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The Political Economist.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY AND REVIEW OF 1864.

On Saturday, March 11, we shall issue a Supplement under the above title, containing a careful Digest of the leading Merchants' and Brokers' Circulars in the different branches of trade, Lists of New Companies, Returns of Prices, Accounts of the Banks of England and France, &c. The object of the Supplement being to place in possession of our readers a Commercial History of 1864 worthy of preservation and adapted for reference.

In accordance with the suggestions of many subscribers, it is intended to publish the series of articles on the "Money Market for Men of Business" separately, carefully revised, and with a Preface.

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

CÆSAREANISM AS IT NOW EXISTS.

THAT the French Emperor should have spare leisure and unoccupied reflection sufficient to write a biography is astonishing, but if he wished to write a biography his choice of a subject is very natural. Julius Cæsar was the first who tried on an imperial scale the characteristic principles of the French Empire,—as the first Napoleon revived them, as the third Napoleon has consolidated them. The notion of a demagogue ruler, both of a fighting demagogue and a talking demagogue, was indeed familiar to the Greek Republics, but their size was small, and their history unemphatic. On the big page of universal history, Julius Cæsar is the first instance of a democratic despot. He overthrew an aristocracy—a corrupt and perhaps effete aristocracy it is true, but still an aristocracy—by the help of the people, of the un-

organised people. He said to the numerical majority of Roman citizens, "I am your advocate and your leader: "make me supreme, and I will govern for your good "and in your name." This is exactly the principle of the French Empire. No one will ever make an approach to understanding it who does not separate it altogether, and on principle, from the despotisms of feudal origin and legitimate pretensions. The old monarchies claim the obedience of the people upon grounds of duty. They say they have consecrated claims to the loyalty of mankind. They appeal to conscience, and even to religion. But Louis Napoleon is a Benthamite despot. He is for the "greatest happiness of the greatest number." He says, "I am where I am, because I know better "than any one else what is good for the French people, and "they know that I know better." He is not the Lord's anointed; he is the people's agent.

We cannot here discuss what the effect of this system was in ancient times. These columns are not the best place for an historical dissertation; but we may set down very briefly the results of some close and recent observation of the system as it now exists, as it is at work in France. Part of its effects are well understood in England, but a part of them are, we think, but mistily seen and imperfectly apprehended.

In the first place, the French Empire is really the best finished democracy which the world has ever seen. What the many at the moment desire is embodied with a readiness, an efficiency, and a completeness which has no parallel either in past history or present experience. An absolute Government with a popular instinct has the unimpeded command of a people renowned for orderly dexterity. A Frenchman will have arranged an administrative organisation really and effectually, while an Englishman is still bungling and a German still reflecting. An American is certainly as rapid, and, in some measure, as efficient, but his speed is a little head-long and his execution is very rough; he tumbles through much, but he only tumbles. A Frenchman will not hurry; he has a deliberate perfection in detail, which may be always relied on, for it is never delayed. The French Emperor knows well how to use these powers. His bureaucracy is not only enduring but pleasant. An idle man who wants his politics done for him, has them done for him. The welfare of the masses—the present good of the present multitude—is felt to be the object of the Government and the law of the polity. The Empire gives to the French the full gratification of their main wishes, and the almost artistic culture of an admirable workmanship, of an Administration finished as only Frenchman can finish it, and as it never was finished before.

It belongs to such a Government to care much for material prosperity, and it does care. It makes the people as comfortable as they will permit. If they are not more comfortable, it is their own fault. The Government would give them free trade and consequent diffused comfort if it could.

No former French Government has done as much for free trade as this Government. No Government has striven to promote railways, and roads, and industry, like this Government. France is much changed in twelve years. Not exactly by the mere merit of the Empire, for it entered into a great inheritance; it succeeded to the silent work of the free monarchy which revolution had destroyed and impeded. There were fruitful and vigorous germs of improvement ready to be elicited—ready to start forth—but, under an unintelligent Government, they would not have started forth; they would

have lain idle and dead, but under the adroit culture of the present Government, they have grown so as to amaze Europe and France itself.

If, indeed, as is often laid down, the *present happiness* of the greatest number was the characteristic object of Government, it would be difficult to make out that any probable French Government would be better, or indeed nearly so good, as the present. The intelligence of the Emperor on economical subjects—on the bread and meat of the people—is really better than that of the classes opposed to him. He gives the present race of Frenchmen more that is good than any one else would give them, and he gives it them in their own name. They have as much as they like of all that is good for them. But if not the present happiness of the greatest number but their *future elevation* be, as it is, the true aim and end of Government, an estimate of the Empire will be strangely altered. It is an admirable Government for present and coarse purposes, but a detestable Government for future and refined purposes.

In the first place, it stops the *teaching apparatus*; it stops the effectual inculcation of important thought upon the mass of mankind. All other mental effort but this the Empire not only permits but encourages. The high intellect of Paris is as active, as well represented, as that of London, and it is even more keen. Intellect still gives there, and has always given, a distinctive position. To be a *membre de l'Institut* is a recognised place in France; but in London, it is an ambiguous distinction to be a "clever fellow." The higher kinds of thought are perhaps better discussed in Parisian society than in London society, and better argued in the *Revue des deux Mondes* than in any English periodical. The speculative thought of France has not been killed by the Empire. It is as quick, as rigorous, as keen, as ever. But though still alive, it is no longer powerful; it cannot teach the mass. The *Revue* is permitted, but newspapers—effectual newspapers—are forbidden. A real course of free lectures on popular subjects would be impossible in Paris. *Agitation* is forbidden, and it is agitation, and agitation alone, which teaches. The crude mass of men bear easily philosophical treatises, refined articles, elegant literature; there are but two instruments penetrative enough to reach their opaque minds—the newspaper article and the popular speech, and both of these are forbidden.

In London the reverse is true. We may say that only the loudest sort of expression is permitted to attain its due effect. The popular organs of literature so fill men's minds with incomplete thoughts, that deliberate treatment, that careful inquiry, that quiet thoughts have no hearing. People are so deafened with the loud reiteration of many half-truths, that they have neither curiosity nor energy for elaborate investigation. The very word "elaborate" is become a reproach: it produces something which the mass of men do not like because it is above them,—which is tiresome because it needs industry,—difficult because it wants attention,—complicated because it is true. On the whole, perhaps, English thought has rarely been so unfinished, so piecemeal, so *ragged* as it is now. We have so many little discussions that we get no full discussion; we eat so many sandwiches that we spoil our dinner. And on the Continent, accordingly, the speculative thought of England is despised. It is believed to be meagre, uncultivated, and immature. We have only a single compensation. Our thought may be poor and rough and fragmentary, but it is effectual. With our newspapers and our speeches—with our clamorous multitudes of indifferent tongues, we beat the ideas of the few into the minds of the many. The head of France is a better head than ours, but it does not move her limbs, the head of England is in comparison a coarse and crude thing, but rules her various frame and regulates her whole life.

France, as it is, may be happier because of the Empire, but France in the future will be more ignorant because of the Empire. The daily play of the higher mind upon the lower mind is arrested. The present Government has given an instalment of free trade, but it could not endure an agitation for free trade. A democratic despotism is like a theocracy; it assumes its own correctness. It says, "I am the representative of the people; I am here because I know what they wish, because I know what they should have." As Cavaignac once said, "A Government which permits its principles to be questioned is a lost Government." All popular discussion whatever which aspires to *teach* the Government is radically at issue

with the hypothesis of the Empire. It says that the *Cæsar*, the omniscient representative, is a mistaken representative, that he is not fit to be *Cæsar*.

The deterioration of the future is one inseparable defect of the imperial organisation, but it is not the only one,—for the moment, it is not the greatest. The greatest is the corruption of the present. A greater burden is imposed by it upon human nature than human nature will bear. Everything requires the support, aid, countenance of the Central Government, and yet that Government is expected to keep itself pure. Concessions of railways, concessions of the privilege of limited liability,—on a hundred subjects, legal permission, administrative help are necessary to money-making. You concentrate upon a small body of leading official men the power of making men's fortunes, and it is simple to believe they will not make their own fortunes. The very principle of the system is to concentrate power, and power is money. Sir Robert Walpole used to say, "No honest man could be a Minister;" and in France the temptations would conquer almost all men's honesty. The system requires angels to work it, and perhaps it has not been so fortunate as to find angels. The nod of a Minister on the Bourse is a fortune, and somehow or other Ministers make fortunes. The Bourse of Paris is still so small that a leading capitalist may produce a great impression on it, and a leading capitalist, working with a great Minister, a vast impression. Accordingly, all that goes with sudden wealth; all that follows from the misuse of the two temptations of civilisation, money and women, is concentrated round the Imperial Court. The Emperor would cure much of it if he could, but what can he do? They say he has said "that he will not change his men. He will not substitute fleas that are hungry for fleas which at least are partially satisfied." He is right. The defect belongs to the system, to these men; an enormous concentration of power in an industrial system ensures an accumulation of pecuniary temptation.

These are the two main disadvantages which France suffers from her present Government; the greater part of the price which she has to pay for her present happiness. She endures the daily presence of an efficient immorality; she sacrifices the educating apparatus which would elevate Frenchmen yet to be born. But these two disadvantages are not the only ones.

France gains the material present, but she does not gain the material future. All that gives present industry her Government confers, in whatever needs confidence in future she is powerless. *Credit* in France, to an Englishman's eye, has almost to be created. The country deposits in the Bank of France are only 1,000,000*l* sterling; that bank has fifty-nine branches, is immeasurably the greatest country bank in France. All discussions on the currency come back to the *cours forcé*, to the inevitable necessity of making inconvertible notes an irrefusable tender during a revolution. If you propose the simplest operations of credit to a French banker, he says, "You do not remember 1848; I do." And what is the answer? The present Government avowedly depends, is ostentatiously concentrated, in the existing *Cæsar*. Its existence depends on the permanent occupation of the Tuileries by an extraordinary man. The democratic despot—the representative despot—must have the sagacity to divine the people's will, and the sagacity to execute it. What is the likelihood that these will be hereditary? Can they be expected in the next heirs, a child for Emperor, and a woman for a Regent? The present happiness of France is happiness on a short life lease; it may end with the life of a man who is not young, who has not spared himself, who has always thought, who has always lived.

Such are the characteristics of the Empire as it is. Such is the nature of *Cæsar's* Government as we know it at the present. We scarcely expect even the singular ability of Napoleon III. will be able to modify, by an historical retrospect, the painful impressions left by actual contact with a living reality.

THE IRISH DEBATE.

THE debate on Monday night was one of good augury for Ireland. On no previous occasion that we can remember have Irish members been so little irrational and intemperate, or has the House generally shown such a sound and thorough appreciation of the real facts and bearings of the question. Mr Roebuck spoke out some salutary truths, as is his wont,

in a not very palatable fashion. His pills are often very wholesome, but he never condescends to gild them. Indeed, we are not sure that he does not like adding a little unnecessary aloe for the sake of pungency. But Mr Lowe's speech was the admirable one of the evening: it was perfect in tone, in principle, and in temper. He placed in the clearest and strongest light the doctrines and the facts in relation to Irish difficulties and distress which have long been familiar to the readers of the *Economist*. The originator of the discussion, Mr Hennessy, and most of his countrymen who followed him, wished to pledge the House of Commons to an expression of regret at the extent and continuance of Irish Emigration, and to some vain endeavours to check it by setting on foot artificial public works, in order to keep the people at home,—in other words, to deplore the sole means and the sure means for the restoration of prosperity to Ireland, and to promise to do what in them lay to counteract it. Mr Lowe showed, what we have repeatedly expounded in these columns, that emigration is a matter for congratulation and not for regret; that in comparison with other countries, similarly situated as to soil and climate, with as few great cities and as few extensive manufactories, Ireland is still greatly overpeopled,—the fact being that she numbers considerably more human beings to the available acre than either France or the agricultural portions of England or Scotland;—that the main portion of her chronic distress arises partly from this redundant population, and partly from the attempt to grow cereals where only pasture should be ventured on, because the ripening even of oats is always problematical; that our old Corn Laws helped to stimulate this unsuitable style of agriculture, and that it is the return to a sounder system consequent upon the abolition of those laws that will ultimately rectify the mischief, but must cause a considerable amount of misery and inconvenience in the process.

He then proceeded to explain that, though the decline of population through mortality is, economically considered, an unquestionable evil and an ominous sign, yet such decline, where it arises simply from the transfer of human beings to a more fertile country and a more prosperous labour market, is anything rather than a misfortune;—that to people situated as the Irish are, emigration is a positive and an inestimable good;—a benefit to those who go, inasmuch as they carry their industry from a land where it yields little to a land where it yields much;—a benefit to those who remain, inasmuch as it raises the wages of labour, and is in fact almost the only means by which those wages can be raised. He showed that you ought not to check emigration if you could, and that you could not if you tried, since by no contrivance, by no establishment of public works, how lavish soever were your grant, could you rival the attractions of the labour market of America. The most that an Irishman can hope for in his own country, even if the Shannon were to have a new bed and if all the bogs in Ireland were to be drained, and if England were willing and were profligate enough to advance five millions out of the public purse for the insane attempt, would be that his wages might rise to eighteenpence a day, and that employment might be constant for some years; whereas, by crossing the Atlantic, he earns from half a dollar to a dollar a day, and is sure, if he deserves it, to become a landholder in a few years, and a capitalist in one generation or in less. Is he a wise man who, in the face of these contrasted prospects, expects to keep the intelligent Irishman at home? or is he a kind or a good man who would try?

Mr Lowe next dealt with the cry that the misery of Ireland is traceable to over-taxation, and showed as plainly as possible that this solution of the matter has not one atom of real groundwork for its plea. It is true that Ireland is now more equally taxed, in comparison with England, than she used to be,—that is, that she has fewer exemptions than she used to have. But she has several exemptions still. England still pays taxes which Ireland does not;—assessed taxes, taxes on locomotion, the rate and the valuation for the income tax, are appreciably lighter in Ireland than with us. But there, as here, the rich man only pays on his income and his property, and the poor man only pays on his expenditure. There is no tax on his cabin, there is no tax on his clothes, there is no tax on his food; and if he consumes tea, and sugar, and whiskey, and tobacco, he pays just what the English labourer pays, and not one farthing more. The *Hibernicism* of the idea that a poor country ought to be more lightly taxed—

taxed according to a different tariff—than a rich one, Mr Lowe thus lucidly clears up:—

“The argument was that the taxation of Ireland was equal to the taxation of England; that Ireland was poor and England was rich, and that Ireland could not bear the same taxation that England could bear. *That argument would be very good if taxation were adjusted geographically—imposed on the two countries in the same proportion per mile.* But our taxation is regulated on a very different principle; every man in Ireland, like every man in England, is taxed according to his ability. He either pays a certain per centage on his income, or if the tax be on commodities, it depended entirely on his expenditure what he paid; and therefore the taxation was adjusted to *individuals*. When we speak of Ireland, therefore, as a poor country, we must remember that it is not Ireland that pays the taxes, but the people of Ireland; and the argument then comes to this—that when a rich man lives in a poor country he ought to be more lightly taxed than when he lives in a rich country, although in the former case his money probably goes further.”

Lastly, Mr Lowe reminded the Irish members of one great cardinal truth, which, if it could be once fairly ingrained into the understandings of the nation, would assure us that the day of Ireland's regeneration is indeed at hand. Two operations are needed to bring prosperity to the sister island—the efflux of redundant hands, and the influx of needed capital. The two together would suffice, in half a generation, to change the whole face of the country, and render it in truth a green and smiling land. The surplus population is flowing out; the requisite capital is not flowing in. And why not? British capital is abundant and is enterprising. It goes everywhere else, why is it so shy of going to Ireland? Simply because it loves peace and dreads disturbance; and because Irishmen—not in Ireland only, as Mr Lowe reminded us, where English misgovernment and animosity towards England are often pleaded as a cause, but in Australia and Canada likewise, where the idle excuse cannot be set up—are prone to riots, to turbulence, to outrage. “Here is Ireland,” said he, “divided from us only by an arm of the sea, to be crossed in four hours, “hungering and thirsting for money, yet money will not go there. Well, sir, honourable gentlemen may be very eloquent, but capital cannot be cajoled. They may menace, but capital cannot be coerced. She is a very coy, discreet, retiring nymph. She flings herself into the arms of the industrious citizen, but she shuns the embrace of the fiery and brilliant agitator. In this case Ireland must minister unto herself. *It is the fault of the Irish nation that those who have the disposal of English capital do not feel secure in investing it in Ireland.*”

A somewhat curious return has just been laid before Parliament, showing the taxation per head in Great Britain and Ireland respectively at different specified dates since the commencement of the century, showing that though the contributions of individual Irishmen have greatly increased of late years, they are still less than half those of Englishmen:—

TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

	Great Britain.			Ireland.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
1800.....	3	5	11	0	14	1
1817.....	4	14	0	0	17	8
1822.....	3	19	9	0	14	10
1842.....	2	11	9	0	10	0
1862.....	2	13	1	1	3	4
1863.....	2	12	7	1	2	6

MR GLADSTONE'S ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY TABLES.

