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go to this constant expense: whether for good or for evil, we always run our reserve down to the lowest sum we can work with. And therefore we have to look very carefully to the outgoing of small sums. There is great danger in England of a "cheap money" school, which wants neither to keep the reserve France does nor to change as in England we now do. The "borrowing" class is always the largest, and all its instincts incline it to resist a high value of money. But one thing is certain—an immense credit system like ours, where such vast sums are payable on demand, must be supported by actual cash, and if we will not keep more than we now do, we must raise the rate of discount the moment there is any reduction in the reserve, and should be very glad to have found a remedy which a long and consistent experience proves to act both so quickly and so effectually.

THE REVISAL OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL BY THE LORDS.

THE unexpectedly large majority by which the Irish Church Bill passed the second reading in the House of Lords is every way gratifying. Any majority would have sufficed to avert or postpone the collision which appeared imminent between the two Houses of Parliament, but the large majority does more. It is so much the stronger a precedent for the final and formal acceptance by the peers of the maxim—that there is no appeal from a newly-elected House of Commons. This was the express ground upon which the peers acted who came up from the country to neutralise the rash counsels of Lord Cairns and Lord Derby; and it was the reason strongly urged by the natural leaders of the Conservative party. The idea that the House of Commons might not fairly represent the country, which was the last straw clung to by the resisting peers, was not even considered by the majority. The House of Commons was taken to be the authorised interpreter of the national will, and short of a manifest revolution of sentiment between the elections and the present time, there was no course open to the Lords but to accept the interpretation. The maxim has now come to be a regular part of constitutional practice, and the incidents of the debate will render more difficult than ever any future attempt at revolt like that of the largest section of the Conservative peers last week.

But the debate over, the unfitness of the Lords as a revising chamber, where it does not really agree with the House of Commons which it yields to, comes more prominently into view. It is possible that with the good sense which led them to vote for the second reading of the Bill, the peers will shrink from any serious alteration, knowing as they must do the impossibility of securing any important end which they care about themselves. But this would amount to a confession of the unfitness of which they are accused, rather than show their ability to handle and discuss in detail the Bill which is before them. The hostile spirit with which any real criticism and revisal will be undertaken is already manifest. Earl Grey begins by attacking the preamble which is the key-note of the Bill, proposing to leave out the words by which the application of the surplus from disendowment "to the maintenance of any "church or clergy or other ministry," or "for the teaching of "religion" is prohibited, and by which it is declared to be restricted to certain purposes for the benefit of the poor. Earl Russell follows by proposing an amendment, which will have the effect of a partial endowment of the Roman Catholic and other religious bodies, by giving them parsonages and

The Political Economist.

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THE REDUCTION IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The English money market has lately been called "the laughing-stock of the civilised world," but it really is a very delicate and efficient machinery. The rise in the rate of interest does its work soon and does it well. On April 1, when the rate was first raised from 3 per cent.—

The banking reserve was	£ 8,961,000
It now is	11,915,000
Being an increase of	2,954,000
On the same day—	
The bullion was	17,573,000
Now is	19,595,000
Being an increase of	2,022,000

People say that so small sums ought not to matter one way or the other. Nor would they if we kept a larger stock of bullion or bank reserve on which to operate. In France they keep a much larger comparative hoard, and therefore mind larger changes, whether of increase or diminution, much less than we do. But in England we do not

pebe lands, so as to allow of the retention of that sort of property by the disestablished Irish Church. And these are only the beginning of a whole string of proposed alterations in the same sense, which it is fair to admit do not come from the most obstinate or unenlightened section of the House, which would have thrown out the Bill if it could. But they show the more clearly the unfitness of the Lords for the task, just because they are conceived not so much in a spirit opposed to that of the country as altogether apart from it. It is not merely the devotion of the Lords to the Irish Church which has to be altered, but the willingness of a large number of them to adopt a church policy in Ireland which has much authority in its favour, but is not the policy which the country has voted for. The Bill in short is about to be overhauled by a chamber in which it has almost no real friends, and where its enemies are divided between keeping things as they are and altering them in a totally different way from that which is proposed.

It would be the least of two evils if the Lords should adopt the course we have suggested as possible—that of abstinence from revision in regard to the most important details. It is a good thing that the details should pass without effective criticism and discussion, such as the House of Lords might give them; but better than that discussion and criticism in the spirit of the Lords. It is not probable however that criticism would discover many weak points, Mr Gladstone being the author of the Bill and as little likely to forget bringing every nail into harmony as in a Budget speech; and this would be a good reason for the country taking the Bill on trust in the special circumstances of the case when no effective criticism is possible. One has only to recollect the main features of the scheme to perceive how little chance there is for any consistent amendment. The Bill is an intricate but almost perfect production from the general principles that there must be complete disestablishment and complete disendowment. The end of both is to have religious equality in Ireland; but both principles were affirmed as the only means to that end which the country could agree upon, and to infringe upon them would be to make the Bill different from what the country is expected. To endow or re-endow any of the Irish churches directly—and not indirectly as the only way of compensating life-interests—would be strictly a breach of faith with the constituencies. Yet if this be so, almost the only visible amendment which has been talked of appears to be condemned. It seems to be thought that the hardships of taking the disestablished Church pay for its parsonages and fees may be averted by using the surplus to endow the poorer churches with the same possessions—if they will receive them. This may be the more statesmanlike course, but is certainly not what the non-conformists and anti-Papists, all sorts, who were willing enough to vote religious equality though disendowment, but not otherwise, understood. It is what the Roman Catholics of Ireland themselves contemplated. Perhaps out of very weariness the House of Commons majority may assent to this deviation from the principle of the measure, and there are good practical reasons for it; but it is nevertheless a plain deviation, and one which might have damaged the Government had they played with it at an earlier stage. To concede anything more would probably be fatal even yet, and the peers we believe will not go far till they discover that they might as well have thrown out the Bill on the second reading, as introduce some of the amendments they dream of.

THE SPANISH REGENCY.

PERSONS who are interested in constitution making, that is all persons who care about politics as a science, should watch carefully over the present course of affairs in Spain. Spanish politicians are trying a very remarkable experiment under circumstances which will make the result singularly instructive to the world. There is no doubt, we imagine, in anyone's mind that the idea of Government which at this moment makes most progress in Europe is the Republican; that it is towards the concentration of all authority in the hands of a representative body that events tend; that such concentration is the good for which the hopeful sigh, the evil which the cautious most anxiously fear. The conflict raging in most European countries turns around that central idea, most of the attacks made being to secure that, and most of the resistance offered being stimulated by fear of that. Hitherto the best bulwark against

Republicanism has been supposed to be hereditary monarchy; but Conservative politicians, conscious of the danger of relying on one scheme only, would very gladly discover another, if only they could believe that any other would work subject to their conditions. Well, the Spaniards have not only discovered but are actually trying another, namely, an elective constitutional monarchy, without term fixed. Marshal Serrano, the Regent of Spain, is King of Spain subject to these disabilities, that his son will not succeed him, that he may be legally superseded by an hereditary king should the nation wish for one, and that he is possibly liable under certain circumstances to dismissal. We say possibly liable, because, as we understand the arrangement, although Marshal Serrano is elected to serve until a king shall be chosen, and he himself refers to that event as the termination of his rule, still the Cortes have not surrendered their ultimate sovereignty, which indeed was asserted during the ceremonial of taking the oath, the President remaining seated by the side of the Regent in order to indicate the claim of the body he represented. A Regent of this kind is clearly a King made by the nation, and if he succeeds, if he reigns that is without governing, yet so firmly that Republicanism dies away, then it will be clear that elective Constitutional Monarchy, hitherto considered impossible, is not only possible, but possible under unfavourable conditions. Nations can make a Queen Bee—quite a new idea in politics. Hitherto it has been thought that while it was quite possible to elect a Sovereign from among subjects, a King who intended to rule, it was not possible to choose from the crowd a mere Monarch, a constitutional King who would be content with position instead of power, nor if he were chosen would he obtain sufficient respect. No subject visible enough to be respected by the people would it was thought content himself with the work of representation, because to be so visible he must have had great qualities, and constitutional politicians were therefore driven to select a nominee from among the limited caste which, whether or not it possesses great qualities, is always exceptionally respected from its birth. It is only in default of a King belonging to the old families that Spanish politicians have hit as it were by accident upon the device of elective monarchy.

The special circumstances of Spain apart, we do not see why such an experiment should be foredoomed to failure. There are only two serious difficulties in the way, and neither of them appear to be insuperable. It is very difficult of course in any country to find a man likely to be elected who being elected would not try to govern as well as reign, who could so absolutely suppress his own interest in politics as to cease from the day of his elevation to be a partisan. But the main part of the difficulty arises only from a natural misdirection of the search. People about to choose a King naturally look about for a man with the qualities of a great ruler or great politician, whereas they should look, if they want a limited monarchy, for a man with the qualities of a great Judge, should seek not for a Mr Gladstone or a Lord Salisbury who would impress their personal genius on the Government, but for a Lord Hatherley, who would be content to arbitrate between the ideas of other and stronger men. With this direction to the quest, we do not see why it should be more difficult in any country to find a King than any other great Magistrate, or why he should be more tempted to exceed his functions than such a Magistrate is, or even why he should strive to transmit his authority to his son. Judges do not so strive, yet theirs are life appointments. Nor do we think, supposing the right man selected, that there would be any failure of respect for his office. No such failure is visible anywhere for the office of Judge, and the King thus selected would be the supreme Judge. Some portion of the exaggerated respect, the semi-religious reverence for the kingship, might disappear; but in most countries of Europe this has already disappeared, and Presidents have had no difficulty in maintaining a sufficient amount of that useful reverence which enables great magistrates to exercise their functions without a perpetual resort to force. Our impression is that a King thus elected for life would be quite sufficiently respected,—though it might in some countries be necessary to protect him from criticism by law, as English Sovereigns are protected by custom,—and that the strain on the constitution would only be felt in the event of a vacancy. No doubt the contest would then be bitter; but if confined as in Spain to the Parliament it need not be long, and the position itself is less and not more important

than that of President of the Union. If constitutional monarchy is on the whole the desire of the people of Spain, there seems no sound reason to doubt that it may be as stable an institution under Marshal Serrano as under a Bourbon, or a member of the house of Savoy, or to fear lest Republicanism should grow stronger under him than under Isabella.

Whether the experiment will succeed in a country situated as Spain is situated, is a different affair. The Regent has there in his favour a very sound title—a Parliamentary election, that is, decidedly approved by the electors—great popularity with the army, and the dread which all property holders entertain of trying the alternative of a Republic. He has, too, a character which alike in its merits and its defects, its external showiness and internal want of energy—a want of energy, it would seem, to a failure of ambition—is well suited to the throne of a constitutional State. These are serious advantages, but there are some serious drawbacks also. Republicanism is no doubt spreading fast in Spain, where circumstances incline the people to a federalism no monarchy can tolerate. This Republican party may be said to be in possession of all the great cities, and has repeatedly shown its willingness to resort to violence. Then the administration can hardly be said to be in working order while the head of the Cabinet is a general whom neither the Regent nor the Cortes is able to remove, who for the time at least is virtual Mayor of the Palace, instead of the constitutional head of the military department. And finally, there is reason to fear that the difficulties which impede any government in Spain are beyond cure by such men as those who make up the administration. The Treasury, for instance, is insolvent, and there is no evidence of any power anywhere to relieve it from its difficulties—difficulties which, if not relieved, must end in a temporary anarchy, that will be carried to the discredit of the Regency. The revolt in Cuba again will, in all probability, cost Spain her colony, and that also will be laid to the charge of the revolution. And above and before all there is that strange laxness in the administration of Spain, in the collection of taxes, in the distribution of justice, in the management of material improvements, which seems to indicate that the country does not require a constitutional monarchy at all, but an energetic enlightened tyrant who would restore tone to the body politic, who would compel officials to do that which they agree to do, and would see that the laws, good or bad, should at least be obeyed as laws, and not obeyed or disobeyed almost at pleasure. If the new Regent can surmount these difficulties, conciliate the Church, keep the army faithful, and restore some sort of prosperity to agriculture, elective constitutional monarchy will have gained a triumph which will restore it to a place long since lost among the possible systems of Government in Europe.

THE ASSESSED RATES BILL.

THE compound householder has become a term of terror to so many readers that an atmosphere of quite imaginary obscurity is now supposed to envelope the question of his grievances and of the rival remedies proposed by the Government and by Mr Vernon Harcourt (who has constituted himself the compounder's special advocate and friend) for his relief. His grievance itself is very intelligible indeed. In consequence of Mr Disraeli's fancy principle of making the concession of a right contingent on the discharge of a duty, wherever landlords previously compounded for the rates of their cottage property under the Small Tenement (or other local) Acts, (i.e., paid those rates themselves with a deduction for their trouble and the risk they ran in paying for cottages whose rents they might have failed to obtain) the tenants, as they were not rated for the relief of the poor and did not pay their rates themselves, would have been excluded from the franchise. To remedy this, Mr Hodgkinson proposed in 1867 to abolish the practice of compounding altogether in parliamentary boroughs,—i.e., to abolish one of the greatest and most wholesome economies ever introduced into the municipal rating system in order to gratify Mr Disraeli's sentimental desire to connect the exercise of the new right with the discharge of the old duty. And so strenuously did the Government of the day insist on the only vestige of principle in their Bill, that this was actually done. Of course the result was that in many great parliamentary boroughs many thousand

householders who had been accustomed to pay a weekly rent calculated to include the rate,—a practice which, as they are paid weekly wages, was in the highest degree convenient to them,—became personally liable for the quarter's rates—i.e., for sums which could on an average hardly exceed a fortnight's rent, but might very well approach that amount, and this in addition to their rent, which had probably very seldom been proportionately diminished. Mr Vernon Harcourt gave a very simple illustration of this grievance on Monday night. "He had an intelligent artisan working the other day at his house who told him that he earned 23s a-week, paid 9s a-week for rent, which covered his rates till two years ago; but since that time the landlord had told him that he (the tenant) must either pay the rates himself, or he (the landlord) would charge sixpence a-week extra. The tenant said that practically he had no option; he was obliged to pay the sixpence a-week extra,—if it had been double he would have paid it, for a working man must make all his payments when he received his wages; 1/6s per annum was therefore the measure of the fine on this man which the operation of the enfranchising Act of 1867 had imposed." Nor was it always that the landlord came to such a convenient agreement with his tenants to act as their agent in paying the rates at so moderate a compromise. "Rents," said Mr Harcourt quite correctly, "were hardly anywhere reduced. Three and six months' rates were in thousands and ten thousands of cases demanded which working men were not in a position to pay. Distress warrants were issued and men were made parochial, or more correctly speaking, political bankrupts by the operation of the Reform Act of 1867." This then was the grievance—that by abolishing the economical and natural mode by which the parish collected the rates of cottage property through the landlord and allowed him a percentage for his risk and trouble, the landlord, if he continued the practice at all, had to make a special contract with each individual tenant by which he was authorised to act as that tenant's agent, but was paid for the agency by the tenant instead of by the parish—an arrangement which imposed a pecuniary fine on the tenant—while worse still, in many cases he did not continue the practice at all, but threw all responsibility for the rates on to his tenants, an arrangement which rendered men receiving weekly wages liable to be suddenly asked for sums equivalent to from a fortnight's to a month's rent (according as the rates were collected quarterly or half-yearly), on pain of losing the franchise if they did not pay them in good time.

When the present Government acceded to office they promised to remedy the economical grievance at once, the Queen's speech itself calling attention to it, but calling attention to it only in its economical aspect, and wisely waiving any intention to provoke a new controversy on the political basis of the last Reform Bill at a time when so much other matter for irritating discussion was before Parliament. To have passed a new Reform Act substituting Mr Gladstone's basis of the rent roll for Mr Disraeli's basis of rate-paying, would have looked very much like the mere arrogance of new power. Though we, with most other practical politicians, feel no sort of respect for Mr Disraeli's sentimental preference of the rate book to the rent roll, we do not think it would have been in good taste to seize the first moment of Liberal Government to substitute for the basis of the Conservative Reform Act, which had been accepted by the country, the basis of the Liberal Reform Bill which preceded it, and had suffered parliamentary defeat on this very point. The Government did wisely in attempting to deal only with the economical grievance. They have left rate-paying as the general basis of the franchise, but they have applied a remedy to the economic grievance by restoring the power of the landlord to compound with the overseers as before, and even enabling the vestry to compel him to be rated for cottage property under a certain value, if it so chooses, the overseers making him an allowance at the same time by way of compensation. If, in addition to being rated for each cottage separately, he likes to agree with the overseers to pay the rates in the lump for the whole of his cottage property, thus of course running a certain risk as to unlet houses, he will be allowed an additional percentage for so doing. Besides this provision, which is of the essence of the economical remedy provided, the Government Bill provides that in cases where the vestry has not imposed this arrangement on the landlord, and where the landlord has not voluntarily agreed with

the overseers to become liable for the rates on his cottages, every tenant, whose term of tenancy is not more than three months, may deduct the amount of his rates from the rent due to the owner, and in this way a powerful inducement is applied to the landlord to enter into the compounding arrangement. For if he does not he will either have to raise his rents all round,—a very unpopular measure likely to depreciate the value of his property; or he will have all the trouble of innumerable individual transactions with his tenants without any of the advantages of the allowance. In fact, the tendency of the first clause of the Government Bill is to put into the hands of the householders in towns which have never as yet adopted the compounding principle, a very strong leverage indeed, by which they may, if they choose it, compel their landlords to compound for the future. Such is the Government remedy for the economical grievance. It gives the vestry of any parish power to rate the owner compulsorily for all tenements not above 20*l* in London, and not above 8*l* in the country; and it enables him to compound on reasonable terms for all such tenements; it further enables the landlord of all tenements of this inferior kind to compound with the overseers for the rates of his cottages for a year or upwards if he will, even when the vestry have not rated him compulsorily; and it puts a powerful engine into the hands of small householders in places where compounding has not hitherto been in fashion, which will have the effect of extending the practice of this economical custom. For these provisions (or rather for two of these provisions, for the first and most important of them was introduced after the debate in committee, and under the pressure of his speech) Mr Vernon Harcourt proposed to substitute one open to many objections. He would have had the owner of all houses let for three months or under, rated at once, without allowing the owner any deduction except for houses vacant during a part or the whole of the period. The first objection to this was that the terms for which houses are let are not (like the rentals) known to the authorities; that while it exposed the landlords to considerable risk for rates in respect of houses whose rents had not been paid, it gave them no allowance as equivalent, and further that if Mr Harcourt had conceded an allowance, it offered a strong inducement to landlords of a better class of houses to reduce the terms of tenancy to three months, in order to net the allowance. More important than any of these objections, there are still a great many boroughs in which the householders and landlords both prefer at present to let the householder be rated and pay the rates himself, and it is clearly undesirable to do away violently with municipal practices welcome to so many boroughs, and to force an economy on them against their will. The Government, in giving the vestry (which is elected by the rate-payers) power to adopt the rating of the owners if it chooses, and in providing the householders with a strong lever for compelling the landlord to compound, if they wish it, have done at least as much as is desirable in the way of economical propagandism. There was every reason we think to prefer the scheme of the Government to that of Mr Harcourt.

And the same must be said of the political side of the question. The Government propose to let payment of rates by the landlord be regarded as in every respect equivalent to payment of rates by the householder; but in case the landlord does not pay them in time, the householder is to have at least five weeks' notice before the time at which the political register is made up, and is to be empowered to pay them himself, and deduct the amount owing from the rent. Now as even six months' rates can hardly ever amount to a months' rental, this puts a very effectual remedy into the householder's hands for his landlord's default without any pecuniary loss to himself. Mr Harcourt proposed simply to give the householder every political and municipal privilege which he would have had in case he had been liable to and had paid the rates himself, in all cases in which the landlord had agreed to pay the rates, whether in fact he had so paid the rates or not. The objection to this is simply the objection we pointed out at the beginning of the article. It abolishes for this class of houses the rate-paying franchise altogether. This was not necessary to the remedy of the economical grievance, and it would have been in bad taste to challenge the very principle of so recent an Act as the Reform Act, simply because it had been passed by Conservatives, if any less trenchant remedy were open to the Government. A less trenchant remedy fully meeting the economical difficulty was open to the Government, and we think Mr Goschen was wise in adopt-

ing it, and electing not to throw down so soon the glove to the whole Conservative party for a very grave error of judgment no doubt, but still one which had been so lately condoned by the Liberals and adopted by the country.

THE COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF STEAMERS AND SAILING SHIPS.

THE figures given by the Statistical Committee of Lloyd's in their annual publication as to wrecks and casualties throw light upon a good many questions of interest to underwriters. Among other things we notice that the returns are made out so as to show the casualties of sailing vessels and steamers separately. In fact, if it were possible to do so, it would be worth while establishing the comparative safety of the two classes of ships; and to a certain extent the tables furnish us with the means. Assuming that although they may not include every casualty they yet show with approximate accuracy the mutual proportions of casualties in the two classes, we might hope to know something of their comparative safety by comparing these figures with the comparative proportions of the whole sailing and steam marine of the world. It is not very easy doing so however. It would be very difficult to say what is the composition or total amount of the mercantile marine of the world. The best figures we can get, except as to England and the colonies, for which the Trade and Navigation Tables are very complete, are to be found in one of the summaries of the Statistical Tables relating to foreign countries published by the Board of Trade, where there is a table professing to give the total mercantile tonnage belonging to each country, and the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels respectively. This table is defective, because in one important instance—the United States—as well as in one or two minor cases, it omits to state the respective numbers of sailing and steam vessels. Probably, however, the proportions so far as given represent with sufficient accuracy the whole trade of the world.

We find then first with regard to casualties from the returns before us, that they happen in the following proportions to steam and sailing vessels:—

		Proportion Per Cent.
Total casualties in 1868	10,338	100
Do to ships	9,324	90.54
Do to steamers.....	1,014	9.96
Average of total casualties in 1866 and 1867	12,111	100
Do to ships	11,017	90.9
Do to steamers	1,094	9.1

That is to say, of the casualties which occur about nine-tenths happen to sailing ships and one-tenth to steamers. In the proportion of sailing ships and steamers afloat the same! The figures we obtain are as follows:—

		Proportion Per Cent.
Sailing vessels of United Kingdom and British Possessions at Dec. 31, 1867...	87,472	
Do of enumerated foreign countries to latest date obtainable (excluding U.S.)	47,172	84.654 ... 96.3
Steamers of United Kingdom, &c., as above	4,438	
Do of foreign countries do.....	900	4.333 ... 4.1
Total shipping	88,997	100

That is, the steamers are to sailing ships nearly as 1 to 20. We have seen however that they suffer one-tenth of the casualties, which would be very nearly double their proportion if accidents only happened in exact proportion to their numbers. In other words a steamer, judging in this superficial way, is only one-half as safe as a sailing ship. The disproportion would perhaps be diminished if we could give the numbers for the American navy, which would probably come nearer the English proportion of steamers to ships (nearly 1 to 10) than any other foreign nation; but it could not redress the balance sufficiently to prevent the accidents to steamers appearing far greater in proportion to their numbers than the accidents to sailing ships.

But such a comparison after all can only carry us a little way. What has to be considered is the more active life of steamers. They traverse greater distances in a given length of time, and what is more to the purpose are more upon the coasts and in danger of collisions than sailing ships. It would not be fair to reckon that they are exposed to danger in exact proportion to the work they do, for a sailing ship

though it does less work, may be nearly as much as a steamer; but a good deal ought certainly to be allowed for the different conditions of their existence. It may be possible to give some notion of the remarkable difference between their numbers and the work they perform. We have seen that the steamers of the mercantile marine of the world are probably only 5 per cent. or 1/10th of the whole; but when we look at the trade of the United Kingdom we find that their entries and clearances amount to a fourth. The figures for English shipping for 1867 are as follows:—

FOREIGN TRADE.		
Total entries	58,938	
Total clearances	58,349	
Total entries and clearances of steamers		117,287
COASTING TRADE.		
Total entries	142,032	
Total clearances	148,830	
Total entries and clearances of steamers		285,862
		68,558

Reckoning in this way that steamers are four times more active, it would appear that although only 1/10th of the shipping of the world they should bear 1/4th or 20 per cent. of the casualties, so that if they only bear 10 per cent. they are proportionately twice as safe as sailing ships. It may be urged however that the trade of the United Kingdom does not exhibit a fair proportion for all the world—the proportion of steamers belonging to England being above the average. It appears that the proportion at 31st December, 1867, was as follows:—

Sailing vessels	24,997	89.25
Steamers	2,921	10.75
	27,918	100

That is to say the trade of the United Kingdom, instead of being carried on by shipping of which 5 per cent. only are steamers, is carried on by shipping of which 11 per cent. is of that character. In this way, as the entries and clearances of steamers are about 25 per cent. of the total, it would appear that they only do double the work of sailing ships, or are twice as much as exposed. In that case, as double the accidents happen to them in proportion to their numbers compared with what happen to sailing ships, the one class of ship will neither be worse nor better than the other. A steamer, in short, is about as safe as a sailing ship, and no more. There is no reason however to suppose that although the shipping registered as English contains a larger percentage of steamers than any other in the world, the trade of the country is more served by steamers than any other trade—at least not in the proportion here indicated. The first conclusion would therefore stand—that steamers to some extent are safer than sailing ships.

Perhaps as good a way of testing the matter as any other would be to look at the shipping and casualties in a particular trade—where the voyages to be compared were the same, though steamers of course would have all the advantage of being a less time at sea on each voyage. We find then from the geographical sections of the present tables that in the trade between Europe and the United States there were the following casualties in 1868—meaning by Europe the coast between Bordeaux and Hamburg, inclusive of the United Kingdom:—

	1868.	Average of Two Previous Years.
Sailing ships—Voyage to U.S.....	223	234
From United States	153	169
	381	403
Steamers—Voyage to United States.....	17	32
From United States	28	26
	45	58

Stated roughly, the casualties of the steamers are about one-eighth the casualties of sailing ships. But the voyages of steamers must be considerably more than one-eighth the number of the total voyages. In 1867 the arrivals and departures and the proportion of steamers from England alone were—

	Total.	Steamers Only.
Arrivals	1,433	398
Departures	1,514	444
	2,947	842

So that steamers are in the proportion of about 28 per cent. We have not figures so late for the shipping of other Euro-

pean countries to and from the United States, but reckoning as sailing ships the total (720) which we obtain for 1865 and adding it to the above total (2,947), we would obtain 3,667 as the total figure for voyages between Europe and the United States, of which the proportion of steamers would be 842. That is—the voyages of steamers are nearly 25 per cent. or one-fourth of the whole. Their casualties however are only one-eighth, which makes the safety of steamers, voyage for voyage, nearly double that of sailing ships.

The comparison does not stop here. It remains to compare the kind of accidents which happen to each class of ships—that is, which ships sustain most damage from the same number of casualties. Here again steamers have the advantage. Not only are they twice as secure against casualties of all sorts, but the casualties which do happen to them are not so fatal. The percentages are:—

Results to Ship.	1868.		Average of 1866-67.	
	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer.
Total loss	21.89	10.	23.69	12.04
Constructive loss	1.97	.38	3.04	.73
Great damage	13.52	14.62	15.05	13.05
Minor damage	40.21	25.	36.12	26.57
Raised after sinking .....	.13	.77	.33	.82
Not damaged or results unknown.....	22.27	49.23	22.36	46.99
Results to Cargo as far as Reported.				
All lost	9.15	1.92	14.02	4.1
Part lost	6.08	5.77	6.03	3.92
All saved .....	.29	.19	.57	.45
Forwarded .....	.02	.....	.51	.55
Heated .....	.22	.58	.12	.09
Shifted	1.21	.96	1.02	1.09
Otherwise damaged .....	.96	1.73	1.88	2.37

In almost all cases, the loss by steamer is less—the instances of total loss both as to ship and cargo being very considerably less. Perhaps the nature of the accident has something to do with the result. Steamers suffer twice as much in proportion from collisions as sailing ships, which are more exposed to other casualties of the sea; and many collisions are probably noted which come to little. Whatever may be the case, the fact seems certain that a casualty to a steamer is not usually so grave as a casualty to a sailing ship.

Of course these results are only approximations, and will be but the roughest guide in practice. The general facts are likely to be less important to underwriters than their private knowledge of the shipowners with whom they deal, and the reputation of their ships. Such as they are, however, it might be desirable if those who have charge of these statistics would supplement them with the information we have endeavoured to give. It would be most useful especially to obtain information of the number of voyages, whether of steamers or sailing ships, with which the number of casualties has to be compared; and thus a better notion could be formed of the respective merits of each class of ship. With regard to steamers, we should add, it is rather astonishing that they are not even safer than they are, voyage for voyage, in comparison with sailing ships. Regularity and speed, and more frequent opportunities for repairs, should contribute indefinitely to the diminution of the risk; and to be only twice as safe is nothing. The inference is that the natural advantages of steamers are not made the most of, and that many are sent to sea insufficiently equipped. It would not be a bad plan in future to distinguish the various lines of steamers, classing them according to the proportion of accidents to the voyages made during a series of years.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The danger of a miscarriage in the trial of Overend, Gurney, and Co., is now very imminent. On Tuesday last, the Lord Chief Justice, on the application of Mr Gordon, one of the defendants, appointed next Friday for the trial, and it is stated that the prosecution is unready. Dr. Thom has applied to the Treasury for a direction to the law officers of the Crown to undertake the prosecution, but the application has been refused. The Lord Chief Justice again has intimated to Dr. Thom that it is contrary to the practice of the Court to allow a prosecutor to appear except by counsel; but Dr. Thom, it is said, has engaged no counsel, and will persist in appearing himself. We must say that the Treasury has acted contrary to the public interest in declining to prosecute, but Dr. Thom is perhaps not wholly free from blame. He ought not to have begun such a prosecution without being prepared to continue it to the end, and the proposal to conduct the

trial in person, even if it had been permissible, was not a sufficient fulfilment of the duty he had assumed. There can hardly be sufficient time now to instruct counsel, even if all the best counsel available are not by this time retained for the defence, so that a break-down appears inevitable. The illustration of the necessity for a public prosecutor is complete.

Mr Bright's reply last week to the member for Coventry's motion for an inquiry into the French treaty contained an interesting statement as to the condition of the silk trade during the last few years. The cause of the complaint of our silk manufacturers resembles very closely that of the cotton and woollen manufacturers of France, subjected to English competition. All the trades have suffered by the loss of the American market, and the weaker manufacture in each case suffers not only from the principal loss, but from the inundation of goods from the stronger manufacturing country in search of a market. In regard to silk this is shown by the fact that the French have sent here 3,000,000*l* more per annum of silk manufactures since the conclusion of the treaty than before; but they have sent 3,000,000*l* less to America, while their total export has not increased—the total between 1854 and 1860 being 16,500,000*l*, and between 1861 and 1868, 15,968,000*l*. These facts sufficiently prove a great disturbance of the silk trade, as well as of the principal clothing trades of the world, in consequence of the American war; and the silk protectionists in this country have as little cause to complain of the treaty as the cotton and woollen protectionists in France.

The New York *Commercial Chronicle* now publishes the details of the resources and liabilities of the National Banks of the United States, which supplement the returns as to the reserve to which we have already drawn attention. They throw some light on the question as to whether the position of the banks indicates the existence of any dangerous inflation. Taking the New York banks, which are the most important for comparison, we find that, as compared with last year, there is really no material change. The principal points of comparison are the following:—

	1868. April.	1869. April.
Total resources and liabilities.....	394,462,000	426,107,000
Loans and discounts	154,399,000	162,693,000
Bonds to secure circulation	42,284,000	42,060,000
Checks and other cash items.....	91,806,000	127,421,000
Specie	11,623,000	6,842,000
Legal tender notes	22,544,000	17,229,000
Compound interest notes and three per cent. certificates	27,913,000	31,200,000
Capital	74,809,000	73,882,000
National bank notes outstanding	85,163,000	84,558,000
Individual deposits	190,085,000	223,326,000
Due to national banks.....	54,755,000	53,857,000
Due to other banks and bankers	11,203,000	12,620,000

Neither in business done, nor circulation, nor amount of liabilities, are there any very noteworthy variations—the most important change being in the composition of the reserve, which is made up more of interest-bearing securities than it was before. The individual deposits have increased nearly a sixth, but they have not been used to inflate business, the loans and discounts being very little more than last year.

According to a cable telegram in Wednesday's papers, the Secretary for the American Treasury is not in a position to reduce the debt at the rate of a million dollars per week, which had been actually going on for a short time. The sale of a million dollars in gold, and purchase of a million dollars in bonds, is to take place after the 30th inst. in alternate weeks. At the higher rate the debt would have been reduced by the amount of about 60,000,000 dols, or 12,000,000*l* sterling per annum; but even a reduction of half the amount as is now contemplated shows a very fair surplus of revenue over expenditure. It is far enough however from being a big enough surplus to excuse or compensate the oppressive American taxation.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill has undergone a very important modification, on the motion of the Attorney-General. It was represented to him very strongly that the total abolition of the imprisoning powers of the County Court would be most injurious; and he has yielded so far as to let one portion of these powers remain—viz., in cases where the debtor can

pay the debt but refuses to do so. The other class of cases in which County Courts had powers of imprisonment, viz., where the debt was originally contracted by fraud or with the knowledge of the debtor that he had no means of payment, might be left to be dealt with under the general criminal law. The power of committal is exercised in few cases, but "many men would not pay their debts until the order for committal was made out."

We are glad to see that the Lords Justices have dealt severely with the doubtful practice of promoters, on which we commented in Orgill's case last week—that of providing a qualification for directors. They decided that a contract between the promoter and such directors was one in which the fairness of the transaction could not be assumed, but required to be proved by those supporting it. The facts in the case—*re* Joseph Horner and Sons, Limited—were that Mr Richard Horner, the vendor of the business which the Company took up, had qualified the directors by giving them shares, he having subscribed the memorandum of association for 500 shares of 10*l* each in the usual manner; and that these directors completed a purchase of the business for 25,000*l* upon a valuation which was no real valuation at all. Such a purchase, the Court held, could not be supported. And not only was it set aside, it followed that Mr Horner had made no payment in respect of the shares for which he had subscribed, these being given to him as part of the price; and he was accordingly made liable as a contributory.

The Lords Justices decided on Tuesday an interesting case to those connected with marine insurance companies—*re* the London Marine Insurance Association (Smith's case). The question was whether Mr Smith should be one of the contributories in the winding-up. The association was on the principle of mutual insurance, "whereby the members, having first signed a power of attorney appointing certain attorneys for the purpose of managing and working the association, became underwriters of the ships of the other members in proportion to the amount of their own insurance." Mr Smith did not sign the power of attorney though he applied to have a ship insured on the terms of the association, and received an unstamped form of policy. He contended that as he had not signed the power of attorney his membership was based entirely on his being the holder of a valid policy, and the policy he received not being stamped was invalid. To this view the Court felt obliged to give effect, and Mr Smith's name was accordingly omitted from the list of contributories.

In the case of Laurie P. O. v. Schofield, the Court of Common Pleas has interpreted the following as a continuing guarantee:—

In consideration of the Union Bank of London agreeing to advance to the firm of Messrs Russell and Co., during the next 18 months, not exceeding in the whole a sum of 1,000*l*, we hereby jointly and severally agree, &c., to pay the same in case of default.

It was contended for the defence that the 1,000*l* having been once advanced and repaid during the eighteen months, the guarantee was exhausted—that it did not cover a subsequent re-advance. The Court, however, overruled this, holding that the guarantee applied to any unrepaid advance not exceeding 1,000*l*.

The Court of Exchequer, in the case of Carew v. Duckworth, on Monday decided that the drawer of a check was not entitled to notice of dishonour in the following circumstances:—When the plaintiff received the check in question (for 30*l*) he was told not to present it for a few days, and when it was presented after the lapse of a fortnight it was dishonoured. Meantime the defendant had had a fluctuating balance at the bank, but never sufficient at the close of the day to meet the check, and for seven days not sufficient at any time. In these circumstances the Court held there was room for the application of the rule—"that if a drawer of a check had no reasonable expectation that when the check would be presented there would be sufficient funds to meet the check, then he was not entitled to notice of dishonour."

