2198 1047 222 208	12746 17149 2839 6130 11951	15911 9769 1275 1895 13674	30432 11569 1714 4609 1035	30324 7386 1083 2470 438	
Total Fryn	80713	46856	2084"	3675	50815	49524	49349	41696	
Grand Total.	170999	174060	4944	7074	157788	147612	97616	8611	

			20.0	ALCOHOLD AND					
NO. OF STREET	Imported.		Imported.   Exported.			onsump.	Stock.		
WestIndia Foreign	1867 toma 4176 787	1868 tons 7514 1781	1867 tons 859 48	1868 tons 969 94	1867 tons 2721 900	1868 tons 4498 1175	1867 tons 1195 383	1868 tons 2620 910	
Total	4963	9295	907	1063	3621	5673	1528	8580	
MELADO	000		109	***	20		***		

* Imp		orted.	Exported and		Home C	onsump.	Stock.	
West India East India Foreign	219780		1408410 229280 189455		gals 1342320 72585 43245	gals 1265265 3177 ) 25425	gals cals 1965885 2194386 77400 50396 309780 182256	
Vatted		-	1922020	1234845	85410 1568560		2854015 2649453	

				TO ME				
B.Plantation Foreign								
Total	82590	64355	16901	11714	46560	46520	39006	40748

#### COFFEE-Tons.

84   1654		758	412	574	203	437
						14268
						4830
						166
						1750
96 4817	7493	1482	1039	1821	3200	2147
74 57500	26300	38778	14417	16084	19714	23498
	tons	tons	tons 32076	tons 41837	50ns	1008 29800
	168 39369 7791 118 262 148 5017 196 4417 174 57500	163 35359 18559 190 7751 1944 118 262 138 148 5017 3777 196 4417 1489 174 57500 25300 ns tons tons	183 38345 18452 22756 1913 262 138 122 148 5017 2777 4168 196 4417 1489 1482 174 57500 26300 28778	183 35359 18:552 23766 9331 190 7731 1944 5494 1881 113 262 138 122 174 148 5017 2777 4188 940 196 4417 1489 1489 1489 174 57500 25500 25778 1417 ns tons tons tons tons	183 35369 18:55 23756 9351 10374 190 7731 1944 9494 1861 2148 113 262 138 122 174 236 148 5017 3777 4168 940 1031 196 4417 1489 1482 1699 1821 174 57500 26300 38778 14417 16084 ns tens tens tens tens tens tens	183 25259 18:552 23756 9331 10374 11347 190 7751 1944 5494 1861 2148 3028 113 262 138 122 174 236 135 148 5017 2777 4168 940 1031 2946 196 4417 1489 1482 1699 1821 2255 174 2760 2610 1878 1482 1699 1821 2255 174 1895 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891 1891

#### PEPPER.

White	tons 686 3649	tons 636 - 4088	tons	tons	tons 562 4816	tons 659 4834	tons 467 2471	tons 474 1501
NUTMEGS. Do. Wild GAH. LIG OINNAMON	pkgs 1049 6123 6078	pkgs 1279 5108 10565	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs 1652 5494 6546	pkgs 1277 4874 11164	1866 1059 2044	965 1991
PIMENTO	bags 39790	bags 8264	bags	bags	bags 37490	bags 11396	bage 36478	bags 30842

#### RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

DOCHMEAL	serons 19824	1596S	serons	servas	17785	serons 18469	serons 7212	seron 6703
LAC DYE	cheets 3153	chests 4249	chests	ohests	chests 6479	chests 4412	ebests 8746	sheets 3375
LOGWOOD FUSTIC	tons 9605 2106	tons 7490 3106	tona	tons	tons 12603 1825	tons 7563 2459	tons 2111 629	tons 2058 978

#### INDIGO. East India... 13967 17487 .... 18865 15154 12999 18831

Spanish	serons 10691	80F005 12425	serons	serons	serons 9955	serons 11652	serons 2716	serons
	20072		-	PETRE.			1211111	
Nitrate of Potass	tons 7658	5008 5769	tons	tons	tons 9671	tons 8189	tons 8726	5702
lilitrate of Bods	3007	3434		***	3269	5193	1335	1900
	Place Con	THE REST	C	OTTON.	19	1000	STEEL GO	10-11