MR GLADSTONE has just presented to Parliament his tables for selling small deferred annuities or assurances to the poor. They are worth a little study. The day will certainly come—may possibly come while Mr Gladstone is alive—when the greatest of undeveloped economic forces the principle of insurance, backed by the State guarantee—*i. e.* of insurance which really insures—may be applied upon a somewhat extensive scale. There are thinkers, we know, who believe—we are not sure that Mr Gladstone does not believe—that the great campaign against pauperism which it will be the work of the next generation to wage, can best be fought out with this weapon; that it is stronger and more applicable than any yet formed—than, for instance, peasant proprietorship; that it offers the link which is to bind together the two necessities

of civilisation, the unlimited right of individuals to accumulate, and the claim of the masses to a high degree of physical comfort and ease. Those thinkers may be in the wrong, probably are, for, after all, the world is governed by moral laws as powerful, though not as definable, as economic principles, but they have one considerable fact in their favour—assurance can do a good deal more than it does do. It is conceivable, though it may not be probable, that a system of assurance could be so worked as to supersede all existing forms of taxation, and combine the direct taxation for which theorists sigh with the indirect taxation practical men accept as indispensable and the voluntary taxation of which dreamers have dreamed dreams. It is conceivable, and very much more possible, that assurance may be so used as to meet almost all those contingencies which we call casualties, and which so very greatly baffle men's efforts to regulate their affairs by an unchangeable law. The success of a company which insures against accidents gives light on that point, for if accident can be compensated, why not sickness—the benefit clubs do that—or loss of tools—there are societies trying that—or defects of character—the Guarantee Society thinks of that—or even sudden absorptions of capital—against which, in one department of life, Lloyds succeed in providing? It is, in short, conceivable—and we only say conceivable, for thinkers have never yet had to deal with the datum of a race all of whom were of full developed intelligence—that insurance might be made to realise that assistance given by the whole to the individual, and by the individual to the whole, that brotherhood in action though not in sentiment of which the only original French economists, the dreamy persons called Socialists, St Simonians, Fourierists, Icarians, and what not, have dreamed somewhat silly but still wide and novel dreams. Mr Gladstone has applied the principle in a limited, it may seem a small way, but yet in one which covers a very extensive area.

We are not quite sure that the extent to which his plan may be developed is yet quite appreciated. It is a real blow at pauperism. The fundamental idea of his scheme for small annuities is that, if perfect, or nearly perfect, security can be obtained for the savings of thrift, and if the poor can be induced to mortgage the period of full work against the period of forced idleness, much of the misery of proletarian life—of trade based upon no capital but the muscles—may be prevented. The State can grant the first datum, a security which is nearly perfect, and which is not limited in time, though it cannot grant the second, the willingness to postpone the present to the future. To grant the first, however, efficiently and permanently, it must grant it without injuring its own resources, and Mr Gladstone has therefore had tables prepared, showing to all men what they can secure by economy, without asking anything from anybody except the certainty of implicit faith. He may, indeed, in his anxiety for permanence, have overdone the thing a little. The Treasury, we perceive, in selling low assurances and small annuities—in bringing science that is to bear upon the savings of the masses—has guarded itself at least sufficiently well. The first rule laid down by Sir A. Spearman, was that interest should be calculated at three per cent., which, as Consols are not likely to rise soon above ninety, is a profitable rate to Government. Then the table taken for basis is the Registrar-General's life return of the whole population, which includes the well-off classes, and is, therefore, as far as regards deferred annuities, a very safe table to calculate from, while, as regards life insurance, the dangerous trades and all visibly bad lives are summarily struck out. Then ten per cent. has been added to all premiums for the cost of collection, and, whenever they are paid oftener than once a year, twenty per cent., which, as the State is not supposed to be seeking profit, is, to say the least, a decidedly prudent form of calculation. The error, if there be one, however, is on the right side, and we may examine with safe consciences the results which, under these strict limitations, may be secured by thrift. We say with safe consciences, because it is quite clear that the advantages purchaseable under these tables are the least to be secured for the money; that the taxpayers are not giving anything; that the Annuity Bill, so far as it may hereafter take the place of the Poor Law, has at least the advantage of being entirely self-supporting.

There are a good many tables in the book laid before Parliament, but all of them are reducible to two. The assurance tables enable a man to provide for his family by securing a

sum at death (not an income—that improvement would have been a complication), and the deferred annuities to guard himself against old age. The former will not be the most popular now, though the better class of artisans begin to be very anxious about the fate of their families, but it may be treated first. To a workman's family £50 in cash at death means a good deal, means, in fact, nearly two years' maintenance, time to "turn round" and see what is best to be done, without sacrificing furniture, or turning out of doors. Well, if a workman resolves, as a middle-class man usually does, to begin payment at marriage, say 25, the demand on him will be less than sixpence a week. Weekly payments are not favoured by the tables, though they are, as we gather, to be allowed; but, according to table 5, a monthly sum of two shillings, beginning at 25, will secure at death, £52 11s 10d. Taking sixpence a week as the payment, the rates are:—

Age	Sum at Death.		
	£	s	d
20	59	6	5
25	52	11	10
30	46	1	10
35	39	17	10
40	34	1	10

The young man who at 25 cannot afford sixpence a week, had better not marry, and Mr Gladstone therefore offers him a means, beyond all risk of failure, or fraud, or people's votes, of placing his family as far out of pecuniary risk as an average professional man's family is—that is of securing a certain income for two years. He may do it in many other different ways, may pay down a sum at once—it is 19l 19s 4d at 25 for 50l—or may pay a sum and weekly allowance, but at the worst he can pay the sixpence, and death is *pro tanto* struck out of the list of the causes of pauperism.

The rates are higher for deferred annuities. They are not high for men even apparently, but "old women never die" in the opinion of insurance offices, and the rates for the two sexes run to a high average. We take it that the working man reasoning about things usually expects to find himself declining somewhere about sixty. At all events, if he is not, he will be very glad of a help to wages, and it must be remembered that throughout these tables the annuity is a purchased right recoverable at law, and not dependent on medical certificates, or superannuation, or anything else except the contract. Taking the age of marriage, 25, as the time when a man settles himself, the workman will have to pay a shilling a week in order to secure himself a life annuity of 8s 6d a week after sixty. If he can spare only that he will be but just off the Union, but if he can spare 8s a month he gets 17s 4d a week or 40l 1s a year, which is comparative competence. The rates, always accepting sixty as the age at which a man will want his pension, and eight shillings a month as his payment, are:—

Age	Monthly Government Pension at Sixty.		
	£	s	d
15	5	8	11
20	4	3	9
25	3	3	5
30	2	7	3
35	1	14	4
40	1	4	0

Women get for the same payment, and at the same time, as nearly as possible, *one clear third less*, as they are expected to live longer.

The drift of the tables is therefore this. A man who marries at 25, and will invest half-a-crown a week with Mr Gladstone, will at sixty have a life annuity of 40l a year, and at death 52l bequeathable to anybody he likes, will in fact be with his family pretty fairly beyond want. Any master, moreover, or employer, can by that payment of half-a-crown secure to his foreman, or clerk, or other servant, 50l a year, and can, for what we see, sell the policy if his servant leaves him or is discharged—a point which wants more particulars. The saving of half-a-crown a week supersedes the Union. We do not expect, of course, that it will supersede the Union, that men will grow wise all at once, or learn to distrust benefit clubs—which moreover pay for sickness—or even avoid the gin shop, but the State can wait a long while very patiently indeed, education is advancing, there is the machinery ready to be used, and there has been no such stroke levelled at involuntary pauperism in our time.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S PRISON BILL.

We hope we are beginning to see light on the weary subject of Criminal Management and Prison Discipline. Sir George Grey has at last taken a step, and a decided step, in the right direction. From what is now proposed to be done the public may now gather what needed doing, and will probably be not a little amazed that it was not done long years ago. Perhaps it is not too much to assume that the discontinuance of transportation to Western Australia, our last convict colony, which has just been forced upon the Government, has awakened them to the necessity of grappling with the whole question. Now that we shall be obliged not only to provide prison accommodation for three or four thousand more ruffians of the worst class, but to face the fact that all our ruffians—all at least whom we do not hang or imprison for life—will in future sooner or later have to be turned loose among ourselves, it becomes a matter of prime and pressing necessity, a matter which concerns our own peace and safety, a matter which comes home to our own business and bosoms, to try if we cannot contrive to check their multiplication, to drive them from their ruffianism, or in some way or other secure ourselves against their outrages and depredations.

The first step is to see that imprisonment shall be a real punishment; that prisons shall neither be comfortable refuges for such criminals as are unlucky enough to be caught, nor schools where they may be perfected in crime. Hitherto they have been too often one or the other, and not unfrequently both. It is notorious to all who have attended to the subject, and was made public by the Report of the Lords' Committee on Gaols in 1863, that in many of our borough and county prisons there was no separation—so that every new inmate, however young or comparatively innocent on entering, was certain to be hardened in iniquity and a master of his craft before leaving;—that there was nothing that could be called hard labour—and therefore nothing beyond the mere confinement, and this made comfortable enough, which could truly be called penal;—and that the dietary was not only ample, but was improved precisely in proportion to the length of the sentence,—i. e. to the heinousness of the offence. Yet these prisons were duly inspected and reported upon, and animadverted upon sometimes severely enough; but still the evils continued, the anomalies were uncorrected, and the Government went on paying one-fifth of the cost of these nurseries of crime to the amount of 100,000*l* a year.

But another great mischief prevailed. There was no uniformity of system whatever in the different gaols of the Kingdom. Each set of Magistrates and Visiting Justices did just what was right in their own eyes. In one gaol a prisoner was allowed to follow his own trade; in another, employment or labour was regarded not as a punishment but as an indulgence; in one prison "the crank" meant 7 lbs, in another 12 lbs. Diets, of which criminals think much, varied yet more extensively;—some gaols allowed 36 ounces of meat a week, others allowed none at all;—some allowed 30 ounces of bread; others 224 ounces and so on. The result of all this was that professional offenders grew to have their own favourite winter residences, and committed their crimes, if they did not manage their detections, in those districts where prison discipline was most relaxed and prison fare most generous.

The purpose of Sir George Grey's Bill is to remedy the more glaring and mischievous of these anomalies. We have given some notion of the degree to which Reform is needed; we may further state the numbers whom this reform will affect. The average number of prisoners confined in the gaols of England and Wales (other than convict or military prisons) in 1863 was 18,806; the largest number at any one time was 23,293; but as the great majority are sentenced for short periods, this gives no adequate conception of the number passed through our prisons every year:—the total committals in 1863 were 144,519. How this enormous number are dealt with in prison, therefore, obviously becomes a matter of the greatest possible moment.

The first point to secure is of course separation. This is the indispensable basis of any decent system of prison discipline. Without it prisons are seldom places of punishment, never of reformation, always places of demoralisation, and direct fosterers of crime. The Bill provides that provision

shall be made to secure to every prisoner a separate sleeping cell at night, complete severance from all communication with other inmates by day, and fit quarters for "solitary" confinement, when that is ordered as a distinct punishment, or as part of the ordinary sentence. Of all parts of prison discipline, criminals dread solitude and separation most, as well as profit by it most, where not so hardened as to render all amendment hopeless.

The next point is to secure that prisoners generally, and particularly those specially so sentenced, shall undergo what really is "hard labour." And labour, therefore, is defined, we believe for the first time; and is made to comprise the Treadwheel, Shot-drill, Crank, Crank Pump, Stone-breaking, &c. Moreover, the Bill fixes not only a daily maximum but a daily minimum of hard labour for each prisoner, during the earlier portion of his sentence, to be proportioned to the length of such sentence; and it is only after this has been undergone for the specified time that the prisoner, as a reward for good conduct, is to be promoted to the comparative ease and dignity of "industrial occupation,"—at the discretion of the Visiting Justices.

In reference to the third point, that of diet, the Home Secretary does not propose the enforcement of any specific rules; but he has forwarded to the different Quarter Sessions a "progressive scale," recommended by a medical committee of experienced persons, which it is hoped will be generally adopted. Much, however, in reference to all details is wisely left to the local authorities; but the outlines of an excellent system are sketched out and made obligatory; they are such as were strongly urged by the Lords' Committee above alluded to; and have the additional recommendation of having been already practically introduced and fully tested at Winchester and elsewhere, under the direct supervision of Lord Carnarvon and Sir Walter Crofton; so that no one can object to the scheme as merely theoretical.

If we had any unfavourable criticism to make upon the Bill, it would be that its provisions are perhaps scarcely adequate to produce the effect required. The means for enforcing the requisitions of the Bill, are redolent of what appears almost excessive patience and timidity. But no doubt County and Borough Magistrates are difficult parties to deal with, and Quarter Sessions are powerful bodies, singularly jealous of dictation, and not always amenable to advice. They need no doubt to be handled with deference and caution; and public opinion may perhaps do what positive law might be unable to effect. By clause 32, it is enacted that the Government allowance shall be withheld from all prisons which fail to comply with the requisitions of the Act; and clause 33 gives power to the Secretary of State, but only after four successive years of obstinate default, to close such prisons as are unfit and inadequate, and charge upon the county or borough rates of the defaulting district the cost of transferring and providing for its prisoners elsewhere.

We trust, however, that the Bill, with some modifications and additions, will be allowed to pass and to come into operation as speedily as may be. It is, as we have said, a decided step in advance; and in connection with the amended Penal Servitude Bill of last session, shows what may in time be effected, even against official prejudice and inertia, by a few earnest reformers, resolute in temper, pertinacious in purpose, and right in principle.

Foreign Correspondence

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Friday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to the 2nd inst. The return for the previous week is added:—

	MARCH 2, 1865.		FEB. 23, 1865.	
	f	c	f	c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	0	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,012,191	80	7,016,523	38
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	22,105,750	14
New issues	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	773,377,178	0	755,026,125	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	5,522,556	55	5,452,251	53
Treasury account	87,360,579	15	87,492,026	51
Accounts current at Paris	130,244,530	51	134,637,523	75
Ditto in the provinces	22,621,708	0	25,575,311	0
Dividends payable	1,911,401	75	2,102,000	75
Various discounts	6,107,779	83	6,627,232	81
Re-discounts	2,789,444	5	2,789,444	5
Sundries	8,840,169	43	9,101,049	51
	1,994,350,146	42	1,968,367,025	50

CREDITOR.		f	c
Cash and bullion	381,455,854	17	371,630,673
Commercial bills overdue	2,736,471	53	507,588
Ditto discounted in Paris	269,112,232	74	269,959,172
Ditto in the branches	308,700,342	0	294,935,926
Advances on bullion in Paris	3,202,300	0	3,395,400
Ditto in the provinces	13,979,500	0	14,182,900
Ditto on public securities in Paris	8,171,100	0	8,308,900
Ditto on obligations and railway shares ..	27,154,400	0	27,305,900
Ditto in the provinces	16,531,300	0	16,784,350
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	525,700	0	534,200
Ditto in the provinces	289,250	0	320,550
Ditto in the States	60,000,000	0	60,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	14	12,980,750
Ditto other securities	36,656,737	91	36,656,737
Securities held	100,000,000	0	100,000,000
Hotel and property of the bank and branches ..	8,417,776	0	8,408,845
Expenses of management	617,705	31	460,015
Sundries	7,558,895	37	5,057,378
	1,264,350,146	52	1,263,387,025

The return of the Bank will be proclaimed favourable, since it presents a new augmentation within the past week of 9,825,000f in the stock of coin and bullion; but in reality it ought to be considered unsatisfactory, since the accumulation of cash and metal has now exceeded what may be regarded as reasonable limits, and since in the discounts there is a falling off of 15,083,000f—a sad proof of stagnation in business. The note circulation has declined 11,648,000f. In the deposits there is an augmentation of 12,531,000f.

The Bank, notwithstanding the largeness of its metallic reserve, has not made to-day any reduction in its rate of discount. As, however, there has been one at London, the expectation is that it will lower the rate.

