# Economist, KLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

No. 1,060

#### CONTENTS

THE ECONOMIST.

The Money Market at the Monseil 1400   Ackieulturk !	
The Probabilities of a Continental Crops, Pr spects, and Opin'ons 1	413
War	414
The Liberal Temper and Mesers Cob- FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE	
den and Bright 1410 CORRESPONDENCE:	100
The Annual Accumulations of Capt- The Danc-German Question 1	418
fal in the United Kingdom 1411   Commercial and Miscellaneous News 1	419
The Manicipal Revenue of Paris, 1418	
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES	
Raturns and Money Market 1420   American Grain and Flour Markets. 1	428
Bankers' Price Current	
Mells 1425   State of Corn Trade for the Week 1	428
Ore Returns 1425   Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets 1	1499
Commercial Epitome	431
Orthon	1439
Merkets of Manufacturing Districts 1428 Imports and Exports 1	
THE BAILWAY MONITOR.	
Ralway and Mining Share Market 1433   Share List	1484

#### The Bolitical Economist.

THE MONEY MARKET AT THE MOMENT.

THE Bank return of this week contains the most cheering figures which we have seen for a long time. The bullion has augmented 666,8571, and the banking reserve not less than 1,059,392l; and it is impossible not to derive much comfort from so good a statement. The decline of the active circulahas been very remarkable for two weeks past .-

It is not unnatural, therefore, that the notes in a fortnight. should augment in the Banking department. The large revenue psyments are, doubtless, one contributing cause reduction of the active circulation. But it must also be reduction of the active circulation. But it must also be remembered that a high value of money likewise tends to produce that effect. When money is valuable in London, it is hunted up, if we may use so familiar a term, all through the country. Bankers keep no more than the very minimum they want, and others, smaller holders of bank notes, hold also as few as they can. The end of the quarter generally takes out notes for salaries and similar payments, and the dividend will do so also. But still a high value of money will tend to counteract these agencies and to strengthen the Bank. The same cause, likewise, tends to bring coin also from the provinces.

It is also encouraging that capital is being sent here from the Continent for investment, at least to some extent. From Germany considerable sums have been received, and this is a most important source of strength. But it is yet to be seen whether we can get sufficient capital in this manner at our present rate. At some rate or other no doubt we can do so.

On the other hand, the Bank of France is again losing

specie with rapidity. It would seem that the bullion is going from France to Egypt and the East, instead of from us. When we raised the rute of interest, the Parisian market became the cheaper, and gold was taken from thence instead of from us. At any rate, the Bank of France is now again being more with rapidity and if the continues to do it. losing money with rapidity, and if she continues to do so, it must affect London before long. And if they raise the rate of interest at Paris, to prevent the loss of gold, we shall feel it almost equally. It will prevent, or tend to prevent, our obtaining a supply of capital from the Continent.

On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding the wonderfully excellent figures of the Bank return, we should still, as last

week, recommend great caution to dealers in money. cotton-drain of bullion is in progress still from France, if not from us, and we must carefully watch the daily effects of a cause so new, so peculiar, and so important.

THE PROBABILITIES OF A CONTINENTAL WAR.

PERSONS, who have not the least real intention of doing a thing, often fall into it or drift into it, merely by dint of talking of it, "looking like it," and hovering about it. They
"talk big"; they arouse similar big talk in others; and then
some day when they least expect it they are called upon to make good their words by corresponding acts. They walk, out of pure recklessness or fun, so close to the precipice that any false step may toss them over. They play with edge tools till they get cut. They bully, they boast, they exaggerate their claims, they magnify their intentions and their powers; and in this foolish fashion they not unfrequently set a stone rolling which they cannot stop at pleasure. Some of the continental Powers appear to be playing this game at the present moment in reference to the Schleswig-Holstein quarrel. We do not believe that any of them have any deliberate wish for war, or any serious design of going to war; we are sure that nearly all of them have a strong and direct interest in avoiding war; yet they are acting in such a manner that war may stiddenly fall upon them like a thief in the night, and find them equally repentant and unprepared.

The King of Denmark naturally, we may feel satisfied, cannot wish to have to fight for the Crown to which he has only just succeeded. He must be anxious to enjoy his new inheritance and to make himself popular among his new sub--and to inaugurate his accession by a costly, sanguinary, and doubtful conflict, would be a novel and a roundabout ro to either popularity or enjoyment. Of course he may wish that his dominions were more homogeneous and better consolidated than they are; he may foresee that the claims of the Diet over Holstein may be a perpetual blister to him as they have been to all his predecessors; but he must be more desirous to reign over an undismembered territory than to reign over a portion of it by a more comfortable and settled tenure. Now the Five Great Powers have guaranteed him a safe succession and the integrity of his dominions; but they have not engaged to support him in this or that mode of holding th or ruling them. If he is wise, therefore,—and it appears that he is disposed to be wise,—he will at once concede whatever may be necessary to take from the Federal Diet all decent pretext for proceeding to hostile or peremptory measures, eaving for subsequent diplomatic discussion, under the ægis of friendly Powers, the question as to how much of his co sions should be ultimately accepted and enforced, and how much ought in justice to be restored to him.

The Northern Powers can have no interest in encouraging the antagonists to come to blows. Sweden, indeed, appearabelligerently disposed, and volunteers her sympathy and aid with an almost officious zeal, which may be very pleasant, but is scarcely very prudent. For Sweden is a weak State, and not a rich one; and when once the sword is drawn the poor and the feeble generally get the worst of the encounter. Russia—which, as one of the co-signitaries of the Treaty of London, and as having besides foregone certain pretensions of her own in favour of King Christian, is bound in conjunction with ourselves to resist any attempt at the virtual dismember ment of the Danish dominions-is not likely to provoke or to

(UM

D

" by

a whi

here party The

wish and then

apiri divis

of ef

abou

have No

mov

mes

mon

hou maj elec pop tru

me

to the

ven the

up

of less san less lisa syris

gr di te ne th

ay

final district the state of the

permit a needless conflict, which might spread far, and would probably last long. She has as much as she can well manage at present in reducing Poland to subjection, and must earnestly pray to have no other quarrel on her hands. over, if war once broke out, she could scarcely avoid taking a part. If she adhered to her engagements, which, as an honourable Power she probably would, and sustained the cause of Denmark, she would find herself at issue with Prussia—certainly with the people, and perhaps with the King also ;—yet in reference to their joint interest in the Polish question, the friendship and alliance of Prussia are especially valuable to her just now. If, on the other hand, she allowed herself to be influenced by any unworthy motives, such as jealousy of Scandinavian rivalship or a grudge against France and England for their recent remonstrances, and plays false to her signed pledge of 1852, she would not only lose her character for loyalty as she has already lost it for humanity, but she would give France an additional inducement and pretext for taking up the cause of the Poles, and would make it impossible for England in such an event to shield her or assist her.

Austria has every conceivable motive to keep quiet, and to wish every one else to keep quiet also. She is struggling at once with a financial and a political crisis; she is labouring honestly and energetically to redeem the long-established disorder in her treasury, to encourage commerce, to raise revenue, and to reduce expenditure. She cannot but be well aware that to get involved in a new war would undo all her incipient success in these hopeful undertakings, and re-plunge her into all her former embarrassments,-to say nothing of the other calamity, that in the event of war she would certainly have to fight for her tenure of Venetia, and to fight for it with Hungary disloyal and inert, if not actively hostile. We cannot conceive that any purpose or any position which the Emperor of Austria can hope to gain by bidding for German popularity can be sufficient to outweigh, in a statesman's mind, thes grave and obvious considerations; and we cannot, therefore, believe that he would act as he is doing if he entertained any serious apprehensions that the "Federal Execution" which he Still, he is supports was likely to lead to actual hostilities. playing with fire, and the flame which his interference helps to kindle he may find it impossible to put out.

The King of Prussia, no doubt, is in a perplexing position. Several antagonistic motives may operate to drag him in different directions. On the one hand, lies the weight due to a solemn engagement not yet twelve years old, and deliberately entered into with reference to the very contingency which has now arisen. He must be well aware that if he be faithful to his signature and to his colleagues in the Treaty of London, all risk of war must pass away. He must feel most distinctly also that France will not flinch from her engagement; that she would be only too delighted to be forced to draw the sword against Prussia in a clear and righteous quarrel, in which, on account of its righteousness, England could give her no countenance; and that the result of such a struggle as would ensue must be very doubtful, and might be struggle as would ensue must be very doubtful, and might be in the last degree disastrous. On the other hand lies the temptation to recover his lost favour with his people, to leap at one bound from being the most disliked to being the most popular Sovereign of Germany; and the fear lest the Emperor of Austria, by forestalling him, should take this envied pre-eminence over his head. We have little doubt that in the end loyalty and prudence will prevail; but in the case time the King by intimating his readiness to be the mean time the King, by intimating his readiness to be the lender of an active proceeding, whose advocates demand much more, and are bent upon pushing matters to much greater extremities than he can sanction, is running a terrible risk of precipitating hostilities which he cannot stop, and from which he cannot fail to suffer. If once the Duchies are occupied, an intemperate Prussian soldier, or a hot-headed and patriotic Dane, may kindle the flame around the materials for which all these foolish people are dancing in utter recklessness.

The German people, and the Prussian Liberals more especially, seem to us something more than vicious, and little less than mad. Because a scarty and not very important population belonging to their kindred, suffering under no actual oppression, cannot agree with their Monarch as to the precise political arrangement under which they are to live together; because a Scandinavian Prince has ascended a throne which owns among its possessions a Teutonic Principality, which they think should of right descend to a Teutonic Prince,—they are prepared—nay, passionately desirous—to take the initiative of

violent aggression; to march troops at once into the disputed territory; to grant supplies to their own Sovereign only on condition that he will be the tool of their extravagant pretea sions and their insolent demands; to place in abeyance all those constitutional questions and political rights, for opposing them on which they were last year ready to dethrone him; to set at defiance the decision of the Five Great Power of Europe; and, finally, to risk bringing upon their flanks the onset of their old hereditary enemy, who, they know well, is only waiting for some such golden opportunity as they are thirsting to afford him. Of all the many proofs the German populations have given from time to time, we will not say of their incurable inaptitude, but assuredly of their uter unripeness, for self-government and free institutions, we doubt whether any has been so flagrant and so overwhelmingly convincing as this.

England's course, in all this sad and dangerous business, has been honourable, prudent, and pacific. We lost no time in intimating to all parties concerned, our determination to stand by the Treaty of London, and maintain the succession and the territorial integrity therein set forth. At the same time, we believe, we may now state that our Government has recommended the King of Denmark to suspend that Holstein Constitution, which is one of the grounds of offence taken by the German Diet, and to cancel the so-called Act of Incorporation between Denmark and Schleswig, which is the only other decent plea for the "Federal Execution." King Christian has already announced his willingness to make the first of these concessions, and we entertain no doubt that he will yield to our instance, and make the second also. As soon as this is done, there will remain no single pretext on which German troops can occupy the Duchies, except an intention to support the claims of the Duke of Augustenberg—an intention which, once avowed, would place them in direct hostility with an arrangement which, as having been concurred in by nearly every State of the least influence or strength, may be considered now to form part of the public law of Europe.

## THE LIBERAL TEMPER AND MESSRS COBDEN AND BRIGHT.

THE Leeds meeting of Liberal Northern members, on Tuesday night, proves satisfactorily that Mr Cobden and Mr Bright do not in any way represent the general temper of Liberal feeling even in the manufacturing districts; nay, that they decidedly misrepresent it. We expressed last week our conviction that the unfair accusation recently levelled against the great free-trade agitators, that they had advocated a spoliation of the rich for the benefit of the poor, had no four dation at all in their recent speeches. But, though both the great free-traders have in them far too much of economical principle and of sympathy with the rights of property to be guilty of so grave a political crime, it cannot be questioned that there is a ring and tone in their speeches exceedingly well calculated, if not intended, to excite in the labouring classes a sense of direct and even grievous oppression at the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic sections of the community. Now, political temper is often a far more important element in public life than even political creed. A practicable creed, advocated in a dangerous temper, is far more widely removed from the sympathies of the modern Liberalism, than creeds which go much farther in theory, if advocated in a generous and genial temper. The old champions of free trade have brought into the discussions of the present generation a spirit of anger and vindictiveness towards the upper classes, which was, perhaps, natural, and even necessary, before the Reform Bill, and quite excusable before the repeal of the Corn Laws, but which is now not only quite out of date, but, as Sir Frank Crossley very sensibly observed at Leeds, exceedingly hurtful to the popular cause which they advocate, instead of beneficial to it. Messrs Cobden and Bright, said Sir F. beneficial to it. Messrs Cobden and Bright, said Sir F. Crossley, "had frightened those who had the power of giving Crossley, "had frightened those who had the power of giving "reform from giving it. They had become frightened be"cause those gentlemen made it out that the working ment"
were an injured class, not because they were without a vote, "but that they were injured and oppressed by those who had "the vote; whereas, as he had shown, the registration of the last thirty years had tended towards the amelioration of the very class which did not possess the franchise. He was as "earnest in favour of reform as any one, but he wanted to go "the right way to get it. They would not get reform of

C

n

by frightening those who had the power to give tit, for they had no very great grievance with which to go to Parliament. They could not expect to take power to give here is the whole difference between the spirit of the Liberal party at large and the spirit of Messrs Cobden and Bright.

The latter may not really wish, but they take party at large and the spirit of Messra Cobden and Bright. The latter may not really wish, but they take the tone of wishing, to sting and goad the non-electors into a passionate and high-handed agitation for rights which are withheld from them by selfish fears and interest. The Liberal party in general, on the other hand, heartily agree with Sir F. Crossley, that though there are yet many valuable reforms to achieve, both in Ireland and in this country,—yet the difficulties which stand in the way of these reforms are not due to the selfish spirit of monopoly in the aristocracy, but rather to the honest spirit of monopoly in the absolutely, as to the proper method divisions of opinion in the country as to the proper method of effecting those reforms,—divisions of opinion which exist about as much amongst those who have not any vested interest in the present state of things as amongst those who Take, for instance, the Irish Protestant Church question. No doubt it is one on which the Liberals are very slow to move, and yet the Protestant establishment in Ireland is a But what is the chief even a gigantic injustice. great, even a gigantic injustice. But what is the chief obstacle to a fair settlement,—certainly not the class which profits directly by the endowments of that Church, though that class is strong and sturdy,—but the narrow anti-Catholic prejudice throughout the country, which would render any tangible concession to the Catholics an exceedingly unpopular measure, and one certain to drive almost any English Ministry from power. Extend the suffrage to the working class to-morrow, and the Protestant establishment in Ireland would promorrow, and the Protestant establishment in Ireland would probably feel little cause for trembling. The members elected by household suffrage would probably show almost as large a majority against a "Papistical" measure as the members elected by the present system. Take again the question of popular education, which, as Mr Bright asserts, and perhaps truly, is not pushed on by our present middle-class Parliament as it would be by a working-class Parliament. What is the reason of this? Is it that the middle classes really wish to keep the working class uneducated? Every one knows that the accusation is not only false, but ludicrously false. It t the accusation is not only false, but ludicrously false. is that the present electoral classes of this country attach the very highest value to the various denominational schools of the sects to which they belong, and would rather give up anything than merge that denominational organisation in a great national system of secular education. The working classes, who probably for the most part stand outside of these denominational bodies, no doubt attach very much less value to that system of voluntary religious organisation, and care much more for the mere skeleton of secular knowladge, and, therefore, might be prepared to sacrifice the auxiliary plan of the Privy Ccuncil for a homogeneous national system. But the difference, if it exist, which is very likely, is not one of selfish class-privilege,—does not arise from the grudge of one class against another,—but from an honest difference of conviction as to the best and safest mode of extending a substantial education to the masses. nothing which the present Parliament has more at heart than the efficient operation and rapid extension of our educational system.

The same thing is true, as Sir F. Crossley remarked, of financial reforms. Mr Cobden has recently urged a complete abolition of Customs and Excise duties, and a recourse to direct taxation, as a boon to the people. We believe nothing would be more oppressive to the masses or more unpopular, if once it came to be correctly understood. But if it is regarded as an impracticable dream by the constituencies at large, the reason is certainly not that the selfish interests of the middle classes are opposed to the interests of the working classes in the matter of taxation. Many of the changes that have been lately made by Mr Gladstone—the abolition of the provision duties, the reduction of the tea duties, the negotiations with France, and Italy, and Belgium, which have admitted our manufactures on so much more favourable terms into those countries—have been urged by him avowedly on the principle that we were taxing the masses of the people at a higher proportionate rate than the wealthy and comfortable classes, and that, without any pressure from below, we ought voluntarily to redress that grievance. And Mr Gladstone's sympathy with the poorer classes, instead of being unwelcome to Parliament, has, in fact, carried his great financial reforms

triumphantly through the opposition they had to experience from the Tory party. Nothing can be plainer than that our middle-class Parliament, so far from being selfishly deaf to the real grievances of the people, is excessively susceptible to any breath of genuine popular feeling. And knowing this, as the Liberals do, they naturally feel that the true temper in which to demand further reforms is not the temper of rebuke and menace, but the temper of frank, earnest, and manly argument.

argument. It is greatly to be regretted that Messrs Cobden and Bright should sever themselves in spirit so anxiously as they do from the great bulk of their fellow-labourers in the Liberal cause, we agree with Sir F. Crossley that the ultimate result must be to delay by false claims the progress of that cause in the country,—while the immediate result will, we think, be the rapid loss of influence by men who had once gained a clear title to public gratitude. The characteristic feature of the modern Liberalism is, that, instead of setting out a creed sharply opposed to aristocratic influence and government by the educated classes, it attempts to unite all the classes of the country in its scheme, instead of to strengthen some against the others. It would, if possible, give the masses constitutional guarantees that they shall be governed for their own highest benefit through the educated classes of the country, so that they may have at once the highest advantages at which the democratic system aims, with the highest advantage that the aristocratic system secures. Mr Forster, the member for Bradford, ex-pressed the true feeling of the modern Liberalism when he said at the Leeds meeting, in reference to Lord Frederick Cavendish's proposed candidature for the Northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, that "he would advocate the the West fading of Yorkshire, that "he would advocate the "cause of the people, not in spite of, but rather because of "his descent from men who had fought and struggled for "liberty in times gone by." Mr Cobden and Mr Bright unfortunately do not often speak in this tone. They are possessed with that conception of liberty which makes it a passionate battle against oppressors, instead of that, which cceeds to battle so soon as the stage of vulgar and selfish conflict is passed by. That meaning of the word "liberal" which attaches to the expression "liberal culture," a meaning which conveys comprehension and breadth and openness of mind, freedom from prejudice, largeness of sympathy, generosity of feeling, is the one which characterises, and properly characterises, the creed of the modern party of progress. Measrs Cobden and Bright's Liberalism is not of this comprehensive kind,—it is in their minds not a Catholic principle, but the fierce war-cry of class, and would end, if they could have their way, not in giving the fullest expression to the life of the nation, but in establishing the dominion of the uneducated majority over the educated few.

## THE ANNUAL ACCUMULATIONS OF CAPITAL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

We have now to bring together proofs from collateral sources of the inferences we drew in our first article from the evidence afforded by the Income Tax assessments, as regards the average annual amount of the net savings of the United Kingdom, during the five years 1854-9. We said that, according to the evidence then before us, we were inclined to think that the net savings in 1854-9 were about 114 Millions sterling per annum, and that at the present time the amount is very probably quite 130 Millions per annum.

The income tax assessments profess to include all incomes of 100l per annum and upwards, derived from every kind of source. The poor rate assessment, on the contrary, is confined to visible and tangible property only—stock in trade by a special exemption not being included. It is almost superfluous to say that the valuations of parishes and unions for purposes of poor rate, are neither uniform nor satisfactory. Any evidence therefore afforded by the poor rate assessments can only

be of a collateral nature.

The net annual value of the property assessed to poor rate in England and Wales only was in—

Year.		Net Annual Value.		Total Increase.		Average Annual Increase.
1840-41	***************************************	62,540,000			***	
1849-50	*****************	67,700,000	***	5,160,000	***	570,000
1855-56	**************	71,840,000		4,140,000	***	690,000

D

04

Knly in

1

lihe Lter

Du

1857 It

But i

opera

caker If,

furni

70 m

justi

If

prov

create (4) 1

luxu

Ru

the ende the f

per

Aiden

as fe

SEC

6W

.8

Beig Deni Spai Ros

Han Port Carri Cape Viett

If we multiply these average annual rates of increase by a 25 as a fair approximation of the capitalised value of the increments represented, we have for the nine years 1840-49 a result of 144 millions—and for the six years 1849-55 a result of 174 millions—as the average annual accumulations indicated even by so imperfect and partial a test as the Poor Law assessments in England and Wales. In the period 1840-49 considerable efforts were made to render the valuations uniform, and hence the average rates of 144 millions of increase during that period is more apparent than real. But in the period 1849-55 the result of 174 millions may be regarded as almost wholly attributable to the growing wealth of the country.

We have, however, in the County rate assessments of England and Wales a confirmation of the results presented by the Poor Law Returns. The annual value of the visible and tangible property upon which County rate was assessed in England and Wales, was in—

or 825,000/ per annum average increase, equal, at 25 years' purchase; to 201 millions sterling.

We are quite sensible of the comparative smallness of the rates of accumulation shown by these figures, when brought into contrast with the 114 or the 130 millions suggested in our former article. We want our readers, however, to see fully the connection of the different points of the case. The income tax returns for the United Kingdom, with all their omissions and defects, profess to include nearly the whole of the area to be surveyed, and they, as we have seen, yield a certain result. The poor rate and county rate returns for England and Wales contain still more omissions and defects,—are notoriously still more under the truth than even the income tax papers,—and, moreover, apply only to a special kind of the visible wealth of the country,—and still these tainted and partial returns do show very clearly a much higher ratio of increase since 1850 than before: it and a ratio of increase, bearing in mind all the needful qualifications, fully consistent, as we shall presently show, with the conclusions suggested by the income tax returns.

Since 1851 there has been in Great Britain an Inhabited House duty of 9d in the £ on the annual rent of houses of the value of £20 per annum if used as dwelling houses, and of 6d in the £ if used as shops, ware, beer, or farm-houses. The following table (A) gives the assessments under this duty in 1855 and 1860—an interval of five years.

(A) House Dury—Great Britain 1855 and 1863—Annual Value, 207

-	Numbe	er of Hous	es, &c.	ruliceotury Species co	nnual Value	Э.
Year.	Trade.	Dwelling.	Total.	Trade.	Dwelling.	Total.
	No. 193,000 204,000				£ 14,000,000 16,000,000	
there.		37,000	48,000	700,000	2,000,000	2,700,000

In 1861, the total number of houses in Great Britain was 4,863,000: of this number, the 532.000 houses and shops assessed as being worth 201 per annum, represented 12 percent, or say 1 in 8. The total increase of say 3 millions, shown by the table (A), is equal of course to an average annual increase of 600,0001 for the assessed houses alone. It is perfectly well known that for the purposes of the tax, houses and shops, especially of the larger kinds, are grossly underrated. It is also perfectly well known that the increase in the number of houses below 201 is greater than the increase in the number of houses above that limit, and it must be so from the circumstances of the bulk of the population. But if in one-eighth part of the house property of Great Britain there is an average increase of 600,0001 per annum of income, the average increase on the whole would be 4,800,0001 per annum,—and that sum could not well be capitalised at less than ten years purchase, or say 48 millions per annum of value. To this result two corrections have to be applied, and unfortunately they are corrections which must be almost wholly conjectural. The first correction would increase the 48 millions on the ground of the notorious under-assessments

prevalent all over the country. The second correction would reduce the 48 millions on the ground of the more precarious value of small house property. It seems to us that 40 Millions may be assumed as a fair compromise—but this 40 millions, it must be remembered, is the expenditure upon only one (the second) of the seven groups of objects enumerated in our first article.

But if 40 millions sterling was in 1855-60 about the average annual expenditure in providing more and better house accommodation, let us inquire what was the mutual expenditure under another leading group of objects the fourth—expenditure on Public Works within the United Kingdom, such as railways, docks, bridges, roads, telegraphic churches, and the like.

As regards British and Irish Railways, we have tolerably good information by means of the returns collected and published by the Board of Trade; and in the next table (B) an abstract of those returns is given for various years so far a relates to the capital raised in the several periods by means of shares and loans:—

(B) RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—Total Capital paid-up in

id grounds for con-	Shares and	Loune ovari o	If, however, w
conrectione has been inted reel polone to	Paid up. Inc	rease. Year	to du millione in Ot- vesto me
1849 1850 1851	169.4 o maley 200.2	10.8 WMO 1	end 30 million
47		The state of the s	stal 2010ur. Septe If £6 millions

According to these figures, the capital actually raised and paid up for Railways within the United Kingdom has been about 10 millions per annum during the last ten years. Besides these 10 millions for home purposes, there has been raised about 4 millions per annum for railways in India,—and beyond the 14 millions of which we have specific returns in these two categories, there has been, as every one knows, a vast expenditure of British capital on railways in Canada, Australia, at the Cape, in North and South America, in Spain, France, Germany, Denmark, and in point of fact in almost all parts of the world. The exact amount of this further expenditure can be estimated only but it is a moderate computation to reckon 20 millions per annum as the expenditure on home, colonial, and foreign Railways alone during the last ten years; and it is also a moderate computation to place at 10 millions more the average annual expenditure of the last ten years on telegraphs, docks, roads, hasbours, churches, hospitals, colleges, asylums, and other public buildings.

We can only revert here for a moment to the earlier figures in Table B, showing the expenditure in British Railways in the two years 1847 and 1848. The largest expenditure was 40 millions in the single year 1848, and the privations and suffering entailed by so vast a diversion of capital to a single kind of fixed outlay will not soon be forgetten. If we are justified in the belief we have expressed that in 1848-9 the annual savings of the country were not more than 50 or 60 millions, it is easy to understand how a railway expenditure of 40 millions almost paralysed every other branch of enterprise. And, in like manner, if we are justified in our belief that the annual savings at present are at least 130 millions, we can also understand how it happens that a railway expenditure of 20 millions per annum does not seem to produce any marked consequences.

The evidence afforded by the duty on Fire insurances is valuable for the objects we have in view. The assessment is in the form of a duty of 3s per cent, per annum on the semi-insured. It is easy, therefore, to deduce the amount of property insured from the amount of duty collected. We need not enter into the controversy which has been carried on so long as regards the policy or proportion of this fire duty. It is only necessary for our present purpose to bear in mind that a very large part of the property liable to be destroyed by fire is not insured at all—to say nothing of the multitude of valuable possessions which, from their very nature, e.g., lands, ground-rents, canals, railways, &c., cannot come within the

40 40

h

ter tal the tod

bly

開開

en, on

ib

ly,

THE PERSON NAMED IN

gle

at

dihy

is

0-

It 145

ins

W.D. .

ven

million

1.829.906

able (C)	WATER STATE OF	and a common of the		převnien reduce ti
ra to us that 40	Duty 1	United King	Total I	ncrease
enditure untibus	millions; at 1	Iumechermen remenoillia	nillionan in	aillions
1000	1.03 squor	the sever g	article 301	our fire.
1858	1.49 may.	211 <b>996</b> 18ano	106 01	26 H
1911862 bing verichi.	ghooivorq.	1,162	160 June	average

During the ten years, 1643-53, the average annual increase in the property insured was 116 millions, or less than half the average annual increase of /83 millions during the five years

It would be easy to multiply these coroborative evidences. But it is not necessary to do so. We have not referred at all to one class of evidence formerly much resorted to—we mean the returns of the probate and legacy duty. The gradual operation of the Succession Duty Acts of 1853 have for the present at least rendered the legacy duty returns almost useless at site indications of the progress of public wealth. When the succession duty assessments have come fully into play, the signallabe differentia T- Mogo

If, however, we have brought forward solid grounds for concluding that on the average of the last ten years there has been furnished out of the annual savings of the United Kingdom a am of say 40 millions sterling for more and better dwellings—and 30 millions for home, colonial, and foreign railways, telegraphs, docks, harbours, and public buildings—making 70 millions for two only out, of the seven groups of objects summarated in our first article—we shall have done enough to mility our computation of 130 millions as being at least the otal of our yearly surplus.

If 70 millions be indeed expended upon houses, railways, ad public works, it may be seriously doubted whether the maining 60 millions suffices for the—(1) drainage and imremaining 60 millions suffices for the—(1) drainage and inprovement of the soil; (2) for the improvement and multiplication of manufactories, tools, and machines; (3) for inrease of trading capital, slips, consignments, and the like;
(4) for foreign and colonial loans; and (5) for the increase of
femiture, apparel, works of art, and objects of taste and

present we confine ourselves rigidly to the functions of the statistician. At some future time we may, perhaps, adeavour to investigate some of the general consequences of the facts now brought together.

#### THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE OF PARIS.

ANTHOUGH not a topic of supreme interest on this side of the Channel, the municipal finance of Paris deserves something note than a passing glance from intelligent Englishmen, as it s few nations, if any, can boast of. Some of the readers of the Economist, perhaps most of them, will be unprepared for the broad facts that the revenue of the City of Paris, alto-gather independent of the State, alone exceeds the average revenue of second-rate European States, and of any of our colonies, India alone excepted; and that the Parisian revenue has been for some years, and is still, increasing at a rate ex-ceeding that, perhaps, of any State in the world. The following figures show the growth of the revenue of Paris during the past five years:—

deln 1858 Gross revenue 71879 besylated denni	3.099,532
and 1860d the arthelistant out ow it required that	
w . 1862 m 00+ Jacof Jacon	5,111,589
	5,317,000
In five years the revenue of Paris has t	hus risen from

3,099,532l to 5,317,000l, or 71 per cent. Side by side with such figures we contrast those of the

1	revenues of the following colonies and European States:-
H	valuable for the objects we have an view. The assessment in
	Beraria 1856 3.959.741 1862 4.672.060
i	Belginm 1859 5,105,320 1862 6,144,580
1	Denmark 1859 3,726,017 1862 3,652,699
j	Spain 186900 X 17,947,310 01116, 311 1862 120,315,690
H	not enter into the controversy which has been carried as off
l	Btates san art 1888 3 2.689,005 2000 1860 2830.443
l	Hanever 1859-60 2.775.015 1862-63 2.826.012
i	Portugal 1859-60 2,768,936 1862-63 3,460,430
1	Cand beyout 1850 of all beyone page 1960 to be the property of the contract of
ij	Capechartation 1858 to pai 463,000 ca. nt. le le beneau ton si
1	Viettoria 1859 3.257,724

posed for the current year are of course not yet given in any positive shape, but the figures of the year 1862 will convey an idea of the sources from which it is derived. The outline

1862. Octrol duty Gas duty. Duties on articles of consumption	8,156,597 62,749
Ordinary revenue	4,679,992

over from 1861, and the loans and other special receipts. amounted to 1,643,6961, thus making the sum total to the

credit of the municipal account for the year 1862, 7,028,562.

In the year 1858 the octroi duty amounted to 2,050,4841, and in 1862 to 3,156,5971, thus showing an increase in four year of 1,106,1131, or 54 per cent., and as during the same period the gross revenue from all sources increased from 3,099,532l to 5,111,539l, or 65 per cent., it follows that the octroi duty is not increasing so rapidly as the revenue from other sources. Thus :-

e, equat, at 20 year	1858.	S.V.O.	1803. 700	Inverease
	ierlina.	5 81	20% raillion	pier contain
Octroi duty	2,050,484		3,156,597	54
Other revenue		10	1,954,942	We 869 qu
narroad invitue construit	- mild washing in		The state of the s	

The amount of the octroi duty during the year 1863 is of course not yet known, but the estimates appear to indicate the same general outline.

	The gross amount applicable to the various services of the & Municipality of Paris in the year 1862 was, as we have
1	shown
	Which was disbursed as follows:————————————————————————————————————
	Special disbursements
	tax papers, 140,020,1 oreover, apply only to a special kind of the
E)	Ordinary expenses£3,176,005
1	Extraordinary expenses
18.0	TEST TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
9	or trade and the modificacy and the being on the
П	Carried forward to 1863

The revenue alone of 1862 was, as we have shown	5,111,531 5,00 <b>5,91</b> 2
Leaving a surplus on the revenue of 1862 of	105,619

The	details of the revenue expenditure are:—	of arrento	OHALL CITY
	Ordinary-Interest on Municipal debt	£611,384	t at 60 to
dath	Prefecture of the Seine	2,078,675	Vellel sull
	- Prefecture of Police	485,965	3,176,024
10E H	Extraordinary-Interest on Municipal	Dan (100	(A) House
	mortgage	448,106	
	- Extraordinary grants	-50.929	

	- Try faces	Extraordina	ry grants	***	448,106 50,929 727,344	
T-	- pailis wtl	extension	of Paris	Miller	608,527	E
	3		No.	iv	No	

From these figures it would appear that apart from expenditure connected with the renovation of Paris, there would be a large surplus upon the municipal revenue, the gross having been in the year 1862, 5,111,531, while the compulsory disbursements for interest on debt and mortgage, and the Prefectures of the Seine and Police, amounted to 3,619,130l only, thus leaving a surplus upon the year's revenue of 1,492,401l. This sum, added to the 1,498,389l special disbursements, together make 2,991,390%, or in round figures nearly three millions sterling, apparently applied during the year by the Municipality of Paris to the renovation and improvement of the city.

This outline of Parisian municipal finance has necessarily involved many figures, as it is a question of figures, and figures only; but distasteful as such articles are generally, we venture to think the subject of sufficient interest for a passing sketch in our columns.

#### agriculturt.

CROPS, PROSPECTS, AND OPINIONS.

D

mature mature mek or high a thoir or slaves

muske aband contin

tions, of the

their

ments
the h
minels
super
frience
before
our s
under
price
mark
their
year
in the
whole
seeis

die!

Δ

pop requ proi and

and in t

On

hou and tion religion we

sol thi Th in

you fri an am the day be fill in all the fill

week, often afford an insight of the actual state of rural affairs. The three meetings at which such such sayings may be noted are those of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Smithfield Club, and the London (or Central) Farmers' Club, all held during the week of the Smithfield Club exhibition. Although most of the farmers who attend these meetings and join in the celebrations there made who attend these meetings and join in the celebrations there made are amongst the more wealthy of their class, and scarcely indicate, perhaps do not feel, many of the circumstances which injuriously affect their poorer brethres; yet from them we learn much of the prevailing tendency of the agricultural mind, and many facts and dats for estimating the ratio of agricultural progress. One notable circumstance of the present season has been the small attendance at the annual dinners of the Smithfield and the Farmers' Clubs. Another is the somewhat feeble attempt made at both dinners to drag into discussion the repeal of the malt tax. There appears to have been a feeling that the management of the Smithfield Club had fallen into the hands of a clique, for a new constitution was last year framed by which the management of the Smithfield Club had fallen into the hands of a clique, for a new constitution was last year framed by which the council are made elective by the members generally, with the special provision that the members of the council going out by rotation shall not be eligible for re-election until an interval of two years has clapsed. To the efficiency of the Club this does not seem a very favourable measure, but its adoption indicates the jealousy entertained by the mass of the Club towards the ruling body. It appears that at the recent hallet several of the most body. It appears that at the recent ballot, several of the most active and efficient members of the council have gone out of office, active and efficient members of the council have gone out of office, and under the rule we have mentioned, they cannot be re-elected for two years. May they at the end of that period be willing to go into office again? Or, if so, will they be as earnest on the Club's behalf as if they had remained continuously in the council? Doubtless the movement which rendered the council elective was a good one, but we cannot believe that any such soniety can do well by excluding possibly the very best members of the council for two years. The feeling, however, which dictated such a rule seems to be very prevalent with the farmers. The chairman, Lord Walsingham, in reference to this matter, said, "The object of the arrangement was no doubt to give a popular character to the council, and a very good object. to give a popular character to the council, and a very good object it was; nevertheless if you withdraw the names of men who have to give a popular enaracter to the council, and a very good object it was; nevertheless if you withdraw the names of men who have been most regular in their attendance, and devoted the greatest attention to the proceedings of the Club, and you keep them for two years out of office, it is just possible you may not be able to get them back again." It seems, however, that the council of the limit of the council of the seems, the proceeding of indicates the process of indicates the process of the process of indicates the process of the process Smithfield Club have not yet been brought to the point of judging the stock in public, which now has been conceded by most of the great as well as the local agricultural societies. Mr Torr suggested the discontinuance of the annual dinner, which was attended by scarcely 50 persons, and neither the prize-winners, the judges, northe exhibitors, save in a few instances, attended -- while "some years northe exhibitors, save in a few instances, attended—while "some years ago as many as 300 gentlemen assembled round the tables in that room." The members generally refused, and perhaps rightly, to give up the dinner, hoping for better attendance hereafter. May it not arise from the absence of politico-agricultural topics at the present time, that the attendance has become so scanty? Certainly no business-like discussions have taken the place of the plating mental condiments.

At the Farmers' Club, the attendance was not "up to an average," which is not usually large, and the members of the Club "have not generally identified themselves" with a scheme for erecting (by means of a limited company) an agricultural hotel in Salisbury square, which was set going mainly to afford accomodation to the Club. This is not grateful, but the farmers are not very ready at association. Here Mr Chas. Howard complained of tion to the Club. This is not graceful, were ready at association. Here Mr Chas. Howard complained of the slowness on the part of the Royal Agricultural Society in effecting reforms called for by the progress of husbandry, and the Society was designated as "certainly one of the most conservative bodies in the Kingdom." This was applied to the hesitation of that Society in adopting rules to prevent the fraudulent clipping of sheep, which has become a flagrant abuse at all stock shows. But, said Mr in adopting rules to prevent the fraudulent clipping of sheep, which has become a flagrant abuse at all stock shows. But, said Mr Howard, "it was now about to grapple with the abuse—the disgraceful method of trimming and clipping sheep—disgraceful alike to those who practised it, and to the Society for having allowed the practice to continue so long. It had, for a considerable period, been denounced by all right-minded agriculturists in this country." Mr Fisher Hobes, as a member of the council of the Society, stated that they had been desirous to impose as few restrictions on exhibitors as possible, but at last some rules to check the abuse were forced upon the council from without.

And it is worthy of notice that this fraudulant evater, did not

And it is worthy of notice that this fraudulent system did not ignate with the farmers; for Mr Hobbs said, "After the death ariginate with the farmers; for Mr Hobbs said, "After the death of the Duke of Richmond, whose shepherd was the first to introduce the system, he was in hopes the evil would have at once ceased. He was disappointed; but now that the long-wool breeders were equally ashamed of it with the short-wool breeders, there could be no doubt that the change would be approved of by the agricultural interest generally." A curious instance this of the operation of ducal patronage on exhibitions of stock for prizes.

Mr Hobbs spoke well of the effect of public judging of stock which had been adopted for the first time by the Royal Agricultural Society at their last July meeting; and perhaps the best prevention of the fraudulent clipping of sheep will be found in

subjecting them to the award of the judges under the eye of the public. Any judge of sheep may by the mere action of his had expose a fraud of this sort, and this done in the presence of rivid exhibitors and the general public will probably do more to provent the evil by deterring the offenders than any precautionary rules the Society can adopt.

Mr Buckley, one of the judges of cattle at Islington, declared that the show of this year "was nothing like as good as those of some previous years. There were more common animals than usual, and when the stock was taken from the stall to the green.

some previous years. Inside were more common animals that usual, and when the stock was taken from the stall to the open it would be seen that upon the whole it was not nearly so good as what had been exhibited before." The show was not equal to

those of the previous four years.

In reference to some talk about the malt tax by several previous In reference to some talk about the malt tax by several previous speakers, Mr Speener, of Botley, Hants, said agriculturists should rest their case against the malt tax on general grounds. "It was impossible to have a stronger argument than that the agriculturist must, both as a producer and consumer, derive great advantage from the repeal or reduction of the malt tax, and that it would be much safer than to rely on that main argument, than to rest their case on the value of malt for feeding purposes." He also alluded to a paper which had been read at the clubs on "Stock versus Corn," which implied an erroneous view of the subject, for "stock and corn were so closely connected together, that it was impossible to separate them, and that in proportion as stock were fatted, come would be abundant on the farm." In regard to stock-feeding, is remarked that though high feeding might do some mischief occasionally, far more stock was injured by low feeding. "More than half the diseases of cattle were produced directly or indirectly by under feeding."

feeding."
The Royal Agricultural Society held its usual sober and sole The Royal Agricultural Society held its usual sober and sole meeting, without producing any noticable discussion. It appe that the number of members and the funds have alike increa-and that the meeting at Worcester was financially more success than the great meeting at Battersea, though the receipts were le the expenses having been lower in a still greater proportion. Of the prospects of the growing crops, wheat and tares, all sp well, and probably both were seldom better at this season. When

well, and probably both were seldom better at this season. Wheat has been generally sown early, and is, for the most part, well and likely to stand a good spell of that severe frost which weather prophets have prognosticated. Cattle and sheep are remarkably healthy, and have hitherto found a large portion of their living on the pastures to a later period of the year than usual. The great cattle market in the metropolis of last Monday was unusually fully supplied with beasts and sheep of more than average quality; so much so that many animals remained unsold. Even the capacity of London for buying everything at a price seems on this occasion tolhave been fairly over-taxed by our enterprising graziers. Some disappointment was the consequence.

#### Literature.

- NEW ZEALAND: being Incidents of Native Customs and Character in the Old Times. By a PAKEHA MAORI. Londen: Smith, and Co. 1863.
- A FIRST YEAR IN CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT. By SAMURE BUTLER. London: Longmans. 1863.

MEMORIES OF NEW ZEALAND. By EDWIN HODDER. Second Edition. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. 1963. THE first of these volumes is nearly as different from the see in tone and character as the periods of colonial life which they severally describe. The "Pakeha Maori" represents himself having emigrated to New Zealand somewhere about forty years ago, and as having lived there among the natives when they were in a primitive state of savagery. To this mode of life the author ems to have entertained no material objection, for he associated freely and cordially with men of whose character and history be gives the most revolting accounts; and he many times bewails the entry of "law, and justice, and all that," and the consequent decline of the "good old times" of cannibalism and plunder. decline of the "good old times" of cannibalism and plunder. There may be some affectation in these regrets, but, on the whole, they are probably expressive of a real dislike to civilized life. Moreover, the book is written in an impertinently jocular style, which, disagreeable at all times, is inexpressibly disgusting when applied to the herrible incidents of cannibal life. There is, however, underneath all this barbarous rubbish, a small stratum of narrative which is really valuable if it be true. Upon this latter point we have no means of deciding, for the author studiously avoids telling us who he is, what were his motives for living in New Zealand, when he went there, whereabouts he settled, and how he got his living. He does once mention something which happened in the year 1822 to an old friend of his at Kawhia, and this is the nearest approach to a personal date which we can find. His aneedotes do not, therefore, carry with them any great amount of reliable authority. They sound very genuine, however—more's the pity, for they are nearly all of a painful nature. Concerning the changes which civilisation has made in the 3.

event Fules

lared than open, od as al to

rious ould was urist

heir ided

tablits and manners of the Maoris, the author has nothing to say steept upon one important point,—their sanitary condition. The nature of the ancient Maori weapons, he says, prompted them to seek out vantage ground, and to make their fixed residences on high and airy hill-tops. From these they would descend to till their crops in the low ground, making the women, boys, and saves carry the produce up to the hill-castles, and also the fuel and water required for each night. But when the European musket supplanted the Maori spear, the natives at once abandoned the hills, and to save themselves the labour of continually carrying fuel and provisions to the hill-forts, they descended to the low lands, and there, in the centre of the cultivations, rected a new kind of fortification adapted to the capacities isted, but not to any very serious extent.'