	1000	0203	600	499	0209	1 9729	1999	1900
	Marie Con	Man dilling	CC	TTON.	1 1			516-11
America Brazil E. ladia, &c. Liverpool, air	651 174643	130 1269 152309	bales	bales	247 613 149211	5a.es 248 1328 191555	5ates 35 126 85298	61947
kinds	2722950	2504344	670562	490172	1850300	2116000	737000	427100
Total	23)5;16	2738054	670562	490173	2009371	2809126	82245v	488989

### The Railway Monitor.

#### RAILWAY CALLS.

_	^	CHARLES IN	
Already Paid.	Call.	Number of Shares	Amoun

... 5 ... 5 ... 30 0 0 ... 550,900 ... 165,000

Total in October ... 165,000

#### EPITOME OF BAILWAY NEWS

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending Oct. 3, on 13,355 miles, to 833,3704, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 13,039 miles, to 822,0984, showing an increase of 316 miles and of 11,2721. The gross receipts on the 14 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 9,677 miles, to 697,8204, and for the corresponding week of 1867, on 9,425 miles, to 687,082, showing an increase of 252 miles and of 10,8121. The total receipts of the week show an increase of 8,1484, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 26th of September.

## RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—In the share market to day British railway stocks opened without alteration from the final quotations of Saturciny but soon gave way, and closed at an average decline of ½. Colonial and foreign have been firm. Mining shares were better, tut banks showed no alteration, with the exception of a rise of ½ in Alliance.

Turbaray, Oct. 13.—In the share market to-day British railway stocks opened with animation, and showed at the close an average recovery of ½. Colonial also averaged about ½ better. The changes officially recorded were:—An advance of ½ each in Caledonian and Midland, I in ditto (Birningham and Derby), 3 in Dublin and Belfast Junction, and ½ in London and Brighton, a recovery of ½ each in Great Northern (A.) London and North-Western, and Metropolitan, and ½ in South-Eastern. In colonial, a rise of ½ each in Eastern Bengal, Madras (4½ and 4½ per cent.), and a further ½ in Great Western of Consideration and Statistic and Great Vestern (Consolidated), a fall of ½ in Antwerp and Rotterdam, and a further ½ in Eric. In mines, East Bassett were I lower, East Caradon ½ better, Chontales Gold ½, and Rossa Grande a further ¼.

WRONESDAY, Oct. 14.—In the share market to-day railway stocks were again firm throughout, and the closing quotations showed an average improvement of ½. The changes recorded were:—A rise of ½ each in Great Western, Manchaster and Sheffield, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ in Metropolitan (Extension), and 1 in North London, further ¾ in Caledonian, ½ each in Great Northern (A) and Metropolitan, and ¼ in London and North-Western, and a further ¾ each in Great Western, Manchaster and Sheffield, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, ¼ in Metropolitan (Extension), and 1 in North London, and 1 in London and North-Western, and a fail of 1 in Bristol and Excier. In colonial, an advance of ½ each in Bombay and Barcela, East Indian, Sciade Colonial, and colonial, and ready and an author of Wales and Rohibund, and Markery Barilland, ½ restarted by