After the commotion caused last week by the heavy fall in the *Credit Mobilier* shares, the Bourse became somewhat more tranquil, without, however, displaying that confidence which alone renders business active, and a marked improvement in quotations possible. But to-day it has been profoundly agitated by another heavy fall in the *Mobilier*—45f compared with the closing price of yesterday. The enemies of this establishment never displayed greater hostility to it than they do now, and their attempts to injure it are aided by the readiness with which the public accepts all alarming reports. Whilst the *Credit Mobilier*, which formerly led the market, is thus assailed, it is worthy of note that the *rente* is rising. Subjoined are the quotations of the week:—

	Feb. 23.		March 2.	
	f	c	f	c
Four-and-a-Half	96	50	97	0
Fours .....	...	...	...	...
Threes	67	45	67	85
Thirty years' bonds	450	0	443	75
Bank of France	3495	0	3500	0
Credit Foncier	1277	50	1275	0
Austrian Credit Foncier	662	50	663	75
Credit Mobilier	917	50	885	0
Societe Generale	597	50	592	50
Comptoir d'Escompte	927	50	930	0
Italian Loan	64	95	65	10
Mexican Loan	53	...	51	...
Northern Railway	1012	50	1015	0
Orleans	925	0	927	50
Ditto, new	848	75	845	0
Eastern	516	25	520	0
Mediterranean	947	50	950	0
Western	540	0	541	25
Southern	578	75	582	50
Austrian	441	25	445	0
South Austrian Lombard	547	50	548	75
Transatlantiques Francais	525	0	525	0
Messageries Impariales	812	50	820	0
Credit Foncier Bonds of 1,000f at 3 per cent.	...	...	...	...
Do. Coupons, 500f, 3 per cent.	448	75	450	0
Do. do. 500f, 4 —	470	0	470	0
Do. do. new, 500f, 4 —	470	0	476	25
Do. do. 100f, 3 —	93	75	93	75
Do. do. 100f, 4 —	95	0	95	0
Do. do. Communales, 500f.	403	75	405	0

The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Emperor in the early part of January, estimated that the "rectified budget" of 1865—that is the expenses and receipts not foreseen in the regular budget—would necessitate an outlay of some 46,000,000f, and produce resources of 64,000,000f; leaving a surplus of 18,000,000f. It appears, however, from documents just presented to the Corps Legislatif, that the surplus will really be 18,878,899f.

The amended bill on cheques which the Government has proposed does away with the small stamp duty that at first there was an intention of imposing. But it contains stipulations which are considered severe: one, for example, that the holder can have no recourse against endorsers, nor even against the drawer, if he does not present the cheque within three days if drawn in the town in which it is made payable, and five days if drawn elsewhere:—another, that for a false date or undated cheque, both the drawer and the person to whom it is made payable shall be fined 6 per cent. of the amount; and another that the issue of a cheque without provision, or the withdrawal of the provision after the issue, if made with bad faith, shall be punished with fine and imprisonment. The bill on Commercial Companies mentioned in a previous letter, will, it appears, not only free them from all Government surveillance, which, though really illusory, is vexatious, but will allow them to be formed on the limited liability principle,

without, as at present, the sanction of the Council of State and of an Imperial decree.

One of the most interesting but of the least noticed chapters in the "Report on the Situation of the Empire" is on the commercial negotiations undertaken by the department of Foreign Affairs. It is true that for the most part it is only a recapitulation of facts that are known already; but it is remarkable for a display of liberal spirit in commercial affairs which no one ten years back could have thought possible in a Government of France. "The commercial policy inaugurated by the Emperor in 1860," it says, "has been strengthened by important adhesions and consecrated by new successes. The year 1864 will certainly mark as one of the most fruitful in results after that in which took place our great economic reform. On all the northern and eastern frontiers of the Empire, customs barriers are successively lowered, and moderate conventional tariffs are substituted for prohibitions. It is therefore permitted to foresee the moment at which the benefits of a system uniformly liberal will be developed in all Europe." In speaking of the United States, the report says:—"The Emperor's Legation at Washington has hitherto not been able, in spite of all its efforts, to dissuade the Federal Government from seeking, in the elevation of customs duties, new financial resources. That expedient of doubtful efficacy has been employed *outrance*, and a diminution of receipts has justified our provisions. Our diplomatic and consular agents have consequently been obliged to confine themselves to protecting, as far as possible, French imports against a too rigorous application of taxes in vigour."

Your readers may remember that the Civil Tribunal, in December last, declared null and void the agreement between M. Emile Pereire and the Bank of Savoy, by which he undertook to increase its capital tenfold, in the belief that he could extend to all France the power of issuing notes which it possessed in Savoy. Up to the 22nd February last, he had the right of appealing against this decision to a superior Court; but the *Semaine Financiere* announces that he has not exercised it. In consequence, the agreement is definitively set aside, and a new one, which the Bank of Savoy has made with the Bank of France, to be amalgamated with it, and accordingly to sacrifice its privilege of issue, on payment of an indemnity of 4,000,000f (160,000l), comes into force.

The non-publication by the *Credit Mobilier* of a weekly or monthly account of its situation, similar to those of the Bank of France, the *Credit Industriel*, the *Credit Foncier*, and the *Comptoir d'Escompte*, has long been a subject of complaint in the financial world; and latterly the complaints have been urged with greater vehemence than before, and have even been repeated in certain newspapers. It is alleged that there is no justice in permitting the *Credit Mobilier* to shroud its transactions in secrecy, when publicity is imposed on the other great public establishments, and that, in the great speculation which generally takes place in its shares, secrecy gives an undue advantage to it in its collective capacity, and to its directors individually (supposing them to speculate), also to the few favoured persons whom it may admit to its confidence. All this is well and good; but, on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the *Credit Mobilier*, as a speculating institution, can admit the public to its confidence, without embarrassing its operations, and even, in certain cases, rendering them impossible.

French Courts of Justice are showing a disposition to act severely towards directors of companies. What has just taken place at Paris with respect to the Ports of Marseilles Company your readers know. M. Lyons, the director of the Rive de Gier Coal Pit Company, has just been condemned personally to pay an indemnity of 30f per share to the persons who purchased shares after the 22nd of September, 1863; the ground of the condemnation being that on that date they advertised that a dividend of 12f per share would be paid in 1864, whereas only one of 5f was really distributed. At Paris the Imperial Court has decided that a stockbroker, notwithstanding the secrecy which, as a rule, he is bound to observe in his operations, must produce his books in order to show what transactions he did for the *Credit Mobilier* in certain *Immobiliere* shares, given to it by one of its customers in payment of advances, but of which it is alleged that customer had obtained illegal possession. This decision is regarded as of great importance; and it has obtained special notice in consequence of its having been given after the pleadings in which the *Credit Mobilier* was severely attacked.

The Financial Commission of Mexico advertises from the 1st April the payment of the coupons of the definitive securities of the 6 per cent. loan of 1864; and it invites the holders of provisional scrip to exchange it as quickly as possible for these in order to prevent delay in payment.

The last despatches that have reached the Government from Mexico state that commercial operations are every day assuming greater importance at Vera Cruz; and that the railway hardly suffices to convey all the merchandise destined for towns in the interior.

A Telegraphic Conference, consisting of representatives of sixteen European States, in which, however, England does not figure, assembled yesterday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, to prepare an international convention for working the

modifications and improvements in telegraphic communication which experience has shown to be desirable.

The Western Railway Company is to hold its annual meeting of shareholders on the 29th of this month.

An official return shows that the fabrication and importation of alcohols from the 1st of October (the beginning of the season) to the end of January, were 825,001 hectolitres, and that there were in hand at the former date 205,015,—total to be disposed of 1,030,016 hectolitres. Of the last quantity, 599,713 were taken for consumption, and there remained 430,303.

In consequence of difficulties having occurred between the captains of French ships carrying grain to Glasgow and the merchants of that port, from the quantities being recorded both by measure and weight, the Minister of Commerce has written to the Chamber of Commerce to recommend that only one mode of expressing the quantity shall be adopted, and that that which is most advantageous to French captains shall be taken.

The Finance of Brussels says:—"We are assured that the English company which was formed last year under the auspices of Messrs Fruhling and Götschen, of London, for establishing a Credit Foncier Mobilier in Russia, are on the eve of abandoning the execution of the project, in consequence of a new law in Russia on companies in shares rendering impossible the placing of the shares out of that country. Messrs Fruhling and Götschen have already had to abandon the concession of a railway from Sebastopol to Moscow, on account of the difficulties excited against them."

In Belgium the Chamber of Representatives has passed a bill which says, that in all transactions contracting parties may fix the rate of interest they please, but which, nevertheless, declares that the legal rate of interest is to be 5 per cent in civil matters and 6 in commercial, and that the profits which the National Bank may derive by charging more than the latter sum are to go to the Public Treasury. The first of these two enactments can only be meant to take effect when parties do not happen to settle a rate of interest in their dealings:—the latter appears altogether unreasonable.

The market report is as follows:—

FLOUR.—At Paris, business is very calm, but prices are firm. Yesterday, choice was 47f the sack of 157 kilograms: first marks, 45f to 46f; good, 44f; and other sorts, 42f and 43f. Six marks, current month, were 46f 50c; April, 47f; May and June, 48f to 48f 25c. Type Paris, the 101 kilograms, 28f 25c, current month; four months of May, 30f to 30f 25c.

WHEAT.—The appearance of the growing crops is generally speaking satisfactory. In the provincial markets business has been somewhat animated, and English and Belgian buyers have appeared in some of them. At Paris, yesterday, offers were not abundant, but were sufficient to meet the demand. Choice white was 26f the sack of 120 kilograms, some lots at 25f 50c to 25f 75c; choice old, 25f to 25f 50c; first quality, 24f 50c to 25f; current sorts 24f.

COTTON.—The market at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was less agitated, but very languishing. The sales were 3,772 bales and piculs, and the arrivals 1,485. The stock was estimated at 60,500 bales. The closing quotations were 5f lower for United States, Brazil, West India, Madras, China, and Jumel; 10f lower for Tinnevely and certain sorts of Surat. Low New Orleans was consequently 280f the 50 kilograms; good ordinary qualities in Broach, 190f; in Tinnevely and Madras, 175f; in China, 150f; Jumel, 245f. This week, the market has not been very active. Yesterday, the quotations of Madras, disposable, were 185f, 177f 50c, and 157f 50c, and for delivery 170f to 155f, according to dates; Coconada, 180f; Bengal, 105f; Kurrachee, 110f; Tinnevely, 165f; Oomrawattee, 195f; China, 150f down to 114f.

COFFEE.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, the demand was regular at established prices. 400 sacks Port-au-Prince, disposable, 83f to 81f 50c the 50 kilograms in bond; 160 ditto, for delivery, 83f; 198 Goniaves, disposable, 90f; 1,435 Rio, not washed, disposable, 79f to 84f 25c; 189 ditto, washed, for delivery, 104f; 36 Santos, 86f 50c; 66 Malabar and Mysore, 90f; 244 Rio Nunez, for delivery, 87f. There were also three auctions of different sorts of damaged. The arrivals were about 2,000 sacks. This week, Rio, 72f to 79f 50c in bond; Goniaves, 89f. At Nantes, last week, no sales, but this week some damaged Port-au-Prince, Goniaves, and Saint Marc, has been sold. At Bordeaux, last week, the sales were not active: 200 sacks Rio, not washed, disposable, 81f; 573 ditto, washed, 108f; 28 ditto, old, 96f; 428 Mysore, 118f. This week, Bahia, 88f; Mysore, 118f; Martinique, 150f. At Marseilles, last week, 2,800 sacks; Mocha of Zanzibar, 125f. No sales this week.

SUGAR.—Sales were more active at Havre, in the week ending Friday, owing to concessions made by holders. 566 casks French West India, 48f 50c the 50 kilograms, bonne quatrieme, duty paid; 90 in the port, 48f; 1,000 bales Reunion, 51f, bonne quatrieme, duty paid; 352 casks Havana, 30f, No. 12 in bond. The arrivals were about 1,500 sacks and some casks. This week, Havana, 30f and 31f, No. 12 in bond; and by English ship, 29f 50c; Reunion, bonne quatrieme, 50f 75c; French West India ditto, 48f. At Nantes, last week, sales were large, but prices fell:—10,335 sacks Reunion, 52f, bonne quatrieme; 400 at 53f 2½; 695 gros grains, 56f 35c; 83 at prices not stated; 350 Mayotte, 55f; 5,704 sacks Mauritius, 52f 25c, bonne quatrieme; a small lot of French West India usine, 60f. This week, Reunion, 52f, bonne quatrieme; French West India usine, 53f 50c on sample; Java at established prices. At Bordeaux, last week, a small quantity of French West India, 47f 50c, bonne quatrieme; some usine, 49f, 50f, and 60f to 60f 75c; 4,400 sacks Reunion, 51f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 497 on sample, 52f 75c. This week, Martinique usine, 60f and 75f; Reunion, 52f, bonne quatrieme. At Marseilles, last week, 485 casks Havana by Spanish ship, 31f 75c, No. 12; 410 casks French West India for delivery, 31f, bonne quatrieme of Havre. This week, Pernambuco, 30f, No. 10 in bond; Reunion, 52f 50c,

bonne quatrieme of Nantes; French West India, 32f, bonne quatrieme of Havre.

INDIGO.—The demand at Havre, in the week ending Friday, was more regular: 25 chests Bengal, at 40c to 65c above the estimates; 1 chest Madras, 1 Manilla, 14 serons Guatemala, at prices kept secret. The arrivals were only 6 serons. This week, Guatemala at prices not stated; Bengal at a premium of 75c, and at prices not given. At Bordeaux, last week, the market was attended by strangers, and the sales were 48 chests Kurpah, 26 Bengal, 15 Madras; but there was no improvement in prices. This week, Kurpah at prices not stated.

TALLOW.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 208 casks La Plata disposable or in the port, 49f 50c to 50f 50c the 50 kilograms; 125 for delivery, 50f 50c; 28 New York, 51f 75c to 52f. The arrivals were 500 casks. No sales this week. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilograms, octroi duty included, were 106f 70c.

WOOL.—The sales at Havre, in the week in Friday, apart from the auction mentioned last week, were 23 bales Buenos Ayres, unwashed, 1f 67½ to 2f 20c the kilogram; 93 Monte Video washed, 2f 80c; 38 Peru white, 2f 90c to 2f 95c; 8 Portugal, unwashed, 1f 70c. The arrivals exceeded 270 bales. This week, Buenos Ayres unwashed, 1f 55c and 1f 55c, and Monte Video unwashed, 80f the 100 kilograms.

SPIRITS.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, disposable, was 51f 50c the hectolitre (rather more than 22 gallons). At Bordeaux, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg, 73f; 3-6 beetroot, first quality, 90 deg, 61f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Shipping Gazette thus reports the state of the freight market:—The tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope is 34,900 tons, and that for Australia and New Zealand 41,200 tons. There is not much animation in shipments, and outward freights are very moderate, especially to Australia and New Zealand. There is not much doing in coal charters. A few charters have been made from Ceylon at 72s 6d to 75s per ton. 67s 6d per ton is offered from Madras and the Coast for general cargoes, and 87s 6d to 90s per load teak for Mouleim.

The International and Electric Telegraph Company have published their tariff for messages by the Indo-European line. To Buzhiro the charge for 20 words, including address and signature, is 2f 10s 6d; to Kurrachee, 4f 10s 6d; to Ceylon, 5f 8s; to British Burmah, 5f 5s; and to the three Presidencies, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, 5f 1s. For each additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words one-half of these rates must be added.

The imports of the precious metals during the week ending the 1st inst., were:—gold, 129,881l; silver, 513,054l. The exports were:—gold, 302,322l; silver, 93,801l.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(FROM THE GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1865.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£ 28,661,300	Government Debt	£ 11,616,100
		Other Securities	3,634,500
		Gold Coin and Bullion	14,011,300
		Silver Bullion	—
	28,661,300		28,661,300

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 11,023,211
Reserve	3,831,660	Other Securities	19,303,898
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	6,854,400	Notes	8,728,016
Other Deposits	14,168,881	Gold and Silver Coin	790,687
Seven Day and other Bills	447,795		
	39,845,191		39,845,191

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)	£ 20,381,000	Securities	£ 30,424,109
Public Deposits	6,854,400	Coin and Bullion	14,901,387
Private Deposits	14,168,881		
	41,399,820		45,325,476

Dated the 2nd March 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier. The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,831,660, as shown in the above account under the head Resz.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

AN INCREASE of Circulation of	£ 279,162
AN INCREASE of Public Deposits of	18,645
AN INCREASE of Other Deposits of	17,446
No change in Government Securities.	
AN INCREASE of Other Securities of	515,618
AN INCREASE of Bullion of	301,134
AN INCREASE of Resz of	229,159
A DECREASE of Resz of	72,631

Although the demand for money has proved sufficiently considerable to cause a large augmentation to the other securities, the reflux of coin from the country has produced a fair addition to the bullion. The alteration in the reserve is unimportant. Altogether the changes are less favourable

than might have been expected from the reduction in the Bank rate.