Perhaps the best part of this book consists in the anecdotes of the Maori superstitions. Among these is a narrative which forms a curious a parallel to a modern superstition of our civilised sectory, that we are tempted to condense the story for our readers lenefit. It is one of the very few episodes which are free from the author's habitual jocularity; evidently the faith and grief of the assembled party really affected him, and made him serious while the strange scene lasted.

A young chief, who had been a friend of the author's and very popular among his tribe, had been killed in battle; and, at the request of several of his nearest friends, the tokunga or priest had promised on a certain night to call up his spirit to speak to them, and answer certain questions they wanted to put. This young chief "was the first of his tribe who could read and write, and amongst "was the first of his tribe who could read and write, and amongst other unusual things for a native to do, he kept a register of deaths and births, and a journal of any remarkable events which happened in the tribe." This book had been lost, and although his friends had searched unceasingly for it, no one had succeeded in finding it. On the appointed night, the party, including the pakeha, to whom a special invitation had been sent, all met the pricet in a large house. "Fires were lit, which gave an uncertain flickering light, and the priest retired to the darkest corner." All was expectation, and the silence was only broken by the sobbing of the female relations, who were in a highly wrought state of excitement and grief. The men were also very serious, and the chief's brother wept silently. This state of things continued for a long time. "We were all seated on the rush-strewn floor: about thirty persons. The door was shut; the fire had burnt down, leaving nogref. The men were also very serious, and the cher's brother wept silently. This state of things continued for a long time. "We were all seated on the rush-strewn floor: about thirty persons. The door was shut; the fire had burnt down, leaving nothing but glowing charcoal, and the room was oppressively hot. The light was little better than darkness, and the part of the room in which the slightest warning, a voice came out of the darkness. "Salutation!—salutation to you all!—salutation!—salutation to you, my tribe!—family, I salute you!—friends, I salute you!—friends, I salute you!—friend, my pakeha friend, I salute you." The feelings of the andience were taken by storm. "A cry, expressive of affection and despair, such as was not good to hear, came from the sister of the dead chief," who rushed, with her arms extended, into the dark, in the direction from whence the voice came; but her brother held her by the waist and restrained her by main force fill, moaning and fainting, she lay still on the ground. At the same instant another girl, who seems to have been attached to the dead chief, and whose brothers held her by the wrists, called out, "Is it you?—ane! ane! they hold me, they restrain me; wonder not that I have not followed you; they restrain me, they watch me; but I shall go to you. The sun shall not rise, the sun shall not rise, ane! ane!" Here she fainted, and with the sister was carried out. The other women were all weeping and exclaiming, but were silenced by the men, and then the spirit spoke again. "Speak to me, the tribe!—speak to me, the family!—speak to me, the pakeha!" After a while "the brother spoke, and asked 'How is it with you?—is it well with you in that country?" The answer came (the voice all through, it is to be remembered, was not the voice of the tohusga, but a strange melancholy sound, like the sound of the wind blowing into a hollow vessel)—'It is well with me: my place is a good place.' The brother spoke again—'Have you seen my sister?' 'Yes, I have seen her.' 'Tell her my love is

and never will cease.' 'Yes, I will tell'.......The spirit spoke again. 'Give my large tame pig to the priest' (the pakeha was disenchanted at once), 'and my double-gun.' Here the brother interrupted—'Your gun is a manatunga; I shall keep it.' He is also disenchanted, thought I, but I was mistaken; he believed, but wished to keep the gun his brother had carried so long. An idea now struck me that I could expose the imposture without showing palpable disbelief. 'We cannot find your book,' said I, 'where have you concealed it?' The answer instantly came. 'I concealed it between the takuha of my house and the thatch, strait over you as you go in at the door,' Here the brother rushed out; all was silence till his return. In five minutes he came back with the book in his hand! I was beaten, but made another effort. 'What have you written in that book?' said I. 'A great many things.' 'Tell me some of them.' 'Which of them?' 'Any of them.' 'You are seeking for some information, what do you want to know? I will tell you.' Then suddenly—'Farewell, O tribe! farewell, my family, I go!' Here a general and impressive cry of 'farewell' arose from every one in the house. 'Farewell,' again oried the spirit, from deep beneath the ground! 'Farewell,' again oried the spirit, from deep beneath the ground! 'Farewell,' again, from high in air! 'Farewell,' again came moaning through the distant darkness of the night. 'Farewell!' I was for a moment stunned. The deception was perfect. There was a dead silence—at last."

The sequel was tragic. The pakeba had retired to rest, and was just falling asleep, when he was startled by the report of a mustet, followed by shouts and screams. He rushed ont, and beheld an old man, who, in an agony of grief, was kneeling on one knee, while on the other he supported the dead body of his daughter, the young girl who had said she would follow the spirit to spirit land. She had procured a londed musket, tied to the trigger a loop for her foot, and deliberately shot herself. "A calm low voice now spoke c

of the night."

To all this savage life we have an entire contrast in Mr Samuel Butler's "First Year in Canterbury Settlement." Mr Batler is a young Cambridge graduate, who went out in 1859, took up land on the Rangitata (south of Christchurch); where he established himself as a sheep-framer. The book consists of extracts from his letters and papers, put together by his friends in England, and finally revised by himself. Beginning with the voyage out, he gives a sort of journal of his adventures and observations, which is very agreeably written, in a light elastic spirit utterly free from vulgar joeoseness, and with an undercurrent of culture, sense, and kindliness which gives a very pleasing impression of the writer. His descriptions of Canterbury are chiefly confined to the natural features of the country, the plains, the rivers, and the mountains,—and the life which is led by the farmers on their "stations," or on their travels to and from Christchurch. On all these matters he has real information to give, and his pictures are both graphic and interesting. There is only one point on which his experience may slightly mislead his English readers,—viz., his impression that, except among the great Southern Alps, the scenery and vegetation of Canterbury are generally of an uninteresting character. It should be remembered that this impression is derived from an almost exclusive acquaintance with the bare Canterbury plains, from which nearly all the forests were burnt off before the arrival of the Europeans. But in other parts of the province the case is very different. In Banks' Peninsula, for instance, there is much from which nearly all the forests were burnt off before the arrival of the Europeans. But in other parts of the province the case is very different. In Banks' Peninsula, for instance, there is much romantic beauty, and great richness of vegetation. It may also be remarked that while the majority of the small plants of New Zealand bear pale or colourless flowers, the forest trees and their parasites have generally flowers of a brilliant red, which, when in full bloom, greatly enliven the otherwise uniform vegetation of "the bush," One more criticism: Mr Butler should not call his adopted country "the Canterbury Settlement." It has long outgrown that youthful state, and has taken rank as a regular province of New Zealand. We are glad to see from the prefice to Mr Butler's book that he continues to prosper, and should not be sorry to hear from him again some years hence. Few colonists would be likely to give us a more intelligent account of colonial life.

Mr Edwin Hodder's "Memories of New Zealand Life" are very inferior to Mr Butler's reminiscences in refinement of tone and breadth of culture, but they are quite worth reading. The best parts of the book are the records of excursions in the neighbourhood of Nelson, in the course of which the travellers climbed bourhood of Nelson, in the course of which the travellers climbed snowy mountains, cut their way through the bush, waded rivers, fed upon parrots and wood-hens, j-ined in cattle hunts, and otherwise entered into the toils and pleasures of New Zealand life. There is a curious account of the "mammoth caverns," or Moacaves, at Aorere, which seem to contain the usual wonders of such caverns,—"a magnificent chamber 50 or 60 feet high," and then low narrow passages,—"a majestic archway," a subterranean stream, &c. Mr Hodder has also some less agreeable "memories" of the Aorere gold-fields, where he worked hard and gained nothing; and some pleasant recollections of life in the suburban districts of Nelson, where he resided for some time. Of these districts, and also of Wellington, he gives some plain useful descriptions. We can recommend his little book to all readers who take an interest in New Zealand life.

XUM

Cor

E Co

all the be

the load

cor Vi

Ditto

STRIA (LA STRIE): 1840—1862. By RICHARD EDWARDS Paris: Amyot, 8 Rue de la Paix. 1862.

The nominal purpert of this thick volume is "to tell the whole truth about Syrian events" (p. 387); its real object seems to be to plead the cause of Mahometan civilization and to vindicate the right and power of the Turkish Government to deal unrestrictedly with all the races under its sway. The author speaks of himself as having been "born and bred in the East" (p. 18), and occasionally mentions that he has a personal knowledge of the places and events described, but he does not (avowedly, at least) draw largely from this source. His book is published at Paris, and is written in very idiomatic French, but his opposition to French policy is of course persistent and complete. Towards England his tone is always friendly, but he does not write as an Englishman, though from his name we conclude him to be one by descent at least. His position is, in fact, that of a philo-Turk, and he pleads his cause very well, making much of its strong points, wisely yielding its exploded ones, and silently ignoring those which are capable of being overlooked by superficial readers at a distance. As the subject is one of which the public has probably much more yet to hear, we will go somewhat closely into his statements.

Mr Edwards begins with an introductory section, in which he sketches at some length the characters and histories of the different populations of Syria. He gives very interessing desired. ulations of Syria. He gives very interesting details, chiefly sted from various authors, ancient and modern, of the strange creeds and practices, so far as they are known, of the several sects, and he enters into a long comparison of the comparative merits of the Mahometan and Christian faiths, chiefly in respect to religious toleration, giving the palm decidedly to the former. This chapter is very ingenious, but not very just, for his comparison is wholly made between the best precepts of the Koran and the bloodiest edicts of the Roman Church, chiefly in the 13th century,—whose barbarisms have long been thrown off by advancing Christendom.

Mr Edwards admits, however, that "towards the end of the Koran, we may find some contradictions" to the portions he quotes, but he adds that "the contradictions are only apparent" (p. 24). The adds that "the contradictions are only apparent" (p. 24). The motorious fact that Mahomet and his successors avowedly propagated their religion by the sword, he quietly ignores altogether. That Christians have too often done the same, and that as a body, they have but little right to cast the first stone a body, they have but little right to cast the first stone at the Moslem, may be freely owned; but it is undeniable that when such has been the case, they have not followed the commands or the example of their Master, whereas similar conduct in Mahometans cannot be charged with a like in miliar conduct in Mahometans cannot be charged with a like in the Telegraphy of the case it whileso. that when such has been the case, they have not followed the commands or the example of their Master, whereas similar conduct in Mahometans cannot be charged with a like inconsistency. But, says Mr Edwards, the Turks are "philosophers" (p. 48), and do not stoop to answer Christian caliumnies. "One cannot cite a single line written by a Turk against the Christian religion" (p. 20). We cannot help smiling at the superficial nature of this argument, which affects to regard the Turks as a highly cultivated and speculative race, suppressing with stoical dignity the many thoughts which arise within them, diadaining to cast their pearls before Frankish swine. Mr Edwards goes on to maintain that the Koran is not opposed to any kind of progress, civil or political, material, moral, or intellectual (p. 30). What does he say to the burning of the Alexandrian Library by the Cstiph Omar, one of the great apostles of Islam?—a calamity by which all civilised men are losers, and must ever reunin so. What does he say to the state of literature, and of intellectual culture generally, in all Mahometan countries of the presert day? or to the apathy of the public mind, and the thousand difficulties which beset all enterprise even of the simplest kind, whether material or intellectual? To say that certain definite acts are not forbidden by the Koran, is not to prove that they are congenial to Mahometaniam. The Koran was written material or intellectual? To say that certain definite acts are not forbidden by the Koran, is not to prove that they are congenial to Mahometaniam. The Koran was written was the christian Scriptures have done? One of the most learned and charitable of the many critics who have written on Eastern subjects, Dr Stanley, tells us that "the Koran (with a very few exceptions) notices no phenomena except those of the desert, no form of society but Arabian life," and that the problem, how to apply its precepts to the present time, "is solved by forced interpretations, bending the sacred text to circumstances which i

By Richard Edwards | fortify his position by recalling the pariot which was the rei glory of Islam, the Arab empires of the middle ages, when Moslem is "to tell the whole its real object seems to be lisation and to vindicate the ment to deal unrestrictedly seems to to refer to the days when the Arabs; it does not therefore suit his to refer to the days when they were prosperous and cultured. He is content to let Mahometan civilisation be represented by the Ottomans, or rather, it is for the sake of the Ottomans that he aitempts a quasi-defence of Mahometanism.

Now, in thus pleading the cause of the ruling race in Turkey, is behoved him to give explanations which he has entirely omitted. He coolly ignores all the overwhelming evidence which the publishas long possessed, of the decadence of Syria in every respectance it has formed part of the Ottoman Empire. "During this period," says the Rev. J. L. Porter (author of "Fire Years in Damascus"), "the country has steadily declined in power, wealth, and population. The greater part of its people, oppressed by foreign rulers, who take no interest in commerce or agriculture, have sunk into the condition of helpless and hopeless slavery." "Hundreds of towns and villages in the Eastern border are for European travellers who do not abundantly confirm this evidence, and Mr Edwards was bound to give at least some plansible he does put forth, and which consists of a protest against European interference or influence in Syria. There is a considerable leaven of truth in much that he says on this subject, but his really strong points do not prove his case as a whole, and are capable of leading to quite another conclusion. He first exposes the slight and unofficial character of the historical claims made by France te the letters written respectively by St Louis, Louis XIV., and Louis XV., which he gives in full, and which, as he justly remarks (p. 67), do not prove that all who recognise the anthority of the Pope, have a right to be withdrawn from the direct rule of the

We must defer the examination of this subject, and its relations to the character and capacity of the Turkish Government, to another article.

THE FARMERS' ALMANAC AND CALENDAR FOR 1864. By CUTH-BERT W. JOHNSON, Esq., and WILLIAM SHAW, Esq. Ridg-

MORTON'S NEW FARMERS' ALMAMACK, 1864. Blackie and Som Wirm one or the other of these now well-known and very comprehensive almanacks and calculars every farmer should supply himself. The amount of information,—practical and scientific, local and general,—these works furnish is surprising. Indeed, the smaller farmer, whose habits and opportunities give but little time for reading, could find in either almanack information and suggestions, derived from the best sources, which would be of great practical value to him in his business. Let him read and master the contents of his almanack, and he would possess an amount of sound agricultural knowledge far beyond that his father or grandfather could have obtained at any price. The agricultural advertisements appended to each work are alone of considerable value to the enterprising farmer.

### Joreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENC.)
PARIS, Thursday

Although the coin and bullion of the Bank of France have considerably declined since last Thursday, no addition has been made to the rate of discount. The public, however, live in daily, almost hourly, apprehension of a naw rise. The open market rate reasons below that of the Bank.

The Bourse has been greatly depressed throughout the week, and manifests profound discouragement. The state of the Bank coffers, the political situation generally, and the Holstein affair, which attracts peculiar attention here on account of the great number of German bankers and speculators doing business in the city—these are the principal circumstances which influence the Bourse; and there is unfortunately no prospect that they will disappear. Subjoined are the quotations:—

Olivi takin	Thursday, Thursday, Dec. 10. Dec. 17.	
2096 U0800	for observation of	
Wour-and-a-Half (cash)	95 25 94 30	
Fours (cash)	88 0 88 0	
Threes.		
Thirty year bonds		
Bank of France.	3330 0 8360 0	
Credit Foncier	1270 0 1205 0	
Ditto, new	1220 0 1185 0	
Credit Mobilier		
Comptoir d'Escompte		
Italian Loan	71 90 71 45	ı
Ditto new	72 0 1 1 40	
Northern		3
Orleans Railway	975 0 970 0	
Ditto new	975 0 970 0 812 50 805 0	•
Ditto, new	812 50 805 0 480 0 478 75	
The state of the s	and most inuth of me amon	4

ber

and him He the the

y, it ted. ablie peet

in in hy

DEG.

nce, ible bich wan wan ong ing and the ree wia rks

-10

H.

n. ply fie, the me

in the

ne de ust

in

y the

## Dec. 19, 1863, the parties of the THE ECONOMIST.

50000	_
	Phureday, Dec. 17.
t is that Mr Ldwards holds his brief for the Turk	A mismal
BEGGE SERVICE AND	928 75 682 50
Southern 506 25  Austrian 397 50	505 0 397 50
South Austrian Lombard 527 50	521 25
Messageries Imperiales	790 0
3 per cent	925 0
Do. Coupons, 100f. 4 per cent	98 75
Do do. 500f, 4 470 0	470 0
Do. do. 500f, 3 — 450 0	445 0 391 25
Transfer to the professional and an all almost a linear	Marketin Allakii G

contrary to the stipulations entered into between it and the late Viceroy. The newspaper partisans of the Pacha contend that the Directors of the Company are acting contrary to the interests of the shareholders, ionsmuch as by their refusal they run the risk of having the canal taken from then; and they make statements, and produce coausel's opinion to the effect that the Company, as it stands, is not regularly constituted, insumuch as it did not fulfil certain conditions imposed by the late Viceroy on the basis of its foundation, one of the conditions being the obtaining of the sanction of the Porte before the commencements of the works of the anal. The Company refors by accusing the present Pacha of the canal. The Company retorts by accusing the present Pacha of the canal. The Company retorts by accusing the present Pacha of injustice, and by representing his agents and partisans as tools of an intrigue for ousting M. do Lesseps and his colleagues from the canal enterprise, and placing it in the hands of another company, which is anonymous and, mysterious, but is represented to be English. As the extaing strife is not only unseemly, but in more ways than one expensive, the suggestion has been made that the points in dispute shall be referred to arbitration. The affair has assumed such importance that the Government has had to notice it in the Monitory: it expresses regret at it, and blames certain newspaper writers for having makes an importance that the conwriters for having many an improper use of its name. In connection with the matter, it may be noticed that a telegraphic despatch has been published affirming that the fresh water canal, which is an indispensable adjunct to the main canal, is at last com-

Agencial impression prevails in France that the treaty of com-narce with England has been a complete failure as regards the ex-ort of wines and brandies to that country. The export has cer-ainly not been so large as had been anticipated, but it is more considerable than is supposed. This will be seen from the following able, compiled from the last Customs returns the second of the country.

on generally, and the Holstein at	Total expertillog out lead
textion here on evident of the s	in first ten Portion
	months of thereof to
ers and specialities doing misines	1863. England.
anne upina sameremente midente	hectolitres hectolitres
Ordinary wines in casks and skins.	Bourse; and there a
From t e Giron te	540537 38949
From other departments	
Ti and Ditto in bottles.	
From the Gironde	50800 9898
From other departments	
Superior wines in cashs and skins	
Ditto in bottles	65335 21360
Brandies from wine	159896 87883
Rume arrack, &c	187813 13752
Pure alcohols	20884
name 1220 U 1185 0	
Brandles other than from wine	360059 97783
Liqueurs	
The hectolitre is nearly 223 gallons ; th	a litra 0 2201 callon
sententity to medity 425 Europs ; on	TO SAULE VINANUE KONTHEE

The hestolitre is nearly 22 gallons; the litre 0.220 gallon. The Direc or of the Board of Customs, M. Barbier, has sent a circular to all Customs-bouses, in which, in answer to some doubts that had arisen, he states that "the new reductions of import duties stipulated in 1864 in the English and Belgian treaties, are to come into effect from the 1st October of that year." As regards coal, however, a special decision is to be taken, and it will be made known becauter.

he made known hereatter.

The Company of the Docks and Entrepets of Marseilles has opened (since the 15th) a subscription to 40,000 new charms, but it is to be confined exclusively to the existing shareholders, who are to receive one new share for every old one. The shares are of 500f each, and 125f are required to be paid on subscribing, 125f on the 1st April; the rest at dates to be fixed hereafter.

The Messageries Imperiales Company makes known that the Directors have resolved to propose, in the next general meeting, a resolution to the effect that the "30,000 provisional shares created for the establishment of the Indo-China lines shall be assimilated to the 80,000 old shares, and shall from the 1st Jan. next participate like them in the advantages and charges of the enterprise." In consequence of this the holders of the said provisional shares are required to pay, between the 1st and 35th Jan., the 125f remaining due on them.

The payment of interest on bonds and shares from and after the

Jan., the 125f remaining due on them.

The payment of interest on bonds and shares from and after the 1st Jan. next, is advertised by different companies. Among these companies are the Messageries Imperiales, the Orleans Railway, the Western Railway, the Ardennes, Southern, Northern, Austrian, Roman, Swiss, Portuguese, Saragossa to Pampeluna, Ciudad Real to Badejoz, Madrid, Saragossa and Alicante, Cordova to Saville, and North of Spain Railways; the Compagnie Immubiliere, Porta of Marseilles, Parisian Gas, Transatlantic Steam, Paris Omnibus, Entrepote et Magasins Generaux, Italian Credit Mobilier, Spanish Credit Mobilier, and St Ouen Docks.

An imperial decree authorises as a Company ananyme (limited liability), the French Company formed some time ago for cultivating catton in Algeria.

The Spanish Credit Mobilier makes a new call of 190f per share on the 120,000 shares of the second series; the calls to be paid from the 25th to the 31st.

The Government has prohibited the newspapers from inserting

The Government has prohibited the newspapers from inserting advertisements of the issue of bonds by the Credit Society of Spain and the Municipality of Milan, because the bonds can draw premiums, and, therefore, possess the character of a lottery. And yet the Municipality of Paris and the Credit Foncier have half-yearly drawings of bonds with premiums, and in every newspaper one takes up are advertisments of French lotteries. What is permitted to French Companies and Municipalities, ought not to be interdicted to foreign ones.

It may interest readers engaged in the shipping trade to learn that the Government has at last consented to allow the citadellat Hayre to be demolished, and the ground it occupies to be employed for a new dock.

M. Clement Juglar who some time back brought out a work entitled Les Crises Commerciales et leur retour periodique, has just reprinted, in a separate form, an essay he wrote on the subject for a litical dictionary.

reprinted, in a separate form, an essay he wrote on the sameet for a political dictionary.

This essay, which bears the same title as the greater work, presents in a brief, yet clear and compendious form, what may be called a scientific demonstration of commercial crises,—their causes and effects: and it amounts to this—that though crises are generally ascribed to wars, scarcities, revolutions, tariff changes, the opening of new paths to commerce, &c., and are undoubtedly aggravated by such things; yet, that the real cause of them is elsewhere:—that is to say, it is an evil inherent in commerce itself, which breaks out at intervals: in other words, is a sort of malady, and can no more be prevented than can a certain amount of sickness among men. M. Juglar establishes his theme with very ingenious reasoning, and with facts derived from the statistics of the banks and commerce of England, France, and the United States. Moreover, as crises are inevitable, and come at tolerably regular intervals, like bad harvests, M. Juglar maintains that their approach can be seen long beforehand, and the precise date of their arrival be predicted with tolerable certainty. It is chiefly in a comparison of the returns of the banks of different countries that he traces the gradual growth and the eventual explosion of a crisis; and the principal element in that compari on is the steady increase in the smount of discounts in a series of years. From this imperfect sketch of M. Juglar's pamphlet, your readers will see that it is of considerable interest to economists, and even of utility to business men.

The last return relative to shipping is as follows:—

The last return relative to shipping is as follows :--

complement made for I for	FRENCH	VESSELS.	Merri 41	Agen	out the	c harrent a	rel
First ten	Ente	red.		mand	Saile	d.	2
months of	No.	Tonnage.	dima	No.	2975	Tonnage.	23
se 1868 FA	.10327	1632964		7378	arris.	1285356	E)
1862	.10435	1600764	Shad	6721	1 300	1202060	ó
1861	10032	1504578		5807	-	1044946	195
La sur against print	FOREIGN	VESSELS.		oda 1	-	and airms	ä
1863	.14428	2238341	*****	9800	1100	1369944	770
eed 1862 (150,000) materia	13872	2243265	1,0899	9252	DER	1306356	(97)
lon Wheel, har 1881s	15722	2620954		8655	4	1160770	×

The following is a comparison of the principal stocks in bond at 1st November, 1st November, 1st November

lich it frequently become	1863.		1862.		Tells 1881 a or
Coffee	223974		168553	***	153964
Hemp Cotton		A.R.	19388	100	6362
Bar iron Pig iron	21005 77255	***	84255	***	133843
Coal	267396	***	837419		***
Jute	8		***	440	414

be

Ge Ge

Ge nin De

nat

ali

chi T cir in

tiv

on. ex Ger fen the gr Dr 28 cia

of wi

prior

be be

pe me an 1, La

po

ot

th co oc ar

m ha m di th

of

60 CO

tin

vigrami has had been	November 1863.	er, la	t Novemb	er,	1st November 1861.
	quintals.		quintals		quintals.
Wool		***	3032	***	6603
Bice	14329	***	7156		35259
Salt	82086	Tree .	24526	***	13939
French colonial sugar	331821	***	357754		341603
Foreign sugar	312223		501026		265234
Cotton tissues	3356	***	***		***
Woollen timues and	4 10ust				
carpets	1033	***	555		***
Grain	136134	***	89340	***	88564
Flour	15138	***	49989		40775
Cotton yarn	35		***	***	444
Tallow	6176	***	4971	1000	27

Subjoined is the market report:-

Subjoined is the market report:—

FLOUR.—Prices have declined at Paris. Yesterday, choice was nominally 51f the sack of 127 kilogs; good, 48f to 49f; and other sorts were 47f. Sales were not active. Six marks for current month were 49f and even 48f 75c; January and February were demanded at 48f 50c; the four months of January might have been placed at 49f, and March at 50f 50c. Type Paris, per 101 kilogs, was offered at 31f 25c, and taken at 31f; four months of March were 32f.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, there was a decline in prices. Choice white was 28f the sack of 120 kilogs; choice red, 27f 50c; first quality, 27f; other sorts, 25f to 26f. For Montereau 27f were demanded, but 26f 75c were accepted, and towards the close of business only 26f 50c could be obtained. Beauce was held at 27f to 27f 50c, but there were only purchasers at 26f 50c and 27f. For Centre and Berry, 26f to 26f 50c were demanded, but there were no buyers.

Corron.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 7,491 bales, the greater part for delivery. The arrivals were 4,829 bales, almost all from England. The closing quotations were 2f to 5f lower for United States, but unchanged for Surat and Tinnevelly. Low New Orleans was consequently 360f the 50 kilogs; good ordinary Broach, 298f; and good ordinary Tinnevelly, 290f. The market has been very calm this week; yesterday, Jacmel was, for delivery, 320f; Tinnevelly, current month, 285f; ditto, January, 280f; Madras, for delivery, 279f to 280f.

current month, 285f; ditto, January, 280f; Madras, for delivery, 279f to 280f.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, business was regular and prices firm. 2,300 sacks Hayti Port-au-Prince, disposable, went at 80f 50e to 84f the 50 kilogs, in bond; 100 Cape, 87f 50e; 200 Gonaives, 91f; 1,200 Rio, not washed, disposable or in the port, 81f 50e to 86f 50e; 1,180 ditto, for delivery, 84f to 86f 50e; 684 Ceara, disposable, 82f 50e to 83f 50e; 62 Maracaibo, 95f; 109 Malabar, 127f 50e, duty paid. Some damaged Jacmel, Mysore, and Salem was sold by auction. The arrivals exceeded 4,000 sacks. This week, Coara, 82f 50e to 83f 50e; Hayti, 81f 50e to 84f, in bond; Malabar, 119f; Guadaloupe, 136f, duty paid; Gonaives, 91f; Rio, for delivery, 81f. At Bordeaux, last week, 375 sacks Mysore went in several lots at 128f 50e; 101 Rio, not washed, 91f 50e. Some damaged La Guayra and Santiago was also sold. This week, no sales have been made. At Nantes, last week, no sales were made, and nothing done this week. At Marseilles, last week, 4,400 sacks Rio, first ordinary to good first, for delivery, 84f. Some damaged Rio was also sold. This week no sales sure made, and nothing done this week. At Marseilles, last week, 4600 sacks Rio, first ordinary to good first, for delivery, 84f. Some damaged Rio was also sold. This week, no sales Reunion, for delivery, 60f to 65f; 2,390 casks Havana, direct import, 40f to 42f for No. 12; 150 tons Java, for delivery, from entrepots of Europe, 42f for No. 12; 150 tons Java, for delivery, from entrepots of Europe, 42f for No. 12; Havana, from entrepots, 41f 50c to 43f 50c for No. 12; Java, ditto, 42f and 42f 50c. At Nantes, last week, no sales were made. This week, Reunion, for delivery, on the basis of 65f the bonne quatrieme. At Bordeaux, last week, so so for delivery. Get to 67f to 67f 50e, bonne quatrieme. At descendent was nonninally 60f to 60f 50e, bonne quatrieme. At Marseilles, last week, 28c casks, French West India,

quatrieme; and of Mauritius, 13,000 sacks, for delivery, 66f, bonne quatrieme. At Marseilles, last week, 285 casks French West India, 42f, bonne quatrieme (conditions of market); 1,000 casks Havana, 40f

421, bonne quatrieme (conditions of market); 1,000 casks Havana, 401 for No. 12. This week, French West India, 42f, bonne quatrieme of Havre; Mauritius, 43f to 43f 50c for No. 12; Havana, 40f 25c for No. 12; Reunion, 65f, bonne quatrieme.

INDIGO.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, only amounted to 13 chests Bengsl. There were no arrivals. This week, some Bengal has been sold at the estimates. At Bordeaux, last week, the sales were 19 chests Bengal, 36 Kurpah, 6 Madras: no change in prices. This week, some small lots of the same three sorts have been sold.

prices. This week, some small lots of the same three sorts have been sold.

HIDES.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, holders realised readily. 2,500 dry La Plata ox and cow went at 100f to 105f the 50 kilogs; 2,230 salted saladeros, 51f for cow, 57f for ox; 1,050 Rio Grande dry ox and cow, 88f; 900 ditto salted ox, 57f 75c; 1,000 Rio Janeiro salted ox, 50f; 2,100 Pernambuco drysalted, disposable, 70f. Various lots of different sorts of damaged were sold by auction. Some Monte Video calf skins, salted, which had been entered for the auction, were taken privately at 1f and 1f 20c each, and some La Plata, salted, 39f 75c to 40f 50c the 50 kilogs. The arrivals exceeded 11,000. This week, Buenos Ayres salted ox, 58f 25c; ditto, dry, 92f 50c; La Plata salted ox, 57f 50c; ditto cow, 50f; Monte Video dry ox, 102f 50c, ditto dry horse, 7f 25c and 7f 50c each; ditto salted, 40f the 50 kilogs; Buenos Ayres horse, salted, 6f 75c each; Buenos Ayres cow, dry, 97f 50c; ditto, salted, 50f; Africa drysalted, by auction, 18f 50c to 39f 50c; Minas dry, 85f.

WOOL.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were only 51 bales Buenos Ayres unwashed, at 2f to 2f 40c the kilog; 16 bales sheep-skin ditto, 1f 20c to 1f 50c; 4 bales lamb, 1f 5c. The arrivals exceeded 780 bales. This week, German washed, 5f 20c; Buenos Ayres unwashed, 1f 60c to 2f 10c; ditto sheepskin ditto, 1f 25c to 1f 60c; Australia, indifferent quality, 1f 80c. sold

TALLOW.—In the week ending Friday, at Havre, the sales were 10 casks New York ordinary, 49f the 50 kilogs; 10 ditto, inferior, 46f; 185 ditto, à la marque, 52f; 118 La Plata, 51f 87d to 52f; 760 ditto, 51f 50c to 52f. The arrivals were 160 casks. This week, New York, 50f 50c to 51f 25c; La Plata, 51f 25c; ditto, ordinary, 49f. At Para, yesterday, the 100 kilogs, ootroi duly included, were 109f 70c.

Spirits.—At Paris, yesterday, Montpellier of 86 deg., was not quoted 3-6 first quality, 90 degrees, 80f the hectolitre (22½ gallons). A Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, was 92f; beetroog first quality, 85f.

#### Correspondence.

#### THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

-Although I am quite aware that you cannot open columns for intricate discussions on the merits of the Dano-German question, I cannot help asking your indulgence for a few remarks on a paper in the Economist for December 12th, headed "The Actual Engagements given by Denmark to Germany." The Dane do not expect armed assistance from England, but they cannot be indifferent to the judgment passed upon them in the English Press; and I wish to show, with your permission, that the assumption on which the author of the article just mentioned accuses Denmark of bad faith, involve the gravest errors as to plain matters of fact and that the accusation is in reality quite unfounded.

of bad faith, involve the gravest errors as to plain matters of fact, and that the accusation is in reality quite unfounded.

First, the author states, quite correctly, that the Danish King promised to Germany in 1851, not to incorporate the Duchy of Sleswick with the Kingdom of Denmark, and he then proceeds to say with regard to that promise, that "our readers are aware that it has been absolutely violated, and that the present King gave his consent almost immediately after ascending the throne to the last step in that violation." Now, I have not followed the Economist of late, and I am, therefore, unable to guess to what statements in former paragraphs of the Economist he may allude to, but I know that neither by the new common constitution of November 18, 1863, nor by any other constitutional law passed in Denmark since 1852, has the least advance been made towards the incorporation of Sleswick with the Kingdom of Denmark. That promise has been kept absolutely inviolate at the present day. The mistake has, no doubt, arisen from the expression "the Kingdom of Denmark" being misunderstood as if it meant the same as "the Danish Monarchy" or "the Danish State"; whereas the significance of these expressions is vary different. "The Danish Monarchy" always means the whole of the lands subject to the Danish Crown, whilst the appellation "Kingdom of Denmark" is exclusively used of the province of Denmark Proper, which stands on a par with Sleswick and the German Duchies; nor is there any dispute or uncertainty as to the meaning of these terms as used in the documents from 1851-52. By the famous negotiations of that time, it was distinctly understood on all sides that Sleswick was a part of the Danish Monarchy or State, and should also remain for the tuture in this position, participating, as heretofore, with Denmark Proper and the other parts of the Monarchy is the common finances, the public debt, the army and nay, foreign office, civil list, &c. It is only with regard to these matters that Sleswick was embraced in promise was plainly that Sleswick should, notwithstanding its sub ordination to the Crown and its participation in the comaffairs, just mentioned, maintain, as heretofore, a separate administration for matters of civil law, ecclesiastical affairs, an public education, as well as a separate local Representative Assembly, the Estates, to look after these matters. Now all these separate institutions are at this moment in full operation, the new common constitution does not contain the slightest allusion to them, nor can they be abolished without the express sanction of the Sleswick Estates. But, as long as this is the case, the promist of not incorporating Sleswick remains most certainly unviolated.

The German accusations against Denmark, of having broken this promise, have always been founded on some arbitrary and confused argument. That accusation was brought forward in 1858, when the German Diet had forced the Danish Government to abolish the constitution in Holstein and Lauenburg; and the argument of the German Press was, that the common constitution, being preserved in vigour for Denmark Proper and Sleswick, these two were henceforth comparatively more united between themselves than with the German Duchies. The cry that Sleswick has been incorporated has now been revived five years later. (a circumstance which shows how unfounded it was in 1858) because by the new constitution of Nov. 18, 1863, a second chamber of the Rigsraad for Denmark Proper and Sleswick has been established, based on an extremely liberal electoral law. But it is perprovinces mentioned in common affairs of the State, involves no violation of a promise to maintain the separation in local matters. Nor have the German diplomatists been able to convince the e 10 46f; litto ork,

man arks The

t be ess; ions ark

y of

the

o to rom disthe with in

heas tion 68; vick ould this

mon ocal and

the

n to n of mist

ken and in

vick

beper-

en of other countries of the alleged breach of faith on the et of Denmark

secondry, with regard to the position of the two nationalities in Secondry, with regard to the position of the two nationalities in Secondry, with regard to the position of the two nationalities in Secondry, with regard to the position of the two nationalities in Secondry, with regard to the position of the two nationalities in Secondry, with regard to the Secondry in Secondry was oppressed. If that were the case, the Danish is now preached in many churches, taught in many schools, and admitted in many courts of justice and public offices, from which that language has formerly been entirely, or almost entirely, excluded in many places for a long period. But whilst the German accusers of Denmark constantly inveigh upon this, they omit to state, what cannot possibly be denied, that in all these places (excepting only six small rural parishes) the population is, even according to the most reliable German authors, either entirely Danish or mixed Danish and German, so that the former exclusive use of German was a grievance to the Danes there; nor do they state that, wherever a perceptible minority of the population is German, the use of the German language has been retained side by side with the Danish, and as much as possible on a par with it. It is only by supprensing these facts, which they cannot deny, that the necusers of Denmark can give the matter the appearance of the German nationality being oppressed. The truth is, that in those parts of the Duchy where the population really is of pure German nationality, the Danish language is not used at all in the churches, offices, or primary schools; and where the population contains the Duchy where the population really is of pure German nationality, the Danish language is not used at all in the churches, offices, or primary schools; and where the population contains even a very insignificant German element, the services in the churches are in German every second Sunday, it is taught to some extent in the schools, and is used in all public offices if requested. That so few Germans are in public offices is simply caused by the circumstance that nearly all the German officials were implicated in the rebellion in 1848, and fled the country.

in the rebellion in 1848, and fled the country.

Thirdly, the author of the paper alluded to, says that a deliberative vote was promised to the Estates of Sleswick and Holstein on matters of taxation, &c., and that Prince Schwarzenberg took expressly note of this. No such promise was, however, given to Germany, and Prince Schwarzenberg, one of the staunchest defenders of absolution in modern times, was the very last man in the world to advocate such a measure. The King of Denmark granted the Estates a deliberative vote on the local affairs of the Duchies of his own free will, through the proclamation of Jan. 28, 1852, and that they do most certainly still possess and exercise. The German Liberals, with good reason, point out that the local charters of the two Duchies are by far not so liberal as that of Denmark Proper; but that is not the fault of the Danish King, whom the strongly Conservative German Cabinets compelled, by the well-known exchange of despatches in December of 1851, exwhom the strongly Conservative German Cabinets compelled, by
the well-known exchange of despatches in December of 1851, expressly to promise not to follow the liberal principles of the said
least Danish charter by the remodelling of the local charters of
the Duchies, or in devising the common charter. The Government
has afterwards again and again offered greater liberties to the Estates
of Holstein, but they have every time rejected these offers, being
estirely under the sway of the nobility. The experiment has not
been made in Sleswick, but would, if tried, probably have no
better result than in Holstein.

Lastly, the author says the King promised to devise a common constitution for the whole Monarchy, in which its four parts were to be equally represented, but there is no such passage in the whole of the documents of 1851-52. The King promised to establish a homogeneous common constitution, and this the Germans combine with another, quite different passage, in which it is stated that no part of the Monarchy should be subordinated to another; and conclude that in the intended common Parliament these four pasts should have an equal number of seats each. But that is merely an inference, of which the Danes deny both the correctness and the justice, alleging that, inasmuch as Denmark Proper has 1,600,000 inhabitants, Sleswick 409,000, Holstein 545,000, and Lauenburg 50,000, nothing else could have been meant than that Lauenburg 50,000, nothing else could have been meant than that the four provinces should be represented on an equal scale in prothe four provinces should be represented on an equal scale in proportion to their size. But the hardest of all these accusations is this, that the common constitution of 1855 was submitted to the vote of the Parliament of Denmark Proper, but octroyed in the other parts as voted in that assembly. Surely, if this were true, it would have been a gross injustice, and quite sufficient to justify the proceedings of Germany; but that accusation is utterly and completely unfounded. The common charter of 1855 was octroyed in Denmark Proper just as well as in the three Duchies, and not a single paragraph was ever submitted to the local Parliament of Denmark Proper. I do not quarrel with the author for having reproduced this accusation, for it is one of those false statements so constantly repeated by the German Press with a reckless having reproduced this accusation, for it is one of those false statements so constantly repeated by the German Press with a reckless diaregard for truth, unparalleled in the Press of any other country, that the uninitiated are almost masvoidably deceived. The facts of the case are the following: The arrangement of 1851-52 did not expressly stipulate that the intended common charter should be submitted to the local assemblies, but spoke vaguely about their co-operation being required. The Danish Government of that time thought it was to restrict that co-operation as much as possible, and therefore only called upon the local assemblies to clear the way for an octroy of the new charter. This was done indirectly in the case of the assemblies of the Duchies by taking their

advice on certain administrative arrangements; but the local constitution of Denmark Proper required that a direct permission should be given by the local Parliament of that province. This permission was refused necause the intended common charter was nor submitted to the assembly, and was finally accorded after several dissolutions and a change of ministry, on a promise being given in general terms "that the new charter should be founded on true constitutional principles." This is all the influence the Parliament of Denmark Proper had on the common constitution. Perhaps it had been wiser and more in the spirit of the arrangement of 1851-52 if the Government had submitted the new charter to the local assemblies, but it is a false accusation to say that it was submitted to one of them, and by that one assembly voted for the whole Menarchy.

I trust to have shown that the statements on which the author

I trust to have shown that the statements on which the author of the paper in question relies in taxing Denmark with breach of faith are entirely unfounded, and I shall feel very obliged if you would find this rectification of sufficient importance to give it a place in your valuable publication,—I remain, your obedient servant,

D. S.

[This is of course quite a one-sided statement. The best opinion certainly seems to be that the new constitution of Nov. 18th, 1863, is an infraction of the engagement "neither to incorporate nor to take steps towards incorporating "Slesvig. If not, what is the ground of the great national enthusiasm felt in Denmark for this important step? Again, virtually, though not formally, the common constitution of 1855 was vitally affected by the Danish Parliament; the Ministry for 1854 having been thrown out for proposing that previous scheme which would have been the more satisfactory to the German party.—Ed. Economist.]