Vice-Chancellor Stuart's decision in Alton v. Harrison does not seem to be quite satisfactory. The question was as to the validity of a trust deed to creditors executed by a trustee just previous to the issue of a writ of sequestration against him, but after an order had been made and served for

non-payment of the trust debt. The deed was an assignment of all the grantor's property to five creditors in security of their debts, and it was held to be valid although the grantor was left in possession. The only question, according to the Vice-Chancellor, was the *bona fides* of the transaction, and it appeared that as the assignment was really for the benefit of the creditors, and not for the grantor's own advantage, the circumstance that the property was to be left in his possession, though one of the usual marks of fraud, was not sufficient to prove fraud, and there were other circumstances proving *bona fides*. We would not dispute the Vice-Chancellor's law, but it is obvious that the law as laid down tends to favour preferences to particular creditors, which are always transactions by which debtors may benefit.

Mr Jones's case—re the Land Shipping Company (Limited)—which was before Vice-Chancellor Malins on Wednesday, is another warning to shareholders not to be negligent of winding-up orders. The case in support of the application for the removal of Mr Jones's name from the list of contributory was that it had appeared in the share register in some manner unexplained, and had thus gone into the list. There had neither been application, allotment, payment, receipts of dividends, nor any part taken in the affairs of the company. It appeared however that Mr Jones had had notice to show cause why his name should not appear on the list, and that his solicitor did appear and urge that he had been induced to take the shares by fraudulent representations. He could not therefore be allowed to make out a new case, and make up for his former negligence when notice was given him to show cause.

As a supplement to the statement of Mr Hussey Vivian last week as to our coal supply, we may notice a paragraph in the *Iron and Coal Trades' Review* as to a new exploration in progress at Barrow-in-Furness. It is stated that:—

The position of Barrow, in relation to the Permian deposits, has led to the assumption that coal underlies them in the same manner as is the case farther North, in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven. We are informed that Professor Phillips has stated that he considers certain mineral substances obtained from sinkings in progress belong to the carboniferous system. The Barrow Hematite Steel Company are so fully convinced of the existence of coal that they are actively engaged in putting down a couple of shafts.

This is only one of many instances in which the data of the calculations made a few years ago are being corrected. A doubt is expressed as to whether the coal if discovered will be of sufficiently good quality for the manufacture of coke from blast furnaces, but "in the steelworks and for other purposes it could be used to a large extent." Should a coking seam be discovered, "a great change would arise in the distribution of much of the best South Durham coke, which now goes to Barrow alone to the extent of about 4,000 tons per week."

SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

The following return shows the amounts received by, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending Saturday, June 12, 1869:—

	Total Amount received by the Commissioners.	Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.
	£ s d	£ s d
SAVINGS' BANKS:—		
In money and interest credited.....	24,538 11 7	141,549 3 0
To transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks.....	362 0 0	...
By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks.....	...	21,817 3 9
Total.....	24,899 11 7	163,366 6 9
POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:—		
In money and interest credited.....	120,000 0 0	...
To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks in Post Office Savings' Banks.....	21,817 3 9	...
By transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks.....	...	362 0 0
Total.....	141,817 3 9	362 0 0
Total amounts on June 12, 1869, at the credit of—	£ s d	
The fund for the Banks for Savings.....	36,514,399 3 0	
Add six months' interest credited to the trustees of Savings' Banks, in the Books of the National Debt Office.....	691,201 17 4	
	37,106,001 0 4	
The Post Office Savings' Banks fund.....	12,762,562 7 0	
Total.....	49,868,563 7 4	
Ditto—by last Monthly account.....	49,475,697 1 8	

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Atlantic and Great Western.—Another meeting of debenture and bond holders was held on Monday, when another committee of twelve was appointed to take any steps advisable, with a view, if necessary, of determining the lease to the Erie. The securities deposited are to be withdrawn; and a subscription of 1 per cent. was agreed to, that necessary funds should be forthcoming.

Dunaburg and Witepsk.—At a special meeting, the chairman said that the company had been ordered to provide 18 additional locomotives and 350 new goods' wagons during the present year. Some further station accommodation was required; and although 300,000*l* would cover present outgoings, yet to provide for future contingencies powers were asked to borrow 500,000*l* when wanted. The motion was agreed to. The Russian Government lend the company the money at 6 per cent. and 1 per cent. sinking fund.

East Indian.—At the meeting to be held on the 1st July, a proposal to substitute debenture stock for debentures will be submitted.

East Indian.—Half-year's gross earnings, 1,065,039*l*, against 920,211*l*. The gross earnings for the year 1868 were 2,149,673*l*, against 2,133,280*l* for the year 1867. The net earnings for the half-year ended the 31st December last were 627,599*l*, against 397,145*l* in the corresponding half of 1867, showing an increase of 230,454*l*. The net earnings for the year 1868 were 1,217,620*l*, against 1,074,742*l* for the year 1867. With regard to the current half-year, the board were happy to state that the traffic for the first 19 weeks showed an increase of 164,833*l* over the same number of weeks in the corresponding half of 1868. The board regretted to report a serious fire at the Howrah station, which ended in the entire destruction of the store building and a large quantity of stores. The amount of loss had not yet been accurately ascertained, but it was feared that it would be between 30,000*l* and 40,000*l*. The gross receipts on the Jubbulpore line for the half-year ended December 31, 1868, had been 44,023*l*, and the net receipts 7,687*l*. The traffic for the first 19 weeks of the current half-year showed an increase, as compared with the same period in 1868, of 7,579*l*. Capital received, 29,582,461*l*; expended, 29,068,636*l*.

Sinde.—Half-year's revenue, 39,053*l*; working expenses, 27,743*l*; net, 11,310*l*. The gross revenue is lower, but the net revenue is larger than for the corresponding period of 1867.

Sinde—Punjab.—The report states that the gross receipts in the half-year ended 31st December last amounted to 50,687*l*, being 6,234*l* more than in the corresponding half of 1867. Contrasting the traffic of the year 1868, 102,835*l*, with that of 1867, 94,866*l*, showed an increase of 7,969*l*, or about 8 4 per cent. Capital received, 2,289,043*l*; expended, 2,585,745*l*. The Government of the Punjab were fully alive to the importance of the proposed Mooltan and Kotree Railway, not only in its aspect of an indispensable political work, but also in its relation to the existing sections of the trunk line of the Valley of the Indus, of which it formed a necessary and integral part. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor strongly recommended the construction of this line to be proceeded with at once. It seemed that about 6,000,000*l* would complete and stock the Indus Valley line, the outlay on which would extend over six years.

Sinde—Delhi.—Capital received, 4,730,058*l*; expended, 3,762,303*l*. The works are progressing; and the section from Meerut to Umballah was opened on the 1st January. The receipts on 149 miles during January were 5,699*l*. With reference to the proposed amalgamation of all the sections of the Seinde Railway, the total capital receipts would be 9,586,598*l*; and expenditure, 8,853,707*l*.

BANKS.

Anglo-Hungarian.—At the general meeting of shareholders of the Anglo-Hungarian Bank, held at Pesth, on the 20th May, the dividend for the year 1868 was fixed at fls.24 in silver per share. It is accordingly notified that a first instalment of fls.43 in silver, or 6s 10d, having been paid on the 2nd January last, the second instalment of fls.81 in silver, or 9s 7d per share, free of income tax, will be paid in Pesth, London, or Vienna, on and after the 1st July.

British Linen.—The annual report presented on the 21st inst. showed a balance of profit, after providing for bad debts, of 139,307*l*, from which 55,000*l* was deducted as interim dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum. From the balance, 84,307*l*, a further dividend, making 13 per cent. for the year, free of tax, absorbed 75,000*l*, and 5,000*l* was applied to the reduction of the offices account: surplus, 4,307*l*, which was added to the reserve, now 345,147*l*.

Imperial Ottoman.—The annual report states that there is a gross profit for the year 1868 of 403,716*l*; and that after deducting all expenses and debts, and after adding the previous surplus, the net balance is 304,073*l*. A payment of 15s per share, making, with the interim distribution in January last, a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. for 1868, is recommended by the directors, leaving a balance of 7,953*l* to be carried forward. The reserve fund, with the statutory addition now made to it, amounts to

135,995*l*. The report also announces that, under the bank's concession from the Turkish Government, certain articles have been recently revised, and an arrangement concluded by which the bank reduces the charges it has hitherto made for the transaction of Government business; while it is relieved from the permanent obligation of the advance of 500,000*l* at a low rate of interest.

Imperial Ottoman.—At the meeting the report was adopted, and the 12½ per cent. dividend was declared. The increased stability of the bank was dwelt upon.

National.—The *Times* states that an arrangement for the settlement of the affairs of Charles Lafitte and Co., Limited, has been signed, and that Mr Harvey Lewis and Mr Henshaw, who are sufferers by the deceptions practised, have acted throughout in perfect good faith.

South Australia.—The report announced a half-year's dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. 5,773*l* is added to reserve, making it 109,200*l*.

FINANCE, CREDIT, AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency.—The directors have announced an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the past six months, payable on the 1st July.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Azienda Assicuratrice of Trieste.—The accumulated funds invested in real estate, Government stock, &c., are now 354,013*l* 15s 8d, showing the large increase on last year of about 90,000*l*; and, after having paid a dividend of 10½ per cent., it has been enabled to raise its reserve and premium funds from 210,595*l* 12s in 1867, to 286,853*l* 18s 7d in 1868.

Hercules Insurance.—Mr W. J. White has been appointed sole official liquidator.

Marine Insurance.—At the annual meeting a dividend of 1*l* and a bonus of 7*l* per share were declared. Reserve, 370,000*l*.

London and Provincial Law Assurance.—A dividend of 4s 6d per share is payable on the 15th July.

Royal Exchange Assurance.—At the meeting a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. was declared for the half-year, making, with 4 per cent. paid at Christmas, a total distribution of 20 per cent. for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aberdare Merthyr Steam Coal, Limited.—The 12th July is appointed for the settlement of the list of contributorys. Creditors must send particulars of claims by the 10th of July to Mr Henry Dever, the official liquidator.

Assam Company.—A favourable estimate of the present year's tea crop is made in the report, and an interim distribution of 2½ per cent. is recommended. The estimated profit is 584*l*, as compared with a loss of 15,448*l* in 1867. The produce of the estates was 1,148,000 lbs, and the expenses of production, &c., 76,203*l*.

Austrian Bonds.—The Committee of Anglo-Austrian bondholders, in conjunction with the council of foreign bondholders, have given notice that they have made arrangements for the conversion of the sterling bonds, under protest, through the London and County Bank, which will receive the sterling bonds and deliver a certificate of identification of the bond converted.

Canada Company.—At the meeting on Thursday, the report was adopted. It stated that there was a decrease in the receipts from the purchase money of land sold and converted to freeholds, rent, interest, and sale of lumber and sundries, of 2,333*l* for the first five months of 1869, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868. There was a balance of 32,932*l*, out of which 15,299*l* was applied to repayment of capital. With the remaining 17,633*l*, the directors paid a dividend of 1*l* 10s per share for the half-year.

Ceylon Company.—At the meeting, the 6 per cent. per annum dividend was declared.

Charles Cammell and Co.—The report recommends a dividend of 4*l* per share, while the reserve fund is increased to 69,345*l*.

Crystal Palace.—The revenue from visitors has increased during the past six months. The insurance of the building and contents now reaches nearly 112,000*l*. It is proposed to lease part of the large reservoir to a bath company for 21 years. A proposal has been made to form an audit committee. This the board intend to resist.

Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal.—The year's report announces a partial revival, more especially in the rail trade. The profits for the year are reduced by the sum of about 30,000*l*, as the directors have carried out the principle adopted last year of charging all additions and improvements to plant against revenue. The net profits for the year amount to 71,424*l*, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 10s per share, free of income tax, which, in addition to the interim dividend of 7s 6d paid in January last, will leave a balance of 6,259*l* to be carried forward to next account. Last year a sum of 90,194*l* was reserved against doubtful debts; it is proposed to retain this amount undisturbed. The directors trust that this reserved amount will be sufficient to meet any contingency. During the year these debts have been reduced by 14,625*l*.

John Brown and Co.—A dividend of 4*l* 18s 3d per share is recommended.

Telegraph Construction and Maintenance.—This company has successfully laid the Tasmania and Victoria submarine cable.

Tower Subway.—The engineer states that the tunnel will reach high water mark on the Surrey side in about ten weeks.

West London Wharves and Warehouses, Limited.—A meeting of the shareholders in liquidation was held on Wednesday. A statement which was submitted showed that the present liabilities amount to 27,932*l* 11s 11d, and the assets to 31,362*l* 10s 1d, exclusive of a claim of 86,776*l* 12s 4d against the International Contract Company, and of 25,010*l* 12s 6d due from the holders of forfeited shares. The estimate of liabilities does not include the expenses of liquidation.

MINING COMPANIES.

Sao Vicente.—A resolution is to be proposed at the meeting to be held on the 30th inst. for increasing the capital by the issue of 50,000 new shares of 1*l* each.

Van.—Dividend declared of 5s per share.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to June 24. The return for the previous week is added:—

	DEBITOR.		CREDITOR.	
	June 24, 1869.	June 17, 1869.	June 24, 1869.	June 17, 1869.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	1,222,439,441 1	1,226,242,611 71
Profits, in addition to capital	7,094,776 2	7,966,776 2	150,432 89	309,519 26
Reserve of the bank and branches	23,108,750 14	22,108,750 14	817,840,242 87	306,199,115 67
New issue of bank notes	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	241.8 4,624 0	264,626,373 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	1,330,080,500 0	1,325,348,100 0	9,740,100 0	8,514,300 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	35,521,097 64	37,282,090 13	6,424,500 0	7,535,000 0
Treasury account	174,485,345 49	173,941,848 23	15,826,500 0	14,776,000 0
Accounts current at Paris	353,372,673 53	348,648,421 46	44,938,399 0	4,544,589 0
Ditto in the provinces	44,838,399 0	45,923,519 0	39,997,699 0	36,638,300 0
Dividends payable	615,527 0	684,587 0	23,698,000 0	23,678,200 0
Various discounts	9,186,346 38	8,934,019 13	1,011,400 0	1,004,900 0
Re-discounts	932,790 85	933,790 85	1,089,409 0	1,086,000 0
Sundries	7,498,939 29	8,180,613 13	60,000,000 0	60,000,000 0
	2,165,410,335 81	2,159,871,566 27	10,920,750 14	12,247,130 14
			86,537,187 21	80,677,137 53
			100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
			8,984,042 9	8,383,607 0
			2,532,736 79	2,106,790 0
			10,104,920 20	10,401,149 45
			2,165,410,335 81	2,159,871,566 27

In the discounts of the Bank there is an augmentation of 8,920,000*l* compared with those of last week, and in the private deposits of 8,684,000*l*. The coin and bullion are 2,760,000*l* less, and the circulation of notes 5,275,000*l* less.

To the uneasiness felt by the Bourse at the state of political affairs has to-day been added disquietude caused by a speech delivered by the Emperor this morning to the officers in the camp of Chalons—a speech which, though ambiguous like all his Majesty's utterances, is interpreted as the contrary of pacific. The Bourse has also been moved by altogether unreasonable and almost wintry weather which has prevailed for some time past, and which must it was thought be unfavourable to the crops. There are now however, happily, signs that it will amend. The quotations stand as follows:—

	June 17.	June 24.
	f c	f c
Three	70 25	70 10
Ditto, new	70 15	70 25
Ditto ditto, discountable	70 30	70 25
Four-and-a-Half	102 35	102 0
Thirty years' bonds	493 0	490 0
Bank of France	2895 0	2885 0
Credit Foncier	1577 50	1577 50
Credit Mobilier	247 50	245 0
Société Générale	568 75	567 50
Comptoir d'Escompte	708 75	703 75
Credit Industriel	647 50	...
Parisian Gas	1490 0	1485 0
Compagnie Immobilière	...	105 0
Transatlantiques Français	293 75	278 75
Messageries Impériales	775 0	...
United States 5-20 Bonds	...	99 0
Italian Loan	56 45	56 50
Italian Tobacco Loan	432 50	434 0
Spanish Exterior	30½	30½
Turkish Five per Cent.	45 0	46 25
Mexican Loan, 1864	...	25½
Ditto of 1865	158 75	158 75
Northern Railway	1095 0	1090 0
Orleans	922 50	922 50

	June 17.	June 24.
	l e	l e
Eastern	580 0	575 0
Mediterranean	942 50	941 25
Western .....	...	...
Southern	625 0	622 50
Austrian	770 0	765 0
South Austrian Lombard	511 25	515 0
Saragossa	71 0	74 0
North of Spain	87 0	82 0
Mordional of Italy .....	...	...

An impression prevails that the Government, in the hope of appeasing the prevailing political discontent, will propose sundry financial measures, and fears are entertained that they will be of a socialist character, so as to please the working men of towns. There is one measure which everybody sees to be imperatively needed, and the adoption of which would give instant relief to the population, a sweeping reduction of the monstrous expenditure. But of that there is no chance, the Empire having no moral force in the country, being obliged to buy support by means of places, pensions, contracts, and extravagance of all kinds.

The pitmen of the department of the Loire who have been on strike for some time demand better wages and less work, and also that they shall be allowed to manage themselves the expenditure of the funds of their Mutual Benefit Societies, which have hitherto been entirely under the control of the pit-owners. On the first point of the demand it is not easy for anyone at a distance to pronounce, but on the last the men are undoubtedly in the right. The funds of the societies are constituted by a forced levy of 2 per cent. on the wages; the money is therefore the men's, and surely they ought to be allowed to dispose of it as they see fit. In this case you have an example of the extraordinary delusion that prevails in this country, that people are not able of themselves to manage collective affairs, even those in which they alone have interest, but must have them conducted for them, either by a public functionary in an embroidered coat or by an employer. The continuance of the strike much longer will place a great many metallurgic and other establishments in the department, and in those adjacent, notably in that of which Lyons is the capital, under the necessity of reducing or even suspending altogether their operations; for it is from the Loire they get the coal they need. It is true that the railway companies are buying up coal from the more southerly districts as cheaply as they possibly can; but this supply will not compensate for the closing of the Loire pits, which are the vastest in France, and produce the best coal.

Not only as mentioned last week will the doubling of the capital of the Credit Foncier not take place so soon as had been expected, but the Minister of Finance has, it is stated, advised that the capital instead of being doubled, that is, made 120,000,000f, shall only be fixed at 90,000,000f. He has also, it is said, suggested that for the future the deposits received by the Company shall not exceed 120,000,000f. The directors are represented to entertain no objection to these measures.

The City of Paris has nearly terminated the issue of the scrip of its last loan. The manner in which the operation has been conducted has caused general dissatisfaction. One would say indeed that Baron Haussman has deliberately tried to give as much trouble and annoyance to subscribers as possible. He has moreover in one important respect violated the conditions on which the loan was announced. He engaged that persons subscribing by letter should receive an answer by letter; but instead of that he required them to go in person—that is, to wait for hours in the midst of a crowd composed in great part of the vilest *canaille*. Some individuals sooner than submit to this indignity abandoned their deposits. Others complain that though they made remittances in registered letters, they were coolly told that their letters had been mislaid and that they must apply again. Others say that though they have been several times to the Hotel de Ville, they do not to this day know what has become of their letters and their deposits. If in France private citizens could, as in England, put the law in force against public functionaries who in any way cause their prejudice, it is certain that Baron Haussman would have several actions to defend and several complaints to answer. But at all events what he has done will produce one great advantage; it will disgust people with "public subscriptions" to loans—subscriptions, that is, which are issued on such terms that absolute beggars can subscribe—in the full assurance that the manipulations of the Bourse will give them a few francs for their trouble.

A curious case is about to be heard by one of the courts. The Messrs Pereira complain that M. Soubeyran, sub-Governor of the Credit Foncier, made an improper use of information communicated to him in his official capacity relative to the Immobilière Company when it solicited the Credit Foncier to relieve it from its embarrassments, and that in so doing he did it and them grievous injury. M. Soubeyran on his part denies the truth of the charge, and requires that the complainants shall be condemned to pay damages for having libelled him by making it. The case will turn, I understand, on certain documents that have come into the hands of Messrs Pereira, and which, according to them, prove M. Soubeyran's culpability, but which that gentleman affirms are forgeries.

The important operation of laying down the electric cable

between France and America, which was commenced a few days back at Brest, has excited little interest among the public. This is probably owing to the fact that the cable has been executed and is being laid by foreigners. The shares of the company have not yet been admitted to official quotation at the Bourse. Some time back a panic among the holders brought them down to 5f; but they have recovered since, and if the cable should be deposited without accident they will doubtless rise rapidly.

The solemn opening of the Suez Canal is officially announced for the 17th November. Before it takes place the company will raise a loan of 30,000,000f, to be based on the compromise to which it recently came with the Viceroy of Egypt. The terms in which it announces this operation are that "the next general meeting of shareholders will be called on to examine the mode of realising the 30,000,000f due to the company by the Viceroy."

The Banque de Belgique announces from 1st July the payment of 5f per share to complete the dividend of 1868.

The market report is annexed:—
FLOUR.—At Paris, yesterday, eight marks, 58f 50c the sack of 157 kilogs; superior, 56f.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, choice white, 35f to 35f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs; choice red, 34f 50c to 34f 75c; first quality, 33f to 34f; other sorts, 31f to 34f 50c.

COTTON.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 25,792 bales. The closing quotations, compared with those of the preceding week, were 1f higher for United States (up to and including very ordinary), 1f to 2f for Tinnevely, 1f to 3f Surat. The price of New Orleans, very ordinary, was consequently 145f the 50 kilogs. Omrawtee, good ordinary, 125f; Tinnevely ditto, 117f; Madras ditto, 110f. This week sales have been very active, and yesterday, New Orleans, very ordinary, was 146f; low middling, for delivery, 144f to 145f; Omrawtee, good ordinary, 126f to 126f 50c.

WOOL.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 190 bales Buenos Ayres and Monte Video unwashed, 1f to 1f 95c the kilog; 38 Bando Orientale, 1f 72c; 18 Rio Grande unwashed, 1f 40c; 6 Russia washed, 3f 75c; 6 La Plata sheepskin, 70c. This week, Buenos Ayres unwashed, 110f to 170f the 100 kilogs; Monte Video prima, 120f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The reports from the large corn-producing districts in Styria and Lower Austria are stated to be very satisfactory as regards the approaching harvest, the expectation being that it will equal that of last year, which was unprecedented. The accounts from the Hungarian districts are also, it is said, very encouraging, although in some parts rain has been wanted.

The result of the sugar manufacture in Austria for the season just ended has been less satisfactory than in former years. The produce for 1867-8 was 18,437,951 Vienna cwts, and for 1868-9 14,408,931, showing a falling off of 4,029,021. These figures do not include the produce of Hungary, of which the statistics have not yet been received.

During the week ending June 23, the imports of the precious metals were:—Gold, 345,804f; silver, 31,451f. The exports were:—Gold, 4,038f; silver, 75,067f.

The strength of the mercantile marine in 1867 amounted to 196,340, and the number of deaths reported during that year was 5,283, yielding a proportionate mortality of 26.9 per 1,000 strength. The deaths from different diseases show that there were 367 from typhus, 214 from dysentery, 212 from cholera, 346 from yellow fever, 52 from purpura and scurvy, 151 from consumption, 1,808 by shipwreck, and 1,105 by other accidental drowning. Of the 5,283 deaths, nearly half (2,442) occurred in the period of life 20-30 years. The number of deaths under 20 years of age was 932, at ages 31-40 the number was 799, at 41-50 it was 353, and at 51 years of age and upwards it was 106. The rating returns show that 2,015 of the deaths were those of able seamen, 612 were ordinary seamen, 434 mates, 433 apprentices and boys, 190 boatswains, 207 stewards, 153 cooks, 170 carpenters, 117 firemen, and 64 engineers.

The following is a return of the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the second week of June, 1869, and of the corresponding week in 1868:—

	Paupers.			
	Indoor.		Outdoor.	
	Adults and Children	Adults Children under 16	2nd week June, 1869.	Corresponding Total in 1868.
West district	5,129	6,398	5,110	16,836
North district	6,670	10,671	7,362	24,203
Central district	6,361	6,926	5,149	18,436
East district	7,449	11,080	11,011	29,540
South district	8,234	15,573	15,299	39,105
Total of the Metropolis	32,842	50,653	44,425	127,920

The West district includes Kensington, Fulham, Paddington, Canons, St George (Hanover square), St Margaret and St John, and Westminster.
The North district includes St Marylebone, Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney.
The Central district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St Luke's, East London, West London, and City of London.
The East district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end old town, and Poplar.
The South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark), Bermondsey, St George's (Southwark), Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth and Clapham, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham.

	TOTAL PAUPERS OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Second week of June, 1869	32,842	50,653	83,495
— " — 1868	27,820	45,617	73,437
— " — 1867	31,402	58,922	90,324
— " — 1866	29,258	61,434	90,692

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the ECONOMIST cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer

the Bankers' Gazette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE)

AS ACCOUNT PURSUANT TO THE ACT 7th and 8th VICTORIA, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1869.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	33,412,150	Government Debt	11,014,100
		Other Securities	3,294,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	18,412,150
		Silver Bullion .....	...
	33,412,150		33,412,150

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors Capital	14,555,000	Government Securities	14,239,874
Reserve	2,147,907	Other Securities	16,465,014
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	7,495,189	Gold and Silver Coin	1,188,810
Other Deposits	16,972,986		
Seven-day and other Bills	449,436		
	42,620,468		42,620,468

Dated the 24th June, 1869. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	Securities
Public Deposits	Coin and Bullion
Other Deposits	
Government Securities	
Other Securities	
Bullion	
Reserve	

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,147,807l, as stated in the above account under the head Res.

FRIDAY NIGHT

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

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation	104,921	...
Public Deposits	269,878	...
Other Deposits .....	...	492,445
Government Securities	86,207	...
Other Securities .....	...	621,386
Bullion	442,335	...
Reserve	5,802	...
	389,616	...

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house:—

	Week ending June 23, 1869.	Week ending June 16, 1869.	Week ending June 24, 1869.
Thursday	3,765,000	3,070,000	3,108,000
Friday	11,538,000	9,358,000	11,078,000
Saturday	18,110,000	12,017,000	10,980,000
Monday	9,243,000	8,711,000	9,730,000
Tuesday	9,289,000	10,082,000	9,805,000
Wednesday	9,051,000	21,092,000	8,220,000
Total	61,017,000	69,300,000	52,018,000

GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, Chief-Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house, June 24, 1869.

The Bank of England return made up to Wednesday, the 23rd June, shows that the only chance of obtaining some share of the limited loan and discount business doing was to reduce the minimum rate nearer to the terms current out of doors. Although the deposits show some reduction, the increase under other heads has left the total reserve again augmented by 339,615l.

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 1859:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1859.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Circulation, including bank post bills	21,195,367	25,383,208	23,635,629	24,189,581	23,129,896
Public deposits	3,204,619	7,965,351	11,146,413	8,095,283	7,495,189
Other deposits	14,019,013	20,698,790	17,864,108	19,531,108	16,972,986
Government securities	11,291,276	11,948,454	12,898,314	12,294,857	14,239,874
Other securities	18,378,275	30,883,810	20,098,076	18,169,273	16,465,014
Reserve of notes & coin	12,184,789	5,248,409	14,081,774	14,276,591	11,915,520
Coin and bullion	18,110,414	15,042,399	22,286,634	22,962,981	19,595,980
Bank rate of discount	3 p.c.	10 p.c.	2 1/2 p.c.	2 p.c.	3 1/2 p.c.
Price of Consols	92 1/2	88 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2
Average price of wheat Exchange on Paris (short)	49s 11d	48s 5d	65s 8d	66s 1d	48s 2d
— Amsterdam ditto	23 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
— Hamburg (Souths)	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

In 1859, the demand for money was rising in anticipation of the instalment on the Indian loan of 5,047,000l, but the Bank reserve was very large, and the prospect of peace between France and Austria caused great buoyancy in the funds.

In 1866, the Austrian and Prussian troops had met at Podol, and an engagement had taken place in which the Austrians had been defeated. Austrian troops had been concentrated in Lombardy. The Italian troops had crossed the Mincio, but had been repulsed. In Spain, a military revolt had taken place, but had been repressed, and about 500 insurgents had been captured. The failure of Messrs Price, Marryatt, and Co., private bankers, had been announced. Messrs Sneed and Co., of Chepstow, had also suspended payment. The Bank of Frankfurt had reduced its rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

In 1867, the money market was active. The issue of a Chilian 7 per cent. loan for 1,120,920l had been announced by Messrs J. S. Morgan and Co. Cotton and corn were dull and drooping.

In 1868, the Suspensory Bill had been introduced into the Upper House. The Southern Railways Amalgamation Bill had been withdrawn. The Midland Railway Company had determined to raise 2,000,000l fresh capital in 16l shares, such shares to be entitled to a preference dividend of 5l per cent. The (Russian) Kursk-Charkow Railway loan for 1,876,800l had been introduced on the Continent.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1859, a deficiency of 4,357,262l; in 1866, a deficiency of 10,044,060l; in 1867, a deficiency of 2,243,970l; and in 1868, an excess of 1,370,835l. In 1869, there is an excess of 507,942l.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—Looking at the course of the money market since the directors of the Bank of England lowered their minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent. on the 10th inst., it has not been very difficult to predict the change that would be made last Thursday to 3 1/2. Apart from the almost entire absence of discount and loan business which the Bank has experienced, its resources have been continually augmented by the maturity of bills discounted, a reflux of currency from the provinces as a result of the apprehension which some time back caused a greater absorption than there was any necessity for, and by the importation of bullion which has again this week swelled the total by a sum of 225,000l. Under the full belief in the open market that the Bank rate would come down, lenders generally have found themselves unable to continue the current rates allowed for deposits, and a reduction of 1/2 per cent. has been made, while good bills at three months' date have been freely taken at 3 1/2. The large balances generally held in preparation for the dividends payable early next month swell very much the total lent at short call. The almost complete cessation of speculative operations in foreign bonds, the absence of renewed applications for loans upon any scale, and the improbability that similar transactions will at present be ventured upon to any great extent, cannot but strengthen the belief generally entertained—when considered in conjunction with the protracted stagnation in nearly every branch of trade—that money will remain cheap for yet some time to come. At the same time a tightening in the existing rates—which has in fact been experienced to-day, partly from a fall in the French Exchange and partly also from deposits being called in in preparation for the various payments about to be made at the termination of the half-year—may yet be experienced, and a slight advance maintained until the effect of the distribution of the dividends is felt.

Upon the Stock Exchange the terms for money have advanced the last day or two to 3 to 3 1/2, which results from the sales of Consols, which customarily take place at this season.

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

30 to 60 days	3 1/2 per cent.
3 months	3 1/2 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills	3 1/2 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Trade bills	3 1/2 per cent.

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

Joint Stock Banks	2 1/2 per cent.
Discount houses at call	2 1/2 per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	2 1/2 per cent.
Do fourteen days	2 1/2 per cent.

The London and Westminster allows only 1 1/2% for sums below 500l.

The discount quotations current on the bourses of the chief continental cities are as follows:—

	Bank Rate.	Open Market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	2 1/2	2 1/2
Vienna	4	4

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1868.....	83	83 1/2
Do do 1864.....	88 9	88 9
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures.....	99 100	99 1/2 100 1/2
Do do Victoria, 1866.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Do 9 per cent, 1869.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Do 7 per cent, 1868.....	78 1/2	79 1/2
Holland 5 per cent, 1861.....	65 1/2	65 1/2
Do 5 pr ct State Domain, '65.....	614 3/4	613 3/4
Do 6 pr ct Tobacco Loan, 1868.....	66 1/2	66 1/2
Mexican 3 per cent.....	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent, 1867.....	96 8	95 7
Do 5 per cent, 1865.....	90 1	89 1
Portuguese 3 per cent, 1855.....	35 1/2	35 1/2
Russian 5 per cent, 1859.....	84 1/2	84 1/2
Do 3 per cent, 1869.....	82 1/2	82 1/2
Do 5 per cent, 1867.....	84 1/2	84 1/2
Do 4 1/2 per cent, 1850.....	83 90	83 90
Do 4 1/2 per cent, 1860.....	89 1/2	89 1/2
Do 5 p.c. Anglo-Dutch, 1866.....	89 1/2	89 1/2
Do 4 pr ct. Nicolai Railway.....	64 1/2	64 1/2
Do 5 per cent, Orsk-Vitebsk.....	80 1/2	80 1/2
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1863.....	78 1/2	78 1/2
Do 5 pr ct, Charkof-Azoff.....	73 1/2	73 1/2
Sardinian 5 per cent.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Turkish 6 per cent, 1864.....	88 1/2	88 1/2
Do do 1858.....	66 7	66 7
Do do 1862.....	68 1/2	68 1/2
Do 5 per cent, 1865.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
Do 4 per cent, 1865.....	67 1/2	67 1/2
Venezuela 6 per cent, 1862.....	20 2	20 2
Do do 1864.....	20 3	20 3

ENGLISH RAILWAY STOCKS.—On the whole the market for home railway stocks has kept steady, although the continuation of unfavourable weather exercised at one time some prejudicial influence. Under the impression it seems in some quarters that a small dividend will be forthcoming, as a result of the working of the current half year. Great Eastern stock has been rather considerably bought, carrying the figures up to within a fraction of 40; but the rise was but of short duration, a fall of 3/8 one day being followed by 1/2 the next. To-day this department opened with a firm tone, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, South-Eastern, Metropolitan, and London, Brighton, and South Coast, standing at an advance of 1/4. Caledonians have also been better. Metropolitan were at one time as good as 98 1/2, but subsequently relapsed, it being said that there will be restrictions as to the expenditure of the proposed new capital.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—At a meeting of the Danuburg and Witepsk Railway Company (Limited) on the 21st inst., a resolution was passed authorising the raising of additional capital not exceeding 500,000*l* for the purchase of further rolling stock.

It is stated that the Great Western of Canada Railway Company have received applications for the whole of their new Five per Cent. Preference Stock, to be issued at the price of 80.

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

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter.....	77 9	77 9
Caledonian.....	77 1/2	77 1/2
Great Eastern.....	39 1/2	39 1/2
Great Northern.....	106 9	106 9
Great Western.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	124 1/2	124 1/2
London, Brighton, and S. Coast.....	44 1/2	44 1/2
London, Chatham, and Dover.....	16 1/2	16 1/2
London and North-Western.....	114 1/2	114 1/2
London and South-Western.....	89 1/2	89 1/2
Metropolitan.....	97 1/2	97 1/2
Midland.....	117 1/2	117 1/2
North British.....	33 1/2	33 1/2
North-Eastern—Berwick.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
—York.....	96 1/2	96 1/2
North Staffordshire.....	56 7	56 7
Oxford, West Midland.....	76 1/2	76 1/2
South-Eastern.....	77 1/2	77 1/2
South Wales.....	...	...
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
East India Guar 5 per cent.....	109 1/2	109 1/2
Grand Trunk of Canada.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Great Indian Peninsula g & p c.....	106 1/2	106 1/2
Great Western of Canada.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Madras Guar 5 per cent.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
Peninsular 5 per cent.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
—Delhi shares Guar 5 p c.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dutch-Banquet.....	23 1/2	23 1/2
Eastern of France.....	22 1/2	22 1/2
Grand Luxembourg.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Northern of France.....	48 1/2	48 1/2
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean.....	37 1/2	37 1/2
Paris and Orleans.....	36 7	36 7
Sambre and Meuse.....	64 7	64 7
S. Austrian & Lomb.—Venetian.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Seville and San Francisco.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Western & N-Water of France.....	23 1/2	23 1/2

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Operations in these securities are, as in all other departments, extremely limited for the moment, and the fluctuations during the week have been to an unimportant extent. The influence by which the quotations are chiefly moved for the moment is the state of the premium on

gold at New York, and latterly there has been but slight variation. Some more inquiry for Atlantic and Great Western Bonds lately has somewhat improved the figures. To-day this market has been neglected, and prices are somewhat lower. The 5-20 of 1882 closed 80 1/2 to 7/8; ditto 1887, 78 1/2 to 3/4; 10-40, 74 1/2 to 3/4.