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 1855:—

At corresponding date with the present week	1855.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	£ 30,601,314	£ 31,217,246	£ 33,322,055	£ 20,690,374	£ 20,381,090
Public deposits.....	5,043,184	6,755,287	8,038,003	7,893,433	6,854,409
Other deposits.....	10,607,067	13,787,507	13,368,086	13,541,278	14,158,331
Government securities.....	11,628,463	11,210,541	11,144,771	11,174,084	11,028,211
Other securities.....	15,012,729	18,384,900	19,639,034	20,708,832	19,303,898
Reserve of notes & coin.....	8,091,879	9,792,948	9,464,332	8,440,832	9,518,042
Coin and bullion.....	13,189,834	15,673,898	14,504,517	14,034,222	14,601,367
Bank rate of discount.....	5 p. c.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	6 p. c.	4½ p. c.
Price of Consols.....	83½	82½	92½	91½	89
Average price of wheat.....	68s 6d	89s 6d	46s 7d	40s 6d	38s 2d
Exchange on Paris (short).....	25 10 15	25 15 22½	25 17½	25 25 30	25 10 20
— Amsterdam ditto.....	11 16 16½	11 18 16½	11 15½	16 11 17 17½	11 15½ 16
— Hamburg (months).....	13 6½ 6½	13 7½ 8½	13 7½ 8	13 7½ 8½	13 7½ 8½

In the corresponding week of 1855 the death of the Czar Nicholas of Russia had been announced.

In 1862, the demand for discounts had rather increased. The general tendency of the stock market was favourable.

In 1863, a change of ministry had taken place at Madrid. A Danish 4 per cent. loan for 500,000*l.*, part of an authorised emission of 2,000,000*l.*, had been introduced at 91 by Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son. It was expected that the Prussian troops would interfere in Poland. The bullion movement was progressing.

In 1864, General de Meza had been definitively dismissed from the command of the Danish army, and his place supplied by General Gerlach. France had given in her adhesion to the proposal of England for a Conference. Prussia had consented to send a representative to the Conference, on condition only of the complete evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes. The Poles had inflicted a heavy loss on the Russians at Opatow, in the Government of Radom. Galicia had been proclaimed in a state of siege. Advices from Mexico had announced the capitulation of Campeachy, and the ruin of the Juarez party. The Channel fleet had returned to England. In America, General Grant was moving towards Dalton. The Confederates were retreating across Pearl River, and Sherman was advancing to Brandon. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. The tendency of the stock market was unfavourable.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1855, a deficiency of 4,405,725*l.*; in 1862, a deficiency of 4,647,393*l.*; in 1863, a deficiency of 6,270,948*l.*; and in 1864, a deficiency of 7,167,574*l.* In 1865, the deficiency is 5,145,567*l.*

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The Directors of the Bank of England yesterday reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

This change had been generally anticipated, and therefore exercised no effect on the markets. Still, however, some surprise has been expressed that it was not adopted a week previously, since the improvement in the Bank accounts published this morning appears hardly sufficient to justify any alteration. In the open market the terms have been equal to the Bank minimum, and this morning especially an active demand has prevailed in all quarters, partly in anticipation of the 4th of the month, and partly in consequence of a heavy amount of China bills falling due to-day. The latter have been very well met,—a satisfactory circumstance, considering the late reports of difficulties in the China trade. Annexed are the current charges of discount for paper of various dates:—

30 to 60 days.....	4½ per cent.
3 months.....	4½ per cent.
4 months.....	4½ per cent.
6 months—Bank bills.....	5 per cent.
6 months—Trade ditto.....	5½ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange loans have been more in demand, and the rate from day to day has risen to 4 to 4½ per cent.

The joint stock banks and discount establishments have reduced their rate of interest on deposits ½ per cent., the following being the terms:—

Joint Stock Banks.....	*8½ per cent.
Discount houses at call.....	3½ per cent.
Do. with seven days' notice.....	3½ per cent.
Do. fourteen days.....	4 per cent.

* At the London and Westminster 2½ per cent. only on sums below 500*l.*

There have been no bullion operations at the Bank throughout the week.

A return to the House of Commons shows that the exchange of Government stock for certificates to bearer has been but little adopted, the total thus converted in the year 1864 being only 1,039,700*l.*

The biddings for 3,000,000*l.* Government bills on India took place at the Bank of England on Wednesday last. The proportions allotted were—To Calcutta 172,600*l.*, to Bombay 120,000*l.*, and to Madras 7,400*l.* The minimum price was as before—1s 11¼d on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s 11½d on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s 11½d will receive about 17 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s 11¼d about 41 per cent.; above these prices in full.

On Tuesday, the Crown Agents for the Colonies disposed of a further portion of the Mauritius Government Six per Cent. loan to the extent of 104,700*l.*, at an average rate of 108*l.* 6s 1d per cent., leaving a balance still undisposed of amounting to 44,900*l.*, to complete the 300,000*l.* originally advertised.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have appointed Friday, the 10th instant, as a special settling day in the shares of the Metropolitan District Railway Company, for transactions entered into on and after Feb. 21st, to be marked as 10*l.* paid and fully paid; and Tuesday, the 7th, for the Gas Products Utilising Company, for transactions entered into on and after Aug. 13, 1864. No quotation was asked for.

The return of the Bank of France continues to show a steady improvement. The following are the alterations:—

	INCREASE.	£
Bullion.....	392,000	
Current accounts.....	504,000	
DECREASE.		
Bills discounted.....	600,000	
Advances.....	26,000	
Circulation.....	466,000	
Treasury balance.....	7,000	

The following are the rates of discount on the Continent, showing a reduction at Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, and Hamburg:—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris.....	4	3½
Vienna.....	5	5½
Berlin.....	4	3½
Frankfort.....	4	3½
Amsterdam.....	4	4
Turin.....	6	6
Brussels.....	4	4
Madrid.....	9	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	2½
St Petersburg.....	6	.....

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Notwithstanding the continued purchases of stock by the Government broker—the amount taken to-day being 35,000*l.*—the funds continue heavy. Some little improvement took place yesterday on the reduction of the Bank rate, but it was speedily lost, and to-day there has been a renewed decline on the news from America. Consols, which closed last Friday at 89½ for the account, were quoted at four o'clock this afternoon at 89 to 89½. At a later hour there were sellers at 89. The price for money was the same as for the 9th inst. Reduced and New Three per Cents. left off at 87½ to 87¾; and Indian Five per Cents., 108½ to 108¾, being a fraction lower.

Exchequer bills have been steady at 4s to 7s premium, and Indian bonds at 10s to 15s premium.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—Important changes have taken place in the foreign market this week, especially in Confederate 7 per Cents., which have fallen to 42 to 44 on the announcement of the capture of Charleston and approaching fall of Wilmington. Venezuelan bonds have also experienced a severe decline on the adverse decision of the Supreme Court of that Republic to the rights of a portion of the holders of the foreign debt. On the other hand, the telegram that Mr Laing's project for the consolidation of the national debt of Turkey has been accepted in principle, has caused a rise in Consolidés to 53 to 53½, other Turkish descriptions participating in the improvement. Mexican has been flat. Spanish Passive and Certificates, after being at one period lower, rallied, and show an advance on last week. After official hours they were quoted as high as 32½ to 32¾, and 15½ to 15¾. Italian bonds have slightly declined.

Egyptian scrip is quoted 1½ to 1¾ premium, and Italian 1½ to 1¾ discount. No price is made for Peruvian.

The closing quotation of French Three per Cent. Rentes on

The Paris Bourse this evening was 67 1/2 90c for the new account, showing a slight improvement.

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

Table with columns: Money (Lowest, Highest), Account (Lowest, Highest), and Exchange Bills. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and various financial instruments like 3 per cent. consols, Bank stock, and various foreign stocks.

RAILWAYS AND OTHER SHARES.—Business in the railway market has been generally quiet, and the tone has been rather adverse, especially this afternoon, railway securities being prejudiced by the American news in common with other descriptions.

Colonial securities have been rather firmer, especially Great Western of Canada and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.

City of Milan Improvements shares were last quoted 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 prem., being firm, and Metropolitan District Railway 4 to 4 1/4 premium.

The announcement that the negotiations for an amalgamation of the Alliance and Consolidated Banks have fallen through, has caused the shares of the former company to recede to 8 1/2 to 9 1/4 prem.

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

Table titled 'RAILWAYS' with columns: Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Rows include Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Great Western, London and Blackwall, London and North-Western, Metropolitan, North British, North-Eastern, North Staffordshire, Oxford, South-Eastern, South Wales, and various foreign railways like Bombay and Baroda.

Table titled 'FOREIGN SHARES' with columns: Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Rows include Bahia and San Francisco, Dutch Rhenish, Eastern of France, Grand Luxembourg, Northern of France, Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean, Porto and Orleans, Sambre and Meuse, S. America & Lomb.-Venetian, Sicily and Sardinia, and Western & N.-Westm of France.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—The rates this week have been without material change.

BULLION.—The following is the weekly circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, and Langley on the transactions in bullion during the week, and in Indian rupee paper:—

Gold.—The arrivals of gold, mentioned below, are comparatively unimportant, but the demand for export, although still active, has not been sufficiently so to cause any withdrawal from the Bank.

Silver.—The market for silver remains rather quiet, and although, during yesterday and to-day, a few purchases were made, the price continues about the same.

Mexican Dollars.—The dollars brought by the French steamer Tampico have been sold at 60d per oz. The Shannon has brought about 160,000l from the West Indies, but these will not be delivered in time for the outgoing mail to China of this day.

Exchange on India for banks' drafts at 60 days' sight remains as per our last circular, viz., 1s 11 1/2d on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

India Government loan notes were without alteration. We quote the 5 1/2 per Cents. 109 to 110, the 5 per Cents. 101 to 102, and the 4 per Cents. 89 to 91.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold.—Bar gold, 77s 9 1/2d per oz std.; ditto refinable, 78s 0 1/2d per oz std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 74s 6d to 75s per oz, nominal; South American ditto, 73s 6d to 73s 9d per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 4 1/2d per oz, last price.

Failures and Mercantile Embarrassments.—Messrs Rizo, Son, and Co., have stopped payment, owing to insurmountable difficulties. Their books have been placed in the hands of Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co.

Creditors of the Strand Music Hall Company (Limited) are required to send the particulars of their claims to Mr William Turquand, the official liquidator, by the 16th of March, the 23rd of that month having been appointed by the Master of the Rolls for adjudicating upon them.

A petition for the winding up of the Universal Mercantile Association (Limited) is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the 10th March.

In the matter of the Cappagh Mining Company (Limited), Vice-Chancellor Wood has fixed the 15th inst. for the appointment of an official liquidator.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. Frederick Whinney official liquidator of the "West Central Horse and Carriage Repository Company (Limited)," creditors of which are required to send in particulars of their claims, the 25th of April having been appointed for adjudicating upon them.

Colonel Waugh passed his examination at the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday last. It is said that an arrangement has been come to between the assignees and the managers of the London and Eastern Bank. The amount of dividend to be declared will probably be less than is in the pound.

Mr Duncan Fletcher, of London, who retired from the firm of Fletcher and Co., of China, in June last, but who is still interested in the business, has called upon the house to wind up their affairs. The firm is understood to have made heavy losses of late, both in tea consigned to this country, and in cotton goods sent to China. The liabilities are computed at about 500,000l, but it is expected that the liquidation will prove favourable.

Some rather large failures have taken place lately in the manufacturing districts, the principal being that of Messrs P. Arrowsmith and Co., of Bolton; cotton spinners, with liabilities amounting to about 160,000l.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank, held on Wednesday last, the accounts were passed, and the formal resolution for the transfer of the business to the European Bank was unanimously agreed to.

The half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company was held on Wednesday, when the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, together with a bonus of 2s 6d per share, were declared.

At the meeting of the Ottoman Financial Association, held on Wednesday last, the directors' report was adopted, after

some discussion, and an interim dividend of 10s per share declared.

The first annual meeting of the Estates Bank was held on the 1st inst., Mr Thomas Hattersley presiding. The report stated that the whole of the first capital of the bank, 100,000*l*, was subscribed in a few months. A second issue of 100,000*l*, and part of a third issue of the same amount, have been applied for. The accounts for the year show a balance to credit of profit and loss account of 7,614*l* 13s 11d, which, as recommended by the directors, is to be appropriated as follows:—20 per cent. of the preliminary expenses, 15 per cent. of amount paid for Alliance Building Society, and a dividend at the rate of 7*l* 10s per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaving 2,000*l* to be placed to a reserve fund, and 78*l* 1s 6d to carry to next account. A resolution adopting the report, and declaring a dividend as stated, was passed.

In the report to be presented to the shareholders of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, on the 6th instant, the directors express their satisfaction at the increased amount of business transacted during the past year. The net fire premiums received were 219,235*l* 10s, being 54,043*l* 2s 5d in excess of the preceding year. In the life department, 1,240 policies were issued, assuring 1,034,578*l*, the premiums on which amount to 31,895*l*. In the annuity department, 31 bonds were issued, securing yearly 1,646*l* 16s 2d, for which the Company received 19,858*l* 14s 5d, while 34 annuities, amounting to 854*l* 14s 6d annually, fell in. The total revenue from all sources is 565,458*l* 16s 2d. The losses by fire were heavy, amounting to 183,506*l* 18s 6d, the past year having proved unusually disastrous in the experience of all fire insurance companies. The claims on life policies were considerably below the Company's expectations. The total amount of funds in reserve to meet contingencies is 256,762*l* 15s 9d; and the Company's assets now amount to 2,304,512*l* 7s 10d. The payment of the usual dividend of 10 per cent. is recommended.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bristol and South Wales Railway Waggon Company (Limited), held at Bristol on the 22nd inst., the usual dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, was declared, and 1,800*l* carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to 13,600*l*.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Crown Preserved Coal Company (Limited) was held at their office in Liverpool, on the 24th ult., when the directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared.

At the meeting on Monday last of the Continental Bank Corporation, the directors' report was adopted. It stated the total loss on the operations of the six months at 19,500*l*, which is reduced to 13,409*l*, after deducting the net balance of profits and the reserve fund. The directors recommended that the deficiency should be written off the capital account.

The meeting of the British Steam-ship Company (Limited) was also held on Monday last, Mr R. Gillespie presiding. The profit and loss account showed that the net profit was 2,089*l* 17s 11d, of which sum it was not deemed desirable to make any appropriation for dividend.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, held on the 1st inst., Mr Clay, M.P., in the chair, the report was adopted. It stated that the total income from premiums during 1864 was 74,428*l* 11s 10d against 61,849*l* 10s 3d in the preceding year, being an increase at the rate of 20.33 per cent. The total income from all sources amounted to 75,741*l* 8s 8d. The balance to the credit of the revenue account of the 31st Dec. last was 27,929*l* 10s 9d, out of which the directors proposed a bonus at the rate of 2s per share, of which one-half will be paid to the proprietors, and the remaining half added to their share in terms of the deed of settlement. Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the capital paid up will also be paid, and the balance reserved to meet the outstanding risks on policies in force.

At the meeting of the Land and Emigration Company, held on Wednesday last, the directors' report, which was adopted, stated that the negotiations with the Government were concluded, and announced the payment of interest for the year 1864 at the rate of 3 per cent.

At a meeting of the Humber Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company it was stated, in regard to the valuation which has been so long pending, that Mr Hawkshaw has appointed the 10th inst. for a final meeting of the parties interested.

The directors of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company have notified that, according to advices just received, an Act of the General Assembly has been passed, empowering the Governor of New Zealand to confirm the contract for the Panama mail service, entered into with the Hon. Crosbie Ward, subject to modifications to be arranged hereafter.

The annual report of the directors of the London General Omnibus Company, to be submitted at the meeting of the 21st instant, states that the balance of 5,000*l* to the debit of the loan account has been paid off, and the capital account has been closed. Under the profit and loss account it is stated that there remained, after making all deductions, a balance of 25,767*l* 6s 7d, leaving 2,970*l* to be carried forward.

The Bombay Gas Company have notified that a further portion of the original capital of this company, viz., 10,000 shares of 5*l* each, will be issued at par to the shareholders whose names shall be on the register on the 8th instant, in the proportion of one share to every three shares held by them, and that a deposit of 1*l* per share will be required on allotment.

Venezuela Six per Cent. Loan, 1864.—The General Credit and Financial Company of London have received advices from their agents (Messrs H. L. Boulton and Co.), dated La Guayra, February 2, 1865, of duties collected as follows on account of the above loan:—Per statement No. 27, from Puerto Cabello, 2,746.14 dols; ditto No. 28, from ditto, 4,558.44 dols; ditto No. 17, from La Guayra, 5,063.48 dols; total, 12,368.06 dols.

The following is part of a letter received by Messrs Baring Brothers and Co., from the Venezuelan Consul:—

Consulate of Venezuela, London, March 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN.—I now beg to send you a copy of the resolution of the High Federal Court at Caracas, dated Feb. 8. In forwarding the same to me, General Guzman Blanco instructs me to bring it to your notice and that of the bondholders, and states that he would at once call together the interior creditors with a view to seeking their consent to certain measures which the Government suggests for making a settlement upon a just basis that would reconcile all interests, and that he hopes by the next mail to be able to present this affair, which now alarms them, under a different face from that which it presents at this moment. He expresses the hope also that this announcement will calm the agitation of bondholders, and induce them to refrain from all extreme measures in the meantime.

I have conveyed this wish to the numerous bondholders who, during the last two days, have called on me, and I am happy to say that a large majority concur in its propriety, in which I trust also that you will add your valuable concurrence.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
FREDERICK H. HEMMING, Consul.