O THE Incorr Capits 247,500

Lette by the tranche Bathurn tranche Branche Bathurn tranche B

Hampel Meers Meers Lloyd's Meters Methods Meers Methods Meers Meer

## The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

Amount	of Shares	Pall 1p	ORDINARY SHARES  AND STOCKS.  Name of Company.	Lendon.	No. of Shares or Stock.	F Sh	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London	No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amonyt Paid ap.	Name of Company.	Landon
ek 10	0	100	Bristol and Exeter	77	Stock 172500		100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire Do. 64	61	169700 Stock	20å	204	Great Western of Canada, Shares	1
ck 10	0 1	100	Cambrian	25	Stock	100	100	Do. 34 per cent	628	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1878 Do. 6 per cent. 1877-8	
01 5	0	30 30	Cork and Bandon	34	62830 Stock	100	100	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	1324	Btock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent.  Do. 4f per cent	1
46 2 ck 10 ck 10	0	100	Cornwall	77	Stock Stock		100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 p c	131	Stock 210000		100	N. Rail of Canada 6 no lat of Bda	
98 2	0	20	East Londor	8 914	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 4g per cent pref. Stock Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	89	Stock Stock	100	100	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. \$ p c Scinde guaranteed \$ per teni	1
ch 10	0	100	Great Eastern, Ordinar " Stock	40	<b>Stock</b>	100	100	North British	*****	Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	li
ck 10	0	100	Do. East Anglian Stock Great North of Scotland	8 154	Stock Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	86	Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	1
			(Great Northern	1081	Block	100	100	Do. 4) per cent. redeemable	94	Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do Do. Indus Steam Flotilis	
ck 10	0	100	Do. A Stock	1 5	Stock 60872		10	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref. Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	101	5 (1)		Fig.	FOREIGN.	1
eb 10	0	100	Do. B Stock	961	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Stektn & Darln., A & p ct	106	\$4000 \$4000		10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	1
ck 10	0	00	Do. South Wale	57	Stock	100	100	Do. C 6 per cent	127	42500	100	100	guaranteed 7 per cent	1
ck 10	C	100	Do. do. Newport	264 30	8tock 58500		20	Do. W. Hartlepool Harbour&R North Staffordshire	20:	87500	20	20	Belgian Eastern Junction B. Ayres, G. Southern. g 7 p & Lim	ds.
ck   10	0	100	Do. do. Newport	1234 524	20000 498-	10s		South Devon Annuities 10s	10	50000 75000		20 18	Central Argentine, guar. 7 pr ce Dutch Ehnnish	1
ck 10	0	100	London, Brighton & South Coast London, Chatham, and Dover Do Metropolitan Ex, A	172	14512	10	10	Do. Fixed 44 per cent.	81	25000	20	20	D0	.1
ck 10 ck 10	0	100	Do Metropolitan Ex, A	1121	40000 Stock	100	100	8th-East.—(Reading Ann. 1/6d) Do. 45 per cent	224	100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	.1
ck 10	0	100	London and South-Western	88 474	Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 44 per cent	1474	110165 62500		20	Do. Obligations	
ck 10	0	100	Manches. Shef., & Loncolnshire Metropolitan	1067	Stock		100	Weterford and Kilkenny	43	60000	20	20	Lemberg-Czernowitzg,g.7p.c.L. Mexican, Limited	
ck 10	0	100	Do. New Redeemable	104		1		LINES LEASED		26595 10000	20	20		
ck 10	0	100	Metropolitan District	73		100	100	AT FIXED RENTALS.		525000 15000	16	16	Northern of France	1
ck 10	0	100	Midland	1128	Stock 2102	100	100	Do. 41 per cent. preference	102	47500	20	10	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	1
00 5 ck 10	0	50	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland).	324	Stock Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	984	877500		20	Paris, Lvons, & me siterranean.	
ek 10	0	100	Do. Edish., Perth, & Dunder.		Stock	100	100	Do. 54 per cent	119	60000 81000	20	20	Paris and Orlease Recife & Ban Fra- med (g. 7 pc)	1
ck 10	5 11	00 188±	North Eastern—Berwick Do. G. N. E. Purchase	997	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent		17000	10	20 10	Sambre and Meue	1
k 10	0 1	00	Do. Leeds	89	Stock 10160	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent Gloucester and Dean Forest	131	100000 750000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venets	
k 10	0 1	00	Do. York	130	Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	654	156250	20	20	Do. Obligation	
k 10		00	Do. Stockton and Darlington. Noria London	128	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pe shares Do. Woedbridge Ext. 4pr cent	65	134006 49000	20	20	Southern of France Turin and Savons	
00 1	0 1	2	Po. 1868	58 58	Stock 14000	100	100	G. Wostern W. Midland Hereford	96	26757 20000	84	19	West Flanders	1
k 10	0 1	100	North Staffordshire	103	Stock	100	100	Hull and Salby Lancaster and Carlisle	212	800000	20	20	Western and NW. of France.	1
k 10		00	Rhymn y	56	Stock Stock	100 100	100	London and Blackwall London and Chatham 44 proent	93	11.00			BRITISH MINES	1
k 10	0 1	100	South Devon	45	Btock	100	100	London and Greenwich Do. Preference	63	3000 2900		94	Chiverton	1
ek 10	0	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	12	Stock Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend.	80	1024		1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	3 1
rek 10	0 1	100	Fill Vale	147	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	80	512 6144		23	East Caradon	al.
ck 10		100	Do. C	203000	***	5	5} 100	Manchester, Buxton, & Matinch	92	6000	- 450	34	East Carn Brea	ed
	1		PREFERENCE SHARES.		16862	50	50	Midland Bradford Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	584	1906		698	East Lovell	
ck 10		100	Bristol ami Preter	86	5391 Stock	50	100	North-Western Aperp pref 5 pc	108	4000 489	***	124	Grambler& St Aubyn (Gwennen)	