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

An account of the importations and exportations of bullion and specie registered in the week ended December 16, 1863 :-

2	Countries from which im			Coin.	gdom	Bullion,		Total
2		ported.		OZ.				
7 23463 25220 7 23463 25230 5 8156 92541 22 1332 6 90746 178302 6 90746 178302 6 247175 683073 d	Iolland			82		024		
7	Instralia	************	1000	0.0	ond	59197	***	
5 8156 92541 1322 6 90746 178302 6 90746 178302 6 247175 683073 4	West Indies	************		1767				
1392 6 90746 178302 6 90746 178302 6 247175 682073 d	Inited States			84885				
8 247175 682073  d	Other Countries		****	1322			***	
8 247175 682073  d				-		-		-
8 247175 682073  d	Aggregate of the importations the week			87556	***	90746	***	178309
8 247175 682073  d					-			-
10	Approximate value of the said computed at the rates specified			£ 384898	498		***	
1			MADY	£ 8 d				
Kingdom.  Buillem. Total  0z.	Rates of valuation	per	ros	to	1	to		090
Buillens   Total		100	. 6	3 17 10	, (	4 0 0	1	
02. 02. 02. 02. 02. 02. 02. 02. 02. 02.	Silver im	ported into	the		ingdo			January 1
00	Countries from which im	ported.		Coin.			00.1	
00 108000 128800 128801 238460 335548 18 238460 335548 192 385988 88670 172 1100 6373 172 1236272 177884  2 £ 279 336586 475461  8 d  3 5 5	The second second second second			035				
18	Tolland	**********	0000	560			***	
92 385988 \$88707 72 1236272 177384 75 336586 475461 8 d \$ 5 5\frac{1}{2} Kingeoni.  7a. Bullion. Total 02 02. 02 02. 05. 07000 7277 75 18930 23977	Belgium			12900	***			
72 1100 6373  73 1236272 177384  2 5 54 475481  74 5 54  75 Bullion. Total  02. 02. 02.  75 5400 540  76 18930 2397  78 18930 2397	rance	*********		48149				
72 1236272 1773846 2	West Indies	***********	*****	480792	***		164	
79 336586 475481  8 d  5 5½  Kingéoni.  cn. Bullion. Total  02. 02. 02. 05. 75 7000 737. 75 18930 2397.	Other Countries	***********	****	5272	***	1100	***	637
79 336586 475481  8 d  5 5½  Kingéoni.  cn. Bullion. Total  02. 02. 02. 05. 75 7000 737. 75 18930 2397.	Aggregate of the importations the week			547572	440	1226272		177384
79 336586 475461  8 d  5 5½  Kingéoni.  ga. Bullion. Total  02. 02.				-	1		Pal par	
Kingdoni.  S. Bullion.  Oz. Oz.  1. 5400 5400 7000 727.  75 18930 2397.	Approximate value of the said computed at the rates specifie	d below	10118	138879	***		•••	
Kingdoni.  The Bullion Total  OZ.  OZ.  OZ.  The Total  75 - 7000 7277  75 18930 23977				s d		s d		1500
Ringdoni.  Ringdoni.  Discourage of the control of	per de la		- 1	4 11)				Temp
Ringsons.  Bullion. Total  0z. 0z.  5400 5400  75 7000 727:  75 18950 2397(	Rates of valuation	ber	025	5 11 1	***	p 94		199
75 Bullion. Total  02. 02.  5400 5400  75 7000 727;  25 18350 2397(	Gold evre	setad from	elea l	The second second	nose	ed:		
0z. 0z. 0z. 5400 5400 5400 727175 18950 23970	wont exp	AROU HOM	-Coi		mag ar o			
75 7000 7277 75 18850 2397				T. market				
75 7000 7276 75 18950 23976	Countries to which exported.	British.		Foreign				
75 18350 2397	The second secon	0%				OZ-		0%
	Sweden			Foreign.	***	0z- 5400	***	02. 540
10 22010	Sweden	02.		Foreign. oz. 275	***	5400 7000	***	02. 540 727
	Sweden	02.  4450	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175	***	0z. 5400 7000 18350	***	540 727 2397
27	Sweden France Egypt Brazii	02.  4450 33900	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10	***	0z- 5400 7000 18350	***	92. 540 727 2397 3391
	Sweden France Egypt	02.  4450	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175	***	0z. 5400 7000 18350	***	540 727 2397
	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil. Other countries Aggregate of the exportations	4450 33900 250	***	275 1175 10 1549	***	5400 7000 18950	***	02, 540 727 2397 3391 179
09 30750 72350	Countries to which exported.  Sweden	02.  4450 33900	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10	***	0z- 5400 7000 18350	***	92. 540 727 2397 3391
	Sweden France Egypt Brazi Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said	4450 33900 250	***	275 1175 10 1549	***	02- 5400 7000 18950 	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179
£ . £	Sweden	4450 33900 250 38600	***	Foreign, 02, 275 1175 10 1549 3009	***	0z. 5400 7000 18950  30750	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £	France Egypt Brasil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said	024 4450 33900 250 38600 £		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ . £ 72 116081 27788:	France Egypt Brasil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	022 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
2 . 2 72 116081 27785: d £ s d 3 3 15 6	France Egypt Brazil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os	025 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ s d \$ 17 10 §		Foreign, 02.  275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ d £ s d	France Egypt Brazil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os	025 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ s d \$ 17 10 §		Foreign, 02.  275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ 272 116081 27785.  d £ s d 3 3 15 6  Kingdom	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os Silver exp	38600 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2		Foreign, 02, 275 1175 100 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K	Ingde	02- 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6		727 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £
£ £ £ 72 116081 27785 d £ s d 3 3 15 6 Kingdom.	France Egypt Stratil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os	3900 250 38600 250 38600 250 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K	Ingde	20750 20750 20750 20750 2116081 £ s d 3 15 6 6 com.  Bullion.		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
£ £ £ 27785. d £ s d 3 3 15 6 Kingdom.  ign. Bullion. Total	Sweden Prance Egypt Drawfi Prayfi Drawfi Prayfi Drawfi Prayfi Pra	4450 33900 250  38600 £ 150299 £ s d. 3 17 10½ ported from British 0%	the Coi	Foreign, 02, 275 1175 100 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K	Ingde	20750 20750 20750 20750 2 116081 2 s d 3 15 6 00m.		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden  Prance  Expyt  Brazil  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week  Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os  Silver exp  Countries to which exported  Denmark	3900 250 38600 250 38600 250 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 107 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K		20750 20750	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Expyt Brazil Dither countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed as the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os Silver exp	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Expyt Brazil Dither countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed as the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os Silver exp	4450 33900 250  38600 £ 150299 £ s d. 3 17 10½ ported from British 0%	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 107 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Dther countries Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed as the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K	dingd.	907-500 18350 30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6 00m. Bullion. 0z. 405000 1443520	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 27785
### ##################################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Dother countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week	02	on the	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 110 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K Foreign 027 17700 274309	dingd.	20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion.org. 405660 2200 143560	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 2397 2397 2397 2397 2397 179 7235 2 27785 704a 22,000 1799 215126
### ##################################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Diher countries Dither countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  Silver exp  Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week  Approximate value of the said	02	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United 46 Foreign 02. 17700 274309	dingd.	20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion.org. 405660 2200 143560	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 2397 2397 2397 2397 2397 179 7235 2 27785 704a 22,000 1799 215126
### ### ##############################	Sweden  France  Expyt  Brazil  Dother countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week  Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os  Silver exp  Countries to which exported  Denmark  France  Egypt  Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week	02	on the	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 110 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K Foreign 027 17700 274309	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion. oz. 405660 2200 1445560 25	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden  France  Expyt  Brazil  Dother countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week  Approximate value of the said caporations computed at the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os  Silver exp  Countries to which exported  Denmark  France  Expyt  Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week  Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the	02- 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ n d s 17 10\$ 8 17 10\$ 02 8800 £	on the	Foreign ox. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 1472 £ a d 3 16 3 16 3 17100 274209 £ 291990 £ 74191	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 20750 2 116081 2 s d 3 15 6 00m Bullion 200 405600 2200 1443520 1820540 2	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below Rates of valuationper os Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the	38600 250 38600 250 38600 2 n d s 17 10½ s 10½	on the	Foreign ox. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 1472 £ s d 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 17100 274999 £ 291999 £	and Magada	2000 30750 18850 30750 20750 216081 £ s d 3 15 6 2000 188600 2200 143520 185046	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
49	Countries to which exported.	British.	-001			Bullion.		
	reden	02.  4450 33900	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10	***	0z- 5400 7000 18350	***	92. 540 727 2397 3391
andre description	rance Egypt Frazil Other countries	02.  4450 33900	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10	***	0z- 5400 7000 18350	***	92. 540 727 2397 3391
	weden Prance Expt Srazii Other countries Aggregate of the exportations	4450 33900 250	***	275 1175 10 1549	***	5400 7000 18950	***	02, 540 727 2397 3391 179
09 30750 7235	Sweden Prance Expyt Erazil Other countries Aggregate of the exportations	4450 33900 250	***	275 1175 10 1549	***	5400 7000 18950	***	02, 540 727 2397 3391 179
	ivedon  France  Egypt  France  France  France  France  Hier countries  Aggregate of the exportations  registered in the week  Approximate value of the said	4450 33900 250	***	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549	***	02- 5400 7000 18950 	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179
2	weden	4450 33900 250 38600	***	Foreign, 02, 275 1175 10 1549 3009	***	0z. 5400 7000 18950  30750	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ 72 116081 27785	weden	024 4450 33900 250 38600 £		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ d £ s d	weden	022 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ d £ s d	ivedon  France  Claypt  France  France  France  Claypt  France  Claypt  France  Claypt  France  Claypt  France  Approximate value of the said  exportations computed as the  rates specified below	022 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
2 216081 27785 d £ s d 3 3 15 6	weden	025 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ s d \$ 17 10 §		Foreign, 02.  275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ d 3 3 15 6	weden	025 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ s d \$ 17 10 §		Foreign, 02.  275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ d 3 3 15 6	weden	025 4450 33900 250 38600 £ 150299 £ s d \$ 17 10 §		Foreign, 02.  275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3	***	02. 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6	***	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235
£ £ £ £ £ £ 272 116081 27785 d £ s d 3 3 15 6 Kingdom	wedon Trance Strypt Strazil  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week  Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  tates of valuationper oz Silver exp	38600 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2		Foreign, 02, 275 1175 100 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K	Ingde	02- 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6		7235 27737 2397 3391 179 7235 £
£ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	weden	38600 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2		Foreign, 02, 275 1175 100 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K	Ingde	02- 5400 7000 18950  30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6		727 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £
£ £ £ . 27785  d £ s d	weden	3900 250 38600 250 38600 250 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K	Ingde	20750 20750 20750 20750 2116081 £ s d 3 15 6 6 com.  Bullion.		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
£ £ £ 272 116061 27785 d £ a d 3 3 15 6 Kingdom.	weden	3900 250 38600 250 38600 250 250 38600 250 250 250 250 250 250		Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K	Ingde	20750 20750 20750 20750 2 116081 2 s d 3 15 6 00m.		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
£ £ £ 272 116061 27785 d £ a d 3 3 15 6 Kingdom.	wedon rance Signet Sign	4450 33900 250  38600 £ 150299 £ s d. 3 17 10½ ported from British 0%	the Coi	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K	Ingde	20750 20750 20750 20750 2 116081 2 s d 3 15 6 00m.		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	wedon rance Signet Sign	4450 33900 250  38600 £ 150299 £ s d. 3 17 10½ ported from British 0%	the Coi	Foreign 02. 275 1175 107 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K		20750 20750		02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	weden	4450 33900 250  38600 £ 150299 £ s d. 3 17 10½ ported from British 0%	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 107 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K		20750 20750	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
£ £  72 116081 27785  d £ s d 3 3 15 6  Kingdom.  ign. Bullon. Tota  oz. cz.  405000 405000 405000  00 2200 1990	weden	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
£ £  72 116081 27785  d £ s d 3 3 15 6  Kingdom.  ign. Bullon. Tota  oz. cz.  405000 405000 405000  00 2200 1990	weden	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
£ £  72 116081 27785  d £ s d 3 3 15 6  Kingdom.  ign. Bullon. Tota  oz. cz.  405000 405000 405000  00 2200 1990	weden	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
£ £  72 116081 27785  d £ s d 3 3 15 6  Kingdom.  ign. Bullon. Tota  oz. cz.  405000 405000 405000  00 2200 1990	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Dither countries Dither countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed as the rates specified below  Silver exp  Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	7235 27785 72785 72897 7238 27785
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Dther countries Other countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed as the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt	02	on the	Foreign 02.  275 1175 10 1549  3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 8 United K		505- 5406 77000 18950 20750 £ 116081 £ s d d 3 15 6 pm. Bullion.oz. 405600 2200	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 27785
### ##################################	Systematics of the exportations registered in the week	02	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United 46 Foreign 02. 17700 274309	and dingular	907-500 18350 30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6 00m. Bullion. 0z. 405000 1443520	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 177 7235 27783
### ### ##############################	weden	02	on the	Foreign 02. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United 46 Foreign 02. 17700 274309	and dingular	907-500 18350 30750 £ 116081 £ s d 3 15 6 00m. Bullion. 0z. 405000 1443520	000 000 000 000 000 000	02. 540 727 2397 3391 179 7235 27785
### ##################################	System    System   System   System    System   System   S	02	on the	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 110 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K Foreign 027 17700 274309	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion.org. 405660 2200 143560	000 000 000 000 000	7235 2397 2397 2397 2397 2397 179 7235 2 27785 704a 22,000 1799 215126
### ### ##############################	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Diher countries Dither countries Prance Egypt Brazil Diher countries Prance Egypt Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week  Approximate value of the said	02	on the	Foreign. 02. 275 1175 110 1549 3009 £ 11472 £ s d 3 16 3 United K Foreign 027 17700 274309	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion.org. 405660 2200 143560	000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785 Tota c. 2. 40,000 17993 215126
### ### ##############################	Sweden  France  Expyt  Brazil  Dother countries  Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week  Approximate value of the said caporations computed at the rates specified below  Rates of valuationper os  Silver exp  Countries to which exported  Denmark  France  Expyt  Aggregate of the exportatious registered in the week  Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the	38600 250 38600 250 38600 2 n d s 17 10½ s 10½	on the	Foreign ox. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 1472 £ s d 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 17100 274999 £ 291999 £	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 20750 2116081 2 s d 3 15 6 2000 Bullion. oz. 405660 2200 1445560 25	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
### ### ##############################	Systematics of the exportations registered in the week	38600 250 38600 250 38600 2 n d s 17 10½ s 10½	on the	Foreign ox. 275 1175 10 1549 3009 £ 1472 £ s d 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 16 3 17100 274999 £ 291999 £	and dingular	20750 20750 20750 20750 2 116081 2 s d 3 15 6 00m Bullion 200 405600 2200 1443520 1820540 2	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785
E E  72 116081 27785  d	Sweden Prance Egypt Brazil Diher countries Diher countries Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below  Silver exp Countries to which exported Denmark France Egypt Aggregate of the exportations registered in the week Approximate value of the said exportations computed at the rates specified below	02. 4450 33900 250 38600 2 150299 2 s d 3 17 105 2 corted from British 02 8800 2250 s d	on the	Foreign.  275 1175 1175 1175 1175 1175 275 1175 2009 2009 2 2 s d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	and Magada	2000 30750 18850 30750 20750 216081 £ s d 3 15 6 2000 188600 2200 143520 185046	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	727 2397 3391 179 7235 £ 27785

D

En

the di

cernin

found

or in

been

for u

10s of Feether

very secu

were

the

Con

have

200

86

Ect by to

d to Cer

32

180 70 dit

the 30th September,	Calcutta	Bombay.	Madra	ted of Totale
Notes in circulation	2,650,000	1,860,000	750,00	6 5,260,000
Silver coin reserve	1,096,692	1,490,000	750,00	
Silver bullion ditto Government securities	964,407	370,000	000 400	370,000
		mint from	Jan. 1 to	Dec. 16, were
The receipts of gol	d at the Sydney			Dec. 16, were
The receipts of gol af follows:	d at the Sydney			Ounces.
The receipts of gol af follows:— Districts Western	d at the Sydney	MITTER PO	d alliqu	Ounces. 180,744
The receipts of gol af follows:————————————————————————————————————	d at the Sydney		************	Ounces. 180,744 134,964 27,775
The receipts of gol af follows:— Districts Western Southern Nothern	d at the Sydney		************	Ounces. 180,744 134,964

## The Bankers' Gagette.

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

Ar Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 25, for the week anding on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1863.

Notes inwed	27,566,245	Government Debt	11,015.100 3,634,900 12,916 245
BAI	97,586,245 NKING D	EPARTMENT.	27.566,245
Proprisions' Capital Reat Public Deposita, including Ex- chaquer, Savinca Banka, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts Other Deposits. Bursun Day and other Billia	9,103 788 13,265 068 582,259	Contraction of the Contraction o	Defe D
Dated the 17th December.	THE OL	M. MARSHALL, Chief (	Jashier.

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

	Circulation (including Bank post bills)	9,103,788		12,675,474
1			being 3,226.9531, as stated in the head REST.	

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

/40	
A DECEMBER of Circulation of	£418,443
An INCREASE of Public Deposits of	473.882
An INCREASE of Other Deposits of	283 792
An INCREASE of Government Securities of	50,000
A DECREASE of Other Securities of	369,610
An Indrease of Bullion of	666.857
An INCREASE of Rest of	8,016
An INCREASE of Reserve of	1.059,392

The changes in the Bank return of this week are all of a favourable character. The Government and private deposits both exhibit an increase. The reduction of the private secuties tends to the increase in the reserve, which amounts to 1,059,392!. The stock of coin and bullion has been added to to the extent of 666,857!.

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 1853:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1853,	1860.	1861.	1862.	1661.
Circulation, including	£	THE E	2	E	TO SECTION
bank post bills	21,789,541	20,350,146	20,132,788	19,932,360	20.382,764
Public deposits	10.492,686	7,384,841	6.794.798	8,507,144	9,103,738
Other deposits	10,699,684	11,759 820	13,132,844	24,033 994	18,265,068
Government securities	15,043,780	9,540,278	10,963,147	11,084,517	10,762,330
Other securities	16,237,015	19,885 590	16,522,564	19,357,846	21,443,719
Meserve of notes & coin	8,837.631	8,108,175	10,619,687	10,495,878	8,524,969
Coin and bullion	15,448,256	13,331,270	15,611,347	15,031,658	13,675,474
Bank rate of discount		5 p. c.	3 p. c.	8 p. c.	8 p. c.
Price of Consola	SSI xd	94 xd	901 xd	924 xd	91 xd
Average price of wheat	70a 9d	518 54	60a. 8d	46s 10d	4ls ld
Exchange on Paris(shrt)		25 15 224	25 30 374	25 174 25	25 274 3
- Amsterdam ditto		11 144 15	11 16 164	11 14 144	11 174 1
- Hamburg (3months)	18 44 5	18 61 61	18 7# 8	13 61 61	18 8 84

In the corresponding week of 1853, the Russian fleet had entered the harbour of Sinope, on the Black Sea, and had destroyed the Turkish squadron of ten sail: part of the combined English and French fleets had at once sailed for Sinope. Lord Palmerston had resigned his seat in the Earl of Aberdeen's Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

In 1860, secession had commenced in America, and the action of South Carolina and Mississippi was expected to be

followed by Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. In the South, several banks had succumbed to the political crisis, but in the North they had so far been able to resist the pressure. Distress in Coventry was on the increase, owing to the altered direction of the silk ribbon trade. The French Bourse was dull. In London, the probability of extensive shipments of gold to America was being discussed.

In 1861, the demise of the Prince Consort, after a very short illness, had been announced, and had occasioned one common feeling of regret throughout the country. Mr Lincoln's message, in which the affair of the Trent was not even alluded to, had reached London. In France, great apprehension was expressed at the probable damaging effect of a war between England and America on French trade. The private advices from New York had caused a rise in the rate of insurance for war risks here.

In 1862, news of the opening of the Federal Congress at Washington had arrived. The Session of the Council of the Empire had been closed at Vienna. Money had become rather easier in London.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1853, a deficiency of 5,537,3311; in 1860, a deficiency of 8,125,7701; in 1861, a deficiency of 3,389,7201; and in 1862, a deficiency of 5,323,8521. In 1863, the deficiency is 8,178,6511.

5,323,852l. In 1863, the deficiency is 8,178,651l,
DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The improving condition
of the money market at the present time is proof of the
radical soundness of our position. When the last advance in
the rate of discount to 8 per cent, was determined upon a few
weeks ago, alarm was one of the chief causes of the immediate
demand for accommodation. As the Bank of England had
taken the initiative in good time, and, while in possession of
a considerable reserve, had had recourse to a sufficient advance
in the rate of discount, it was easily able to meet the tempor
rary pressure; and since, as far as we yet know, there has
been no undue trading or speculation, the stock of menor
which most mercantile firms had taken care to provide being
in excess of present wants, seen began to swell the amount
placed at call in the hands of money-lenders. The terms for
long-dated bills are, in consequence, lower than for those
having only short periods to run. People still believe in the
probability of some pressure towards the close of the year,
but look for greater ease at a more distant date.

As there is no difficulty in supplying the wants that result from our own trade, the over-eagerness we have within the past few months seen twice displayed to anticipate an advance in the rate of discount, can but result in a temporary upemployed surplus that is rather calculated to deceive us with regard to the continuance of the demand for money. On this score it seems most probable that, although the cheeks made use of will stay to some extent the export of specie and bullion, our purchases of cotton have been so extensive in new countries as to require the continuous transmission of the precious metals, until such time as they shall be reduced in amount, or until we shall have secured large markets for our manufactured cotton goods.

The current rates are easier for 6 months than for 30 days; some discounts having been done at 7% to 74 per cent, for the longer term, against 7% for bills shortly to mature.

4	10 to 60 d	lays	112	******	110	7	8	per cent.	
. 1	months	*********				7	18	per cent.	
	months		L/11-	*****	E- 210,000	7		per cent	
•	montage	Trade			*			per cent	

In the Stock Exchange money on Government securities commands 4 to 4½ per cent. for short periods. 11,000l in bar gold has been taken to the Bank to-day.

The following are the rates of interest allowed on	deposits:-
Joint Stock Banks: *5	per cent.
Discount houses at call Ditto, with seven days' notice	per cent.
Ditto fourteen days	per cent.
White the state of	Comment of Labour

On Wednesday the biddings for 400,000*l* Government bills on India were received at the Bank of England. The applications within the limits amounted to 1,240,000*l*, 210,000*l* were allotted on Calcutta, 170,000*l* on Bombay, and 20,000*l* on Madras. The minimum price was unaltered, is 11½d per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and is 11½d on Bombay. Tenders at 1s 11½d on Calcutta receive about 9 per cent.; on Bombay at 2s 0½d in full, no allotmunt being made below that rate; and at 1s 11½d on Madras, about 60 per cent.

the

likis; res-

arse ents

ery one

in-

ven

ate

in-

her

ith

51

of

14

On the continent money is rather higher in Paris; and at St Petersburg rates are merely nominal.

edi Jener of Side fi	Pan	ban young	r cent.
party o esseroni ed	HO 7SEW Y		re. Distre40
Vienus	at moldir a		ered direction
Berlin	Hilid Borg	**********	a dull. Int.
Amsterdam	age discussion	000	word to Amer
Turin	in 8 Prin	********	In 1861, 15
	,Loomron	***********	ort illness, the
St Petersburg	throw 8 hou	**********	10 and upward
Turin Brussels Hamburg	ng daese the Prin noncot, throw hou	949 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	5.6 41 seedli 19

Exalish Funds.—The quieter tone of the money market, and the disposition to believe in greater ease, have this evening, had some little effect. Earlier in the day apprehensions concerning the Federal occupation of Holstein interfered with any carning the Federal occupation of Holstein interfered with any advance in price. Rumours, which may or may not be well founded, are circulated that the Holstein question it settled, or in progress of settlement; and, as the favourable influence of money, was ready to operate at the first opportunity, it has been taken advantage of to promote a rise in the funds, which close at 91\frac{3}{2} to 91\frac{1}{2} for the January account, and 91\frac{1}{2} to 91\frac{1}{4}. India 5 per Cents., 1061 to 1063.

Exchequer bills remain dull, 10s to 5s dis., and India bonds 10s dis. to par.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—The markets have hardly recovered from the pressure of the account, on the carrying over of which very heavy terms were exacted in most of the speculative sentities. Sales on account of a dealer whose engagements were rather suddenly closed also served to depress the prices, which were additionally acted on by fears regarding the the question pending between Denmark and the German Confederation. There has been no special feature; stocks have generally been subject to the same influences, and are at the close rather dull than otherwise. The closing prices The closing prices of stocks dealt in to-day are subjoined :- 41 per Cent. Brazil, 86 to 87 x div. ; Scrip, 12 to 12 dis. Buenos Ayres Deferred, 86 to 87 x div.; Scrip, 14 to 14 dis. Buenos Ayres Deferred, 56 to 36. 4 per Cent. Chili, 88 to 84 ex div. 1 per Cent. Ecuador, 134 to 134. 7 per Cent. Egyptian, 984 to 994. 5 per Cent. Greek, 254 to 254. 3 per Cent. Mexican, 335 to 344. 5 per Cent. Moorish, 93 to 95. 44 per Cent. Peru, 864 to 874. 3 per Cent. Portuguese, 484 to 49; Scrip, 4 to 1 prem. 5 per Cent. Russian, 1862, 88 to 89. 3 per Cent. Spanish, 534 to 534; Deferred, 474 to 474; Passive, 524 to 325; Certificates, 124 to 134. 6 per Cent. Turkish, 1854, 884 to 892; ditto, 1858, 694 to 694; ditto, 1862, 704 to 704. 3 per Cent. Venezuela, 234 to 234; 6 per Cent. ditto, 54 to 55. ditto, 54 to 55.

French, 3 per Cent. Rentes close at 66.35 for the account. Allowing for the deduction of 75c on account of dividend, this will give a decline of 10c since Friday last.

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

CONSOLS.

	COMBOAD.		
Money :			number and the chart
Lowest. H	ighest Lowest	. Highest, E.	xchequer Bills.
Saturday 904	91 914	914	11s 7s d
	914 911		. 11s 7s d
Tuesday 901	AS THE OWNER OF		9s Gs d
	118		11a 7a d
	027		. 10s 5s d
Friday 501			
Friday 501	91 914	***** 712 *****	. 10s 5s d
CI	osing prices	Closing	prices
	st Friday.	this	
3 per cent consols, account	911	914	
- meney	907 1 (411)		
New 3 per cents	904 1	0.1	1
Ston o per cents	904 1	0.4	English ST
8 per cent. reduced			
Exchequer billsMarch	12s 7s d		4s day and proper
June	12s 7s d		48 G
Bank stock	235 37		K35 Illou Ted
East India stock	shut		2 24
5 per cents	1061 1 xd	stereres 100	#1101 Oct 1
Datch 21 per cents	63 4	resentate 64	54
4 per cents	984 94		TO STATE OF THE ST
Egyptian " per cents, 1862	971 84	98	9 Marconita
Mexican S per cents	344 #	34	ENGAINS .
New Granada 2 per cente	29 30	***** 29	SI CHIEFE
Peruvian 41 per cents, 1862	86.7	******* 86	
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	48 1	48	9
— — 1862	472 84	48	
Berlo	least armitte		On Wode
Russian 5 per cents, 1822	90 2		Brown UC
	88 9 1716 1911	100000000	India were
Bardinian 5 per cents	854 64	OF	
Spanish B per cents	529 31		
2 per cent deferred	47 4	58	4
- 3 per cent deferred	33 1	. 600000000 . 000	du consorre
Passive		321	
Certificates	122 131	13	
Turkish 6 per cents, 1854	884 94		
1858	694 704		70
1962	691 701	70	Len etal mel
Turkish 4 pr cent guaranteed	ess our livi		to visition II
Venezuela 6 per centa 1862	55 6	54	5
Italian 5 per cents	704 4	704	alabor days

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES .- Amid the uncertainties of politics and the money market, English railway stocks appear to hold their place in public favour. The general improvement in trade, and the unexampled facilities of transit afforded by the railway system of our country, give un the command of every means for the extension of commerce. easy is it to transport goods from one port to another, that England is rapidly becoming a vast warehouse for fereign stores; and although the railway stockholder suffers to some extent from the competition that results from so me for carriage, the country generally benefits enormously from the occupation for its population that is afforded by the very ample and cheap conveyance that renders it comparatively unimportant whether the arrival of a cargo take place at Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, or London. For some time back there has been a greater disposition to invest in English shares, and all the dearness of money has had but small effect on prices. Caledonian stock quotes an improvement of 1 per cent. over the prices of last week. Great Eastern is a trifle lower. Great Northern ordinary stock is 1 per cent. higher, and the A stock also 1 per cent. higher. Great Western is 4 per cent. firmer. Lancashire and Yorkshire quotes 1 per cent. advance. London and Brighton steady. London, Chatham, and Dover rather lower. London and North-Western 1 per cent. higher. Metropolitan stock has again receded 1 per cent. Midland is 11 per cent. lower. South-Eastern stock remains quiet.

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

States Cults Table 2	RAILWAYS.	JANUARY 65	chemer, Sastm
silver Celtronomer Teltizi	Closing prices	Chain	Commission g
	last Friday.		Debt, and D. vab :
Bristol and Exater	81 3	8	Sther Deposits. 4. 2
Caledonian			184 194 /atl mevel
Great Eastern	49 50	4	84 94
Great Northern	124 26	15	25 27
- A Stock	1294 304	1	Dated \$18 400
Great Western	631 4	******** 65	84 4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1084 91	10	094-101
London, Brighton, and S. Coa	at 107 9		074 84
London, Chatham, and Dov	er 434 48	4	OTEL DIESERIE
London and Blackwall		71	1.3 Holes
London and North-Western			Obenistion 17:100
London and South-Western	101 2		01.2 gefird thou
Metropolitan	1114 124		10 -111 get I shida 9
Midland			276 28 Totl offring
North British		5:	14 24
North-Eastern-Berwick			014 2
syoda yar being York	881 4 - HOLDING		The balance of
North Staffordshire			7 8
Oxford, West Midland			0 1
South-Eastern		91	54 6
South Wales		****** 6	The precent
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.			-toftifixe
Bombay and Baroda	106 7		16 7
East Indian guar 5 per cent.		SHEROSEP TO U.S.	7 80 NO A
Grand Trunk of Canada		SHORL TO NING	PAPER INA
Great Indian Peninsular g 5	pc 108 9	STATE OF SOME	08 9 W 17 A
Great Western of Canada		9	LIDHE CA.
Madras guar 5 per cent		S TOTAL TO SE	161 7 1 1
Soinde guar 5 per cent	108 7	HOHILINE TO SEL	16 4 T. T.A.
- Delhi shares guar 5 p	c 105 6	14000000 10	95 611 IIA
FOREIGN BHARES.		THESE TO REAL	ARTHURES
Bahia and San Francisco	A 191 Pri Sinad		Mitthe entre
Dutch Rhenish	14 i pm		1 x d.
Eastern of France	184 194	16	PINTELLIONS
Great Luxembourg	114 12	Manager 1	bittize alod
Northern of France	38 9	36	3 9
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterrane			tage tennatural
Paris and Orleans			9tone pao I
Sambre and Meuse	81 7		1249,000'T
S. Au-trian & LombVenetis	m 204 1	20	to the extent
Recife and San Francisco		17	18
Western & N-Watrn of Fran			126Kording

In Indian securities, the amount of business continues limited. In colonial, Canadian are rather firm, Grand Trunks

being inquired for at 201.

The dulness of the Bourse in Paris has occasioned a cor-

responding character in the market in foreign shares here.

There has been very little movement in the shares of the financial companies, except in the case of Mercantile Credit shares, which, closing to-day at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , have been dealt in at 9 prem. for money, as the dealers and speculators are short

of the shares for delivery.

EXCHANGES.—Business was dull, but the tendency of rates was rather towards decline.

BULLION. - Annexed is the weekly circular of Me

Bullion.—Annexed is the weekly circular of Mesers Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week and in Indian rupes paper:

Gold.—There has been a little more inquiry for goldduring the week but not sufficient to absorb the whole of the arrivals. The consequence has been that about 296,000 has been sent into the Bank, and further amounts are likely to follow within the next few days. The abspace of sovereigns to Alexandria has been resumed, but only to a limited extent, 39,000 having been withdrawn for that purpose. The arrivals have been the Teutonia, from New York, with 4,000; the Persia, from New York, with 10,000; the Norfolk, from Australia, with 286,500; the Seine, from the West Indies, with 101,000. The Ceylon has taken 15,300 to Alexandria and 80,600 to Bombay. The vessels now due from Melbourne

De

the busing addresses

pledge which to corded Miss

the pa 1862,

Janua

that t

for ab

39.42

53,62 absen Gonza

mone

55 pe agent

distar

Me

of the

be se

Soms

the state of the s

Amo of La

Mas

are the Monarch, with 247,500%, and the Prince of Wales, with 142,000%. The overland mail steamer from Australia took 380,000% nearly the whole of which was for India.

Silver.—The fine silver ex Seine, though not yet delivered, has been sold for delivery at 613d per oz standard, about 150,000l in value. There has been a fair demand for silver by Marseilles for Bombay, at There has been a fair demand for silver by Marseilles for Bombay, at rates ranging from 61½ to 61½ de or ox standard, and it is expected that the steamer thence, sailing on the 20th, will take out 500,000l to 600,000l. There is not much doing for the next steamer for Bombay from Southampton, but it is possible more purchases may be made an the day of departure draws near, the 24th inst. The Ceylon took out 2,200l to Alexandria on December 11, and 430,000l to Bombay. The balance of silver ex Seine is believed to consist of Bolivian dollars, which will, in all probability, be sold for melting purposes.

Mexican dollars have experienced a considerable fall, owing to the absence of demand for China or Japan, those ex Tasmanian having been disposed of at 61d per oz.

Exchange on India for drafts by the Banks at 60 days' sight remains about the same, viz., 2s 0½d, but for bills on demand quotations are again higher, 2s 0½d being asked. The drafts by the India Council tendered for yesterday were all taken at 61½. On Calcutta, rates at 60 days' sight are 61½; Madras about the same.

India Government loan notes are quiet, with very little change. 5½ per Cents. may be quoted 112½ to 113½; 5 per Cents., 103 to 104; 4 per Cents. 94 to 96.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold — Bar gold, 77e 9d per oz std; ditto. first.

per Cents. 94 to 96.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold — Bar gold, 77e 9d per oz std; ditto, fine, 77s 9\frac{3}{2}d per oz std, last price; ditto, refinable, 77s 10\frac{3}{2}d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 76s 6d to 76s 9d per oz, last price; South American ditto, 75s 3d to 75s 9d per oz, last price; United States gold coin, 76s 2\frac{3}{2}d per oz, last price. Silver.—Bar silver, 5s 1\frac{1}{2}d to 5s 1\frac{1}{3}d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 5s 1d per oz, nominal; Spanish dollars (Carolus) 5s 2d per oz, last price; five-franc pieces, 4s 11\frac{1}{2}d to 4s 11\frac{1}{3}d per oz.

The following notice has been issued this evening by the Directors of the late Ottoman Bank:—

Directors of the late Ottoman Bank :-

4 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C., Dec. 17, 1868.

Sin,—The Directors of the late Ottoman Bank have the satisfaction of announcing that they have now succeeded in so far adjusting the assets and liabilities of the Bank, as to enable them to make a distribution of the principal part of its surplus assets.

The amount which the Directors consider themselves justified at the annual of the principal part of the surplus assets.

present in dividing is 110,000\(\ell\), representing a bonus of 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, or \(\frac{4}{l}\) per share on the old, and 8s per share on the new shares.

There remain still some few further assets and claims in litigation which will form the subject of a future distribution at as early a period

as practicable.

The warrants for the above-named bonus will in due course be issued,

payable 15th January.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM W. LANDER, Assistant Secretary.
FAILURES AND MERCANTILE EMBARRASSMENTS.—The advices from Sydney mention the failure of Messrs. C. Keele and Co., wholesale grocers, and of Messrs J. G. Waller and Co., wine

and spirit merchants. The London agents of Messrs Thos. Field and Co., bankers and bullion merchants, at Liverpool, returned the drafts of that firm on the 15th inst. with the answer "not provided

The official manager of the Herefordshire Banking Company is now paying a first dividend of 10s in the pound upon the debts of the Company, under the winding up order in Chancery.

PUBLIC COMPANIES .--The International Financial Society have given notice that the dividend of 5s, recently declared on the Hudson's Bay Company shares, will be deducted from the instalment of 5l, due on the 1st January.

The Assam Company have declared a dividend of 41 per share out of the amount received from the sale of the Company's plantation at Cochar. Part of the purchase-money it has been thought desirable to retain in order to form a work-

ing capital for the increasing business of the Company.

The report of the Directors of the London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank (Limited), was submitted at their meeting to-day. 30,000l, the proceeds of premium on the new sue of shares, is to be carried to the reserve fund. The accounts show a net profit of 9,564l, after deducting 10,782l for rebate, and 1,000l on account of preliminary expenses. 2,000l is to be devoted to the reserve fund. A dividend of 30s per share was declared, being equal to 7½ per cent. per up to 30th September ultimo.

The Directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have anmeed a dividend for the half-year now closing at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up stock, and also an extraordinary dividend of 30s on each 100l share, and 12s on each 10l share,

payable 15th January proximo.

The transfer books of the Royal Sardinian Railway are about to be closed for the preparation of the half-yearly dividend warrants. It is stated that the Directors propose to issue at the same time a report on the progress hitherto made with this undertaking.

A meeting was held on the 15th inst., at the offices of the Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Society, for the pury of altering one of the clauses in the deed of settlement, by consent of three-fourths of the Directors of th which the Company was necessary to proceed with the dissolution of the Company if proposed. The resolution was adopted, but needs confirmation at a subsequent meeting. An addition to the vote of thanks to the Chairman was made with the view of affirming the resolution passed; and it seems to be presumed that the Board will now carry out the objects proposed by the meeting of their own accord.

At the meeting of the Ceylon Company, the Director, port was adopted. The profits for the half-year were estireport was adopted. mated at 7,550l, and an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared.

The National Provincial Aërated Bread Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum derived from the earnings of a few bakeries only. It is intended to establish business in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other populous places.

The South African Irrigation and Investment Company held their first ordinary meeting on the 15th inst., when an interim dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the six months was de-

The Directors of the Ottoman Bank have decided to pay 4? upon each old share, and 8s upon each new share of paid capital, on account of the reserve fund and profits up to the closing of the Bank, and the transfer of its business to the Imperial Ottoman Bank. This resolution only refers to pro-prietors registered upon the books of the Bank at the period of its dissolution, and who exchanged their shares in the Ottoman Bank for shares in the Imperial Ostoman Bank.

The shareholders of the London and Birmingham Bank held an extraordinary general meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Company's head offices in Cheapside, for the purpose of alter-ing the articles of association, to enable the Company to hold half-yearly meetings, and make up the accounts to the 30th June and 31st. Dec

The Directors of the Dutch Rhenish Railway announce the proximate payment of a provisional dividend of 11s 9d per share on the 16l paid-up shares, and 14s 8d on the fully paid shares, on account of the first half of the current book year.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Cork Carpet Company (Limited), the following resolution was passed:—"That the net amount appearing to the credit of the revenue for the half-year ending Sept. 30th, showing a profit of 17½ per cent. on the amount turned over, be carried forward to the next half-year, and that the declaration

of a dividend be postponed until that period."

The Contract Corporation, Limited (capital, 4,000,000), in 40,000 shares of 100l each; first issue, 20,000 shares), will undertake the general business of a contractor for the construction of railways or other public works. They anticipate that they shall be able to borrow money on far easier terms than most contractors, because they will always take care to keep a considerable amount of capital unpaid up and in the hands of the shareholders, which will serve as a practical guarantee fund. The unpaid capital will likewise assurantee Governments and Companies that contracts undertaken will

be performed, however large they may be.
The Directors of the Mercantile Union Assurance Comany have just issued a circular, from which we extract as

follows:—

The Directors of this Company, prompted by the recent action of the combined offices, feel it incumbent upon them to issue an address to the mercantile and other insuring classes, as a defensive measure consequent upon the course recently adopted by the tariff offices. This Company was established in consequence of the combination existing amongst fire insurance companies, with the fixed principle of rating each risk upon its own merits, instead of being governed by tariff rates, which are frequently arbitrary and unjust. Any company thus acting contrary to what may well be considered a great monepoly, must of necessity expect a vast amount of opposition, but the Directors of this Company were scarcely prepared for the course of action just adopted by the tariff offices—viz., to pass a resolution interdicting all exchange of risks with the non-tariff offices—accuracy wholly unprecedented, and by the tariff offices—viz., to pass a resolution interdicting all exchange of risks with the non-tariff offices—a course wholly unprecedented, and most aggressive, and which is intended to restrict the efforts of the non-tariff offices, and counteract their exertions in establishing a the non-tarm cinces, and counteract their exertions in establishing a business at ad valorem rates. Consequent upon the large fire in 1881, and the refusal of the combined offices to make any modification in the enormous rates which they then announced it to be their intention to charge, two offices were established upon principles identical with those of the Mercantile Union, and have met with an unpracedented success; indeed, so great has it been that they have now dispensed with the means by which they obtained their position, and to to

le le te le at

1

er

a,

時間か

ip he he

od he

la

18

th

he

of

ü n-be

in al to ns to

re

l, in ir es th

have become subscribing parties to the resolution referred to, by which it is sought to confine the operation of this and other non-tariff companies, and coerce them into-joining the tariff offices. From the great support this Company has already received, and the steady increase in the business of the office since its formation, the Directors feel that a rigid adherence to the primary objects of the Company must be productive of a large and constantly increasing business, and therefore, as representing one of the most prominent of the non-tariff offices, they pledge themselves to the maintenance of the non-tariff system upon which the Company started, upon which the capital was subscribed, and upon the faith of which the public have hitherto so liberally accorded them support.

MISCELIANEOUS.—Measure C. I. Harnberger 1.

MISCELLANEOUS .- Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son advertise the particulars of 40 bonds of the Italian 5 per Cent. loan of 1862, which have been drawn for payment at par on the 1st January proximo.

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co.'s agents in Venezuela advise that they had received for 55 per cent. of the import duties, for about two weeks, from the Custom house of La Guayra, 39,426 dols 14 c; Puerto Cabello, 14,194 dols 10 c; total, 39,426 dols 14 c; Puerto Cabello, 14,194 dols 10 c; total, 53,620 dols 24 c, but they regret to state that in the absence of General Fulcon from Caraccas, General José Gonzales, then in charge of the Treasury, being pressed for money for the Government purposes, seized 75,000 dols of the 55 per cent. duties destined for the foreign loans; but the agents of Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. state their belief that the amount thus appropriated will be returned at no distant period.

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. are advised by the agents of the bondholders at Vera Cruz, under date 13th November, that on account of the Customs duties in course of collection. there had been deposited with them 90,700 dols, which will

be sent forward at an early date.

Notice has been issued by Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Sons that the bonds of the Brazilian 5 per Cent. loan of 1843 (the Empire fund), contracted for by Messrs Goldsmid, King, and Thompson, amounting to 362,000l, will be paid off at par on the 1st January next.

#### COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.30 per 11 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 31 17s 104d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 4254 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.54 per 1/ sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore at about the same price in London and Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 dsys\*

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 161½ to 162 per cent., and the premium on gold is 47½ to 48 percent. At these rates there is a profit on the importation of gold in the profit of the course the Livid State.

from	the	United	States.	-		
			COLUMEAT	COVERNMENT	SPOTTOTTES.	