Messrs Baring Brothers and Co.

New Granada Debt.—Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. have received by this mail on account of New Granada dividends from Custom House, Santa Marta, 4,230*l*; Rio Hacha, 162*l* 6s 3d; Tarnac, 5*l*; Saturnilla, 293*l* 2s 7d; total, 4,690*l* 8s 10d.

The mail from Guayaquil has brought a remittance of 236*l* 12s 1d on account of the dividends on the debt of Ecuador.

The interest due the 1st inst. on Northern Railway of Bueynos Ayres Seven per Cent. debenture bonds is announced for payment.

The report of the annual general meeting of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company shows that the fire premiums of the past year have attained the immense amount of 742,674*l*, and also an increase in two years of 290,000*l*. The new premiums on the life business of the past year amounted to 23,808*l* 9s 2d. The invested and reserved funds now amount to 3,212,343*l*, and the number of proposals have been 1,690. The usual dividend of 40 per cent. was declared.

In consequence of representations having been made to the directors of the Varna Railway Company that the time for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the last day for receiving applications is extended to Tuesday, the 7th March, for London, and Wednesday, the 8th March, at 12 o'clock, for the country.

The Bombay City Banking Company have opened a branch in London.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25.15 per *l* sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.5 per *l* sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is, therefore, about 5-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table listing prices of English stocks including 3 per cent. Consols, 4 per cent. Reduced, and various bank stocks like Bank of England and Bank of Scotland.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks from various countries including Austria, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia, Danah, Ecuador, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Mexican, Moorish, New Grenada, Peruvian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Venezuela, and Dutch.

DOCKS.

Table listing dock shares and prices, including East and West India, General Floating Dock, London and St Katharine, Southampton, Surrey Commercial Dock, Victoria, and Ditto New.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of shares, Dividend last half-yr., Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share. Includes banks like Agra and Masterman's Limited, Bank of England, and Bank of India.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Table listing colonial government securities with columns for Amount of Loan, Div. per cent., Name, Paid, and Price. Includes securities from British Columbia, Canada, and various colonial governments.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various insurance companies like Albert Medical Life & Family End, Alliance British and Foreign, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Table with columns: Stock of Shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price per share. Lists various securities like Anglo-Mexican Bond, Atlantic Royal Mail Steam, etc.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

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

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists American stocks and bonds such as United States 6 per Cent. Coupon Bonds, 1874, etc.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, London, and others, with columns for Time, Prices negotiated, and Change.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Table listing foreign rates of exchange on London for cities like Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and others, including dates and exchange rates.

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, &c.

Table showing London exchanges on India and other regions, including terms like 60 days and 30 days.

Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India vary according to amounts, and the security which they offer.

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Table detailing foreign mail services, including destinations like Australia, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, and others, with dates and times.

MAILS ARRIVED.

On the 27th February, WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC, per steam ship Shannon, via Southampton. On the 1st March, AMERICA, per steam ship City of London, via Queenstown—New York, February 18.

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

Table showing averages of grain, including quantities sold and average prices for wheat, barley, and oats.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES.

Table comparing average prices of British corn in various towns from 1861 to 1864.

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 February 25, 1865.

Large table detailing corn import and export statistics, categorized by type of grain (wheat, barley, oats) and region (England, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom).

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day was small. For fine dry samples the trade was firm, at full currencies, but damp produce sold heavily on former terms.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat, flour, and maize met a slow sale, at late rates. The wheat trade at Wakefield ruled inactive, at previous quotations.

The Liverpool cotton market opened this week with a good demand at advancing rates, and the sales on Monday reached 12,000 bales, but on Tuesday there was a sudden reaction, and all the previous advance was lost.

Advices from Calcutta are to Jan. 23. The cotton trade since the 9th had ruled firm, wholly in consequence of more favourable accounts from England.

Messrs Dymes and Co., writing from Madras on Jan. 27, thus allude to the state of the cotton trade:—Owing to the favourable telegrams from home, prices of cotton advanced early in the fortnight to 245 rs per candy for Westerns and Salems. Latterly there has not been so much demand, and rates are somewhat easier at 240 rs per candy, equal to 13½d per lb.

The cotton trade at Yokohama in December was quiet in the extreme. Prices were nominal, at \$24 to \$26. The export since July 1 had been—To Europe, 8,862 bales; to Hong Kong, 5,786 bales; total, 14,648 bales, against 24,881 bales in 1863.

The following table, from Messrs Ellison and Haywood's circular, shows the estimated stocks of cotton in Europe at the close of February, 1863, 1864, and 1865, as well as at the commencement of the present year:—

	28th February.			1st Jan.,
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.
Liverpool	577,660	231,290	412,700	466,800
London	135,850	71,000	80,000	109,060
Havre	55,400	31,000	55,000	48,540
Rest of Continent.....	32,000	23,710	21,300	23,600
Total.....	800,910	357,000	569,000	648,000

Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of colonial and foreign grocery produce at Mincing lane this week. The amount of business doing is still very moderate; nevertheless, as regards sugar, coffee, and cocoa, prices are decidedly firm; indeed, some descriptions of the last-mentioned article have commanded enhanced rates. In the tea trade there has been a great want of activity, yet the quotations have ruled stationary.

Advice from the leading Chinese ports state that the tea trade was in a most inactive state, and that in many cases, prices had given way. The export to Great Britain from June 1 to latest dates had amounted to 103,604,500 lbs, against 99,154,500 lbs; to the United States, 8,896,600 lbs, against 14,036,000 lbs in 1863-4. Last week, duty was paid in London on 1,135,231 lbs, whilst the export from London amounted to 192,522 lbs, making a total of 1,327,753 lbs, against 1,341,845 lbs last year.

The subjoined table is from Messrs Trueman and Rouse's circular:—

IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF SUGAR AND COFFEE at the Principal European Ports, for the Month ending January 31, 1864 and 1865.

	SUGAR.			
	Imports.		Stock, 31st Jan.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	11,000	14,200	14,800	21,060
France .....	...	...	...	...
Antwerp.....	410	1,210	60	1,200
Hamburg .....	...	1,000	750	3,500
Havre	2,670	1,000	9,520	12,560
Bremen	30	30	...	1,430
Trieste	100	2,450	3,740	2,970
Genoa.....	1,720	3,220	1,760	1,900
Leghorn	690	950	460	340
Continent	16,620	24,060	31,090	44,900
Great Britain	20,820	30,120	137,240	194,620
Total	37,440	54,180	168,330	239,520

	COFFEE.			
	Imports.		Stock, 31st Jan.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Holland	9,380	12,380	32,300	37,700
France .....	...	...	...	...
Antwerp.....	1,690	1,150	3,160	1,840
Hamburg	1,250	3,250	3,500	5,500
Havre	750	1,500	8,256	4,000
Bremen	320	20	380	...
Trieste	880	420	4,650	3,110
Genoa.....	250	60	2,330	340
Leghorn	210	40	140	40
Continent	14,730	18,820	54,710	52,530
Great Britain	2,600	2,360	12,000	11,710
Total	17,330	21,180	67,310	64,240

The coffee trade at Colombo, during the fortnight ending Jan. 31, was very quiet. Prices, however, were firm, fine plantation produce being somewhat dearer. The quotations were as follows:—Plantation, 12s 6d to 13s per bushel; native, unpicked, 43s; picked and dried, 49s to 50s per cwt. The following table of exports is from Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co.'s circular:—

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM CEYLON, from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31.

To—	PLANTATION.	
	1864-65.	1863-64.
Great Britain.....	142240	137757
Foreign ports.....	...	30
Australia and India	8612	1614
Total.....	150852	139401

NATIVE.	
Great Britain.....	70785
Foreign ports.....	106
Australia and India	2313
Total.....	73048

The first series of public sales of colonial wool for the present year were commenced yesterday. There was a good attendance of home and foreign buyers; nevertheless, the biddings for nearly all descriptions of wool ruled inactive. As regards prices, the leading change was confined to Port Philip produce, which—owing to the large arrival, viz., 32,000 bales, against 10,780 bales last year—declined in value 3d to 1d per lb from the close of last series. In Cape and other Australian qualities, no quotable change took place. From Messrs Hazard and Caldecott's circular, we extract the following table, showing the arrivals to the present sales, as well as to the corresponding sales last year:—

From	1865.		1864.	
	bales	.....	bales	.....
Sydney and Queensland.....	10,963	.....	9,570	.....
Port Philip	32,058	.....	10,780	.....
Adelaide	10,041	.....	11,063	.....
Swan River	53	.....	...	.....
Van Diemen's Land.....	531	.....	396	.....
New Zealand	371	.....	1,080	.....
Cape of Good Hope—Eastern province	15,520	.....	16,341	.....
Western province	3,791	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	73,337	.....	49,230	.....

Hemp and flax have continued inactive. Jute moves off slowly, at late rates. In indigo, very little has been done since the close of the public sales: 3,800 serons of Guatemala indigo will be offered at public sale on the 6th inst.

In reference to the state of the tobacco trade last month, Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co. write as follows:—The market has presented no new feature, prices for all home trade descriptions having been steadily maintained, but more especially fine leaf and strips, sales of which have been effected to a full average extent, at outside quotations. 80 hhds of Western leaf were taken for the navy. We estimate sales at 1,500 to 1,600 hhds. Large shipments continue to be made from America to this and other European markets, in anticipation of an export duty being imposed. Imports, 1,287 hhds. Deliveries, 804 hhds, against 1,267 hhds in the corresponding month of last year. Stock, 19,921 hhds, against 18,416 hhds in 1864, 19,658 hhds in 1863, 25,797 hhds in 1862, 20,556 hhds in 1861, and 17,389 hhds in 1860.

The following table, from Messrs Keeling and Son's circular, shows the home consumption of each description of wine in the last two years, as well as the proportionate consumption per cent:—

In Imperial Gallons.	Home Consumption.		Proportionate Consumption per cent.
	1863.	1864.	
From the Cape and other British Possessions ..	116,500	76,983	1.11
Holland	321,485	371,346	3.06
France	1,939,555	2,304,242	18.51
Portugal	2,618,680	2,832,217	24.99
Madeira	29,671	24,187	0.29
Spain	4,531,424	4,974,112	43.24
Canaries	2,849	4,391	0.02
Naples and Sicily	276,280	372,218	2.63
Other countries	542,052	497,019	5.17
Various countries, including wines mixed in bond	99,905	...	0.95

Scotch pig iron is firmer, at 50s 9d cash, mixed numbers; but all other metals have changed hands to a limited extent, at about previous rates. The oil trade continues very quiet. Tallow is dull, at 40s 9d for P.Y.C., on the spot. The annexed statement relates to Banca tin in Holland:—

	1865.	1864.	1863.
	Slabs.	Slabs.	Slabs.
The stock on warrants on Jan. 31 amounted to	62677	70373	60405
Deliveries in Feb.	4987	9190	8665
Stock on warrants, Feb. 28	57690	61183	51740
Arrived towards next sale	132246	87543	86234

There was a better feeling in the market for cotton goods at New York, during the week ending Feb. 18, and all descriptions changed hands at fully late rates. The announcement that nearly 20,000 bales of the raw material had been shipped from Savannah depressed the trade for cotton in the early part of the week, and middling upland produce sold as low as 81c per lb. The subsequent statement that the fleet had been dispersed by a gale, and that some of the vessels had been lost, produced a firmer market, and the quotations left off at an improvement of 4c per lb from the previous low point. In other departments of trade, nothing of interest transpired. Financially, the announcement of Mr Fessenden that he would require loans to the extent of \$600,000,000 in the ensuing fiscal year was the leading feature. The National Debt was estimated at \$2,153,735,444. In gold, the bulk of the sales had been at 203 to 204½ per cent., whilst the demand for money was limited, at about previous rates, prime short-dated commercial paper being quoted at 8 to 8½ per cent.

a few days prior, announcing a fall there in three weeks of 1½ to 2 rupees per piece, or of three to four shillings. This morning a message was said to have been received which only left Calcutta last night, and speculators abound as to the changes which daily communication with the East will effect in our mode of doing business. Meantime, all business in this and other departments may be said to be at a stand, and prices nominal, but if buyers were disposed to offer for quantities, there is no doubt that the market would be greatly in their favour.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON]	Price			Price			Price		
	Mar. 2, 1865	Mar. 1864	Mar. 1863	Mar. 1862	Mar. 1861	Mar. 1860	Mar. 1859	Mar. 1858	
Upland fair.....per lb	1 8	...	1 11½	1 1	0 7½	0 7	0 7	0 7	
Ditto good fair.....	1 6	2 2½	1 8½	1 1	0 9	0 8½	0 8	0 8	
Pernambuco fair.....	1 6	...	1 9	1 14	0 9½	0 8½	0 8	0 8	
Ditto good fair.....	1 6	2 2	1 3	1 3	0 11½	1 1½	1 1	1 1	
No. 40 WEAVER YARN, fair, 2nd quality.....	1 10½	2 8	2 3	1 3	0 11½	1 0½	1 0	1 0	
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto.....	1 10½	2 8	2 3	1 3	0 11½	1 0½	1 0	1 0	
26-in. 66 reed, Printer, 25 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	8 9	12 0	9 0	6 10½	5 6	6 3	6 3	6 3	
27-in. 72 reed, ditto 5 lbs 2 oz	11 3	14 6	11 6	7 7½	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
26-in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	15 0	21 6	16 6	10 6	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	
40-in. 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	17 0	23 0	18 6	11 9	9 7½	11 3	11 3	11 3	
40-in. 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 4 oz	19 0	24 0	19 6	12 9	10 9	12 6	12 6	12 6	
39-in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	12 6	20 9	16 9	9 9	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	

BRADFORD.—Wether wool is more in request than hogs, and many sorts of it keep comparatively firm; but the trade, generally speaking, is dull. Purchases of yarns are much restricted. Though business in pieces in the warehouses of our home merchants has slightly improved, their operations are only small. Continental firms are increasingly cautious.

LEEDS.—The general condition of trade remains in the same quiet state which we have lately had to report. The demand for both home and export houses is rather below an average for the season of the year, which is in some degree owing to the rather severe and protracted winter. Manufacturers keep tolerably well employed.

ROCHDALE.—The general character of the flannel trade is, as it has been for some time, rather flat. Light goods for spring and summer wares in most request, and that mostly for home consumption. In Yorkshire goods there was a little more business done than last week. The manufacturers of these goods, as well as those of flannel, maintain late prices. Wools are firmly held by the dealers, and a fair business is doing in small lots.

LEICESTER.—The demand for hosiery goods is gradually improving, and manufacturers are better engaged in the warehouses. In the rural districts there is also a shade of improvement, and the operatives are quite well engaged, as they usually are at this time of the year. Yarns are unaltered in value, with a rather quiet market. There is no important change in wool, business being on the whole dull. There are no stocks of hosiery on hand.

NOTTINGHAM.—The home branch of the lace trade remains quiet for the season of the year. The depression extends more or less to every article. Silk melmins are in request. The hosiery trade is active.

Huddersfield.—There has been a brisk demand for piece-dyed black dockings at from 3s to 4s per yard. There have also been inquiries for light goods. The demand for regular market goods of all kinds at medium price is quiet.

CARDIFF.—The iron trade is in a moderately satisfactory state, and the works are in pretty regular employ. A larger quantity of pig and puddled iron is being sent to Staffordshire, consequent upon the turn-out in the northern part of that county. Rails are quoted £6 10s 6d to £7 5s, f.o.b., and bars £8 5s to £6 10s.

BARNESLEY.—The whole of the collieries in South Yorkshire are now fully employed, and prices for hard and house coal in the metropolis and the provinces continue steady.

DUNDEE.—Our flax market continues without any special change to notice. An increased business has lately been doing on contract. Jute continues very quiet; fine qualities move off readily at previous rates, but common and inferior sorts are very dull, and prices are in favour of buyers. The demand for linens continues weak, and manufacturers begin to feel the want of fresh orders.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18.—Owing to limited receipts, the market, both for flour and wheat, has ruled firm since our last, and prices have improved. The principal buyers, however, are for home consumption, the export demand being still much restricted. Flour shows the leading changes as far as the quotations are concerned; but the chief advance is in common extra State and Western produce, which shows an improvement in value from last week of 60c per barrel. The prices current are as follows:—Flour—State, superfine brands, \$10.70 to \$9.85; State, extra brands, \$10 to \$10.15; State, choice brands, \$10.20 to \$10.25; Ohio, common brands, \$11.10 to \$11.25; Ohio fancy brands, \$11.30 to \$11.35; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, \$11.40 to \$11.80; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, &c., \$9.75 to \$10.30; Genesee, extra brands, \$10.35 to \$11.50; Missouri, \$10.25 to \$15; Canada, common,

\$10.10 to \$10.20; Canada, good to choice extra, \$10.25 to \$11.75 per barrel. Wheat—Common red Racine and spring, \$2.11; winter red Western, \$2.40. Corn—New yellow Jersey, \$1.73 to \$1.75; old Western, mixed, \$1.88 to \$1.89 per bushel.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN, &c., FROM NEW YORK FROM FEB. 1 TO FEB. 14, 1865.