BANKS.—The movements are chiefly in the downward direction, but no fall worthy of special remark has occurred except perhaps in Imperial Ottoman, owing to a hint having been thrown out by the chairman at the meeting on Wednesday last with reference to an increase of the capital. To-day Ottoman Bank shares are flatter on the reference to new capital.

FINANCIAL SHARES.—Beyond inquiries which have been made for the shares of the General Credit, which have risen to 1 dis., there is no alteration to notice.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.—Royal Mail Steam and Union Steamship are 1/4 lower, to which extent also Italian Irrigation Stocks have fallen. Telegraph shares are on the whole lower, Electric and International having fallen 2/8, Reuter's 1/4, and United Kingdom 5s. French cables after touching 18 1/2 to-day rallied, closing 18 1/2 19.

EXCHANGES.—On taking a view of the exchanges for the last half-year, we find that Russia and Austria have further depreciated their currencies. We had the advantage of a plentiful harvest last year, and the low price for corn in our markets has been so far unfavourable to those countries which are anxious to supply us with any quantity we may want. We have had to pay them less, and, consequently, they have had to draw less than during the first half of 1868, the result so far being a relapse in the value of the currency of Russia, equal to 1 1/2d per rouble. Our quotation to-day is 29 1/2d per rouble three months, instead of 31 1/2d end of Dec. Austria towards the end of last year made a sharp movement in the same direction; still we only then quoted 12 florins 25 cents 3 months per £, while to-day she must allow us 12.67 1/2. Italy has improved; she paid us half-a-year ago 27.20 at 3 months, and to-day we quote only 26.65. The rates on the German and Dutch places, which cannot go much out of proportion to the value of silver, on which their currencies are based, are, nevertheless, considerably higher than half-a-year ago, and have hitherto been supported by the absence of any demand for silver in our market beyond what the trans-Atlantic ports have supplied. Had this supply been less ample, or had the demand for India and China during the last half year been in excess of such supply, we should have had to draw it from the continent at great inconvenience for those countries whose standard currencies are based on silver, and regarding the abolition of which discussions and controversies are frequently going on abroad. Only some days ago the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce recommended the abolition of the silver standard. Besides a slight contraction in the rates on Holland and Hamburg the principal movement this week has been a sharp fall of 7 1/2 centimes in the rate on France, corresponding with a fall of 4 centimes last week and 5 centimes this week in the rate at Paris on us. With the reduction in the value of money this fall in the exchange had to follow as a matter of course; but at present rates for money there is still a margin of about 5 centimes to protect our gold imports, and the exchange must go still lower before any money or gold could be withdrawn from the Bank of England for France. Meantime the rate at New York keeps steady at 109 1/2, allowing our American debtors to remit either bills or specie.

The quotation at Calcutta the day before yesterday had advanced to 1s 11 1/2d for 6 months' Bank bills; at Bombay, the day before, it remained as before, 1s 11 1/2d. A private telegram from Shanghai of the 31st May reports the exchange weak, without giving a quotation.

BULLION.—Bar gold to the value of 70,000*l* was bought by the Bank to-day. We extract the following from Messrs Puxley, Abell, and Langley, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—We have but little to report in gold this week, all arrivals being disposed of to the Bank of England. 240,000*l* has been bought by that establishment since our last. The Queen of Nations, from Sydney, has brought 76,000*l*; the Queen Bee, from Auckland, has brought 20,000*l*; the Calabar, from West Coast of Africa, has brought 5,380*l*; Peninsular and Oriental steamer Cassilis (referred to in our last circular), has brought 163,000*l*.

Silver.—The price of fine bars is about 40 3-16d per oz standard, the

Demand being exclusively for the Continent. We have no arrivals to announce this week.

Mexican Dollars.—The price remains as quoted in our last, viz., 59½d per oz.; at this rate buyers are found for the limited amounts that come forward.

Exchange on India for drafts by the banks at 60 days' sight is firm at our last quotation, viz., 1s 11½d for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

India Government Loan Notes are rather dearer. We quote prices as follows:—92½ to 92½ for 4 per Cents.; 105½ to 105½ for 5 per Cents.; and 110 to 110½ for 5½ per Cents.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto, fine, 77s 9d per oz std, last price; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 76s 6d to 77s per oz, nominal; South American doubloons, 73s 9d to 74s per oz, ditto; United States gold coin, 76s 2½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0½d to 5s 0¼d per oz std, nearest; ditto, containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0½d per oz std; fine cake silver, 5s 4½d per oz. Mexican dollars, 4s 11½d per oz. Five-franc pieces, 4s 11½d per oz, last price. Quicksilver, 6½ 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Table with columns: Amount of Loan, Div. per cent, Name, Paid, Price. Lists securities for Canada, Mauritius, Natal, New Brunswick, New Zealand, etc.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Table with columns: City, Date, Rate of Exchange, Unit. Lists rates for Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, Trieste, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about at par, and the short exchange on London is 25½ 22½ for 1/ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3½ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold at the above price is dearer in London than in Paris.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight was, on the 21st inst., about 109½ per cent. At this rate, there is no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various English stocks and bonds.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various foreign stocks and bonds.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.

Table listing foreign stocks with columns for stock name, price, and other details. Includes entries like 'Venetian 3 per cent.', 'Do. 6 per cent.', etc.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Name, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Includes entries like 'Agra, Limited (A)', 'Albion', etc.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Name, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Includes entries like 'Albert Medical Life & Family End.', 'Alliance British and Foreign', etc.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks with columns for Redeemable, Per Dollar, and Closing Prices. Includes entries like 'United States 5.20's', 'Do. 5's', etc.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGE.

Table showing the course of the exchange with columns for Time, Prices negotiated on Change, and Friday. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks with columns for Shares, Dividend per annum, Name, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Includes entries like 'East and West India', 'London and St. Katherine', etc.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Table with columns: Stock of Shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various companies like Anglo-American Telegraph, Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, etc.

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The next mails for Australia will be despatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, the 10th July; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, the 16th July.

Under the terms of a Postal Convention recently concluded between the North German Confederation and the Papal States, a reduction of postage has taken place on letters for the Papal States addressed to be forwarded via Belgium and Germany.

On the 1st July next, and thenceforward, packets consisting of printed papers, books, and patterns of merchandise, not exceeding two ounces in weight, addressed to the undermentioned British colonies and foreign countries, will be liable to the following rates, viz.:

Table with columns: NAMES OF PLACES, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., and corresponding postage rates.

Similar packets addressed to be forwarded via Marseilles to the several places marked †, will be chargeable with a postage of 2d when not exceeding 1 oz in weight; 4d when above 1 oz and not exceeding 2 oz.

Table with columns: Destinations, Despatch of Next Mail from London, Next Mail Due. Lists destinations like Australia, Brazil, British North America, etc.

MAILS ARRIVED. LATEST DATES. On June 19, from INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. per Mascalia; Sydney, April 22; Brisbane, 19; Rookhampton, 15; Wellington, 13; Auckland, 6; Christchurch, 14; Invercargill, 17; Dunedin, 17; Napier, 9; Nelson, 12; New Plymouth, 9; Lyttelton, 14; Hobart Town, 22; Launceston, 23; Melbourne, 24; Geelong, 24; Queenscliff, 25; Adelaide, 26; Fort Adelaide, 26; Campbelltown, 18; Port Chalmers, 17; Hokitika, 2; Hong Kong, 29; Mauritius, 20; Perth, 26; Albany, May 1; Calcutta, 15; Bombay, 22; Madras, 19; Colombo, 17; Foul de Galle, 19; Singapore, 6; Penang, 8; Batavia, 1; Malta, 9; Aden, 29; Suez, June 4; Alexandria, 5; Gibraltar, 13.

On June 23, from America, per City of Baltimore;—Belize, May 31; Boston, June 11; Chicago, 10; New York, 13; Philadelphia, 11; San Francisco, 4; Halifax, 5. On June 25, from India, per Delta;—Calcutta, May 21; Madras, 20; Bombay, 25; Aden, June 3; Suez, 10; Alexandria, 12; Malta, 15; Gibraltar, 19.

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended June 19, 1869.—

	Quantities Imported (so far as the Landing Accounts were made up) in cwts.				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland	Ireland	The United Kingdom	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Ex- ported.
Wheat	178402	1187	109748	292537	248	...	248
Barley	46335	2928	...	49263	440	...	440
Oats	33261	...	...	33261	60	...	60
Rye .....	...	...	...	...	4057	...	4057
Peas	10370	18	...	10388	248	...	248
Beans	24591	...	...	24591	...	...	...
Indian corn	37535	10057	116374	167096	...	90	90
Buckwheat	856	...	...	856	...	...	...
Beer or higg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn, ex- clusive of malt...	391340	14730	228722	674782	996	4147	5143
Wheatmeal or flour	21867	2250	...	23637	359	255	744
Barley meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Oat meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of meal	21387	2250	...	23637	487	305	792
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	405727	16970	228722	698419	1403	4532	5935
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	1760	...	1760

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended June 19, 1869:—

	Quantities Sold.	Average Price.
	qrs bush	s d
Wheat	48,459 1	48 2
Barley	878 1	32 2
Oats	1,107 2	27 8

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended June 19, 1869, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1868 to 1865:—

Week ending June 19.	AVERAGE PRICES.			QUANTITIES SOLD.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1869.....	48 2	32 2	27 8	48,459 1	878 1	1,107 2
1868.....	66 1	30 2	29 8	23,965 2	633 2	1,686 0
1867.....	65 8	35 0	27 7	26,390 5	697 5	1,798 6
1866.....	49 5	34 4	26 7	51,281 5	580 1	1,677 0
1865.....	41 3	37 5	23 8	51,089 6	571 0	1,766 7

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The tone of the wheat trade was less firm to-day, owing to the favourable change in the weather. The demand for both red and white parcels was inactive, but the supply of English wheat was small, and last week's prices were supported. In foreign wheat a small retail business was concluded on former terms. Barley was quiet, but prices were firmly maintained for both grinding and distilling descriptions. There was little inquiry for malt, and values were nominal. Good sound oats were in request on former terms, but inferior corn was neglected. Beans and peas were scarce, and commanded full rates. The flour trade was inanimate, but foreign and country marks were held on former terms. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce have amounted to 17,800 quarters of wheat; 31,790 oats; 270 peas; 260 maize; and 1,360 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield, this morning, the wheat trade rumbled dull at barely late rates.

The Liverpool cotton market has been exceedingly steady throughout the past week, and a fair business has been done at $\frac{1}{2}$ d advance for most descriptions. The total sales for the week are 85,060 bales, of which the trade have taken 57,000 bales; speculators and exporters, 28,060 bales. The imports are 27,783 bales, the actual exports 11,421 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 388,478 bales. Quotations for American descriptions have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb, East India $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb, and Bengal $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb since last Friday. To-day the market closes very firm. Sales 12,000 bales, at yesterday's full rates.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported

and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended June 24, 1869:—

	Imported.	Exported.
American.....	8,985	3,421
Brazilian	7,008	173
East Indian	11,555	12,272
Egyptian	3,129	83
Miscellaneous	4,670	868
Total.....	35,342	16,266

At New York, on the 24th inst., middling Upland cotton was selling at 33 cents per lb. Telegraphic advices from Bombay to the 17th inst. report the cotton market quiet, without any quotable change in prices. Dhollerah 285 rs ($9\frac{1}{2}$ d cost and freight), saw-ginned Dharwar, 302 rs ($10\frac{1}{2}$ d cost and freight), Comptah, 265 rs ($9\frac{1}{2}$ d cost and freight).

The annexed report, dated June 11, has been forwarded by Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co., of Alexandria:—Our cotton market has been a little more active, and prices have risen nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This animation, nevertheless, has not been of long duration, and the week closed quieter, with about $\frac{1}{2}$ d decline. Our prices to-day are:—Fair, $12\frac{1}{2}$ d to $12\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb, f.o.b., with freight; good fair, $13\frac{1}{2}$ d to $13\frac{3}{4}$ d; good qualities becoming daily more difficult to be met with.

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
From 4th May to 10th June, 1869	953	417	1,370
From 1st Nov., 1868, to 4th June, 1869.....	137,034	42,642	179,676
From Nov. 1, 1868, to June 10, 1869	137,987	43,059	181,046
Same period 1867-68.....	161,145	41,447	201,031
— 1866-67.....	150,237	30,990	181,227
— 1865-66.....	127,077	26,840	153,917
— 1864-65.....	201,982	37,617	239,599

The tea market has ruled inactive, but prices are without quotable change. Last week, duty was paid in London on 1,472,685 lbs; the exports were 337,051 lbs; and the removals coastwise, 848,608 lbs.

Good refining sugars have been somewhat scarce, and have commanded full prices, but the demand has not been active. Refined goods have ruled very firm in value.

The annexed is dated Bahia, May 8:—Sugars have continued in limited demand at a shade lower prices; the sales amount to 1,800 cases and 4,000 bags at 3,250 rs to 3,300 rs, equal to 21s 3d to 21s 7d ordinary browns, 3,350 rs to 3,400 rs, equal to 22s to 22s 5d regular browns, 3,450 rs to 3,500 rs, equal to 22s 9d to 23s 2d good browns, 3,550 rs, equal to 23s 6d fine browns, per cwt, f.o.b., without freight. Of whites about 100 cases met buyers for Rio de Janeiro at 4,700 rs, equal to 30s 10d per cwt, f.o.b., without freight. In Nazareth sugar no business has been done; we quote nominally 2,700 rs to 2,900 rs, equal to 18s 6d to 19s 10d, according to quality. Our stocks to-day amount to 10,532 cases 384 boxes 1,024 barrels 35,470 bags, or 9,785 tons, against 11,562 cases 168 boxes 2,845 barrels 47,920 bags, or 11,480 tons same period last year.

Messrs Schmidt and Karkk, of Havana, writing on the 5th inst., report:—Our sugar market continued very active, and large sales were effected in all grades from Nos. 7 to 16 D.S. at rather irregular rates, say at from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs No. 12, according to quality. Since then the decreasing number of vessels in port and the very unfavourable accounts from the United States did away with this activity, and during the latter part of the month prices assumed a downward tendency, which planters unsuccessfully contended to stop. The transactions were small, at prices varying from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ rs to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ rs, No. 12 D.S., at which prices since yesterday our market closes rather more active, and we quote therefore:—No. 7 to 10, 22s 11d to 25s 2d; 11 to 12, 25s 9d to 26s 4d; 13 to 14, 26s 11d to 27s 6d; 15 to 17, 28s 1d to 29s 3d; 18 to 20, 30s 5d to 31s 7d; whites, inferior to superior, 31s 7d to 33s 5d—all at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, f.o.b., per cwt. Dry sugars are becoming scarce, whilst damp and soft qualities may be had at $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d less. The bright yellow kinds, suitable for the Mediterranean ports, were much inquired after at $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d above our foregoing quotations. The stock between here and Matanzas amounts to 386,000 boxes, against 485,000 boxes in 1868.

There has been a steady business passing in coffee, and the quotations have been well maintained for both native and plantation qualities. Rio advices to the 30th ult. quote coffee, good first, at 7,600 reis.

With regard to the low wool sales, Mr Helmuth Schwartz observes:—The attendance was the usual one, and the tone fairly animated. As compared with the last London low wool sales, prices of East India show a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb, which places them on a level with, or perhaps a shade lower than, the quotations of the second Liverpool series. There was good inquiry for Mogadore, and most of what was put up sold at from 4d to 5d per lb for greasy. Of the other descriptions more than half was withdrawn.

"The quantity of silk offered at the periodical public sales," remarks Messrs Durant and Co., "was about 1,000 bales Bengal silk, 4,000 bales China, 1,100 bales Japan, and 1,300 bales Canton

silk, with about 37,000 lbs of English thrown silk. The whole was allowed to pass rapidly without any biddings except the thrown silk which was printed to be sold without reserve, but even this induced less attention and competition than might have been expected, and realised only apparently low prices. The general market continues very quiet, but it is hoped that business may be resumed within some short time."

The annexed is dated New York, June 11:—The tendency in all departments where cotton has any influence has been upward, and prices at the advance are well maintained. Purchases have been more liberal than in the preceding weeks, although it is generally believed that a large proportion of the transactions have been on speculation or to hold for future demand rather than to supply the immediate calls for distribution. The firmness in prices and increased business has given a very cheerful tone to the dry goods' market. Money for the last two or three days has shown a very decided activity. Stock speculators, finding the banks working upon a comparatively narrow margin, have found it possible, by withholding funds from circulation, or by creating an artificial demand for loans, to produce an uneasy feeling, and needy borrowers upon stocks have to-day paid from 7 per cent. in gold to 1-16 and 2 per cent. commission. This afternoon, it was reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will early reduce his sales of gold, and from the credence given to the statement in well-informed circles there seems to be some foundation for it. The announcement had the effect of producing immediate relief, and the day closed with free offers of money at 7 per cent. Discounting has been checked by the activity in call loans, and rates are rather firmer, although the amount of business is limited. Prime paper is current at 7 to 9 per cent. —

Table with 2 columns: Call loans, Loans on bonds and mortgage, Prime endorsed bills, 2 months, Good endorsed bills, 3 and 4 months, Do, single names, Lower grades. Includes a 'Per cent.' column.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL—JUNE 24.

A large business has again been transacted in cotton, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when the market was animated, at higher prices, and though yesterday and to-day a quieter tone prevailed, the week closes firmly at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 upon the rates of last Thursday. The Bank rate has this day been reduced from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent. In Sea Island the business has only been to a moderate extent, prices showing no change. American continues in general demand, and has risen 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. New York advices to the 24th inst. quote middling 33c, costing to sell in Liverpool 13 1/4 per lb, by steamer. In Brazil the sales have been large, and prices are generally 1/4 to 1/2 per lb higher. For Egyptian there has been a good demand, but no advance can be quoted. The transactions in East India have been on an increased scale, and in most descriptions sellers have obtained 1/2 to 1/4 advance, especially for the good and fine qualities.

In cotton to arrive the business has been large: the latest quotations are—American, basis of middling, from Mobile, steamer due 12 1/4—New Orleans, at sea 12 1/4—Texas, at sea 12 1/4; good ordinary, ship named 11 1/4—Macao, basis of fair, ship named 12 1/4—Dhollerah, fair new merchants, June sailing 9 1/4; fair merchants, old crop, May sailing 9 1/4—Omravattce, fair new merchants, sailing March and 1st April 10 1/4; April-May shipment 9 1/4—Bengal, good fair new merchants, April sailing 8 1/4 per lb.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 85,060 bales, of which 12,370 are on speculation and 15,690 declared for export, leaving 57,000 bales to the trade.

JUNE 25.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, the market without change.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 10 columns: Descriptions, Ord., Mid., Fair, Good Fair, Good, Fine, Same period 1868-69 (Mid., Fair, Good). Lists various cotton types like Sea Island, Upland, Mobile, etc.

PRICES CURRENT.—JUNE 27, 1869.

Table with 10 columns: Descriptions, Ord., Mid., Fair, Good Fair, Good, Fine, Same period 1868-69 (Mid., Fair, Good). Lists various cotton types like Sea Island, Upland, Mobile, etc.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Table with 4 columns: Descriptions, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869. Rows include Americans, Brazil, Egypt, &c., East India, China, and Japan, Total, Stock, June 24, Consumption from Jan 1 to June 24.

The above figures show:—

A decrease of import compared with the same date last year of 354,450
A decrease of quantity taken for consumption of 139,310
A decrease of actual export of 87,070
A decrease of stock of 218,350

In speculation, there is a decrease of 47,240 bales.

The imports this week have amounted to 27,783 bales. The actual exports are 11,421 bales.

LONDON—JUNE 24.

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

The market was rather quieter until Monday, when there was an improved demand, which has since continued, and we close at a partial advance of 1/4 per lb on the spot and to arrive. Telegraphic advices from New York to the 24th June quote middling Uplands 33 cents. Gold, 137 1/4.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Table with 6 columns: Ord. to Mid., Mid. Fair, Fair to Good Fair, Good to Fine. Lists various cotton types like Surat-Sawginned, Broach, Dhollerah, etc.

Sales to arrive:—1,950 bales Timiveley, at 9 1/4 to 9 3/4, June-July shipment to April sailing, guaranteed good fair; 500 bales Western Madras, 9 1/4 to 9 1/2, June-July shipment and ship named, guaranteed fair new; 4,210 bales Coconada, 8 1/4 to 9 1/4, ship named to February sailing, guaranteed fair red; 700 bales saw-ginned, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4, February sailing, guaranteed middling fair, to May sailing, guaranteed fair; 750 bales Broach, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4, May sailing, guaranteed fair, to April sailing, guaranteed good fair new machine-ginned; 400 bales Dhollerah, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4, ship named to April-May sailing, guaranteed fair new; 1,800 bales Omravattce, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4, ship named to March sailing, guaranteed fair new; 100 bales Comptah, 9 1/4, ship named, guaranteed fair new; 3,370 bales Bengal, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2, ship named to February, guaranteed fair; 8 1/4, ship named, guaranteed good fair new; 300 bales Rangoon, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2, ship named, guaranteed fair—total, 14,080 bales.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Table with 5 columns: Descriptions, 1868, 1869, 1868, 1869, Total. Rows include Imports, Jan. 1 to June 24, 1869, Delivered, Jan. 1 to June 24, 1869, Stock, June 24, 1869.

COTTON APLAOT TO EUROPE ON JUNE 25.

From	Londen bales.	Liverpool bales.	Coast. bales.	Foreign cedera. bales.	ports. bales.	Total 1869. bales.	Total 1868. bales.
Bombay	587	441818	3763	102460	549413	463206	463206
Kurrachee	428	5075		3128	8631	3464	3464
Madras	21421			1861	22772	28736	28736
Ceylon and Tuticorin	7772			375	8147	12339	12339
Calcutta	12802	38968		13358	65106	59824	59824
China							
Japan							
4 3 Piculs each.							
1869	42775	482859	8763	122679	659069	599	599
1868	71812	410223	8763	77122	559	559	559

NEW YORK.—JUNE 11.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, June 11. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 12,633 bales (against 11,715 bales last week, 16,417 bales the previous week, and 18,098 bales three weeks since,) making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 2,285,616 bales (of which 241,000 bales are overland shipments direct to the mills), against 2,321,461 bales (of which 175,000 bales are overland shipments) for the same period in 1867, being an excess last season over this season of 35,845 bales. The exports for the week ending to-night reach a total of 25,613 bales, of which 17,094 bales were to Great Britain and 8,519 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 116,988 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:—

Week ending June 11.	Exported to		Total this week.	Stock.	
	Great Britain.	Continent.		1869.	1868.
New Orleans	7362	3397	10973	6976	40784
Mobile	4087	460	4537	671	17747
Charleston	917	...	917	1718	3969
Savannah	3770	...	3770	...	7586
Texas	2301	...	2301	...	1219
New York	668	1271	1839	359	29672
All other ports	370	...	370	965	15961
Total	17094	8519	25613	10709	113068

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 14,904 bales, while the stocks to-night are 15,093 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS on hand.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Exported since September 1 to				Shipments to Northern Ports.	Stock.
	1868.	1867.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.		
N. Orleans	786374	579188	322664	156677	109691	587927	185534	52205
Mobile	222602	352412	12786	16133	8327	157848	32606	26307
Charleston	186046	237818	52062	...	3056	65118	120913	5809
Savannah	344046	483226	126670	19158	12256	158294	176770	8358
Texas	141094	102536	83856	...	20228	76784	61365	4820
New York	29776	107256	29156	19224	86924	309724	...	26672
Florida	15546	30876	...	229	...	229	7474	...
N. Carolina	34690	37282	...	...	...	...	24690	...
Virginia	149661	152342	6793	...	...	6292	192468	961
Other ports*	298746	294789	12164	...	10559	22784	...	15000
Total this year	2275484	...	933312	211346	223275	1369952	810841	189932
Total last year	...	2318226	1268461	190094	217829	1611894	707126	148666

* Under this head we have added the overland shipments direct to manufacturers to April 31, as follows:—For the present year 241,000 bales, and for last year 175,000 bales.

The market the past week has been quite active and very firm, with an advance on all grades above ordinary of about 1½c, ordinary having advanced only ½c. This upward movement is due to an increased inquiry and higher prices for goods, and consequently an improved spinning demand, coming upon very small stocks firmly held. There has also been a moderate speculative movement. On last Saturday, with better European advices, and a fair demand on the part of speculators and spinner, an advance of ½c was established for all grades above ordinary, middling Uplands closing at 30½c, but ordinary continuing at 26c. Monday there was very little doing, but prices were ½c and ¾c higher on all grades above ordinary, buyers refusing, however, to operate largely on the basis of the improved quotations. Tuesday, the Liverpool market advancing to 11½d for middling Uplands, buyers again took hold with spirit and prices closed a shade better. On Wednesday this renewed activity was continued, speculators as well as spinners buying quite freely, and a further advance was established. Thursday there was less doing but prices further improved, the offerings being very small, and to-day the upward movement has continued, middling Uplands closing this evening at 31½c, the market strong. For forward delivery there has been more doing this week, with, however, fewer sellers than buyers, the sales reaching 1,900 bales, all low middling—300 on Saturday, 200 for December at 24½c, and 100 same at 25c; 100 on Monday

for November at 25c; 200 on Tuesday, 100 for July at 29½c, and 100 for September at 29c; 200 on Wednesday, 100 for September on private terms and 100 for December at 24½c; 200 on Thursday, 100 for June on private terms and 100 for November at 25c. To-day the sales were 900 bales, 150 for June at 30½c, 300 for July on private terms, 100 for November at 25c, 100 for November at 24½c, 50 for December at 24c and 200 for November, terms private. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 17,619 bales (including 1,988 bales to arrive), of which 11,186 bales were taken by spinners, 5,899 bales on speculation, 477 bales for export, and 107 in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:—

	Upland and Florida.		Mobile.		New Orleans.		Texas.	
	c	o	c	o	c	o	c	o
Ordinary	26½	@	26½	@	29½	@	27	@
Good ordinary	28½	...	28½	...	29	...	29½	...
Low middling	30½	...	30½	...	31	...	31½	...
Middling	31½	...	31½	...	32	...	32½	...

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a considerable decrease, the total reaching 2,355 bales, against 6,731 bales last week. Below we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1868; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:—

EXPORTS OF COTTON (bales) FROM NEW YORK SINCE SEPT. 1, 1868.

Exported to—	Week Ending				Total to date.	Same time previous year.
	May 18.	May 25.	June 1.	June 8.		
Liverpool	5290	2509	4083	1204	22890	27545
Other British ports	...	...	...	...	3055	7829
Total to Great Britain	5290	2509	4083	1204	22890	29494
Havre	870	990	995	...	19264	25767
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	...	208
Total French	676	990	992	...	19264	25975
Bremen and Hanover	1236	83	104	676	38021	31884
Hamburg	263	100	190	478	19506	10380
Other ports	...	...	201	...	1358	6643
Total to North Europe	1499	983	495	1151	58863	49636
Spain, Oporto, and Gibraltar	...	...	...	...	2498	2171
All others	...	...	1351	...	2541	3268
Total Spain, &c.	...	...	1351	...	5039	5438
Grand Total	7442	7772	6721	2355	309734	368943

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

Receipts from—	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans	1190	100024	649	63106	...	6401	...	1498
Texas	319	29049	1000	11679	...	...	...	229
Savannah	902	13665	...	187	541	14779	151	12665
Mobile	413	14709	587	6751	...	333	...	60
Florida	121	7206	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	469	99388	...	5197	479	7701	305	16879
North Carolina	82	27420	...	182	...	1213	...	2264
Virginia	354	66023	798	21429	...	...	...	23892
Northern Ports	264	12164	1163	67784	...	...	...	119
Tennessee, &c.	1211	98143	942	38559	560	21046	487	16829
Foreign	129	711	...	859	...	...	...	28
Total this year	6678	604894	5109	206390	1470	51573	1068	72601
Total last year	3629	590070	1438	218161	450	50009	764	72128

—New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

The following message has been received by Messrs Stokes, M'Huffe, and Co:—

New York, June 23.—Four days' receipts of cotton at all the ports are 4,000 bales, against 6,000 bales in four days last week. The total receipts for the corresponding week in 1868 were 4,000 bales. Middling Upland, including all charges, costs, laid down in Liverpool by steamer, 12½d. Market has been very active during the last few weeks. Spinners bought heavily.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Middling Orleans laid down in Liverpool by sailing vessel costs 13½d per lb.

SAVANNAH, June 22.—The cost of middling from this port laid down in Liverpool, with all charges, is 12½d per lb.

The above quotations all include an allowance of 6 per cent. for loss in weight.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The Lancashire markets have been more active this week, and more money has been in demand for both yarns and goods, but as this has been accompanied by an advance in the price of raw cotton at Liverpool, the activity is likely to be only temporary. On the other hand, hardware goods have ruled less brisk, while steam coals have also been rather depressed. Iron, however, has commanded full values, owing to the continued inquiry for railway materials.

MANCHESTER, June 24.—Our market has not further advanced since our last, notwithstanding the strong position of cotton. Higher prices for yarns and cloth are difficult to attain, as there are no large buyers in the market, owing to the latest advices from

our large markets being unfavourable, and of a nature to check further operations. Since the commencement of the recent upward movement, spinners and manufacturers have found it impossible to obtain an adequate advance to that which the raw material has commanded; their position therefore is gradually becoming worse, and the general opinion is that short time will again be fully resorted to, as current orders run out. The market closes rather weaker.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price June 24, 1869		Corresponding week in											
	s	d	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	s	d	s	d	s	d	
Upland fair.....per lb	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Ditto, good fair.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
No. 40 MEX Yarn, fair, 2nd quality.....	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
No. 50 WATER Twist, ditto.....	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
26-in, 68 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	7	10	7	9	8	7	10	11	9	15	6			
29-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8 lbs 4 oz	11	6	11	3	11	9	14	6	15	9	22	6		
40-in, 68 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	12	9	12	6	14	0	17	3	17	3	24	6		
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	13	7	13	6	16	6	18	6	19	0	26	0		
29-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 26 yds, 9 lbs	10	9	10	9	11	3	12	6	13	6	22	0		

BRADFORD.—There has been rather more wool sold, and the tone of the market is steadier and more cheerful. In worsted yarns there is more inquiry to-day, and a few bona fide orders from the Continent are also placed at prices slightly in advance of those realised about a week ago. There is little change in the piece trade; if anything, there is rather less business doing on home account; the unsettled state of the weather having a prejudicial effect.

LEICESTER.—Although there is somewhat more doing in wool in this market, the improvement as yet is not of a very decided character. Some staplers are buying up farmers' lots rather freely, at prices much higher than were quoted a fortnight ago, and the result is that growers are now asking considerably more than they expected to get for their lots. The woollen yarn trade is still unsatisfactory. Manufacturers are buying some descriptions more freely, but there is no general inquiry. In worsted there is very little change. A few spinners are rather better off, but the amount of business doing is much below an average. There is more doing in the hosiery branches. The boot and shoe trade is far from active. Those manufacturers engaged in the shipping trade are unusually quiet, and the home trade is reported to be of a very dragging character.

ROCHDALE.—There is an opinion that Midsummer stock-taking hinders active business at the present time, and that as soon as it is over trade will improve. There was more inquiry respecting Yorkshire goods, but the actual business done was only slight. The sale of the raw material was not of an extensive character, not a few outstanding staplers were firm in their prices.

LEEDS.—Nothing of much importance transpired as to the prospects of the autumn trade, the commencement of which is approaching. There was a pretty good business in low tweeds of almost all gray shades, but the darker especially. Plain cloths and coatings are only occasionally sold, but for the latter some orders, both home and foreign, were given out to-day.

NOTTINGHAM.—Prices have been gradually hardening, and spinners have been able to transact more business at the rates then asked. In some cases quotations were made this morning at an advance and firmly adhered to. The demand for silks remains languid, and prices tend in favour of buyers. In the lace warehouses a fair amount of orders are being placed.

BELFAST.—Flax—Supplies rather in excess of previous weeks. All offered freely bought up at current figures. Yarns—The improvement in demand, as announced formerly, has progressed, and towns especially have been in request. Heavy linens, and cloth for dyeing, and hollands have been in fair request; prices unchanged. Demand inactive for light linens for bleaching, printing lawns, diapers, and damasks; prices steady. Powerloom—A moderate business doing in heavy linens, linen handkerchiefs, and diapers; prices unaltered. Damasks and cloth for dyeing and hollands, though in fair request, cannot be said to be actively sought after. Bleached and finished linens—Business on home account steady. Buyers have appeared and operated freely. Stocks and prices show little alteration.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town is becoming quieter upon the whole, although in some few branches there has been an increased quantity given out during the last ten days. In the foreign department business is steady, and, if anything, there has been increased activity lately; some of the merchants are rather busy, the principal exceptions to this being those engaged in the United States trade.

DUNDEE.—Flax goods on the spot are offering at rather lower prices, but the transactions taking place are unimportant, as buyers generally hold back, and do as little as possible, until they think the lowest point has been reached. Towns continue in moderate request; common and inferior qualities are expected to be abundant, in consequence of the poor nature of this year's flax, but stocks of good and fine qualities are comparatively light, and prices of such are consequently well maintained. Jute continues very quiet; the present rate of consumption is very large, and

although consumers generally have good stocks, they must be gradually wearing down, so that sooner or later holders look for a revival taking place in the demand. In the yarn market there has been little animation. In the demand for linens there is no perceptible improvement as yet, but more activity in the home trade is expected by-and-by.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Receipts of flour and grain, the past week, have been less liberal, and prices have therefore ruled firm, without much reference to the course of foreign or Western markets. Flour has been variable. The shipping demand ceased on Tuesday, and little was done on that day, or on Wednesday; in consequence of which prices declined 5c to 10c per barrel. The export demand revived yesterday, when 7,000 bbls were taken by shippers at \$5.75 to \$6.25 for extra Western and State, the previous decline being mostly recovered. It is stated that a large number of millers are about to close their mills, owing to the fact that flour for a long time has not paid cost when thrown upon the general market. To-day, however, business was again slow and prices weak. Wheat has come forward very sparingly. Large quantities appear to have been stopped by the mills of this State, and the large shipments Eastward from the lake ports do not show in our receipts. There has been a good demand to fill freight engagements, and in the face of a decline of 3d in Liverpool, the best loads of No. 2 spring have advanced from \$1.42 to \$1.44. The enormous receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee have had little effect here, because some time must elapse before they can reach this market, and it is uncertain how much will ultimately come forward. This market does not appear to be in a position, however, to support any material increase of supplies. An advance in ocean freights would doubtless attend increased shipments. We shall soon have new Southern wheat upon the market, and all receivers seem disposed to sell on arrival. The close was dull at \$1.42 to \$1.43 for No. 2 spring. Corn continues in very limited supply hardly equal to the home demand, and prices have materially advanced. The quality of the corn now coming forward is somewhat better than the early arrivals, but still not well suited for shipment, and little has been done for export, and that restricted to white corn. The stock of old corn is nearly exhausted. Oats have done better, but their strength is mainly speculative. Receipts are limited, which give holders the advantage, but the stock in store is quite large, and the time approaches for another harvest.

The stocks of wheat in store at Chicago and Milwaukee in 1867, 1868, and 1869, were near upon the following figures at a late date:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Chicago.....bushels.	148,200	553,200	491,505
Milwaukee.....bushels.	238,000	611,000	318,000
Total.....bushels.	386,200	1,164,200	809,505

STOCK OF GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK WAREHOUSES.

	May 31, 1869.	June 7, 1869.	June 8, 1868.	June 10, 1867.
Wheat.....bushels.	670,635*	687,877*	567,699	578,279
Corn.....bushels.	195,719	495,781	1,326,721	217,706
Oats.....bushels.	568,982	555,998	527,864	379,865
Barley.....bushels.	388	388	354	69,468
Rye.....bushels.	110,902	107,546	57,460	117,257
Peas.....bushels.	42,177	41,392	43,400	25,041
Malt.....bushels.	113,783	109,746	11,565	16,311
Total.....bushels.	1,697,586	1,838,223	2,534,484	1,404,102

* Mostly California.
EXPORT OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND since 1st September, 1868.