Amount of Loan,			Name.	Paid.	Price.
6			and the same of the same of the same	£	DE LA
5000007	3	pr ct.	British Columbia, 6 per cent. Dec. 31, 1872	100	106
999		pr ct.		100	***
. 534	3	pr et.	Canada Governmt 6 per cent. Jan. & July, 1877-84	130	105
	3	pr ct.	Dr. 6 per cent. F. b. and Aug	100	103
Case.	3	pr ct.		100	103
2214808		pr ct.			93
\$65808		pr ct.		100	92
\$00000	3	pr et	Cape of Good Hope, 5 per cent. Dec. 1873	100	107
935	8	pr ct.	Do. do. April & Oct. 1880-4	100	110
994	8	pr ct.			110
	3	pr ct		100	113
100000			Ceylon, November, 1868, 6 per cent	100	105
250000			Do. 1878, do	100	111
200000		pr ct.	Mauritius, 6 per cent. 1873, Jan. and July	100	107
200000		pr et.		100	110
200000		pr et.	Do. 1882, May 15 and Nov. 15	100	109
165500			Natal Government 6 per cent	100	109
166000	3		New Brunswick Governmt, 6 per cent. Jan. & July		105
554	25	pr et	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1866, Jan. & July		101
. 400	23	pr et.		100	102
486	28	pr ct.	Do. do. 5 pr cent., 1888-92, Jan&Jary	100	102
150000		pr et.	New Zealand, 6 per cent	100	111
250000		pr ct.	Nova Scotia Government, 6 per cent. Sterling 1875	100	106
75000	8	Dr es	Queensland Government 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	112
***	3		S. Australian Gov.6 pc 1878 and upwards, Jan&July		112
294	3	pr et.	Victoria Government, 6 per cent. Jan. and July	100	108
100	13		Do. 6 per cent. April and Oct	100	109

#### MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

No. of Dividend perangum		Names.	Shares.	Paid.		Price pershare	
10000 14200 2890002	71 per cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim) S. African Mortgage & Invest (Lim.) S. African Mortgage & Invest (Lim.) Submarine Telegraph Ditto Scrip Trust & Agency of Australia (Lim) Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Ganada United Kingd. Telegraph Co. (Lim.) Van Diemen's Land	E Stock 50 25 Stock 1 10 20 5	£ 100 5 25 100 1 1 5 3 28	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	145½ 6½. 33 45 1½ 5½ 2½

#### AMERICAN STOCKS.

-4s 6d to the dollar—are taken from Mr E. P.

especial hopey out by the re-	111.11	415100	(11)_71	Walls I'm	1	Bid.	Asked.
Bonds and Shares having Intere	st and	Divid	ends	payable	in		-
Americ		1	31214	And man			OCTOBAL V
United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Be		868	000	***	200	65	68
Ditto 5 per Cent. Coupen Bonds,		***		***		60	65
Ditto 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1		000		464		65	70
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Coupon l	Bonds	***	***	100		***	
Ditto Five per Cent. Stock	***	+00	***	***			***
Virginia Six per Cent. Bonds		200	***		***	32	TA STATE
Atlantic and Great Western (Ohio S						57	DP S
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Sev					880	151	***
Detreit and Milwankee, Seven per C		st Mort	gage .	Bonds, 1	785	54	56
Erie, 7 per cent., First Mortgage, 18		444		***	***	68	69
Ditto, 7 per cent., Second Mortgag	re, 1872	***	600	000	100	69	70
Ditto, 7 per cent., Third Mortgag	e, 1888	***	000	***	***	65	70
Ditto, 7 per cent., Fourth Mortgag			***	***	445	63	68
Ditte, 7 per cent., Fifth Mortgage.		***	400	610	***	63	68
Ditto, 7 per cent., Preferred Stock		0.00	508	***		58	61
Ditto shares, 100 dollars	***	Come		1075	***	63	74
Illinois Central, First Mortgage, 7 p	er cen				000	72	25 dla
Ditto, 100 dollar shares, 90 dollars		***		***	***	69	70
Ditto, ditto, paid up in full Ditto, Cancelled Bond Scrip 5 dol	loss one	are .	***	***	000	24	1
			444	1874.	000	×2	<b>期</b> 日
Joliet and Northern Indiana 8 per ranteed by Michigan Central			40.00		gua-	65	78
Michigan Central, 8 per cent., conve		1960 1-	Mont	***	***	76	75
Ditto, sinking fund, 1882, 1st Mor					000	73	78
Dista shower 100 dellaws		***	***	***	***		1
M chigan Southern and Northern In		7 000 00	*** Si	nicina E	and l	900	100
						70	75
New York Central, 7 per cent. Bond		***	400	200	0.0	55	60
Ditto 6 per cent., Sinking Fund,			***	***	500	65	70
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund,		1/10	148	***	***	75	80
Ditto, 7 per cent., Sinking Fund,		tible to	1969	***	000	50	85
Ditto shares, 100 dollars		***	1000	***	***	80	85
Pennsylvania, 6 per cent., 1st Mort				***	***	68	72
						-	-
Bonds having Principal and Intere			LONG	on, se i	LKeu	Bid.	Asked
Atlantic and Great Western (New )			144 M.	et ease	The		HILE .
1000					· Proce	80	62)(
Ditto, (Pennsylvania Section), 1s		raceo 7			****	79	81
Quotations calculated and Bonds						10	0.6
Interest payable a				per do			Larrel .
Marietta and Cincinnati, 1st Mortga						72	74
Quotations calculated at 4s 6d pe							1.00
per dol		a a manage	rene Pe	ramin u	0 30		1 110000
Illinois Central, 1st Mortgage, 6 pe		Const	metios	and the last	11.00	82	84
Quotations on this issue calcu a							
payable at 4s			-agree				1
Bonds issued in Sterling, and ha			minal	and Int	prost	Bid.	1 Asked
payable in Lond			respons	errer with	01000	Addith	CLUMBUU.
					-mds	48	48
		-	440	***	***	72	74
Virginia Five per Cent		0.00	636	410	250		
Maryland Five per Cent							
Maryland Five per Cent Massachusetts Five per Cent			***	010	000	100	102
Maryland Five per Cent Massachusetts Five per Cent Panams, 1st Mortgage, 1865		100	***	***	000	100	102
Maryland Five per Cent Massachusetts Five per Cent		***					102 107 80

#### MISCRIA ANDONS SECURITIES

	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pershau
	T DEL	STATE OF STREET	-	4 4 6	-
10000	78	Anglo Mexican Mint	10	10 0 0	
50000		Atlantic Royal Mail Steam (Lim.)	10	10 0 0	
120000		Atlantic Telegraph guaranteed	5	1 0 6	
20000		Australian Agricultural	25	19 0 (	20
47000	***	Berlin Water Works (Limited)	10	10 0 0	
20000		Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	4 0 (	
6000		British American Land	50	40 0 0	
	447 pr cent	Brit & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100 0	
12500		British Indian Tea (Limited)	20	2 0 0	
20000		British Iren	20		7
40000		Canada Agency Association (Lim)	21		
	6 per cent	Canada Land (Limited)	324		824
25000		Ceylon Company	20		10
40000		Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10		91
12000		Copper Miners of England, pf 7 pc	Stock Stock		91
	71 per cent	Crystal Palace	Stock		1173
	6 per cent				1164
10000		Discount Corporation (Limited)	100		6
50000		East India Irrigation and Canal	20		44
***	***	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20		0
		Electric Telegraph	Stock		106
70000		English and Australian Copper			14
125000		Gen.Credit&Finance of Lond (Lim)	20		0 04
		General Steam Navigation	15		0 273
330000		Great Ship (Lim) 74 per cent. Pref.	1	1 0	0
1.00000		Hudson's Bay	20	15 0	0 124
150000	D	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5 0	0 94
	0 1s 6d	Italian Irrigation (Canal Cavour)	20		0, 11
	di per cen				561
4000		Joint Stock Discount (Limited)	25		0 64
4000		Ditto New	25		0 4
2000		London African Trading	25		0
1200		London District Telegraph (Lim)	3		0 13
2000		London Financiai Association (Lim)	50		0 931
17500		London General Omnibus(Limited)	4		0 24
50000		Madras Irrigation and Canai	20		11/1 11/1
1200	***	Meditamanaan Patanaian Wal (Limit	10		0 3
2000		Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim) Mercantile Credit Association (Lim)	50		71
2250		Natal Land & Colonisato Co. (Lim.)	10		0 54
8000	0 8/ per cen	National Discount Co. (Limited)	25		0 94
600		Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20		64
0.00		Ditto New	20		0 2
20000		New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25		0
18867		North British Australasian (Lim.)			0 -
100000		Oriental Gas (Limited)	1		1
50000	0	Ditto New	1	0 10	D 2
40000	o 51 per cent	Oriental Inland Steam (Lomited)	10		2
10000	0	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5		2
600000	137 per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock		48
		Peninsula and Oriental Steam	50		79
	71 pc & ba		50		49
17000		Quebrada Land, Rail., & Ming(Lim)	10		000
	11 108	Rhymney Iron	50		20
10000		Ditto New	15		9
	17s 6d	Riode Janeiro City Improvents (Lim)	25		974
	ls od	Ditto Ditto	25		5
TOUGE	71'46 DE 45 36 DE	Royal Mail Steam	100	80 0 0	445

Ama Di Nott I Mari Han i Pari Di Mari Trie Peter Mac Cada Mei Lieg Georgia Mei Lieg Georgi

And Bridge City of the City of

BANKE	R S'	PRI	CE	CU	RR	EN	T.
-------	------	-----	----	----	----	----	----

of not be sel intrinsic value	381-	Mou.	two.	Wed.	Thur.	Fet.
B per Cent. Consols96		bz 100	91 xd	904 mil	901 I xd	90% 1 xd
Do. for account Jan. 7'	LANG	914 4 xd	911 i xd	302 mal	914 xd	916 ± m
8 per Cent. Reduced	1 2	911 907	91 902	904 4	904 4	901 1
New 3 per Cent91	W10111	91 901	91	901	904	904 %
New #1 per Cent. Jan. 1894	ing Just	3 (65)	800	***	***	***
New El per Cent. Jan. 1894	-	100 mm 110	***			410
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873		454	610	1/1/000	- 600	- Jess.
Annuicies, Jan. 1880	999	***		***	900	
Do. April 1885	900	107 600	900	145	414	***
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	1	11	20 15-16		***	***
Exchequer Billa 1,000/25 pr Ct. 7			ils d	lls de d	6a 10a d	5s 16s d
Ditto May - 1	ls d	7s lis d	200 -		10s d	5s 10s d
Ditto 1062 a 2004 1	41.4		6a Ila d		-	Sa 10s 6
Bank Stock, 44 pret last hf-yr	10	235 87	2864 04	234	235	233 35
Do, for aperunt Jas. 3	Sale Of	or alde		C. Line	***	***
Indian Government Securities.	-	-				
India Stock, 101 p c April 1874	110	200	and the same of th	***		
Do, for account Jan. 2	***	200	***		***	
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1870 10			1061 xd	106# xd	106} xd	106} xd
Do, do for account Jan. 8		Tu with	DEFECT OF	E SHERID	a laws	100
Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888 14	104	1004	MILE MAINTY	mid Jan	Old and the	
Do. do. Certificates		***	***	200	100	***
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent	200	***	***	***	***	***
Da. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872/16		1034	104	104	breebo	104
Do. do. 54 pr Cent. May 1879	***		113	200	113	
Do. Debent. 4 p c April, 1864	***		991	200		992
Do. Do Aug. 1866	100	1000	99 1	991 9	·	940
Do. Bends, 4 per Cent, 1,000/8			6s d	48 d	6s d	1 1000
Do. Do. under 1,000/ 1		Se d		6s 3	sis d	2s d

#### PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

# 681211 0 spsf		111	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds Brazilian, 5 per cent	***	***	,.	***	***	***	100	000
	***	940	***	001	200	1955	100	***
Do. 5 per cent 1839 and 1859	***	***	000	994	994	***	00.0	***
Do. 5 per cent 1843 Do. 41 per cent 1852, 1858, and	1860	***	894	87	864 xd	861 xd	***	861 X
		***		861 xd	200	864		861
Do. 44 per cent 1863 Do. Scrip, 2W paid	***	***	***	***	***		***	***
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	***	***	***	200	911	800	***	
Do. 100/ Bonds		***	***		***	***	000	
Do, 1 per cent (Deferred 3 per		***	***	-	***	***	***	87
Chilian, 6 per cent			101		***	***	***	
Do. 3 per cent	***	900		***	***		***	
Do. 3 per cent Do. 44 per cent	***	***	***	***		884 xd	200	83 xd
Colombian	0-0-0	***	***	***	***			***
Do. Scrip, 6 per cent 407 paid	***	***		0.00	***	900	**	***
Danish, 3 per cent 1825	816	. ***	***	84	84	***	***	
Do. 4 per cent 1650 and 1861	***	454		***	***	***	***	***
Ika. 1868, 4 per cent	0.00			200	100	200	020	1/200
Da 100/ Honds	200		***	400	***	448	MES.	100
Equador New Consolidated, 1 pe					***	900	000	138
Do. Provincial Land Warrant	***	444	001 01	no.1 a	99"	984	982	99
Egyptian, 7 per cent	0.00		994 84	984	984		98	98 9
Do. Second Issue Coup. ori		ab.di	951 4	261 6		25	254	254 1
Do. Coupens		CBU.	12	12		200	***	***
Italian 6 per cost (Maremmana l	allman	***	764	784	000	***	***	***
Mexican, 8 per cent	***		341 1	346 2	344 4	333 4		331 4
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	***			***			93	94
New Grenada	000	***		000	***	***	131 xd	
I per cont ditto	***	***		993			***	***
De. Deferred	***	***		***		***	***	***
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares)		-	000	810		***	*** 71	Marc.
	***	***		***	202	***	***	
Do. 41 per cent (Uribarren)	***	***		000	800	***	***	Case
Do. 3 per cent				004	-	***		***
Do. 41 per cent 1862		***	***	000	864 6	854 64	86	97
Portuguese, 3 per cent 1853	***	0.00	000	48	487 9		482	200
Do. 3 per cent 1856, \$7, 59, 60,			***	481	487	48	489	484 8
Do. 3 per cent 1863	***	***		222			488	486
Do. Scrip, 15/ paid	9-7m -	***	1000	000	001	***	154	
Russian, & per treat in & Sterling	4.00			×00	904	***	91	***
Do. 41 per cent 1840	***		***	188	001 -4		87	000
Do. 41 per cent 1860			-		884 xd	400		000
Do. 8 per cent 1859	***	000	1 188	884 91	89 83	881 1	203 1	001 0
Do. 5 per cent 1862		0.00	-6 xd	85 xd		800 E	oof i	008 0
Spanish, 3 per cent	***	200	534	551 4	***	191 8	-	583
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	102		out.		48		471	1
Do. 3 pur cent Deferred Do. Passive	***	0.0.0	32	33	381 21	324 1	321 3	391 3
Do. Com. Cert. of Coup. not fu	nded		13	131 4	13	13 12	134	181
Turkish, 6 per cent, 1854			89	89	***	894		88
Turkish, 6 per cent. 1854 Do. 6 per cent 1858	***		71	70 1	704	70	70	69 k
Do. do. 100/ Bonds			200	-	744	464	80.0	
Do. 6 per cent 1863		004	704 4	70: 2	70 4	701	70	703
Do. 6 per cent 1863	0.00		***	***	69	***	200	***
Do. 4 per cent Guaranteed			***	9.00	102			200
Venezuela, 3 per cent	***		241	40.		24		264
Do. 1862		***	552 8	56		224 2		041 1
Do. 14 per cent	***	***	0.00	604	002	17.017	430	
Dividends on the above payable			-					
Austrian, 5 per cent. Ex. 10 floris	0.16	***	***	010	80.0	***		494
Belgian, 21 per cent, Ex. 25 france Do. 41 per cent. Ex. 25 france	Cilian	05	-	X*** X	700	210	000	000
LAG. 91 per cent. Ex. 25 france	***	***	***	***	051	***	048	***
		200		Bill Share	654	***	641	I ens
Dutch, 24 per cent. Ex. 12 Guil.					Gas &		-	
Do. 4 per cent. Ex. 42 Gail.  Do. 4 per cent. Certificates  Italian, 5 per cent. 1861, Ex. 25 f	***	***	***	***	99 i 70 i	***	701 4	

#### BOCKS.

	Dividend last hf-yr.	SCLUTZ L Names, 1924 Solve a	Share			bis	lu	Price per sha	
CO101 1 23	1 10	Numer 08102 00 8 110808	- 6	_	3	-	d		
411961/	21 per cent	Commercial	Bak	ACC	100	6	0	***	
1540008	2 per cent	Ditto Pref. 4 pr et. minimum	Sth	-	100	0	0	***	
2065668/	Spc&1/b-	East and West India	Sik		100	0	0	144	
1730	24 per cent	Grand Surrey Docks and Canal	100		100	0	. 0	200	
100000kin.	2 per cens	Ditto Loan Notes	100		100	0	0	200	
396	25 percent	Ditto 5 pr ct. Pref. Shares	25		25	0	0	000	
10 1 100	th per cent	Ditto ditto ditto	50		50	0	0	***	
263B3E0.	La per cent	London	Sta	1.54	100		0	49	
1939800	la per cent	St Katharine	Stk	de)	tro		0	69	- 49
3 860005.	14 per debt	Southampton	Sth	-	100	0	-	***	
00800	20 per own!	Victoria	al fith	1000	100	0	-0	1084	
		Ditto New		1000	2	0	-0	***	

shares,	last hf-yr.	Hamm.	Shares	Paid,	l'Tice pershar
attended to the	run 3	00.85	4	4 .4	-
20000	102 pr cent	Agra and United Service	100	50 B A	314
20000	10s	Alliance of London & Local Lim.	100	25 0 0	444
10000	POUT TO THE	Ditto New II	140	5 0 8	242
100000	cob Ac. and	Anglo-Austrian	20	6 0 0	12 61
89800		Australaum	40	40 0 0	761
7500		Ditto New	40	20 0 0	12 42
10000	241 pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	1 26
6000	54 per evan	Bank et London	100	.50	153
5000	(FF 444 111)			12 0 0	oF 194
10000	***	Bank of Queensland	100	13. 0 0	of. 14
20000	M per cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	41
5000	100	Bank of Wales Limited	100	15 0 0	11
80000-	51 per cent	Bank of New Zeal ind	10	2 0 0	H 12
50000		Brazilian and Portuguese Lim		6 0 0	
15000	***	Brit. & American Exchange Lim.	50	15 0 0	
20000	37 per cont	British North America	50	50 0 0	9 48
12560	***	Chartered of British Columbia	20	10 0 0	11
WY200		Chrtd Bk, India, Austra., & Ch.	20		10 MA
20000		Chrtd Mer of India, Lond, & Chra.	25	25 0 0	57
8000	64 pc &14bs		100		1004
		Ditto new		5 0 0	2008
20000	62 per cent		100	25 0 0	H 41
40000	4	Commercial Bank of Canada	20.11		M M
200000	***	Consolidated Bank Limited	-10	4 0 0	91
5000		Continental Limited	100	10 0 0	8
12000	***	East London Limited	50	5 0 0	79
10000	***	English and Irish Limited	100	10 0 0	8
95000	3/ per cent		20	20 0 0	23
40000		European Limited	30	5 0 0	44
10000	400	Hindustan, China, & Japan Lim.	100	25 0 0	11
10000		Imperial, Limited	100	20 0 0	253
135000	ply? Astab	Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	174
100000	01	Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLim	20	2 0 0	4
10000		London Bank of Scotland Lim	100	8 0 0	7
10000	11 11 1	London and Brazilian	100	35 0 0	50
5000	10 10	London, B Ayres, & R Plate Lim.	100	40 0 0	51
\$000	EL SUIVE	London, Birm , & S. Staffdsh. Lim	100	17 0 0	141
\$0000	47 per cent	London Chrtd Bank or Austral	20	20 0 0	97
10000		London and Colonial Limited	100	10 0 0	1.7
80000	67 per cent		50	20 0 0	
5000		London, Hamber, Cont. Exch. Lim	100	8 0 0	- 6
60000	947 pr cent	London Joint Mock	50	10 0 6	57
10000	***	London and Middlesex Limited	100	10 0 0	1000
10000		London and Northern Limited	100: 17	15 0 0	151
20000	43 per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	26
5900	***	Ditto New	20	18 0 0	200
10000	204	London & South American Lim.	100	7.0.0	7
5000		London and South Western Lim.	100	15 0 0	14
60000	12/ pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	79
20000	# per cent	Mercantile and-Exchange Limid	50	10 0 0	144
7000	as per const	Metropolitan and Provincial Lim		20 0 0	21
3000	-	Ditto Reserved, issued at 21 pm	100	20 0 0	25
5000	Et Tament	Midfand Bank Limited	200	10 0 0	. 9
10000		National of Liverpool Limi ed	100	10 0 0	
10000	97 per cent	National Provincial of England	100	42 0 0	100
25000	9/ per cent	Ditto New	20	12 0 0	100
30000	5s 6d p sh	Ditto ditto	20	6 0 0	1000
20000	182/pr cent	National	50	30 0 0	000
			20		
35000	100 pr cent	West South Wales		20 6 0	23

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

35000	10/ mr con	New South Wa	lee		-	20	20 0 0	Δ×
6000	to brosn	New Zealand B	ank Co	mann '	Linn	100	5 0 0	3
	00	Oriental Bank				200	25 0 0	
50400	of her con	December Faire	one part	Philips .	1	100		56
20000		Provincial of Ir				9890		1 00
4000	10% pr cent	Ditto New		244	201	10	10 0 0	
25000	200	Scinde, Punjauk		sa Lix	ited	20	5 0 0	
19000	5/ jer cen	South Australia				25.	25 0 0	39
10000		Stand. of Brit. 8		Africa l	Lim.	100	12 0 0	22
8420	244	Ditto New		***	***	100	1 25 0 0	35
40 :00	87 per cen	Union of Austra	nltu		**	25	25 4 0	54
10000	***	Union of Irelan	d Limi	ted	***	100	22 0 0	19
6:1000	737 ur cent	Union of Lande	MY ex				18 0 0	40
July	and make	INSURAN	CE C	OMPA	NIE	S S	Da Tsurmica	Bress
lo. of	Dividenc	I reach packets	1013	A Juni	left by	Nalidan,	Fra V olum	Pro
hares.	per sanua	Ham	86 <sub>0</sub>	DOL O	0,684119	Shares.	Pald	perit
			-		-			-
- 1	000	yla Southungton				£	3 0 0	100
25000	71 per cent	Albert Medical L	fe & F	amily	End.	20		991
53000	7114sedates	Alliance British					11 0 0	15
10000	6/pe&50sbs	Do. Marine			00	100	25 0 0	-
		Atlan				80	5 15 0	13
2000	5/ nc & ba	Argus Life	40		-	100	25 8 0	-
50000		British & Foreign	a Mari	ne Lim	ited	20	2 0 0	
	HI the pres	Church of Englas				0.0022	2 0 0	- (900
5000	51 n c & be	Clerical, Medical.	& Gen	eral L	fa.		10 0 0	
50000	40	Commercial Unio	m	-	-	-50	2 0 0	
		County					10 6 8	
4160	1/3s	Crown	1		- 00	50		100
50000	Sine Arts	Crown			**	80	3 0 0	
100000	or he or os	Donning Manies T	Smite d		90	50	4 0 0	A
100000		Empire Marine L	The stream	000	000	10	2 0 0	
		Equity and Law	T	- B 44	0.00	100		
20000		English and Scot	tien La	A PILA	11141	50	3 10 0	
10000		English and Scot	tish Ma	arine L	un	100	2 0 0	
10000	6/per cent	General					5 0 0	PE
000000/	5/ per cent	Globe	**		- 00	Stock	100 0 0	keld,
5000	5/pc&bs	Gresham Life	600	040	77.4	VIS TOMS: THE	5 0 0	999
20000	5/ per cent	Guardian Imperial Fire Imperial Life	40		**	100	30 0 0	51
2400	6/psh 15/bs	Imperial Fire	**		1 00	800	50 0 0	360
7500	16s & bonus	Imperial Life	20			100	10 0 0	1
18453	5/ pc 410/b	Indomnity Marin		rie.		100	a0 0 0	3.42
50000	286d 286dba	Law Fire				100	2 10 0	4
10000	31 2s 8d pe	Law Life	BULLA	.11	**		10 0 0	***
100000		Law Life	MODE I			20	2 0 0	1
		Legal and Gener	al Life	***	000	30	6 9 0	mO.
27504	on per cent	Liverpool and L	andor	Floor A	T.46-	20	2 0 0	613
91004	A/ non court	raverpoor and La	munit.	E MA CO	Title	20		48
20432	# ber cem	London	es.	**			13 10 0	
	3: 8d		Intent	Mand	-		3 12 8	-
20000	or per cent	London and Pro		MARTIN			2 0 0	***
10000	16 ps & 760n	Marine . Minerva		44			18 0 0	96
7848	5/ fer cen.	Marine	0.0	000	000		5 0 0	
40060	102 pr cent	North British an	d Mere	antile	**		6 5 0	900 and
		Ocean Marine		999	000	25	5 0 0	19
40000		Oriental and Gun			***	25	2 10 0	100
	5/ per cent		**	**	80		G pellepili	1
**	6/ p a & ba	Pelican .	**	**	-	**		-
¥500	194 n.c.At ha	Provident Life				100	10 0 0	
200000	7# 6ú	Hock Life	**	11/20	0**	8	0 10 0	1 8
auguttu.	Till on . con	Rose   Probace	**	**	0.0	Obser		1 3
3.500	The feet	Royal Exchange		- 00	0.0	OCCU.	All ar	400
1900	Triba or 200	Union		44 (	( 00		an a a	PO. 100
-	eec hearent	Sun Fire	200		. 19	- 17 Phone	All	266
							All	
100000	of pe & lab	Thamas and Mor	invi Ma	wine .		20	2 0 0	
100000	Leoners M	Union Murine Lie	nited	1 000	( near	20520 W	2 0 0	hel and
5000	ag De se la	Universal Life.	17 of 10	· 60		130	10. 0 . 0.	1
RODOO	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Universal Marine Victoria Life		MARIO.	***	20	. 5 0 0	12 4
								1 1 2

-

3	FORE	IGN RATI	S OF EXCHANGE ON		
6	4	Latest	Rates of Exchange		
	m Paid, cen	Duties	an London	abares, last if-yr.	
ĮΒ	Parishment !	Dec. 17	25 321	days' sight	
-	AMINOTOTICS.	- 17	24 90	8 months' date	
	10 to 100	apr 17			
И	Antwerp		liance of 08 Hen & Lecol.		
H	Amsterdam	15			
ĸ					
3.	Hamburg	- 15			
12	0 0 OF	15			
þ	St Petersburg	- M		tonno Trist -onnoi	
N.S	Lisbon	15			
	Gibraltar	00/ 18			
33	New York		berlett 167:169 To 100		
63	Januaica	Nov. 23			
(b)	7 mm () () 4	25	per cent, pm	alltueo 60 of 12 →00008	
2.3	Gent if (if	25	beginer cent/pm an	16 90 -0%	
	Пауара	- 22	10 il nor cent, put	hines of the posterior	
į.	Rio de Janeiro	- 24	and mentinguing 27 de de de la land	Tilleness 60 - COOL	
8Ť	Rabia	27	it & A & Trient Exchange	** 60 · · ·	
i,	Permanabuco	29	trial bedden merica	Tilletter 10 miles commenter	
ir	Buenos Ayres	11.44	artere88 53 rulsb Columb	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Singapore	(W. 70)	a. syferia , de 10id f bir	Course 6 months sigh	Ł
10	Ceviou	19:4	Dao. T per cent. dis bra	Discount 160 to morning	
(e)		001 29		Demail: 6 and -nos	
	Calcutta		28 14da oated		
				Danier Serie - moor	
LP.	Hong Kong		more a sequence of Comme		
	MULTIPED	0± 6	b per cent. pm		
	at the said			30 -	
	Sydney			60 -	
	Valparaiso	7404 2	Sat leaf Labolat from daily		

18	8 IV-	100	and bodies	of Library	English and	1 100		01.
65 A	20 0	C	OURSE OF	THE EX	CHANGE	S. 1000 15	13.73 000	122
12 1	0 30	701	Japan Lum	Calum, 49	Tuesda	y.	Frite	ay.
155 0		100	K+4 1119	belinsi	Prices pag	otiate1	Prices ne	gotiated
10 1	0 5	ng	od Inda Los	rage Bank		age.	on 'Ch	
gi   1	( H	1001	mid houl	short	11 174	11 18	11 174	11 18
Amsterda	0 00	400 400	tot Lavelit 9	-S me.	19 04	12 04	12 0	12 01
Ditto	***	400 000	mil debligh	8 - 00	12 04	12 05	12 0	12 04
Motterdam		*** ***	Complete to A. Anti-	STORES INTO	95 76	35.75	26 70	95 75
Antwerp	-	*** ***	Frankling F	nime 2	25 70	95 75	25 70	25 78
Brussels	***	***		chines Th	18 8i	13 84	18 8	13 84
Hamburg Paris	-	000 000	art. F. sch. F. tm	short.	11 25 25	25 35	25 271	25 35
Ditto		*** 110 ***	****	- Bomban	25.724	95. 274	25 70	25 75
Marseilles	0.01	001	Softman F man	DIETONE H	25 724	25 774	25 70	25 75
Frankfort			betterid,	boothwid !	1194	1191	1194	1191
Vienns		110	Crican		19 25	12 35	12 20	12 45
	***	***	1	_	19 25	12 35	12 20	12 45
Trieste	***	***			324	825	321	822
Petersbur	Acre.	-	000 100	Ar	Composition I	***	***	
Berlin	***	MAG		The state of the s	472	48	472	484
Madrid	***	***		1312Meet 1	400	484	471	48
Carrie	***	200 200	ommit same		95 99	25 95	25 90	25 95
Leghorn	***		anti-Laploitive		05 001	25 974	25 924	25 971
Milan	***	-		all plant to	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	25 95	25 90	25 95
Genoa		E. R		A LITTLE NO.			25 924	25 971
Maples		***	e we the	1 100	25 99		25 921	25 97
Palermo	Case !	***	on Engineer	BLOM TO	25 90	25 974		25 974
Messina	Vene	*** **	4 400 00	- 2	25 90	25. 974	25 924	
Lisbon	O.zell.	***		0	11:578(C)	524	52	524
Oporto		*** 00 **			1 152 174 1	52	62 no	521

## The Commercial Times.

J 0 0 1 00 by the FOREIG	IN MAILS	NO.4
2 d Destination	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Mail Due.
Anstralla and New Zealand	yia Marseilles Dec. 26, s. (By British packet) Jan. 9, H (By French packet) Dec. 24, M	Dec. 19 Jan. 12 Jan. 4 Dec. 72 Dec 19
China, Penong, and Singapore	yia Southampton Dec. 19, av yia Marsellies Dec. 26, a syia: Southampton Dec. 19, av yia: Sauthampton Dec. 23, av yia: Southampton Dec. 24, av yia: Southampton Dec. 19, av yia: Southampton Dec. 19, av yia: Southampton Dec. 19, av hiia: Marsellies Dec. 18, av	Dec. 19 Dec. 27 Dec. 19 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 27 Dec. 21 Dec. 19 Dec. 21 Dec. 23
Portugal, by Brazil packet	(New York) Dec. 19, s	Jan. 4 Dec. 23
Ditto (by Canadian packet) Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, an Tenerific	d wall but vilups in in the street of the st	Jan. 10
Maxico uncommended of the West Indies.	Dec. 19, 8	Dec. 29
and all places in the Pacific, includ- ing Chili, Peru, California, and Bri- tish Columbia	PULL TRAINING THE RECEIPT OF THE PROPERTY.	7 4 F K

#### MAILS ARRIVED.

MAILS ARRIVED:

On the 14th inst. AMERICA, per sissan ship Persis, its Liverpool.—New York, Dec. 2.

On the 15th, Weser Indias and Pacifics, per ateam ship Persis, its Liverpool.—New York, Dec. 2.

On the 15th, Weser Indias and Pacifics, per ateam ship Seine, via Southampton—
The Seine brings dates from Honduras to November 14, Georg Town, 19; Colon, 24;

Jannaica, 25; Jaemel, 26; Rorto Bioc. 28; Demorras, 23; Tobago, 25; Trinitad,
24; Barbadoes, 26; Grenada, 26; Se Vincens, 26, 36; Lacta, 26; Antigua, 27;

Dominique, 27; Nevis, 27; St Kitz, 27;

Parran Pour to Canada.—On the less January next, and thenceforward, pattarns of merchandiae, similar to those already transmissible
by post between any planes in the United Kingdom at reduced rales,
may be transmitted by post between England and Canada, by Canadian
mail packet, at the following rates of pastage, which must in all cases
be prepaid by means of postage stamps, viz.—Not acceeding 4 exs. 3d;
above 4 exs and not exceeding 1 lb, 6d; shove 4 lb and not exceeding
1 lb, 1s; above 1 lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s 6d; shove 1 lb and

not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; every additional \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb, 6d. Special attention is directed to the following rules and regulations, which will be strictly enforced:—lst. No packet of patterns must exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width; exceeding those dimensions, it cannot be forwarded through the post. 2nd. The patterns must not be of intrinsic value. Packets containing patterns of intrinsic value will be treated and charged as letters. Frd. There must be no writing or printing other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles. 4th. The patterns must be sent in covers open at the enda, se as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth may be enclosed in bags of linen, or other material, tied at the neck. 5th. In all other respects the regulations of the colonial book post will apply to the pattern post with Canada. N.B.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of any article likely to injure the contents of the small bags or the person of any officer of the post office is of course applicable to the pattern post.

An Account showing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Fluur imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption, in the month of November, 1963.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions out of Europe.	ty 6 Total
Wheat Barley Oats Rye. Poas Beans Maire or Indian coru. Buckwheat Beer or bigg.	qra bush 401296 1 209299 5 79200 5 7440 6 11427 5 61204 0 110911 2 73 2 300 0	qrs bush 41034 3 40 4 5463 0 1852 0 0 4	qrs bush 442730 4 209229 5 79241 1 7489 6 16890 5 61294 0 112763 2 73 6 300 0
Total  Wheat meal and flour Barley meal Ost meal. Rye meal Pea meal Maize or Indian corn meal Buckwheat meal	881173 2 cwf qr lb 393999 3 24 20 0 0 54 0 24 5 0 9 5 1 16 779 0 10	48390 3 cwt qr lb 70364 3 8 2 0 0	929863 5 cwt qr lb 461254 3 4 20 0 0 56 0 24 5 0 9 5 1 16 781 0 10 3 1 22
Total	SP4867 0 21	70358 3 8	461234 0 1

#### CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

Account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Mesi into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of B. Foreign Corn and Mesi, of the same kinds, expected from the United Kithe week ended the 12th of December, 1863.

41 KS 41 KY	Qu	antitles I	mported i	into	Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.					
to the fill on I am	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Ex-			
Wheat Barley Oats Rye. Peas Beans Indian carn Peac Pack Wheat Per or bigg	***	qrs 13228 2921 13 1000 5329 18 2229	qra 22853 964	qrs 70620 69016 6863 2867 12904 12019 20790 34	2363 2363 2487 11 2487 11	1994 6 3 3 750 E 3 1994 6 3	2503 G 71 704 31 G 5			
Total of corn		24788	35440	204102	2599	-				
Wheatmeal and flour Barley meal	7 140  3	cwts 38:96	cwts 424	cwts 135484 2 145	1 Jan 13	Ori Canadial Orionada Orionada	141			
Total of meal	95715	39519	424	135658	210	581	746			
Total of corn and mealstated in im- perial quarters		36029	35562		3120		2867			

#### WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

QUANTITIES SOLD In, and the Avenage Pluties of, Lasy Wess, with it sponding periods of the last Four Years.

			W	ant.	Baz	ley.	Onta			
Bold	last we	ok and	k in 1	ge price 562 561 566	85329 98763 62733	8 d 41 1 46 10 60 8 51 5 43 3	qrs 119293 127314 113628 91624 92697	34 9 36 8 38 7 35 1	978 16161 19736 90301 14817 12803	19 20 22 22 22 21
	0 9	061	100	Less	bea sa	off girth	S John De	1100 19 T	1 000 <b>Pa</b>	
Sold	last we	ng wee	kainel - anel - xiel	ge price 862 861 860	26 45 152	s d 29 11 41 8 36 1 33 6 30 0	4584 4584 8039 5280 3127 8135	Prince and I	978 - 2636 - 2187 - 2763 - 3608 - 2146	8 34 39 45 43 43 38

D to 11d seedy, At in the

operate the e Oct. is followers to order

of the

was to

W from offer 30

100,

pect

Del

m P 40

si tr

p si n a fi b d t 1 f

and sing of we Avend	в Рв	ICE	or	LAST	r Su	W	LEKS.			100		-
th the preceding state-	Who	Wheat.		t. Barley.		Oats.		e.	Beans.		Pras.	
Weekly average, Dec. 12  Nov. 28	41 40 40 39 39 40	d 1 9 3 11 10 0	33 23 34	d 10 6 7 11 0	19 19 19 19 18 18	d 3 5 7 11 9	8 29 29 34 29 25 28	d 11 7 9 7 0 0	8 34 35 36 35 36 35	3 1 6 5	8 34 38 34 34 34 35	d 2 7 1 2 1 0
Six weeks' average	40	4	33	8	19	3	29	6	35	8	84	2
Same time last year	48	1 0	25 1	6	21	2 0	84	4	38	11 0	41	20

#### COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was very moderate, and fresh, dry samples commanded more attention, at fully late prices. In foreign wheat, a limited business was transacted, on former terms. In the spring corn trade, the leading feature was a greatly depressed market for grey peas, at a decline in the quotations of quite 1s per quarter. Flour, both English and foreign, moved off slowly, at late rates.

At Liverpool, this morning, the corn trade generally was dull, at barely Tuesday's currency.

The corn market at Alexandria, during the week ending Dec. 4, was very moderately supplied, and buyers limited their purchases

The corn market at Alexandria, during the week ending Dec. 4, was very moderately supplied, and buyers limited their purchases to immediate wants. Prices, however, ruled firm, Saide wheat having sold at 30s 9d to 31s 9d; Beheireh, 28s to 30s 6d; Saide beans, 28s to 28s 6d; and leatils, 23s 6d to 25s per quarter, free on board. Freight to Liverpool, by steamer, 3s per quarter.

A very quiet cotton market has prevailed in Liverpool during the present week, the total sales reaching only 30,000, of which the trade have taken 15,000, speculators 5,000, and exporters 10,000 bales. Quotations are \(\frac{1}{2}\)d and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d per lb below last Friday. To-day's sales are reported to be 4,000 bales, with a quiet, but tolerably steady market.

We learn from Calcutta, to Nov. 7, that the demand for cotton continued very active. Large sales were made for delivery in December and January, at 31 to 36 rupees per maund for fair average quality. Agra, Jaloun, and Khasgunge sold at 33 to 34; Banda, 40 to 48; and Rangoon, at 48 rupees per maund. The stock of cotton was very moderate. Subjoined is the table of exports for October and the year:

Destination. 1863. 1862.

Destination.  Great Britain ewts France Other places	***	 669
Total in October Total in previous nine months		
10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 11 10 11 10 11 11		-

iand under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency at the close of September was 542,419 acres, against 361,225 acres at the close of the same month last year; but as October is the most important month for sowing, and as planters had then made great exertions in extending the cultivation, it was estimated that the official return, when issued, would show an increase in the extent of land sown of about 50 per cent., as compared with last year. The largest tracts of land engaged for the production of this staple are in the Kistria, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool districts. It was estimated that, with a favourable season, the export next year will amount to from 250,000 to 300,000 bales. Subjoined is an official statement of the production of cotton in the North-Western Provinces of India for the present and past years:—

years:— Division.	Area in acres.	416	Clean cotton in maunds. 1862.		Area in acres. 1863.		Clean cotton in maunds. 1863.
Meerut Division		***	3,36,006	******	3,40,653		3,92,449
Robilcund Division			2,35,694		2,07,163		2,01,153
Agra Division			3,59,359	*****	3,11,059		2,71,092
Jhansee Division			24,630		29,907	***	15,970
Allahabad Division			1,31,683		2,74,537		1,49,500
Benares Division	12,136	***	3,636	*****	13,121		3,766

Total 9,85,578 ... 10,51,735 ..... 12,17,170 ... 10,34,660
The fall in the value of cotton at Liverpool produced an inactive market at Alexandria, and at the close of the week ending Dec. 4, prices declined. In the early part of the week, however, the trade was greatly excited, buyers having made large purchases in order to complete their November contracts. The transactions amounted to 7,530 bales, at 25.50d to 26d for middling to good middling; 26d to 26.75d for good middling to fair; 26.75d to 27.25d for fair to good fair; and at 28d for fine. Freight to Liverpool, by steamer, was 1d per lb. A telegram, dated Dec. 12, states that there had been large sales since the above report, at 27d per lb, free on board, for good fair.

Public sales of Assam and Indian tea have been held this week. On the whole, they have gone off steadily, but prices

have, in some instances, slightly declined. In the private contract market, a very moderate business has been transacted, yet the quotations have ruled firm. Last week, duty was paid on, 1,062,202 lbs, and the export, for the week ending Dec. 10, reached 425,624 lbs. The export from Calcutta, in October, was 262,983 lbs, against 156,151 lbs last year.

Advices from Shanghai are to October 25. During the forinight there had been a steady demand for black tea, but low Hohows and Oonahms changed hands at somewhat reduced rates. Other descriptions, however, supported previous quotations. The stock had been considerably reduced, owing to a falling off in the arrivals from Hankow. In green teas a very moderate business was transacted, attention having been chiefly directed to Pingsueys, which changed hands at very full prices. Subjoined is the table of exports:—

Exports from Shanghai, from June 1 to October 25.

	Expo	RTS fr	om SHA	NGHAI, from	Jun	o 1 to Octob	er 2	
				Black.		Green. lbs.		Total,
Co Great	Britain	1863		27,666,887	***	2,230,125		29,897,012
-	-	1862	*******	18,378,293	***	3,943,298	***	22,321,591
To Unite	d States	1863		385,941		917,576	***	1,303,517
-	-	1862		3,220		1,446,311		1,449,531

At Hankow the trade was firm, and prices advanced, in some instances, I tael per picul. The Fuhchow market was active, and considerable business was done in Congous, for shipment to Australia, on rather higher terms. The demand for tea at Canton was somewhat restricted; nevertheless, prices ruled tolerably firm. The exports from Canton for the season amounted to 9,076,643 lbs; from Amoy, 1,187,600 lbs; and from Fuhchau, 28,922,300 lbs; making a total from all parts of about 70,000,000 lbs, against 58,654,000 lbs last season. The rates of freight were as follows:

—From Shanghai to London, 3l 10s to 3l 15s; to New York, 3l 15s: from Fuhchau to London, 4l; and from Canton to London, 3l 10s per ton. 3l 10s per ton.

In the raw magar trade, there has been much less activity, and prices have fallen is per cwt. Refined goods have also declined in value. From Madras, we learn that the market was more active, at 16s 9d per cwt for ordinary native descriptions.

STOCK of	SUGAR in 1860.	Nı	1861.	1,	1862.	1.	1863.
	hhds.		hhds.		hhds.		hhds.
Cuba	45,256		21,911		15,285		14,960
Porto Rico	1,820	***	1,320		1,660		2,287
New Orleans	520		828	***	13,382		2,390
Martinique	***	***	***		***	***	832
English Island	431	***	230	***	202	***	242
Total	48 027		24.289	7	30.529		20.711

Plantation Ceylon coffee has sold freely, and prices have ad-anced 6d per cwt. The demand for other descriptions has ruled Plantation Ceylon coffee has sold freely, and prices have advanced 6d per cwt. The demand for other descriptions has ruled somewhat inactive: nevertheless, prices have been supported. We learn from Colombo, to Nov. 16, that the arrivals of plantation coffee had been large, and that in order to effect sales, holders would be compelled to accept lower prices. There were no buyers except at reduced rates, but growers being firm in their demands, no business of importance was transacted. In native coffee, very little was doing, and the quotations had a downward tendency. The weather was very fine, and crops were being secured in excellent condition. Plantation coffee was quoted at 14s per bushel; native, unpicked, 48s; picked and dried, 55s per cwt. Subjoined is Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co.'s table of exports:—

Exports of Coffee from Ceylon from Oct. 1 to Nov. 16.

PLANTATION.

32 013 against last year, cwts 41,854

To Great Britainowta Foreign Ports Australia and India	30		year, cwts	41,854 1,858
	32,043 NATIV			43,712
To Great Britainewts	13,423		year, cwts	7,705
Foreign Ports		1.00	-	0.500
Australia and India	***	2/12/2015	The District	2,700
	10 400			10 405

Government contracts for 130 tons of cocoa and 50,000 gallons of rum have been announced. The rum market continues very firm; but in brandy sales progress slowly at late rates. Messrs Clark and Sons have forwarded us the annexed statement, showing Messrs Martell and Co.'s present quotation for brandy:—

Pe	r heci	N CASKS.		On	In Cases.	HIL
Vintage	1863	francs	140	Fine Pale	per doz.	218
-	1862	************************	180	-	1860's	
-	1860	***************************************	210	The second	1859's	248
	1859		230		1858's	274
-	1858	***************************************	260	diameter in	Old	30s

We have to report a quiet trade for English wool, at last week's currency. Hemp is a slow sale, at the late decline in prices; but flax is very firm.

Information has reached us from Sydney, to Ootober 21, to the effect that the arrivals of the new clip of wool had been of inferior quality. The greater portion of the old clip had been disposed of, but buyers were offering 2d to 3d per lb less money for new produce. The following were the rates current:—Extra secured produce. The following were the rates current: --Extra secured lamb, 2s 3d; first ditto, 1s 10d to 2s 1d; second ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; third seedy and skin, 1s 2d to 1s 7d; fleece, first, none; second, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; third, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; greasy, first, 10d n-et

10,

rt-ow es.

12

d

to 11d; second, 8d to 9d; heavy, 7d to 8d, and 1d to 8d less if

weight per lb.