ck 10	0 1	100	Caledonian 1014 per cent Do Scottish N.E., Aberda wri	79	Stock	100	100	Notting & Granth, Riwy, & Cnal.	924	12500	4	4	Great Bouts Walnuted	
ek 10	64	100	Do do Midland Stock	assess [	22800 Stock	100	25 100	Preston and Wyre	131	5908	***	40	Great Laxey, Limited	1
es 10	0 ()	100	Cork and Handon 52 per cent Dundec, Perth, & Aberd. Junc. Glasgow & SW. guar 5. p cent Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	106	Stock 23985	100	100	Do, do	104	6000 1024	***	104	Herod's-Foot	1
ca 10	0 1	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	95	Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	98	896	000	1108	HIDESTOR DOWES	All I
ck 10	0 1	100	Do. & per cent Preference	106	Stock Stock	100	100 100	South Yorkshire and River Dun Do 4 per cent guaranteed	80	9000	000	184	Margaret (Uny Lelant) Marke Valley	1
ck 10	0 1	100	De. East Anglican A, 5 p cent Do. B, 6 per cent Preference	99 1071	Stock Stock	100	100	Do 5 per cent guaranteed	98	400 700	***	594	North Roskear	1
ck 10 ck 10	0 1	160	Do. C, 7 percent Preference	117	Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	1774	. B640	000	719	North Wheal Crofty	
ck 10	0 1	100	Do. C. 7 percent Preference Do. No. 1, 5 per mnt. stock Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar. Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1848	984	\$200 Stock		20 100	West Cornwall	55	12800 6000	***	8	Prince of Wales	
ck 10	0 1	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per et Ext. 1848	*****	Stock		100	Wilts and Somerset	80	1120 812		1206s	Providence (Uny Lelant) South Caradon (St Cleer)	al:
k 10	0 1	100	Do. Great Easiers 5 p et Pref. Great Northern, 5 per cent Do. 5 p c Redeem, at 10 pc pu					DEBENTURE STOCKS.	(0)	6138	000	78s	South Condurrow	
k 10	0 1	00	Do. 44 per cent do	000000	Stock Stock		100	Great Eastern	1054	496 920	000	44	South Wheal Frances (Illogan) Stray Park	3.
k 10	0 1	00	Do. 5 pr et do. at 5 pr et pm Gt South & Wet. (Ireland) 4 p	430	Btock	100	100	tireat Northern	97	6000	***	9	Tir Croft	-
k 10	0 1	00	Gt West Joint RentCharge g 5pc	1009 H	Bi ock Steck	100	100	Great Western Do New Ieste	107	1024	000	204	West Caradon (Liskeard)	
k 10	0 1	00	Do. (Berks, & Hants Ex) Spc	974	Stock Stock		100	London, Brighton &s.	97	8000 400	***	10	West Chiverton	1
k 10	0 1	00	Do. Preference 44 per cent Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	73	Btock	100	100	London and North-Western London and South-Western	97	\$12 \$12	000	34	Wheal Bassett (Illogun)	
k 10	0 1	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	61	Stock Stock	100	100	Midland	97	1024	***	8	When Mary Ann (Menhemot)	4
k 10	0 11	00	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stoca.	774	Stock Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	******	1000	***	62	Wheal Seton	1
h 10	0 1	00	Do. Chester guarantee Stock Do. fi per cent Pref. fluck	156	Btock	100	100	North Eastern Scottish North-Eastern	*****	100	-		FOREIGN MINES,	1
k 10	0 1	100	Do. 5 per cent do	974	Bt/ ck Btock		100	South-Eastern, 5 per cent	111	85000		2	Alamillos, Limited	
k 10	0 1	100	Do. 44 per cent	******	and the			BRITISH POSSESSIONS	11.16	10000	8	7 5	Brazilian Land and Mining	3
k 10	0 1	00	Do, 5 per cent	114			100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	1061	15000 25000	10	7	Cape Copper	1
k 10	0 1	160	Do. Ynd guarantee Stock Do. Newport 5 per cent pref.	113	8tock 50000	20	18	Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar. D . F. Shares	182	30000	5	0	Chontales Golda Silver Mining, L	-
10			Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	90	60000 15000	204	204	Busselo and Lake Huron Do Preference	6	10000 76162	20	164	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	
			option till 1866	*****	Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant., & Goderich, ü pe Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 pc	65	25000	1	1	Dun Mountain Copper	4
k 10	1		Do. perpetual 6 p e preference option till 1866	*****	Stock Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6p cgnar.	284	50000	2	12	Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Lin.	1
k 10	0 1	100		1824	Btock Stock	100	100	Demerara, 7 pr. ot. perpet. pref.	104	20000 68000	20	20	General	al i
k 10	0	00	Do, 6 per rent (E. Lancasidre Do, 44 pc(BlackburnPurchase)	984	Btock	100	100	East Indian	1108	35000	8		Linares	
k 10	0	100	London and Blackwall, 44 pc St.	100000	Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p tt debentures, 1869-71	108	10000 10881&	i	1	Lusitan'an	
			guarantee Stock No. 1	******	Brock	LUU	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870-71 Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870	109	100000 80000	2		M A compan House Gold More Co.	e de la
k 10	10	100	Do, 6 per cent do No. 2	80000 T	Stock Stock	100	100	130, 14 per cent do., 1872	101	30000	8	27	Panulcillo Copper Limited Pestarena Golc, Lunited	1
k 10	0	100	Do. 6 per cent do No. 4	004300	Stock Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada Do. Equipment Mort. Bonds	164	10000		200	PODECIDAMO DECENDED DE LA COMPANSION DE	all
sk 10	0	100	10. 4; per cent 1858	****	Brock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	80	12000	80		Port Philip	1
k 10	0	100	Do. 7 p cant. Preference Stock	******	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds Do. Third Preference Stock	29	11000	20	15	St John del Rev	a l
ak 10	0	100	Do. 4 , er sent 1869 London Chatham and Dover		Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preterence Stock.	194	43174 10000	20	28	United Mexican	
#110	0	100	London Chatham and Dover Lon. & NW., Cev. & Non. 5 p c Do. Bedford and Cambridge	*****	28376	20	10	Great Ingian Panin, guar, & p c: Do. so.	12	20000	5	5	Washoe Gold Limited	
na. 10	0 1	00	Do. Bedford and Cambridge Do. Shrewebury & Weishpoo.	89	45655 Stock	20	100	Do. New	106	8000c	1	1	Yorke Peninsula, Limited	1
k 10	oli	00	London & S Western, I per cent		Stock		100	Do guaranteed 41 per cont	1004	45000	8	3	Yudanamutana of B. Austral A.	