Flour.....bbls	57,096	78,467
Wheat.....bush	25,090	891,391
Corn.....bush	22,569	8,119

LONDON MARKETS.

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

The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been very moderate. The show of samples has consequently been limited. On the whole, the trade has ruled steady, and the quotations have been well supported. The supply of foreign wheat has not increased. Really fine parcels have realised full prices without difficulty. In other kinds, next to nothing has been doing, on former terms. Foreign barley has been in fair average supply; but the receipts of English have not increased. Malting and grinding sorts have moved off steadily at full currencies; but distilling sorts have met a dull inquiry, at late rates. The transactions in malt have been on a moderate scale; nevertheless, prices have been supported. The transactions in oats have been somewhat restricted, at about last week's quotations. In beans, very little has been passing, and, in some instances, the rates have ruled a shade lower. Peas have maintained their previous values. Both English and foreign flour has sold at full currencies. Inferior American is the turn dealer.

Most of the continental markets have been well supplied with wheat, in which only a moderate business has been passing, on former terms. Most kinds of spring corn have moved off freely, at extreme rates. The shipments of bread stuffs from America continue on a limited scale.

The country markets, almost generally, have been steady for nearly all kinds of grain.

In Scotland, wheat has supported former terms; but the demand for it has been by no means active. Barley and all other articles moved off steadily.

The Irish markets have been fairly supplied with produce. Fine wheat, barley, and oats have changed hands freely, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade has ruled inactive, on former terms.

The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to Mark lane, to-day, were small. Fine dry samples moved off steadily, at full currencies; otherwise, the trade was dull, at late rates. The demand for fresh wheat was in a sluggish state, yet prices ruled stationary. All descriptions of barley met a slow sale, but without leading to any material change in Monday's quotations. Oats were dull, and prices were the turn lower. Beans and peas were firm, at late currencies. Flour changed hands to a moderate extent, on firmer terms.

A meeting of shippers, &c., has been held at Dantzic this week to settle the weight of the standard quarter, which in future is to regulate all grain charters from that port. "It was resolved," says the *Shipping Gazette*, "that in future all charters for grain shall be stipulated at per quarter of 496 lbs for wheat, other grain in proportion, according to the Dantzic Customs, namely, that tares, peas, and beans pay the same rate as wheat, while rye pays 2½ per cent. more, barley and seed 10 per cent. more, and oats 25 per cent. more. This resolution will meet, doubtless, with the approbation of the Committee of Merchants, and henceforth become the basis of all freight transactions. The above rates are somewhat different from those adopted by Konigsberg, and differ greatly from the Stettin rates; and, considering that it is a very rare case that wheat of less weight than 62 lbs per bushel is shipped from Dantzic, and that all our other grain is heavier than that shipped from any other Baltic port, we must allow that the Dantzic proportions are favourable for the shipping in the Baltic."

Mr George Dornbusch reports the arrival off coast of 36 cargoes of wheat, 18 maize, 24 barley, 3 rye, 1 millet-seed, 6 linseed, 5 cotton-seed, and 1 oil-cake. Wheat has given way 1s per quarter, other produce has moved off slowly, at late rates.

The London averages announced this day are:—

Wheat.....	4851	41 3
Barley.....	1094	29 8
Oats.....	1104	21 4

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	sacks
Engl. & Scotch 1140	1490	2640	4020	1130
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	14700	.....	.....	160
				1000 bbls

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINDING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A steady business has been transacted this week at full prices, and a partial slight advance is quoted on some kinds. Gurrpatta late Bengal continues in demand for exportation, and Madras Jaggery

has sold readily. West India commands extreme rates, 2,080 casks selling in three days. 245 casks Barbados, by auction, sold at 30s to 35s 6d; brown and yellow Jamaica realised 28s to 32s per cwt. The Netherland Trading Company's sale on the 22nd March will contain 70,000 baskets Java. With continued good deliveries here the stock is gradually decreasing, but it still exceeds those of former years, being 98,329 tons. The average of the three preceding years was 62,000 tons.

MAURITIUS.—Two floating cargoes have been sold for the United Kingdom at 25s 3d and 24s 3d. By auction 6,337 bags chiefly found buyers: soft brown and yellow, 26s to 31s 6d; grainy and crystallised, 38s to 37s 6d, 11s 8d duty; fine yellow and grainy white, 37s to 39s per cwt.

BENGAL.—2,807 bags chiefly sold at and after the sales; grainy bright yellow, 36s to 36s 6d; low brown sorts, 23s to 26s; brown to good yellow Gaspatta date, 28s to 32s 6d per cwt. Several parcels of the latter have sold by private contract up to 34s per cwt.

MADRAS.—2,525 bags sold by auction, and realised the full valuations: grocery sorts, 33s 6d to 35s 6d; grainy white 39s to 41s 6d; soft brown and grey, 25s 6d to 29s. 8,000 bags Jaggery chiefly sold at 22s to 23s 6d per cwt.

NATAL.—486 bags muscovado sorts by auction sold at 28s to 32s per cwt.

Foreign.—At auction, 223 casks 50 barrels Porto Rico part sold from 31s to 34s. 129 casks Surinam, at 28s to 31s. 230 casks Cuba were withdrawn above the market value. Privately, about 1,200 casks Cuba have sold chiefly at 30s to 31s, a cargo close at hand at 31s, and a floating cargo of Havana for the United Kingdom, No. 10 to 10½, at 22s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—Dry goods remain firm, with a moderate inquiry at the advance of last week.

RUM.—The market is dull, and quotations remain unaltered since last week.

MOLASSES.—170 puncheons Trinidad are reported at 14s to 14s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—A further advance is demanded for colonial descriptions, and the market is very firm. 635 bags Trinidad, by auction, partly sold: ordinary to good, 62s 6d to 73s 6d; fine, up to 100s. 523 bags Grenada were bought in at 54s. 259 bags Dominica at 59s per cwt.

COFFE.—The moderate supplies brought forward have principally met with buyers. 59 casks 36 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, by auction, went at 79s 6d to 89s 6d for small berry to fine. 46 casks 80 barrels 1,916 bags native sold at full prices, from 68s 6d to 71s 6d good ordinary to fine ordinary. 140 cases 286 bags East India: pale Cochin, 71s to 74s 6d. Manilla part sold at 73s to 74s per cwt. A floating cargo of Rio has sold at 57s 3d, and two of St Domingo at 64s and 68s 6d per cwt, for near ports.

RICE.—Most descriptions are inactive. There have been some parcels of soft grain sold, including Rangoon, at 9s 3d to 9s 7½d; Necrancia Arracan at 9s 1½d. 5,215 bags Rangoon by auction were chiefly bought in at 8s 9d to 9s. 4,069 bags Bengal offered by auction, partly sold at 3d decline: low middling to good white, 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt.

SAGO.—264 cases 199 bags chiefly sold: small, 18s 6d to 19s. Bold taken in at 23s per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—916 bags partly sold at 14s per cwt.

TEA.—The market continues depressed, most kinds being difficult to sell, and there are large supplies offering. Further public sales will be held next week, to commence on the 7th inst.

SALTSTICK.—Rather more inquiry prevails for Bengal, and there are not further sellers at recent low quotations. 100 tons have sold, to arrive, at 30s 6d, distant sailing, refraction 5; 60 tons, to arrive, at 28s 6d, no allowance being made for the refraction. On the spot, a few parcels are reported: refraction 8½ to 7, 28s 6d, short prompt; 8½, 30s 6d per cwt, cash.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales on Wednesday passed off flatly, and 521 bags about one-third part sold, at previous rates to 1d decline: Honduras silver, 3s to 3s 3d; black, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; Teneriffe silver, 3s to 3s 3d; black, 3s 1d to 3s 6d; Mexican black held at 3s 2d to 3s 3d; silver taken in at 8s 1d per lb.

OTHER DRYGALERY GOODS.—119 bales safflower offered by auction sold at very full rates, from 4 15s to 6 12s 6d for ordinary to good. 4th bags Cutch of good quality sold at 24s 6d, and the market is firm. Gambier remains quiet.

MOYER-O'-PEARL SHELLS.—A parcel of Manilla brought to auction part sold at 5 7s 6d to 5 10s per cwt.

JUTE.—The moderate supply brought forward on Wednesday partly sold at unaltered rates, and the market is now steady. 2,852 bales went at 10 1 to 22 10s per ton for low to very good quality.

METALS.—The demand for some kinds is rather more active. Sales have been made in spelter at higher rates, owing to the large reduction in the stock, and holders now require a further advance: 19 10s to 19 17s 6d. Tin is firmer, at 88 1 to 88 10s per ton. Scotch pig iron has sold at 50s 6d to 50s 9d per ton cash. No change has occurred in manufactured descriptions. Copper quiet.

OLIVE.—Spermi has been in demand at 8 1/2. Olive is lower on the spot. For spring shipment Malaga has sold at 45 10s; Gallipoli at 46 10s per ton. Rape continues scarce for brown: foreign, 41s 6d to 42s; refined dull at 44s 6d. Linsed oil has been quiet, at 32s 6d per cwt on the spot. Cocoa-nut remains rather quiet. Palm steady: fine, 36s 3d to 36s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market has become firmer. New Y.C. 40s 6d to 40s 9d; April to June, 40s 9d; October to December, 42s 3d to 42s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, February 27. Table with columns for years 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and rows for Stock this day, Delivered last week, Ditto from last week, Arrived last week, Ditto from last week, Price of Y C, Ditto Town.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closes without further alteration. Various parcels of West India offered by auction sold steadily, and the week's business amounts to 3,090 casks. 1,915 bags Mauritius part sold at previous quotations. 1,561 bags Penang at 28s to 31s 6d. 1,285 bags Bengal were chiefly bought in at extreme prices for white Banarsa. 6,314 bags Jaggery Madras part sold at 24s 6d to 25s for grainy. 276 bags native bought in at 33s 6d. By private contract, 1,800 casks Cuba are reported at 30s 6d to 31s. 450 casks Porto Rico at 32s to 33s. 600 boxes Cuba at 32s per cwt.

COFFEE.—544 cases 1,448 bags East India brought to auction; a large proportion sold at 76s 6d to 85s; pale, at 66s 6d to 68s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—Of 5,700 bags Bengal brought to auction, about 3,000 bags good Moonghy sold at 11s; good middling white, 11s 6d per cwt. The latter was cheaper.

BLACK PEPPER.—Several parcels sold privately at extreme rates. 6½d per lb has been paid for white Penang to arrive.

SAFFLOWER.—273 bales Bengal part sold at 6 1/2 2s 6d to 7 1/2 2s 6d per cwt.

CUTCH.—A parcel of old import sold at 24s 6d to 25s per cwt

SHELLAC.—708 chests partly sold; D.C. orange 6 1/2 10s; livery orange, 6 1/2 to 6 1/2 2s 6d: good garnet, 5 1/2 15s to 5 1/2 17s 6d per cwt.

OIL.—501 casks palm, by auction, sold at 31s to 36s 9d. 67 pipes fine Cochin at 39s 6d to 39s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW.—201 casks Australian, by auction, sold at 39s 6d to 41s 3d. 161 casks, &c., South American, at 39s 9d to 41s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar has been well supported this week; prices nominally the same for export; nothing worth noting. In Holland, about 700 tons leaves, loose, have been sold for April delivery, also 300 tons of crushed, in barrels; for this and next month, f.o.b. in Holland.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market continues good for oranges. Some parcels St Michael and Valencia, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a further improvement in price. The stock of Palermo being large, prices are without alteration. Lemons continue at the advance obtained of late, and prices likely to be maintained. Seville sour in moderate demand.

DRY FRUIT.—A little inquiry exists for currants at lowest quotations, also for any sea damaged. Buyers, however, hold off from anything above these descriptions, though fruit at 23s to 24s is proportionately cheaper. A few parcels of old have been realised at 23s to 26s; some as much as four years old. Good new is offering at 24s to 26s, but without any success. Raisins, in fine of short stocks, continue to fall every week, and Elements of fine quality are passed even at 35s to 36s. Valencia are unsaleable. Figs much higher in value, and daily getting scarcer.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP.—Market very dull; scarcely any operations during the week.

SILK.—The market extremely quiet, prices unchanged.

TORONTO.—The market has presented no change in character, and business in most descriptions has been effected to a full average extent. Prices remain firm, and good and fine qualities were taken at full quotations.

LEATHER.—The transactions in leather during the past week have been somewhat limited, and at Leadenhall, on Tuesday, there was not much activity. The supplies of fresh goods were small, and the chief demand continued to be for the articles which have recently been most wanted, especially for English shoulders and bellies.

METALS.—A small business continues to be the rule in most branches of our market. Copper is being a little more bought at the low prices. Tin continues most inactive. Spelter has been in request, and has rallied materially in prices—say 10s to 15s per ton—stocks here on 1st inst., 8,575 tons. Lead goes off slowly. Tin plates continue inactive.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening: Table with columns for Town tallow, Fat by ditto, Yellow tallow, Mixed stuff, Rough ditto, Greaves, Good dress.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 2.—There was about an average supply of beasts on offer here to-day, and most kinds moved off slowly at Monday's currency. The extreme figure for the best Scots was 5s 4d per 8 lbs. We were fairly supplied with sheep. On the whole the mutton trade was inactive, at barely late rates. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 6s 6d; out of the wool, 5s 2d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs were inactive, at from 8s 8d to 7s per 8 lbs. Calves were in short supply and fair request at full quotations—viz, from 4s 6d to 5s 8d per 8 lbs. The pork trade was steady. In milch cows very little was doing.

Table with columns for Coarse and inferior beasts, Second quality ditto, Prime large oxen, Coarse and inferior sheep, Second quality ditto, Prime coarse-wooled do., Prime Southdown sheep, Large coarse calves, Prime small ditto, Large hags, Small percherons, Suckling calves, Quarter old store pigs.

Total Supply.—Beasts, 1,100; cows, 189; sheep, 3,912; calves, 170; pigs, 300. Foreign Supply.—Beasts, 300; cows, —; sheep, 800; calves, 164; pigs, —.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 3 weeks ending Feb. 25, 1865, showing the Stock on Feb. 25, compared with the corresponding period of 1864.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the duties for Exportation are included under the Head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include British Plantation, West India, Mauritius, Bengal & Pg, Madras, Total E.P. Foreign, etc.

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

From British Possessions in America. No return

From Mauritius, East Indies. The average price of the above.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include MOLASSES (West India, Foreign), MELADO.

RUM.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include West India, East India, Foreign, Vatted, Total.

COCOA - Cwts.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include B. Plantation, Foreign, Total.

COFFEE - Tons.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include West India, Ceylon, East India, Mocha, Brazil, Other Foreign, Total.

RICE

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include White, Black, Total.

PEPPER.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include NUTMEGS, CAS. LIQ., CINNAMON, PIMENTO.

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC.

INDIGO.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include East India, Spanish.

SALTPETRE.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda.

COTTON.

Table with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include American, Brazil, E. India, Liverpool, India, Total.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MARCH.

Table with columns: Date due, Amount per share (Already paid, Call), Number of Shares, Amount. Rows include London, Brighton, and South Coast, Metropolitan Extension, Midland, Salisbury & Dorset Junction.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted, for the week ending the 18th of February, on 11,900 miles, to 557,212, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 11,460 miles, to 540,299, showing an increase of 840 miles, and of 16,912 in the receipts.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.—In the share market to-day the majority of the few transactions were for the account, and the banks show several instances of improvement, but the other descriptions closed without any average change.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.—In the share market to-day dulness was the prevailing feature, and some of the Indian railways alone showed a tendency to improve, a shade of weakness generally affecting the other descriptions.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—In the share market to-day the amount of business was again little more than nominal, and there was generally a slight tendency to depreciation.

THURSDAY, March 2.—In the share market to-day the transactions were again few, but English railways closed with a decided upward tendency; American securities were slightly weaker, and the other descriptions showed no material average change.

FRIDAY, March 3.—The railway market was decidedly firmer. Metropolitan and Midland stocks were in especial request, and improved 1/2 and 3/4 per cent. respectively.

Subjoined are the traffic returns of some of the American railways for January:—

Table with columns: Miles open, 1864, 1863, Increase, Decr. Rows include Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago and Rock I-land, Erie, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Watn.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

Table with columns for No. of Shares, Amount Paid up, Name of Company, and Price. It is divided into sections: ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS, PREFERENCE SHARES, LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS, DEBENTURE STOCKS, BRITISH POSSESSIONS, and FOREIGN MINES.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

= Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.
^ Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Aden and Arabia, Africa, Alexandria), route (e.g., via Southampton, via France), and rates in £, s, d.

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, 7 St. Helen's place, London.