At Melbourne, Oct. 24, owing to heavy rains having prevailed in the interior for some time, in consequence of which shearing operations had been greatly retarded, the public sales had been postponed. In October, to date, the export was 1,495 bales, and the export for twelve months, viz., from Oct. 25, 1862, to Oct. 25, 1863, amounted to 39,886 bales. The quotations were sollows:—Greasy, inferior to ordinary, 7d to 3d; ordinary to average, 8½d to 9½d; average to superior, 9d to 1s; fleece, inferior to ordinary, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; ordinary to average, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; good to superior, none offering; scoured, ordinary, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; good, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; superior, 1s 10d to 2s.

From Port Adelaide, we learn that the first ship, with a portion of the new clip of wool on board, had been despatched.

Letters from Shaughai, to the Oct. 25, state that the silk trade was very active, and that prices during the fortnight had advanced 10 to 20 taels per picul. The settlements amounted to 2,250 bales, and the arrivals to 1,100 bales. It was stated that the quantity of silk, up-country, was small, and that the quotations raded high. The exports from July 1 to date were as follows:—

Exports from Shanghai, from June 1 to October 25.

Raw. Thrown. Coarse. Japan. Total.

bales bales

We learn from Yokohama, to Oct. 12, that the arrivals of silk from the interior had been unimportant, and that the supplies on offer bad been readily disposed of at an advance of prices of 20 to 30 dollars per picul. Freight to London was 5l per ton; to Shanghai, per steamer, 3 dols per picul.

The estimated extent of the erop of indigo in India is now 100,000 maunds. At Calcutta, at the date of our last advices, the receipts were increasing, and public sales were shortly expected to commence.

The report that the American Government were considering the proposition of an additional tax on tobacco, produced an active

proposition of an additional tax on tobacco, produced an active market for all descriptions at New York during October, and a general advance took place in prices. The following table shows the stocks and deliveries during the above mentioned period:

AMERICAN.

Va. and

N. C. Obio. Md. Total

A Comment	Ky.		N.C			Ohio		Md.		Total.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1863	35,584	1.40		2		11		***		35,597
Received since	1,217	***			***	***	***	***	***	1,217
Total	36,801		Jon Ed	2		11		***		36.814
Delivered since	7,339		teach	, h			***			7,339
Steck, Dec. 1, 1863	29,462		1.00	9		11	77			29,475
Same time, 1862	23,694	***	1	2	***	4	***	***	117	23,711
Same time, 1861	19,859	Was.	62		***	- 5		***	***	20,492
Same time, 1860	13,858	***	1,97		***	14	***	1	***	15,833
trutte, 1000	- 1000		MISH.	o l	***	1.	***		***	Logoro
Charles and the color	A Long Land	SPAI	NISH.		Zam	ua-la				Clen-
a bad introduction off	Havana.		Cuba.		Gr	ande.		Yara		fuegos.
04-1-1-1-1	hhds	7 (10)	hhds		n	hds		hhds	775	hhds
Stock on hand Nov. 1,			-100		of the	200		000		Mo
1863	1,727		30	***	1-1-1	79	***	960		. 76
Received since	1,754	***	658	***			***	343	***	
	2.401		000			CONT.	-	1 900		70
Total	3,481	***	688	***			448	1,303		. 76
Delivered since	2,096	000	638	.00	D	79	***	247	***	. 76
Stock, Dec. 1, 1863	1,385		50				***	1,056		
Same time, 1862	1,053		18				***	1,774		
Name time, 1861		***	***			50		250		
Same time, 1860			2,121	***		***	***	1,781		

The price of English copper has been raised 5l per ton. Scotch pig iron is quoted at 65s 9d cash, and 67s 6d three months open, for mixed numbers. Spelter is rather dearer.

French spirits of turpentine have advanced to 72s per cwt, but most oils have met a slow sale, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C. tallow, at the commencement of the week, was quoted at 40s 6d on the spot; but the price is now 41s per cwt.

40s 6d on the spot; but the price is now 41s per cwt.

According to our latest advices from New York, there were signs of improvement in the export demand for breadstuffs, but transactions had not materially increased. Holders of wheat and flour were very firm, and an advance had taken place in prices. In the dry goods trade, no activity was apparent, but as stocks were light and as the imports of cotton continued very moderate, the quotations ruled firm. The wool market was tolerably active, and good and fine parcels, both of domestic and foreign growth, commanded high rates. Gold had touched 1544, but the latest quotation was 1514. The shipments of bullion during the week ending Nov. 28, amounted to 266,2104, making a total for the year of about 8,414,8321; against 11,152,7821 in 1862; 568,6471 in 1861; and 8,409,3771 in 1860. The demand for accommodation was by no means active, and the quotations ruled somewhat easier, as follows:—

Per cent. per annum.

	t. per annum.
Loans on call, stock securities	7
Prime endorsed bills, 60 to 90 days	6 7
Do. do. 4 to 6 months	7
First-class single signatures	7
Other good bills	7

The following return shows the state of the New York banks for the week ending Nov. 28, compared with the preceding state-

no anni de parace, co	Nov. 21.		Nov. 28.			dw. Mark	
The state of the state of	dols.		dols.		10.7	dols	
Discounts	176,702,428		173,515,860		Dec.	3,186,568	
Specie	28,054,514	***	27,555,175		Dec.	499,330	
Circulation	6,122,379		6,126,411		Inc.	4,032	
Deposits, gross	212,044,972	***	204,783,825		Dec.	7,262,147	
Net	145,248,846	***	139,645,665	***	Dec.	5,603,181	

#### COTTON.

New York, Dec. 1.—The market has been irregular. Prices were 2 to 3 cents lower on Saturday, but recovered on Monday, and the market closes quiet, at our previous figures. Sales for the three days 2,800 beles. By auction, 125 beles Sea Island sold at 80 to 97½ cents; and 75 ditto Upland, 74 to 78, cash. The receipts have been from Matamoros, 1,419 Giudad Bolivar, 8; Havana, 9; Jacmel, 13; New Orleans, 753; Baltimore, 5; Providence, 1; per railroad, 723; North river, 321—total, 3,255 bales. Total import from 1st to 30th November, 26,307 bales; ditto since 1st September, 58,513 bales. Export from 1st to 30th November, 675 bales, against 999 in 1862.

New York, Dec. 5.—The market has been heavy for the most part, but at the close the market was steady at our previous quotations. The sales foot up 5,000 bales. We quote:—

ZEW.	1110	perion 1								Orleans
				land.		Florida		Mobile		d Texas.
				C		C		C	Section 1	6
0	rdinary		****	70	*******	. 70		70	*******	70
1		** / ***		80	*****	80	*	80	*****	80

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.		1862 Fair.
Descriptions	per lb	per 1b	per lb	per lb	per lb	per 1b	per 1b	per lb	per lb
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
Sea Island	***	40	44	46	48	56	33	43	46
Upland	254	264	***	***	***	***	21	23	253
Mobile	***	264	C	***	***	1000	21	234	26
New Orleans		27	***	***	***	400	22	244	274
Pernambuco	***	27	28	200	***	100	***	224	384
Bahia, &c	***	28	251	440	Days!	1 610	18	214	32
Maranham	***	959	28	400		000	1/409	28	24
Do. Sawginned		989	28	100	***	***	400	23	24
Peruvian	224	***	***	***	449	***	***		1400
Smyrna	***	214	. 22	724		***	.11	15	164
C. W. India, &c	***	***	***	***	***	***	*40	***	1000
African	***	***	***	***	907	MILES N	100	0.320	0 32
Egyptian	354	261	27	274	283	80	18	22	284
Surat-Breach		19	221	244	000	000	134	16	174
Dhollerah	400	19	22	231	100 4	-	134	164	17
Oomrawuttee	***	19	22	23	***	100	134	154	174
Mangarole	***	19	21	***	100	979	18	144	164
Comptah		19	214	***	100	989	13	15	164
Ginned Dharwar	104.	***	244	***	***	100	499	400	19
Mudras - Tinnivelly	***		221	***	100		***	100	17
Western		611	22	-	***		***	689	158
Bengal		***	17	174	***	000	***	***	19

dami lina aprese	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.		Fair.
Descriptions.	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	91 91 6	101 106 111 111 64	1111 12 12 1111 7	124 124 12 12 74	124 124 144 84	14 18 15 9	54 54 74 4	7 8 7 8 7 4	74 77 9

Descriptions.		om Jan, 1 to ec. 18.	Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 18.			
American	1862 bales 63971 281224 810451	1863 bales 127746 381082 1083806	1862 bales 36300 36540 291850	15th liules 44050 67350 346720		
Total	1155656	1592134	414690	458120		
bales	1868 pales 39250 TON AT CO	Consumption 1522 bales 1043510	og of tail	o Dec. 18. 1863 bales 287220		

1500

New York

to England

denti;
erins of the for it. To Ire imply, he at Mily, Monday business malting barley supply dall ing no chamoney.

WERA Eng 80m

Be D

The cotton market has been very dull and drooping throughout the past week; all classes of buyers have been cautious, and few have done more than supply their pressing wants. Still, there is not any g cat depression apparent, and it is only in a few places that any material concession cau be obtained; all descriptions are, however, lower. American have declined; all descriptions are, however, lower. American have declined; to per lb. Egyptian have also declined 4d per lb during the week, and are difficult to move. There is also much less inquiry "to arrive." Brazil must also be quoted 4d per lb lower. Eastern kinds are very irregular, and for the most part have suffered a like decline, some forced sales having been made still lower. The sales to-day are 3,000 bales. There is a little better feeling in the market, of which there were slight symptoms yesterday. The reported export amounts to 10,310 bales, consisting of 1,000 American, 1,210 Brazil, and 8,100 East India. No business will be transacted in the cotton market on the 26th instant and on the 1st and 2nd proximo.

The imports, this week, are 6,884 bales, and the anartity of the constitution.

The imports, this week, are 6,884 bales, and the quantity of the unattended for England is 180,000 bales, against 190,000 bales, against last year at this time.

#### MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The amount of business doing in yarns and cloth, this week, has been much restricted, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The supplies on offer, however, are by no means extensive. The rise is the value of money in India is the chief cause of the present heaviness. There has been a good demand for coals, at full quotations; but iron has been much less calive.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 17.—Yarns have this week been practically lewer, to the extent of fully id per ib, but few offers have been made to test them. India goods have also been rather weaker, but continue for the most part well engaged beforehand, and 45-inch makes, and 40-inch 8 lb, are still saleable in small lots, if inch makes, and 40-inch 8½ lb, are still saleable in small lots, if found to hand at a small reduction. For other goods there is hardly any demand, and the tendency of prices is against sellers. On Saturday telegrams were received from Bombay to the 29th ult., reporting a great change for the worse in all Manchester staples, owing to the scarcity and dearness of money, and the news from this side of a 6 per cent. Bank rate. The further progress of this revalsion on the additional rise to 8 per cent., is regarded with sufficient apprehension to cause all but needful transactions to be delayed. etions to be delayed.

RAW COTTON. nd taly Osso good tar.

Pernambuco fair
Ditto good tair
St. 40 Warus Twisr, ditto
Sci. 30 Warus Twisr, ditto
Sci. 40 Warus Twisr, ditto
Sci. 50 Warus Twisr, ditto
S 21 0 18 9 16 0 9 41 9 9 9 11 22 0 18 6 11 0 10 71 11 0 10 0 23 6 20 6 12 0 11 10 12 3 11 0 8 lbs 120z... 9 lbs 40z ... ong Cloth, 86

in wool have been rather more BRADFORD.—Transactions Bradford.—Transactions in wool have been rather more numerous, and some of the larger consumers are looking round, but the improvement is not considerable, and the buyers are such as have held off for the last few weeks and are now supplying their immediate wants. Prices are unaltered. The yarn trade continues extremely quiet, both for home and export. The new business is almost confined to small orders entirely unspeculative. In pieces the close of the year is usually quiet. Our home merchants operate sparingly both in plain and fancy goods. The foreign houses appear to be doing rather more in fancies, mixtures, and mottles. The Americans are giving out a few orders, but only small ones. but only small ones

but only small ones.

ROUDALE.—The slackness which manifested itself in the flannel trade about a fortnight ago still continues. The mildness of the weather and stock taking by merchants combine to cause the flatness. Wools are firmly held by the staplers at the late quotations. HUDDERSFIELD.—Cheap lots of all kinds have been much inquired after, but comparatively few of them have been forthcoming. Black doeskins, at and about 3s 31 per yard, have been sold in large quantities. Manufacturers purchase wools, at present prices, very carefully, however.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is becoming more quiet, still there is as much doing as there generally is at this time of the year.

there is as much doing as there generally is at this lime of the year.

Lekes — The year is now so nearly expired that there is no disposition on the part of merchants to operate on any extensive scale. There were a few transactions in spring goods of the newl patterns, but for plain cloths of good quality the demand was only slack, and other goods did not sell at all freely.

NOTTINGHAM.—There was not much doing in hosiery yarns, and prices remained without any important alteration. Silks also as before; limited business. Brown nets met a rather improved demand, and a slight advance on recent rates may be quoted.

#### es state that No RuOu or for both wheat and file

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS and on New York, Dec. 5.—Very moderate supplies of flour reces as asle, but the stocks in warehouse were stated to be liberal. Then was an improved demand for export to Great Britain, and the trade, generally speaking, ruled somewhat artive at an advance in precess of from 20 to 25 cents per barrel. The transactions of the week amounted to 84,000 barrels State and Western, 4,000 Canadian, and 6,500 barrels Southern. At latest date, the quantions ruled as follows:—State, superfine brands, \$5.75 to \$6.10. State, extra brands, \$6.30 to \$6.35; State, choice brands, \$6.35 to \$6.40; Ohio, common brands, \$7.45 to \$7.50; Ohio, fang brands, \$7.55 to \$7.50; Michigan, Indians, Wisconsin, &c., \$6.95 to \$7.50; Genesee, extra brands, \$6.80 to \$8; Missouri, \$7.50 to \$11.75. Canuda, common, \$5.90 to \$6.35; Canada, good to choice extra, \$6.40 to \$9 per barrel. In wheat, but little was done for export, nevertheless, the market ruled firm, and the quotations advanced to 4 cents per bushel. The transactions amounted to 725,000 barrels. Chicago spring realised \$1.42 to \$1.45; Milwanter Club, \$1..3 to \$1.47; amber Milwankee, \$1.46 to \$1.48, wintared Western, \$1.50 to \$1.58; amber Michigan, \$1.60 to \$1.63; ditto, white, \$1.80 per bushel. There was a less appendative feeling in the demand for corn, and prices declined 1 to 2 cents per bushel. The sales reached 420,000 bushels. Shipping Western mixed, in store, realised \$1.20 to \$1.21; ditto affect, \$1.23 per bushel.

Export from New York, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.

EXPORT from New York, from Nov	r. 1 to Nov. 30.
Flourbris 12	863. 1362. 26,788 181,137
Wheatbush 49	93,895 2,090,245
EXPORT of GRAIN from New YORK, from	46,850 869,325
	863. 1862.
	94,577
	27,42610,933,555
Corn 14,66	03,50224,318,998

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great BRITAIN and In

of the the transmission of	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
and the second s	6600 38+2 2259	hbla	ING	289450 289450 289450 280450 200450
Total, 1963		50	3743540 10180885	230459 H 2332013
Increase.	A 52328	50	6436825	2092558
Total, 1861	367170 737618	600 2428	6727897	3507838 1297352

AT THE STREET, MANUAL TO	TO THE				introet.	×10-	
From— New York		0.0	Wheat, bush 128295	AND	bush	LON	Bye. bush 1396
Total, 1863	28644 42946 432846	*****	128295 650902 5949598		11869 21188	A	1896 7159 44973

#### LONDON MARKETS.

#### STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

Notwithstanding that only limited supplies of home-grown wheat have been on offer, this week, the demand for both red and white qualities has ruled heavy, and the quotations have given way Is to 2s per quarter. Fine foreign wheats have met a dulinquiry, at late rates; whilst low and damp parcels have fallen quite Is per quarter. Malting barley has receded Is per quarter, with a heavy sale. Grinding and distilling sorts have sold slowly, at drooping prices. The malt trade has been in a most inactive state, at 1s to 2s per quarter less money. We have very little change to notice in the value of oats. Sales, however, have progressed slowly. In beans very little has been passing, on rather easier terms. The demand for peas has continued heavy at barely stationary prices. Both English and foreign flour has met a dulinquiry, and, in some instances, the quotations have ruled in favour of buyers.

Most of the continental markets have been well supplied with wheat, for which the inquiry has been rather restricted, at barely late rates. In barley and all other articles, the transactions, both for home use and export purposes, have been much restricted.

e ag nel p nem

100

50; 75; trai ort; lead 000 kee

63

New York advices state that the inquity for both wheat and flour was steady, and that prices were a shade higher. The shipments to England were rather on the increase. And the property of the state of

The amount of business doing in floating cargoes of grain has sen very moderate, and, in some instances, prices have had a sooping tendency.

The Lindon averages announced this day are:

Barley	lection	895	ing b	11, 311	1100	10 b	134 117	8 at	9 d 47 8 34 6 20 9	eling r b
Beans	Wheat.	A.		THIS	*******				32 1 32 0	233
English	2720	10 R. A.L.	2390	******	qre 2130	*****	978 360		2470	
Foreign	14860	Litera	7450		***	*****	300 16320	{	500	bris

#### to sterred OOS PRICES CURRENT OF CORN. &c.

1	- managen Saddon sug - STRINGER
Warar-English, Old white 48 50	OATS-English, Poland & potato 20 2
	W lo signated white, feed war 18 1 2
English, white, new	
red, new 39 48	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 22 2
Danzig and Konigsberg, high	- Angus and Sandy 21 2
: nomixed	694 - common - 19 2
- mixed 50 52	
Rostock and Wismar, new 46 48	
Mertin, Stralsund, and Wolgast 46 48	
Marka and Meuklenburg 45 47	
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	Danish 18 21
Bhenish and Brabant	Swedish 19 25
St. Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 42 45	Russian 17 20
American and Canadian, white 47 49	Dutch and Ha loverian 18 21
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft,	RYE-English 32 33
per 496 lbs	TARRS-English, winterper qr 40 44
Egyptian, Saidiper 480 lbs	Foreign, large, spring 30 84
Bantar - English and Scotch,	Indian Corn, per 480 lbs-
malting, new	American, white 30 . 31
English and Scotch distilling	- yellow and mixed 29 36
grinding	
Saale malting 29 31	yellow 30 31
Danish distilling 26 27	
- 1920 grinding 26 27	delivered to the baker
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs 23	Country marks 29 31
Brans-English, new 31 42	French and Belgian 82 36
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French 34 36	American and Canadian fancy
Egyptian & Sicilian 30 81	brands per 196 lbs 24 25
English, white bollers, new 38 40	American superfine to extra
grey, dun, and	superfine 23, 24
maple 34 59	American common to fine 21 22
	- heated and sour 19 21
Foreign, white boilers 35 87	OATMEAL-Scotch, fine, per ton £10 12
- feeding 32 35	round 12 13

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEER.

FOR REFORT OF THE DAY'S MARKETS, SEE "POSTCRIFT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market was firm on Saturday and Monday, but has since been flat, with occasional sales at some decline, more particularly on the grainy or crystallised descriptions, these showing a reduction of 1s per cwt. A limited inquiry prevails from the home trade or refiners; buty 455 casks West India selling in three days, including Barbadoes, at 43s to 47s; crystallised Demerara, at 47s to 50s per cwt. Speculation has quite subsided. The increase in the deliveries for home use and export over the previous season's has been 10.355 tons, but last week the clearances were only 3,730 tons. Landed only 1,810 tons, leaving the stock at the close 74,540 tons, against 65,751 tons in 1862.

Mauritus.—7,372 bags, by auction, were only partly disposed of as follows: soft brown and yellow, 35s to 45s; semi-grainy and crystallised, 47s to 50s per cwt. Several parcels have sold privately on similar terms.

forms.

Madros.—921 bags mative were bought in: brown and yellow, 36s to 55s 6d. 3,316 bags grocery found buyers: grainy, 44s to 48s; white, 50s to 51s; soft brown and yellow, 37s to 48s 6d; being for the grainy sorts is to is 6d per owt reduction.

Natal.—198 bags were taken in at 38s to 45s per cwt.

Foreign.—Two landed cargoes of Bahia have sold part at 45s to 46s; 1.500 bags Guatemala, at 39s; 550 casks Porto Rico, 44s to 46s, 5,000 bags clayed Manilla, in the early part of the week obtained 41s. 10s baskets 33 bags Java were partly sold at 42s 6d to 49s 6d for yellow to white, one lot fine white selling at 52s per cwt.

Refixed.—The market has been inactive, and quotations are nominally mattered. Common dry goods, 52s 6d per cwt.

Mokasses.—Small sales have been made in West India at 20s to 21s per cwt.

Rus.—The Government require 50,000 gallons,—contracts to be sent in on the 22d instant. This market is armer contracts being made in Jamaica and Damerara. The latter at 12,10d to 12,11d; hogsheads and harrels, 2s, 1d, to 2s, 3d. 260 puncheous Cuba at 1s, 7d per contracts.

and harrels 2s 1d to 2s 3d. 260 punctions Cubs at 1s 7d per proof gallon.

Cooo.—More inquiry prevails for common to induling qualities of colonial; and a Government contract for 150 tons is declared for the 2nd instant. Grounds, 31s to 55s per cwt.

Corres.—A firmer tone pervades the barrels and object of plantise tion Ceylen have gone off with fair demand, and the latest transactional show an advance of 1st 1st 400 casts 1,600 barrels and object, by section, chiefly sold since ordinary to good, 72s to 64s, fine bold, 4ds. 50 casks 1,800 bage mative realised full prices, good ordinary to fine, 50 casks 1,800 bage East India chiefly sold at 70s to 76s 6d. 58 packages Jamaica, 60s to 78s. 115 cases 1,600 bage East India chiefly sold at 70s to 76s 6d. Cannon's Mysore at 80s per cwt.

bage East India chiefly sold at 70s to 76s 6d; Cannon's Mysore at 80s per cwt.

TEA.—The Assam sales on Tuesday and Wednesday went on with spirit, but at rather irregular prices, not quite maintaining the fughest current last week, but 3,030 packages chiefly found buyers. Privately the market is quiet.

Rice.—All descriptions are quiet. By sucction 6,146 bage Bengal were chiefly taken in: good white at 13s 6d. Semus middling Ballam sold at 9s to 9s 6d. Privately, the transactions are very limited. 4,300 bags pinky Madras bought in last week have sold at 10s 2d to 10s 6d, and a parcel of good Ballam at 10s per cwt.

Improve and Destructure for the formula of the following the foll

a parcel of good damain at 108 per cwc.

larours and Deliverers of Sice to December 12, with Stocks on hard.

1860, no 1862, no 1862, no 1863, no 1864, discourse 12, with Stocks on hard.

1860, no 1860

Stock, 9,272 tons, against 9,515 tons and 7,540 tons in the two preceding years.

HEAT,—2,576 bales Manilla, by auction, were nearly trail sold roping to Sorsogon, 29/to 30/10s; line white, 44/to 47/16s per tons.

LINERED.—Our arrivals are 3,300 quarters. Bombary daily word folis 6d. 200 tons Calcatta, arrivad, offered at auction and sold without reserve, brought 55s to 55s 6d. Since then 200 tens ordinary brought 55s 6d, on Marseilles terms 50 tons sold at 59s, and 1,000 quarters Patna at 57s 6d; for a cargo Marianole, see, the costs, 54s 6d per quarter, c. f. and i., to Continent, has been accepted.

OH.—Crushors having, met consumers in price, has do to increased business in lineed; here, 55f per ton is the value on the spot. Rapesed oils are a shade lower. Sales of foreign brown rape have been made at 371 for to 38f per ton; and refined at 41f per ton. Office oils are quite neglected. Mogadore 52f 70s, Seville 56f, and Galippoli 36f to 58f 10s per tun. Cocca-nut oil still difficult to sell. Coclin 44f, and Caylon 44f per ton, with three mouths prompt. The market for patnis dull. 36f 10s demanded for Lagos, with few buyers over 60f per ton, Fish oils are quite neglected. Sperm may be bought at 7ff for American, and 79f for colonial.

Spirits Turr Expiration.—A sudden and anexpected advance has 186s. Parents on Rock Or.,—The recent advices received from America.

place. French has been sold at 72s per cwt, both on the spot and on passage.

Permoteur or Rock Oil.—The recent advices received from America of the rapid rise of prices in that market, and the anticipated export duty about to be levied there, has caused a marked improvement in the general tone of our market. Of American refined for this month's delivery there are strong buyers at 1s 113d per gallon. For January delivery, business has been done at 1s 10d of the property to March at 1s 10d. Of crude Penmylvanian the market has been entirely cleared at 16f to 16f 10s per tun; 17f per tun is now demanded.

TALLOW.—The market has been inactive throughout the greater part of the week. This morning it is firmer, and quotations are as follows: first nort Petersburg X.C., 40s 9d to 41s; January to March, 41s 3d to 41s 6d; April to June delivery, 42s 9d to 43s per cwt.

De

FRIDA

Rathu Oxfor

Jewin Jacki Coom

G. H

Wolve dealer Som -F.

J. bee Der

por Li

HE

PARTICULARS OF T	LLOW	Mot	day, De	am)	ber 18.		
	THEO,		ISGL		1862.		1865.
Scsok this day	74,096	***	51,753	400	56,449	***	70,101
Delivered last week	1,148	416	2,056	-	2,175	+000	2,107
Ditto from 1st June		000	80,195		45,785	***	87,959
Arrived last week			2,836		1,715		1,444
Ditto from 1st June		000	75,187	000	68,875	***	70,213
Prim of Y C	60s 3d		51s 3d	***	45a 6d		40w 9 t
Ditto Town	64s 0d		524 thi	***	47a %I	***	tile Od

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

FUSINGERIFI. FRIDAT NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market closes without further alteration, and the mode rate quantity offered by auction to-day chiefly sold at steady rates 480 casks Barbadoes realised 41s to 46s 6d. Several other parcel crystallised Demerara, 45s to 49s per cwt. The week's business is 84 casks.

COFFEE.—438 casks 776 bags native, and sold on former terms. 1.—438 casks 546 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, 69 casks native, and 31 casks 93 cases 1,216 bags East India chiefly

BOM on former terms.

Ruck.—9,50 bags Bengal about two-thirds sold: heated and broken white at 8s 9d to 10s 6d. 400 bags white have sold at 10s 9d to 13s

SALIPETRE —200 bags Bengal, refraction 3\frac{3}{2}, sold at 37s 9d per TALLOW.—By auction, 1,000 casks part sold: South American, to 41s; Australian, 39s to 40s; Taganrog sheep, 37s to 40s.

#### ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been eglected this week. Prices are quite nominal—rather in favour of the uyers. In Dutch crushed, several sales have been made here, from seond hands—f.o.b. in Holland.

GREEN FRUIT.—A brisk market for all kinds, the near approach of

GEREN FRUIT.—A brisk market for all kinds, the near approach of Christmas holidays assisting the domand. Some parcels of oranges from St Michael, Terceira, Seville, Valencia, and Sicily, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at improved prices, with prospect of a further advance. Lemons sustain their value, stock being light. Nuts of all kinds, with the exception of Barcelona, meet with a ready sale, black Spanish and chestnuts at an advance. Almeria grapes of fine quality in request.

Day Froit.—The low prices ruling for currants during the past fortnight, together with the healthy trade and proportionate clearances, have lead to a large trade in the article, and an entire clearance of all the low and second-rate fruit from the market. In some sorts an advance of 2s has been established, but middle class fruit has not hitherto felt much alteration. The quantity of fine fruit is limited, and dealers are very barely supplied. Raisins are dull, but cannot be bought any lower. Selected Valencias are inquired for, but are scarce; Chesmes very quiet, and no trade likely to spring up for some time. Figs and Sultanas lower.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Very quiet.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The market is without change.

Figs.—Market firm.

English Wool.—Very quiet.

Colonial Wool.—The market is without change.

Fiax.—Market firm.

Hadr.—Market steady, but little business doing.

Corton.—Sales of cotton, from Friday, December 11, to Thursday, December 17, inclusive:—150 bales Broach, 22½d to 23d for fair; 425 bales Kurrachee, 16½d to 16½d for middling fair, 17½d for fully fair; 290 bales Tinnevelly, 22d to 22½d for middling fair, 17½d for fully fair; 22½d for good fair landing; 1,035 bales Western, 22d to 22½d for fair and fully fair, 22½d to 23d for good fair; 20 bales Salem, 23d for fair and fully fair, 22½d for good fair; 30 bales Bengal, 16½d for middling fair, 17½d for fully fair; 310 bales Bengal, 16½d for middling fair, 17½d for fully fair; 17¾d for good fair; 670 bales China, 20d for fair, 21d for good fair; and 50 bales Japan, 22d for good fair—total, 3,545 bales. The cotton market has been without animation during the past week, and some holders being anxious to effect sales, prices have again declined about ½d per 1b for Tinnevelly and Western, and ½d for Kurrachee and Bengal; the business in Surata has been very limited, and our quotations of these descriptions must be considered to a great extent nominal. Sales for arrival:—600 bales Tinnevelly, at 22½d for October shipment, guaranteed good fair; 1,150 bales Western, at 22½d or 23d for October or November, 22½d to 23½d for September, and 22d for October or November, and 20½d for August shipment, guaranteed fair; 1,610 bales China, at 20d for October or November, and 20½d for August shipment, guaranteed fair; 1,620 bales. Sales for arrival at Liverpool:—1,000 bales China, at 18½d for Japan, at 20d for October, and 21d for July shipment—fortal, 4,360 bales. Siles on arrival at Liverpool:—1,000 bales China, at 18½d for February shipment, guaranteed fair; 1,700 cantars Egyptian, at 26½d for February shipment, guaranteed fair—total, 2,700 bales and cantars. Siles.—Market firm; rather more doing.

PRESENT Quotations.

	PRI	ESENT	Quo	PATIO	NS.				
	Ordinary	y. N	lidding		Fair.		od Fa	ir.	Good.
	per lb		per 1b		per lb		per lb		per llu
	d		d		d		d		d
Sawginned Dharwar	18		23	******	241	*****	25		
Suret-Broach	18	*****	20		222	*****	281		
Oomrawatty	171		192	******	224		221	*****	231 24
Dhollera	171		191	******	221	*****	224	******	284
Mangarole	162	*****	184	*****	21		211		224
Compta	17		19		214	*****	224	*****	224 23
Macras-Tinnevelly	18		20		22	******	224	******	
Northern and Western	204	*****	213		221		224	*****	221
Scinde	15	*****	154	*****	161 1		17	*****	. 175
Bengal and Rangoon	15		16	******	164	*****	178	*****	. 18 2
China	****	*****	***	*****	20	*****	204	****	
IMPORTS AND	STOCK	OF I	BAST	INDL	Cor	TON I	N Lo	NDOM	
		Burat.	M	adras.	Ber	agal.	Ch	ina.	Total
		hales.	b	ales.	ba	les.	bai	les.	bales
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1	B 5	3878	137	215	385	84	. 135	06	24298
Stock, Dec. 11, 1863						20	. 41	34	4872
2007		OROM		nnso.		100	- 0	0.4	4001

1862 ........... 18197 ... 29918 ... 1495 ... 304 ... 6
-The market has been moderately active for Ameri TOBACCO .-

and prices for good and fine have presented more steadiness. Other growths in good demand, and sales effected to a full average extent.

LEATHER AND HIMES.—The trade during the last week has been quiet, and prices remain unaltered. The goods chiefly inquired for were good light dressing hides, shoulders and bellies, best East India kips, and prime calf skins. In raw goods, there has been little done by

private contract. At public sale, yesterday, about three-fourths of the goods offered were sold at about former prices.

METALE.—We have not had an active business, but a firm tone to

METALS.—We have not had an active business, but a firm tone to observable in most branches of our market. Iron is so fully in demand that higher prices are again demanded, in anticipation of the quarterly meeting of the masters at the end of this month. Copper had become daily more and more difficult to buy until yesterday, when prices of English advanced 5/ per ton, which had been looked for. Tin remains heav, and little inquired for. Spelter is again rather improved. Load commands a fair sale. Tin plates, coke, are in demand, but charcoals are consist.

#### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.— A remarkably fine season for the production of live stock, a very high range in the value of food, an abundant supply of grass, turnips &c., in most parts of the United Kingdom, and a catinued increase in the demand for butchers' meat, notwithstanding the amount of distress which has so long prevailed in the cotton districts, combined to produce one of the finest shows of beasts for Christmac consumption in to-day's market almost ever witnessed. The number of crosses considerably exceeded all former years. Almost every county in England, but more especially Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, was well represented in this respect; whilst at least two-thirds of the best from Scotland were cross-breds.

The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 8,040 head. In the corresponding week in 1862 we received 4,496; in 1861, 5,192; in 1860, 4,415; in 1859, 4,364; in 1858, 5,734; and in 1857, 1,986 head.

in 1857, 1,986 head.

The supply of beasts being unusually large, and of remarkably even quality, the demand for nearly all breeds was in a sluggish state. However, compared with Monday last, very little change took place in the quotations. A few very superior Scots realised 5s 2d; but the general top figure for beef was 5s per 81bs. Prime Downs and half-bred sheep moved off steadily, at very full prices—the general top quotation being 6s per 81bs. Otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8 bs. Calves were in short supply. No quotable change took place in prices; but the veal trade was heavy. In pigs very little was passing on former terms.

Supreme.

SUPPLIES.				
Dec	15,	1862.	Dec. 14, 1	868,
Beasts	843	0	10370	
Sheep	2090	0	26290	
Calves	17	8	180	
Pigs	42	0	360	

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.—There was a fair average supply of beasts on sale in our markes, to-day, even for the time of year, and the general quality was prime.

Over from Monday.

All breeds met a dull sale, and the quotations had adrooping tendency.

A few very superior Scots realised 5s 2d, but the general top figure for beef was 5s per 8 lbs. Sheep—the supply of which was good—changed hands slowly, at late rates. The best Downs sold at 6s per 8 lbs. Prime calves were scarce, and 6d per 8 lbs dearer. Otherwise, the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. In pigs and milch cows, very little was doing, at late currencies.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

		- 4	C at	O Y	υo	100	HUE THE OHAT					
		8	d		8	d	and the state of t	.8	d	0.1	4	đ
Coarse and in	ferior Iseants	3	6	to	8	10	Prime Southdown sheep	5	10	10 (	å.	0
Second quality	ditto	4	6		4	4	Large coarse calves	4	0	1	5	0
Prime large of	ken	4	6		4	10	Prime small ditto	5	2	- 1	5	6
Prime Scots,	bit	4	10		5	0	Large hogs	8	6		4-	2
Coarse and in	ferior sheep	4	0		4	6	Small porkers	4	4		4	8
Second quality	y ditto	4	8		5	2	Suckling calves each	12	0	2	0	0
Prime coarse-					5		Quarter old store pigs			2	G	
	ly-Beasts, 3.						0; sheep, 5,500; calves, 15		pigs	4, 384	à.	
Pos	eoffice Sharwiter		-Re	00.01		990	· shoen 1 300 · colves 1	10				

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

FRIDAY, Dec. AV. Dec. 18.—The supply of meat on sale at these markets is Generally spraking, the trade is slow at our quotations.

		Per	8 lbs	by	the carcase.				
		di		d		8	d	8	d
Inferior beef	3	10	8	2	Inferior mutton	3	6	8	8
Middling ditto	8	4	3	8	Middling ditto	3	10	4	4
Prime large ditto	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Prime small ditto	4	2	4	4	Veal	4	0	5	0
Large pork	8	8	4	2	Small pork	4	4	- 4	8

HOP MARKET.

Borough, Monday, Dec. 14.—Our market continues active, and during the past week a further advance of 4s to 5s per cwt has been made on every description of the last growth. Mid and East Kents 112s, 135s, 160s; Weald of Kents, 95s, 115s, 126s; Sussex, 90s, 105s, 115s; Bavarians, 105s, 126s, 160s; Belgians, 72s, 76s, 60s; Americans, 105s, 112s, 129a. 105s, 112s, 120s

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.--The demand for hops ruled steady, and late rates were fully supported.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Ded. 17.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 34 0s to 41 10s 0d; clover, 41 0s to 51 10s; and straw, 11 6s to 11 10s per load. Trade steady.

OUMBERGAND.—Meadow hay, 31 0s to 41 12s 6d; clover, 41 0s to 51 10s; and straw, 11 6s to 11 10s per load. A fair average supply.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 31 0s to 41 10s 0d; clover, 41 0s to 51 10s; and straw, 11 6s to 11 10s per load. Trade rather dull.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—The demand continues limited, and we do not expect to see much activity before the turn of the year, as consumers are evidently resolved to work up old stocks before making new purchases in the present state of the money market. Holders, on the other hand, continue firm in their demands.

3.

of the

ion of supply a con-ng the stricts, istmas umber

Cam-two-

unted t,496;

even state, ace in it the half-il top leavy, lucta-

neral s left

a is

8;

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—Limited attendance at market. S Small business in

#### The Gagette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

P. J. Romer, Wenlock st, Hoxton, and Bush lane, Cannon st, commission agent—T. J. Pullen, late of Wellington ter, Dalston—E. Bathurst, late of Cockspur st, Charing cross—P. Scholey, Eynsham, Oxfordshire, licensed victualler—T. and E. Walker, Goswell st, timber merchants—W. Jones, Horley, Surrey, brewers' assistant—J. H. Scott, Jewin st, commission agent—J. Dodds, Cecil st, Strand, merchant—M. Jackman, Broad st, Bloomsbury—G. Boddy, Gray's inn lane—E. Coombes, Meopham, near Gravesend, manager to a farmer—W. Painter, Enfield rd north, Kingsland, commission agent—P. Cooper, Ashford, corn factor—C. Brine, Brighton rd, Kingston-upon-Thames, labourer—G. H. Briant, Guildford, clerk—W. Martin, Bronti pl, East st, Walworth, caschbroker—J. Symmons, Walsall, shoe tip manufacturer—J. Attrick, Wolverhampton, retail brewer—J. J. Barker, late of Bath, picture dealer—A. Mowatt, jum., Bath, watchmaker—J. Stone, Bridgwater, Somersetshire, butcher—T. Marsden, Settle, Yorkshire, wine merchant—F. Stillborn, Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire, butcher—T. Robinson and S. B. Booth, Bradford, worsted spinners—R. Hargreaves and J. Hargreaves, late of Liverpool, builders—N. Cox, Chester, iron ship builder—J. Seymour, Drym, Cornwall, mine agent—M. Slack, Chesterfield, Berhouse keeper—J. Young, Suuderland, marine store dealer—G. Howard, Tempsford, Bedfordshire, shoemaker—T. Thompson, Ravensden, Bedfordshire, blacksmith—J. Midgley, Smallbridge, near Rechdale—W. Wildish, Maidstone, journeyman wheelvright—W. Blewitt, Wyrley Bank, Staffordshire, chartermaster—J. Morrell, Liverpool, eatinghouse keeper—E. Haskayne, Liverpool, auctioneer—J. C. Johnson, Walness Pendleton, near Salford, composition grease maker—F. J. Hinginbottom, Birkfadle, Lancashire, attorney—Richard Lindley, Bolton, Lincolnshire, jobber—Abraham Burnley, Batley, Yorkshire—Mathew Sykes, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, greengrooer—H. H. Pye, Grimley, Worcestershire, horse dealer—G. Bowles, jum. Evercreech, Somersetshire, farmer—H. Harrold, Bradley, Staffordshire, J. Garratt, Dudley, journeyman chainma

J. Ronald, St Andrews, faney goods merchant—C. Munro, Isle Ewe, Resshire, farmer—J. Smith, Carluke, Lanarkshire, grocer—J. Drife, Barr, Dumfrieshire—E. Goodier, Rosehill, near Hurlet, Renfrewshire, farmer—G. Lindsay, East Hillhead of Monikie, farmer, and Arbroath,

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

James Little, Bristel, baker.
BANKRUPTS.

James Little, Bristol, baker.