### THE COLONIAL BANK OF

porated by Act of Council of Victoria, 1866. tal, £1,000,000; paid up, £437,500; reservefund,

Head office—Melbourne, Victoria.

London office—Melbourne, Victoria.

London office—10a New Broad street, E.C.

Boarn of Directors.

Alexander Tod, Eeq. | Andrew H. Knight, Esq.

Richard Gibbs, Esq.

Mayacer—James A. Douglas.

This branch is prepais to transact all banking business connected with the Australian Colonies.

Letters of credit granted or bills purchased or sent for collection on terms which may be learned at the office, 10a New Broad street.

collected on terms which may be learned at the office, 10a New Broad street.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Established 1834. Incorporated 1848. Paid-up Capital, 2400,300.

Reserve and Undivided Profits, 2115,322. London offices—39 Lombard street. Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London offices—39 Lombard street. Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following tranches in New South Wales, vis.: Albury, Armidial Status, Comme, Terms and Sydney, and the following transhes in New South Wales, vis.: Albury, Armidial Mayopeth, Muswell brook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Paramatta, Queanbeyan, Shoalhaven, Singleten, Wollongong, Wentworth, Wilcamia, and Yass; and Mashville, in the Colony of Queensland.

Brafts on the Australian Colonnes negotiated and collected.

NATHANIEL CORK, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
Head Office—Hatton court, Threadneedle street,
London.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection, Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Furchase and false of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for and couston; and receive interact or dividenda as they become due.