	Flour	Meal	Wheat	Corn.
From—	bbls.	bbls.	bushels	bushels
New York.....June 9	290482	94	654862	2168423
New Orleans.....May 29	21777	...	108348	357708
Philadelphia.....June 5	2462	33	19479	57108
Baltimore.....5	2593	25	15847	461339
Boston.....5	458	...	...	...
Other Ports (California &c) to latest dates	90926	...	4149783	79702
Total, 1868-69.....	378878	154	10573213	3123290
Total, 1867-68.....	435176	144	11073013	7082689
Increase.....	56298	10	198903	392509
Decrease.....	56298	...	...	...
Total, 1866-67.....	94863	441	4 02704	7078673
Total, 1865-66.....	119191	429	1060810	7700734

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn.	Rye.
From—	bbls.	bushels	bushels	bushels
New York.....June 9	21398	187265	29000	...
Other Ports.....to latest dates	6925	39000	67156	...
Total, 1868-69.....	28313	226265	35156	...
— 1867-68.....	77047	413093	78855	523991
— 1866-67.....	2218	33226	10361	151882
— 1865-66.....	7278	6423	38644	2564

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.
MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The week opened with a very firm feeling in the corn trade, owing to the continued rains of the previous se'nnight, and at Mark Lane on Monday millers showed great anxiety to obtain further supplies of the fine quality of 1868. Prices accordingly advanced considerably, and red qualities may be quoted 2s to 3s per quarter higher, while on fine white parcels the improvement was as much as 3s to 4s per quarter.

Foreign wheat was held at a similar advance. Since the return of more favourable weather, trade has ruled less brisk, and millers have shown less disposition to operate except at some concession in prices. No quotable change however has taken place in values. The markets are now completely under the influence of the weather, and every gleam of sunshine tends to advance to pretensions of buyers, while every wet day serves to keep up the quotations.

Opinion varies very much as to the probable results of the harvest, and it would appear that the quality of the wheat and the yield per acre is likely to be very variable. It is generally acknowledged however that the wheat will not be ready for the sickle until fully a month later than last year, and this delay will of course call for additional supplies. Our imports however are not likely to be very extensive, although a considerable decline has taken place in America, and some large transactions for the British market have been reported. The fact of Western farmers having retained a considerable quantity of their produce in the interior last season has led to a pressure of sales, in order to anticipate the new crop.

Spring corn has ruled very firm, particularly barley, the appearance of the growing crop not being favourably spoken of. Oats, however, have progressed rapidly, and beans and peas are very luxuriant. Present scarcity has had the effect of advancing prices.

The supplies of produce on sale in the provincial markets have not been extensive, but the quotations have improved in sympathy with the movement in the London market. Transactions, however, have not taken place to any important extent.

The Scotch and Irish markets have ruled very firm.

Mr George Dornbush thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—Since last Friday 113 grain and seed-laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports-of-call, viz.:—19 wheat, 61 maize, 13 barley, 1 rye, 3 millet-seed, 1 linseed, 12 cotton-seed, 1 valonea, 2 dari. The floating grain trade has been on the whole firm and improving in tone. Wheat—The demand for arrived cargoes has been steady, but not active, at the prices asked. The sales made show a slight improvement upon last week's rates: Banat, 1s 6d to 2s. Maize, early in the week, was rather cheaper, but afterwards improved, and closes at last week's prices. Barley has been steadily held at late, and rather improving rates. Rye has been in demand for the Continent, at rising prices, viz., 1s dearer on the week. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—12 arrived cargoes: Galatz, 48s to 48s 3d; Banat, 45s 6d to 46s; Hungarian, 44s per 492 lbs; Salonica, 41s; Danubian, 39s; Saide, 40s to 41s 9d per 480 lbs. On passage—3 cargoes: Galatz, 47s; Banat, 46s per 492 lbs; No. 2 Spring, 44s per 480 lbs. Shipping or shipped, 3 cargoes: Yeisk, 45s 6d; Marianopoli, 46s 6d per 492 lbs; No. 2 Spring, 43s 6d per 480 lbs. Maize—30 arrived cargoes: Galatz, 28s to 29s 6d per 492 lbs; ditto, 28s 4½d per 480 lbs; Danubian, 26s 6d to 29s; Racheva, 28s 3d; Foxanian, 28s 6d; Bulgarian, 27s 9d; Salonica, 27s to 28s 6d; Barietta, 28s; Naples, 28s; Enos, 25s per 480 lbs. On passage—7 cargoes: Galatz, 28s to 28s 3d per 492 lbs; Danubian, 27s to 27s 6d per 480 lbs. Shipping or to be shipped: Galatz, 27s 9d per 480 lbs, 28s 6d per 492 lbs; Foxanian, 28s per 492 lbs. To be shipped—10 cargoes: Danubian, 27s to 28s per 480 lbs, July to September. Barley—9 arrived cargoes: Wallachian, 23s 7½d; Danubian, 23s 3d to 24s; Smyrna, 23s 3d to 23s 6d; Terranova, 22s per 400 lbs. Rye, on passage—3 cargoes: Azow, 35s to 36s. Shipping, shipped, or to be shipped—6 cargoes: Azow, 35s to 37s; Enos, 36s per 480 lbs, continent. Linseed quiet, and 6d cheaper; during the last few days rather recovering, but to-day again quiet. 100 qrs Calcutta, arrived in London, sold at 61s per 410 lbs, A.T., ex-warehouse, including bags. A cargo Nicolaief off the coast, 59s per 424 lbs. Cotton-seed—Several cargoes are off the coast on sale, depressing the market; 8/ 16s is asked; 8/ 12s 6d has been bid for one cargo.

	SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	1390	...	1140	...	...
Irish	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	1780	...	...	3170	180

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Wheat—English, Old white.....	53	OATS—English, Poland & potato	37
English, white, new.....	53	white, feed.....	37
red, new.....	47	black.....	37
Danzig and Konigsberg, high	50	Scotch, Hopetown and potato.....	37
maize.....	54	Angus and Sandy.....	37
— mixed.....	51	common.....	37
Rosbach and Wismar, new & old	51	Irish, potato.....	35
Stettin, Stralsund, and Welgac	50	Black.....	31
Danish, Holsteir, & Brunswick	48	Danish.....	31
St Petersburg, soft.....per 496 lbs	45	Swedish.....	29
Common and Surak.....	43	Russian.....	31
Kubanka.....	43	Finland.....	35
Marianopoli and Eordianski.....	43	Dutch and Hanoverian.....	32
Odesa and Bes of Azof, soft,	45	Rye—English.....	33
per 496 lbs.....	45	TAKE—English, winter...per qr	34
Australian.....	43	Foreign, large, spring.....	32
BARLEY—English malting, new.....	52	INDIAN CORN, per 490 lbs	45
Scotch malting.....	50	American, white.....	36
— distilling.....	50	— yellow and mixed.....	36
— grinding.....	50	Galatz, Odessa, and Burali,	37
Foreign malting.....	50	yellow.....	37
— distilling, per 492 lbs.....	46	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made	34
— grinding.....	27	delivered to the baker.....	35
Odesa and Danabe, per 490 lbs	23	Country marks.....	32
BEANS—English.....	36	Hungarian.....	33
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	37	Australian.....	35
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 496 lbs	36	American and Canadian fancy	35
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	40	brands per 196 lbs.....	37
— grey, dan, and	41	American superfine to extra	36
— blue.....	41	superfine.....	35
Foreign, white boilers.....	38	American common to fine.....	34
— feeding.....	37	OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton	218
		— round.....	15

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT".

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has assumed a quieter tone, but in prices there is no change to note as regards landed parcels. Floating cargoes of Havana, however, are rather firmer. Of West India the sales to yesterday (Thursday) amounted to 2,675 casks. Barbadoes, by auction realised 31s to 37s, and crystallised Demerara, 38s to 40s per cwt. A cargo of Trinidad sold for arrival at 25s per cwt. Deliveries keep below those of last year, but the excess in the stock is gradually diminishing.

Bengal.—851 bags soft Date partly sold at 32s per cwt.

Madras.—About 500 tons Jaggery have been sold for arrival at 26s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—In public sale 398 hhds Porto Rico sold at 32s 6d to 38s; 624 hhds Cuba partly sold at 32s to 37s; 1,500 boxes yellow Havana realised 37s to 40s per cwt; also 5,000 bags good Muscovado Manila, at 29s. Four floating cargoes of Havana have been disposed of: clayed, Nos. 11 & 12, at 28s 9d to 29s, and molasses sugar, at 24s 6d per cwt for the United Kingdom.

Refined.—As the supply has not increased, firm prices continue to be obtained. Common quality of dried goods sells at 46s to 46s 3d per cwt.

MOLASSES.—About 300 puncheons colonial West India have been sold at 17s to 18s 6d per cwt, being barely the previous value.

RUH.—There is little doing, but prices remain steady. 350 puncheons sold: fine brown Leewards at 1s 10d, Demerara 1s 11d, and Jamaica at 3s to 3s 2d per gallon.

COCOA has met only a limited inquiry this week, and of the small quantity offered the greater part was bought in, viz.: 171 bags common and Lisbon, at 45s; and 236 bags Grenada, at 51s: of 277 bags Trinidad, part sold at 55s to 77s 6d for hard red to good clayed.

RISE.—The unsettled weather has led to rather numerous purchases of soft grain for arrival, and prices are about 3d higher, Rangoon bringing 9s ½d to 9s 3d, and Nearerun 9s 6d to 9s 10½d for the Continent. On the spot also increased firmness has prevailed, but the business done has been limited, there being few sellers unless at advanced rates. 700 tons Rangoon sold at 8s 3d to 9s 3d, and 200 tons low white Bengal, at 7s 3d to 7s 6d short prompt; also 150 tons good and fine new white Bengal, at 12s 3d to 13s full prompt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE TO JUNE 19, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

Imported.....	1869	1868	1867	1866
Total delivered.....	43275	28884	1810	7393
Stock.....	25797	27395	23129	25403
SAGO.....	49115	18977	8430	10843

SAGO.—100 boxes small grain were held at 19s 6d to 20s per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—Small sales are reported at 14s for Singapore.

TAPIOCA.—370 bags Penang were bought in at 2½d to 3½d; 770 bags Singapore part sold at 2½d to 3½d for good and fine. Of pearl, 350 bags were taken in at 25s 6d to 28s per cwt.

COFFEE.—As the quantity brought to auction has been limited, the market has had a steadier appearance, plantation selling readily at full prices. In native there is still little or nothing passing. 965 casks 290 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon sold: low middling to bold colour, 71s 6d to 83s; grey and mixed pale descriptions, 68s 6d to 70s. Of native Ceylon 150 bags sold: good ordinary small, 52s; fine bold, 60s 6d. 34 casks 361 cases East India sold: Tellicherry, 66s 6d to 74s; Neilgherry, 68s 6d to 80s; 679 bags Costa Rica partly sold, at 56s 6d to 70s 6d; 333 bags Guatimala, at 56s to 66s per cwt.

SPICES.—Black pepper is steady. 1,947 bags Singapore, in auction, partly sold at 3½d, and 1,522 Penang, at 3½d. A little flat Malabar obtained 5½d per lb. White is in better request. 133 bags Penang sold at 5½d, and part of 416 bags Singapore, at 5½d to 5½d per lb. Penang cloves are dearer, 25 cases realising 10½d to 11½d; Zanzibar unchanged: 300 bags sold at 3½d per lb. 481 packages Jamaica ginger partly went at 38s to 120s; 341 bags African, at 24s 6d; and 61 cases Cochin, slightly wormy, at 66s. 1 case bright Penang mace sold at 2s 10d. 20 packages nutmegs at 1s 5d to 1s 6d for 115 to 126, 1s 7d for 206, and 1s 10d for 89 to the pound. 96 bales Ceylon cinnamon brought previous rates, and 512 bags chips, chiefly coarse bark, at 2½d to 2½d; a few lots better quality, 3½d to 3½d.

SALTPETRE is quite neglected, no business having been reported during the week.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS of SALTPETRE to June 19, with Stocks on hand. Table with columns for Imports, Deliveries, and Stock, and rows for 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866.

SHELLAC has again sold on cheaper terms. 366 chests, in auction, mostly sold: garnet, 60s to 72s 6d; native livery orange, 65s to 75s 6d; and good second to fine orange, 85s 6d to 92s per cwt.

OTHER DRYSALTRY GOODS.—Gambier continues dull of sale, and only about 300 bales were reported at 16s 9d to 17s. Cutch is very flat, and fine Pegue not quoted over 26s to 27s. 500 packets good Myrabolanese sold at 15s 9d per cwt.

METALS.—The inquiry for most descriptions is inactive. Foreign tin has further declined to 129s for Straits, at which the market is now firmer. The copper market has become flat, and to sell lower rates would have to be accepted. Chili bars, 68s. Spelter is dull at the reduced quotation of 20s 15s to 21s. For iron there has been a moderate demand, and mixed numbers of Scotch pig are worth 50s 6d to 50s 7d per ton cash.

JUTE.—The trade here bought freely, and an extensive business has been transacted at advanced rates. Nearly 20,000 bales have changed hands, prices on the spot ranging from 14s 10s to 20s 10s, and for arrival, 14s 10s to 18s 15s per ton.

HEMP.—Only small lots have been disposed of, owing to the higher rates demanded by holders. 49 bales Sial sold at 45s 10s to 47s 15s per ton. Clean Petersburg is quoted at 35s 10s per ton.

LINSEED.—With a better inquiry the market is firmer. Calcutta is now saleable at 60s 6d to 61s per quarter.

RAFFER.—Extensive transactions are reported in this article at higher prices. Ordinary Calcutta on the spot, 60s; yellow mixed, 64s to 66s. For arrival, 66s 6d to 67s 6d paid for yellow mixed, May to July shipments.

OLIVE.—Olive is flat. Mogadore, 47s. Sperm is neglected, nominal value, 95s. Coconut oil meets scarcely any demand. Ceylon, 42s 6d to 43s; Cochin, 45s. Palm fat at 40s for fine. Linseed oil is in improved demand, and spot oil is worth 32s, while for delivery to end of year 34s is required. Rape oil is again dearer. English brown is worth 38s on the spot, and 40s 6d for delivery last four months.

PETROLEUM has further receded in value, sales of S.W. for present delivery having been made at 1s 3d per gallon.

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and prices have fractionally receded, the price of P.Y.C. for present delivery being 44s, and for delivery, October to December, 46s 3d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, June 21. Table with columns for 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and rows for Stock this day, Delivered last week, Ditto from 1st June, Arrived last week, Ditto from 1st June, Price of Y.C., Price of Town.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market closed with a more quiet tone at previous rates. The sales of West India for the week amount to 3,545 casks. 662 bags low brown Duloah Bengal sold at 26s 6d to 27s. A floating cargo of Cuba is reported at 26s per cwt.

COFFEE.—314 casks 46 tierces and barrels 182 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily at former rates. 810 cases 653 bags East India were disposed of at barely former prices. 3,450 bags Costa Rica and Guatemala sold at 59s to 78s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—14,000 bags low Negeranco sold at 8s, and 100 tons new white Bengal at 12s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

SHELLAC.—145 cases sold at 72s 6d for livery orange, and 88s to 85s 6d for fine orange.

METALS.—Straits tin, 129s 6d to 130s cash.

TALLOW.—At the sales prices went 1s to 1s 6d cheaper. P.Y.C. closed very quiet at 44s on the spot, and 46s for delivery last three months.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains very firm, without change in prices. Dutch crushed is a shade easier.

GREEN FRUIT.—The season for oranges is nearly brought to a close. Lemons are scarce; some parcels of Sicily, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance in price. The backward state of home vegetation is in favour of the consumption of nuts, the demand for which is better than is generally the case at this period of the year. The Quiver has arrived with a cargo of West India pine apple in good condition.

DRY FRUIT.—The delivery of our 2,000 tons of currants during three weeks has caused a rise in the value of the article, and a considerable business has been done at firmer prices. Raisins are also better in value, but the very limited stock precludes an extensive business. Cape raisins are attracting a little attention, but orders are very scarce.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The East India wool sales, held on Tuesday, went off at an average decline of 1d per lb from the last sales held here. The various kinds of low foreign showed a similar decline, much being withdrawn of the latter, as usual.

HEMP.—Market for Russian steady; more inquiry again for Manila. SHEEPS.—The seed market has ruled firm throughout the last week, with a tendency for higher prices for all varieties, owing to the backwardness of the season.

TOBACCO.—Sales of American for home trade, chiefly of a retail character to supply immediate requirements, and a few limited transactions for exportation. The market has continued steady at previous quotations. Substitutes in fair demand at current rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—There has been no improvement in the demand for leather during the past week. At Leadenhall on Tuesday, the

supply of fresh goods was not large, and the transactions were generally limited in extent. The articles most wanted are prime light English bellies and shoulders, and calf skins 45 lbs and under. Prices are unaltered.

METALS.—The business of the week has been small. Copper ruled firm at the beginning, but the telegram of the Chilean charters noting full shipments caused slight reaction yesterday, and we close quieter. Iron is still steady in demand. Tin has fallen flat, and prices are easier for all kinds. Lead is quiet. Spelter is still firm in price, but barely maintaining the advance of last week. Tin plates are dull of sale.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:— Table with columns for s, d and rows for Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow Russian ditto, Meloid stuff, Rough ditto, Greaves, Good drags, Imports for the week amount to 829 casks.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, June 21.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,488 head. In the corresponding period in 1868 was received 7,410; in 1867, 10,779; in 1866, 11,568; and in 1865, 17,919 head.

There was a falling off in the supply of foreign stock. For both beasts and sheep the demand was inactive, at about last week's quotations. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were less extensive, but the supply included some good serviceable animals, although prime stock was scarce. The shortness of the supply imparted a tone of firmness to the trade, and the best Scots and crosses realised 5s 8d to 5s 10d per 8 lbs, but the inquiry was not active. Full average supplies of sheep were on sale. Prime breeds met a fair sale at full quotations; otherwise the transactions were limited, and there was a tendency to lower rates. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s 8d to 5s 10d per 8 lbs. Lambs were very dull, and the best breeds were not making more than 6s per 8 lbs. Calves commanded little attention, at previous quotations. Pigs were in limited request, at late prices.

SUPPLIES IN SALE. Table with columns for June 22, 1868, June 21, 1869 and rows for Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, Pigs.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase. Table with columns for s, d, s, d, s, d and rows for Inferior beef, Middling ditto, Prime large ditto, Prime small ditto, Large pork, Inferior mutton, Middling ditto, Prime ditto, Veal, Small pork.

HOP MARKET.

BONONON, Friday, June 25.—The fine weather has much improved the appearance of the hop plantations. Business is restricted, but the trade is firm at full prices. Mid and East Kents, 2s 10s to 6s 10s; Weald of Kent, 2s 6s to 4s; Sussex, 2s to 3s 15s; Farnham, 3s 10s to 6s; Country, 3s 10s to 4s 10s; Bavarians, 2s to 3s 10s; Belgians, 2s to 3s; Yearlings, 2s to 3s 10s; American, 2s 5s to 3s 10s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY, June 25.—Our market continues very quiet, the sales being of limited extent on the whole, with the exception of a few transactions in Peruvian, comprising about 2,400 ballots at prices in favour of buyers. On the 30th inst., 1,000 bales Lima and a few hundred bales River Plate wool will be offered here by public auction.

CORN.

FRIDAY, June 25.—Wheat and flour are in limited demand, at Tuesday's prices. Beans, peas, oats, and oatmeal are nominally unchanged. Indian corn is scarce, but late rates are demanded.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, June 25.—With a warmer temperature, wheat trade quiet, fresh samples making 1s to 2s per qr more money. Other articles were unchanged.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 22.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. Slater, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Atkins and W. Cooper, Riddlesdown and Batterssea, lime burners—R. Beall, Liverpool street and Culford road, tailor—E. Beaman, Tonbridge, Godstone, and Rodhill, farmer—W. H. Burder, Sutherland place, Bayswater—A. Clark, Grove road, Islington—T. Cornell, Bermondsey New road, hosier—E. C. Davies, Britannia terrace, Kenal road, clerk—J. Dearlove, East Acton, cowkeeper—H. W. Dixon, Charlotte street, Marylebone, clerk—G. D. Faulkner, Pitt street and Charles street, Regent's park, pianoforte maker—H. Gadney, Gray's-inn road—J. W. Gibbs, Three Colt street and Sidney place, Commercial road, draper—H. R. Harker, Greenwich, clerk—W. H. Hawkins, sen, Neville road, Stoke Newington, dealer in lamps—W. J. Hobbes, Lime street, attorney—G. G. Hobbs, Toddington, butcher—V. Hoile, jun., Folkestone—T. K. Kirby, Brighton, flyman—W. G. Lloyd, Gresham buildings, solicitor—G. Macgregor, Mile end road—S. N. Martin, New Wimbledon and High Holborn, commercial traveller—T. H. Martin, Lombard house,

George yard, Lombard street, wine merchant—R. Mason, Redbourne, innkeeper—W. Milnes, Caledonian terrace, Chelsea, general commission agent—J. W. Morris, New Brentford, watchmaker—W. E. Norris, Webber row, Waterloo road, steam-power sawyer—W. Paine, Chalfont St Peter, farmer—W. W. Pascoe, Gravesend and Blue Anchor lane, Bermondsey, Trinity pilot—S. Podger, Eastbourne, cement merchant—W. Read, Richard street, Blackfriars road, carpenter—B. Roberts, Todington, licensed victualler—J. Russell, Manchester street, Notting hill—F. Seiler, Spalding terrace, Holloway, builder—W. Seymour, Jersey street and Mason's yard, job master—J. Sheppard, Tottenham and Gray's-inn road, whipmaker—S. J. Smart, Thomas street, Hackney road, and Walthamstow, fancy box maker—W. Strickland, Upper Whitecross street, china dealer—Charles Tarver, South Norwood—W. Allen, Liverpool—J. Anty, Sheffield—T. F. Bedford, Liverpool, butcher—W. Bennett, Sбетfield, grocer—G. Booth, Raaford, journeyman smith—A. Bricknell, Launton and Oxford, poulterer—T. Butler, Salsley, builder—S. Cambridge, Willenhall, sub-railway contractor—G. Clark, Brighthouse, beerseller—T. Clark, Exeter, coal dealer—R. and A. Clegg, Brownside, cotton manufacturers—R. Clifton, Tattersall, veterinary surgeon—A. Cooke, Birmingham, builder—E. Cousins, Manchester, hotel keeper—J. Crozier, Scarborough, cook—J. Dennon, Penrith, bonesetter—F. Fielder, Bath—J. Glover, Liverpool, master mariner—J. Gouldthorpe, Doncaster, innkeeper—L. G. Gray, Bradford, tobacconist—J. H. Harrison, Bolton and Manchester, carder in a cotton mill—T. Hart, Newcastle, barman—M. G. Heckler, Derby—C. Hilton, Derby, builder—J. W. Hoffman, Birmingham, dealer in Indian rubber goods—G. Horstmann, Bath, watch manufacturer—J. Howitt, Sale, man servant—R. Jackson, Over, corn dealer—F. Jones, Birmingham, builder—S. Jones, Narberth, saddler—W. Kay, Birmingham, eatinghouse keeper—E. Lester, Bradford—J. Lloyd, Shrewsbury, charcoal merchant—G. Loughton, Sunderland, canvas manufacturer—Charles W. Loveridge, Chard—J. Matthews and T. Payne, Gloucester, brush manufacturers—W. N. M'Cormick, Manchester, beer retailer—H. Monnington, Birmingham, packer—A. Morris, Derby, fish dealer—J. Morris, Anstey, agriculturalist—T. Morris, Birkenhead, builder—F. C. Nettleton, Plymouth, accountant—J. Percival, Over, Cheshire, provision dealer—A. Pyrah, Leeds—S. Radcliffe, Over Darwen, auctioneer—W. Riley, Warley, beer-seller—J. Roberts, Wolverhampton, plasterer—J. Summerville, Bristol, builder—B. Taylor, Claines, lodginghouse keeper—W. Taylor, Liverpool, butcher's assistant—E. Temple, Great Driffield, marine store dealer—J. W. Turner, Birmingham, licensed victualler—R. Wardle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—J. T. Watts, Wakeham, chemist—H. Webster, York, earthenware maker—A. Whitman, Dorstone, shoemaker—E. J. Whiting, Wallingford, cooper—H. R. Whitlie, Birmingham, stationer—D. Williams, Rhwybrydd, shoemaker—F. R. Williams, Carmarthen, watchmaker—B. Wilson, Old Swan, grocer—J. W. Wright, Doncaster, grocer.

retailer—H. Fletcher, Portsea, ironmonger—J. Calverley, Barnes, agent—T. W. Fisher, Bartholomew close, artificial florist—G. J. Slater, Caledonian road, butcher—R. Walker, Bedford square, press agent—W. H. Mondelet, Walworth road, medical student—R. A. Petley, Hornsey rise, builder—J. Smith, Bethnal green road, dealer in silk—H. Chinnery, Shenfield, retailer of beer—N. J. Hunt, Crouch end, butcher—R. Clark, Westbourne park villa mews, cab proprietor—B. Bellhouse, Hornchurch, carpenter—J. W. Miell, Salisbury, photographer—W. Hodges, Hornchurch road, builder—O. Smith, Wandsworth, leather seller—J. Clark, Peckham, licensed victualler—J. F. Dale, Gravel lane, egg merchant—J. Clapham, Deptford, licensed victualler—J. Simpson, Stratford—J. Gilbert, Peckham—W. Cook, Acton, builder—H. Summerford, Kentish town, builder—J. S. Perry, Bermondsey, commission agent—W. C. Wilson, Old Broad street, accountant—W. Biddle, Manchester square, carman—J. Rawkins, Holborn hill, hosier—J. S. J. Eicke, St John's wood, builder—J. S. Hinton, Notting hill West, builder—T. Rowley, jun., Vauxhall street, bookbinder—J. Shinberg, Primrose street, hat and cap manufacturer—E. Ambler, Westbourne square, reporter—S. Jacobi, Rotherhithe, shipping agent—E. Southey, Leatherhead, schoolmistress—W. F. Hopkins, Alcester, needle manufacturer—S. Taylor, Birmingham, licensed victualler—E. L. Thomas, Abberdale, grocer—J. Phillips, Narberth road, general dealer—D. Evans, Oswamby, butcher—W. Hemmings, Gloucester, dealer in fish—R. Clifford, jun., Moreton-in-the-Marsh, farmer—E. Jones, Bristol, commission agent—W. Peters, Redruth, hairdresser—H. Bollerby, Kirk Deighton, thrashing machine maker—A. Douglas, Knaresborough, woollen draper—J. W. Gaunt, Stanningley, grocer—F. Yates, Liverpool, licensed victualler—F. R. Waite, Everton, commission agent—F. Glenfield, Liverpool, broker—H. Warner, Everton, licensed victualler—R. Ellis, Holywell, innkeeper—W. R. Warren, Manchester, fishmonger—F. C. Hilton, Eccles, yarn and cloth agent—Peter Ashurst, Wigan, cooper—H. Jackson, Salford, machinist—H. S. Garcia, Manchester, axle tree and carriage spring manufacturer—J. Best, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler—N. H. Jensen, Tynemouth, ship chandler—L. Asher, Sunderland, wholesale jeweller—G. Harle, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, engineer—J. Kelsall, Hanley, fishmonger—H. Rawlings, Weston-super-Mare, greengrocer—J. T. Williams, West Malling, butcher—E. Parry, Oswyny Lower, timber merchant—W. H. Evans, Kingawinford, hay and straw dealer—R. Marshall, Northwich, signalman at Witton railway station—J. Roberts, Dawley, labourer—J. W. Quarby, Leicester, working jeweller—G. Hunter, Burton-on-Trent, grocer—S. Brawall, Manchester, draper—J. Hall, Eastington lane, publican—G. Booth, Runcorn, butcher—G. Waight, Runcorn, tailor—E. Butterworth, Leeds, lithographer—J. Pollard, Bristol, butcher—T. Hill, Bristol, butcher—J. Venning, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, mason—Thomas Farmer, Beaminster, Bristol, commission agent—Jane Holmes, Kirkdale, Lancaster, boiler maker—T. Whitehurst, Clevedon st, Liverpool, grocer—J. Wild, Bootle, hatter—T. Fewdall, Sheffield—J. Bennetto, jun., Landore, tailor's assistant—L. Michael, Swansea, furniture dealer—D. Thomas, Swansea, grocer—E. Parker, Wolverhampton, beer-seller—T. Cotterill, Tettenhall, beerhouse keeper—J. Chapman, Carlisle, joiner—J. Bell, Carlisle, boot and shoemaker—J. Phillpotts, Dixon, circular sawyer—S. Jepson, Mansfield, butcher—J. Collodge and T. Collodge, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, millers—G. Allwood, Matlock—J. Carding, Matlock, licensed victualler—C. Worsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, wood turner—J. Bramfitt, Bradford, wheelstapler—R. Murgatroyd, Bradford, plasterer—R. Atkinson, Stockton-on-Tees, innkeeper—P. Phillips, Brailes, tailor—W. Moir, Sheerness, retailer of ale—B. Darby, Gorleston, boatbuilder—J. Parker, Brighton, grocer—J. Lawrence, Eddington, harness maker.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Medcraft, Lower Norwood, milkman—R. F. Maitland, Birchin lane, shipping agent—A. M'Donald, Carter lane, leather merchant—W. Pearce, Pimlico, boot and shoemaker—W. H. Wall, East Greenwich, grocer—F. Priest, Strand, auctioneer—C. Crossman, Walham, gentleman—H. Schrader, Shepherd's bush, wholesale jeweller—S. Hallett and W. Hallett, East India road, clothiers—N. F. Castledine, Forest hill, carpenter—J. T. Stanley, Stangate, licensed victualler—R. Beard, jun., Clapham, manufacturer—C. H. Heron, Uxbridge—R. Sheryer, Plumstead, assistant—J. Young, Lamb's Conduit street, clerk—J. B. Turner, Stepney, beer

General Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent.			Name of Railway	Week ending.	RECEIPTS				Miles open in 1869	1868			
		1867.					1868.			Passengers, parcels, &c.			Merchandise, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1868
		£	s	d			£	s	d						
1,183,488	11,600	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties	June 18	1200 9 11	1207 12 5	2468 2 4	2740 2 4	993	994			
670,040	15,611	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	Blyth and Tyne	June 18	427 0 0	1496 0 0	3023 0 0	2311 0 0	56	36			
4,728,100	35,262	2 7 6	1 17 6	2 7 6	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India.	May 20	4121 18 7	6098 5 8	10240 4 2	10570 3	8072	806			
...	...	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 17 6	Bristol and Exeter	June 20	5569 12 4	2779 15 9	8348 8 1	9309 63	1944	1944			
1,000,000	17,460	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Caledonian	May 27	12371 0 0	24714 0 0	37285 0 0	35981 55	688	668			
6,497,575	25,598	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Detroit and Milwaukee	June 20	1198 15 4	752 0 3	1950 15 7	1913 26	75	75			
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Dublin and Drogheda	June 15	47049 0 0	48569 0	1131	1131			
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	East Indian	June 15	12070 0 0	12511 48	249	249			
...	...	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Glasgow and South-Western	May 29	31463 0 0	27349 22	1377	1377			
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Grand Eastern	June 20	19111 0 0	18613 0 0	37729 0 0	37299 50	746	728			
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Apr. 11	43838 0 0	39715 49	874	874			
...	...	3 15 0	2 5 6	3 15 0	Great Northern	June 20	38984 0 0	40811 90	447	487			
...	...	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	Great North of Scotland	June 12	3142 0 0	3319 12	256	256			
...	...	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	18 6704 10 2	4738 5 10	11442 19 0	11066 27	4192	4192				
...	...	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	Great Western	20 42442 0 0	38889 0 0	81331 0 0	80255 58	1896	1865				
...	...	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 7 6	Great Western of Canada	20 18817 0 0	28167 0 0	47684 0 0	44467 42	3492	3492				
...	...	3 7 6	2 12 6	3 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire	20 60095 0 0	8102 0 0	128197 0 0	125771 90	1423	4072				
...	London and North-Western, &c.	19 18305 0 0	5449 0 0	23764 0 0	25441 65	364	336				
...	...	2 12 6	2 0 0	2 12 6	London, Brighton & South Coast	20 10968 0 0	2903 0 0	12956 0 0	12390 94	1392	1392				
...	London, Chatham, and Dover	19 1399 0 0	520 0 0	1919 0 0	2078 43	45	45				
...	Metropolitan Ex. & Branches	20 7205 0 0	14642 0 0	21 07 0 0	19765 66	2514	2514				
...	London, Tilbury, and Southend	20 366 0 0	1390 0 0	1746 0 0	1658 46	39	39				
...	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire	June 20	7810 19 1	6042 1041	74	44			
...	Marquise and Carlisle	20 886 6 5	...	...	387 239	14	11				
...	Metropolitan	20 63 01 0	...	...	57473 80	7792	7618				
...	District	19 4296 17 0	3244 10 10	7421 7 10	6934 28	3603	3603				
...	St John's Wood	5 419 0 0	2 27 0 0	2745 0 0	2447 62	44	44				
...	Midland	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Midland Gt Western (Irish)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Monmouthshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	North-Eastern-Berwick	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. York	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. Leeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. Carlisle	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Do. Stockton and Darlington	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	North London	20 4122 0 0	5294 0 0	6646 0 0	6377 604	11	11				
...	North-Buckinghamshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	North-Eastern	20 2189 15 5	6077 1 1	21898 16 6	22906 80	244	240				
...	South Devon	20 3245 0 0	1410 0 0	4645 0 0	4475 42	1104	1104				
...	East Vale	5 6511 0 0	...	...	6027 103	63	63				
...	Ulster	13 1692 0 0	1456 0 0	5048 0 0	5029 29	1043	1043				

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are generally revised every Friday afternoon by an auction house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Coffee, Cocoa, Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Oils, and various types of sugar and flour, with their respective prices.

Table listing various types of hides (Ox, Cow, Buffalo), indigo, leather, metals, oils, and provisions, including items like coffee, tea, and various oils.

Table listing various types of seeds, including Caraway, Canary, Clover, Coriander, Linseed, Mustard, Rape, and various types of beans and pulses.

Table listing various types of rice, including different grades and varieties, and other commodities like sugar and flour.

Table listing various types of rice, including different grades and varieties, and other commodities like sugar and flour.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 25 weeks ending June 19, 1869, showing the Stock on June 19, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c. SUGAR.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for years 1869 and 1868. Rows include British Plantation, West India, Foreign, and Grand Total.

MOLASSES.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for years 1869 and 1868. Rows include West India, Foreign, and Total.

MELADO.

Small table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Melado.

RUM.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, with sub-columns for years 1869 and 1868. Rows include West India, Foreign, and Total.

COCOA.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Cocoa.

COFFEE.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Coffee. Rows include West India, Ceylon, East India, Brazil, and Total.

RICE.

Small table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Rice.

PEPPER.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Pepper. Rows include White, Black, and Total.

NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Nutmegs, Cassia, and Cinnamon.

PIMENTO.

Small table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Pimento.

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for raw materials and dyestuffs. Rows include COCHNEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSIC, and INDIGO.

SALTPETRE.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Saltpetre. Rows include Nitrate of Potash and Nitrate Soda.

COTTON.

Table with columns for years 1869 and 1868, showing values for Cotton. Rows include American, Brazil, E. India, Liverpool, and Total.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR JUNE.