J. Welchman, John street west, dealer in jewellery—H. Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand, iron merchant—C. G. Elliott, Shee lane, bookseller—J. Ruft, Kingston, British wine manufacturer—T. Hind, Walworth, builder—J. Martyn, Islington, milliner—T. Williams, Rateliff, journeyman cooper—J. Martin, Westminster, lucifer manufacturer—J. Gale, Portswood—A. Chatto. Bloomsbury, stationer's assistant—J. Gaborne, Hoxton, upholsterer—H. J. Clarke, Brompton, builder—E. Upjohn, Lower Belgrave street, dairyman—B. R. Williams, St James's, major in the Militia—J. V. De Fleury, Margate, artist—W. Griffiths, Poplar, grocer—W. J. Ginger, Bexley heath, builder—W. Jarrett, Minster, market gardener—W. S. Marshall and B. Williams, st James's, major in the Militia—J. V. De Fleury, Margate, artist—W. Griffiths, Poplar, grocer—W. J. Ginger, Bexley heath, builder—W. Jarrett, Minster, market gardener—W. S. Marshall and B. Williams, jun., Strand and Whitehall, tea dealers—H. J. Ballard, Southampton, tailor—W. Randle, Norwich, corn dealer—R. Case, Upper Thames street, oil and soap merchant—D. T. Dancer, Sloane square, cab proprietor—W. Shea, Cambridge heath—J. Newsome, City, woollon merchant—G. Zanni, Hollorn hill, meat screen manufacturer—J. R. Harris, Kentish town, painter—D. Keene, Portsea, bootmaker—M. Davis, Caroline place, Guildford street, general dealer—J. Durham, jun., Oxford, paper manufacturer—E. Gell, Willesden, cowkeeper—E. Nash, St Panoras—T. Ward, Birmingham, dealer in coal—G. Hillman, Aston, farmer—J. Nash, East Dean, tile manufacturer—W. King, Chippenham, draper—S. Northway, Torquay, wine merchant—J. Moore, High Bickington, farmer—R. Makepeace and R. Makepeace, Teigmmouth, wharfingers—R. Taylor, Goole, coal merchant—R. Andrew, Middlesborough, corn miller—J. H. Deady, Birkenhead and Liverpool, contractor—B. MGrath, Liverpool, fish dealer—T. Carr and P. Robinson, riverpool, timber merchants—G. Craggs, Liverpool, steamboat owns—G. B. Hughes, Liverpool, photographic artist—J. R. Edwards, Pensarn, grocer—E

#### Official Bailbap Traffic Returns.

Amount	Average	Div	idend per ce	ent.		Week		-RECEIPT	9		Traffic	MI	le B
per last Report.	cost per mile.			First half 1863.	Hame of Railways	ending.	Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1862	per week.	1863	186:
2	E	£ a d	£sd	£ s d		1863	£ . d	£ a d		£	£	01010	100
1,892,668	10.240	4 10 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	Belfast and Northern Counties	Dec. 11	1022 10 4	985 15 1	2008 5 5	1940	14	156	186
410,000	14,643	9 10 0	9 10 0	4 15 0	Blyth and Tyne	5	145 0 0	1509 0 0	1654 0 0	1765	59	28	- 28
8,931,519	82,492	4 12 6	4 0 0	2 0 0	Bristol and Exeter	3.0	3370 8 0	2441 8 11	5811 11 11	5534	48	1214	121
9,749,238	41,664	5 5 0	5 10 0	2 12 6	Caledonian			12649 4 10	17689 17 4	16102	75	2341	234
1,918,894	10,373	***				Nov. 19	2852 0 0	2519 0 0	5871 0 0		28	189	185
1,100,000	17,460	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Dublin and Drogheda	Dec. 18		729 18 0	1620 14 4	1506	21	75	68
1,077,106	17,097	4 5 0	4 5 8	2 0 0	Dublin and Belfast Junction		955 0 0	451 0 0	1406 0 0	1453	22	68	63
		5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0		Sept. 18		6907 0 0	11535 0 0	6328	19	6081	362
9,190,969	19,518	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Do. North-West Provinces			2879 0 0	4554 0 0	2574	15	3281	279
5,624,374	14,634	-		1		Nov. 21		13598 9 1	20460 7 9	19170		1090	1090
0,619,602	31,100	2 6 3	2 5 0	0 12 6		Dec. 15		17718 9 11	30707 6 0	26668		663	
0,017,110	18,608	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 10 0		Sept.		3687 0 0	7112 0 0	3983		5884	544
1,999,265	42,733	5 15 0	6 10 0	2 2 6		Dec. 18			33408 0 0	27964	94	353	43
	25,232	7 5 0	7 0 0	3 10 0	Great North of Scotland	6		904 19 3	1553 14 3	1696		58	35
463,463	15,507	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 2 6	Great Southern & Western (Irish)			4063 9 2	7902 14 7	8099	21	8734	5
,490,501 3,972,630	41.641	2 12 6	1 15 0	1 0 0	Great Western		26597 18 10	32484 12 7	58882 11 5			10564	102
	14,600	1 10 0	2 0 0	100		Nov. 2		1 7 7 1	11942 0 0	18386		345	
,036,790			3 17 6	2 2 6			11879 0 0	23201 0 0	35080 0 0	31452			84
,802,800	50,131		4 2 6	2 2 6	London & Nerth-Western, &c		3 56982 0 0	54304 0 0	98286 0 0			409	89
,000,000	40,000									86177		1209	117
,091,887	364,116	3 2 6	3 10 0		London and Blackwail		8 1534 0 0	224 0 0	1758 0 0			5.0	100
794,244	17,650	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southd Ex		6 783 0 0	281 0 0	1014 0 (	978		45	10.3
1,171,601	42,640	6 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	London, Brighton & South Coas		2 11011 0 0	4219 0 0	15280 0 (			2613	24
1,658,647	82,574	4 15 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	London and South-Western	1		*********	20056 0 (	17856		450	44
,805,035	52,707	800	***	620	London, Chatham, and Dover		6 3062 0 0	941 0 0	4003 0 0	2750		724	1 2
,461,004	52,138	1 0 0	***	***	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnship			12748 0 0	16788 0	1520		239	25
1,473,748	392,996	898	010	2 10 0	Metropolitan			*************	2134 18 1		569	3	
,708,052	85,426	6 12 6	6 6 0	2 17 6	Midland				41980 0 1			641	6
550,000	13,706	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	Midland Gt Western (Iriah) .			9335 14 11	4226 14 1			259	1 21
917,728	12,885	5 10 0	5 5 0	2 5 0	Monklands	. 1	2		1575 4 1			714	1 1
,758,608	23,571	3 0 0	0 17 6	0 12 6	North British	. 1	3 3830 0 9	7962 0 0	11792 0	1080	28	414	41
		5 2 6	4 12 6	2 2 6	North-Eastern -Berwick		1	A. 15	25005	1	466,11	1500	1
0,762,000	28,098	4 10 0	3 15 0	1 10 0	Do. York	1	2		54587 0	5395	4 40	1095	10
	Section !	2 16 3	2 6 4	0 18 9	Do. Leeds						-	Total I	1
.765.574	196,175	5 5 0	5 10 0	8 0 0	North London	1	3		3315 5	1 331	1 368	9	1
467,829	21,448	8 5 0	8 5 0	1 15 0	North Staffordshire	. 1	3	*************************		794		254	70
,665,356	29,289	6 2 6	5 12 6	2 17 6	Scottish Central	. 1	3 1588 16 9	8518 17 4	5102 14	474	3 56	91	15
464.170		1 0 0	0 18 9	0 8 9	Scottish North-Eastern	300	5		4800 0	451		188	11
4,884,042	48,641	4 11 8	5 2 6	2 5 0	South-Eastern		5 11720 0 0	5737 0 0		1763		306	la
752,435		1 7 6	1 7 0	0 9 0	South Deven	1	3 2406 5 5	997 14 0	8403 19	298		75	15
,503,365	27,384	8 10 0	9 0 0	4 10 0	Faff Vale		6		5387 0	503		57	1
1,301,237	20,174	5 5 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	Ulster		6 1008 0 0	978 0 0	1979 0	182		641	36
1,240,854	27,785	3 5 0	3 10 0	1 12 8	THE R. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	1-01-00	6 282 0 0	2078 0 0	2360 0	0 204		448	
1,276,027	16,571	1 10 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	NOT . t Ac I A T I securitale		4 557 0 0	859 9 0	1416 0	144		77	
Matalagt	TolotT	1 10 0	7 0 0	0 70 0	Waterford and Limeriek	1	- out 0 0	000 0	4000	A 23	V =0	1 00	-

watern file at	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
COMMERCIAL TIMES	Hides-Ox and Cow, plb s d s d
Weekly Price Current.	B. A. and M. Vid. dry 0 6 0 94  Do E. R. Grande, saltd 0 44 0 6
The prices in the following list are	Brazil, dry 0 6 0 64
egretulty revised every Friday after noon- by an eminent house in each department-	Drysalted Mauritius 0 4 0 6
by an eminent nonce in each department.	Rio, dry Rio Grande _ 0 7 0 9#
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.	West Coast hides 0 64 0 72
Add 5 per cent in duties on pepper	Australian
and to woon, and t per cent on wines,	New York 0 4 0 44
shos juty free a d a d	East India 0 2 1 1
Pirecourt Pot, U.S. pewt 0 0 0 0	S America Horse, p hide 5 0 11 0
Montreal 30 0 0 0 0 Pirst sort Pearl, U.S 0 0 0 0	German As 5 0 0 0
Montreal 35 0 36 0	indigo duty free
West Indiaporcwt 50 0 100 0	Bengal
Guavagnil 62 0 65 0	Madras personal and season 1 0 6 6
Brack	Burban 1 6 7 8
Comme naty an por 10	Manilla
to fineper cwt 80 0 108 0	Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 0 11 1 5
#ne or a to mid 69 0 79 0	do 50 65 1 4 1 10 English Butts 16 24 1 2 2 2
Mocha, angarbled 60 0 78 0 garbled, com. te good 80 0 90 0	English Butts 16 24 1 2 2 2 1 4e 28 3d 1 5 3 7
garbled, fine 92 0 102 0	Foreign Butts 16 25 1 0 1 11
Ceylon, native, ord to fine #7 0 78 0	Galf Skins 28 85 1 6 2 4
plantation, ordinary	do 40 60 1 5 2 4
to fina ord	Dressing Hides 0 11 1 8
fine fine ord, to mid 74 0 78 0 good mid. to fine 79 0 90 0	Shaved do
JAVA 60 0 82 0	Horse Hides, English 0 9 1 2
Sumatra and Padang 58 0 70 0	do Spanish, per hide 6 0 17 0  Kipe, Petersburg, per lb 1 1 1 9
Madras and Telli herry 67 0 92 0	do East India 0 9 1 11
Malabar and Mysere 70 0 94 0	BLUCAIS COPPER per ton & s £ s
St Domingo	Bottoms
Kood and ans old a	Old 98 0 0 0
Conta Rica	Tough cake
Havana and Cuba 65 0 82 0	LEOK, Der ton & a & B
Porto Rico & La Guayra 64 0 80 0	Bars, &c., British 8 10 9 0
Drugs and Dyes duty free	Hoops 10 0 10 10
Argol, Bologna 90 0 95 0	Sheets 9 15 10 10
Bark, Peruvian, pale.p lb 1 8 1 10	Pig. No. 1, Wales 3 15 4 10 Bare 7 5 7 15
Quercitronper cwt 6 6 10 0 Campher, unrefined100 0 102 6	Balls 7 0 7 10
Castol oil, good pale p lb 0 64 0 64	Pig, No 1, Clyds 3 6 3 8 Swedish 12 0 12 10
COCUMEAL 32 0 33 0	CHAD, per ton -Eng. pig 20 15 21 0
Teneriffoper ib 3 6 4 2	sheet
Mexical comments and 4 2	red lead
THE MERIO	patent shot-w 22 10 23 0
Bangalper cwt 28 0 31 0	Spanish pig 20 10 0 0
Madras	in faggots
TERRA JAPONICA, Catch 25 0 27 0	SPELTER, for. per ton. 18 15 19 0
Gambier	English blocks, p ton 112 0 0 0
BRASIL WOOK per ton 70 0 75 0	bars in barrels
Fuerto, Cuba 7 10 8 10	Banca
Logwood, Campeachy 9 10 10 19	
Jamaica 4 10 4 12	Tim PLATES, per box a d s d
Bun Sammers	Tis PLATES, per box s d s d Charcosi, I C
Eggs-French 120 fis 64 9, 01	
Fruit Ataunus s d s d	British, W. I
Barbary sweet 44 0 0 0	East India
Bitter	Olis-Finh £ s £ s
Connaure, duty 7s per cwt Patras, new	Head matter
do / old 25 0 26 C	South Sea
	Seal, pale
Gulf. new	Kast India 40 0 49 0
Free duty 7s per cot	Olive Gallingli 58 0 68 10
	Sicily
Faums, duty 7s per ewt	Represent male formation at 0 47 0
	Linseed
PRUNES, duty 7s new d p 22 0 28 0	Black Seap qr 58s 0d 0 0d St Petersbg Morshank 57 0 0 0
Paunes, duty 7s new d p 22 0 28 0  Raining, duty 7s per cwt  Valentia, new 29 0 45 0	St Petershy Morshank 57 0 0 0 Do cake (English) p ton 9/15s 0/0
	Do Foreign
	Rape do
Smyrna,red & Cheame 31 0 40 0 Suitana 36 0 48 0	Ceride Pennsylvania 10 10 17 0
Osaveken heb the da d d d d	Crude Canadian 11 10 0 0
Bt Michael, 1st quality,	Crude Canadian
Do, 2nd quality 23 6 25 0  Valencia	parret A greatord b callors outless of
Valencia prosession 13 6 10 U	Cork 4ths new 84 0 0 0
Lisbon & St Uben, 4 ch 14 0 15 6 Sicily par box 6 6 7 6	Limerick 8 0 92 0
Messins	American new
Barcelous nuts	Bacon, singed-Waterf. 66 0 67 0
Brazil nuta 30 0 21 6	Hamburg
Cokor natsper 100 16 0 30 0	
- WFPK 68 0 65 0	Cork and Belfast do 64 0 6 0
Bt Petersburg, 12-head 47 0 50 0	Firkin and tev Irish 48 0 0 0
9-head 43 0 45 0 Egyptian, govt drossed 50 0 55 0	Cark do do 54 0 56 0
- native ditto 21 0 24 0	Pork-Amer. & Can p.b 90 0 0 0
New Zealand	Beef-Amer. & Can. pte 98 0 112 0 Cheese-Edam 50 0 54 0
St Ptrebg, clean, per ton 29 0 41 0	Gonda
half-clean 28 0 0 0	Canter
Tolking Little descriptions to U TY U	Bloo duty free
Mantile	Cerolinaper cwt 35 0 46 0 Bengal, yellow & white 8 6 14 0
Jute 11 10 33 0	Madras 10 0 12 0
Doir, rope	Sago daty 41d per cwt
Abrementanian 24 0 31 0	Pearlper cwt 17 0 24 0

Long do	- 1- 00 20	3 TATE CC. 10, 1003.
Series   Percent   0   0   14   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	Salipetre. s d s	d SUGAR-RES. continued a d a d
Caraway per cwt 30 0 34 0 15 0 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 17 0 16 0 16 0 16 0	English, refined	
Canador	SEEDS	10 15 do
Clover, red   per ort 4	Caraway per cwt 30 0 34 0	141b do minimum of good a
Lineaed, foreign per qr 00	Clover, red per cwt 42 0 50 0	Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 A
Lineaed, foreign per qr 00	Coriandor	
Eape, per last of 16 or 3.2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Linseed, foreign per gr 60 0 64 0	Treacie merromorrom 17 6:40 A
Salke auty free per b 1	weatten of and of to to to	6 10 10s vas 41 0 42 a
Consimburar	Eape, per last of 10 qrs £33 0 34 0	Superane crushed 33 A ag
Consimburar	Sardah per lh 20 0 21 0	No. 1, crushed
Conservedly	Cossimburar 14 6 17 6	Balgian refined, f. e. b. at Antwern.
Chinton. Testlee   15 0 2 0 0   Canton.   15 0 2 1 0   Canton.   15 0 2 0	Comerculty	Crushed, 1 33 0 20 6
Taysam	China Testina 18 0 24 0	a. Amer. melted, pewt 0 0 an
Posnombres	Townson 10 U 21 U	_M Petersburg, 1st Y C 41 0 0 8
Reserve	AMIUWII pagagogagogago	
Roya's	Fossombrane 27 0 28 6	Congou, low
Pictimoni, 72-24	Bologna as a set o	Fa. str. and str. bk. lf. 1 1 1 2
Pictimoni, 72-24	Trente	fine and Pakes kinds 1 4 2 6
Do	ORGANIENES	
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	Do 24-28 80 0 82 0	Scented 7 0 9 4
Do.   23-23   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	Milan & Bergam, 18-22 27 0 32 0	Gelongolia Statevanii 0 9 1 10
Do. 28-28 7 6 29 6 Do. 28-28 7 6 29 6 Do. 28-28 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Donnividach 0 0 0 0 Patient do 28 0 31 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 28 0 31 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 28 0 31 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 28 0 31 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 28 0 31 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Patient do 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Shorbrool 0 0 0 0 Shortas—Sh	Do. 24-28 40 0 0	The special and the special statements and The Stat
Dec. 24-28	Thams-Milan, 22-24 27 6 29 0	Young Hyson 9 2 2 6
Sarotras—Shortree  0 0 0 0	D6. 24-28 21 0 25 U	Guppowder 1 4 2/8
Demirdsch	BRUTIAS-Shortreel 0 0 0 0	Canton & Twanksy kds 0 10 19
Patent do Persens davy 6d Spicos, in bond—Persens, davy 6d Malabar Dorb 0 32 0 4 5 Swedsha fir. 20 0 75 Swedsha fi	Densirdach	imperial 1 0 7 4
### Spicos   10 bond - Prepring   601   60   60   60   60   60   60   6	Penerawa 11 6 17 0	&Hewn Wood-Dantzie
Eastern	Spices, in bond-PEPPER, daty 6d	Riga fir 70 0 75 0
Penewoo, daty free   mid and good	Eastern	Canada red pine 70 0 95 0
THE MARKS MALE OF THE PROPERTY OF A TOP STATES OF THE MARKS MALE O	Presente, duty free	yellowellne larga 70 0 85 0
Gassia Lionea, duty   Gassia Coolean   Delibo   Calvers, duty   Gassia Coolean   Delibo   Calvers, duty   Gassia Coolean   Delibo   California   Delibo   Delibo   California   Delibo   Delibo   California   Delibo	mid and good per ib 0 21 0 24	M. Menawk Mclan Rd nine 67 0 39 0
Case   Color	Coylon, 1, 2, 8 0 10 8 9	
Clears   Authorna   Authorna   Coolen   December   De	Campa Lighta, duty	indian teake
Coolen	free per ewt RS 0 85 0	
Bourbon and Zannihar   0 26 0 18	Amooyna and Ben-	
Comparison   Com	Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 21 0 41	
Calieut	Ginges, duty free	Finiand 8 0 10 10
African  Macs, duly free per 10 0 9 2 0  Normage, duly free pib 0 9 4 0  Spirits Rum duty 10 set per gal.  Jamaica, per gai, bond  15 to 25 0 P 2 2 2 4  80 to 35 - 26 5 6  fine marks 4 6 5 0  Demerara, proof 1 9 1 10  Leeward island 1 7 1 2  East India 1 6 1 7  Foreign 1 6 1 7  Foreign 1 6 1 7  Foreign 1 6 1 6  Brandy, duty 10 to 54 pgsl  Vintage of 1869 9 8 9 1  Ist brands 1858 1 2 11 4  Fine 2 2 2 2 4  Fine 2 2 2 2 6  Genera, common 2 9 2 1  Fine 2 2 2 2 6  Genera, common 2 9 2 1  Fine 2 6 5 6  Genera, common 2 9 2 1  Fine 2 1 6 1 6  Genera, common 2 9 2 1  Fine 2 1 6 1 6  Sugar - duty, Refined, 18 + 3d ; white clayed, i.s. brown clayed, 182 504 , mut aqual tobrewn, 12s 26 ; moleane 5 0  Bornatic duty paid 1 7 1 10  Bull state brown clayed, 182 504 , mut aqual tobrewn, 12s 26 ; moleane 2 5 0 26  Muritius, yellow 25 0 28 0  Bornatic duty sellow 25 0 26 0  Bornatic state brown clayed, 182 50 0  Bornatic state brown clayed, 182 50 0  Bornat	Do. Cochin and	- aprues 11 C 12 Io
Suring and the preserved in the properties of the marks	African 53 0 55 0	Dantzic deck, each 148 0 804 0
Spirits Rum duty 10s 24 per gal.   Jamaica, per gai. bond   15 to 25 0 P   2   2   3   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6   6	NUTMERS, duty free per ib 0 9 2 0	Baltic, per mille£160 0 220 C
### STORY   ST	Spirits Rum duty 10s 2d per gal.	Quabec, perstandard do. 65 0 07 10.
Demerara, proof	15 to 25 O P 2 2 2 4	Maryland, per 1b, bond 0 0 0 1
Demerara   Proof.   1 9 1 10   Rentucky   leaf	fine marks 4 6 5 0	- MLFIDE andreas anneas A 10 a 0
Percision	Leeward Island 1 7 1 8	Rentucky leaf U II A 1
Brandy, duty 10s & p gal  Vintage of 1866   8 0 8 1		Negrobead . dy4sor4s6d 2 0 4 8
In hhds	Been de dete 10s Ed e sel	Havana 1 6 0 0
In hhds	Vintage of 1862 9 8 9 4	- eights, busines of
Fine	in hhds 1859 16 2 10 4	American Spirits, wth cks 88 0 0 0
Corn spirits, pt duty paid 11 9 0 0 Spirits (.o.b.) Exportation 1 7 1 10 state spirits, duty paid 12 6 13 6 Suggar duty, Hefined, 18a 45; white clayed, 16a; brown clayed, 18a20d; white qual to brown also, 22 10 23.  Britianplantation, white 20 0 34 0 Brown	Geneva, common	Rough 0 0 0 0
Sargar	Corn abstract by gard Tr	Wool-Energy - Per pack of 240 lb,
Sugar	statt spirits, duty paid 12 6 13 6	Half-bred Logs 24 10 25 10
Second   S	clayed.16s: brown clayed.18s20d; Bull	S Dans awar h w thre 21 0 22 0
Britiaplantation, yellow 20   0   34   0   Choice.	aqual tobrewn, 12s 86; molasses. 0s 0d	Sorts-Ciothing pickick 21 10 22 0
Mauritius, yellow	Britishplantation, yellow 29 0 34 0	ALAIN Prime and picklock 19 0 20 0
and white	Mauritius, yellowassa 28 0 34 6	Super 4. 18 0 18 10
and white	Bangal crys. good vellow	Picklock
2	Benares grey white 38 0 34 0	Hog matching 24 16 26 16
2	Date, yellow and gray 25 0 S0 0	Picklock matching 10 10 21 0
Madras, grny yelkwhite 28 6 34 0   Scoured, s.c.   0 8 1	Leuruk' Elek wird mulfe or o on	COLONIAL 1 3 2 0
brown and soft yellow 21	Madras gray valk white 28 6 34 0	Sconged ac 1 0 2 4
Sam and China white   20   23   0	01 0 94 0	
	Siam and China white 29 0 38 0	Stipe and skin 1 2 1
Java_gray and white   31 6 36 9   Locks and pieces   1 0 1	Manilla, clayed	Scoured, &c
Bayana, white	fame were and white 21 6 39 91	Locks and pieces 1 0 1 8
brown and yellow 26 6 3 6	brown and yellow 21 0 97	Secured to 1 3 2 0
Sehita grey and white.   20   25   0	brown and yellow 25 0 88 0	Unwashen 0 6 sel
Pernam&Feraiba, white 28 0 31 6   Secured &c.   1 3 14	Sahia, grey and white	V. D. Land-Lambs 1 3 9 1
For Musile with the group 28 0 34 0 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 2 2 Cape G. Hope Fleece 1 0 1 1 2 2 Cape G. Hope For census mixing to 2 Lambs 1 0 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Pernam&Paraiba, white 28 0 31 6	Scoured &c 1 3 1 1
REFIERD—For consumption Lambs 1 0 2 1	For Mus lowtofine greev 28 0 34 0	Lucks and pieces 1 1 1 1
	Berimen-For consumption	Cape G. Mone-Piesces
12 to 14 lb loaves At 0 55 0 1 Unwashed		Unwashed 0 7 011
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb 51 6 23 0 Wine duty Is and 2s 6d per gal	Titlers, 22 to 24 lb 51 6 52 0	Wine duty Is and 2s 6d per gal
THE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF TH	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS	Portper pipe 20 0 75 0
Bastards	Bastards	Clarethhd 7 0 80 0
Treacle		Madeirapipe 20 0 180 0

Pritt Plants
West In Mauriti Bengal Raffras
Fotal Fores
Siam, & Culta & Prisil. P. Rico

West I Foreign To West I Forei

## TRAMATA18 Dec. 19, 1863.

orts, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 50 ks ending Dec 12, 1865, showing the Stock on Dec. 12, compared with the

Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for Expo ortation are included up

East and West Indian Produce, &

82 0 11	Import	od.	hx por	ted.	Home C	onsump.	Stee	2
British Piantation. Vest India Souritius lengal & Pg. Leitus	118827 1	1963 tens 12843 45813 2809 8051	1869 459 2081 1590 648	1868 tons 2016 4468 533	1862 tons 116244 16100 9282 6368	1863 tens 117876 38078 6085 6784	1602 tone 18646 4945 5285 8710	1868 Tons 11499 2224 1866 4959
Total B. P.	148359	10010	01 4658	7308	147994	.143223	31706	3026
Pereign. lam, do uha & Hav. runil P. Rico, Am.	29208	34634 21085 4485 21853	2042 1 795	1458 4646 611 1268	8571 22742 3856 19873	4289 16144 4640 17912	9590 15963 3876 5459	18756 14666 1 2911 2911
TotalFrgn	56048	61250	n 14041	8018	54542	42985	34008	4427
rend Total.	204402 2	31273	8694	15376	207536	206208	65716	7458

1 1 1 1	- Impo	rted.	Expo	rted.	Home C	onsump.	Stock.		
WestIndia Foreign	1862 tons 6138 8 3672	1868 tons 5205 638	1962 tons 1269 1579	1863 tons 1656 295	1862 tons 4368 2435	1863 tons 3751 739	1862 tonu 2006 1057	1863 tors 1838 878	
Total	10110	5949	2846	1951	7803	4490	1 9153	2516	
WELADO	58	832	14 982	10	1215	220	306	408	

0 85 0	Impo	rted	Export		Home C	onsump.	Stock
WestIndia EastIndia Foreign	363105		199471 #38080	174330	1422990	1475125 31950	gals gals 2304720 2331000 107405 157320 164950 298260
Vatted	2173770	1894320			105210	118715	553050 541980
of Total	6874285	5698590	4485195	3639615	1582515	1685910	3139225 3328560

B. Piantation Foreign	44973 15512	54934 14407	2569	9124 18720	32841 2126	58751 4162	20604 15340	26556 8672
Total	60485	69341	6481	27344	84967	42913	35944	35228
0 800 U us 1	1900 H	deck, ca.	COFFI	BE-Ton		District Press	Call on	AG
Caylon	\$89 19395 4302 962 4943 1563	1731 26701 3430 1620 3378 1541	273 10180 1645 198 4210 297	762 15027 1675 622 2760 725	673 10228 2060 445 956 845	795 9774 2032 765 608 1049	3509 2115 663 1126 882	\$25 \$415 1964 851 1052 601
Total	\$2054	38401	16803	21571	15207	15023	8409	10208
NICE	tons 99481	55041	tons	tons	tons 68206	tons 73944	tons   66175	tons 45167

NICE	tons   99481	55041	tons	tons	tons 68206	73944	66175	4516
0 9 9 1	*******	11 mm	· PE	PPER.	11.02	log q in	daily 10s	kuung
White	tons ETT 5256	524 5025	tons 80 3674	tons 69 3531	385 1680	tons 492 1719	tons 555 2222	tons 56 252
HUTMEGS. Do Wild. CAS, LIG CHNAMON	pkes 2142 1 6128 6718	98900 38900 8609	pkga 100 v	pkgs	pkgs 1914 12 5880 8986	2490 12 82705 8874	9kgs 3183 525 4754 2454	298 298 51 588 202
PHIENTO.	bags 20912	Bags 16394	baga	bags	bags.	22330	bags   21110	1607

COCHNEAL	serons 15313	18166	aprons	serons	serons 180a3	19728	serons 9123	seron: 7248	
LOGWOOD PUSTIC	chests chests 3629 4673		chests	chests	chests 4481	chests 4298	chests 5628	chest 578	
	tons 12445 1510	tens 12509 1561	tons	tons	tons 9878 1826	tons 10671 1577	tons 3467 360	tons 522 30	

Smarsh	serons serons serons	serons	serons 7576	
9 I 6	- kened bas espoSALT	PETRE.	KI IL IA	Java, crey and walts
Ritrate of Porses	tons   tons   tons	tona	tons 16262	13115 - 5752 - 5507
Mitrale of	Y. D. Land-Lamps A	11	2 5 5	brown warmen and

Gods	1902	Dalla Dalla		TTON.	4682	3715	te 1164	word
American Brazil E. India, drc. blv rpout, all	163298	411	bales oma-T	bales	bales 610 35 186053	balee - 383 - 426 248683	56 45 39637	bales 33002
klaus	1143168	1588260	411710	448500	1117560	1979800	286500	286410
Total	1307211	1939564	411710	448500	1304258	1529293	976218	289002

## rotinom gamlian aft Economisi

RAILWAY CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

Subjoined is a statement of the railway calls falling du

Prysaled Marri -: Telember Drysaled Bro, dry Rio Grande U 1 West Coast hides	Insurfraged itses it estend trastime as it
Cape, sarted according to the Australian Australian Control of the New York Control of the Contr	Date Already Call of Call of Amount.
Crystal Palace and S. Londont J. B	15 10 0 0 0 mm. 5 10 0 0 mm. 06.375 15 15 10 0 0 0 mm. 5 10 0 0 mm. 10 15 10 0 0 0 mm. 10 15 10 0 0 0 mm. 10 15 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total called in 1883	0 87 9 00beldragna 70 711 790
Total in 1862	0 501 3 50 915 b 10.872,400

#### EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

Traffic Returns.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 5th of December, on 11,028 miles, to 563,720l, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 10,578 miles, to 517,950l, showing an increase of 450 miles, and of 45,770l in the receipts. The gross receipts on the 15 principal railways amounted, in the aggregate, on 7,790 miles, to 450,401l, and for the corresponding week of 1862, on 7,596 miles, to 415,200l, showing an increase of 194 miles, and 35,901l in the receipts.

### RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS

LONDON.

Monday, Dec. 14.—In the share market to-day, very little business was done, and the variations from yesterday's closing quotations ware not important; in English and foreign railways and joint stock banks the few movements were, however, all in advance. In English railways, Metropolitan recovered \( \frac{1}{2}, \) and South-Eastern improved \( \frac{1}{2}, \) and North-Western a further \( \frac{1}{2}. \) In colonial no alteration occurred. In foreign, Lombardo-Venetian recovered \( \frac{1}{2}, \) and Copenhagon and Great Luxembourg advanced \( \frac{1}{2}, \) each, and Dutch Rhenish a further \( \frac{1}{2}. \) In American, Illinois Central shares (ordinary) further declined 1. In mines, Wheal Bassett improved \( 2\frac{1}{2}, \) Great Wheal Vor and West Caradon \( \frac{1}{2} \) each, and East Wheal Russell and Hingston Downs \( \frac{1}{2} \) each, and West Seton receded \( 5 \) each, East Carn Brea\( \frac{1}{2}, \) and Granville and North Wheal Bassett \( \frac{1}{2} \) each, Vallanzasca Gold recovered \( \frac{1}{2}, \) and Fortuna improved \( \frac{1}{2}, \) and Fortuna improved 2.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.—In the share market to-day, the majority of the transactions were for the accounts, and the variations from yesterday's closing prices were few and unimportant except in English rallways and joint stock banks, in which the movements were generally in advance. Of the English lines, Bristol and Excter, Great Northern, and ditto (A stock) severally advanced 1 each; Caledonian, North-Eastern (Berwick), and ditto (York) 1 each; ditto (Leeds), Lancashfire and and Yorkshire and Midland 2 each, and North-Western, a further 1; and Metropolitan (new) receded 1. In colonial no alteration occurred. In foreign, Dutch-Rhenish further improved 2, and Lombardo-Venstian relapsed 1. In American, the only movement was an advance of 1 in Atlantic and Great Western (Pennsylvania section). In mines, Marke Valley declined 1, and Yudanamatana improved 1.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.—In the share market to-day, the closing quota-

Atlantic and Great Western (Pennsylvania section). In minas, Marke Valley declined \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Yudanametana improved \( \frac{1}{2}\).

Wedenesday, Dec. 16.—In the share market to-day, the closing quotations showed a slight tendency to fatness in some of the descriptions, but the transactions were few and the alterations in the prices unimportant. In English railways, Caledonian further advanced \( \frac{1}{2}\), North-Western and Midland relapsed \( \frac{1}{2}\) each; and Metropolitan and South-Eastern declined \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Great Western \( \frac{1}{2}\). In colonial, East Indian (G and H extensions) receded \( \frac{1}{2}\) each. In foreign, Pernambuce declined \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Great Luxembourg \( \frac{1}{2}\), Dutch Rhenish being now quoted ex dividend. In American no alteration occurred. In mines, East Caradon improved \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Wheal Bassett and East Wheal Russell declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and and Wheal Bassett and East Wheal Russell declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and with a tendency to firmness, the exceptions being American securities and joint stock banks, in the latter of which the fluctuations in the closing prices were rather numerous. In English railways, Great Western and South-Eastern recovered \( \frac{1}{2}\) each; North-Eastern Berwick), ditto (Leeds), ditto (York), and ditto (Stockton and Darlington) also improved \( \frac{1}{2}\), each; Chatham declined \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Darba Rhenish receded \( \frac{1}{2}\). In American, Eric shares (paid up), and Hinois Central shares (of both descriptions), severally declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and Darba Rhenish receded \( \frac{1}{2}\). In American, Eric shares (paid up), and Hinois Central shares (of both descriptions), severally declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) and London and North-Western and Midland, \( \frac{1}{2}\). In American, Eric shares (paid up), and Hinois Central shares (of both descriptions) have compared \( \frac{1}{2}\). The recease \( \frac{1}{2}\), and Cobre Copper improved \( \frac{1}{2}\). The entity of the

dall.

D

## The Conomist's Railway and Mining Share List.

	616	SASTINO TLEV SUL	3.111	in gal	. 1.1	-	LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES AND GI	VEN.	The state of	2.10		or duli to the R L M L	11.3
No. of Shares or Stock.	Ampant Pail un	[ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.  Name of Company.	London.	No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amoun.	Name of Company.	London.	No. of Share or Stock	Amount of Sharea.	Amount Paid up.		Landen.
55500 274	-	Birming, Wolv. & Stour Valley	81	Stock	-	100	L& B.6 per ct do. (W. E. &C.P.)	1321	117105	208	204	Great Western of Canada, Shares	-4
Stock 100	100	Bristol and Exeter	83 1184	Stock		100	Do. 4 pc St. (div def. till 1865) Do. 4 per cent. Preference	87	\$2598 Stock		18	Do. 6 per cent Bends 1873	
3801 50 28448 3	50	Cork and Bandon	68	Stock		100	London, Chatham, and Dover Do. Beckley to Dover Station	99	Stock 50000		100	Do. 54 per cent. 1877-8	-46
5300 51 12000 28	80	Dublin and Belfast Junction	39 164	Stock	12	100	Arrs. Div. Shs	*****	Stock	100	100		108 1001
Stock 100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberda Junc. Edinburgh and Glasgow	944	8tock	100	100	Lon. & NW., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c London & 3Western, 7 per cent	156	Stock	001	100	Do. 48 per cent	2000
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Glasgow and South-Western Great Fastern, Ordinary Stock.	108	Stock	100	Igo	March., Shef., and Lincolnshire		Stock	100	100	Do Delhi do	100
Stock 100		Do. A Stock	46	172800 Stock		100	Do. 61	67	75000 Stock	100	20 100	Do. Punjaub do	Title I
tock 100		Great North of Scotland	126	62830 Stock	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	53	Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	100
Stock 100	100	Do A Stock	131 135	Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm. 6 pc Do. 41 per cent pref. Stock	138				FOREIGN.	STATE OF
Stock 100		Great S uthern & Western (I)	97	Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	95	50000		10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	16
Stock 100	100	Great Western-Original De. Stour Valley guar. Stk	634	Stock	100	100	North British		90000		20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. South Wales	66	Stock		100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 pc N. E.—Berw., G.N.E. 4 pc pref.	84	100000	20	16	Dutch Rhemah	1
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. do. Newport	86	143395	17	10	Do. do. do. Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	104	500000 100000		20	Great Laranshamm	1 1
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	110 724	60872 18000 34000	25	25	Do. Stektn & Darln., A 5 p ct Do. B 6 per cent	281 334	113312 26595	4	4 20	Do. Obligations Namer & Liege gua. 14f per ann	14
Stock 10	THO	London and Blackwall London, Brighton & South Coast	108	8000	25	25	Do. C 6 per cent	334	10000	20	20		201
Stock 100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover London and North-Western	43§ 106§	58500 Stock	100	20 100	North Staffordshire	23	100000	16	16	Northern of France.  Do. New Shares issued at 20	39
Stock 100		London and North-Western London and South-Western Marches., Shef., & Loncolnshire	101#	Stock	100	100	Do. Aberdeen guar, 6 per cent Do. 7 per cent pref. Stock	*****	75000	20	20	Bou, and Ams. Shares)	1
Stock 100 50000 10	DESC	Metropolitan		20000	100	10a	South Devon Annuities 10s Sth-East.—(Reading Ann. 1/6d)	101	17418	20	20	Do. 207 late Charlerol and Erquelines.	11
Btock 100	1100	Midland	1274	Stock	100	100	Do. 46 per cent	103	11250 577500		10	TAGE MONTHER TRUBE T. LEBELATION	- 4
150000 124 Stock 100	100	Do. New	97	Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 44 per cent South York. & R. Dun, 4 p c gua.	91	300000	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterraness. Paris and Orleans	17
20000 50 16000 25	35.	Midland Gt. Western (Ireland).	*****	Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	461	60000 81600	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	1000
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	North British Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee.	52 254	1000	1		AT FIXED RENTALS.	CALLED IN	27000 31000	20	20 1	Sambre and Meuse	
Stock 100 40937 25	1100	North Eastern—Berwick Do. G. N. E. Purchase	1024	Stock		100	Birkenhead	97	17000	10	10 8	Do. 5½ per cent Preference San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	
Stock 100	100	Do. Leeds	59	Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	57 125	750000	1 20 20 20	20 20	Do. do.  La Austrian & Lombardo-Veneta	
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. York	892	Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	1151	156000	20	20	Do. Obligations	10
24000 25 31200 25	1 12	Do. Stockton and Darlington.	265 4	Stock		100	Clydesdale Junetion East Lincolnahire, gua. 6 pr cent	104	134000 26757	20	20 8±	Southern of France	22) 74
10000 28 Stock 100	8	Do. 1560and 1861	151	10160 Stock	25	25 100	Gloucester and Dean Forest Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	******	20000 300000		10 20	Do. 54 per cent. Preference Western and NW. of France	10
15000 10	5	North London Do. New	63	Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	*****	13.		-	Til to Chicago The teasts in loss	Marie
Stock 100 6500 10	10	North Staffordshire	78	Stock 14000	50	100 50	Do. Woodhridge Ext. 4 pr cent Hull and Selby	112	· Charles		7.3	BRITISH MINES	LIF
Stock 100 Stock 100		Scottish Central Scottish N. E., Aberdeen Stock.	124	Stock		100	London and Chatham 48 prcent	91	75000 2900	***		Cambrian Consol. Gold Limited Clifford Amalgamated	1
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. Scottish Midland Stock Shropshire Union	99	Stock		100	London and Greenwich Do. Preference	64	1024 512		30	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock) East Bassett (Illogan)	365
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	South Devon	324 954	Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend. Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	1011	6144	***	27	East Cara Brea	3
Stock 100	100	South Eastern South Yorkshire and River Dun	98	Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	*****	4000	***	159s	East Wheal Russell (Pavistock)	4
Stock 100 21724 10	100	Do. B	159	Stock		100	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock Midland Bradford	96	486	***	79	Grambler& St Aubyn (Gwennap) Great South Tolgus	111/25
23270 16 Stock 106	3	Vale of Neath	6	Stock		100	North Devon, Railway & Dock. Do. A Stock	*****	5908 1924	***	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston) Herod's-Foot	12 662
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Victoria Station, Pimiteo	172	Stock 16862	100	100	Do. B Stock Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	56	6000	***			
36000 100		Waterford and Kilkenny West Cornwall	*****	5391	50	50	De. 6 per cent	*****	898	***	91	Lady Bertha	13
	23	PREFERENCE SHARES.		39279 Stock	100	20 100	North-Western Notting & Granth, Rlwy, & Cnal.	961	100 3000	***	194	New Seton	
Stock 100 Stock 100		Bristol and Exeter	95	14520 16720		25 124	Preston and Wyre	45	6000	***	57.	North Wheal Basests (Illoran).	
7680 6	6	Cork and Bandon 54 per cent Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	71	Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Shrewsbury and Hereford	1361	5640 6400	***	1489	North Wheal Crofty	- 1
Stock 100	100	Giasgow & SW. guar & p cent Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	12	23985	10	2	Do. do	94	1200		206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	-48
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. No. 2	110	Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	91	512 6000	100	54	South Caradon (St Cleer) South Carn Brea (Hogan)	120
Stock 100		Do. 6 per cent. Preference Do. Norfolk & per et Est, 1846	1281	4450	10	10	Wimbledon and Croydon	84	496 920	***	378	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	100
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. 54 do. Preference 1847 Do. 5 do. Wav. Val. 1847		Stock	100	100	DEBENTURE STOCKS. Great Eastern	94	6000	10	9	Fin Creft	78
Stock 200	100	Do. Pastern Union 4 p c guar.	86	Stack	100	100	Great Northern	100	1024	***	8	West Caradon (Liskeand)	1987
Stock 100	100	Do. B. 6 per cent	129	Stock Stock	100	200	Gt Wstn-W. MidOxf. 41 pc Lancashire and Yorkshire	99	400 512			West Wheal Seten	
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref. Great Northern, 5 per cent	103	Stock	100	100	London, Brighton ,&c London and North-Western	99	256 1024	***	5 286d	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	300
Stock 100	100	Do. 5 p c Neders. at 10 pcpm Do. 44 per cent do	112	Stock	100	100	London and South-Western Midland	99	48000 1024	100	22	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot).	11
Stock 100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm Gt South & Wet. (Ireland) 4 p c	165	Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B North Eastern	110	396 1040		58)	Wheal Seton	160
200ck 100 10000 50	0	Gt West (Bks, & Hants Ex) 5 pe		Strek		100	Scottish North-Eastern	******	6000		327:	Wheal Union	214 28
Stock 100	100	Do. Preference 43 per cent Do. Redeemable 4 per cent	*****				BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		-	111	1	FOREIGN MINES	LET.
Stock 100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	89	Stock	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence Bombay, Bar., & C. India guar.	61 1061	20000	20	75	Australian	1
Stock 100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock. Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock.	77	5000 50000	20	11	Do New. Do. E. Shares	114	75000	5	1 5	Bon Accord Copper, Limited Brazilian Lead and Mining	
Stock 100 Stock 100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock.	78	60000	201		Hurralo and Lake Huron	81	***	10	6	Cape CopperCapula Silver	- H
Stock 100	1100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock Do. 5 per cent do	172½ 106	15000 Stock	100	10	Do Preference	104	12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	30
Stock 100 Stock 100	1 100	Do. 8. Wales guar. 4 per cent. Do. 41 per cent	*****	Stock		100	Cape Town and Dock 6 peguar. Eastern Bengal, guar, 5 pr cent	102 1081	10000	20	16	Oon Pedro, N. del Rev	4
Stock 100	100	Do, 5 per cent DoW. MOxf. 1st gua. Stock	100	Stock 50000	100	100	Do. G. Extension	107	25000	1 3	1	Dan Mountain Copper	
Stock 100	100	Do, 2nd guarantee Stock	129	150000	20	15	Do. H do	157	25000	2	9	Portuna	14
Stock 10		Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	103	Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent debentures	103	20000	20	1	Gt. North. Cop. of S. Australia.	22
Steck 10	100	Do perpetual 6 p c preference	1214	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1865	103	15000	13	3	Linares	16
Stock 10	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. With option til 11869	2164	Stock Stock	100	100	Do First Preference Bonds	90å 74	10000 10361	5	2.11	Lusitanian	14
Stock 10	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, and	137	Stock	100	100	Do. deferred	60	200	2	2	Variquita	2
21419	100	London and Blackwall, 44 pc St Do. 42 do Shares London and Brighton, 5 per cent	101	Stock	100	100	Do. do. deferred	51)	600	20	20	N. Rhine Copper B. Australia.	6
Stock 10	100	guarantee Stock No. 1	1144 1	Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	494	***	5	1.1	Port Phillip	1
Stock 10	100	Do. 5 per cant do No. 2 Do. 6 per cent do	114	Stock	100	001	Do. do. deferred	28	80000 11000	20	3	Scottish Australian	. 1
Stock 10	100	Do. a per cent do No. 4	1145	- Stock	100	100	Great maian Penin, guar, 5 p cu	1081	43174	80	281	St John del Rey	58
Stock 10	0 100	Do. 45 per cent 1858 Do. 45 per cent do 1861	104	58208 8337	20	12	Do. do.  Do. January, 1862  Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr et	134 134	***	10	11	Vancouver Coal	
Stock 10	100	D., 7 p cent. Preference Stock	1571	Stock	160	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	1054	45000	8	8	Yudanamurana of S. Australis.	Ą
-	-						The state of the s	21 27 14	Aug sa				

3

利用を

40.00

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA
SHIRTS are celabrated for their superior fit and
salty. Six for 30s; very fine, Six for file. Instrucfor field-Measurement post five.
BY FLENDERS COLOURED
FLENNEL SHIRTS, very superior quality, all
wel, ins cit; the Very Beac, 12s 6d. The New Colours.
BEAUNIEL SHIRTS, very superior quality, all
its cit. The Newcock 12s 6d. The New Colours.
BY FLENDERS COLOURED
STATE OF THE NEW COLOURS
BY FORD and OD, 35 Poulity. E.C.
BY FORD and OD, 35 Poulity. E.C.

E. FORD and GOA, 39 Fouthry. E.C.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

TRADE MARK.—AN ARK.

DEFECTAL SAPETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, and GIGAR LIGHTHS, ignite only on the box.

These strates Matches, Vertas, &c., contain maither shorphorus new sniphers: are not posisonous; and, igniting only on the box, afford to life and property great posterios against accidental tires.

Observe the Trade Mark.—An Ark.

Observe the Trade Mark.—An Ark.