Deposits of money are received for not less than 12 months, bearing interest at five per cent per annum, and for longer periods at a higher rate.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED HANK.
Paid-up Capital, £600,000.
Letters of credit on the branches are granted on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.
Deposits received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.
Letters of credit may also be obtained of the undermentioned Agents of the Bank, viz.:—
ENGLAND.
Messrs Grindlay and Co., Parliament street.
Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton.
Messrs Harris, Bulteel, and Co., Plymouth.
— A. Heywood, Sens, and Co., Liverpool.
Hoyd's Banking Company, Birmingham,
Heltonal Provincial Bank of England.
West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol.
Messrs Willyams and Co., Traro.
SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
North of Scotland Bank. Aberdeen.

British Linen Company Bank.
Borth of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Town and County Bank.
IRELAND.

-

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194

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1

Bank of Ireland.

By order of the Court,

By order of the Court,

HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

71 Cornbill, London. E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPTEAL, £1,000,000.
READ OFFICE-Nicholas iane, Lombert street, London
BANKEES.

Mesers Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank
of England.

BEANCRES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,
Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghal, Hong Kong.
CEREBET ACCOUNTS HTE kept at the Head Office on
the terms customary with London bankers, and interest
allowed when the credit balance does not fall below
2100.

Also.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, via.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notics of withdrawal.

At 6 per sent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notics of thdraws al.

At 8 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdraws.

ONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve articulars of which may be obtained on

application.

BLLE issued at 'the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India strek and loans, and the sade suited of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and anny, navy, and civil pay and peaclons realized.

realised
other description of banking business and
gency British and Indian, transacted.
J. THOMSON, Chairmen.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California
San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained
at their office.
Threadnessells street, April, 18
BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS issued upon
Adolaide and the principal towns in South Australia.
Drafts negotiated and collected, Money received on
deposit for fixed periods, the terms for which may be
ascertained at the Offices of the Bank, 24 Old Broad
street, London, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—Incorporated by Royal Charter;
Paid-up Captal, One Million Sterling-GRANTS
ETTERS of CREDIT on its Branches in Canada,
Sova Scotla, and New Brunswick; on its Branch in
Victoria, Vancouver's Island; and its Agents in New
York and San Francisco, payable on presentation, free
of charge.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island; and its Agents in New York and San Francisco, payable on presentation, free of charge.

Also purchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocka, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Courc.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital, 24,060,000; paid-up, £2,025,000.)

Branches at Suyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Aiexandria; and Agency seasives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants residts on Constantinople, Suyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and London.

The London Agency ressives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants residts on Constantinople, Suyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, alexandria, and Larnaca; purchases or collectes bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders three-shall and the collection of the coupons.

of all Turkish tovermines of the compone, general property of the compone.

The Loudon Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Saionica, Smyrna, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cottom, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea, Opium, Grain, for.

Terms may be ascertished on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury, R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August 1955.
Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shangbal, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Meibourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be assertained ni their office. They also issue Circular Motes for the use of travellers by the Overland routs.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the sale castody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividenda, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and newards.

dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards repayable at 10 days' notice, and also for longer periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, 10 to 5. Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Threadneedle street, London, 1868.

AUSTRALIAN MUKTURATE, LAND,
AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE—An Interim Dividend at the rate of ten
per cent. per sanum, on the paid-up capital of the
Company, for the half-year ending 36th June last, will
be payable on and after the 4th November next.
Dividend Warrants free of income tax, will be forwarded to those shareholders whose names appear on
the Figital to the sand the register on the 24th instant, from which day until
the flist the transfer books will be closed.
72 Cornhill, October 18, 1848.

A USTRALIAN MORTTVAGE, LAND,
AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
This Company is prepared to issue debentures for sums of £100 and unwards, bearing interest payable by coupon half-yearly at the following rates:

For a period of it years 5 per cent. per annum.

7 years 6

7 Tyarr 57

7 Company (Action 15, 1888).

PETTON WM. CLEMENT, Secretary.

72 Cornhill, October 15, 1868.

71 HE TRUST AND LOAN
COMPANY at UPPER CANADA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
§ Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £260,000. Uncalled, £750,000.

[Reserve fund, £65,746.
[DIRBOTORS.
The Right Hol. Eaward Fleyuell Bouverie, M.P.,

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Eaward Playaul Bouverie, M.F., President.