Table with columns for Amount per share, Date Paid, and No. of Shares. Rows include Great Northern new ordinary stock, Great Western 5 per cent. rent charge, and Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire new ordinary stock.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending June 13 amounted, on 13,503 miles, to 786,382, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 13,337 miles, to 748,769, showing an increase of 166 miles and of 39,613.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.—The share markets were dull to-day, and the closing quotations showed but few alterations. The changes recorded in the official list were:—In railways, a decline of 1/4 in Great Western, an improvement of 1/2 in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a further 1/2 in Great Eastern.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.—There were but few transactions in the share markets to-day, and the only changes recorded in the official list were:—A relapse of 1/4 in Great Eastern, and a fall of 1/4 in London and Brighton. In colonial and foreign, a decline of 1/2 in Great Western of Canada, a rise of 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada (2nd preference Bonds), 1/2 each in Danuburg and Witepsk and Dutch-Rhenish, and 1 1/2 in New Jersey United Canal and Railroad.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.—The share markets were inactive to-day, with the exception of foreign railway stocks, which closed at an average advance of 1/2. The changes officially recorded were:—A recovery of 1/4 in London and Brighton, a rise of 1/2 in London and Chatham, and 2 in North Staffordshire, a fall of 1/2 in Caledonian, and a further 1/2 in Great Eastern.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.—There was almost total stagnation in the share markets to-day, and the only alterations officially recorded were:—An improvement of 1/2 in Glasgow and South-Western, 1/2 in Great Western, and 1/2 each in Metropolitan (Redeemable) and ditto (New); a relapse of 1/4 each in London and Brighton and London and Chatham, and a fall of 1/4 each in Metropolitan (Ordinary) and Manchester and Sheffield.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.—Railway shares were dull, at the annexed values:—Caledonian, 77 to 77 1/2; Great Eastern, 38 1/2 to 38 3/4; Great Northern, 108 to 109; ditto A Stock, 105 1/2 to 106 1/2; Great Western, 50 1/2 to 51; Metropolitan, 97 1/2 to 98 1/2; Midland, 117 1/2 to 118; Sheffield, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; South Eastern, 77 1/2 to 78 1/2.

Business in American Securities has not at all increased, but prices were steady. Erie, 19 1/2 to 20; Illinois, 94 1/2 to 94 3/4; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 80 1/2 to 80 3/4.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount, Name of Company, and London price. Includes sections for Ordinary Shares, Preference Shares, Lines Leased, and Debenture Stocks.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

AND STOCKS.

Name of Company.

Table listing ordinary shares and stocks, including companies like Bristol and Exeter, London and North-Western, and Great Eastern.

Name of Company.

Table listing various railway and mining companies, including Great Western of Canada, Great Eastern, and others.

Name of Company.

Table listing railway and mining shares, including Great Western of Canada, Great Eastern, and others.

Name of Company.

Table listing railway and mining shares, including Great Western of Canada, Great Eastern, and others.

Name of Company.

Table listing railway and mining shares, including Great Western of Canada, Great Eastern, and others.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Table listing leased lines and fixed rentals, including Great Eastern, London and North-Western, and others.

DEBENTURE STOCKS.

Table listing debenture stocks, including Great Eastern, London and North-Western, and others.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Table listing British possessions, including Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Bombay, and others.

FOREIGN MINES.

Table listing foreign mines, including Almaden, Australian, and others.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their office.
 Threadneedle street, April 18

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
 CONSTANTINOPLE.
 (Capital, £4,000,000; paid-up, £2,925,000.)
 Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alexandria; and Agencies at Laraca (Cyprus), Paris, and London.

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Alexandria, and Laraca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons.
 The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Smyrna, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea, Opium, Grain, &c.

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

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
 Paid-up Capital, £600,000.

Letters of credit on the branches are granted on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.

Deposits received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.
 Letters of credit may also be obtained of the undesignated Agents of the Bank, viz:—

- ENGLAND.**
 Messrs Grindlay and Co., Parliament street.
 Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton;
 Messrs Harris, Dutilleul, and Co., Plymouth.
 — A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
 — Heywood, Brothers, and Co., Manchester.
 Lloyd's Banking Company, Birmingham.
 National Provincial Bank of England.
 West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol
 Messrs Williams and Co., Truro.

SCOTLAND.
 British Linen Company Bank.
 North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen.
 Aberdeen Town and County Bank.

IRELAND.
 Bank of Ireland.
 By order of the Court,
 HENRY MOYLES, Secretary.
 78 Cornhill, London, E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
 ESTABLISHED IN 1855.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
 HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard street, London

BANKERS.
 Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank of England.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz:—
 At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
 At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
 At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.

EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.
 Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
 Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised.

Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.
 J. THOMPSON, Chairman

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 5th August, 1851.
 Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
 CHAIRMAN—James Blyth, Esq.
 DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Walker, Esq.
 George Arbuthnot, Esq. | Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
 Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Leacock Robert Reid, Esq.
 John Binny Key, Esq. | W. Walkinshaw, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq.

Bank of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Fochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Kurrachee, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route.

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

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards repayable at 10 days' notice, and also for longer periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.
 Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
 Threadneedle street, London, 1869.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

London office, Nicholas Lane, Lombard street.
 Notice is hereby given, that the Rate of Interest allowed on Deposits with the National Bank of Scotland at this office will be TWO-AND-A-HALF per Cent. from this date until further notice.
 June 24, 1869. JAMES MILLIKEN, Agent.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.—
 London Office.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate of interest allowed on deposit accounts will be TWO-AND-A-HALF per Cent. until further notice by advertisement. T. F. SANDEMAN, Manager.
 11 Old Broad street, E.C., June 24, 1869.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
 give notice that the rate of interest allowed on deposits at several days call at the Head Office and Branches is this day reduced to TWO-AND-A-HALF per Cent. per annum.
 J. W. NUTTEE, General Manager.
 No. 5 Princes street, June 24, 1869.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
 (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
 Paid-up capital, One Million.
 Reserve fund, £110,000.
 Offices—88 Cannon street, E.C.

This Bank conducts banking business of every description with the Australian Colonies upon current terms. Bills are sent for collection, and letters of credit granted upon the Bank's branches in Victoria, New South Wales, &c.
 WILLIAM MARTIN YOUNG, Secretary.

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN BANK.—
 At the General Meeting, held at Pesth on the 30th May last, the Dividend for the year 1868 was fixed at 8.5th in silver per share. A first instalment of 8.5th in silver or 6s 10d having been paid on the 2nd January last, the second instalment of 8.5th in silver or 7d per share, free of income tax, will be paid in Pesth, London, or Vienna, on and after the 1st July next, against the Coupons bearing that date. In London the Coupons will be paid at the offices of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, where they must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment.—By order of the General Council, E. LENTZ, Secretary.
 18 and 19 Fenchurch street, June, 1869.

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

Also purchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Court, C. M'NAB, Secretary.
 124 St. Margaret's street, Within, E.C.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
 Established 1854. Incorporated 1854.
 Paid-up Capital, £400,000.
 Reserve and Undivided Profits, £119,652.
 London office—39 Lombard street.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz: Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Rega, Berrima, Bombala, Bourke, Berrangong, Carcoar, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Inverell, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Paramatta, Queensbyan, Shoalhaven, Singleton, Wollongong, Wentworth, Wilcannia, and Yass; and also on Brisbane, Dalby, Gyandah, Maryborough, and Nashville, in the Colony of Queensland.

Drafts on the Australian Colonies negotiated and collected.
 NATHANIEL CORK, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
 Head Office—Fleet street, Threadneedle street, London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up Capital £800,000
 COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1869-70.
 Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
 John Allan, Esq. | Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
 James Fraser, Esq. | William Macnaughtan, Esq.
 John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
 The Bank of England, The City Bank.
 Branches and Agencies.
 Bombay, | Rangoon, | Hong Kong,
 Calcutta, | Singapore, | Shanghai,
 Akyab, | Batavia, | Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection Bills of Exchange payable at the above-named places; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the Purchase and Sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody; and receive interest or dividends as they become due.

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

TO SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS.
MILNERS' STRONG HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG ROOMS AND DOORS, with all their latest improvements.—The strongest and (quality considered) the cheapest safe-guards against fire and the modern burglar. Wanted wherever cash and books are used. In quantities at wholesale prices. Milners' Phoenix Safe Works, Liverpool, the most extensive and complete in the world. Depots: Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull; London depot, 47A Moorgate street, City, near the Bank of England. Circulars free by post.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Notice is hereby given, that the 12s per share (balance of the dividend for 1868) will be paid on and after the 1st July, 1869. Forms for leaving the Coupons can be had on application.
 London Agency, 4 Bank buildings, E.C.
 WILLIAM W. LANDER, Secretary.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN LOAN OF 1869.
 OTTOMAN LOAN OF 1869.
 OTTOMAN 6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bonds of the above Loans, drawn in May last for redemption at par on the 1st July, may be presented for payment on and after that date at the London Agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, 4 Bank buildings, F.C., where also forms for leaving the Bonds may be had on application.
 WILLIAM W. LANDER, Secretary.

OTTOMAN LOAN OF 1868.
 OTTOMAN 6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly dividend due 1st July, 1869, on the above Loans, will be paid, as usual, at the London Agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Forms for leaving the Coupons can be had on application.
 WILLIAM W. LANDER, Secretary.

OTTOMAN LOAN OF 1865.
 OTTOMAN 6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly dividend due 1st July, 1869, on the above Loans, will be paid, as usual, at the London Agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Forms for leaving the Coupons can be had on application.
 WILLIAM W. LANDER, Secretary.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED) receive Money on Deposit until further notice at the following rates of Interest, viz:—

At 1 days' notice, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum
 At 7 — — — — — 3 — — — — —
 At 14 — — — — — 4 — — — — —
 JAMES MACDONALD, General Manager.
 7 Lothbury, E.C.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5 1/2, AND 6 PER CENT.
CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Subscribed Capital, £750,000.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz:—For one year at 5 per cent. for 3 years at 5 1/2, and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly by cheque, or by coupons attached to the Bond as may be desired.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, Pallmall buildings, Old Broad street, London.—By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 ESTABLISHED 1851.
 Capital £1,000,000.
 Paid up, £250,000. Uncalled, £750,000.
 Reserve fund, £70,618.
 DIRECTORS.
 The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.

Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 James Hutchinson, Esq. | W. Gordon Thomson, Esq.
 Ashley Cary Glyn, Esq. | T. M. Wagnell, Esq., M.P.
 BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

This Company was the first established in England for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estate in Canada. The Company has been in successful operation since 1851. The Directors are now issuing debentures, for 3 years, at 4 per cent., and for 5 years and upwards at 5 per cent. interest, payable at Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., on 1st January and 1st July. Any information required can be obtained on application to

F. FEABON, Secretary.
 No. 7 Great Winchester street buildings, London, E.C.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
 Incorporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 5th of July, 1854, and 31st of December, 1866.
 Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital fully paid up 50,000,000 ... 3,200,000
 Reserved Fund 20,000,000 ... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.
 Agencies at—
 Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.
 The Union Bank of London.
 LONDON AGENCY—13 Leadonhall street, E.C.
 MANAGER—G. Pictet.
 SUB-MANAGER—Theod. Dromel.

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

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—
 the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
 CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS of all sizes, and for every purpose.—Street-door Locks with small and neat Keys—Cash, Door, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks—Iron Doors for strong rooms.

Illustrated Price List, gratis, and post free.
 CHUBB and SON, 57 St Paul's churchyard, London; 28 Lord street, Liverpool; 68 Cross street, Manchester, and Wolverhampton.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th inst., both days inclusive, preparatory to the payment to all shareholders registered on the 23rd June, 1869, of an interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869.—By order of the Board,

W. SHUTER, Secretary.

Offices, 28 Old Broad street, E.C., June 21, 1869.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Paris Exhibition, 1867—Two Gold Medals; Havre Exhibition, 1868—The Gold Medal. Only sort wanted perfect and genuine by Baron Liebig, the Inventor.—"A success and a boon!" MEDICAL PRIZE AND CIRCULAR. One pint of delicious beef-tea for 2d, which costs 1s if made from fresh meat. Cheapest and finest flavoured "stock" for soups, &c.

CAUTION.—Require Baron Liebig's signature upon every jar. Sold by all Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, Chemists, and Ship's Store Dealers. This Extract is supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, and other Governments.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE STERLING BONDS.

The Dividend Warrants due on the 1st July next on the Pennsylvania Railroad Six per Cent. General Mortgage Bonds, negotiated through the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited (T. Wigham and Co.), will be paid on the 1st July or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of Ten and Two, at this counting-house, 28 Old Broad street, E.C., where the customary lists may be obtained. The warrants must be left two clear days for examination. All claims for exemption from income tax must be accompanied by the certificates now required by the Board of Inland Revenue. London, 14th June, 1869.

THE LANCASHIRE UNION RAILWAYS COMPANY.

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for the issue, at par, of £65,000 of the Company's Debentures for three, five, or seven years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, and which will be issued to applicants, free of cost.

A Commission of 1 1/2 per cent. is allowed to agents. The amount raised on these Debentures will rank before the Company's Share Capital, representing £420,000. The Company's lines will be worked and maintained by the London and North-Western Railway Company, and by arrangement between the two Companies the rates of freight and interest for the lines being respectively due and payable upon or in respect of the Debenture Debt of the Lancashire Union Railways Company will form a first charge upon the amount guaranteed by the London and North-Western Company.

The interest will commence from the date when the money is placed to the Company's credit, and will be paid half-yearly on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.—By order, MARKELL W.M. PEACE, Secretary, 11 McCulloch's court, Standishgate, Wigan, June, 1869.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the East Indian Railway Company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, on Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1869, at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.—By order of the Board, D. I. NOAD, Managing Director, Nicholas lane, London, June 17, 1869.

COMPANY OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE SOUTH OF AUSTRIA AND UPPER ITALY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. Shareholders are informed that they are convoked to a General Extraordinary Meeting, to be held in Paris, on Monday, the 19th July next, at the Salle Herz, 43 Rue de la Victoire, at Three in the afternoon. 1st. To hear the Report of the Board of Directors on the draft of a Convention made with the Ottoman Government, with the object of working on a lease a line of railway to be constructed, to start from Constantinople, with branches to Bourgas, Enos, and Salonica, and proceeding by way of Adrianople and Bosnia to Croatia, where it will join the lines of the South of Austria near Bissek. 2nd. To give to the Board of Directors full powers to execute that Convention definitive.

The General Extraordinary Meeting will consist of all the shareholders proprietors of at least 40 shares, which must be deposited at the latest fourteen days before the meeting at any of the undermentioned offices:—Paris—Share office of the Company, 17 Rue La Fayette. London—Messrs N. Rothschild and Sons. Vienna and Turin—At the Company's offices. Milan—MM. C. F. Brod. Geneva—MM. Lombard, Odier, and Co. Lyons—MM. P. Galline and Co., and Mme. Veuve Morin, Pons, and Morin.

In exchange for the titles will be given a certificate and a card of admission to the meeting. The shareholders called to take part in the deliberations of the General Extraordinary Meeting may be represented by delegates furnished with proxies, but having themselves a right of admission. The proxies must be written on the back of the certificates, and must be presented on the 5th July at the latest.

The resolutions which will be presented to the General Extraordinary Meeting can only be taken into consideration by at least one-fifth of the proprietors, or 150,000 shares. Shareholders are earnestly requested to attend personally or by representatives.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—Established 1838.

THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS are now maturing, and there are some Stocks and Shares particularly deserving the immediate attention of Capitalists who intend availing themselves of the present favourable opportunity for the employment of money profitably.

Reliable information afforded regarding these Securities, which may be safely selected as the most eligible; and Investments effected upon advantageous terms.

LOANS granted, for one year or any shorter period, on Stocks and Shares having a market value. DEPOSITS of all amounts received at 5 per Cent. Interest per annum.

Finance Agency Business generally undertaken.

RICHARD TAYLOR and COMPANY, No. 12 Clement's lane, Lombard street, E.C.

THE SHEERNESS PUBLIC ROOMS COMPANY (Limited).

A bond fide undertaking, which will pay well. Includes a music lodge room. 25 shares.—Apply to the Secretary, Sheerness.

THE BATTLE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY, NEVADA, U.S. (Limited).

To be Incorporated under the "Companies' Acts" 1-32 and 1867. Capital £50,000, in 10,000 Shares of £5 each. £1 per Share on application and £3 on allotment. No call to be made at a less interval than Three Months, or to exceed 10s per Share. When no allotment is made deposits to be returned, full.

The Directors of this Company beg to give notice, that no application for Shares will be received after Saturday, the 10th July proximo. A. BOND, Junr, Secretary, 15 Hargreaves buildings, Liverpool.

MONTE VIDEAN SIX PER CENT. EUROPEAN LOAN (1866) for £1,000,000 STERLING.

The Ninth Half-Yearly dividend of £3 per Cent. will be paid at the London and Westminster Bank, Lombard street, on presentation of Coupons, on and after the 1st of July next. W. J. STEELE, Secretary, 50 Old Broad street, London, June 23, 1869.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, £500,000. Paid-up, £65,455. Reserved profits, £11,281.

Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June inst., will be paid on and after THURSDAY, 1st July, to the proprietors of shares on the London Register.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Friday, the 2nd proximo. W. J. STEELE, Secretary, 50 Old Broad street, London, June 23, 1869.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOANS.

The Committee of Anglo-Austrian Bondholders have arranged, as previously advertised, for the conversion, through the London and County Bank, 21 Lombard street, of the sterling bonds under protest. The Bonds, with the necessary forms in duplicate, and the sum of one shilling per £100 bond, must be left at the bank. The holders will receive in addition to the new bonds a certificate to represent the claim to compensation, and a certificate to identify such bonds as resulting from the conversion. Parties who have already converted desiring certificates, may apply to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, 18 Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street, E.C. HYDE CLARKE, Secretary.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED 5 PER CENT. STOCK.

Messrs Baring Bros. and Co., and Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. hereby give notice, that they will be prepared to pay the interest due upon the inscription of the said stock on the 1st July.

Dividend warrants, payable at the Banking-house of Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., will be delivered by them, upon application, to proprietors, or their registered attornies, who have not given instructions for forwarding the same.

Forms of power of attorney for the receipt of dividends, and letters authorizing the transmission of warrants to proprietors or their registered attornies, can be obtained on application to Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co. London, 24th June, 1869.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDED DEBT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bonds falling due in London on the 1st July, 1869, will be paid on that and subsequent days, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on presentation at the office of the Bank of South Australia, No. 54 Old Broad street, London, E.C.; and further, that the Half-Yearly interest due at the same date will in like manner be paid as aforesaid. The Coupons or the Bonds having no Coupons must be accompanied with separate lists and left at the Bank of South Australia three clear days for examination, where lists for Coupons, and lists for Bonds not having Coupons, are now deliverable on application.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Agent General for South Australia, No. 37 Great George street, Westminster, June 9th, 1869.

FELL'S PATENT LEATHER DRESSING MACHINE.

NOTICE. The price of this machine, which is suitable for shaving, grooming, or paring all kinds of calf, goat, sheep or other similar light skins, either white or brown, is now reduced to £20. Orders addressed to George Fell, Bolton, Lancashire, will have prompt attention.

KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL HARMONIUMS may be seen in all varieties, for Church, Drawing-room, and Cottage, from 5 to 100 Guineas, new and second hand, at the City Agency.

THE ORGAN ACCORDION HAS two rows of vibrators, organ keyboard, three octaves, and is as easily played as the accordion. Any pianist can perform upon it without study. Price Four and Five Guineas.

MUSICAL BOXES BY NICOLE FRERES.—KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine well-tuned INSTRUMENTS a selection of more than 200 boxes, with all the recently-introduced improvements, from Four Guineas. The new boxes with accompaniment of flutes, bells, and drum, should be heard to be appreciated, as the expressive effects upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful.

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Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1867	1868		1867	1868
Rosin	575,405	582,264	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff—From Belgium	278,701	399,035
Saltpetre	200,441	132,387	France	1,479,125	1,725,525
Cubic Nitre	948,600	921,010	Other countries	71,421	79,573
Seeds—Cotton	88,822	84,329	Total	1,826,247	2,204,133
Do. —————	114,870	220,313	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France	693,215	859,424
Flaxseed and Linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	422,135	565,671	Other countries	87,136	124,820
Ports in the Black Sea	290,832	360,297	Total	780,351	984,244
British India	168,202	302,224	Gauze or crape	50	114
Other countries	100,445	101,664	Velvet or plush—From Belgium	169,981	185,106
Total	971,614	1,329,856	Other countries	45,142	51,231
Rape	598,998	307,893	Total	215,123	236,337
Silk—Raw—From China	40,016	50,024	Plush for making hats	48,202	70,913
British India	2,469	32,103	raus, choppas, Tusore cloths, Romals, and Taffeties	57,355	78,926
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan)	3,493,695	4,824,455	Spices—Cinnamon	696,950	888,030
Other countries	1,789,613	1,651,195	Ginger	42,552	47,233
Total	5,255,793	6,457,777	Nutmegs	276,503	499,397
Waste, Knabs, and Husks	21,267	23,739	Pepper	11,709,475	13,867,116
Thrown—From France	138,369	254,740	Pimento	46,028	11,424
Other countries	13,941	13,173	Tallow—From Russia	287,087	212,137
Total	162,310	267,919			

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Cocoa	11,465,293	9,542,873	4,207,319	5,173,106
Coffee—From Ceylon	77,277,374	95,218,086	18,330,311	17,683,398
Other British possessions	18,784,612	32,748,671	6,102,321	6,437,280
Brazil	16,098,220	12,958,395	112,854	65,115
Central America	7,302,567	9,985,713	3,042,814	2,886,810
Other countries	8,906,465	11,416,631	1,762,807	1,487,489
Total	128,369,238	162,325,696	29,341,107	28,550,092
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	13,186,621	9,397,245	13,186,621	9,397,245
Denmark	395,238	585,031	385,238	555,031
Prussia	5,232,779	4,004,655	5,232,779	4,004,655
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	105,369	41,522	105,369	41,522
Mecklenburg	632,030	571,805	632,030	571,805
Hanse Towns	628,871	645,675	628,871	645,675
France	586,924	44,936	586,924	44,936
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	488,375	982,684	488,375	982,684
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	2,044,970	3,030,128	2,044,970	3,030,128
Egypt	1,134,326	3,178,675	1,134,326	3,178,675
United States	3,013,860	5,513,643	3,013,860	5,513,643
Chili	1,906,418	1,309,575	1,906,418	1,309,575
British North America	884,249	437,086	884,249	437,086
Total	52,322,779	64,575,675	52,322,779	64,575,675
Articles	1,138,693	769,927	1,138,693	769,927
Entd. for Home Consump.	30,877,923	30,512,493	30,877,923	30,512,493
Total	53,461,702	65,345,602	53,461,702	65,345,602

Imported. Entd. for Home Consump. 2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—continued.

Egypt 3,013,860
 United States 1,906,418
 Chili 1,309,675
 British North America 884,249
 proof gain 5,513,643
 Spirits—Rum 3,018,860
 Brandy 1,906,418
 437,086

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	780,355	684,892	723,508	703,461	Sugar (con.), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwt	194,480	199,058	209,235	192,218	
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class.....cwt	123,900	61,435	79,595	78,202	Total	2,624,651	4,168,335	3,244,343	3,708,622	
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt	969,856	1,044,167	879,748	923,712	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	9,954,541	10,991,682	10,627,940	10,316,032	
British India.....cwt	13,475	13,856	19,803	13,187	Molasses.....	319,720	809,368	389,927	688,020	
Mauritius.....cwt	311,149	464,251	331,678	437,824	Tea.....lb	105,545,759	121,074,598	104,825,715	98,776,173	
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	1,678,693	1,235,662	1,582,260	1,169,148	Tobacco—Stemmed	14,795,014	12,650,592	16,736,067	17,335,396	
Brazil.....cwt	18,291	9,393	27,150	6,297	Unstemmed	27,485,370	25,968,732	20,052,446	19,645,511	
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt	190	931	191	931	Manufactured, and Snuff	3,404,137	2,623,817	872,341	849,657	
Other countries.....cwt	554,168	461,665	580,285	569,814	Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	8,970	11,918	22,876	14,078	
Total	3,545,822	3,229,925	3,421,115	3,180,913	Of other British Possessions	20,987	10,910	17,822	18,020	
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt	1,652,610	1,674,021	1,660,209	1,574,305	Foreign—From Hamburg	311,118	378,079	257,398	310,173	
British India.....cwt	15,787	38,071	63,702	26,480	Holland	384,459	444,371	383,103	432,470	
Mauritius.....cwt	86,831	125,757	89,871	128,038	France { Red	2,448,546	3,225,373	2,400,007	3,075,450	
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	975,714	1,046,776	1,010,758	940,346	White	971,383	1,162,530	904,046	1,055,453	
Brazil.....cwt	428,906	292,565	489,332	300,325	Portugal	2,466,217	2,797,562	2,610,192	2,605,214	
Java and Philippine Islands	1,305	60,372	75,078	86,321	Madeira	43,549	44,149	17,847	22,388	
Other countries.....cwt	479,015	294,425	500,837	292,480	Spain { Red	1,082,260	866,598	611,135	723,164	
Total	3,640,168	3,531,987	3,882,787	3,348,295	White	5,483,897	5,747,899	4,773,486	4,916,697	
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwt	962,916	1,236,346	1,010,876	1,089,830	Canaries	18,329	13,080	3,967	3,502	
British India.....cwt	24,722	87,960	285,693	106,777	Italy—Naples and Sicily	425,863	467,119	390,339	403,286	
From Mauritius.....cwt	107,847	201,125	109,192	171,438	Other countries.....	252,463	314,263	223,846	265,204	
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt	404,434	791,297	427,745	740,016	Total	13,918,041	15,483,721	12,646,064	13,848,699	
Brazil.....cwt	607,412	944,810	768,075	815,114	Of wine	6,120,208	7,086,613	5,793,669	6,593,205	
Java and Philippine Islands	322,840	707,739	433,527	593,129	Red	7,797,833	8,337,108	6,852,395	7,255,494	
Total	3,640,168	3,531,987	3,882,787	3,348,295	White	13,918,041	15,483,721	12,646,064	13,848,699	

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eleven Months ended Nov. 30, 1868, compared with the corresponding Period of 1867.

Articles.	1867		1868		Articles.	1867		1868	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Bacon and Hams.....cwt	17,045	8,090	655,811	595,569	Goats' Hair, manufactures of	27,835	13,040	27,835	13,040
Caoutchouc	25,191	37,790	528,348	560,029	Guano	4,874	2,159	4,874	2,159
Cheese	9,353	10,281	1,104,441	967,914	Gum Shellac	24,427	23,320	24,427	23,320
Cocoa.....lbs	4,257,183	2,854,051	2,909,348	2,596,399	Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Cordilla of hemp.....cwt	66,340	66,580	66,340	66,580
Coffee—Of British Possessions	67,443,418	96,676,112	279,870	232,989	Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp.....cwt	353,949	382,743	353,949	382,743
Foreign	24,366,296	29,592,942	21,476	19,713	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	173,535	124,255	173,535	124,255
Total	91,809,714	126,969,051	60,418	58,373	Wet	68,975	24,374	68,975	24,374
Corn—Wheat	208,737	287,726	1,678	583	Hops	4,873	7,383	4,873	7,383
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	16,241	14,668	4,305	4,897	Leather Manufactures—Gloves	38,796	38,500	38,796	38,500
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt	427,254	342,606	1,362	2,015	Metals—Copper, unwrought & wrought.....cwt	251,690	388,245	251,690	388,245
Prussia	189,386	128,610	87,122	121,708	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	22,283	21,086	22,283	21,086
Hanover	4,108	1,671	58,870	58,974	Oil—Petroleum	2,614	2,292	2,614	2,292

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Oil—(con.)—Palm	250,100	294,432	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corabi Choppas, Tusore Cloths, Romals, and Tuffans	21,910	23,584	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond	47,394	1869
Cocoa-nut	146,331	159,331	Spices—Cinnamon	15,131,196	11,955,615	Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hance Towns	1,696,215	32,011
Olive	1,265	906	Pepper	2,281,760	2,287,245	Belgium	9,756,691	1,761,822
Paper, white, for printing or writing	17,337	23,583	Spirits—Rum	321,523	428,618	France	12,863,598	17,898,026
Other kinds, except Hangings	16,367	17,351	Brandy	497,874	643,704	United States	46,593,518	52,788,781
Quicksilver	2,111,170	2,570,887	Unenumerated, not Swepted	164,789	221,557	Other countries	715,578	466,862
Rags & other Materials for making paper, tons	3,242	4,668	Mixed in Bond	9,561	16,082	Total	72,431,920	85,780,650
Rice, not in the husk	1,073,453	1,928,523	Sugar—Unrefined	29,573	40,975	Foreign—To Hance Towns	692,214	340,584
Saltpetre	29,037	26,001	Refined and Candy	60,566	85,332	Belgium	3,396,210	1,364,569
Seed—Flax and Linned	16,797	9,860	Tallow	29,600,298	32,374,988	France	1,377,614	166,615
Rape	213,693	89,705	Ten	5,318	5,745	United States	3,165,445	8,248,410
Silk—Raw	1,753,017	2,759,104	Teeth, Elephants'	765,224	467,384	Other countries	1,137,314	371,243
Waste, kumba, and huaks	3,033	1,012	Unstemmed	14,849,630	14,841,559	Total	9,668,837	5,491,421
Thrown	15,996	55,361	Manufactured, and Snuff	2,161,392	1,829,751	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	82,100,617	91,272,071
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff, —Silk or Satin	7,334	6,667	Wine—Red	561,701	701,002	Alpacas and the Llama Tribe	2,128	4,585
Gauze, Craps, and Velvet	7,709	3,403	White	1,067,180	1,018,809			
Ribbons of all kinds	1,665	2,256						

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Eleven Months ended November 30, 1868, compared with the corresponding Period of 1867.

1st.—Articles entered by Quantity and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Alkali—Soda—To Russia. ....cwt	198,681	177,992	120,376	94,076	Carrriages—Other sorts	559	617	46,810	48,977
Prussia	194,684	234,337	88,599	89,600	Cheese	26,942	23,087	117,172	94,467
Hance Towns	182,514	195,579	74,978	67,597	Coals, Cinders, and Cullm—To Russia	595,065	622,288	311,742	305,413
Holland	131,666	139,765	41,896	40,972	Sweden	265,603	326,080	133,112	158,275
France	98,023	160,687	36,278	55,903	Denmark	650,685	786,077	307,125	346,785
United States	1,334,009	1,449,598	742,010	662,214	Prussia	499,450	554,337	217,298	227,981
Other countries	769,713	852,451	405,704	370,495	Hance Towns	671,170	727,611	312,821	327,992
Total	2,899,290	3,210,459	1,510,041	1,380,857	Holland	266,217	250,845	130,817	131,869
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small)	308,539	461,546	453,229	752,775	France	1,850,130	1,722,377	668,092	779,123
Gunpowder	18,570,721	15,563,492	481,065	361,979	Spain and Canaries	473,218	469,726	280,365	265,668
Bacon and Hams	40,086	30,020	165,300	195,291	Italy—Sardinia	220,031	258,922	114,272	130,455
Bags, Empty	1,578,287	1,898,558	710,641	773,084	United States	195,130	99,498	79,116	69,281
Beef and Pork	8,204	12,916	20,457	31,360	Brazil	195,130	261,312	120,328	155,000
Beer and Ale—To United States	17,620	17,130	83,518	84,139	British India	654,589	480,981	380,686	239,755
British West Indies and Guiana	21,777	150,951	81,000	75,623	Other countries	3,289,429	3,482,047	1,781,764	1,818,067
Australia	94,469	101,231	387,966	421,405	Total	9,745,845	10,042,111	5,036,978	4,963,684
Other countries	164,782	149,659	679,849	637,853	Cordage and Twine	107,230	106,048	300,783	302,109
Total	461,409	440,160	1,713,761	1,658,129	Cotton Yarn—To Russia	1,740,392	1,688,204	197,689	153,136
Books, printed	45,476	66,567	563,786	626,560	Prussia	6,924,486	6,273,790	693,263	568,991
Butter	41,420	49,357	248,497	249,740	Hanover	105,740	11,600	9,991	1,220
Candles, Stearine and Composition	4,661,751	5,187,638	174,515	192,317	Hance Towns	30,106,314	34,496,473	3,427,505	4,175,295
Carriges—Railway	1,516	938	172,469	107,384	Holland	29,687,504	32,756,445	2,777,000	2,957,661
					France	2,510,610	2,873,447	3,432,220	249,234
					Italy—Sardinia	2,403,288	3,443,280	175,099	199,265
					Taney			156,884	180,450