Observe the Traite Mark—An Ark.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years,
embatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and
refereally accepted by the Fublic, as the Best Romesly
additing the Stomesly for Acidity of the Stomesly, Hearthurs, Headanche, Gout,
and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate
actifications, more especially for Laddes and Children.
It is prepared, in a state of perfect purity and of
afform strength, by DUNNEFORD and CO., 172 New
Bond street, London; and sold by all respectable
sandsts throuterstens the World.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

d eight er unine exhibitions. No other carm flour was
even necticed. The Lucscer says Mainera, is very pure,
anticipus to arrowersols in its dietetic qualities, but
sector to thin flavour.

solution. The transfer in its dietetic qualities, but rice to it in flavour. betainable at all first-class grocers. Sole consignees the United Kingdom, Tomlin, Bondell, and Co., 33

NO MORE GREY HAIR,—

MELANGGENE, the superlative dye of BEQUEEMARE, senior, Rouen, for instantaneously dreign may shade of colour the hair sad the beard, without dearger to the skin, and free from smell. This was used to be superlative to all that have been employed hitherto. Handrestory at Rouen, Rue & Nicholas, 18. Depth far Leadon, Measure HOVENDON and SONS; 5 Great Malborough street, W., and 83 and 95 City road, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The successful trustment of the great I PILLS.—The snowesdal trustment of the great mass of disease is not so great a mystery as many may suppers. Purify the blood, cleanes the liver and stenast, and the absorbent system will immediately right itself. Holloway's remedias effect this object most calcifactority and completely. Both medicaments may be beneficially used by the most inexperienced, under wasse ser the very warst of cases will progress favourably and terminate happilty by using Holloway's collected to the instructions wrapped round each pot and box. These renowned trustless care all disturbers of the kidneys and bowel, said will be found superior to all other means for mitigating the sufferings of these unfortunately afflicted by instruction hadden.

PRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price is 14d and 2s 9d per box

This excellent Family Pill is a madelinn of long-tried officery for purifying the blood, and correcting all discussion of the atomach and howels. Two or three does will convince the efficient of its salutary effects. The stomach will specify regain its strength; a healty sides of the liver, howels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and remeawal health will be side quick result sit taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying such box.

Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to headache.

ms medicine, according to the directions accounts as the directions accounts as the directions accounts are also as a full Habit, who are emblect to headache, gidiness, drowsiness, and singing in the sars, arising than to great a time of hissis to the head, shruid near the without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be satisfy carriad off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required, nothing as he better adapted.

These Pills require no restraint of the

the better adapted.

These Pills require no reastmint of diet or confinement sing their use; and in consequence of the great and creating demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from Rer Majesty's Commissioners to have the ame and address of "Thomas Prout, 299 Strand, andes," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed peach box. Sold by all venders of medicine.

NERVOUS DEBILITY VERSUS ERVUUS DEBILITY VERSUS
Health.—A single capy of a new medical work, by
minent medical man, for the self-cure of debility,
puttion, blushing, weakness, &c. Free to any
reas on receipts of a stamp to pay postage.—Address
stary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

READ NERVOUS DEBILITY, ITS AD NEKVOUS DEEDLLITY, ITO
CAUSE and CURE.—Given away to Nervous
infleren, 20,000 copies of NEKVOUS DEDILITY, its
cause and Cure, on the self-cure of Nexvous Deblity,
Lone of Mamorey, Dimmess of Sight, Lanestitude, Dislike
is flosiety, Impediances to Marriage, &c., resulting from
the early crives of youth, which, if neglected, result in
communities, fassentity, and premature death; with
plant directions for resteration to health. Post resecure from ubservationt for one stamp.—Address
Resers Smith, 8 Burton cresent, London, W.C.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND COLONISTS.

In consequence of the Railway Works across Ludgate hill, T. TRELOAR, Cocoanut Mat, Matting, and Kamptulicon Floorcloth Manufacturer, Prize Medallist, 1851, 1855, and 1862, has REMOVED from No. 42 to No. 10 LUDGATE HILL, E.C., a few doors higher up and nearly opposite his old premises.

#### KAMPTULICON FLOOR CLOTH.

GOUGH AND BOYCE,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

12 BUSH LANE, CANNON STREET. MANUFACTORY—GREENWICH ROAD.

The public are respectfully cautioned that many persons advertise themselves as man of tals favourite article who are not so.

#### HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

Is the most durable and beautiful paint known, does not stain or discolour with the atmospherge towns, and by their process, which is patented, is cheaper than White Lead.

It is es scially adapted for painting Iron, as, by virtue of a semi-galvanic action, it enters the pores and forms an analgam of the two metals, which protects the Iron from decay or incrustation. It should be used instead of Red Lead, which is proved to be destructive to Iron exposed to Salt

ADULTERATIONS.—Some Paint Grinders have been selling Zinc Paint adulturated with Sulphate of Brystes, in proportions varying from ten to thirty per cent. No workman can produce good work with such material. These who have obtained the Patent White Zinc Paint from Grinders who have not adulterated it, will never willingly use any other Paint for their est work.

Bach Cask of Pure White Zinc is stamped-

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, WHITE LEAD, OIL, PAINT and VARNISH WORKS, 24 LIME STREET. "For public schools, and all rosms occupied by children, there will now be no excuss for using poisonous paints.

Parents have remarked, that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses have suffered in health. The reason is evident—the invash extracts the limitinus poison from paint, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."—Jors Bull, September 14, 1850.

## WHOLESALE IRONMONGERY.

DEANE AND COMPANY, LONDON BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, and COLONISTS, by intrusting their orders o DEANE and Co., will sensure all the advantages of their large and long-established connections, and the Best Articles at the Lowest Prices. DEANE and CO. is extensive and complete Stock comprises their celebrated TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, Electroplate, Lamps, Baths, Colonial Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Register Stoves, Fenders, Fire-Irons, Iron Bedsteading, Builders' Ironmongery I Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Bruss Grods: Smiths', Carpenters', Masons', and Mechanical Tools; and all manufactured articles of Ironmongory and Hardware.

LONDON-MADE SADDLES AND HARNESS

For Home and Colonial Service, manufactured on the premises, and of warranted quality AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT THE MAKERS' PRICES.

MILLS AND MACHINERY FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

## DEANE AND CO. (Opening to the LONDON BRIDGE

DR KAHN'S SPLENDID

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3 Tichborne street
(facing the Haymarket). Open daily from 12 till 10.
Admission, 1s. Consultations—Dr Kahn, owing to the
great demands upon bis time at bis Museum, will, in
future, only see patients there, and most as heretofore at
his private address.—Consultations at 3 Tichborne
street, daily, from 12 a.m., to 10 p.m., to which address
all letters are to be senf.

Dr Hammond, H. G. of King's College and the Lodon Hospital, has published the whole of his experience

N E R V O U S D E B I L I T Y ,
potence, &c. Their immediate Self-cure, as adopted at
the Farislan Hospitals, with Clases and means of Cure.
Written for the practical use of all classes. Sent on
receipt of two stamps. By Dr FIAMMOND, K.A.S.
No 11 Charlotte street, Bedford square, London, W.C.
Consultations daily, from Nine till Two and Six till
Eight.

ALGAUSE and CURE, of NERVOUS DEBILITY, its Date and Cure, on the self-cure of Energy and Debility, the date of Memory, Dimmers of Sight, Lassitude, Dislike to Solder, Ingeliscents to Marriage, ac, restifing from the entry cerver of youth, which, if neglected, result in consumption, fassinty, mannity, and premature deaths: with the solder, ingeliscents to Marriage, and infractions for restoration to health. Post free focus from ubservation's for one stamp,—Address Heart Smith, 8 Burton cresson, London, W.C.

DR MARSTON, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., on the Memory of Marriage, and all secret diseases, showing a simple yet certain select of the Memory of the Nervous Dability, Impediments to Marriage, and all secret diseases, showing a simple yet certain select of the Memory of the Nervous Tissues, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Groundless Fears, and they "Scorders, presided to sufferers in order that "Ley may ours themes and of restoration to vigorous health. Price 6d, post fine, direct from the Author, 47 Bersers street, Oxforder of the Memory of the Memo

Dr CURTIS on Marriage, Nervous Debility, Sportorrhosa, &c., with Plates. Pest free, by the Autituelve stamps; soaled ends, twenty stamps.

MANHOOD: THE CAUSE AND
CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE In MAN,
with Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health
and Vigour, being a Medical Essay in Nervous and
Generative Diseases, their Prevention and Cure, with
the Author's experience in the Treatment of the various
Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from
Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of
Climate or Infection. The result of twenty-five years
auxcessful practice. By Dr J. L. CURTIS, 15 Allsemaries
street, Piccadilly, London.

Reviews on view Work.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a garnet, preceptor, or elergyman."—Str., evening saper.

"Dr Cartis has sonferred a great boos by publishing the little work, in which is described the sources of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Dally Trunsmark, March 37, 1888.

March 27, 1888.

"Curtis on Manhood should be in the hands of youth and old age. It is a medical publication, ably written, and developes the treatment of a class of paintul maladies, which has too long been the prey of the litterate and designing."—United SERVICE GARNIES.

"Curtis on Manhood. To invalide suffering from youthful errors and excesses it will be found valuable and useful."—Excoup.

The book concludes with sumerous varied and interesting Cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion,

Preventive Lotion.
At home for Cossult tion daily from You till Three at Six till Eight.
Published and wold by J. Allen, 20 warwick is a seasoscortow Mann, SCornhill; and all Bookseller

De

FE V

fu y

JUV

JUY

TU.

Ju

THE STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NO

APPENDENT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON IN COLUMN TO THE

fashi Cost post

G MAIN HAR SON

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via Control of STEAM CONT

TERLAND ROUTE from MARSEILLES, to INDIA and CHINA—Sevices Maritimes des Messaguries Imperiales.—On the 19th of coury month a FRENCH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched from Marseilles at 2 p.m. for ALEXANDRIA, corresponding with another steamer from Some to India and Chiais. Passengers and corgo will be reserved for Messitis, Alexandria, Adem Point de Emile (Ceyton), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Salgon, Hemskong, and Sitangriest.—doc passages, freiebte, and information, apply to 8 W. und dt. Horne, 6 Moongate street, where barths may be assented, and 38 Regent circuit, Piecedilly, where handhooks of information may be obtained; or as Rue Notre isome des Victoises, Paris, and Place Roy de, Marseilles.



VOYAGE FROM PARIS
to the EAST.
PARIS IN LOUISE and the MEDITERRANGAN RALLWAY.
MFERIALES
MEGRICION of Price from Juris 16, 1883.
Discret first and second-class lickets to all paris of the
Levant, and vice wass.
CONACT ANYTHOUSE B. SAWENA BEYROLUS.

OONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, BEYROUT,
ALEXANDRIA, ATHENS, Jan.
The roots of Marseilles and of the French and
manner in the most direct, most rapid, and least

and wode and	EXAMPLE OF PRICE	at Cina	s. In	I Class.
I would be not interest	thousand our commends	franc	Bor 5	francs.
Prem Paris o	Constantinople	-441	-	319
I officiation and	Alexandria	439		-612
-tree-de-feit	the Pirmus (Athens)	356		254
_	Smyrns	396		282
of redfills of	Beyront	532	*****	379
Date sadvager	hand the colonia is	a come	hoole	In the

Passengers will enjoy the privilege of stopping a weat Lyons if they desire it was a beat great and

In the copage at see, passengers have the right of stopping at one port, and of castinolog their veyage within a delay of four months.

Tickets are delivered at the office of the Services Markings des Ressageries Imperiales, 78 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris.

To be had also, with all moremating, of Messas B. W. and H. Horrie, 4 Moorgate street, Loudon.



TEAM SHIPS STEAM SHIPS STEAM STEAM SHIPS STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katt Steam Steam

HARBURG-

HARBURG—Sunsay morning.

ECTTERDAM — Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 morning. Chicabin, 17-a; tota, 17a followers, 15 followers,

MAVER—From St Katherine's Wharf, Dec. 20 at 6; 25 at 10 ann. Chief cable, 11c; fore, Sa. London to Paris 41:

Paris 41:

PATIES via OALAIS, direct—From London Bridge
Wharf seway Westerday and Savarday morning
Dec. 22 at 11: 29 at 2 an, Chief cabin, 13: 4.e. 8. to see inc.

London for Patin, 178/ec.

BOUL, 16/BE,—From Landon Bridge Wharf, every
morning Savarday excepted. Dec. 11 at 19: 22 at 11 am,
22 and 24 at 25 mong, 26 at 1: 27 at 2, 28 at 5; 20 at 6

30 at 4: 31 at 5 morn. Chief cabin, 11a; force 8s. London to Back.

30 at 4; 21 at 5 mern. Chief chim, Ha; fore, 58. Longon to Section.

EDM: Milky Harperson at Katherme's Whart adjoining the Tower, every Wedue stay and Saturday at 5 meaning. Fares: chief colvie, 200; return, 200; fore, 15s; recurn, 226 df; seek, 7; 65k, which fares asclude all ping sines at London and Granzes.

HULL—Prom Loudoth Bridge Whart, every Westnesday and Settirday at 8 morning. From Custom, House Quay, Lineday and Eriday at 8 morning. Chief cable, 5s; regirm, 12s; fore cable, 5s; return, 16, 5.

NEW CAS PLE—From Newcasile Steam Whart, 272 Wapping. Wednesday and Sunday, 2a, 10 merning. Long as bits, 3s; return, 16, 6.

Cont sahin, M; param bones, and the first VAR 100 ftl. From Landon Bridge Wharf, every Var and and an action and an action 12s, fore cable, far, return, 7s fel. Offices 14, Lombout street, 37 Engent circus; 35 London all street; and St Kathatine Wharf.

CUNARD LINE.

PRITISH AND NORTH

AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL.

STRAM SHIPS, appointed by the
Adulrality to sail between LIVERPOLL and BOSTON, the Boston objec calling at RALFAX,
to lamit and receive passengers and mails. The Salloying, or 6ther receivel, are specimed to sail imm Liverpool, calling at CORK to receive she mails: "
PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 18.

"Taking passengers and ogoeds for hassen used Havana,
to be transferred, at New York on board the E.M.S.
Corsica.

AFRICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 86.

SCOTIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Jac. 2.

Passengu money, including steward; to ea and previsions,

SCOTIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 2. Passage money, including steward ree and provisions, but without wines or liquous;—To Hallinz and Boston, enlief cabin. Twenty-two Pounds, assend cabin, Sixteeu Pounda. To New York, chief cabin, Twanty-stay Pounda; second cabin, Eigldeen Pounda. Preight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, 25 per ion and 5 per cent. prinsage.—Apply to J. B. Foord, 27 Old Broad street, Landon; J. Bi. Currie, Havre, and 12 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchaman street, Glasgow; D. and C. Maclver, Queenstown; or D. and C. Maplyer. 8 Water street, Liverpeel.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE,

Consterion: the control of the contr

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPH.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. We-saler.

JETH Week of Miss Batemin, in the New Drama of EAH.

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednerday, and Thurvday, THE PRETIX Hooday, Wednerday, and Thurvday, The PRETIX Hooday, Wednerday, and Thurvday, The PRETIX Hooday, Wednerday, and Thurvday, The PRETIX HORS, BREAKES, Messrs J. H. Toole, P. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. E.E.A.M. Miss Bateman. All Miss Bateman. All Constructions of the Stateman. To DN SARLE, FIRANCAIS, Mr J. Dole, Saturday (Boxing Night) THE IRISH TIGER. Mr Stephenson, LEAN. Miss Bateman. And a new Estravagasius, LEAN. Miss Bateman. And a new which Mr J. Clarks will make his their appearance since his accepted cooledis. Commence at 7.

ROYALTY THEATRE,
DEAN STREET, SOHO.

Directress, Mrs Charles Selby.

On Monday. Treesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to
connecte with MAD AS A HATTER. Measure Fells.
Rogers, Stephens, and Mist Leleester. After which, the
reat Extraveganza, of Exions, or, The Man at the
Wheel. Phincipal characters by Measure Fells. Rogers,
J. Hoblins, James, highes, Pholya. doc. Messa, Jenny.
Willimors. Felbam, Maitland, Cavoudien, Langford,
Elliston, Mrs Chas. Selby, Miss. Rosins, Wright, and
corps do bulet. Consiluding with THE FIRE EATER.

On Boxing Night will be produced, selbi. New Soenery,
Dresses, Effects, &c., an Original Comic Drams, in Que
Act, Fire Scenes, and Six Tableaux, by F. C. Burnard,
Esq., called MADAME ERCHLOTTS. BALLS. or The
Chalet in be Vallay.

Eaq., called MADAME BERLIOT'S BALL; or The Chalet in Ea Vallay.

P. O. L. Y. T. E. C. H. N. I. C. .

— Patron—His Boyal Highness the Brinns of Wales—Christmas Holidaya.—The Gibert Riffers and Spectral Illusions, being Professor. Papper's adaptation of the original and most startling Illusion of Henry. Direks, Eaq., C.S. The Illustrated Pairy Tales, the Shadow Pastomine, the Christmas Tree, the Improved Chinese Frieworks. The Externalments and Lectures provided this year saw on the most liberal scale, and commence on Boxing Day, December 28th, 18th. S. S.B.—Tholinat tution will be closed on the 22ad, 23rd, 24th, and 25th December, in order to make the very extensive preparations required for the Christmas Entertainments.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER
TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical
Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curalive treatment of HERNIA. The use of the teel spring,
so often heartful in its effects, is here avoided, a selfbandage being wurn round the body, while the requisite
resisting rower is supplied by the MOC-MAIN-PAD
and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much cases and
resisting rower is supplied by the MOC-MAIN-PAD
and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much cases and
resisting rower is supplied by the MOC-MAIN-PAD
and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much cases and
resisting rower is supplied by the MOC-MAIN-PAD
and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much cases and
resisting rower is supplied by the MOC-MAIN-PAD
and PATENT LEVER, The William may be worn
the circumference of the body two inches below the
hips being seas to the Manufacturer.
Price of a single Trues, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d;
postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical disto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, is 3d. Unrollical
White, Post-office orders to be main payable to John,
White, Post-office orders to be main payable to John,
White, Post-office orders to be main payable to John,
White, Post-office orders to be main payable to John,
White, Post-office, Plocadilly.

NEW PATENT.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, 2c. for VARII-OSE VEINS, and all cases, of
WEANNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS,
&c. They are popous, light in texture, and inexpensive,
and are drawn on life and ordinary stocking. Price
&c 6d, 76 6d, 10s, and 16s each: postage, 5d.

WHITE, MASUPAGYUMER, 228 Piccadilly, London. RUPTURES-BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

H. J. AND D. NICOLL,
court Vallers, 114, 116, 118, and 120 street,
w. 22 Cornbill, E.C., London; and 10 keeps
creet, W. Manchester. - Gentlemen, 275 treet, Manchester.—Gentlemen are respectively to impact the New Garments and the Chabries for Winter Dress.

La Court Tallors, 114, 116, 118, and 128 street, W., 22 Corobill, E.C., London and Toralland as spectrally lavied to impact the New Garment the Cholest Fabrics for Winder Dries, for Xong College.

Habit and Cleak Makers, 124, 116, 148, and 138 Regent street, W., 22 Cornhill, E.C. Londont media Mosley street, Manchester, — Ladies care responsibility invited to imspect the New Cleaks, Paletire, and Jerkelly and the opologest fabrics for the Winter Season.

THE CHRONO-THERMAL AND
ECONOMIC STOVE—The smallest will warm's
room, 70th square, with Welsh Stone Coal, at socie we
exceeding 2d for 10 hours. Free frees dust, emake, as
medi. Suitable in the larger sizes, for Halls, Churches
and Concert rooms. Can be seen in operation at LECK
KENT, and CIMMING'S, Carpet Manufactures,
a Biegent street, Waterloo glace.

PURE COLZA OIL 48 A GALLON.

-WILLIAM S. BURTON sells this OIL at the Wholcoals Fring to essure the proper action of the

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL PURPON, GENERAL PURPON, GENERAL RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS. BY ADDRE

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
WHISKY The celebrated odd fresh
Whisky rivale the finest French Brandy. It is pure,
mild, meslow, delicious, and very wholescene. Solding
bottles, 3s 8d, at the retail houses in London; by the
agents in the principal tuwns in England, or wholesce
as 3 Great Windmill street, W. Observe the real eat,
pink lable, and cork branded "Kleahan's Lt. Whisky;

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES —the most secure against fire and Thieves.

BUBB'S FIRE-PROOF STRONG ROOM DOORS.

HUBB'S PATENTDETECTOR and STREET DOOR

ATCHES. CHUBB'S CASH and DEEL BOXES.

Lustrated Frice-list grate and pest free.

C&UBB and 80N, 87 SE Paul's church yard, London,

C&UBB and 80N, 87 SE Paul's church yard, London,

28 Lond street, Liverpool, and Wolverbampion.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOTY

48 Cheapside, London.—Messrs RETYR,
PROWSE, and CU. Ingrotters, have just received from
Messrs Micole, Friere, another assortmens of their
newest boxes, some of which are with flate, bell, and
furm accompaniments, the expressive effects of which
upon the cur are exceedingly novel and beautiful, The
ordinary boxes, 4 to 1.2 sirs, at one guines each air
The new Mandoline Boxes may be heard on application.

HARMONIUMS (ALEXANDRE'S).

—New FIVE GUINEA HARMONIUM, in oak, with four octavos, and the Six-Guinea Harmonium, in oak, with yee octavos, and two foor pedias, for school and home use. Also, all the various drawing room harmonium, from 12 to 7.5 guineas. Shippers swooll don the lowest terms. City depot, 46 Chespalde: KETH, PEROWSE, and CO. Accept PROWSE, and CO, agents,

SAUCE — LEA AND PERRINS

WORTHSTERSHIFF SAUCE.

This delicious conducents, pronounced by convoluents a propared solely by Lea and Perrina.

"The ONLY GOOD SAFOR.

The public are respectfully custified against worthless imitations, and seward see that Lea and Forths manes as on wrapper, inch, bottle, and stooper.

Ask for Lisk AND PERRINS! SAUCE.

"a" Sold wholesale and of or export if the Proprietors, Worcester; Mestrs Crosse and Buckwell; Means Rarclay and Sona, London; &c., &c., and by Grocess and Ollmen universally.

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU for MINING ROOM and LIBEAU.
CANDELARIA, MODERATOR LAMES, in bronze, ormoly-china, and glass. Strauvertes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments, in a Show Room erected expressly for

OSLEK'S GLASS CHANDELLERS.
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Linstra, for Gle and,
Candles, Table Glass, &c.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 57, 16s
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from 57, 16s
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from 57, 16s
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from 52
Transmitted Glass, English and Foreign, suifable for
Presents.

Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly exctted.

LCNDON—Show Rooms, 45 Oxford street, W.

Burmingham—Manufactory and Show R

road street. Established 1897.

i Li

L 190 and 100 fruity

NE A or School

)N

AL

「大きなのは まっち

S

7

3

TVENILE CLOTHING:

THOSES and SiN respectfully sail affention to sign and well-assorted Stock of Sevenile Clothing.

The same fabrics are complied with the latest and analysis and the best vortices with a majoristic designs, and the best vortices with the latest and solon give particular attention to the same tyraph of their business, and they can with the samonisal. This department is in a distinct the samonisal will be found a great consistence with the samonisal.

TWENTLE CLOTHING "KNICKERBOCKER" SUITS, ready-

JASPANISH SULTE ready-made, or made to

IUVENILE CLOTHING. \*\* PRIGHTON!" HUITS, ready-made, or made to

JUVENILE CLOTHING. —
"ETON" SUITS, ready-made, or made to order, MOSES and GON'S.

TUVENILE CLOTHING...

"HARROW" SUITS, ready-made, or made mois at a MOSHS and SON'S.

JUVENILE CLOTHING. "KERTCH" SUITS, ready-made, or made

ILVENILE CLOTHING. Presidy-made, or many to order, for all claims of the first the claims of the first th

mines for all Classes, and manufact, and transfer of the LONDON HOUSEST and LONDON HOUSEST and the LONDON HOUSEST and the LONDON HOUSEST and the LONDON HOUSEST and the LONDON HOUSEST Adaptate and the London Housest and the London Housest and the London Housest and London Housest

MOSES AND SON'S

Establishments are closed every Friday evening at smart until datarday evening at smart, when Unsign is premised until II actions.

All articles are marked the lowest prices in plain

deposed from the approved of well be exchanged, or the many retarned.

Like of proces, with rules for self-measurement, tables-ard, and our new pamphlet, "On Modern Costane" (sequel to "Gossip on Dress"), gratis and put of the process of the proc

TARICH MANUFACTURERS TO HE REALISMENT OF THE RESIDENCE OF WALES.

CILEN FIELD STARCH.

AVAILABLE MEDAL, ISSUE HE ALUNDRY, and Bronsessed by Her Majestry Lemutrass to the FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MALESTY'S LACK DRESSER declares is to be she FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MALESTY'S LACK DRESSER declares is to be she page 18 HE HAS TRIED, and the above Award, by some of the most Emissen Scientific Men, of the Age, CHRIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY.

WUTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

DR DE JONGH'S

[Kalght of the Order of Leopold of Belgium] A Prescribed by the most Eminer Medical Man
as the safest specifiest, and most effectual remedy for
disturbation, Genomic Most of Service, Cought,
AMERICATION, GENOMIC MARKET WASTING, AND
ALL SCHOTLOUS AFFECTION,
The importance of the superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

B. HENRY MARSS. Burt., M.O., Physician in ordining to the Queen in Ireland. "the consider Dy de Jeeph's Light-thrown Cod Liver; Oll an he a very pure Oll and likely to create diagnet, and a therapeutic agent at great value."

Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendens South Ressington Buseaux.—'I consider the Cod Live bil soid under Dr des Jongh's generates to be preferable only other kind as regard genuineness and medicin

De GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the "Spits of General,"—"De Granville has found that Dried Jongh's Light-Brown Cod. Liver Oll, produces the desired spits in a shorter time that other kinds, and that it does not cause the imasses and indigestion too often consequents and the simulpistration of the Paic Oil."

Dr LAWRANCE, Physician te H.R.H. the Duke of Save-Coburg and Gotha.—"It invariably prescribe Dr de-Jengh's Cod Liver Oil in proference to any other, feeling in the Liver Oil in proference to any other, resulting an armining satisfic and into a manufactured compound in which the sellicit and into a manufactured compound in which the sellicity of this invariable medicine is destroyed.

Dr de Jungi's Isight Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Intritut. Half Pint. 2s 64; Pints 4 54; Quarts, 9s; capassided soil thought with the stamp and optation. Write Work Car Forenate as Soils Constituted and Druggists.

SOILS ONNSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand.

London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

TEAL AND SON'S ETHER-DOWN OUTERS, from 256 t. Tee Guineau, Alacticonial account of the country o

GEORGE PRICE'S TREBLE
PATENT (Prize Media, 1662) Fire and Burglarprof Book and Plate Saries, Dead Chests, Strong Room
Doers, and Patent Cabiner, Rim, and Mertise Locks,
Illustrated price lists post frees. Offsetland Sale and
Lock Works, Wolverhampton, — London Agents,
McNelli and Moodly, Stationers, 25 Moorgate stront,
Bank.

STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the country house, of the best quality, at price a usually charged for inferior. All kinds of printing aprendity executed, at the lowest rates. Estimates (uraished. Calalegues and samples or application.—AsH and FLINT., printers, stationers, acc., 60 Fleet stricts, E.C., and opposite the Balliway Stations, London Bridge, 8.E.

SAUSAGE-MAKING AND A U S A U E - M AN I N G AN D

BINCING MACHINES, for Families, Hotels,
Pastrycooks, Butchern linetiturions, Schoolis, Hospitals,
&c.; Small Bincers, for the prevention of indigestion;
Billis for coffee, peper, spice, &c., for family successory Knife-cleaners of superior quality.

Si N K & and GO., Patenties and Manufacturers, 10

Wardous street, Leadon: First-sine Silver Prize Biedal
awarded. Spice: Bate, and guestimentals forwarded; sis
application.

PARAFFINE LIGHT COMPANY,
19 BUOKLERSBURY, LONDON, H.C.
Sole Agenta for these universally seed, and perfectly.
Sole Galen of YOUNG'S Old gives more LIGHT,
and burns longer, than One Galen and a Quarter of
Crystal, Rock, or any of the American or Pstroleum Olis,
YOUNG'S Old, may be had flowed of all respectable
Oll and Lamp Deslers.
PURCHASE where the Card is exhibited bearing our
Trade Mark.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
LLENS PAIENT
PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVBLLING BAGS the square eponings.

Lables Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing

LABLES WARDRUME TRUDEN, DESCRIPTION BAGS, with maker fittings.

DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, and 500 other articles for homes or continents travelling. Hisatrated catalogues by post free.

Also, Alien's Harrack Formiure Catalogue of Fortable. Bedsteads, Drawers, Easy Chairs, Washkand-stands, Cartesun, &c., by post free.

J. W. Ali-HN. Manufacturer and Patentee, 37 West Strand, London, W.C.

ADUPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.
CHOGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING.
ERLT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.
1st. Ris as non-conductor.
Stall its is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
2rd. Its effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

quired.

4th. Rean easily be applied by any unpractised person.

5th. From its lightness, weigning only about 42 file to
the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODORUS FELT, for dauge walls and for damp
floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lifting
from houses; to equation the temperature.

Price the likewy was Square Foot.

ORGGON and COS PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Coversing ships Bettoms, das, and:

DEV HAME FELT, for Covering Stome Bellers, Pleas,
aco, preventing the radiation of Heat, daswing 25 per
cent, of Fuel:

Samples, testimonials, and full instruction.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on appliation to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, Louise and at 2 Gorce Plazza Liverpool.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Downste hill, Lorades and at 2 Gerse Plazzas I. Iverpool.

HOUSE FURNISHIN (\*\*).—

The immense astoriment of first-class, cabinet furniture, inholistery goods, bedstrade fixed, superist bedsing cap-te, new fabricases curtains, &c., &c., &c., conveniently arranged for inspection in the furniture galleries and all wromins of ansars DRUCE and CO, as mequalled in extent and variety. Purchasers, before deciding observiers, should visit the celebrased establishment, every article being marked in plain figures that they may make they own calculations from the goods before them, or etimates will be given in town, or country for furnishing any class of residence free of charge, and the goods can be at once selected from the show rooms, with which a written warranty for twa-vemonths will be given. Public attention is puriolizately invited to several suites of chamber furniture exactly similar to those in the Exhibition of 1882, assoc to some very beautiful Grasses express in class 22, universally admirted, and now offseed by them at a great reduction in price. N.B.—300 fashionnable case chairs, settles, sale sind conference for the control of the

THE PATENT INCOMBUSTABLE

Frauch Companies Act 15

Incorporated under 'The Companies Act 15

Isability of each Starchader being freezely finited is
the amount of his Starce

Capital, 2700,000, in Starce of £5 onch.
Deposit, in per Start on application, and Lis on

No future call (1 stry) to expect the on thank

William Malthy, Eng., De Cressigny park, Cambergell,
William Carrer, Eng., Alt on street, Hyde mer.

Charles (day, Eng., Debyer wills, Haverstock hill
William Ward, Eng., Paternotee, Dw., E. Ling

The London and Westminster Bank, Bothbury.

SOLICITOR.

H. H. Vonley, Eng., 16 Greshum street.

The Company is established for more account from the company in the company is exactly the manufacturing a most valuable invention, under Her
Majesty Royal, Letter Patent, Leonis, a. Dia

Patent Incombustible Starch, which, in A dition, to its
amperies starching qualities, renders all articles of Joshlog and other fabrics of donassic uses on Irely flatuerproof.

ing and other fabrics of domestic use, an irrly liminary log and other fabrics of domestic use, an irrly liminary prod.

The increasing domain for the "Patent Incombastible Starch," and the necessity for rapidly growth my the public with this effects in property by fire resider the functional loss of life and property by fire resider the functional loss of life and property by fire resider the functional loss of life and property by fire resider the functional loss of life and property by fire resider the functional loss of life and property by the function of the functional loss of life and property by fire resider the functional loss of life and life the functional loss of life and life a

This starch covinins negaliar proper les in addition in mon-inflammability, which render is encaper superior to other starches for all lamidy purpose, also for the general use of manufacturers, dressers,

Others.

Commercially this Company presents an undoubted medium for the profishie investment of capital, possessing as it does the only invention which, while chear and easy of application, effectably accomplishes that all-impo tant desideratum, the non-inflammability of every article of clothing and demestic use; and from the large communition of starce, this increasing demand for the Patent Incomputable, Starch, and the profitable mature of its manufacture, it is anticipated that dividend of at least 20 per cent, will be declared to the hareholders.

The dualities of the Company has already community at the species in mow manufactured; and ready communities of the starch is mow manufactured; and ready of the starch is mow manufactured; and applied to tradity at a most way at 18 MATS.

Prospectures and forms of application for where can be land at the effice of the Coupany, where the interest can be seen and its qualities. Illustrated in stillous for the office.

Applications for shares to be seen direct to the office, accompanied by a post-office order or crossed chaque, and a receipt will be forwarded.

and a receipt will be forwarded.

MATS: BAIS: BAIS: BATS

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE DISCOVERTON

Exterminates all the Rats on the Promises lucime.

Week, without, the use of Poissons, Traps, Dors, or Ferrets, and leaves No. Drad Bats in the Holes.

Simple in its operation, Traffing in its expenses Cartain in its Seasons, permanent in its result.

It has proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain in its Seasons, proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain in its Seasons, proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain in its Seasons, proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain in its Seasons, proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain in its Seasons, proved in Immense Boon to European Cartain disastrictive evening and its asiety-shyadmideledged to be the Greatest European of Teach Parameter Cartain Cartain

DENT, CHRONOMETER,
watch, and Clock Mailler by Spacial Appointment to Her Majorsy the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.

of Walea, and Stater of the Great Clock for the Moutes of Parliament. Invites attention to the superior workmaniship single-legence of thesign of his expensive broke of Watches and Drawing-toon Clecks.

Ladica Gold Feedign Watches Gentlements do. do. Ladica of Gentlements do. do. Clecks.

Ladica of Gentlements of Gold English paver in a contract with the Strong oliver ditto Gentlements Gold Compensator Californ Watches Watches Strong oliver ditto Marine Chronometers Gold and Salver Fockste Chronometers. Accommon Guist Gold Chains, &c.

Daux, 61 Strand (adjoining Countria Bash); Watches Gold Andert and Guist Chains, &c.

Daux, 61 Strand (adjoining Countria Bash); Watches Strand Guist Exchange and at the Clock and Salveine Compass Factory, Someriet Whart; Strand, London.

Dec.

BANK Gracops Capital, £1 Letters of

BANK D Notice CALL of & Reak, has be not Jennary

Offices, 50

BANK Incor

BraniAnchia
Blenhei
Christe
Dunsta
Inverci
Kaiapo
Lytielt
Napier
Nelson
Telson
d Banking
which ma

fice.

LOND

DEFUTY-Desits tisted or o for all pi Brasil an agreed re

2 Old I THE

Wm. W James I Thomas George William This is busi Lepo will be notice;: the Bod

CHA

Paid Hear The Drefts Kandy Shang of Cre by the tained The Securi receip Mone; The

Interedepose the H

10 a.r

 $\Gamma_0$ 

Into T Director T enta and t period

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING

Incorporated by Royal Charter, LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS issu-delaide, Port Adelaide, Gawier, Robe, Ka-fallaroo, Approved Drafts negotiated and alliection.

Fallarco, Apperversible of banking business conduction.

Every description of banking business conductivity for the conductivity of the company's Age australian Colonies through the Company's Age with LIAM PURDY, Manage 400d Broad street, E.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

13 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

A Branch of this Bank will be Opened in the Temporary Premises of the Company, No. 47 Charing Cross, on the 28th instant, surder the management of Mr.

John Clark, heretefore of this effec.

The premises Nos. 9 and 10 Charing Cress, have also been taken by this Company, on the site of which a suitable permanent banking house will shortly be erected.

sullable permanent possession of the provided in the process of th

## THE IMPERIAL BANK

Clanicol., Charles B. A. N. (Limited., Edwards Landon, Edwards Carital, \$1.000,000, CUBRENT ACCOUNTS opened with all person person introduced.

CUBRENT ACCOUNTS opened with all persons properly introduced.

INTEREST allowed on minimum monthly balances, and money received on despoats, at call. or fixed periods.

DEPOSITS reserved from the public, is summ of £10 and upwards.

The Bank inkes charge of ascurities for parties keeping accounts, and receives prefered from the profile from the profile from the country and receives provided to the profile from the country and receives provided to the profile from the provided from the provided

Institute of Country and Foreign Hanks undertaken.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Hanks undertaken.

R. A. BENTHAM, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE
BANK, Limited.

Established in India 1853.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million sterling.)
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Yew Millions sterling.)
in 20,000 shares of £100 each.
Beacuve Fund, £12,000 street Edward, £2,000 each.
Head Office—47 Camens street, London, E.C.
Branches at Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Mayrras, Kurraches, Agra, Labors, Shanghal, Hong Kong, and Bydaes.
Current Accounts of firms and insilviduals are kept at the head office, on the items customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fail below £100.
Deposits received at ten days' sectes of withdrawal, art raises fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be ultimized upon application.
Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Carlotte and Alexandria.

MACKINTOSH RALEDIE, General Manager. at the chief cities of Europe and Alexandria.

MACEINTOSH BALFOUR, General Man

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND
DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited),
80 is ing William street, London, E.C.
Socied Calls of £3 per share on Second Issue of Shares,
making £5 per share paid.
Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Directors
leave this day made a Call of £3 per share on the shares
of the second issue in this Company, p-yable on or before Thesday, the 5th day of January next, at the
Union Bank of London, 2 Princes street, London, E.C.
Dated this 5th December, 1863.
By order, T. G. CRAIG, Manager.

# THE SCINDE. PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK COPORATION (Limited). Bead Office—80 King William street, London, E.C. Capita. One Million Sterling. In 50,000 shares of £20 each, 37,500 of which have bean tesmed.

Court of Dissectors.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman.
Harry Borracaile, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
Harry Borracaile, Esq.
Sir Stuart Alexander
Donaldson.
Donaldson.
Donaldson.
Donaldson.
Thomas Williams, Esq.

Str Stuare
Donaldson.
William Dent, Jun., Esq.
Harriers.
The Union Bank of London.
The Bank of England.
Harriers.
At Kurrnelsee and Bombay—(Others in course of being

The Brain Br

# CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and GHINA. Hand Office—90 Threatmacella street, London Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, \$554,590. With Agencies seel Branches at Bombay, Kurrachaa. Calcutta, Kangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, and

With Agencies and Brances.
Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Rump.
Shanghal.
The Corporation buy and sell Bills of Exchange pay
sible at the ninve-named placos; Issue Letters of Credits
undertake the Perchase and Sale of Indian Governmen
and other Securities; and reserve Deposits as Interes
the terms for which may be known on application.

PANK OF AUSTRALIA

PANK OF AUSTRALIA

Ca00,06

TMON BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

38 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £3000,000.
The Directors of this Beark grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:—
Sydney
Castlemaino
Portland
Rockhampton
Adelaide
Melbourne
Port Adelaide
Melbourne
Port Adelaide
Geelong
Hobart Town
Ballarat
Lauceston
Dumedin

Wellington Napier Neisen Lyttelton Christchurch Dumedia Invercargill for collection I all description

Bills n of

# on the Colenies, and undertake all description of Banking business there. H. W. D. SAUNDERS, Secretary. THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited), 16 Cornhill, Laundau. Capital, Onn Million. BANKINE. The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, and Brown's buildings, Liverpool, and Bank of England. Deposits of £100 and upwards received at rates of interest varying according to the length of time for which they are made. Quarterly payment of interest allowed.

llowed. Drafts on India and Circular Notes payable throughout

urope, &c., issued.
Approved Bills on India and China purchased and sent
se collection.

Approved Bills on mass and chairs proved the for collection.

The purchase and sale of Indian securities effected, and the sale custody of the same undertaken. Interespay, pensions, dividends, or other monays realised for resultiance through the Bank, or otherwise. No commission charged on remittances through the Hank. Every other description of banking and money agency business conducted in London, and at the branches at Galeutta and Bombay.

ts and Bombay.

as and powers of attorney supplied at the office

J. OUSELEY, General Manager

D. A. N.

OUBSELEY, General Manager,

J. OUBSELEY, General Manager,

OR IENTAL BANK

CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 36th Aug., 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,260,000; reserved fund, £252,000.
The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Rombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritian, Melbeurne, and Sydney, on terms which may be assurtained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Rintle. They undertake the agency of parties commected with India, the purchase and asie of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the seffecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to lenger u tices of repayment hear higher races, which may be accretained at their effice.

Office hours 10 te 8. Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Threadneedle streat, Lendon, 1863.

RANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817.

Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1850, assid confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.

Capital 2750,000. Reserve Fund 2280,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, pay-sible on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establish-ments of the Corporation.

BRANCHES.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
| Mudgee. | A Maitland

Mudgee.
Tamworth.
Deniliquin.
Windsor. Orange. Penrith. Goulbourn Newcastle. Albary. Bathurst. Forbes. VICTORIA. Chiltern Agency, Inglewood, Creswick, Linton, Pleasant Creek. Sandhurst. Beechworth. Ararat.

Geelong. Kyneton. Castlemaine. Ballarat. Wangarratta.
QUEENSLAND.
| Ipswich.
Rockhampton.
NEW ZEALAND. I Toowoomba.

Wanganni. Kiapol. Christehurch. Wanganni. Kiapol. Christehurch. And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Lannesston. The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and saud them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

The Royal Bank of Seotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Mauchaster and Liverpool District Bank, the North and Seuth Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank at the several catabilishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate bills drawn on these Colonies.

—By order of the London Board,

JOHN OURBIE, Secretary,

37 Cannon strend City.

## ENGLISH, SCOTTISH,

Capital oxid up, 600,000;
LETTERS OF OREDIT ON THE BRANCHES
GRANTED OF OREDIT OF THE BRANCHES
GRANTED OF OREDIT OF THE BRANCHES
GRANTED OF THE BRANCHES
GRANTE

## THE CONSOLIDATED BANK

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK (Limited).

Subscribed capital, £1,500,000, Paid-up capital, £600,000 Markoerse Dreferor Iv Lovinos, Coleridge J. Kennard, £50, John Farrer, £80, Joseph Rice, £80, John Farrer, £80, Joseph Rice, £80, London Office, £ Lombard street; Manchester Office, £ London of the same terms as other joint stock banks. In cases where the balance shall not at any time during the half-year haw been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 par care annum will be allowed on the minimum mentice balance.

Deposits in sums of £10 and upwards will be received at the current rate of interest.

Letters of credit issued to all parts of India, Europe and America.

and America.

COMPANY of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WAIDS
Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
Lorsion Office, No. 33 Cornhill.
Lorsion Office, No. 34 Cornhill.
Lorsion Office, No. 35 Cornhill.
Lorsion Harden, English Perder, Eag.
Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawby the Lorsion office on Sydney, and the following
branches in New South Wales, vis., Albury, Bathaus
Burrasgrong (Lambing Flat), Carcoax, Cooma, Gedburn, Kiama, Matiland, Morpetis, Orange, Peramana,
Queanbeyan, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, and Yas
und also on Hisiausan and Maryborough, in the Colony of
Queensland.

Brafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated in

and also on Hristagus mus. Queensiand.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated a collected, and every description of banking business with Australia transacted on the most favourable terms through the above-named satabilisments of the Bankin New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager.

Australia, and Taamania.

EDWIN BRETT, Manager
No. 33 Cornhill, London, EC.

Na. 3B Committ, London, E.C.

LONDON AN D SOUTH AFRICAN

BANK (Incorporated by Royal Charter), 10 King

William street, London, E.C., 9th December, 18m;

New Capital of £100,000, 1-sued 12th May, 1882.