COUNTRY AND TOWN

Residences, Landed Estates, Investments, Hunting Seats, Fishing and Shooting Quarters, Manors, &c.—REAL ESTATE REGISTER of the above, published on the first of each month, forwarded per post, or may be had on application at His Offices, 209 Piccadilly, W. Particulars for insertion should be forwarded not later than the 28th of each month.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

v. COGNAC BRANDY.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky rivals the finest French Brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s 6d, at the retail house in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8 Great Windmill street, W. Observe the real seal pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 12 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT. CROGGON AND CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions on application to CROGGON and CO, 2 Dowgate hill, LONDON and at 2 Gt. St. Martin's Lane, Liverpool.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

recommended by the Analyst to the LANCET and Author of "Adulterations Detected," for making DIGESTIVE BREAD without yeast, and for rendering Fuddings and Pastry light and wholesome. Sold everywhere.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine articles, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London bridge," and the box, when contents exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

on the CAUSES and TREATMENT of CURVATURES of the SPINE. Third edition, price 6s.

Just published, second edition, price 1s 6d. CASES and OBSERVATIONS illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance, in some of the most unpromising instances of Spinal Deformity; with numerous Engravings. By SAMUEL HARE, F.R.C.S. &c.

"Mr Hare is, we think, a sound and successful practitioner."—MEDICAL GAZETTE.

"We unhesitatingly commend this work as a truthful and trustworthy statement of the power of scientific surgery and medicine over some of the most grievous hindrances to human activity and industry."—MEDICAL GAZETTE.

"The author has had much success in his plan of treatment, and we are of opinion that the principles on which he acts, in the treatment of these affections, are correct."—LANCET.

"Mr Hare may take credit to himself for having effected much good in the treatment of the cases described."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. London: John Churchill; and may be had of all booksellers.

FIRE IN GRESHAM STREET, E.C.

Messrs THOMAS TAPLING and CO, Carpet Warehousemen, &c., will, until further notice, carry on their Business in Premises all communicating at 44A Gresham street, and 74 Aldermanbury, opposite those of Messrs Bradbury, Greatorex, and Beall.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD.—

SLOPER'S PATENT. TO BANKERS and TRADING FIRMS.—For Crossing Cheques—Dating, numbering, and marking documents—and for TRADE MARKS—by perforation—Simple, instantaneous, and not to be tampered with. Offices—Walbrook House, E.C. London.

BANKERS and MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND.

When will you believe that no money depository is so secure against the unscrupulous of modern "crackmen" but GEORGE PRICE'S Triple Patent Safes, with his Patent CASE-HARDENED DRILL-PROOF DOORS, proved to be proof against gunpowder, picklocks, and all burglars' drills and other tools and implements? Price-lists put free from George Price, Cleveland Safe and Lock Works, Wolverhampton.

W. S. LAWTON, WINE

Merchant, 35 Trinity square, Tower hill, E.C. begs to offer BRUCE'S best old VIDONIA at 9s per dozen; also best Marsala, 24s; old Canary Brandy, 28s; fine old Buellas, 36s; Sound Sparkling Champagne, 30s; Claret, from 14s; Ports and Sherries, 20s to 72s; fine old Cognac Brandy, 45s to 66s per dozen; (bottles included). Detailed Price Lists post free.

NUNN'S MARSALA OR BRONTE

WINE, 25s per dozen, 27 4s per six dozen, 213 lbs per quarter-cask. Rall paid for any station in England. This wine will be found of superior quality, is soft and old, and though full flavoured, entirely free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity.—THOS. NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 31 Lamb's Conduit street, W.C. Price lists on application. Established 1801.

TO GENTLEMEN SEEKING

preparation for Woolwich, the Civil Service, and the Line.—A Graduate of Oxford, who has had long experience in preparing for the competitive and University examinations, and has three students at present, wishes to receive two more. Delightful situation, great educational and domestic advantages, and moderate terms.—Address, L. L. D., 9 Leighton square, Tottenham park West, N.W.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—

AN ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT, Bonn-on-the-Rhine, founded in 1847.—Here THOMAS prepares Young Gentlemen for the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and Mercantile pursuits. German and French only spoken in the establishment, where the Pupils enjoy all the comforts of an English home. The highest references given.—For particulars, apply to the Director, THEODORE THOMAS, Baumschule Allee, Bonn.

WESTERN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Brompton, S.W., in union with King's College, London.—The system pursued at this school is eminently practical, and calculated to prepare pupils for the competitive examinations and the various pursuits of life. Three pupils successfully passed the Oxford Local Examination this year. The Head Master takes a few boarders.—For terms and prospectus apply at the school.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. This delicious condiment, pronounced by connoisseurs to be prepared solely by Lea and Perrins.

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE." The public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that Lea and Perrins' names are on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper. Ask for LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

* Sold wholesale and for export by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs Cross and Buckwell; Messrs Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NO MORE GREY HAIR.—

MELANOGENE, the superlative dye of DICQUEMARE, senior, Rouen, for instantaneously dyeing in any shade of colour the hair and the beard, without danger to the skin, and free from smell. This dye is superior to all that have been employed hitherto. Manufactured at Rouen, Rue St. Nicholas, 39; Depot for London, Messrs HOVERDON and SONS, 5 Great Malborough street, W., and 93 and 95 City road, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

are the most gentle and yet the most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always act on the stomach first, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Holloway's Pills are most useful in chronic weakness of the stomach induced by luxurious living, sedentary habits, or other causes. They have restored the emaciated to health, after every other means had failed. While they are purifying they are strengthening, while regulating they are increasing nervous and muscular power. These Pills do not excite any violent action in the body, hence they are specially suited to the young and feeble whose constitutions may be irretrievably injured by more powerful medicines.

CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS,

&c., by DR LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr Oldham, Chemist, Market place, Walsch.—"From the great quantity of your wafers I have sold, I have had an excellent opportunity of witnessing their effect, and I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that several obstinate cases of asthma and coughs have been completely cured by their use; and indeed, their efficacy is general in diseases of the lungs." To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d per box. Sold by all druggists.

The IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited), are authorised to offer 30,000 shares of the VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY, on the terms of the following prospectus:—

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY (RUSTCHUK to VARNA). Constituted by Statute under the law of Turkey, with Limited Liability.

Concession 99 years. Share capital £900,000, in 45,000 shares of £20 each, bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the Turkish Government. 10,000 shares have been taken, 9,000 of which are under offer in Turkey according to the terms of the concession. Price of issue of the shares £12. Deposit on application, £1; ditto on allotment, £2. Calls not to exceed £2 10s per share, at intervals of not less than three months. At this price of issue, shareholders will receive 84 per cent. per annum, and interest will be allowed at the same rate on all payments. Shareholders may pay up in full. The shares will be redeemed at par by a sinking fund guaranteed by the Turkish Government by annual drawings, to commence the year after the opening of the line, viz:— 13,500 shares during the first 33 years. 30,000 during the second 33 years. 12,500 during the third 33 years. Total, 45,000. The holder of each share drawn and paid off at £20, will receive a dividend warrant entitling him to participate in all profits earned by the railway in excess of the guaranteed interest during the remaining term of the concession. To estimate the advantages offered to the shareholders, in addition to the minimum interest of 84 per cent., and the profit derived from the annual drawings at par, it is necessary to state that the railway is estimated to yield from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the entire capital expended of £2,000,000; of this amount, £1,100,000 has been provided by means of obligations at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. interest, and redeemable by the sinking fund, likewise guaranteed by the Turkish Government; the entire profits above the aggregate guarantee will, in consequence, become divisible among the shareholders, representing a capital of £900,000, and taking into account the price at which the shares are issued, each 1 per cent. of surplus profit earned on the total cost would give the shareholder an addition of nearly 4 per cent. on the amount paid by him.

Messrs Peto, Betts, and Crampton have contracted to construct the railway and works, and provide rolling-stock, for a sum which will leave a sufficient margin in the hands of the Company to pay interest during construction, and in the most contingencies, thereby ensuring that under no circumstances shall the expenditure exceed £2,000,000. The railway was commenced last June, and great progress has been made in all branches of the works. Fifty miles of earthwork are ready for laying the rails, and the contractors have made arrangements to open the entire line in the autumn, 1865. For this purpose all the rails will be deposited at the year.

DIRECTORS.—William Gladstone, Esq., Chairman. H. Wollaston Blake, Esq., Charles Kelton, Esq., Henry McChery, Esq., Maurice J. Pons, Esq., Messieurs L. Enniquette, Monsieur F. Pauwels, Monsieur V. Terclint M. not. CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. F. Bidder, Esq. ENGINEER—Wm. McCandlish, Esq. CONTRACTORS—Messrs Peto, Betts, and Crampton. SOLICITORS—Messrs Freshfield and Newman. BANKERS—Messrs Roberts, Lubbock, and Co. SECRETARY—J. F. Walsh, Esq. BROKERS—Messrs P. Cazenove and Co. Offices—15 Angel court, E.C.

This Railway will connect Rustchuk, on the banks of the Danube, with Varna, the principal port in the Black Sea, and will traverse for the entire distance of about 135 English miles most populous districts in the province of Bulgaria. This province remits yearly to the Turkish Government a net revenue of about One Million sterling, and provides Constantinople with cattle, timber, grain, and other produce.

The maps attached to the prospectus will show the route of the proposed railway, and the great saving of time and distance, both by sea and land. It will form the shortest and most convenient route to and from the East. It will also provide the cheapest and most direct means of communication between the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities and the countries of the upper Danube and the Port of Varna. The journey from London to Constantinople will be accomplished in four and a half days.

The Bay of Varna is one of the best natural harbours in the Black Sea, from whence there is a large exportation of grain and other merchandise at all seasons of the year. The Turkish Government are now negotiating with a company for the construction of a breakwater and quays within the bay. When these are completed the harbour of Varna will be one of the finest in Europe.

Already a pier has been constructed, extending into 16 feet depth of water, where vessels of large tonnage may land and deliver in connection with the railway.

By means of the annual payments guaranteed by the Turkish Government, the entire share and debenture capital will be redeemed within the term of the concession.

The Turkish Government have the option of purchasing the railway on terms favourable to the Company, at the expiration of 99 years.

For further details, reference is made to the original prospectus, convention, charter, plan for redemption, and other official documents, which, with translations, are open for inspection at the Company's office.

Applications for shares in the annexed form to be left with the bankers upon payment of the deposit of £1 per share. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number be allotted than is applied for, the deposit will, so far as required, be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application or shares may be obtained of the Secretary of the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited), 95 Bishopgate street, of the Brokers, at No. 52 Threadneedle street, or at the offices of the Company, 15 Angel court.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. (To be retained by the bankers.)

No.— To the Directors of the Varna Railway Company. Gentlemen,—Having paid to your bankers, Messrs Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., the sum of £ , being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me on the terms of the prospectus, and I agree to pay the deposit due on allotment. Usual Signature. Name in full. Residence. Profession. Date.

THE VARNA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of representations having been made to the Directors that the time announced for receiving applications for shares was too limited, the last day for applications is extended to TUESDAY, the 7th March next, at 4 o'clock, for London, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, at 12 o'clock, for the country.—By order.

J. F. WALSH, Secretary. London, Feb. 28, 1865.

FORD'S COLOURED EUREKA SHIRTS, 6 for 29s.

Superior quality, and made expressly to measure; the new patterns sent to select from on receipt of three stamps. E. Ford and Co., 38 Poultry, E.C.

FORD'S ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, Post Free.

Intending purchasers who cannot favour us with a call, will find it of great assistance; it contains over forty drawings of shirts, shirt collars, &c. All the new fashions are to be found in it. E. Ford and Co., 38 Poultry, E.C.

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The increased demand for DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA (for thirty years highly approved by the Faculty, and extensively used in hot or tropical climates) recommends it to the attention of Shippers. A very liberal discount is allowed on export orders by the manufacturer, DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, &c., 173 New Bond street, London.

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* No connection with any use of the same name. DR DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—“I consider Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value.” Dr LANKESTER, F.R.S., Scientific Superintendent, South Kensington Museum.—“I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regard genuineness and medicinal efficacy.” Dr GRANVILLE, F.R.S., Author of the “Spas of Germany.”—“Dr Granville has found that Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil.” Dr LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—“I invariably prescribe Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed.”

Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; and bottled, and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists. SOLE CONSIGNERS: ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

RO COVENT GARDEN.—SEASON 1865.—Subscriber wishing to retain their Boxes and Stalls for the ensuing season, are respectfully requested to intimate their wishes forthwith to the City Agents, Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48 Cheapside.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

published on arrival of the Mails, via Marseilles, about the 4th, 13th, and 27th; and the LONDON and CHINA EXPRESS, on the departure of ditto, on the 10th, 17th, and 24th of each month. Office—12 George yard, Lombard street, E.C.

THE CAPE AND NATAL NEWS.

published fortnightly on arrival of the Mails; and ENGLISH NEWS on the departure of the Mails, on the 9th and 26th. Office—12 George yard, Lombard street, City.

FLUTES.—THE NEW MODEL FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed, 3 1/2 guinea and 7 guinea. Also a Rudall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flute, about half cost, at Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s manufacture, 48 Cheapside. Just published, Rockstro's “Hints to Flute Players,” price 6d.

CONCERTINAS.—At Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s manufacture, 48 Cheapside, may be found CONCERTINAS, which for quality and durability, have proved by their long use in India and other extreme climates to be unsurpassed. Prices, first-class, 5 to 12 guineas. Ordinary concertinas two guineas.

HARMONIUMS.

by Alexandre.—The new Church HARMONIUM, with stops and knee pedals, Venetian swell, and four rows of Vibrators, is now being introduced (price 24 guinea, packed and delivered any London railway station) by the city agents, Messrs Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48 Cheapside.

MUSICAL BOXES.

by Nicole Frères.—Messrs Keith Prowse, and Co., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine, well-tuned INSTRUMENTS, a selection of more than 300 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. 48 Cheapside.

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with square openings. LADIES' WARDROBE TRUNKS, DRESSING BAGS, with silver fittings. DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, and 500 other articles for home or continental travelling. Illustrated catalogues by post free. Also, Allen's Harness Furniture Cases, sets of Portable Bedsteads, Drawers, Easy Chairs, W. ahead-stands Canteens, &c., by post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 37 West Strand, London, W.C.

E. DENT AND CO., WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKER.

to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament. 61 Strand, W.C., and 24 and 25 Royal Exchange, E.C.

Table with 2 columns: Gold Lever and Silver Lever watches, listing various models and prices in guineas.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS.

is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the footspring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer. Mr WHITE, 238 Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 8d postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 8d. Umbilical ditto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 10d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.

They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each; postage, 6d. WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 238 Piccadilly London.

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Capital paid up, 600,000. LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES AT ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

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29 Old Broad street, London, E.C. Paid-up Capital, £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £200,000. The Directors of this Bank grant Letters of Credit and Drafts on its Branches, viz.:- Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Portland, Adelaide, Fort Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, Auckland, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Lyttelton, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (Limited).

Head Office—69 King William street, London, E.C. Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £273,414. Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the branches of the Bank at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Durrut, and on its Agents at Madras and Ceylon. Approved Bills on those places negotiated or sent for collection; and circular notes issued for the use of travellers.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Incorporated by Acts of the Parliaments of Victoria and South Australia. Capital £1,000,000; paid up, £400,000. Chief offices in the Colonies—Melbourne and Adelaide. In London—10 Cornhill, E.C. Letters of credit and drafts granted on the following branches:— In Victoria—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Tarradale, Daylesford, Hamilton, Bushman Marsh, Sale (Gipps' Land), Clunes, Colac. In South Australia—Adelaide, Auburn, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Kapunda, Kooringa, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Robe, Kadina, Wallaroo, Port Augusta.

ANGLO-ITALIAN BANK (Limited).

His Excellency The Baron Ricasoli, President. Sir James Hudson, G.C.B., Vice-Presidents. John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., Geo. Garden Nicol, Esq. Charles Bell, Esq., Sir James P. Lacaita, Robert Benson, Esq., K.C.M.G. Julius Bordier, Esq., S. Leonino, Esq. Chas. H. Goschen, Esq., Com. Devicenzi. I. Leonino, Esq. GEN. MANAGER—John Alexander Jackson, Esq. BRANCHES—Turin, Milan, and Florence. Every description of banking business transacted. Money received on deposit at 5 1/2 per cent., for periods of not less than 3 months. WM. COLES, Secretary. 16 Leadenhall street, January 28, 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN CHINA, and JAPAN (Limited).

1 Bank buildings, Lombard, London. Capital, £4,000,000. Paid up and called up, £1,000,000. BANKERS. The Bank of England. The National Bank. The Alliance Bank (Limited). Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Malacca, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Kiu-Kiang. Deposits received at ten days' notice, on the usual terms and for fixed periods, at rates subject to special agreement. Drafts issued and Bills negotiated payable in India, China, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued, for the convenience of travellers per overland route. The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government loan notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England. Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms. J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH BANK (Limited).