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Cotton Yarn—(con.)—Italy—Ancona and Romagna lbs	1,089,310	1,492,700	65,193	76,648	Cotton Manufac.—(con.)—Other countries, yds	155,240,219	189,163,271	3,364,686	2,586,572
Naples and Sicily	6,211,155	6,716,093	445,160	412,097	Total of all kinds.....	2,567,804,445	2,727,963,496	48,808,087	46,043,454
Venice	183,350	117,550	8,937	6,422	Total of White or Plain	1,758,463,943	1,872,428,194	30,837,831	28,819,999
Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	2,690,943	2,632,115	177,867	143,583	Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured.....	809,341,502	855,535,302	17,970,256	17,223,455
Turkey	11,931,281	13,377,503	851,897	787,766	Hosiery—Stockings.....doz. pairs	1,005,190	1,014,206	360,316	351,637
China and Hong Kong.....	3,746,965	6,369,621	507,013	387,370	Thread for Sewing—To France	60,822	123,131	18,912	23,476
British India—Bombay	4,179,480	5,402,190	306,410	407,268	United States	1,860,970	1,600,387	348,061	408,750
Madras	12,923,427	12,409,141	366,656	408,242	Other countries	4,672,071	4,379,280	691,010	595,729
Bengal	2,889,890	1,504,900	1,089,375	929,226	Total	6,093,863	6,107,948	1,052,983	1,027,955
Singapore	355,751	397,710	224,250	112,909	Total value of Cotton Manufactures.....	61,475,414	61,475,414	51,475,414	48,515,929
Ceylon	21,219,792	19,483,407	27,314	31,769	Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hance				
Other countries	153,982,419	160,534,272	1,635,275	1,371,314	Towns				
Total	153,982,419	160,534,272	13,713,164	13,562,501	France	8,245	8,266	50,477	54,808
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hance					United States.....	4,057	3,663	41,416	32,088
Towns	79,101,613	78,925,449	1,773,819	1,710,306	Brasil	94,970	84,938	663,745	598,219
Holland	32,763,102	37,858,363	918,298	853,402	British North America.....	18,155	14,367	90,395	69,309
France	39,166,560	34,091,820	906,588	817,979	India	17,194	16,352	102,719	99,164
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	50,216,379	51,781,638	878,143	795,656	Australia	13,066	15,866	84,865	94,771
Italy—Sardinia	11,440,331	12,850,545	238,063	230,666	Other Countries.....	11,821	16,210	92,549	121,917
Tuscany	15,015,943	15,662,313	302,741	267,749	Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	72,021	81,353	395,043	438,691
Naples and Sicily	26,088,648	24,801,104	558,597	465,905	Total	239,529	241,095	1,521,109	1,506,907
Venice	2,476,737	2,417,500	50,134	43,979	Total of Earthenware	296,671	238,228	1,472,757	1,472,446
Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	15,132,531	17,561,908	267,264	283,454	Total of Porcelain	2,858	2,807	42,352	36,461
Turkey	172,577,506	190,376,345	3,855,097	3,575,663	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia.....brls	284,763	167,288	373,421	280,989
Syria and Palestine	43,265,654	49,561,200	830,721	897,143	Hanover	63,175	53,162	101,718	83,266
Egypt	320,672,917	223,456,396	5,003,571	3,169,979	Other countries	178,853	152,652	220,195	185,924
West Coast of Africa	15,983,707	18,121,600	340,860	357,823	Total	496,793	373,032	695,334	520,149
United States	83,985,742	68,805,268	2,128,407	1,711,979	Glass—Flint	92,727	91,206	248,026	239,289
Foreign West Indies	58,635,481	56,298,132	1,130,980	912,463	Window	61,348	66,295	77,329	78,642
Mexico	21,096,032	25,198,707	406,695	450,827	Common Bottles	644,645	631,315	322,629	315,153
New Granada	67,373,013	84,322,576	1,231,114	1,448,847	Plata	833,401	846,742	89,047	85,274
Brazil	138,178,945	127,535,617	2,730,944	2,285,871	Hats of all kinds	266,852	266,470	478,009	436,803
Uruguay	18,328,034	10,864,062	888,799	204,503	Horses—To Hance Towns	767	684	87,313	96,908
Argentine Confederation	53,400,900	29,877,101	1,041,037	536,907	France	2,085	1,638	68,313	67,944
Chili	62,228,417	43,818,815	1,144,331	685,552	Other countries	1,094	1,552	41,777	73,511
Peru	82,258,483	20,670,837	605,433	327,792	Total	3,940	3,924	168,503	198,363
China and Hong Kong	183,543,711	303,491,955	3,530,309	5,090,828	Jute, Manufactures, not made up	24,172,271	38,987,622	409,713	645,199
Java	36,743,898	26,530,767	813,655	509,265	— Yarn.....	6,763,626	7,223,571	105,869	116,863
Philippine Islands	32,355,117	38,555,519	759,969	646,605	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Un-				
Gibraltar	15,706,681	15,397,297	307,233	286,263	wrought	40,035	55,848	394,337	503,890
Malta	9,829,377	9,325,053	163,181	135,787	Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia, pairs	1,676,275	3,334,275	476,461	822,142
British North America	34,009,203	29,768,589	768,942	612,145	Other countries	1,295,594	1,491,903	382,904	425,043
West Indies	32,699,073	36,386,229	612,310	616,086	Total	2,971,809	4,816,178	839,565	1,277,185
Possessions in South Africa	17,952,211	11,065,200	462,449	273,745	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia	162,525	138,236	41,556	36,805
British India—Bombay	87,339,151	217,428,274	1,675,839	3,112,509	Other countries	942,559	726,018	201,272	139,653
Madras	21,977,403	24,906,257	789,887	401,945	Total	1,105,084	864,254	242,828	176,463
Bengal	45,650,395	549,196,521	7,394,080	7,659,139					
Singapore	68,344,879	50,434,937	1,317,333	816,301					
Ceylon	19,052,118	23,372,507	393,702	333,579					
Australia	23,063,614	34,198,269	643,422	865,691					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Linen Yarn.—To Hane Towns.....lbs	7,204,230	7,929,018	639,504	700,981
Holland	3,356,032	3,206,424	198,717	188,334
Belgium	1,374,924	912,806	137,187	84,638
France.....	3,091,673	2,716,092	254,866	211,106
Spain and Canaries	9,697,391	9,119,406	609,623	523,006
Gibraltar.....	259,545	130,479	6,606	6,606
Other countries.....	6,414,416	5,987,722	423,001	379,440
Total	31,598,211	29,981,947	2,276,628	2,104,111
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds	212,506	313,884	18,541	18,657
—To Russia	869,060	1,406,108	51,939	63,034
Prussia	9,849,787	9,229,300	383,796	380,581
Hane Towns	618,634	733,867	22,589	26,689
Holland	4,665,786	3,294,258	235,569	170,002
France.....	1,692,068	1,456,028	49,040	40,589
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	2,043,644	2,424,202	101,771	113,762
Spain and Canaries	611,912	619,986	27,722	25,544
Italy—Sardinia.....	573,462	545,775	22,809	19,658
Tuscany	1,443,999	1,567,511	53,707	59,608
Naples and Sicily	80,031,785	76,543,414	2,599,938	2,320,939
United States.....	14,927,854	22,608,082	504,161	774,132
Cuba	3,259,884	1,617,650	35,423	41,267
St Thomas	2,284,908	2,022,120	73,096	58,879
Haiti	13,426,622	10,040,489	393,152	256,234
Brazil	5,326,755	2,098,706	136,459	65,285
Chili	3,263,738	1,815,096	98,985	54,732
Peru.....	4,990,080	6,985,672	123,744	130,786
British West Indies	3,409,337	4,203,302	125,351	138,731
India	38,598,840	33,953,034	1,265,741	1,139,308
Australia	198,069,619	191,102,880	6,593,209	6,141,862
Other countries.....	179,681,500	173,976,872	5,769,280	5,385,803
Total of Piece Goods	6,319,865	6,927,300	219,218	223,941
Total of White and Plain	6,296,824	6,470,357	274,138	263,466
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	1,264,459	1,424,604	88,302	97,056
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	4,506,971	3,303,747	242,271	181,586
Total of Damask and Disper	349,935	288,634	57,393	39,849
Total of Sail Cloth	1,298,265	1,205,379	154,693	141,936
Total of Hane Towns.....lbs	976,502	1,025,523	117,158	116,457
United States.....	2,624,702	2,517,536	329,244	298,242
Other countries.....	...	...	6,986,800	6,518,267
Total	26,928	42,313	75,045	117,460
Total value of Linen Manufactures	64,500	69,491	203,940	221,414
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia, tons	97,303	85,615	273,264	229,266
Holland	114,271	85,101	351,617	242,476
France.....	234,252	235,887	668,366	659,854
United States.....	...	...	...	...
Other countries.....	...	...	...	...
Total	637,284	617,407	1,572,268	1,469,470

Articles	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Metals—(cont.)—Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hane Towns	8,047	10,561	71,048	86,087
Holland	6,896	6,695	64,714	64,714
France.....	4,860	2,679	34,918	19,443
Italy—Sardinia	9,566	11,202	72,725	84,313
Naples and Sicily	10,268	11,447	73,677	80,314
Turkey	10,466	10,466	69,780	69,780
United States.....	41,324	38,739	305,573	305,573
British North America	33,742	27,697	263,269	192,924
India	54,224	49,874	402,166	357,586
Australia.....	9,815	81,979	11,395	92,583
Other countries.....	87,767	92,349	701,267	702,730
Total	276,782	273,104	2,182,352	2,055,447
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	125,898	101,286	976,733	882,121
Sweden	1,596	10,861	10,861	10,824
Prussia	6,454	6,929	74,092	71,723
France.....	211	191	4,133	4,764
Spain and Canaries	10,184	9,372	74,437	61,767
United States.....	157,335	248,246	1,179,401	1,838,735
Cuba	4,116	3,880	30,484	18,956
Brazil	2,020	3,833	15,246	24,733
Chili	3,249	1,605	27,445	15,755
British North America	15,207	16,317	111,178	114,386
India	158,039	62,323	1,590,744	672,364
Australia.....	18,382	10,369	155,288	73,545
Other countries.....	49,684	80,332	380,642	568,869
Total	552,037	544,579	4,830,684	4,856,842
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	16,220	19,212	325,997	367,978
Iron Castings—To Russia	5,765	10,939	39,769	76,768
France.....	1,007	736	14,990	11,998
United States	1,159	1,103	11,816	8,950
British India	2,952	2,231	30,975	29,012
Australia.....	28,523	24,693	191,471	162,493
Other countries.....	12,678	11,491	99,700	102,379
Total	24,406	28,855	246,027	260,626
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	75,790	80,050	634,738	652,126
Prussia	4,501	6,981	50,214	69,347
Hane Towns	1,360	2,586	16,331	29,333
Holland	2,977	3,273	33,956	34,304
France.....	5,851	6,451	66,525	77,884
Spain and Canaries	1,820	1,244	25,487	16,506
United States.....	3,338	3,296	43,591	32,396
British North America	28,921	15,892	313,098	187,535
India	10,388	9,176	105,563	89,663
Australia.....	24,352	21,254	296,897	240,047
Other countries.....	9,919	14,864	193,378	280,141
Total	42,655	48,282	525,097	570,076
Total	196,109	129,399	1,670,447	1,586,224

Other countries	48,282	1,670,447	1,858,384
Total	136,103	1,670,447	1,858,384

Other countries	658,356	1,469,470	658,356
Total	1,573,258	1,469,470	658,356

Articles.	Quantities.			Declared Value.		
	1867	1868	1869	1867	1868	1869
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	5,135	7,278	97,632	120,827	53,467	182,825
Prussia	1,584	2,555	33,027	58,467	6,991	187,131
Hanse Towns	3,204	3,014	60,103	56,941	9,415	66,765
Holland	2,714	2,591	50,316	49,340	1,775	37,284
France	3,360	2,700	77,364	62,480	1,775	255,829
Spain and Canaries	2,387	2,896	55,063	55,021	6,710	151,927
United States	6,668	4,273	127,762	74,243	27,072	859,612
British North America	7,974	8,010	126,487	125,538	41,176	578,333
Possessions in South Africa	519	701	14,389	16,594	8,958	230,645
India	27,010	34,258	485,587	544,454	7,415	44,907
Australia	10,150	11,622	195,912	241,127	23,858	96,942
Other countries	31,827	34,410	656,793	663,811	6,273	30,372
Total	102,182	114,378	1,986,435	2,066,793	42,485	182,241
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	45,100	88,440	179,541	322,197	77,012	354,462
Steel, unwrought—To France	2,338	2,414	97,009	91,937	54,712	37,377
United States	17,775	14,982	579,512	474,750	1,008,238	1,377,336
Other countries	10,404	10,855	322,098	356,654	46,959	61,109
Total	30,517	28,231	998,619	908,351	346,366	423,098
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	1,772,614	1,798,690	14,181,071	13,812,488	1,480,332	1,947,704
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland	25,729	38,638	109,602	158,612	285,649	104,188
Belgium	10,005	9,796	41,576	40,960	1,840	200
France	38,188	24,401	153,193	101,877	662,902	130,322
British India	75,653	44,453	301,524	431,439	972,365	128,556
Other countries	26,101	30,135	109,409	126,359	748,119	151,798
Total	175,676	147,423	715,304	595,698	1,545,111	22,307
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns	18,887	22,614	74,736	82,411	6,574,245	1,195,326
Holland	15,149	17,935	61,321	66,460	123,100	387,325
France	24,320	40,303	99,737	143,022	54,893	112,468
Italy—Sardinia	14,752	16,028	58,713	60,704	170,656	499,991
Turkey	10,136	21,780	44,060	51,593	12,028	192,999
Egypt	6,714	9,769	20,172	24,092	11,816	55,873
United States	3,568	2,016	15,042	14,733	84,871	86,582
British India	267,275	215,548	1,047,314	801,401	44,476	41,502
Other countries	142,375	162,538	555,589	642,480	203,038	160,369
Total	503,178	509,431	2,016,684	1,936,481	6,574,245	1,195,326
Wrought, of other sorts	8,911	42,563	48,472	222,225	11,876	464,388
Brass of all sorts	40,372	39,746	192,659	192,617	216,106	477,412
Total of Copper and Brass	738,137	738,263	2,973,119	2,947,021	11,876	35,617
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead shot—To Russia	3,868	4,954	77,482	99,748	355,472	953,619
Total	8,911	42,563	48,472	222,225	11,876	464,388

Other countries	48,282	1,670,447	1,858,384
Total	136,103	1,670,447	1,858,384

Other countries	658,356	1,469,470	658,356
Total	1,573,258	1,469,470	658,356

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	46,493	76,806	£ 41,764	£ 64,604	Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries..... lbs	1,620,677	1,483,744	£ 244,125	£ 222,035
Holland	34,543	17,180	33,115	16,816	Total	34,617,803	40,415,547	5,433,299	5,894,940
France	134,548	108,152	64,456	85,254	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns..... yards	414,529	399,627	103,832	99,011
Other countries.....	24,092	22,387	24,666	191,339	Holland	461,999	693,550	96,489	109,538
Total	241,676	234,525	164,011	131,339	France	7,156,297	1,713,873	1,554,827	341,209
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France	19,639	28,266	5,899	6,132	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	245,954	258,043	48,453	45,709
Egypt	389,649	640,771	88,354	162,980	Italy—Sardinia	341,936	269,507	34,953	51,246
United States.....	324,306	380,006	70,633	70,762	Neples and Sicily	240,805	214,879	43,293	35,294
Australia	119,549	143,739	22,745	27,916	United States.....	3,146,958	2,347,156	527,710	426,131
Other countries	455,822	639,079	87,692	114,259	Brazil	2,082,994	1,596,959	223,071	161,537
Total	1,258,965	1,781,791	275,203	381,649	Uruguay	526,985	495,599	68,768	64,275
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France	8,235	1,639	4,303	3,085	Argentina Confederation	1,245,539	642,104	182,358	92,921
Egypt	19,563	8,153	52,533	21,038	Chili	1,206,152	784,143	139,368	91,653
United States.....	2,681	1,256	3,218	1,641	Peru	838,314	945,303	141,851	143,065
Australia	116	59	200	104	China and Hong Kong	1,380,691	1,617,176	181,485	217,919
Other countries	43,530	39,395	61,437	62,558	British North America	3,321,824	2,121,435	472,481	300,071
Total	69,125	50,502	121,691	88,326	India	1,752,909	2,181,269	268,662	291,838
Ribbons of Silk only—To France lbs	1,035	1,756	773	2,040	Australia	1,844,739	2,104,575	245,248	353,608
Egypt	3,789	3,081	4,167	4,195	Other countries	3,891,635	4,247,847	667,116	661,679
United States.....	15,018	10,269	16,311	14,025	Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... { yards lbs	29,473,244	22,583,479	4,999,280	3,476,689
Australia	4,914	9,203	7,811	12,470	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only { yards lbs	15,486,517	13,201,386	2,926,413	2,324,697
Other countries	16,925	18,117	19,833	22,876	Total of Cloths, &c., of wool mixed with other materials..... { yards lbs	13,986,427	11,695,966	2,072,857	1,153,992
Total	41,681	42,428	48,895	55,606	Flannels	6,232,892	6,663,329	383,202	384,761
Soups.....	200,241	186,040	266,781	241,377	Blankets	2,980,861	2,363,821	318,917	404,854
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	7,392	18,156	959	2,271	Blanketing and Baines	924,946	643,191	82,948	58,181
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,105	1,359	1,140	2,065	Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns..... yards	126,604	135,450	21,775	22,156
Turkey	89,126	129,186	11,149	16,149	Holland	149,405	202,128	25,668	32,191
United States.....	217,356	413,762	27,389	51,728	France	459,573	875,334	100,539	160,840
Other countries.....	670,672	611,319	85,826	77,023	Spain and Canaries	219,321	204,586	27,363	28,056
Total	1,185,277	1,279,995	150,367	155,021	Italy—Sardinia	44,924	21,129	7,345	2,601
Sugar, Refined	103,790	246,243	252,049	426,453	United States.....	3,533,117	3,199,509	606,258	492,202
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns...lbs	2,039,305	1,697,147	196,246	184,652	Chili	196,639	195,347	33,909	30,994
Belgium	963,646	786,264	73,743	60,432	British North America.....	834,132	488,010	47,400	61,045
France	3,770,142	4,234,684	326,474	320,369	Australia	254,408	439,634	33,469	53,828
United States.....	11,656	419,580	1,068	12,998	Other countries	1,012,667	1,078,769	147,470	148,150
Other countries	1,363,701	1,327,623	120,963	111,150	Total	6,331,389	6,859,894	1,051,656	1,017,061
Total	8,151,450	8,464,708	718,114	639,601	Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	676,793	666,924	272,778	243,422
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	1,788,488	1,659,179	285,116	248,706	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waist-coatings—To Hanover..... yards	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Hanover.....	60,970	28,700	8,013	5,267	Total	6,331,389	6,859,894	1,051,656	1,017,061
Hanse Towns	18,468,666	20,117,417	2,896,329	2,837,767	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waist-coatings—To Hanover..... yards	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Holland	8,967,898	9,637,680	1,501,406	1,593,005					
Belgium	338,806	496,299	49,405	75,137					
France	3,372,840	6,632,578	446,906	853,023					

388,806
3,372,840
496,299
6,632,578
49,405
448,905
75,137
853,023
mixed with other materials, and
coatings—To Hanover.....

87,340

3,900

4,010

200

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Hanse Towns	40,875,044	47,304,188	3,613,550	4,149,658	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—Australia	8,370,819	11,880,742	483,800	550,366
Holland	8,238,383	9,081,695	481,914	546,346	Other countries	27,055,015	24,033,538	1,418,975	1,143,185
Belgium	3,185,614	6,645,092	200,590	539,130	Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waiscoatings	189,082,973	71,970,494	11,452,052	12,112,056
France	17,745,563	14,133,947	1,200,024	1,089,164	Total of Worsteds of Wool only	42,549,394	38,241,107	2,885,005	2,543,817
Italy—Sardinia	1,771,615	2,263,356	78,366	85,656	Total of Worsteds of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waiscoatings	146,533,579	170,662,725	8,567,047	9,568,209
Tuscany	1,611,531	1,009,955	79,062	39,189	Hosiery, Stockings	108,031	143,928	56,610	63,845
Naples and Sicily	2,088,600	1,910,532	96,862	79,329					
United States	48,540,896	65,850,756	2,146,812	2,605,592					
China and Hong Kong	20,986,101	17,608,885	1,399,107	1,029,757					
British North America	6,783,055	5,222,303	298,381	223,752					
Possessions in South Africa	329,703	174,840	20,211	8,757					
India	1,450,734	1,919,453	87,798	122,025					

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	104,323	107,488	655,450	967,785	Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)— Holland	14,012	12,338	76,687	63,171
British North America	174,947	127,245	937,816	893,552	France	8,789	10,642	93,021	80,747
Possessions in South Africa	193,565	160,156	4,190,105	4,150,188	United States	2,082	1,519	2,684	5,662
India	47,020	48,919	6,284	5,253	Cuba	1,223	1,828	1,223	1,828
Australia	752,676	832,407	1,847	1,689	Brazil	23,786	18,843	2,990	2,613
Other countries	733,663	747,414	14,225	16,988	Argentine Confederation	26,488	65,534	22,688	35,407
Total	2,006,194	2,023,629	4,190,105	4,150,188	Possessions in South Africa	85,224	97,587	458,745	510,528
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	528,164	335,353	6,284	5,253	India	2,613	2,613	26,488	65,534
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	442,125	430,191	1,847	1,689	Australia	22,688	35,407	85,224	97,587
Hosiery	380,413	256,760	14,225	16,988	Other countries	510,528	510,528		
Counterpanes and Small Wares	431,490	425,932	3,820	5,114					
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	464,775	484,904	214,403	151,475					
Fish	528,867	513,248	1,790	2,783					
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	196,417	186,330	13,121	12,020					
Haberashery and Millinery—To France	186,465	184,279	412,839	395,444					
Egypt	64,579	61,757	49,405	448,905					
United States	210,288	244,334	448,905	448,905					
Cuba	812,206	667,321	77,260	90,450					
Argentine Confederation	40,063	9,316	49,405	448,905					
Channel Islands	55,376	24,854	49,405	448,905					
British North America	90,328	132,555	49,405	448,905					
West India	721,459	603,957	49,405	448,905					
Possessions in South Africa	145,282	164,826	49,405	448,905					
India	964,163	958,051	49,405	448,905					
	143,095	121,870	89,676	98,825					
			9,466	14,812					

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Hardware, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries.....	779,175	793,111	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	453,462	542,601	Silk Manufactures (con.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns.....	121,869	21,417
Total	2,719,666	2,557,672	Hanse Towns.....	205,855	333,806	France.....	72,888	39,661
Total value of Hardware and Cutlery.....	3,621,250	3,463,644	Holland.....	202,606	240,387	United States.....	74,837	78,400
Jute Manufactures, made up.....	202	527	Belgium.....	135,748	143,379	Other countries.....	54,676	73,112
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa.....	11,257	11,227	France.....	418,349	318,184	Total.....	323,970	212,580
British India.....	19,548	21,811	Spain and Canaries.....	84,290	79,095	Total Value of Silk Manufactures.....	944,569	1,006,457
Australia.....	74,700	94,269	Egypt.....	30,160	39,200	Stationery, other than Paper—To British India.....	34,196	50,472
Other countries.....	98,483	112,850	British India.....	169,962	168,473	Australia.....	53,545	67,557
Total.....	203,988	240,157	Australia.....	84,170	103,774	Other countries.....	261,990	262,869
Linen—Hosiery and other Goods.....	64,347	78,173	Other countries.....	791,827	791,827	Total.....	349,731	380,888
Total Value of Linen Manufactures.....	6,986,800	6,518,267	Total.....	2,761,928	2,760,726	Telegraphic wire and apparatus.....	204,326	325,825
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	66,522	200,537	Painters' colours.....	526,468	548,373	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings.....	195,422	132,886
France.....	55,275	30,579	Pickles and Sauces.....	317,939	339,431	Small Wares.....	114,622	119,132
Spain and Canaries.....	22,321	46,182	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	390,393	367,057	Total Value of Worsted and Woolen Manufactures.....	18,927,387	18,013,887
Egypt.....	123,275	56,809	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns.....	5,610	7,022	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	16004547	15650458
Brazil.....	15,808	46,208	France.....	45,998	33,313	Unenumerated Articles.....	7,885,321	8,320,096
British India.....	857,627	491,736	United States.....	41,418	109,878	All Articles.....	167931878	164824654
Australia.....	77,592	50,010	Other countries.....	81,584	118,083			
Other countries.....	611,158	676,644	Total.....	174,810	268,296			
Total.....	1,839,578	1,598,705						

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED. An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Ten Months ended Oct. 31, 1868, compared with the corresponding Period of the Year 1867.

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows.....	2,627,358	1,717,063	Corn (con.)—British North America.....	123,971	247,418
Sheep.....	774,750	443,448	Other countries.....	740,879	522,952
Lambs.....	9,056	21,055	Total.....	19,031,491	19,888,790
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon.....	2,446,140	2,606,898	Barley.....	2,380,268	2,775,202
Other British Possessions.....	542,524	810,774	Oats.....	3,534,529	3,353,888
Brazil.....	341,278	279,434	Peas.....	533,215	357,890
Central America.....	202,597	207,900	Beans.....	732,131	1,051,079
Other countries.....	222,348	240,769	Indian corn or maize.....	3,438,065	4,058,586
Total.....	3,754,827	4,145,775	Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns.....	322,297	434,511
Corn—Wheat—From Russia.....	7,744,855	5,376,444	France.....	1,058,208	443,132
Denmark.....	245,584	304,502	United States.....	299,245	510,154
Prussia.....	3,784,827	2,649,879	British North America.....	30,897	120,493
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg.....	64,300	30,298	Other countries.....	828,557	812,850
Hanse Towns.....	459,942	408,558	Total.....	2,639,144	2,321,140
Mecklenburg.....	395,617	398,826	Cotton, raw—From United States.....	23,843,956	23,298,226
France.....	290,732	23,968	Bahamas and Bermudas.....	57,164	3,467
Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	246,521	693,386	Mexico.....	2,992,625	3,742,356
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia.....	1,167,960	1,947,200	Brazil.....	274,105	131,860
Egypt.....	513,097	1,795,549	Turkey.....		
United States.....	1,895,577	3,964,740			
Chili.....	1,317,849	970,970			

Articles.	1867	1868
Cotton (con.)—Egypt.....	6,310,807	4,729,420
British India.....	12,052,755	11,136,119
China.....	20,965	...
Other countries.....	1,278,115	948,449
Total.....	46,830,613	44,009,920
Cotton manufactures not made up.....	969,156	1,026,837
Cable nitre (see Saltpetre).....	2,493,790	2,977,981
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or cordilla of flax—From Russia.....	245,329	360,507
Holland.....	499,204	538,334
Belgium.....	312,905	340,002
Other countries.....	3,554,228	4,216,824
Total.....	684,554	488,834
Fruit—Currants.....	463,575	574,932
Lemons and oranges.....	417,049	489,445
Raisins.....	1,533,681	1,750,085
Guano.....	820,634	899,328
Hats or bonnets of straw.....	645,833	563,868
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or cordilla of hemp—From Russia.....		

59. 899,328 860,634 618,333 800,634 566,866

Articles.	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (cont.)— Venice..... Ulryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia..... British India..... Philippine Islands..... Other countries..... Total.....	515,097 1,885,377 1,817,849	1,705,549 3,994,740 970,970	1,722,998 1,207,285 592,622 185,887	1,478,670 1,387,291 546,760 280,087	1,358,599 463,904 374,562 236,418	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp..... Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India..... Other countries..... Total.....	1,172,998 1,207,285 592,622 185,887	1,478,670 1,387,291 546,760 280,087	1,358,599 463,904 374,562 236,418	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562	
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay..... Brazil..... Australia..... Other countries..... Total.....	778,509 618,384 266,190 116,100 176,541	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866	776,797 650,481 192,692 106,276 182,866
Hides—Tanned, rawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)..... Hops..... Leather manufactures—Gloves..... Metals—Copper ore—From Spain..... Cuba..... Chili..... Australia..... Other countries..... Total.....	1,177,215 460,985 617,018 2,273,785 1,102,276 18,057 79,956 184,702 131,344 829,082	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	1,132,805 671,551 256,888 2,375,709 1,066,366 38,019 111,194 100,255 117,018 449,164	
Copper regulus—From Chili..... Other countries..... Total.....	693,141 663,164 74,460	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	815,680 587,659 131,611	
Iron in bars, unwrought..... Iron and steel wrought or manuford..... Lead, pig and sheet..... Spelter..... Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..... Oil—Petroleum—From United States..... British North America..... British India..... Other countries..... Total.....	787,624 540,585 943,746 643,475 550,610 276,659 327,474 12 2,914	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	719,140 469,498 325,608 660,177 477,161 330,342 129,273 127 1,485	
Train, blubber, and spermacet..... Palm..... Olive..... Oil seed cakes..... Paper for printing or writing..... Other kinds (except paper hangings)..... Total.....	330,400 601,429 1,216,782 1,092,149 715,980 352,860 147,437	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	128,865 477,858 1,284,026 968,679 936,324 344,672 168,221	
Provisions—Butter..... Cheese..... Eggs..... Fish, cured or salted..... Lard..... Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef..... Pork..... Meat salted—Beef and hams..... Beef..... Pork..... Meat not otherwise described..... Rags and other materials for paper making..... Rice, not in the husk..... Saltpetre..... Cubic nitre..... Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia Northern ports..... Russia, Southern ports..... British India..... Other countries..... Total.....	4,628,410 2,045,174 842,99 225,808 464,605 17,711 1,084,277 147,881 147,881 374,562 520,468 1,372,642 180,654 438,767	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070	4,694,415 1,949,075 682,863 180,436 615,814 10,989 1,358,599 463,904 374,562 264,158 748,391 2,087,809 115,756 542,070		
Silk, raw—From China..... British India..... Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)..... Other countries..... Total.....	49,807 550 3,968,194 2,201,154	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	51,822 29,636 4,797,464 2,015,512	
Thrown—From France..... China..... Other countries..... Total.....	6,219,705 269,918 26,284	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	6,894,484 602,996 31,559	
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs —From Belgium..... France..... Other countries..... Total.....	724,899 3,586,984 189,324	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	1,029,737 4,095,050 214,089	
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France..... Other countries..... Total.....	1,507,876 189,077	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	1,895,391 271,970	
Gauges and Crapes..... Velvet or Plush—From Belgium..... Other countries..... Total.....	1,696,953 143 809,031 86,109	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	2,167,961 948,375 100,592	
Total.....	395,160	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	444,167	

59. 899,328 860,634 618,333 800,634 566,866

Articles.	1867		1868		Articles.	1867		1868	
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	875,610	966,448	288,682	346,713	Red	1,519,121	1,868,066	1,519,121	1,868,066
Sweden and Norway	1,493,434	2,071,112	784,314	816,936	White	2,464,096	2,673,055	2,464,096	2,673,055
British North America	1,450,547	1,160,115	409,665	450,995	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse	1,073,418	812,929	1,073,418	812,929
Other countries	230,277	224,586	1,084	1,430	Towns and other parts of Europe	1,762,270	1,507,043	1,762,270	1,507,043
Total	4,049,768	4,422,211	27,652	31,752	British Possessions in South Africa	10,242,944	9,565,813	10,242,944	9,565,813
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with duty—From Sweden and Norway	513,359	630,148	150,174	187,913	Australia	760,164	649,848	760,164	649,848
Prussia	482,955	651,670	610,225	662,415	Other countries	14,234,748	12,835,393	14,234,748	12,835,393
British North America	1,069,532	1,246,635	20,930	22,360	Total	332,352	131,575	332,352	131,575
Other countries	373,935	446,658	4,496	3,298	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool	236,469	185,014	236,469	185,014
Total	2,439,781	2,875,111	63,196	69,108	Woolen manufactures not made up	1,918,838	1,805,272	1,918,838	1,805,272
			17,981	26,355	Woolen and worsted yarn	966,144	1,369,988	966,144	1,369,988
					Total real value of enumerated articles	191,777,492	197,441,151	191,777,492	197,441,151

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Eleven Months ended Nov. 30, 1868, compared with the corresponding Period of 1867.

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Russia	61,406	24,336	40	10,167	102,003	120,493	902,537	903,568	61,446	34,503	10,167	10,167
Hanse Towns	54,679	42,268	162,003	902,537	22,672	8,274	1,082,920	1,855,253	216,682	162,761	1,074,022	1,997,879
Holland	14,470	918	22,672	8,274	9,753	51,713	1,34,654	843,255	37,142	9,193	1,191,204	1,872,178
Belgium	13,685	4,092	9,753	51,713	926,590	1,007,971	1,909,215	1,582,219	23,338	55,811	1,44,972	813,285
France	885,413	280,170	926,590	1,007,971	53,591	68,603	471,494	62,300	1,312,003	1,293,141	7,377,833	8,356,988
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	221,813	402,891	53,591	68,603	312	1,331	3,282	978	275,394	471,494	62,300	85,662
Spain and Canaries	22,121	18,130	312	1,331	51,414	36,523	...	...	22,433	19,461	292,340	565,277
Gibraltar	34,317	41,571	51,414	36,523	7,988	10,243	...	...	85,731	78,094	3,075	117
Malta	32,711	59,595	7,988	10,243	51,596	40	40,081	440	40,689	69,838	145,727	101,244
Turkey	732	...	51,596	40	3,664	84,414	617,142	1,034,163	52,328	40	...	440
Egypt	97,747	5,794	3,664	84,414	3,248	7,654	19,835	22,390	101,411	90,208	821,816	2,415,314
Mauritius	133,573	32,433	3,248	7,654	6,547	3,724	...	...	136,921	101,936	52,368	39,117
West Coast of Africa	15,167	8,362	6,547	3,724	519	607	8,760	21,924	21,714	12,086	41,516	63,078
British Poss. in South Africa .....	...	...	519	607	11,902	9,174	...	...	5,291,533	6,356,799	18,360	31,993
China	5,291,533	6,356,799	11,902	9,174	4,390,515	2,908,255	52,797	57,247	2,385	143,255	41,018	78,791
Australia	131,338	166,574	4,390,515	2,908,255	62,410	213,157	87,164	57,683	143,255	175,748	183,121	607,414
Brit. N. American Provinces	2,290,784	1,157,623	62,410	213,157	1,390,969	1,885,672	...	...	143,255	175,748	183,121	607,414
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	602,676	435,036	1,390,969	1,885,672	45,609	575,655	33,185	342,593	665,086	648,193	233,877	1,015,766
Brazil	4,606,219	6,955,190	45,609	575,655	7,201,362	9,991,509	5,861,308	6,771,491	665,086	648,193	233,877	1,015,766
United States of America	234,269	308,552	7,201,362	9,991,509	...	...	...	...	5,996,188	8,840,862	63,465	112,519
Danish West Indies	142,358	163,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,878	887,207	97,884	438,997
Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,878	887,207	97,884	438,997
Total	14,235,384	16,337,240	7,201,362	9,991,509	7,201,362	9,991,509	5,861,308	6,771,491	214,967,416	232,287,419	128,891,956	166,961,011

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARRIS MANAGER, of 140 Strand, at the Economist Office, 110 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-ab-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 2, 1869.

SUPPLEMENT TO

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HANFORD, at the Strand, at the Economist Office, 310 Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, January 2, 1868.

The Supplement to the Economist. [G.R.A.T.I.S.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1868. L.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867. 1st.—Articles Free of Duty.