NOTICE Is HEREBY GIVEN, that the Holders of
Scrip Certificates on which the FINAL instalment became due 20th November last, are required to LODGs
such CERTIFICATES as the Office of this Bank, as
above, for REGISTRATION in favour of the person,
whose name in full, description, and address, with data,
shall be duly endorsed thereon. On the exchange of
the Scrip for Share Certificates, the Company's Deed of
the Scrip for Share Certificates, the Company's Deed
the Scrip for General Certificates and the Settlement will require to be signed by those persons by
whom it has not been previously excented.

By order of the Court,

By order of the Court, JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, Manager.

PORT ELIZABETH, GRAHAM'S TOWN, CAPE TOWN, and GRAAF REINET, (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE). KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, (BRITISH KAFFRA-RIA).

BAN and PIETERMARITZBURG, (NATAL

D'URISAN and PIETERMARITZBURG, (NATAL).

THE LONDON & SOUTH AFRICAN
BANK, Incorporated by Royal Charter, immuLatters of Credit ami Draftson the above named places,
Billa nagotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business undertaken
either with the Cape of Good Hope, or with other places
having mercantile relations therewith.

Deposits received bearing interest at the rate of freper cent. per annum, payable half-yearly if desired,
subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. The
rates for other periods may be known on application at
the Head office, 10 King William street, London, E.C.

By order of the Copt.

JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, Manager.

10 King William street, London, E.C., July 20, 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF LONDON and LIVERPOOL (Limited), 5 Lothbury, London, and Lrown's buildings, Liverpool. Branches—Southwork, 255 isocough, High street; and Birk:nhead, 48 Hamilton square.

BRANCHES—Southwark, 255 torough, High street; and Birk rhiead, 48 Hamilton square.

Current accounts opened in Lendon, ina ccordance with the prevailing custom of similar estab ishments; and in Liverpool, on terms which will conform therefore as closely as may be practicable. If the balance shall not at any time during the half-year have been ablow 2500, httrees at the size of 2 per cent, per annion will be allowed on the minis-run monthly balances. If said below 2500, interest at the risk of 1 per cent, per annion will be allowed on the minis-run monthly balances. If said below 2500, no interest will be allowed.

Deposits received in the current rate of interest is sums of £10-and unward, ou the usual terms.

No charge will be made for collecting conting

No charge will be made for consessing cheques.
Agencies of foreign and country banks undertaken, purchases and sales of stocks, ahares, and other accuration effected, dividends thereon received, coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of banking business transacted.

To parties keeping accounts with the bank the utmost facilities will be affortied for the tra-smission of money between its offices, also for the payment or receipt of money either in London or Liverpool, in exchange for stock, shares, do,
Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of learness and classwhere.

stock, shares, & C Circular notes and letters of credit issued to all parts of Europe and cisewhere. A. THOMSON, Manager in London.

NK

dage fro da f hom out, per

пора

NG

Dep

rawe owing huse, Good-nate, Yang my of

od or siness terms Bank South

200

AN King

ins of the DGE k, as room, data, ge of es by

RA.

N

ken

r. 58. N

ts; eto sall ow vill not

Ŋ

of of ris 4

DANK OF AUSTRALASIA

| Sacomorated 1855), 4 Threadneedle sirest, London.
| Capital 51,200,000. Gnarantee fund, \$200,000. |
| Letters of Credit and Bills are granted on the land of the Bank in Australia, and Bills seen for will and the land of the Bank in Australia, and Bills seen for will and MILLIKEN, Secretary.

# Notes of Calk—Notice is hereby given, that a third sell per share, on the capital stock of the denary, 1864. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director. October 27, 1862.

#### BANK ZEALAND,

ANK OF NEW ZEAL
Incorporated by Act of General Assembl
Capital, 2500,000.
Branches and Agencles in New Zealand:
Anckland,
Bleaheirs.
Christchurch.
Dunstan.
Dunstan.
Dunstan.
Dayercagill,
Kaispol.
Lytselsten.
Kajper.
Nelson.
New Zealand:
Christchurch.
Dunstan.
Riverton.
Taranaki.
Tokomarirto.
Weilington.
Wetherstone.
Timaru.
Wanganui.
Watahuma,

Wether Timaru. Waitahuna. Nelson:
This Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named have in New Zealand, and transacts every description and Banking businels connected with that colony on terms size may be learned on application at the London etc.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director. 20 0(d) Broad street, City.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

Capital £1,500,000, in 15,000 shares of £100 each.
Brance Barra and Adencies.
Brance Barra and Adencies.
Brance Barra and Adencies.
Branch-Hio de Janeiro, Bahia, Persambuo, Santos,
Eio Grande do Sul, Maranham.
Charraman—John White Cater, Esq.
Drover-Grankan—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.
Drover-Grankan—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.
Drover-Grankan—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.
Drover-Grankan—Henry Louis Bischoffsheim, Esq.
Branch and Esters of Credit is all parts of the World.—Agencies connected with Brankan—Deposits received at agreed rates of interest.
E. J. KNIGHT, Secretary.

E. J. KNIGHT, Secretary. 2014 Broad street, E.C.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK
(ORPORATION, Limited.

Branch Office, 80 Cornbill, London, E.C.
Branch Office, 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseilles.

Capital, 21,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £100 each, with power to incresse,

First issue, £500,000.

power to indrease,
First issue, £800,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W.S. W. Cargill, Esq. M.P. The Hon. Roden Noel.
James B. Cumming, Esq.
Thomas H. Gladstone, Esq.
George P. Kitson, Esq.
William J. Maxwell, Esq.
This Company undertakes every description of bank-in business, English and foreign.
Lepoults, while to ten days' notice of withdrawal,
will be received at 6 per cent; or, subject to longer
mokic, at such rates as may be agreed on.—By order of
the food.
PAUL BROE, General Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Head office, 52 Threadmended is rever, London, E.C.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills sain grants
patts, payable at Bombay, Calentra, Madran, Colombo,
Kandy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Banghal, Yokohama, and Mauritus; issues Letters
of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
of the Colombo, Landy, Colombo, Landy, Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Banghal, Yokohama, and Mauritus; issues Letters
of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
of the Colombo, Landy, Galler, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of IndianSecurities; andertakes the safe custody of save, and the
Moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
The Bank receives Money on Deposit, se which
Interest will be allowed according to the length of time
deposited. Particulars as to rate sun be ascertained at
the Haaf office, 52 Threadneedle street, London.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays from
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
12 Threadneedle street, London. E.C.

Capital, One Million. First issue, £500,000, with power to increase, DIRECTORS.

William Champion Jones, Esq., Chairman (Deputy-Chairman London and County Bank; Director Anglo-Mexican Mint Company).

W. W. Cargell, Esq., M.P., Director Oriental Bank Corposation.

posation.
Pederick Harrison, Esq., Deputy-Chairman Liverpool
mail London insurance Company,
mail London insurance Company,
mail London insurance Company,
mail Co.,
ma

M. J. Jones, Esq., inte local Director Anglo-Mexican.

Mist Company.
W. J. Marshall, Esq. (Wilson, Bewles, and Co.)

Basse, 18—London and County Ram.

Transm Manaser, ar Lura—P. Macbeth Halley, Esq.

The Bank having a wan establishment at Lima, the Directors are prepared to transact every description of Bassing business connected with Peru.

The Directors are reconcluding arrangements for the establishment of a branch in the City of Mexico, so soon as the internal political condition of the country may permit.—By crier, W. T. MORRISON, Secretary.

Logidon Omees, 33 Cornhill, E.C.

## LONDON BANK OF SCOTLAND

Notice is hereby given, that the Rate of Interest for money placed upon deposit, subject to fourteen days' rotice of withdrawal, will be fix per Cont. per annum from this date untill turther notice.

BOSSOM WILLIAMS, Manager, 24 Old Jewry, E.C., London, December 4th, 1863.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF
AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, One Million.
Letters o Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted
on the Branches of this Bank at Melbourne, Geoloug,
Sydney, and the Gold Fields. Drafts on the Australian
Colonies purchased or sent for collection.—By order of
the Court.
JAMES STRACHAN, Secretary.
Offices, 17 Cannon street, E.C.

#### COLONIAL BANK.

Subscribed Capital, £300,000.

Paid-up Capital, £300,000.

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice, that in fipursuance of the Provisions of the Charter, a Half-Yearly General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Loudon Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Wednesday, 6th January, 1864, as 12 for 1 o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the Capporation and for the election of five Directors and one Auditor, in the room of the following gontlemen, who go on by rotation, viz., John Bloxan Elin, Esq., John Gurney Hoate, Esq., Charles Marryat, Esq., Thomas Henry Milner, Esq., and Rear-Admiral Whith, Directors, and Rodolph Alexander Hankey, Esq., Auditor, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

election.

The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be c'osed on the 29th instant, and reopened on the 18th Jan. next.

—By order of the Court of Directors.

C. A. CALVERT, Secretary.

13 Bishopsgate street within, Dec 10, 1863.

## THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION

THE BRITISH AND AMBIBACAR EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION (Limited).

London—No. I flash buildings, Lothbury.
Liverpool—No. Is Brown's buildings.
Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £40 each, whereof 5,600 are reserved for fature issue (with power to
increase).

The Corporation purchase bills on the United States
and Canada, and issue drafts payable in sterling, gold,
or currency, at the exchange of the day.

They grant letters of credit and circular notes, payable in New York and other Jlaces abroad, free of charge.

They establish credits for use is North and South
America and the West Indies, applications for which
must be lodged not later than the morning of the day
before mail day,

They purchase at the current exchange coupons for
interest or dividends on American and Canadian bonds,
and stocks; or send the same for collection, covering
risk of transit if required. They also unstrake the
sale or conversion of Government or railway stocks, &c.

They undertake the safe cu-tody of American and
Canadian securities of all descriptions, collect and pay
the interest and dividends thereon when due, and
transact all necessary business relating thereto.

They transact, generally, every description of exchange and money agency lussiness with places having
mercantie relations with New York.

Full particulars as to terms. &c., may be obtained, by
letter, or personally, at the offices of the Company.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY
Clamited), 32 Cornhill, London. Capital, £2,000,000.
Paid-up, £400,000. Reserve fund, £82,130.
Approved mercautile bills discounted.
Loans granted upon negotiable securities.
Money received on deposit, at call, and short notice, at the current market rates, and for longer periods upon terms to he specially agreed upon.—By order of the Board,
Cornhill, December, 1863.

Board,
Cornhill, December, 1863.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT
ASSOCIATION (Limited), Incorporated under
"The Companies Act, 1862." Capital £2,000,000, in
40,000 shares of £50 each. First issue 20,000 shares.

DIESCTORA.

Kenophon Balli, Esq., merchant, London.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., Alderman, Abchurch lane.
James Dickson, Esq. (Messrs Lanox, Nephew, and Co.,
London.)
William Barran, Esq., Dablin.
William H. Harford, Esq., (Messrs Sir W. Miles, Bart.,
and Co., Bristol.)
P. D. Hadow, Esq., Deputy-Chairman Penhsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
George F. Holroyd, Esq., Director of the London,
Chatham, and Dower Railway Company.
J. G. Homére, Esq., merchant, London.
P. Prondfoot, Esq., Manchester.
James Pim, Esq., Dublin.
Joseph Thoraton, Esq., Beaver hall, Southgate.
F. G. Westmorland, Esq. (C. Joyce and Co.), London.
Alfred Wilson, Esq., Director of the Sank of London.
Michael Zarin, Esq. (Zarifi Brothers), London.
Managers, Henry J. Barker, Esq.
London—The Bank of Landon.
Bristol—Sir William Miles, Bart., uni Co.
This Association is prepared to receive deposits for
fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon, to effect the

Bristol—Sir William Miles, Bart., and Co.

This Association is prepared to receive deposits for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon, to effect the purchase and sale an commission of stocks, shares, and debentures, make aslawness upon approved securities, and its conduct financial business generally.

Contracts with this Association made through brokers will be subject to the rules of the London Streck Exchange.

Communications to be addressed to the Manager.—
By order, W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 21 Threadneedle street, London.

## THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital 21,000,000.

Drazorons.
The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.,

The Hight Hon. Esward Floydell Bouverie, M.P.,
President.
William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
James Hutchinson, Esq., | William G. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Morrison, Esq., | T. M. Wequelin, Esq., M.P.
BANKERS—Messra Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loads of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of \$, 7, or 10 years at 5 per cent, per annum.

Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary. FRED. FEARON, Secretary. 65 Moorgate street, London.

THE JOINT STOCK DISCOUNT
COMPANY (Limited), 6 and 7 Nicholas lane,
Lombard street, London, E.C.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000; Paid up, £294,640.
Invested in consols, £391,690
ORAIRMAN—Thomas Wingare Henderson; Esq.
DEPOTY-COMMENSE—William Charles Brown, Esq.
BARKERS.
The Bank of England.
Messrs Glyu, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street.
Messrs Gyu, Mills, and Co., 67 Lombard street.
Messrs Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Ca., 35 Nicholas lane.

The Company discount first-class Mercantile Bills and make advances on approved securities.

The rate of interest allowed upon deposits "at call" will be generally one per cant. below the Baok minimum; and in cases where sums are left at seven days" notice, or for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made.

J. F. WILKINSON, Managing Director.

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION
(Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of
this Corporation will be closed on and from Saturday,
the 12th instant, to Saturday, the 19th instant, both inclusive.—By order, FREEL G. HONE, Secretary,
Temporary Offices, 98 Change alley, London,
Dec. 11, 1888.

## THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION

THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Discount Corporation (Limited), have this day made a CALL of £5 per sheen on all the shires in this Company, payable on the fish day of Jananey next, at the Alliance Ramk of London and Liverpool (Limited), No. 5 though London, or No. 22 The Albany, Liverpool—By order, FRED. G. BONE, Secretary, Temporary Offices, 25 Change alley, London,

## THE DISCOUNT CORPORATION (Limited), 34 Absturch lone, Lon Capital, £2,000,000. DERECTORS.

Thomas Steahouse, Esq., Chairman,
James Brace, Esq., Chaires B., Chairman,
Charles B. Colchester, Esq.,
H. D. Cartwright, Esq.,
Horatlo B. Coulson, Esq.
George Lysll, Esq.,
Charles E. Mangles, Esq.
John Torrance, Esq.
John Torrance, Esq.
Edward Weston, Esq.
Edward Weston, Esq.
The Bank of England.
Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited).
Messr's Barnett, Hoaces, and Co.
The Union Bank of London.
Approved Bankers' and Mercantile Bills discounted,

The Union Bank of London.

Approved Bankers' and Mercantile Bills discounted, and advances made upon negotiable securities.

Meney received on deposit, st call, and short notice, at the current market rates, and for longer periods up nepecial terms as agreed upon.—By order of the Board, BOBERT SLATER, Jum, Secretary pre tem.

# THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY of LONDON (Limited), 7 Loubbury, E.C. Capital, nominal, £10,000,000. First issue, subscribed, £2,200,000. Paid-up, £000,000. Discortons. CHAILMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister for India.

First issue, subscribed, £2,500,000.

Paid-up, £500,000.

Desertors.

Chairman—Samuel Laing, Enq., late Finance Minister for India.

William Patrick Andrew, Bog., Chairman of the S. inds, Punjaub, and Delhi Rallways.

Samuel Beale, Eaq., M.P., Chairman of the Midhaud Railway.

Edward Blouut, Esq. (Messra E. Blount and Co., Bunkers, Pitr s).

Thomas Brassoy, Esq., Jun., 4 Grent George street, Westminster.

Charles P. Dovanx, Esq. (Messra C. Dovanx, and Co.).

Sir Stant Alexander Dounidson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

James Tomproon Mackenzle, Esq., D. pars—Chairman of the Fassieri Bengal Railway.

Jon Brasmaley Moore, Esq., M.P., Livespool.

M. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Livespool.

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

BARKERS.

The London and Wesuninster Bank.

The London and Wesuninster Bank.

The Union Bank of London.

SOLICUTORS.

Messra Baxter, Rose, Neston, and Co., 5 Victoria str.et, Westminster.

SCRETART—R. J. Buller.

The Company is prepared to rec iveriepost is for excel periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances of apprived securities; to effect in purcha-ea of 8-le of stock, shares, and debentures; to regoriste lonns, and conduct financial business gen raily.

JAMES MACDONALD, Geoeral M unager.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL

AERATED BREAD COMPANY, Limited,
Incorporated with Limited Liability, under "The Companies Act, 1862," for the purpose of purchasing the Patent rights for the Annulacture of "Aërited Bread," and establishing Bakwise in the principal Provincea.

Capital, £220,000 (with power to increase), in 28,000 shares of £10 cach.

Deposit on Application, £1 per share, and £1 per share of £10 cach.

First Issue 10,000 shares of £10 cach.

Deposit on Application, £1 per share, and sl per share will its made at an interval of less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Col. Brownrigs, C.B., Ashferd, Staines, Director of the London Aerated Bread Company (Limited).

Cord Robert Cecil, M.P., 11 Duchess street, Portland place, W.

Dr. Guy, 26 Gordon street, Gordon square, Physician to King's College Hospital, Director of the London Aesated Bread Company (Limited).

Rober Cheshyre Janlon, Eq., Merchant, The Albany, Liverpool.

Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Eq., 63 Lizecoin's Inm fields.

Henticigh Wodgwood, Esq., 1 Cumberland place, Regent's park, Chairman of the London's Assated Bread Company; Chairman of Price's Patent Candie Company; Chairman of the London's Assated Bread Company; Chairman of the London's Calmberland place, Regent's park, Chairman of the London's Calmbe

BANKERS.
-Messrs Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62 Lombard

London—Messra Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62 Lombard street, E.C. Liverpool—The Royal Bank of Liverpool. And all the branches of The Stational Provincial Bank of Engiand.

And an tree to England.

BROKCER.

Messrs A. and R. Wilson, 90 Old Broad street, E.C.

BOLLOTORS.

Messrs Wilson, Bristows, and Carpmael, 1 Copthall buildings, City.

buildings, City.

Buildings, City.

AUDITORS.

F. J. Price, Esq., 19 Little Tower street, E.C.

J. R. Rogers, Esq., National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopogate street, E.C.

Sucheronic of the Company of the Company, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of introducing Dr. Dauglish's system of Bread manufacture into every city and town in Esquand and Walss where it is not at present in operation.

The Company is the natural result of the extraordinary success of the London Aerated Bread Company, Limited, of which the first annual Report has just been issued.

## THE GENERAL FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated in accordance with the doint Stock Com-

ated in acc Acts and u panies Acts and the International Treaty entered into between Expland and France, 1862; relative to Rublic Commanies established in both countries.

Gomeanies established in both countries.

First issue £120,000, '13,000 shares one half of which are engaged in France besides a large number in 'England'.

Deposit on application £1 per share, and £1 on allotment's Charmara. Vice. Admirat Burney, Chairmain of the Oriental Commercial Company, Director of the Medoc Ballway.

Directors.

Oriental Commercial Company, Director of the Medoc Ballway,

DIRECTORS.

Clark Irving, Eeq., 8 Hyde park square, Member of Legi-1 tove Assembly, Rus ralia.

B. Palliphone, Esq., Aliason and London.

Jos. Rivolta, Bag. (Riesars Ant. Rivolta and Sons),
Director of the Southers Railway of Buence Ayres.

Edward Gibbon Swam, Esq., 17 Upper Westbourne terrace, Director of the Oriental Company.

M. Gustave Poujard Hies, President of the Medoc Railway.

M. Hippelyte, Rey, shipowner, Bordoaux, Member of the Trithunal of Commerce.

M. Alphone Cézard, shipowner, St Nazaire.

George Brocklebsuk, Esq., Director of the General Besum Navigation Company,

BANKER.

The European Bank (Limited), 83 King William street,
London, and 6 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Mesars Duvergier, Jeune, Bassie, et Cie., Bordeaux.

Solicitors.

Mesars Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, 4 Nicholas

BROCKERS—Mesars Cycley Brothers 30 Compbill

Solicitors.

Messrs Wilkinson, Stevens, and Wilkinson, 4 Nicholas
land.

Brokers—Messrs Cr. sley Brothers, 30 Cornhill.
Offices—31 Threadnedle street.
Subscriptions received at the bankers' in London,
Paris, size Bordesux, and at the office of Messrs A. and
N. Césard, at Nantes.

#### ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this Company is the construction of Floating Docks, chiefly in France, but also cleavhere, upon the principle invented and patented by Monsieur Courau, the well-known shipbuilder, so us to profit by the exclusive privileges and concessions conferred upon that gentleman's firm.

The Company is the natural result of the extraordinary success of the Largeth Reraid Company, assected of the Largeth Reraid Company, claimed.  That Company at the close of the first year of lie extence, has declared adviced at the rate of 123, per cent, per some of the company of the original prospects of that Company, been in operation but a very short time; and there is every reason to expect that the estimate of 33 per cent, put forth is the original prospectua of that Company, the original prospectus of that Company, company, on which the sum of £5 has been paid, are at piesent quoted at £5 presumm on the Stock Exchange.  The blackrise and depend the London Aerated Bread Company, whether established over a blockline of the proposalism in the stock Exchange. The laskeries and depend of the London Aerated Bread Company, converted the control of the proposalism of the control of the proposalism in the provincial crise and lowns of England.  The Directors have entired its own advertisement; and there is no room for doubt, that the proposal of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the partner rights in Englanu and Wales repositions of the Company.  Calmited) will earry one two classics of the purchase meany in make one districts for the proposal and the propo	Dr Dauglish's system of Bread manufacture into every city and hown in England and Walsa where it is not at	the exclusive privileges and concessions conferred upon that gentleman's firm.
istence, has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 jure cent, per annuan, free of incoment tax, derived from the carnings of a few fakents only, most of which have servy resams to expect that the estimate of 33 per cent, put forth is the original prospectus of that Company, will be realized in the year 1894. The shares in that Company, on which the sum of 25 has been paid, are at present quoted at £5 precultum on the 52 cent and profitable. The provincial control of the work of the West-end, are in the very poor at localities of the Bast of London, have proved equally sences-ful and profitable. Ever where the bread has less its own at verticement; and there is no room for doubt, that the same propriets which have commended it to all closes and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended to all closes and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended it to all closes, and the same propriets which have commended the same propriets which have commended the proposed of the proposed of the same commended the same commended the same commended to the same commended the same commended the same commended the same comm	The Company is the natural result of the extraordinary snocess of the London Acrated Brazil Company, Limited, of which the first annual Report has just been issued.  That Company at the close of the first year of its ex-	It'is proposed to commence by constructing a Dock commence by constructing a Dock commence at the important port of Bordesux, whilst the Company are also carriestly lavited to avail themselves of the opening offered for them at Nantes, Marseilles,
put forth in the original prospectus of that Company, on which the sum of 25 has been heard and the company, on which the sum of 25 has been paid and the company, on which the sum of 25 has been paid and the company, on which the sum of 25 has been paid and the company, or which the sum of 25 has been paid and the company, or which the sum of 25 has been paid and the company, or the company of the Company, or the the considered is the could of the West-end, are in the very poor of toolalities of the West-end, are in the very poor of toolalities of the Bast of London, have proved qually successful and profitable. Every where the bread has been its own advertisement; and there is no room for doubt, that the same properties which have commended it is all classes of the patent rights in England and Wales remaining unlike pool of the proposal discounted the proposal discounted to the proposal discounted the patent and the proposal discounted the proposal di	istence, has declared a dividend at the rate of 125 per cent, per annua, free of income tax, derived from the earnings of a few bakaries only, most of which have	The Commission of Prench Naval Business on
list of London, have proved equally seases it and profitable. Ever, where the breach is a sess it as own ast vertisenement; and there is no room for doubt, that the anne progretize is no room for doubt, that the anne progretize which have commended it is all classes of the population in the neutropolish downs of Engineer.  The Directors have entured it to arrangements for the purchase of the papers lights in Engineur and Wales of Engineer the Engineer than the Directors to pay a part of the purchase of the papers. The unone payments will be usually by installments at long in creats; it will be at the option of the Directors to pay a part of the purchase of the pattern face, and partly by assistance of the pattern face, and partly by assistance of the moneys received from the provincial counties, existing the Company; and a large proportion will be sain, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to large provincial counties, existing the Company; and a large proportion will be sain, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to large provincial counties, existing the Company; and a large proportion of the price to large provincial counties, existing the Company; and a large proportion of the price to large provincial counties, existing the Company; and a large proportion of the price to large provincial counties, existing the company is harden of the company; and a large proportion of the price of any such capital outlays (other than of mere constituted to the moneys received from the provincial counties, existing the company is part of the price of the part of the price of the part of the kingled on where it the chief portion of the price of the part of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does not contemplate carry of the kingled on where it does no	every man to expect that the estimate of 33 per cent., put forth is the original prospectus of that Company, will be realised in the year 1864. The shares in that	rienced naval architects, the Board of Public Works,
of the West-end, or in the very peroved quantly senece-via man profitable. Ever, where the oreas has been its own ast vertices must; and there is no room for doubt, that the anne progreties is no room for doubt, that the anne progreties which have commended it is all cleared the population in the neutropolish of the company.  The Directors have entured into arrangements for the purchase of the papers lights in Englague and Wales remaining undisposed of, on terms which they believe to be highly adva-tageous. The unoney payments will be mustic by installments at long in creats; it will be at the option of the Directors to pay a part of the purchase of the patent face, and partly by assistance the moneys received from the provincial counties, celeval to the purchase money in eash or in paid-up shares, as may seem most advantageous to be Company; and a large proportion will be sain, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to large proportion of the price to large proportio	The linkwrise and depote of the London Aerated Bread	Course and his assigns the exclusive privilege of con-
vestiscensent; and there is no room for doubt, that the same proporties which have commended it he all classes of the population in the metropolis, will insure its ready acceptance in the provincial critics and fowns of England.  The Directors have entered into arrangements for the purchase of the patent rights in Emplane and Wales remainine undisposed of, on terms which they believe to be highly advantageous. The money payments will be made by instalments at long in crvais; it will be at the option of the Directors to pay a part of the purchase money in each re in patil-up shares, as may sessu most advantageous to be Company; and a large proporting will be pult partly in the shape of the partly by achiars of the moneys received from the provincial counties, cities, and towns, for the purchase of the partly by achiars of the moneys received from the provincial counties, cities, and towns, for the purchase of the patent richs, until the whole of the purchase money have been paid. It will be seen, therefore, that the chief partlin of the provincial counties, cities, and towns, for the purchase of the patent is made oughtion at the saccosm of the Company.  The National Provincial Aerated Bread Company (Limited) will carry on two distinct commercial operations, it will establish bakeries in Manchesfer, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for hemanufactures of the Aerated Bread Company (Limited) will carry on two distinct commercial operations, it will be the surface of the kingdom where it does not contemplate carrying as operations itself. From this source should be appropriate to the parties in question what it has been paid in the second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may steek that it seeds have a fine parties and the close of company to provide the parties.  The also file parties.  The company have secured the services of genetimen of kill, energy, and experience, the conditions are in progress for the same already to the parties.  The Company have secured the service of gene	Best of London, have proved equally encessful and	If the Company preferre to farm its rights, the most
The Directors have missed in a rangements of the purchase of the patent rights in England and Wales remaining undisposed of, on terms which they believe to be highly adva-tageoas. The money payments will be made by instalments at long in ervals; it will be at the option of the Directors to pay a part of the purchase money in each region in the provincing of the Company; and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company; and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company; and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company; and a large proportion will be some therefore, that the chief perform of the provincial countries, the whole of the purchase money has been paid. It will be some therefore, that the chief perform of the provincial countries, the whole of the purchase money is now two distinct or humanifacture and sale of the Aerated Bread Company. (Lamited) will carry as two distinct or humanifacture and sale of the Aerated Bread to the proposed survive of the company is now doing for London; and it will sell insense for the manufactures of the Bread in those parts of the kingdom where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this source slove, it is confidently expected that a sum will be derived equal to the greater part, if moit the whole, of the entire purchase manuy of the parsuta.  As an arrest of the surveys which is likely to attend this second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may etter, that il seces have already been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in progress for the same already been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in progress for the same already been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in progress for the same already to the proposed that a large part to the company	vertisement; and there is no room for doubt, that the	the proposed Dock on their own hands, with their
be highly adva-tageoss. The money payments will be under by installments at long in ervals; it will be at the option of the Directors to pay a past of the purchase money in each or in paid-up shares, as may seem most advantageous to be Company; and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company and the the partle of the provincial counties, cities, and towns, for the purchase of the partle of the provincial counties, cities, and to see, for the partle of the partle of the partle of the Company.  The National Provincial Aerated Bread Company (Limited) will carry on two distinct countercial operations, it will establish bekeries in Manchessfer, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture and said of the Aerated Bread thus doing for these dustries in question what the Metropolism Company is now doing for London; and it will sell Benges for the manufacture of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations it as an will be derived equal to the greater part, if and the whole, of the entire purchase manny of the parents.  As an examest of the Sungers which is likely to attend the second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may style, that it excess have aircady been provisionally sold which will realize a very considerable sum, and that negotia ions are in pragrass for this said of here company's operations, the Directors do not deem it necessary as present and of the clompany's operations, the Directors do not deem it necessary as present and accordance in the parents of the information for the parents.  The Company's operations.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present and one of the clompany's operations, the parents of the information of the rivers of the company as operations.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present and one of the parents of the clompany is operations.  The Company have secured the	acceptance in the provincial cities and lowus of Eng'and.  The Directors have entered into arrangements for the merchane of the potent rights in England and Wales re-	the first great Floating Dock of Bordeaux promises a net profit of more than 11 per cent out of the Transat'antic
money in each rest in add-up shares, as may seem most advantageous to the Company; and a large proportion will be paid partly in the shape of sines on the opening of the Company is bakerles, ased partly by ashare of the moneys received from the provincial counties, edie, and towns, for the parents been paid if a seem, therefore, that the chief person of the parent rights, until be seem, therefore, that the chief person of the price to be paid for the parents is made conditional on the success of the Company.  The National Provincial Acersted Bread Company (Limited) will carry on two distinct commercial operations, it will establish bakerles in Manchesdre, Laverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture of the Acersted Bread that do not for these districts in question what it is Metropolism. Company is now doing for London; and it will sell because for the manufacture of the Bread in these parts of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this source slove, it is confidently expected that a sum will be derived qualto the greater part, if not the whole, of the entire purchasements of the parents.  As an examest of the success which is likely to attend this second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may style, that it excess have already been provisionally sold which will realize a very considerable sum, and that negotial one are in pragrass for the sale of several others.  The Company's operations.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present any tabular extinute or receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon the inhomental promotion fee.  No applications for sharrs can be received after Monday, the 88th inst.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for sharrs can be received after Monday, the 88th inst.  At 279 Res & Honoré, Paul Candon, and contract of the Company is operations.  There will be no promotion fee, a said for the company is not only the contract of the company is operations.  The company have secured the ser	be mgmy advantageous. The money payments will be	year, whereas the Docks at Nantes and elsewhere will be free of any such capital outlays (other than of mere con-
of the Company's bakeries, ased partly by ashare of the moneys received from the provincial counties, cite, and towns, for the parchase of the patent rights, until the whole of the purchase money has been paid it will be seen, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to be paid for the parchase money has been paid it will be seen, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to be paid for the parchase money has been paid it will be seen, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to be paid for the parchase of the Company.  The National Provincial Agrated Bread Company (Limited) will carry so two distinct commercial operations, it will establish bakeries in Manchesfer, laverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture and sale of the Agrated Bread, thus doing for the part of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations it seed to the seed of the part of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this source slove, it is confidently expected that a sum will be derived equal to the greater part, if not the smole, of the entire purchase manny of the parents.  As an agreed of the surgess which is likely to attend this second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may style, that it enters have already been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotial one are in progress for the sale of several others.  The company's operations.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present any tabular catinate or received after Monday, the Selb inst.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for sharrs can be received after Monday, the Selb inst.  There will be no promotion for the company; from the close of their first fisuacial year.  There will be no promotion for the company; from the close of their first fisuacial year.  There will be no promotion for the company; from the close of their first fisuacial year.  There will be no promotion for the company; from the close of the compa	advantageous to he Company; and a large proportion	Deposits will be returned in full as to applications upon which no allotment is made.
be seen, therefore, that the chief pertion of the price to be paid for the success of the Company.  The National Provincial Aerated Bread Company.  Claimted) will carry on two distinct commercial operations, it will establish bakeries in Manchester, Laverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture and sale of the Aerated Bread, thus doing for the contemplate carrying in more doing for London; and it will sell blemess for the manufacture of the Bread in these parts of the linguish in which is likely to attend the service pert, if not the shock, of the entire purchasements of the parents.  As an examest of the success which is likely to attend this second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may style, that it eners have already been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotialons are in pragress for the sale of several others.  The Company's operations.  The Company's operations.  The Company's operations.  The Company is operations.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present any tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon this labours with every hope of finding themselves in a position to desker a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first fissuadial year.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sigh list.  Masser ALLSOPP sad Son's Act Explange of their present any tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon this labours with every hope of finding themselves in a position to desker a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first fissuadial year.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sigh list.  At 279 Res & Honoré;  Masser ALLSOPP sad Son's take the opportunity of announcing to private termilies.	of the Company's bakeries, and partly by assister of the moneys received from the provincial counties, c.ties, and towns, for the purchase of the patent richts, until	COMPANY (Limited).
Cambany will carry set two distinct commercial porations. It will establish behavies in Manchesfer, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture and sale of the Aerated Breal, thus doing for the company is now doing for London; and it will sell licenses for the manufacture of the Bread in these parts of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this sucress which is likely to attend this second branch of the pa saits.  As an examest of the pa wills.  As an examest of the company's operations, the Directors may style, that I constitute the provisionally not which will realize a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in pragress for the sale of Recences in Government and other public stabilishments is also likely to firm a profitable branch of the Company's operations.  The Company are secured with every hope of finding themselves in a positions for Shares.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as precent any babular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon this labours with every hope of finding themselves in a positions for Shares.  There is a company have secured the services of the finding themselves in a position for Shares.  The company have secured the services of the finding themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sidning the Offices of the Company for the Company is not contained to the Company in the company and the second promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sidning the Offices of the Company for the Company from the contained of the Company is operations.  The Company have second the services of the company is present any the contained of the Company is operations.  The Company have second the services of the services of the company is operations.  The Company have second the services of the services of the company i	be save, therefore, that the chief portion of the price to be paid for the putests is made conditional on the suc-	after THREE o'clock on MONDAY, the 21st instant.— By order, W. C. FRANCIS, Secretary pro tem.
of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this source slove, it is confidently expected that a sum will be derived equal to the greater part, if not its whole, of the entire purchase annuy of the parents.  As an arress of the success which is likely to attread this second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may style, this il cases have already been provisionally sold which will realise a very cosisioerable sum, and that negotiations are in pragrass for the sale of seven defences in Government and other public stabilisates is also likely to form a profitable branch of the Company's operations.  The Company have secured the services for greatement of skill, energy, and experience, for conducting both branches of their business.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present any tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon this labours with every hope of finding themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory divident at the close of their first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Sharrs can be received after Monday, the Sixth inst.  There will be no promotion for the company if one not of the company is not operations.  There will be no promotion for the company in the close of their first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion for the company if the promotion for the company is not operation.  There will be no promotion for the company if the promotion fee and the close of their first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion for the company if the promotion fee and the close of their first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion for the company if the promotion fee and the close of the first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion for the company if the company is not promotion for the company if the promotion fee and the close of the first fisancial year.  There will be no promotion fee and the company if the company is not promotion fee.  At 279 first the company is not promotion	The National Provinciel Acrated Bread Company (Limited) will carry as two distinct commercial opera- tions, It will establish bakeries in Manchesfer, Liver- pool, Birmingham, and other populous districts for he manufacture and sale of the Acrated Breal, thus doing for these districts in question what the Metropolitani Company is now doing for London; and it will sell	Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Brauch
as an armest of the success which is likely to attending second branch of the Company's operations, the Directors may stee, that il excess have aiready been provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in progress for the sale of several others.  The main of licences in flowermment and other public satisficialments is also likely to form a profitable branch of the Company's operations.  The Company have secrified the services for gentlement of skill, energy, and experience, for conducting both branches of their binsiess.  The Directors do not deem it necessary in present any tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon this labours with every hope of finding themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first financial year.  There will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sich line.  Messer ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of another in common the proposition of the company is not strongly in the close of their first financial year.  Prospectaces, with forms of application for Shares can be received after Monday, the Sich line.  Messer ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private termilicial profession, may be presumant of the commons; from the common control of the	of the kingdon where it does not contemplate carrying an operations itself. From this source above, it is con- fidently expected that a sum will be derived equal to the	LONDON
provisionally sold which will realise a very considerable sum, and that negotiations are in pragress for the sale of several others.  The sale of the conces in Government and other public satisficial statisficial	As an exament of the success which is likely to attend	DERRY At the London road
atabilistances is also likely to form a profitable branch of the Company's operations.  The Company have secreted the services of gentlemen of skill, energy, and experance, for conducting both branches of their business.  The Directors do not deem it necessary no present any tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon the islamours with every hope of finding themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first fisancial year.  Thurs will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Sharrs can be received after Monday, the 28th inst.  Messre ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private transitional profession, may be presumed by the instelling profession, may be presumended by the instelling profession, may be presumended by the instelling profession, may be presumended on Draguett remains.	I sum, and that negotiations are in progress for the sale	WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street.
of skill, energy, and experance, for conducting both branches of their business.  The Directors do not deem it necessary as present any, tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they exist upon the instrument of the conduction of the company to the conduction of the company the conduction of the company from the conduction of the company from the conduction of the company from the conduction of the company; from the conduction of the company is the conduction of the company in the conduction of the company is the conduction of the compan	The sale of licences in Government and other public attabilishments is also likely to form a profitable branch of the Company's operations.	BTOKE-UPON-TRENT. At Wharf street. DUDLEY At Burnt Tree.
tabular estimate of receipts and expenditure; but they enter upon the lainents with every hope of finding themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory dividend at the close of their first fisancial year.  Thurs will be no promotion fee.  No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the 28th inst.  Prospectaces, with forms of application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company: from the Company of the Company of the Company: from the Company of the C	of skill, energy, and experience, for conducting both	BATH
No applications for Shares can be received after Monday, the Selh inst.  Prospectuses, with forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses, with forms of application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company; from the Offices of the Company; from the Offices of the Company; from the Offices of the Offices of the Offices of the Company; from the Offices of the Offi	themselves in a position to declare a satisfactory division at the close of their first financial year.	EDINSURGH At 11 Union etceet lane
may be obtained at the Offices of the Company: from I cured in Casks and Rottles, and on Draught convine I	No applications for Shares can be received after Mon- day, the 28th inst.  Prospectuses, with forms of application for Shares.	Mesers ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private temilies that their Ales, so strongly
	may be obtained at the Offices of the Company: from the Company's Hamkers in London and Liverpool; mul- t all the Branches of the National Provincial Hank of	cured in Casks and Rottles, and on Draught convine
		The state of the s

## THE CONTRACT CORPORATION

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1882; Capital, £4,000,000, in \$40,000 abases of £100 each. First issue 20,000 abases.

Deposit on application, £1 are chars, and £5 an allotment No future call to caces. As per shore, and at intervals of mis less than three many.

Wm. Latham Hamber, Eo., (Ballle, English, and Ca), Liverpool.

W. Montague Baillie, Esq. (Baille, Baillie, Cave, and Co.), (bld Bank, Bristol.
Anthony Kinaton Baker, Esq., Director of the Great Western Ballway, Company.

George S. Beecroff, Esq., M.P., Director of the Linds, and North-Western Railway Company.

Joseph Boyee, Esq., Director of the Royal Joseph Boyee, Esq., Director of the Railling And Midland Great We tern Railway Company.

land, and Midland Great We tern Rallway Company, Dublin.
Thos. Dakin, Esq., Al'erman, President of the Great Western Reilway of Canada.
Stanross Dilberoglue, Esq. (G. J. Cavafy and Ca), Threadneedle street.
W. Smith Diston, Esq., Govan Iron Works, Ghagow, Thomas Goock, Esq., Geoch and Couvens), Director of the Bank of Loudon.
Captain H. J. W. Jervis, M.P., Deputy-Chairman, Great Eastern Rallway.
Octavius Ommanney, Esq. (Hallett, Ommanney, and Co.), Westminster.
Solicityes By Baisrot.
Measrs Edwards and Co., Westminster,
Solicityes By Baisrot.
Measrs Edwards and Cox.
Auptrons.

V

The N
Hank
French
Mr Cot
Improv
Natio
The As

7 TH

We

th

T in p

Messrs Daniel and Cox.
Autoross.
Messrs Deloite and Co., Lotebury; C. J. H. Alia,
Esq., Threadneedle street.
Bank of London.
BANKERS AT WESTMISSTER.
Messrs Hallett, Ommanney, and Co.
BROKERS.
Leuton-Messrs P. Cazensve and Co.,
Dublin-Messrs Boyle, Low, and Pin.
BECETTALY, (cro.lun.)—J. C. Hendfield, Esq.,
Temporary Offices—31 Threadneedle street.

This Company has been constituted for the purpose of undertaking the execution and construction of rail ways and other works, both at home and abroad, a class of business hitherto exclusively conducted by privise

The large fortunes which have been realised by them notw-thatanding obvious disadvantages, sufficiently attest the soundness and value of this exterprise.

notw that and ing obvious disadvantages, sufficiently attest the secondness and value of this enterprise.

It is admitted that, in many instances, the terms upon which, aloue, contractors even of known position and wealth, are enabled to rake the necessary funds for carrying their operations into effect, are so one such as the is only by profits of extraordinary magnitusis this such charges can be met; and it follows that a company, having a large capital, subscribed by a wealthy proprietary, and with an able executive, would enjoy great advantages, and, at the arse time, frequently after important aid to the individual constructor.

The many and in the individual constructor.

The many many shows the subscribed capital, at rate which would be small as comprised with those charged to sub-contractors. It is not contemplated, therefore, is call up any considerable portion of the capital, unlied the operations of the Company may show to be desirable. The security of a large subscribed capital will necessarily inspire confidence on the part of Governments, Financial Commanies, and others, with whom the Company may show to ded.

In the sevent of me allotment, being made, the deposite will be returned to feel.

pany may have to deal.

In the sevent of me slickment being made, the deposits
will be returned in full. Should a less number of also
se alloted than are applied for, the deposits will be made
available towards the payment on allotment, and its
balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of asplication for shares may
be obtained at the officers of sin Company, of the
brokers, and of the splicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Contract Corporation (Limited),
Gentlemen,—Having paid in the Bauk of Ludon its
sum of Z. I request you to allot me
shares in the Contract Corporation (Limited), and I
hereby agree to become a member of the Society, and
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares, or any less member that many
to accept such shares allowed the shares allowed
to me.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.

Address

## THE CONTRACT CORPORATION

NOTICE.—The SHARE LINT will be CLOSED at o'clock on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst-By order,
J. C. HANDFIELD, Secretary (pro tam.)

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—
The greatest and west nacful invention of the dyAGUA AMARELLA.—Mears JOHN GONNELL and
CO., Three King court, Lombard street, perfumers to
Her Majesty, rea cerfully offer to the public the truly
marvell-us fluid, which gradually resiscus the huminair to its pristine hue—no matter at what 46. The
Agus Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it,
on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when
the bair is once restored one application per monts will
keep it in perfect colour. Price me guises per buttet
half bottles, 10s 6d. Trestimoni-is from artistes of the
highest order, and from individuals of undoubted respectability may be inspected. Measrs Jns. Gosnell are
Co. have been appointed perfuners to H.R.H. its
Princess of Wales.