Charles Morrison, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Lames Hutchinson, Esq. W. Ground Thomson, Esq. Ashley Carr Glyn, Esq. T. M. Weguein, Esq. M.F.

BANKRED—Messrs Glyn. Stills, Currie, and v..

This Company was the first established in Engiand for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at, a first rate of interest, and leading the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estats in Canada. The Company has been in successful operation since 1851, and the Directors are now issuing debentures, for 3 years and upwards, bearing per cent. Invested the Co., on 1st January and 1st July. Any information required can be obtained on application to F. FERRUN, Secretary

COMPTOIR

OMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Sporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of larch, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 20th of July, 184, and 31st of Docember, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

francs. & 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris, Aguacies at—
The Union Bank of London

LONDON AGENCY—13 Londonhall street, E.G.
MANAGER—G. Pictach.
BUB-MANAGER—Theod. Drouws.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places. The Agency will conduct banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c. &c., upon terms to be assertained at the Ottice.

dc. upon terms to be ascertained at the Ortice.

NEW SOUTH WALES
IN Five par Cent. Debentures.

Authorised by the Colonial Fallament under the Act
3! Victoria, No. 11, for the Completion of Railways
already sand the Colonial Fallament under the Act
3! Victoria, No. 12, for the Completion of Railways
already sand the Colonial Review of the Consolidated
Revenues of the Colonial Ross and the Bank of
New South Wales against for the New South Wales
Government, have seen instructed to negotiate the sald
loan of £1,000,000.

The loan will be issued in debentures of £1,000, £500,
and £100 each, bearing interest at 8 per cent., to commenue from the 12 January, 1989, and the coupons of
the said loan are payable on the lat January and 1st
July in said year, at the office of the banking agents in
London.

The said loan will be successed.

July in each year, at the office of the banking sgenis in London.

The said loan will be redeemed by a sinking fund of two per sent, by annual drawings at par, the first drawing to take place in December, 1872, at the office of the banking agents in London, and will be conducted in the manner sen forth in the debentures.

The interest on the cancelled bonds will also be employed in the purchase of the debentures.

Copies of the Act, with the debentures and coupons, can be seen at the Bank of New Bouth Wales, No. 64 Old Broad street, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October Leatant, till One o'clock, where and when they wil be opened in the presence of the agents for the gaddebentures.

debentures.

The debentures will be silotted to the highest bidders, provided the prices effered are not below the minimum price fixed, which will be piaced on the table in a scaled cavelope previous to the opening of the tenders, but it will only be spened if the whole amount has not been tendered for at and above the minimum.

Tenders at a price including a fraction of a shilling other than sixpence will not be preferentially accepted, and should the equivalent tenders assess the amount of the determines to be allotted, a provision distribution will be made.

Payment of the debentures will be required as follows:—

Payment to the descent of the descen

os. ondon, 12th October, 1848.

FORM OF LEWDER.

To Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and
The Bank of New South Wales, London.
Gentiem a.— hereby tender for £
Debentures of the New South Wales Government, according to the annexed notice of the 12th inst, on which
en lose the required deposit of £
, and
undertake to pay £ for every £100 in Debentures, and to accept the same ar any less amount that
may be allotted to and to pay the balance in
conformity with the terms of the said notice.

Name.

Address.

SECOND-HAND FIRETROOF GAFES. Why purchase new sales when you may re second-hand, by Milner and every other eminent keep, equal m every respect to new, at half their ces, from insurance companies, the Bombay and er bank failures? Prices free.—Griffiths, 43 Unman set, E.C.

DUCATION IN GERMANY,—
ANGLO-SERMAN ESTABLISHMENT, Bonnou-the-Rhine, founded in 1947.—The Principal, Herr
THOMAS, prez area Gentlemen's Bons for the Army
Civil service, and Mercantins pursuits. German and
French are constantly spoken in his establishment,
where the comforts of an English home are provided
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The Mexican Railway Company was formed in 1564 for the purpose of taking over and completing certain railways then in course of construction between the City of Mexice and the Port of Vera Cruz. Of the entire main line—261 miles—a length of 47 miles from Vera Cruz to Pass del Mache was opened in that year, and a further length of 86 miles from Mexico to Apixsoo, in January, 1867. A branch line of 12 miles from Apixsoo in January, 1867. A branch line of 12 miles from Apixsoo to the City of Pachia is well advanced towards completion.