Table with columns: Articles, Quantities Imported (1867, 1868), and Quantities Imported (1867, 1868). Rows include various goods like Animals, Cotton, Dyes, and Metals.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1867	1868		1867	1868
Rosin.....cwt	696,117	695,288	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff—		
Saltpetre.....cwt	214,604	185,922	France.....lb	327,627	450,731
Cubic Nitre.....cwt	1,217,752	1,029,055	Other countries.....	1,649,436	1,927,601
Seeds—Cotton.....lb	98,643	92,417	Total.....	76,096	83,198
Flaxseed and Linseed—From Russia, Northern ports, Ports in the Black Sea, British India, Other countries.....	150,968	264,878	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France.....	2,058,159	2,461,580
Total.....	449,352	629,023	Other countries.....	772,348	923,364
Rape.....	317,725	433,951	Total.....	99,304	136,480
Silk—Raw—From China.....lb	214,956	411,272	Gauze or craps.....	871,852	1,059,794
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	113,327	131,272	Velvet or plush—From Belgium.....lb	50	114
Other countries.....	1,095,360	1,625,518	Other countries.....	200,380	211,839
Total.....	620,782	394,487	Total.....	46,477	53,641
Silk—Raw—From India, China, and Japan).....	40,016	90,270	Flush for making hats.....	246,857	265,480
Other countries.....	2,469	32,103	Total.....	53,926	79,218
Total.....	3,850,281	5,175,416	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corals, choppas, Tussock cloths, Romals, and Taffeties.....	59,761	80,534
Waste, Knabs, and Huaks.....cwt	1,956,882	1,736,988	Ginger.....	859,034	1,275,626
Thrown—From France.....lb	5,849,648	7,036,177	Nutmegs.....	42,834	52,194
Other countries.....	23,031	30,550	Pepper.....	370,193	682,139
Total.....	179,038	310,436	Pimento.....	13,919,924	16,990,144
Other countries.....	17,150	16,138	Tallow—From Russia.....	47,179	16,306
Total.....	196,188	326,574	Total.....	622,660	407,486

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported.		Articles.	Imported.	
	1867	1868		1867	1868
Cocoa.....	11,954,862	10,140,716	Indian Corn, or Maize.....	8,540,429	8,572,267
Coffee—From Ceylon.....lb	88,472,850	101,929,153	France.....	444,710	615,756
Other British possessions.....	20,319,462	84,291,997	United States.....	1,234,742	632,359
Brasil.....	17,442,125	15,822,501	British North America.....	792,976	676,192
Central America.....	7,902,359	10,083,146	Other countries.....	121,703	192,850
Other countries.....	9,192,920	11,775,680	Total.....	1,069,038	975,865
Total.....	187,729,716	173,902,477	Indian Corn Meal.....	3,592,969	5,093,022
Corn—Wheat—From Russia.....cwt	14,025,286	10,053,617	Other countries.....	7,548	7,389
Denmark.....	418,012	654,419	Fruit—Currants.....cwt	1,002,366	911,711
Prussia.....	5,572,263	4,584,742	Raisins.....	392,322	512,402
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.....	127,222	45,412	Spirits—Rum.....proof gals	6,845,503	7,035,034
Mecklenburg.....	651,884	647,205	Brandy.....	4,549,822	4,062,664
Hanse Towns.....	700,935	756,654	Total.....	4,549,822	4,062,664
France.....	597,405	56,414	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	542,685	1,004,701	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	3,476,717	1,815,301
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia.....	2,446,638	3,049,088	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool.....	21,219,408	21,849,104
Egypt.....	1,451,774	3,219,536	Woolen manufactures—Not made up.....lb	2,299,917	2,261,192
United States.....	4,188,013	5,908,149	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs.....	52,222	34,087
Chili.....	1,946,227	1,309,575	Woolen and worsted yarn.....cwt	5,818,865	9,337,947
British North America.....	683,127	557,443	Yeast, dried.....	116,262	116,133

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1867	1868		1867	1868
Tallow (con.)—Australia.....cwt	43,273	216,418	Tar.....	1,106,456	1,229,896
South America.....	281,545	454,950	Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split.....	12,948	12,117
Other countries.....	157,780	151,982	Slaves, not exceeding 72 inches long.....	2,177,649	2,417,411
Total.....	482,598	823,350	Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split.....	62,621	61,117
Tar.....	1,106,456	1,229,896	Mahogany.....	1,211,042	1,326,425
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split.....	12,948	12,117	Turpentine, common.....	52,737	41,362
Slaves, not exceeding 72 inches long.....	2,177,649	2,417,411	Wool, sheep and lambs—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe.....	40,085	72,528
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split.....	62,621	61,117	British Possessions in South Africa.....	21,467,072	21,270,497
Mahogany.....	1,211,042	1,326,425	Australia.....	15,294,620	35,788,359
Turpentine, common.....	52,737	41,362	Other countries.....	183,061,76	155,745,199
Wool, sheep and lambs—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe.....	40,085	72,528	Total.....	24,287,849	19,580,217
British Possessions in South Africa.....	21,467,072	21,270,497	Total.....	230,224,467	249,931,714
Australia.....	15,294,620	35,788,359	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	3,476,717	1,815,301
Other countries.....	183,061,76	155,745,199	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool.....	21,219,408	21,849,104
Total.....	24,287,849	19,580,217	Woolen manufactures—Not made up.....lb	2,299,917	2,261,192
Total.....	230,224,467	249,931,714	Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs.....	52,222	34,087
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	3,476,717	1,815,301	Woolen and worsted yarn.....cwt	5,818,865	9,337,947
Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool.....	21,219,408	21,849,104	Yeast, dried.....	116,262	116,133
Woolen manufactures—Not made up.....lb	2,299,917	2,261,192	Total.....	116,262	116,133
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs.....	52,222	34,087	Total.....	116,262	116,133
Woolen and worsted yarn.....cwt	5,818,865	9,337,947	Total.....	116,262	116,133
Yeast, dried.....	116,262	116,133	Total.....	116,262	116,133

Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1867	1868		1867	1868
Corn—Wheat (con.)—Other countries.....cwt	1,294,198	792,813	Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns.....	444,710	615,756
Barley.....	34,645,569	32,639,768	France.....	1,234,742	632,359
Oats.....	5,683,721	7,476,224	United States.....	792,976	676,192
Peas.....	9,407,136	6,112,563	British North America.....	121,703	192,850
Beans.....	1,586,120	1,116,246	Other countries.....	1,069,038	975,865
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,982,615	2,647,890	Total.....	3,592,969	5,093,022
Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns.....	8,540,429	8,572,267	Other countries.....	7,548	7,389
France.....	444,710	615,756	Fruit—Currants.....cwt	1,002,366	911,711
United States.....	1,234,742	632,359	Raisins.....	392,322	512,402
British North America.....	792,976	676,192	Spirits—Rum.....proof gals	6,845,503	7,035,034
Other countries.....	121,703	192,850	Brandy.....	4,549,822	4,062,664
Total.....	1,069,038	975,865	Total.....	4,549,822	4,062,664
Total.....	3,592,969	5,093,022	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Other countries.....	7,548	7,389	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Indian Corn Meal.....	3,592,969	5,093,022	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Other countries.....	7,548	7,389	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Fruit—Currants.....cwt	1,002,366	911,711	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Raisins.....	392,322	512,402	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Spirits—Rum.....proof gals	6,845,503	7,035,034	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464
Brandy.....	4,549,822	4,062,664	Total.....	3,615,549	3,122,464

Entd. for Home Consump. Imported. Entd. for Home Consump. Imported.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....cwt.	894,452	729,865	771,535	752,293	Sugar (con.), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwt.	204,236	215,287	204,236	227,305	206,872
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class.....	147,881	70,277	84,373	82,158		Total.....	2,747,281	4,589,981	2,747,281	3,441,868	3,993,278
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	1,039,683	1,102,281	945,610	936,890	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	10,545,315	11,796,161	10,545,315	11,366,561	11,140,539
British India.....cwt.	14,770	16,860	20,906	13,251	Molasses.....	388,316	846,464	388,316	403,709	747,579
Mauritius.....cwt.	362,871	497,119	345,210	510,039	Tea.....lb.	128,028,726	154,845,863	128,028,726	111,059,387	106,918,118
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	1,686,048	1,294,568	1,648,918	1,264,093	Tobacco—Stemmed.....lb.	20,451,816	13,612,822	20,451,816	18,292,768	18,871,681
Brazil.....cwt.	17,761	8,905	27,559	7,080	Unstemmed.....lb.	57,134,471	35,403,760	57,134,471	21,816,315	21,491,824
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	190	10,365	190	6,455	Manufactured, and Snuff.....	3,798,995	3,051,398	3,798,995	938,844	916,596
Other countries.....cwt.	791,871	518,169	702,110	607,753	Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa.....gals	9,370	12,325	9,370	25,890	15,867
Total.....	3,902,694	3,448,268	3,690,503	3,398,551	Of other British Possessions.....gals	24,443	11,228	24,443	18,830	18,672
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwt.	1,698,387	1,719,359	1,736,245	1,698,341	Foreign—From Hamburg.....cwt.	354,327	419,402	354,327	285,734	349,178
British India.....cwt.	16,610	61,990	69,293	29,269	Holland.....cwt.	431,789	482,433	431,789	416,739	477,987
Mauritius.....cwt.	110,400	131,377	88,095	131,194	France { Red.....cwt.	2,692,850	3,468,860	2,692,850	2,604,691	3,325,200
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	984,482	1,106,949	1,089,445	1,027,420	White.....cwt.	1,078,451	1,276,581	1,078,451	990,707	1,176,731
Brazil.....cwt.	439,137	312,225	512,202	336,104	Portugal.....cwt.	2,965,849	2,965,849	2,965,849	2,857,297	2,858,470
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	2,489	71,538	79,585	113,557	Madeira.....cwt.	2,724,638	2,965,849	2,724,638	19,834	24,825
Other countries.....cwt.	495,904	334,217	524,952	350,667	Spain { Red.....cwt.	1,195,729	949,980	1,195,729	681,286	809,139
Total.....	3,747,509	3,787,655	4,049,817	3,669,552	White.....cwt.	6,134,475	6,381,888	6,134,475	5,181,053	5,372,449
4th Class (including cane juice) — From British West Indies and Guiana..... cwt.	1,001,883	1,294,778	1,051,913	1,187,721	Canaries.....cwt.	20,307	13,808	20,307	4,309	3,550
British India.....cwt.	32,964	160,710	305,039	113,076	Italy—Naples and Sicily.....cwt.	456,804	555,003	456,804	422,187	440,312
From Mauritius.....cwt.	120,988	205,573	116,601	183,413	Other countries.....cwt.	279,913	386,696	279,913	248,711	284,961
Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	404,887	396,233	436,964	797,060	Total { Of wine.....cwt.	15,442,581	16,953,454	15,442,581	13,752,428	15,151,741
Brazil.....cwt.	687,808	1,014,636	826,170	894,661	Red.....cwt.	6,782,169	7,601,254	6,782,169	6,297,708	7,192,180
Java and Philippine Islands.....cwt.	344,965	822,744	477,876	610,475	White.....cwt.	8,690,412	9,352,200	8,690,412	7,454,720	7,959,561

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

Articles.	1867		1868	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Bacon and Hams.....cwt.	18,369	8,396	720,491	692,042
Countdown.....cwt.	27,930	40,859	561,919	602,091
Cheese.....cwt.	10,465	11,454	1,221,638	1,089,682
Cocoa.....lb.	4,418,016	3,036,512	Total.....	2,880,540
Coffee—Of British Possessions.....lb.	71,456,123	103,206,228	Cotton Manufactures.....value £	299,821
Foreign.....	26,139,824	31,861,106	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt.	23,726
Total.....	97,595,947	135,067,334	Indigo.....cwt.	62,692
Corn—Wheat.....grs.	225,599	291,547	Shumach.....cwt.	1,679
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt.	16,861	18,085	Gambier.....cwt.	4,655
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt.	427,254	342,784	Cutch.....cwt.	1,455
Prussia.....cwt.	196,183	152,370	Fruit—Currants.....cwt.	95,466
Hanover.....cwt.	4,108	1,671	Raisins.....cwt.	59,665
Gosia's Hair, manufactures of.....value £	28,365	14,440	Cotton, Raw (con.)—To Haase Townr.cwt.	720,491
Guano.....tons	5,136	2,512	Holland.....cwt.	561,919
Gum Shellac.....cwt.	26,660	24,747	Other countries.....cwt.	1,221,638
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Cordilla of hemp.....cwt.	71,639	72,527	Total.....	3,130,593
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp.....cwt.	373,160	422,067	Cotton Manufactures.....value £	299,821
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt.	183,287	145,166	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt.	23,726
Wet.....cwt.	71,385	28,577	Indigo.....cwt.	62,692
Hops.....cwt.	9,241	8,065	Shumach.....cwt.	1,679
Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	39,572	32,566	Gambier.....cwt.	4,655
Metals—Copper, unwrought & wrought.....cwt.	283,200	417,030	Cutch.....cwt.	1,455
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt.	26,576	22,027	Fruit—Currants.....cwt.	95,466
Oil—Petroleum.....tons	3,108	2,487	Raisins.....cwt.	59,665

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Oil—(con.)—Palm	272,899	324,187	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloth, Romals, and Taffates	28,558	24,587	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond	48,537	89,950
Cocoa-nut	162,082	157,160	Spices—Cinnamon	16,329,910	12,645,608	Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produces of British Possessions—To Hance Towns	1,864,726	1,923,849
Olive	1,319	1,047	Pepper	2,468,478	2,507,175	Total	10,815,174	11,532,847
Paper, white, for printing or writing	18,681	24,376	Spirits—Rum	365,316	459,857	Belgium	15,716,564	21,805,593
Other kinds, except Hangings	16,396	20,789	Unenumerated, not Sweetened	566,720	744,663	France	50,322,123	59,401,704
Quicksilver	2,422,140	2,795,022	Mixed in Bond	173,793	245,927	United States	715,578	589,789
Rags/other Materials for making paper, tons	3,487	4,916	Sugar—Unrefined	10,663	17,184	Other countries	3,414,997	5,545,575
Rice, not in the husk	1,196,295	2,041,420	Refined and Candy	63,931	86,573	Total	80,984,436	98,874,007
Saitpetre	32,900	27,276	Molasses	81,131,112	84,631,678	Foreign—To Hance Towns	700,558	341,904
Seed—Flax and Linnseed	222,842	61,102	Tea	5,687	5,927	Belgium	3,407,514	1,520,361
Rape	1,902,014	2,930,295	Teeth, Elephants'	814,634	486,488	France	1,374,829	210,376
Silk—Raw	4,625	58,448	Tobacco—Stemmed	16,162,231	16,255,065	United States	3,225,775	3,697,795
Waste, knubs, and husks	16,136		Unstemmed	2,275,308	1,967,842	Other countries	1,137,344	421,283
Thrown	7,334	9,295	Manufactured, and Snuff	659,554	799,028	Total	9,846,090	6,191,719
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs	7,709	3,503	Wine—Red	1,156,635	1,130,870	Total Sheep and Lamber wool	90,830,456	109,065,726
—Silk or Satin	2,366	2,769	White			Alpaca and the Lama Tribe	2,128	4,685
Gauze, Crapes, and Velvet								
Ribbons of all kinds								

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Year ended December 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Alkali—Soda—To Russia	202,423	186,672	£ 123,596	£ 97,443	Carrages—Other sorts	645	683	£ 49,119	£ 54,852
Waste	195,034	259,862	89,288	91,559	Cheese	29,798	25,136	127,746	103,365
Hance Towns	195,431	208,624	79,366	71,453	Coal, Chindra, and Culin—To Russia	597,478	628,767	307,608	306,103
Holland	140,964	184,719	46,725	44,765	Sweden	273,899	336,099	137,235	162,871
France	122,495	176,309	44,686	62,444	Denmark	543,610	895,669	261,629	367,721
United States	1,462,022	1,589,432	801,746	723,758	Prussia	507,969	583,450	221,157	239,101
Other countries	645,956	956,890	439,300	413,411	Hance Towns	691,686	767,744	322,852	346,393
Total	3,164,475	3,512,502	1,624,597	1,504,833	Holland	273,601	260,048	134,183	126,004
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small)	331,716	497,544	496,119	806,253	France	1,995,650	1,926,370	937,178	872,492
Gunpowder	20,505,390	17,026,009	526,305	397,024	Spain and Canaries	508,154	524,161	301,029	291,348
Bacon and Hams	41,873	31,439	174,631	123,602	Italy—Sardinia	241,220	288,852	126,096	145,590
Beef, Empty	1,675,321	2,150,181	751,369	858,923	United States	216,279	293,377	86,059	72,046
Beef and Pork	9,523	13,581	23,621	32,884	Brazil	677,772	542,570	132,872	172,393
Beer and Ale—To United States	19,860	19,860	93,516	94,755	British India	395,258	395,258	293,003	293,003
British West Indies and Guiana	24,302	24,883	89,253	86,229	Other countries	3,765,068	3,762,355	2,029,916	1,957,726
India	188,228	173,968	548,255	610,780	Total	10,415,778	10,887,513	5,392,452	5,365,791
Anstralia	108,448	114,953	434,762	477,295	Cordage and Twine	112,305	115,059	317,621	329,832
Other countries	180,000	163,205	745,084	694,740	Cotton Yarn—To Russia	1,740,738	1,747,747	197,614	158,235
Total	518,838	496,324	1,910,850	1,865,749	Prussia	7,029,086	6,542,930	701,083	598,722
Books, printed	49,814	62,122	610,538	686,597	Hanover	105,740	11,600	9,991	1,920
Butter	55,414	53,164	266,370	272,262	Hance Towns	32,406,232	37,207,793	3,703,373	4,456,671
Candles, Stearine and Composition	4,851,097	5,391,984	180,468	204,723	Holland	32,081,233	35,616,155	2,996,966	3,210,758
Carriages—Railway	276	1,034	63,003	123,408	France	5,115,089	2,988,538	681,763	266,436
					Italy—Sardinia	2,771,770	3,922,300	191,184	229,605
					Tuscany	3,798,545	5,616,780	502,606	501,118

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Quantities.

Declared Value.

Quantities.

France 2,881,738
Italy 2,988,538
Sardinia 181,765
Tuscany 259,605
2,814,780
502,804

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Italy 2,988,538
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2,814,780
502,804

58,114
5,891,984
276
1,024

58,114
5,891,984
276
1,024

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	£	1868		1867	1868	£	1868
Cotton Yarn—(con.)—Italy—Ancona and Romagna	1,200,310	1,692,900	69,697	89,467	Cotton Manufac.—(con.)—Other countries	171,566,754	151,198,756	3,610,212	2,844,940
Naples and Sicily	7,243,855	7,542,293	503,198	463,757	Total of all kinds	2,832,028,707	2,866,706,542	53,128,163	50,128,760
Venetia	114,700	127,150	7,668	6,888	Total of White or Plain	1,950,316,418	2,030,308,647	33,739,062	31,284,643
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	3,620,676	2,781,415	194,032	161,700	Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	881,707,289	936,397,895	19,389,101	18,844,117
Turkey	12,871,064	14,139,363	905,841	835,409	Hosiery—Stockings	1,096,648	1,109,900	387,127	364,064
China and Hong Kong	8,625,281	6,732,843	570,347	409,245	Thread for Sewing—To France	66,582	135,095	16,251	24,621
British India—Bombay	4,161,965	6,001,850	335,796	449,837	United States	1,404,480	1,723,526	359,434	455,122
Madras	4,984,855	6,049,712	436,457	449,513	Other countries	5,040,527	4,799,323	740,630	653,380
Bengal	14,221,331	13,310,001	1,174,805	995,648	Total	6,511,589	6,658,244	1,115,315	1,113,123
Singapore	3,111,080	1,628,400	238,610	132,989	Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	55,965,366	52,832,097
Ceylon	389,701	414,110	30,117	34,223	Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hance	...	...	...	...
Other countries	24,208,224	22,366,060	1,819,638	1,587,753	Towns	9,689	8,942	58,371	58,932
Total	169,096,708	174,637,970	14,871,617	14,709,194	France	4,363	3,983	44,528	34,963
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hance	83,982,737	85,186,270	1,875,921	1,841,070	United States	101,670	91,123	711,349	640,722
Towns	35,378,881	40,765,324	978,091	919,941	Brazil	19,452	16,842	96,937	80,639
Holland	41,147,794	38,493,729	959,020	907,814	British North America	17,129	16,448	102,981	100,132
France	53,565,698	55,411,560	924,721	850,234	India	14,610	17,310	92,638	103,763
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	11,828,661	13,792,181	246,771	246,921	Australia	12,364	17,694	97,377	133,670
Italy—Sardinia	15,640,423	16,731,943	302,604	286,428	Other countries	78,641	90,148	430,535	484,632
Tuscany	27,627,348	27,832,892	580,052	591,242	Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	257,868	262,490	1,635,216	1,637,253
Naples and Sicily	2,626,737	2,722,760	52,730	48,953	Total of Earthenware	254,745	259,396	1,589,174	1,597,245
Venetia	16,927,776	16,852,188	293,498	302,849	Total of Porcelain	3,123	3,094	46,042	40,008
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	177,705,696	208,993,735	3,562,209	3,908,335	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia	255,575	201,448	374,421	306,865
Turkey	50,867,064	57,027,600	972,476	1,028,601	Hanover	65,975	53,862	101,718	84,316
Syria and Palestine	358,923,193	243,296,586	5,516,993	3,440,005	Other countries	208,184	171,383	246,452	205,156
Egypt	17,350,458	19,799,989	368,574	390,953	Total	524,734	426,693	722,691	596,337
West Coast of Africa	88,489,362	74,822,003	2,238,664	1,854,222	Glass—Flint	100,410	99,564	270,394	262,581
Foreign West Indies	63,513,481	58,026,582	1,200,147	941,415	Window	64,913	73,379	83,484	86,824
Mexico	25,825,468	21,890,785	497,998	489,304	Common Bottles	705,001	704,450	351,666	352,112
New Granada	73,305,769	151,240,099	1,327,090	1,574,921	Plate	920,229	920,229	97,690	93,063
Brazil	148,240,194	120,147,748	2,888,091	2,697,852	Hats of all kinds	271,868	277,797	510,031	476,156
Uruguay	20,103,797	32,381,048	418,395	226,630	Horses—To Hance Towns	792	792	60,378	58,244
Argentine Confederation	58,221,130	48,705,075	1,124,707	584,222	France	2,203	1,337	73,324	74,174
Chili	64,840,507	22,702,357	1,184,466	774,271	Other countries	1,141	1,588	48,949	75,011
Peru	95,278,748	327,842,673	4,228,993	5,521,139	Total	4,156	4,143	177,651	207,429
China and Hong Kong	46,838,935	29,692,071	1,014,064	570,427	Jute, Manufactures, not made up	26,745,187	43,127,402	455,178	705,567
Java	34,276,717	35,914,119	802,218	697,721	Yarn	7,520,911	8,108,747	117,028	127,911
Philippine Islands	16,436,439	17,352,041	318,252	319,549	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Un-	44,840	64,138	428,233	574,984
Gibraltar	10,632,237	10,697,763	766,181	617,983	wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia	1,878,178	3,605,009	535,605	994,507
Malta	84,187,923	30,030,889	567,119	682,632	Other countries	1,410,252	1,670,265	417,199	473,648
British North America	29,864,293	40,612,647	493,900	302,646	Total	3,288,430	5,275,274	932,804	1,398,155
West Indies	19,393,955	12,342,877	1,899,092	3,386,845	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia	169,629	131,105	43,161	89,652
Possessions in South Africa	113,017,924	236,031,056	440,571	469,450	Other countries	997,820	784,684	218,189	160,382
British India—Bombay	24,650,943	29,838,233	8,074,444	8,059,280	Total	1,166,459	935,789	256,350	190,034
Bengal	608,216,355	577,041,327	1,120,671	903,008	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia	169,629	131,105	43,161	89,652
Ceylon	21,829,734	26,081,601	436,606	424,110	Other countries	997,820	784,684	218,189	160,382
Australia	25,643,804	38,317,255	712,077	966,797	Total	1,166,459	935,789	256,350	190,034

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Linen Yarn—To Hane Towns.....lb.	7,756,273	8,802,798	694,509	776,171	Metals—(Cous.)—Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hane Towns.....ton	9,026	11,689	75,531	94,983
Holland.....	3,698,676	3,647,824	214,210	214,297	Holland.....	7,643	7,436	67,065	71,875
Belgium.....	1,543,860	996,498	154,195	169,399	France.....	7,210	2,999	43,252	22,069
France.....	3,284,277	3,003,713	277,948	290,835	Italy—Sardinia.....	11,171	12,874	85,580	95,020
Spain and Canaries.....	10,791,992	9,857,949	659,309	563,753	Naples and Sicily.....	11,914	12,416	85,109	87,521
Gibraltar.....	266,373	145,275	14,639	7,186	Turkey.....	11,354	12,461	74,376	83,203
Other countries.....	6,701,038	6,503,560	435,184	419,470	United States.....	43,959	43,951	374,269	346,321
Total.....	34,002,479	32,867,117	2,449,394	2,309,111	British North America.....	33,806	27,983	253,313	195,933
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Russia.....	244,257	382,418	14,530	19,616	India.....	57,853	55,902	427,327	400,495
Prussia.....	901,660	1,430,608	52,450	64,161	Australia.....	10,629	12,766	85,568	103,345
Hanse Towns.....	10,169,927	10,537,462	398,762	361,007	Other countries.....	101,649	101,649	767,309	773,091
Holland.....	534,884	782,392	23,862	28,216	Total.....	301,423	302,076	2,344,549	2,372,906
France.....	4,976,933	3,572,756	250,501	181,098	Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia.....	124,693	101,286	968,468	882,121
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	1,792,208	1,829,754	52,228	44,722	Sweden.....	1,269	1,641	10,931	11,019
Spain and Canaries.....	2,179,855	2,622,755	109,992	123,784	Prussia.....	6,452	7,234	74,092	74,787
Italy—Sardinia.....	658,012	726,286	29,929	29,312	France.....	211	231	4,132	5,395
Tuscany.....	594,062	650,895	23,817	22,340	Spain and Canaries.....	12,465	11,017	88,140	73,544
Naples and Sicily.....	1,504,334	1,727,641	52,621	66,280	United States.....	165,086	268,151	1,239,773	1,987,642
United States.....	84,755,006	85,155,204	2,748,329	2,587,167	Cuba.....	4,769	2,729	34,770	19,259
Cuba.....	16,735,647	23,080,372	666,339	791,014	Brazil.....	2,674	5,185	19,588	37,377
St Thomas.....	3,296,048	1,628,420	108,572	44,577	Chili.....	3,840	2,293	35,497	21,976
Hayti.....	2,529,908	2,105,220	78,214	60,632	British North America.....	15,348	16,317	112,182	114,386
Brazil.....	14,189,535	11,816,129	418,944	293,162	India.....	168,020	66,259	1,682,398	719,412
Chili.....	5,687,657	2,371,878	141,995	79,370	Australia.....	20,600	12,208	172,252	86,831
Peru.....	3,521,527	2,036,206	106,719	61,723	Other countries.....	55,296	86,632	418,316	613,907
British West Indies.....	5,198,212	6,103,405	125,719	143,553	Total.....	580,571	581,089	4,861,129	4,646,156
India.....	3,662,751	4,440,066	135,150	147,999	Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see).....	19,406	31,137	382,301	400,686
Australia.....	6,558,809	9,525,044	233,910	324,455	France.....	6,111	11,057	41,434	77,598
Other countries.....	41,428,786	36,805,409	1,358,178	1,229,583	United States.....	1,081	777	15,775	12,723
Total of Piece Goods.....	211,275,196	209,380,250	7,025,391	6,695,771	Brazil.....	1,078	1,278	12,223	10,667
Total of White and Plain.....	191,587,866	190,126,232	6,146,900	5,869,096	British India.....	2,449	2,630	33,323	33,413
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed.....	6,847,377	7,142,516	237,445	231,656	Australia.....	29,798	26,390	201,792	175,553
Total of Cambrics and Lawns.....	6,587,855	7,002,711	284,159	273,712	Other countries.....	15,362	12,172	106,723	110,119
Total of Damask and Disper.....	1,397,077	1,556,321	96,982	106,847	Total.....	25,802	32,419	265,984	299,216
Total of Sail Cloth.....	4,855,021	3,523,470	259,305	194,460	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia.....	81,531	86,582	667,254	713,289
Thread—To Hane Towns.....lb.	870,865	303,844	59,512	41,788	Prussia.....	4,519	7,036	50,427	70,020
United States.....	1,364,139	1,287,404	161,862	152,270	Hanse Towns.....	1,455	2,704	18,591	30,692
Other countries.....	1,020,394	1,091,226	121,565	129,354	Holland.....	3,846	3,943	38,247	41,699
Total.....	2,753,659	2,682,474	342,959	318,012	France.....	6,284	7,455	70,281	89,209
Total value of Linen Manufactures.....	...	...	7,438,362	7,094,319	Spain and Canaries.....	1,923	1,357	26,869	18,851
Metals—Iron, Pig & Puddled—To Prussia, ton:	26,934	42,638	69,890	118,480	United States.....	4,092	3,872	37,819	37,819
Holland.....	68,458	75,028	219,930	242,287	British North America.....	10,481	29,722	319,501	191,597
France.....	104,271	94,746	291,613	258,108	India.....	26,887	23,174	107,080	91,349
United States.....	119,855	86,278	368,015	251,953	Australia.....	10,686	16,865	208,018	296,347
Other countries.....	246,091	256,830	696,410	706,751	Other countries.....	46,723	54,259	595,920	637,449
Total.....	565,612	555,020	1,645,798	1,677,599	Total.....	146,166	148,840	1,817,268	1,766,229

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Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	5,162	7,320	97,853	121,909
Prussia	1,687	3,648	34,525	72,043
Hanse Towns	3,555	3,688	66,656	64,420
Holland	2,896	53,102	58,102	2,824
France	3,618	3,007	83,843	69,763
Spain and Canaries	2,214	2,967	46,126	60,212
United States	6,970	4,963	134,095	87,185
British North America	7,395	8,045	126,802	126,302
Possessions in South Africa	606	745	16,236	17,779
India	29,780	36,673	530,082	687,438
Australia	10,033	12,677	205,217	265,921
Other countries	34,045	85,202	685,560	730,663
Total	107,944	124,510	2,078,697	2,269,069
Iron—Old, for manufacture	47,285	95,094	187,831	377,679
Steel, unwrought—To France	2,576	2,723	106,125	103,449
United States	19,026	17,041	616,492	642,154
Other countries	11,083	11,824	342,997	362,768
Total	32,685	31,988	1,065,614	1,008,371
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	1,882,650	1,945,246	15,080,391	15,021,907
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland	29,409	42,512	125,209	173,676
Belgium	10,559	10,826	43,698	44,901
France	41,992	32,062	166,461	138,608
British India	83,713	45,808	332,268	173,939
Other countries	27,020	32,277	112,216	135,030
Total	192,602	163,480	770,849	606,149
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns	21,050	24,586	82,931	89,439
Holland	16,885	19,816	64,762	73,027
France	33,436	44,995	135,419	160,196
Italy—Sardinia	15,767	18,070	62,834	69,137
Turkey	11,422	26,144	50,885	109,519
Egypt	7,863	10,245	32,846	43,062
United States	3,643	2,758	15,339	9,944
British India	293,910	229,620	1,147,770	853,285
Other countries	148,363	175,558	611,868	691,966
Total	550,389	651,790	2,202,154	2,099,596
Wrought, of other sorts	10,475	43,646	55,376	239,313
Brass of all sorts	46,190	42,260	215,772	205,110
Total of Copper and Brass	800,106	803,176	3,253,151	3,210,170
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead shot—To Russia	3,667	4,974	78,586	100,168

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868
Metals—Lead—(con.)—To France	2,278	3,464	44,840	67,482
United States	7,081	10,145	147,179	140,427
China and Hong Kong	4,614	10,145	94,888	201,251
British India	2,323	1,965	55,081	69,284
Australia	1,936	1,965	41,749	41,267
Other countries	7,020	13,107	158,381	274,961
Total	29,119	43,876	620,504	894,840
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	9,658	9,456	247,069	286,819
Tin, unwrought—To Russia	8,055	10,460	36,643	45,455
France	27,722	22,771	124,088	104,002
Turkey	4,112	6,486	19,200	31,464
Other countries	44,634	42,789	206,972	199,536
Total	84,523	82,506	386,903	380,457
Tin Plates—To France	60,093	38,352	74,148	40,307
United States	1,080,234	1,247,464	1,890,061	1,472,478
British North America	49,908	47,370	68,539	61,718
Australia	26,643	40,465	36,913	52,543
Other countries	381,318	389,423	490,746	461,156
Total	1,678,191	1,768,674	2,060,410	2,088,200
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	146,732	170,424	161,210	185,646
Oil, Seed—To Prussia	288,149	879,439	40,642	110,743
Hanse Towns	2,580	395	395	..
Holland	721,247	1,174,396	105,398	147,729
France	458,843	1,080,495	65,244	142,195
Italy	793,911	1,307,982	117,704	175,987
United States	196,907	196,139	29,845	35,560
Other countries	1,296,658	168,385	199,275	24,488
Total	3,114,174	4,562,114	509,763	689,063
Paper for Writing or Printing	6,872,569	9,369,500	1,068,566	1,316,765
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	137,091	122,607	488,992	415,042
Total	58,253	61,154	130,446	122,723
Rags and other Materials for making Paper	195,344	183,761	569,438	537,770
Salt—To Russia	14,195	12,756	230,894	206,764
United States	72,887	64,901	46,183	56,429
British North America	164,289	153,591	109,647	91,054
India	85,045	79,734	44,850	41,760
Other countries	212,847	270,643	186,610	166,896
Total	189,755	208,653	114,651	130,958
Silk—Thrown—To Holland	724,343	797,502	445,941	485,537
France	242,295	369,216	354,910	506,707
Other countries	15,115	23,861	32,207	39,513
Total	67,098	267,800	96,138	342,936
Other countries	79,384	111,411	99,696	135,052
Total	403,892	771,788	572,951	1,024,203

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Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...									
Holland	54,298	79,716	47,538	67,800	Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries	1,668,631	1,571,743	251,627	337,228
France	34,643	20,800	33,223	20,198	Total	37,434,020	43,657,842	5,822,996	6,376,015
Other countries	148,801	148,085	73,150	101,328	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseys, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns...				
	26,526	23,882	27,283	26,228	Holland	440,322	414,228	108,119	101,673
Total	263,708	266,933	181,194	215,049	France	475,771	645,717	89,771	105,197
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France					Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	267,808	271,965	1,637,657	356,001
Egypt	20,623	32,794	6,064	6,866	Italy—Sardinia	276,042	349,086	51,854	48,135
United States	414,648	690,723	106,795	173,892	Naples and Sicily	247,045	234,269	45,475	52,363
Australia	342,312	348,956	75,065	75,102	United States	3,263,855	2,488,261	44,387	37,851
Other countries	139,019	165,789	27,127	31,954	Brazil	2,244,456	1,922,877	552,681	449,788
Total	613,963	689,226	98,745	123,859	Uruguay	674,618	543,419	247,947	190,179
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France					Argentine Confederation	1,500,361	786,317	223,898	117,852
Egypt	2,569	3,152	4,203	5,292	Chili	1,299,005	946,713	152,429	113,208
United States	22,783	9,995	56,621	24,551	Pera	902,663	1,029,223	152,508	152,943
Australia	2,790	1,572	3,473	1,986	China and Hong Kong	1,374,531	1,702,939	196,117	229,945
Other countries	181	156	818	205	British North America	3,245,744	2,155,441	471,167	309,652
Total	43,077	43,081	65,518	67,545	India	1,827,434	2,322,269	280,458	311,514
Ribbons of Silk only—To France					Australia	1,558,713	2,409,463	284,730	404,848
Egypt	1,241	1,756	889	99,629	Other countries	4,080,630	4,626,283	697,153	721,408
United States	8,822	3,081	4,167	2,640	Total	31,189,209	24,630,978	5,327,375	3,766,894
Australia	15,066	10,376	16,485	4,195	Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds	16,567,190	14,167,294	3,134,347	2,491,304
Other countries	6,114	9,635	8,644	14,175	Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only	14,622,019	10,463,681	2,193,028	1,275,590
Total	16,706	18,728	20,693	23,503	Total of Cloths, &c., of wool mixed with other materials	6,761,581	7,472,183	415,881	431,583
Soap					Flannels	3,420,640	4,562,132	361,775	464,194
Spirits (British)—To France	42,949	43,571	50,778	57,554	Blankets	948,634	751,308	81,868	67,866
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	219,372	157,892	289,206	257,496	Blanketing and Baizes	128,405	143,539	22,186	23,344
Turkey	222,860	53,670	27,800	2,992	Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns	159,342	207,071	26,221	32,991
United States	1,379	23,081	2,900	6,717	Holland	481,088	924,774	106,056	157,894
Australia	95,382	185,757	11,932	16,971	France	226,126	210,097	28,255	28,785
Other countries	245,919	462,511	30,916	57,851	Italy—Sardinia	52,874	23,410	8,497	2,923
Total	713,296	688,556	90,549	82,976	United States	3,692,300	3,438,580	630,102	530,870
Sugar, Refined					Chili	206,538	262,746	35,905	38,899
Belgium	1,286,598	1,352,695	162,452	169,462	British North America	321,158	489,650	45,785	61,376
France	172,650	268,438	266,191	465,352	Australia	329,344	527,990	40,153	62,127
Hanse Towns	2,117,958	1,821,663	203,161	165,920	Other countries	1,082,776	1,167,913	159,276	160,900
Other countries	1,079,623	829,484	83,618	64,213	Total	6,673,951	7,385,769	1,101,986	1,095,009
United States	4,194,764	4,542,882	359,637	345,518	Shawls, Rags, Coverlets, &c.	793,027	789,932	296,445	264,091
Other countries	15,142	1,484	1,484	1,490	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and waist-coatings—To Hanse Towns	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Total	1,454,710	1,893,904	127,994	116,988	Total	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia					Shawls, Rags, Coverlets, &c.	793,027	789,932	296,445	264,091
Hanse Towns	8,862,197	9,447,135	775,884	793,829	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and waist-coatings—To Hanse Towns	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Holland	1,788,436	1,659,179	285,116	248,706	Total	87,340	3,900	4,010	200
Belgium	60,970	28,700	8,013	5,267					
France	19,855,450	21,793,149	3,057,041	3,129,378					
Other countries	9,661,429	11,106,700	1,612,414	1,765,865					
Total	365,481	569,639	87,010	1,023,561					
	4,303,628	6,928,738	556,305	603,561					

Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Hanse Towns
Holland
Belgium
France
Italy—Sardinia
Tuscany
Naples and Sicily
United States
China and Hong Kong
British North America
Possessions in South Africa
India

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—									
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To Hanse Towns	43,142,451	50,802,409	£ 8,512,824	£ 4,462,067	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)—				
Holland	8,686,923	9,571,155	510,515	577,862	Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—Australia	9,374,480	14,075,619	£ 480,397	£ 649,058
Belgium	3,425,617	7,014,783	219,767	570,477	Other countries	28,892,071	26,388,217	1,510,992	1,266,250
France	18,986,805	15,295,752	1,279,681	1,182,394	Total of Worsted Stuffs of all kinds and	200,469,996	224,621,434	13,144,998	13,065,286
Italy—Sardinia	1,805,915	2,411,302	1,008	99,780	Waistcoatings	...	77,585,004	...	...
Tuscany	1,777,881	1,059,655	78,821	41,334	Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool	46,200,589	41,837,573	3,124,679	2,785,086
Naples and Sicily	2,104,500	2,012,282	98,589	83,668	only	...	15,948,894	...	...
United States	60,431,896	69,465,226	2,234,016	2,673,645	Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool	154,203,407	182,783,861	9,020,319	10,280,150
China and Hong Kong	22,782,780	19,084,438	1,410,729	1,114,015	mixed with other materials, and	...	61,686,110	...	...
British North America	6,981,295	5,288,963	305,477	224,487	Waistcoatings	...	...	...	...
Possessions in South Africa	388,771	181,220	24,470	9,170	Hosiery, Stockings	109,978	161,187	60,901	71,631
India	1,599,781	2,056,613	94,752	126,879					

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868		1867	1868	1867	1868
Apparel and Slips—To Egypt	110,701	115,595	£ 115,595	£ 115,595	Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)—				
British North America	175,959	128,505	128,505	128,505	Holland	...	...	14,931	12,968
Possessions in South Africa	208,052	180,717	180,717	180,717	France	...	...	83,572	69,519
India	49,792	51,555	51,555	51,555	Spain and Canaries	...	...	9,478	12,725
Australia	818,172	971,003	971,003	971,003	United States	...	...	106,602	89,262
Other countries	813,315	841,386	841,386	841,386	Cuba	...	...	2,406	1,725
Total	2,205,991	2,289,611	2,289,611	2,289,611	Brazil	...	...	2,640	6,343
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	551,920	364,293	364,293	364,293	Argentine Confederation	...	...	1,510	1,843
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	470,420	474,185	474,185	474,185	British North America	...	...	24,163	19,879
Hosiery	407,915	280,910	280,910	280,910	Possessions in South Africa	...	...	3,686	3,100
Counterpanes and Small Wares	456,426	471,055	471,055	471,055	India	...	...	28,877	75,645
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines	502,653	479,158	479,158	479,158	Australia	...	...	25,479	40,344
Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other	565,461	569,860	569,860	569,860	Other countries	...	...	94,803	108,647
processes subservient to manufactures	234,592	228,267	228,267	228,267	Total	497,751	497,751	497,751	560,394
and the arts	207,687	200,960	200,960	200,960	Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter,				
Fish	67,059	68,861	68,861	68,861	and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché,				
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	284,746	267,743	267,743	267,743	Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and				
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	830,906	708,518	708,518	708,518	Hardware not specifically described—				
Egypt	40,757	10,693	10,693	10,693	To Russia				
United States	53,989	27,074	27,074	27,074	Hanse Towns	42,530	42,530	42,530	48,071
Cuba	95,404	142,424	142,424	142,424	Holland	184,639	184,639	184,639	233,084
Argentine Confederation	728,613	611,066	611,066	611,066	France	77,087	77,087	77,087	72,903
British North America	148,253	278,226	278,226	278,226	Spain and Canaries	56,419	56,419	56,419	57,701
West Indies	149,941	130,420	130,420	130,420	United States	496,714	496,714	496,714	878,332
Possessions in South Africa	149,941	130,420	130,420	130,420	Cuba	99,700	99,700	99,700	123,011
India	149,941	130,420	130,420	130,420	Brazil	163,908	163,908	163,908	148,087
					Argentine Confederation	112,870	112,870	112,870	95,188
					British North America	202,162	202,162	202,162	147,678
					Possessions in South Africa	48,160	48,160	48,160	46,157
					India	236,690	236,690	236,690	244,629
					Australia	240,907	240,907	240,907	259,689

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries..	860,680	881,462	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	459,978	564,274	Silk Manufactures (con.)—Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	180,583	22,314
Total	2,969,504	2,845,152	Hanse Towns	224,495	364,866	France	73,374	42,946
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	3,941,625	3,846,002	Holland	150,949	152,543	United States	77,096	83,015
Jute Manufactures, made up	223	527	Belgium	47,454	349,909	Other countries	58,996	82,575
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	12,561	12,426	Spain and Canaries	94,590	82,498	Total	340,049	231,450
British India	21,280	24,216	Egypt	33,080	40,754	Total Value of Silk Manufactures	1,024,518	1,082,608
Australia	81,495	107,887	British India	190,818	190,818	Stationery, other than Paper—To British India	38,194	53,711
Other countries	104,466	127,025	Other countries	1,001,572	886,292	Australia	56,328	76,174
Total	219,802	271,554	Total	2,942,486	3,006,753	Other countries	279,642	287,704
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	70,032	80,586	Painters' colours	558,492	599,067	Total	374,164	417,589
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	7,438,382	7,094,319	Pickles and Sauces	838,571	369,697	Telegraphic wire and apparatus	210,008	342,276
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	66,522	201,227	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	405,612	409,253	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings	208,261	147,893
France	22,706	46,762	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	6,653	8,238	Small Wares	121,447	151,146
Spain and Canaries	123,466	69,430	France	50,032	35,528	Total Value of Worsted and Woolen Manufactures	20,120,932	19,525,645
Egypt	16,283	47,713	United States	45,247	112,781	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	17,231,4430	17,038,9255
Brazil	960,134	511,955	Other countries	87,780	126,625	Unenumerated Articles	8,647,493	9,080,389
British India	85,994	56,650	Total	189,702	283,172	All Articles	18,096,1923	17,946,8644
Australia	692,303	752,463						
Other countries	2,026,072	1,717,068						
Total	2,026,072	1,717,068						

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED. An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Eleven Months ended Nov. 30, 1868, compared with the corresponding Period of the Year 1867.