A map of the country, with a pian of the Bailway, is ansexul.

Lines these works and the intermediate parts of the

annexed.

Upon these works and the intermediate parts of the line not yet completed, a sum exceeding in the whole two millions sterling has been expensed, and only a moderate additional cottay is now required to establish an integral communication between the important City of Fuebla and the Capital, by the opening of the branch line from Apixaco.

The Board of Directors have received the special sanction of the Shareholders to mortgage the net traffic receipts of the line now open, and in active working, between Maxico and Apixaco, and its continuation to Puebla.

receipts of the line how open, and in active working, between Maxico and Apixaco, and its continuation to Feebla.

The gross traffic on the line from Mexico to Apixaco for the year ended on the 30th of June was at the rais of £21 17s 40 per mile per week, producing a net income of upwards of £48,000; and it is considered that the opening of the branch line will impress the existing traffic at least threefold.

A statement of the traffic receipts in question is annaexed, from which it appears that the revenue of the inne is siready sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of itself to provide for the inne is already sufficient of the line to Puebla will bring that substantial the same of £500,000 now proposed at being the sufficient of the line to Puebla will bring that important neutre of population also into direct communication with the sumply of the daily requirements of the population, and at the same time intercept file traffic with easiful, and at the same time intercept file traffic with ecosit, which now finds its way to Maxico by the ordinary highway. In addition to the net traffic receipts nervising from the working of the open line from Vera Crus to Pass del Macho (which in the gross amounted to upwards of £240,000 from the 1st April, 1865, to 36th June, 1868), and its interest in the grant from the State, of £112, 00 per amms, from the "Rejoras Materiales" "Public Works" fund charged on the Castems receipts.

The contribution for five years of 15 per cast. addi-

The contribution for five years of 15 per cast. additional Customs fund charged on the Castoms receipts.

The contribution for five years of 15 per cast. additional Customs duties by the State to the capital of the Company, originally estimated at about £180,000 per annum, rema ms available for the further prosecution of the works. The bends will be termed "Class A, Mortgage Bonds." They will constitute a first charge upon the net traffic receipts of the line from Mexico to Puebla, and will be reocemable at par by equal half-yearly drawings extending zwer a period of 30 years from the date of is us. The first drawing will take place on the 15th October, 1870.

Power is reserved to increase the amount of the bonds to be drawn on any one or more occasions, and also to pay off at par the entire out-tanning amount of the loan after three months notice advertised twice in one of the London dully newspapers.

The bonds payable to besere will be issued in denominative amounts of £10, £200, £500, and £1,000.

The bonds will be ar interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable by the Company at the Bank of Mexers Glyn, little, Currie, and Co., on the lat February and 1st August in each year, and are offered at the price of £86 for every £100 o nominal amount. Payment will be required to be made as follows:—

15 cm allotment.
29 on 16th Nov mber, 1865.
20 on 16th Nov mber, 1868.
23 on 1st February, 1866, less £6, the halfyear's interest, minus income tax; but the several
instalments may be 1 aid up in full, if desired, at any
time, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per

time, under discoult at the rate of the annum.

The deed of mortgage, by which the net traffic resipts now assigned are sonveyed to trustees for the purposes of this Loan, may be seen at the offices of the Company; where copies may be obtained of the recent raports of the Directors to the charcholders, of the proceedings at the special meetings held to give effect to the proposal, and other documents of general interest in connection with the undertaking.

Applications to enher be to the above Loan may be sent to either of the Brokers, or is the Secretary of the Company, 18 New Broad str. et E.C.—By order of the Board,

W. KOSCOE, Secretary.

1 the Ostobar, 1868.

13th October, 1868.

Applications may be made on ordinary paper in the illowing form:—
To the Directors of the Mexican Railway Company (Limited).
Gentlemen.—I dealer in subscribe to a subscribe to the company of the compan

Genthemen,—I desire to subscribe for a sum not ex-seding £——— of the Mexican Railway Lean in the terms, and according to the p.ospectus dated

13th October, 1868; and I have paid & per cent, deposit thereon to the Company's bankers.

Should a less proportion the unthe amount applied for be allotted, the excess of deposit will go in diminution of the next payment.

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