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows ..	2,850,014	1,897,349	Corn (con.)—British North America ..	314,415	293,621	Cotton (con.)—Egypt	6,478,555	5,002,213
Sheep	865,736	476,689	Other countries	881,009	546,296	British India	12,876,379	13,927,536
Lambs	9,056	21,055	Total	22,102,884	20,877,292	China	20,365	...
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	2,614,920	2,791,738	Barley	2,643,325	3,291,360	Other countries	1,326,586	1,043,756
Other British Possessions	647,607	953,850	Oats	3,968,938	3,656,275	Total	48,338,241	47,833,727
Brazil	371,468	291,304	Peas	565,377	439,982	Cotton manufactures not made up	1,045,920	1,117,882
Central America	234,419	254,384	Beans	809,779	1,175,752	Cubis nitre (see Saltpetre)	...	...
Other countries	226,126	244,614	Indian corn or maize	3,591,623	4,463,021	Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow	2,638,524	3,139,391
Total	4,063,540	4,595,920	Wheatmeal or flour—From Hanse Towns	374,659	486,446	Holland	267,356	404,732
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	9,104,882	6,008,375	France	1,129,787	522,033	Belgium	541,877	593,742
Denmark	271,785	377,060	United States	378,458	539,809	Other countries	317,307	360,796
Prussia	4,064,172	3,007,827	British North America	71,702	140,528	Total	3,815,064	4,498,661
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	73,703	30,298	Other countries	986,312	866,433	Fruit—Currants	834,964	648,330
Mecklenburg	473,866	446,092	Cotton, raw—From United States	2,940,918	2,585,249	Lemons and oranges	488,477	590,835
Hanse Towns	452,976	440,548	Bahamas and Bermuda	24,192,518	23,681,186	Raisins	498,571	659,901
France	403,976	28,863	Mexico	57,888	3,467	Gnano	1,687,698	1,846,076
Ilyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	357,128	709,275	Brazil	3,110,262	4,008,193	Hats or bonnets of straw	892,289	983,130
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	1,972,972	1,865,802	Turkey	276,467	167,373	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow ..	...	...
Egypt	701,983	1,158,390	Total	189,702	283,172	codilla of hemp—From Russia .....	...	...
United States	2,331,549	4,158,390						
Chili	1,359,567	986,199						

Hats or bonnets of straw
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or
codilla of hemp—From Russia

4,008,193
167,576

3,110,262
275,467

2,331,449
1,309,567

4,188,880
986,193

2,892,289
819,501

983,130
679,609

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (con.)— Venetia	204,991	377,477	Provisions—Butter	5,122,148	5,237,995	Plush for making Hats.....	71,100	104,596
Illyria, Croatia, and Delmatia.....	73,392	68,051	Cheese.....	2,265,927	2,189,922	Spirits—Rum	640,170	716,701
British India	5,911	15,378	Eggs	905,567	899,757	Brandy	1,098,166	1,119,124
Philippine Islands	196,649	302,093	Fish, cured or salted.....	270,098	224,362	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	1,232,736	1,084,068
Other countries	83,698	179,231	Lard	54,174	63,417	Sugar, unrefined—First class	167,787	84,748
Total	1,877,742	1,615,839	Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef.....	34,715	11,328	Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	1,163,385	1,270,067
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp.....	1,279,740	1,489,017	Pork	19,581	10,516	British India	15,624	16,311
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	642,366	608,157	Meat salted—Bacon and hams	1,471,080	1,475,612	Mauritius	577,809	577,809
Other countries	211,581	249,474	Beef.....	194,886	465,613	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1,483,226	1,483,226
Total	853,947	857,631	Pork	382,153	377,099	Brazil	10,397	10,397
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	675,990	736,069	Meat not otherwise described.....	267,562	120,278	Java and Philippine Islands	219	1,093
Brazil.....	266,190	232,361	Rags and other materials for paper making	559,531	809,248	Other countries	627,349	585,420
Australia	123,541	123,994	Rice, not in the husk	1,615,950	2,441,390	Total	4,086,106	3,894,823
Other countries.....	213,082	204,397	Saltetre.....	170,121	128,752	Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana.....	1,809,022	1,871,992
Total	1,278,803	1,316,821	Cubic metre.....	523,808	568,680	British India	17,990	41,970
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	498,010	632,484	Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports.....	1,193,848	1,389,986	Mauritius	91,688	138,210
Hops	1,008,460	380,278	Russia, Southern ports.....	882,485	972,717	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,050,609	1,217,497
Indigo	2,309,151	2,682,225	British India	524,505	951,398	Brazil	448,299	319,753
Leather manufactures—Gloves	1,180,256	1,158,275	Other countries	265,238	261,082	Java and Philippine Islands.....	2,658	68,140
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain.....	24,537	38,171	Total	2,866,026	3,575,183	Other countries	487,078	380,308
Cuba	79,956	118,461	Silk, raw—From China.....	49,807	51,822	Total	3,906,694	3,987,870
Chili	149,864	102,325	British India.....	2,617	38,046	Fourth class (including cane juice)— From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	1,016,745	1,396,183
Australia	136,231	131,474	Egypt (in transit from India, &c.).....	4,244,260	5,686,433	British India	22,616	86,430
Other countries	358,007	489,514	Other countries	2,503,845	2,284,117	Mauritius	110,217	223,056
Total	748,595	879,945	Total	6,800,529	7,960,418	Cuba and Porto Rico	412,794	906,186
Copper regulus—From Chili	714,208	685,165	Thrown—From France	309,278	688,698	Brazil	573,059	981,464
Other countries	78,556	136,279	China	9	9	Java and Philippine Islands.....	288,377	690,143
Total	792,824	821,444	Other countries	30,719	34,446	Other countries	200,552	214,188
Iron in bars, unwrought	606,990	512,362	Total	339,997	723,153	Total	2,619,360	4,497,650
Iron and steel wrought or manufctd	382,244	352,244	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs —From Belgium	824,511	1,151,237	Total of sugar, unrefined	10,779,947	12,464,591
Lead, pig and sheet	715,450	694,680	France.....	3,819,434	4,458,087	Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana.....	89,901	175,871
Spelter	609,115	545,932	Other countries	204,166	221,680	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	121,386	257,083
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	368,616	389,775	Total	4,848,111	5,830,904	Other countries	11,218	62,028
Petroleum—From United States	352,497	181,024	Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	1,668,715	2,062,616	Total	222,505	494,952
British North America	12	127	Other countries	209,126	299,567	Tallow—From Russia	626,764	528,066
Other countries	12	127	Total	1,872,841	2,362,183	Australia.....	51,192	351,183
Total	2,983	2,851	Total	1,43	395	South America	541,905	742,512
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	690,085	534,548	Gauze and Crapes	386,960	388,723	Other countries	288,916	264,546
Palm	1,352,023	1,498,887	Velvet or Flush—From Belgium	94,739	107,585	Total	1,508,777	1,886,327
Olive	1,149,257	799,169	Other countries	431,759	496,398	Total	8,231,594	9,809,292
Oil seed cakes	389,156	382,294	Total	431,759	496,398	Tee		
Paper for printing or writing.....	160,109	173,864						

Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868	Articles.	1867	1868
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	1,041,205	1,153,173	Tobacco—Stemmed	487,668	425,653	Red	1,710,285	2,056,515
Sweden and Norway	1,745,181	2,354,712	Unstemmed	907,332	964,097	White	2,647,794	2,927,814
British North America	1,671,912	1,483,356	Manufactured, and cigars	511,330	486,087	Wool, Sheep and Lambs—From Hants	1,170,420	908,029
Other countries	244,022	286,540	Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	1,117	1,498	Towns and other parts of Europe ..	1,978,281	1,732,001
Total	4,702,320	5,228,781	From other British Possessions ..	4,698	4,512	British India	426,242	467,622
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except beech, and not otherwise charged with duty—From Sweden and Norway ..	591,675	677,413	Foreign—From Hamburg	81,114	37,806	Australia	10,415,715	9,915,478
Prussia	531,428	586,566	Holland	166,527	209,298	Other countries	831,205	573,918
British North America	1,312,932	1,446,518	France	1,353,644	1,740,595	Total	14,821,863	13,603,048
Other countries	420,058	480,761	Portugal	688,358	753,177	Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe ..	353,633	200,870
Total	2,856,093	3,191,253	Madeira	21,774	22,860	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool	255,605	202,127
			Spain	1,999,003	2,111,233	Woolen manufactures not made up ..	2,086,553	2,004,361
			Canaries	4,565	3,274	Woolen and worsted yarn	1,046,225	1,399,882
			Italy—Naples and Sicily	67,124	72,016	Total real value of enumerated articles	208,526,055	217,520,365
			Other countries	20,135	28,060			
			Total of wine	4,558,079	4,984,329			

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

Countries.	GOLD.				SILVER.				TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
Russia	61,406	24,386	40	10,167	162,003	333,587	1,110,824	903,669	61,446	34,508	375,855	1,282,309
Hanse Towns	54,679	171,485	102,003	1,110,824	22,672	100,281	1,094,098	1,855,253	216,682	1,282,309	1,997,980	1,872,178
Holland	14,470	918	9,733	75,504	1,001,143	1,045,317	2,180,308	1,821,748	37,142	101,199	1,220,756	1,150,080
Belgium	13,585	4,092	55,629	70,795	53,680	46,429	40,081	40,081	23,338	79,596	1,150,080	843,235
France	387,319	280,170	1,001,143	1,045,317	1,001,143	1,045,317	2,180,308	1,821,748	1,888,462	3,255,487	3,224,648	9,011,394
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	285,615	462,891	55,629	70,795	1,517	2,762	6,475	978	341,244	473,686	62,300	85,662
Spain and Canaries	25,234	19,159	1,517	2,762	53,680	46,429	40,081	40,081	26,751	21,321	295,533	565,277
Gibraltar	36,298	48,391	9,892	10,243	51,596	40	40	40	89,978	94,820	3,075	117
Malta	44,420	70,712	51,596	40	5,362	85,065	647,415	1,439,165	54,312	80,955	145,727	151,279
Turkey	732	101,026	5,362	85,065	5,362	85,065	647,415	1,439,165	52,328	40	40	440
Egypt	101,026	5,794	5,362	85,065	5,362	85,065	647,415	1,439,165	106,388	90,858	869,334	2,986,991
Mauritius	146,182	118,875	3,248	7,781	3,248	7,781	23,811	25,048	149,430	126,656	57,736	45,778
West Coast of Africa	15,167	8,480	7,258	4,316	7,258	4,316	...	...	22,425	12,796	70,719	63,078
British Poss. in South Africa	5,801,207	6,989,594	519	1,015	519	1,015	8,760	22,016	...	...	...	...
China	2,835	136,345	12,373	9,392	12,373	9,392	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	2,808,367	1,252,116	5,032,495	3,203,972	5,032,495	3,203,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	615,318	437,492	72,828	225,279	72,828	225,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	5,026,183	6,976,455	1,471,821	1,915,930	1,471,821	1,915,930	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	294,269	308,552	47,064	578,707	47,064	578,707	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces (except Brazil), and W. Indies	158,001,591	171,361,777	7,890,079	127,083,908	7,890,079	127,083,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	294,269	308,552	47,064	578,707	47,064	578,707	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish West Indies .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Gold	158,001,591	171,361,777	7,890,079	127,083,908	7,890,079	127,083,908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Gold and Silver	238,210,477	248,525,595	14,827,289	202,500,1	238,210,477	248,525,595	14,827,289	202,500,1	238,210,477	248,525,595	14,827,289	202,500,1

EXCISE.

Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, and Free of Duty; the Quantities Exported; and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

ARTICLES.	Charged with Duty and Free of Duty.		Exported to Foreign Countries on Drawback and Free of Duty.		Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.	
	1867	1868	1867	1868	1867	1868
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Chicory	18,832	13,220	...	...	18,832	13,220
Malt—Charged with duty	43,158,543	44,533,274	276,593	281,643	} 41,781,147	} 43,163,971
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	1,100,803	1,087,660		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	482,349	452,435	88,448	83,231		
— for feeding cattle	2,169	243	...	...	2,169	243
Total	43,643,061	44,985,952	1,465,844	1,452,534	42,177,217	43,533,418
Spirits—Charged with duty	9,031,504	9,084,033	191,254	228,823	} 8,840,250	} 8,855,210
Free of duty for exportation	94,671	318,440	94,671	318,440		
Total	9,126,175	9,402,473	285,925	547,263		
Sugar (home made).....	1,707	12,800	...	...	1,707	12,800
Used in Brewing	362,026	328,719	...	...	362,026	328,719
— Distilling.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses used in Distilling.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.						
Malt—Charged with duty	2,363,449	2,375,119	6,335	23,180	} 2,169,315	} 2,167,189
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	187,799	184,750		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation.....	3,066,145	3,450,333	2,892	608		
Total	5,429,594	5,825,454	197,026	208,538	5,232,568	5,616,916
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	7,329,320	7,105,433	391,775	325,042	} 6,937,545	} 6,780,391
Free of duty for exportation	552,188	539,858	552,188	539,858		
Total	7,881,508	7,645,291	943,963	864,900		
Sugar used in Brewing	3,215	4,013	...	...	3,215	4,013
— Distilling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses used in Distilling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRELAND.						
Malt—Charged with duty	2,369,826	2,795,538	...	...	} 2,359,895	} 2,787,873
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	9,931	7,665		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	671,037	730,882	...	...
Total	3,040,863	3,526,420	9,931	7,665	3,030,932	3,518,755
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	6,404,357	5,855,548	592,183	149,700	} 5,812,174	} 5,705,848
Free of duty for exportation	71,055	94,078	71,055	94,078		
Total	6,475,412	5,949,626	663,238	243,778		
Sugar used in Brewing.....	16,689	19,010	...	...	16,689	19,010
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Chicory	18,832	13,220	...	...	18,832	13,220
Malt—Charged with duty.....	47,891,818	49,703,931	282,928	301,823	} 46,310,357	} 48,119,033
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	...	...	1,298,533	1,280,075		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	4,219,531	4,633,652	91,340	83,839		
— for feeding cattle	2,169	243	...	...	2,169	243
Total	52,113,518	54,337,826	1,672,801	1,668,737	50,440,717	52,689,089
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	22,765,151	22,045,014	1,175,212	703,565	} 21,589,969	} 21,341,449
Free of duty for exportation	717,914	952,376	717,914	952,376		
Total	23,483,095	22,997,390	1,893,126	1,655,941		
Sugar (home made).....	1,707	12,800	...	...	1,707	12,800
Used in Brewing	381,930	351,742	...	...	381,930	351,742
— Distilling.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total of Gold and Silver... 23821047/24892295/14821255/022004
 Total of Silver... 8,020,888/116,418/6,437,210/7,511,708
 Total of Gold... 16800159/17136177/7,890,079/12708303

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

An Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and British Possession in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1867.

Table with columns for Countries to which Exported, 1867 (£), and 1868 (£). Rows include Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Mecklenburg, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Egypt, etc.

Table with columns for Countries to which Exported, 1867 (£), and 1868 (£). Rows include British Possessions (Heligoland, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, etc.), Singapore & the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, etc.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargoes (including their repeated Voyages) in the Year ended December 31, 1868, compared with the Year 1866 and 1867.

Table with columns for Nationality of Vessels, Entered (1866, 1867, 1868), and Cleared (1866, 1867, 1868). Rows include British, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Prussian, etc.

Agriculture.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE FARMERS.

The existence of the great internal division of the landed interest—the diverse views of landowners and land occupiers—is becoming day by day more marked. The difference crops up everywhere. Even at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society, where hitherto the landowners have reigned supreme, the discontent of the farmers breaks out. At the recent annual meeting of the Society, the appointment by the Council of a gentleman to the amalgamated offices of secretary and editor of the journal was somewhat sharply criticised, both as to the principle of the amalgamation and as to the method and result of the selection. Into that question it is not necessary to enter further than to note that a wide-spread spirit of resistance to what was treated as dictation on the part of the Council might be observed amongst the general body of members present. The Mr Read, the so-called farmer-member for Norfolk, evidently made a sort of merit of retiring from the Council, upon the ground "that a great deal had been done [by the Council] of which he did not approve—at least as regarded the manner in which it was done." Yet having so said, he nevertheless gave as his reason for retiring that he had not sufficient time at his disposal with due regard to his Parliamentary duties. Such is the half-hearted support which the farmers commonly receive from the members they assist to send to Parliament. Indeed, English farmers have not yet assumed such a position as to be able to secure any distinct representation in Parliament. The result of the recent county elections proves that they are merely followers of the landowners, and simply assist in returning their nominees.

In spite of such evidence of weakness in the farming interest, there is no doubt that they are slowly groping their way to an assertion of their special rights and distinctive opinions.

Thus at the same meeting Mr Duckham said—"When he looked at the journal of the Society and found in the prize essay on the customs and covenants of farming a custom or agreement set forth which reserved the game and rabbits and everything of that kind for the landlord, to the exclusion of the tenant, he did feel that something might be said by the members of that great national society on such an important subject. The over-preservation of game had brought to many houses want and misery; it limited the cultivation of the soil;.....it produced a demoralising effect on the rural population, filling the gaols and workhouses with inmates, thereby adding to the burden of local taxation. Whatever then might be the ordinary compact between landlord and tenant, he did think that an essay expressly setting forth an agreement as a model agreement, and holding it up to the eyes of landlords and agents for imitation, should not have treated the matter in the way that it (the essay) had done; or represented that the game, rabbits, and fish upon an estate should be preserved for the landlord, and this too in direct defiance of the law of the country, which gave the produce of the soil to the occupier."

Now all this is perfectly just and true, but can anyone suppose that an essay dealing fairly and honestly with the game question would have the slightest chance of becoming a "prize essay" by the award of a committee of landlords? The truth is that until English farmers insist on leases, the terms of which must be founded on rational and commercial principles, they will never emancipate themselves and their business from the feudal trammels of which game—reservation and preservation—forms only one of the manifestations. So Mr Sydney, after ridiculing the prize essays and the management of the journal, said—"Intelligent farmers had come forward in vast numbers to support it (the Society), and let them be canvassed one by one for assistance in promoting the object. At present, while the members felt the greatest respect for the noblemen and gentlemen who sat on the Council, they were greatly disappointed at the unpractical mode in which the business of the Society was conducted."

Now we by no means join in the cry which is raised in some quarters against the Society. It has been useful, and is useful, in many ways, but the composition of its Council is just what might be expected in any so-called agricultural society in England; the landlord element is decisively predominant, and the views of the landowners are practically alone represented in the journal. But the farmers, when they can assert the recognition of their just claims in the business of agriculture, and can obtain the security to which they are entitled, will find their influence within the Society will grow in the same proportion as it has grown in the outside world of business.

REPORTS OF FARMING DISTRICTS.—PRIZE ESSAYS.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RESULTS.

It is beyond a doubt that full and just reports of the state of husbandry of any district, made (say) at intervals of twenty years, would always be of great interest to the agricultural as well as the general public. Such we find in the surveys of the

last century made under the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, and those of Marshall. In modern times, we have the prize essays of the Royal Agricultural Society. These vary much in tone and in the extent and precision of the information they afford, and it would not be fair to treat them as of no permanent value. Yet there are certain characteristics—inseparable, perhaps, from the nature of their origin—which run through the whole of them, and detract much from their practical usefulness. They dwell too much on the mere details of husbandry, selecting, for the most part, some special instances of good farming and spirited management, and omitting any explicit statement of what may be called the average farming of the district, and give as the result a view somewhat too favourable of the actual condition of the agriculture of the locality. Difficulties in the farmers' path are smoothed over or altogether ignored, when, as is almost universally the case, such difficulties arise from position or prejudices of the landowners. Obstacles which anyone would hear fully discussed at market tables are mentioned, if at all, in such an allusive and gingerly way as to make but little impression. Nor are the essayists greatly to blame for these defects. They do all they can to point out the positive improvements made and the methods by which they are effected, but they all know perfectly well that a report which should state fully and bluntly all the defects in the husbandry of the districts they are treating, and should trace those defects to causes with which they are well acquainted, that their essay would have no more chance of being awarded a prize by a committee of landowners than it would of obtaining a Greek or Latin prize at any university. On the contrary, things must be made to look pleasant. Any hope therefore of obtaining satisfactory agricultural reports by the agency of prize essays is quite illusive.

Nevertheless, we do obtain glimpses of the real state of things—special spots on the glowing sun of rural engly—by occasional and hesitating hints of defects or deficiencies. Thus, in the last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, the prize essay on the farming of Huntingdonshire, the essayist, after the improvements made by a spirited farmer, Mr W. Locker—"who lives at the Old Manor house (Myton) and occupies 1,000 acres"—adds to his particular description the following remark (part of which seems general):—"The land is held on a yearly tenancy,"—so far the particular—"and any undue advantage being taken of the system is seldom or ever heard of"—a general proposition which must certainly have been thrown in as a sop to the cerberus-committee of landlords with whom the adjudication of the prize rested. Then we are told that the size of the farms varies from 200 to 500 acres, from 200 to 300 being the most common, and that "the principal landowners are the Dukes of Marlborough and Buccleuch; the Earls of Sandwich, Carrisford, and Harrington; Marquis of Huntly; and Lords Chesham, St John, and Overstone." And that "Mr Heathcote, Mr Wells, Mr Fellowes, Rev. J. Linton, Captain Daherty, and some of the Cambridge colleges, are all considerable owners."

Fancy a local agricultural essayist—probably a land agent—making any statement of defective management by such an array of magnates! Oh, dear, no; on the contrary, "no county in England, probably, has been more improved during the past fifteen years than the one under consideration. In many parishes the produce of both corn and wheat has been doubled; drainage, and the introduction of artificial feeding stuffs, have produced a revolution in farming which a few years ago the most sanguine never dreamed of; and it is only fair to the tenant-farmers to state that they have not failed to assist the landlords by freely contributing to the cost of improvements." Now seeing that drainage appears to be the only specified improvement which the landlords can have done, and as in all probability that drainage has been effected, for the most part, by Government loans, repayable by yearly instalments (paid perhaps by the tenants), it might have been "only fair" to suspect the tenant-farmers to have been something more than assistants to the landlords in contributing to the improvements.

And this suspicion becomes a certainty by the following observations of the essayist, under the head of "Improvements Still Required," where he says—"In treading on this subject, we feel as if treading on dangerous ground: so much easier is it to find fault with the doings of others than to rectify existing evils. The farm-buildings and labourers' cottages require serious consideration; as improvement progresses the wants of farmers increase; when only little stock was kept few buildings were necessary; now, as the stock increases, the great want is sufficient shelter and accommodation; and in order to attract tenants of capital, intelligence, and skill, comfortable farm-houses must be erected for their homes. The agricultural labourer requires a different domicile to the one he now occupies, in order that he may be enabled to bring his family up in decency, and start them out into the world respectable in appearance and uncorrupted in morals." Surely these "Improvements Still Required" are all, or nearly all, the improvements which ought to be, but are not, performed by the owners of the farms. The truth is, agriculture in England is stayed on the majority of properties and impeded on nearly all by the neglect of the improvements

868. £ 164 6,458 5,627 0,422 3,279 3,094 2,562 2,111 19,122 29,618 5,763 4,514 73,010 14,019 11,349 13,397 35,798 36,100 37,738 7,638 4,137 72,000 19,099 30,430 30,395 71,435 17,560 46,963 36,738 71,098 33,573 13,408 79,568 33,044 THE ibility the re- the 968 190271 297595 1313145 274466 509155 13066 13694 399179 136156 232140 282514 143014 38241 129177 99410 86821 4146 24683 438070 5129 10201686 4573907 15474993 170881 201190 518703 300183 605446 36201 39344 104631 639440 225947 120093 461671 148134 32329 218206 47692 122967 6790 12329 561133 2934

the landowners ought (for their own as well as their tenants' interests) to perform. Finally, the Huntingdon essay says—"A considerable extent of poor grass-land still requires improvement by drainage and other means, and a greater degree of attention might be advantageously bestowed on the woods. The waste is frightful." We would apply the last sentence not to the woods only, but to the ordinary system on which landed property in England is managed, and say that the waste is indeed frightful.

Literature.

THOUGHTS ON "FREE TRADE IN LAND." By WILLIAM FOWLER, LL.B., M.P. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1869. Those who wish to understand the practical bearings of the question of "primogeniture" and "free trade in land" will find a very complete survey of the subject in the present pamphlet. Mr Fowler, knowing familiarly the working of the present law, and of our social customs in settling land and other property, points out where the law does mischief—for instance, by a general law of intestacy, designed to keep estates in families by giving them to the eldest son, but which seldom takes effect, owing to the custom of settlement, except in the case of small properties where the reason for the law does not exist. There is seldom intestacy where large estates are concerned, and yet for the sake of them we apply a law to all landed property which when it does take effect, viz., in reference to small estates, is only injurious. The hardship on a middle-class family when the father leaves little but land is too obvious to be stated. Mr Fowler's main criticism however is on the law which permits settlements to children *unborn*. This is the great cause of the locking-up of land, and leads to the injury of agriculture, through estates being only held by tenants for life who cannot in fairness to their children spend capital in improving a property which only goes to one of them. Mr Fowler acknowledges that the effect of prohibiting settlements to children unborn would perhaps be to cause re-settlements to be postponed till the eldest son had married and a child had been born, but the interval of freedom from settlement thus saved would often be considerable, and would be worth something. Besides, eldest sons if they do not settle at 21 would become more disposed as they grow older to look forward to having complete control of their property. Mr Fowler's chief argument is the injury to agriculture by the present arrangements—we cannot alter the social disposition to found families, but we need not encourage it to the injury of the national wealth by special provisions.

PIGEONS: Their Structure, Varieties, Habits, and Management. By W. B. TEGETMEIER, F.Z.S. Author of the Poultry Book; Editor of Standard of "Excellence in Exhibition Birds." George Routledge and Sons, Broadway, Ludgate.

THE dearness of butchers' meat and the comparative cheapness of grain have, of late years, drawn increased attention to the breeding and rearing of the various kinds of poultry; and we have had occasion lately to notice in these columns several excellent manuals on the subject. Mr Tegetmeier has now supplied a companion volume on the management of one of the most attractive, if not the most profitable, of all our farmyard feathered stock, and he has done it well. The breeder for profit or household utility will find in it all needful information, while the fullness and accuracy of its description of the various breeds, the extent of its scientific knowledge, and the clearness of its directions and advice, will leave little to be desired by the most ardent devotee of the "Fancy." Our only cause of complaint is, that the size and style of the getting up of this handsome treatise will prevent its becoming so widely available as might be desired by the mass of enthusiasts, but not over rich, amateurs, who turn the lofts of many a gloomy dwelling in our crowded and narrow streets into true schools of art, where the choicest and most fantastic breeds are cultivated and perfected.

We had ourselves no notion of the number and quaintness of the varieties that have been produced from the original Blue Rock dove before we met with this book. Fantails and Pouters, Tumblers and Carriers, Dragons, Runts, and many another, were familiar to us, but we confess to a blank ignorance as to Trumpeters, Nuns, Archangels, Silkies, and all the other enormities of art into which human ingenuity has turned the simplicity of nature. To many of our readers we fancy the Lowtan, or Ground Tumbler of India, for instance, is as much a stranger as to ourselves. These pigeons are rather smaller than a common pigeon—white, with long pointed wings, but with small powers of flight. A correspondent, writing from Madras, thus describes its decidedly unpleasing and, we should think, diseased peculiarity of motion:—

None of my people, although I have several Mussulmans in my service, know anything about these pigeons except the name. I therefore, ordered somebody to be brought to me who did. A Mussulman policeman was soon produced, and at once recognised them as Lowtans. I told him to make them tumble. So, having caught one by placing his hand on the back, he put his first and second fingers on each side of the beak, and shook the bird four or five times horizontally, holding it in one hand only; he then put it on the ground, and it tumbled backwards

so quickly that the eye could not follow it. After what I judged to be a dozen tumbles, he took it up and breathed on its head (why, I do not know) and put it on the ground, when it appeared as well as possible, and picked about. The same process, with the same result, was gone through with the hen. The birds whilst tumbling appeared as if in a fit, and unable to control their motions. I then asked the man why he did not tap them on the head, as I had before seen done to Lowtans, and he said these pigeons were not high caste enough for that. I made him try, however, but without any result. I have been informed that all Lowtans would go on tumbling till they died, and that they not unfrequently died whilst tumbling, although apparently taken up in good time.

These pigeons have not yet been introduced into England, but there are other artificial breeds almost equally abnormal. Tumblers "have been bred with their beaks so small that they cannot feed their own young, and with their frames so compact that they cannot fly to the top of their breeder's bedstead. They are called Tumblers, because if they could fly they would tumble." Thus "by coupling the most monstrous individuals of a race, a family of monsters are kept in existence for a time." Happily, nature herself has set limits to this perversion of herself, and such breeds die out; while in all, there is a steady if imperceptible, at the time, tendency to revert to the primal type.

The Germans are, of all nations, the greatest artists in pigeons, and under the name of German toys, the strangest freaks of colouring and feathering are to be found. Of the Finnikin, Moore, one of the earliest writers on the Dove-cot, says—"Were a gentleman to stock a dovecote with this sort of pigeon, their whimsical gestures might engage the country people to imagine he kept an enchanted castle." The cock, while courting his mate, rises over her, flapping his wings, turns round three or four times in the air, reverses his action, turns over the same number of times, and descends. The feats to which our common Tumblers may be trained by in-breeding are something wonderful, but there is this difficulty, that they cannot be allowed to exercise these acquired gifts for fear of injuring, or even killing, themselves in their descent. How much of undue and unnatural action there is in these gyrations is proved by the fact that when they are made to tumble often, they have been known to hide themselves on their owners coming into the place where they were kept. Decidedly the most interesting chapter of his book is that in which Mr Tegetmeier gives his earliest experience of a pigeon race, in which, but for an unfortunate accident, he would have come off conqueror, and the whole account of what he calls Housing birds; for such pigeons are by no means identical, as is popularly supposed, with the Carrier. The English Carrier, indeed, is not a Housing bird at all, but a home bird. The long distance flying birds are the Dragon, the Tumbler, the Skimmer, the Owl, and, best of all, the Antwerp. In Belgium, one of these birds will fetch twenty pounds if a prize bird, and "some idea may be gained of the enthusiasm with which the flying fancy is pursued in Belgium, when the fact is stated that there are 150 societies, or clubs, offering prizes to be flown for, and that these include nearly 10,000 amateurs."

Mr Tegetmeier demonstrates the fallacy of the belief that any Housing bird will find its way back without previous training when taken quite out of sight of its home. He considers that it is by sight alone that they are guided, and in proof appeals to the fact that no Fancier will venture to start one of his best Housing birds from a distant point without many previous and intermediate practisings. In Belgium, before a great match, there are stated days on which the birds are thrown up at certain rapidly increasing distances from home, and the training of young Housing birds is steady and severe. At the same time, he claims for these birds a keenness of vision almost incredible, as where they are flown from London to Antwerp across a sea offering no landmarks to the eye, can it be possible that even from the height to which the birds rise before starting on their journey, one hundred and eighty or so of miles, offer no impediment to their view of home? The first "Twerp" who reached home flew that distance in five hours five minutes, or at the rate of 36 miles an hour, and lost the match by five minutes only.

We have said little as to the practical portion of this guide to the Pigeon Fancier, for Mr Tegetmeier's name is enough to certify its correctness and to answer for its value. His clear descriptions of the different breeds are excellently supported by Harrison Weir's drawings; a little spoilt to our thinking by the somewhat glaring, though, as far as we can judge, correct colouring of the birds.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Les Finances de l'Hotel de Ville. Denis, Paris.—A Mile of Railway. Urwin.—A Scheme of County Administration. Longmans.—A Summary of Arctic Exploration and Adventure. Hong.—The St James' Magazine. Essex street.—The Minister's Wooing. Low.—The Established Church of Ireland, Past and Future. Hodger.—Cottage Plans. Ridgway.—The City of London. Longmans.—All London and Europe. Adams.—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Hill.—Thoughts on Free Trade in Land. Longmans.—The Democracy of Reason. Simpkin.—Merchants' Magazine. Dora, New York.

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