Office 2—19 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C. Branches—Stockholm and Gothenburg. Capital £1,000,000. CHAIRMAN—John Alers Hankey, Esq. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—William Tottis, Esq. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued on Stockholm and Gothenburg, approved Bills purchased and collected, and all usual banking business transacted with Sweden. The Bank receives money on deposit at interest for fixed periods.—By order of the Board. W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary.

THE ENGLISH AND SWEDISH BANK (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock precisely, to receive the Directors' report, and the audited accounts to the 31st Decemb r, 1864, to recommend a dividend, to elect directors and auditors, and to fix the remuneration of the latter for the succeeding year. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 1st to the 14th March, inclusive.—By order of the Board, W. H. CLEMOW, Secretary. 13 St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street, Feb. 28, 1865

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital £2,700,000, paid-up £1,350,000) Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica, and Agencies at Galatz, Bucharest, Larnaca (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, Galatz, Bucharest, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on these 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 and Smyrna for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Mallder roots, Valones, Opium, Grain, &c. Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lombury. R. A. BRENNAN, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Capital £1,000,000 (one million sterling), with power to increase to £2,000,000. Head Office, 64 Moorgate street, London, E.C. Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Foo-chow, Hankow, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama. The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts on its branches and agencies as above. It acts as the agent of parties connected with the East in transmitting funds, and in making investments in Indian and other public securities, effecting also the sale thereof either at home or abroad. It undertakes their safe custody and the receipt of interest or dividends thereon, and receives pay, pensions, and other moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise. The Bank also receives money on deposit at rates of interest proportioned to the length of the notice of withdrawal agreed to be given, the terms of which may be ascertained on inquiry. Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 2.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (Limited).

Head office, 14 Cook street, Liverpool. Capital Subscribed, £200,000. (With power to increase to two millions sterling). DIRECTORS. Edward Comber, Esq., Chairman. Patrick Hunter, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. George M. Bowen, Esq., Robert Dixon, Esq. Thomas Chilton, Esq., Chas. Edward Dixon, Esq. Andrew Malcolmson, Esq. GENERAL MANAGER. John Henry Etheridge, Esq. SUB-MANAGER AND SECRETARY—Andrew M'Kean, Esq. BANKERS. Liverpool.....Bank of England. —.....National Bank of Liverpool (Limited). London.....Bank of England. —.....National Bank. AGENTS (BRITISH). Scotland.....National Bank of Scotland. Ireland.....National Bank. AGENTS (FOREIGN). Alexandria.....Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited). Cairo.....Bank of Egypt. Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore) Chartered Bank of India, and China.....Australia, and China. Madras.....Messrs Maxwell and Co. Colombo, Ceylon.....Messrs Fowles, Richmond, and Co. New South Wales.....) Bank of Australasia. Queensland.....) Bank of Australasia. Tasmania.....) Bank of Australasia. New Zealand.....) Bank of Australasia. Victoria and South Australia.....National Bank of Australasia. Cape Colonies.....London and South African Bank. British Columbia.....) Bank of British Columbia. Vancouver's Island.....) Bank of British Columbia. San Francisco.....London and Brazilian Bank (Limited). A branch of this bank has been established at Alexandria, and agencies are in course of formation at various places in the East. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on the Company's foreign agents as above. Approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Deposits at interest received for fixed periods, or subject to a specified notice of withdrawal, on terms which may be known on application. JOHN HENRY ETHERIDGE, General Manager.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

BANK give notice, that the Rate of Interest allowed on deposits at 7 days' call is this day reduced to 3 1/4 per cent. per annum. JOHN W. NUTTER, General Manager. 5 Princes street, 2nd March, 1865.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Every description of banking business conducted with South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also by Agency with New Zealand, upon current terms, with the respective colonies. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager. London, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (Limited).

Capital, £1,505,000 in 15,000 shares of £100 each. BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES. Brazil—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão. Portugal—Lisbon, Oporto. CHAIRMAN—John White Cater, Esq. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Henry Louis Bischoffshelm, Esq. Drafts granted on Brazil and Portugal. Bills negotiated or collected. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for all parts of the World. Agencies connected with Brazil and Portugal undertaken. Deposits received at agreed rates of interest. JOHN BEATON, Secretary. 9 Old Broad street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860. (Paid-up Capital, Half a Million Sterling) Issues Letters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, viz.:- Port Elizabeth, Fort Beaufort, Uitenhage, Graham's Town, D'Urban, Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg, King William's Town, Colonsberg. Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies. Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all banking business transacted. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum (payable half-yearly if desired) allowed on fixed deposits subject to twelve months' notice. The rates for other periods may be known at the Head Office, No. 10 King William street, London, E.C. By order of the Court. WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Head Office, No. 4 Lombard street. ARCHBISHOP—Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, & Co. Agencies and branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne. The Corporation grant drafts and negotiate bills of exchange, payable at the above places, issue letters of credit, and conduct every description of banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the receipt of dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Established 1817. Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature in 1860, and confirmed by Her Majesty in Council. Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £233,333. HEAD OFFICE—SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. The Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange at Three and Thirty Days' sight, on the undermentioned Establishments of the Corporation. BRANCHES. NEW SOUTH WALES. Maitland, Mudgee, Adelong Agency. Newcastle, Tamworth, Orange. Albury, Deniliquin, Fonthill. Bathurst, Windsor, Goulburn. Richmond, VICTORIA. Melbourne, Sandhurst, Wangarratta. Geelong, Beechworth, Chiltern Agency. Kyeton, Ararat, Ingleswood. Castlemaine, Maldon, Crewick. Ballarat, Tarragower, Liston. QUEENSLAND. Brisbane, Rockhampton, Bowen (Port Denison). Ipswich, Toowoomba. NEW ZEALAND. Auckland, Christchurch, Wangani. Wellington, Nelson. Dunedin, Invercargill, Knap. Lyttelton. And also on the Commercial Bank of Van Diemen's Land at Hobart Town and Launceston. The Directors also negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, and send them for collection, drawn on any of the Australian and New Zealand Colonies. The Royal Bank of Scotland, Stuckey's Banking Company, the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, the North and South Wales Bank, Birmingham Joint Stock Bank (Limited), and the National Bank in Ireland, are authorised to grant Credits on this Bank of the several establishments in Australia and New Zealand, and will negotiate Bills drawn on these Colonies.—By order of the London Board. JOHN CURRIE, Secretary. 3 Cannon street City.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Limited).
 Head Office—9 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London, E.C.
 Branch Offices—18 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, and 9 Rue des Arcades, Marseille.
 Capital, £7,000,000, in 10,000 shares of £700 each, with power to increase.
 Paid-up Capital, £200,000.
 This Company undertakes every description of Foreign banking and agency business.
 Money received on deposit at 4½ per cent., for periods of not less than three months, and for other periods at rates to be arranged.—By order of the Board,
PAUL BROE, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
 Incorporated by Act of the Colonial Legislature.
 London Office, No. 33 Cornhill.
 London Board.
 John Gilchrist, Esq. | Frederick Parbury, Esq.
 Edwin Brett, Esq.
 Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are drawn by the London office on Sydney, and the following branches in New South Wales, viz., Albany, Armidale, Bathurst, Bourke, Carcoar, Cooma, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Orange, Penrith, Queensland, Wollongong, and Yass; and also on Brisbane (Moreton Bay), Dalby, Gayndah, and Maryborough (Wide Bay), in the Colony of Queensland.
 Drafts on the Australian Colonies are negotiated or collected, and every description of banking business of a substantial character on the most favourable terms through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales, and its agents in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania.
EDWIN BRETT, Manager.
 No. 33 Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £350,000.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
 Bombay Colombo Penang Hong Kong Yokohama
 Calcutta Kandy Singapore Shanghai Mauritius
 Madras Galle Singapore Hankow
 The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head office in London.
 The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian Securities, undertake the safe custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, and other Moneys for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
 The Bank receives Money on Deposits, on which Interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head office, 53 Threadneedle street, London.
 Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
 No. 53 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
 Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand, the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury, Otago, &c., &c.
 Capital, £500,000.
 Reserve Fund, £100,000.
 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand:—
 Auckland. Ngarawahia. Manurekia.
 Akaroa. Oamaru. Mount Ida.
 Blenheim. Picton. Queenstown.
 Christchurch. Riverton. Shotover.
 Dunedin. Timaru. Tokomairiro.
 Invercargill. Wangarua. Waikouaiti.
 Kelso. Wellington. Waikanae.
 Lyttelton. Dunstan. Wakatipu.
 Napier. Dunstan Creek. Wetherstone.
 Nelson. Hamilton.
 New Plymouth. Hyde.
 The Bank grants Drafts on any of the above-named places and transacts every description of Banking business connected with New Zealand, on the most favourable terms.
 The London Office receives deposits at interest for fixed periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director.
 40 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th Aug. 1841.
 Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.
 The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at.
 BANKS, BRANCH BANKS, AND AGENCIES.
 Bombay. Madras. Singapore.
 Calcutta. Mauritius. Sydney.
 Ceylon. Melbourne. Yokohama.
 Hongkong. Shanghai.
 on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit 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 Papers, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named localities.
 They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 4 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith, but not rising above 5 per cent. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates, which may be ascertained at their office.
 Office hours 10 to 2. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
 Threadneedle street, London, 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
 (Established 1825.)
 Incorporated by Royal Charter 1831.
 An OFFICE of the Bank has been OPENED at No. 21 FINCH LANE, E.C.
 W. J. DUNCAN, Manager.
 JAS. MILLN, Agent.
 July 8, 1864.

THE BRITISH AND CALIFORNIAN BANKING COMPANY (Limited),
 No. 73 Lombard street.
 The Bank issues Letters of Credit and Drafts upon its branch in San Francisco; purchases and collects Bills, Coupons, or Bonds; makes advances on shipping documents, and transacts all kinds of monetary and banking business with California, the United States, and the Continent of Europe.
 The Bank receives Money on Deposit for fixed periods on terms to be agreed on, the present rate allowed on deposits for twelve months is six per cent.—By order,
SAMUEL MAGNUS, Secretary

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
 Head Office—30 Threadneedle street, London, Incorporated by Royal Charter.
 Paid-up Capital, £800,000.
 Reserve Fund, £105,000.
 WITH BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
 Bombay, Rangoon, Hong Kong,
 Kurrachee, Singapore, Shanghai, and
 Calcutta, 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; and conduct all general banking business.
 Deposits of money, subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal, are received, bearing interest at one per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate, rising and falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum, at which last rate Deposits for not less than twelve months are received, the Interest being payable half-yearly. For longer periods a higher rate is allowed.

WARRANT FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
 Capital subscribed, £1,000,000, paid-up, £200,000.
 DIRECTORS.
 CHAIRMAN—A. D. De Pass, Esq.
 DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—William Macdonald, Esq.
 Joseph Bravo, Esq. | G. H. Jay, Esq.
 Archibald Bruce, Esq. | W. Rawstron, Esq.
 W. J. E. Coton, Esq. | Albert Ricardo, Esq.
 BANKERS.
 The Alliance Bank; The National Bank; Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co.; Roberts, Labcock, and Co.
 MANAGER.
 J. Campbell Robertson, Esq.
 Temporary Offices—25 Old Broad street, London, E.C.
 The Company makes advances against the deposit of warrants representing produce and merchandise; and also against stocks, shares, and other approved securities. Every information as to the business transacted will be afforded on application at the office of the Company.
J. A. MANN, 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, £58,000.
 DIRECTORS.
 The Right Hon. Edward Playdell Bouvier, M.P., President.
 William Chapman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 James Hutchinson, Esq. | William G. Thomson, Esq.
 Charles Morrison, Esq. | T. M. Wiggins, Esq., M.P.
 BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co.
 The Directors are prepared to grant Debentures for loans of sums of £100 and upwards, for periods of 5, 7, or 10 years, at 5 per cent. per annum. Any information required can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
F. FEARON, Secretary.
 65 Moorgate street, London.

THE GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY OF LONDON (Limited),
 7 Louthbury, E.C.
 Capital, nominal, £10,000,000.
 First and second issue, subscribed, £5,000,000.
 Paid up, £1,600,000.
 DIRECTORS.
 CHAIRMAN—Samuel Laing, Esq., late Finance Minister of India.
 William Patrick Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.
 Samuel Beale, Esq., M.P., Warfield grove, near Reading.
 Edward Blount, Esq. (Messrs E. Blount and Co., Bankers, Paris).
 Thomas Brassey, Esq., Jun., 4 Great George street, Westminster.
 Alexander Devaux, Esq. (Messrs C. Devaux and Co.).
 Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson, formerly Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.
 James Thompson Mackenzie, Esq., Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway.
 John Bramley Moore, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
 Mr Alderman Salomon, M.P., London.
 Samuel Leo Schuster, Esq. (Messrs Schuster, Son, and Co.).
 Charles Turner, Esq., M.P., Liverpool.
 George Worms, Esq. (Messrs G. and A. Worms).
 GENERAL MANAGER—James Macdonald, Esq.
 BANKERS.
 The London and Westminster Bank.
 The Union Bank of London.
 The Company receives deposits for fixed periods. Makes advances on approved securities. Effects purchase and sale of stock, shares, and debentures.
 Negotiates loans, &c., &c.
E. J. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited).
 4 Abchurch lane, London.
 BANKERS.
 The London and Westminster Bank.
 The Bank of England.
 Deposits of Ten Pounds and upwards received.
 Interest allowed on deposit at call 3½ per cent
 ————— 7 days' notice 3 —
 ————— 14 days' notice 4 —
 If for fixed periods, special arrangements will be made.
SAMUEL BAKER, Managing Director.

THE MAURITIUS LAND CREDIT AND AGENCY COMPANY (Limited).
 TRUSTEES—Sir S. Villiers Surtees; James Du Buisson, Esq.; James A. Guthrie, Esq.
 DIRECTORS.
 Major-General H. P. Burn, Chairman.
 George Lyall, Esq. | Robert Mc Kerrell, Esq.
 George Ireland, Esq. | Peter Mackay, Esq.
 The Company effect, as agents, investments on mortgages of freehold property in Mauritius, guaranteeing seven per cent. interest payable half-yearly in London. Apply to the General Manager, 25 Fenchurch street, London, E.C.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES-NATAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).
 Capital, £100,000. First issue, £30,000.
 This Company is prepared to receive proposals for the issue of Debentures in sums of £100 and upwards, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for periods of three, five, seven, or ten years.
 Also to receive money on deposit, on terms to be agreed on.
 The security offered to the bondholders comprises—
 1. The uncalled capital of the Company.
 2. The estates possessed by the Company in the colony.
 3. The paid-up capital and general assets of the Company.
C. GRABHAM, Secretary.
 2 St Michael's House, Cornhill, London.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
 DIRECTORS.
 CHAIRMAN—Lawford Adams, Esq.
 Major-General Henry Pelham Burn, Esq. | Duncan James Kay, Esq.
 Stephen James P. Kennard, Esq.
 Harry George Gordon, Esq. | Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
 George Ireland, Esq. | Robert Smith, Esq.
 MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.
 The Directors are prepared to ISSUE DEBENTURES for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively.
 They are also prepared to invest money on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.
 Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, No. 12 Leadenhall street, London.—By order,
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE LONDON FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (Limited).
 CAPITAL. £
 Subscribed..... 5,000,000
 Paid up..... 600,000
 Reserve fund..... 83,537 10s
 DIRECTORS.
 CHAIRMAN—John Hackblock, Esq.
 Peter Bell, Esq. | William Rennie, Esq.
 John Borradaile, Esq. | Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
 James Fraser, Esq. | William Turquan, Esq.
 J. E. C. Koch, Esq. | John Walker, Esq.
 Henry Faulk, Esq., M.P.
 BANKERS.
 Bank of England, and City Bank.
 GENERAL MANAGER—Augustus Wildy, Esq.
 SECRETARY—John Henry Koch, Esq.
 This Association receives deposits for FIXED PERIODS.
 Negotiates Public Loans.
 And conducts monetary and financial operations generally.
 All communications to be addressed to the Manager, South Sea house, Threadneedle street, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (Limited).
 Capital subscribed, £5,000,000. Paid up, £500,000.
 DIRECTORS.
 JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.
 Xenophon Ball, Esq. | Charles Kelson, Esq.
 E. J. Coleman, Esq. | G. G. Macpherson, Esq.
 Mr Alderman Dakin | W. Schofield, Esq., M.P.
 James Dickson, Esq. | Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.
 F. D. Hadow, Esq. | H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
 J. O. Hanson, Esq. | Joseph Thornton, Esq.
 W. H. Harford, Esq. | F. G. Westmorland, Esq.
 J. F. Holroyd, Esq. | Alfred Wilson, Esq.
 G. G. Homère, Esq. | M. Zaria, Esq.
 Capt J. Gilbert Johnston
 MANAGERS.
 Henry J. Barker, Esq., and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.
 SOLICITORS.
 Messrs Ashurst, Morris, and Co.; and Messrs Edwards and Co.
 The Association receives money on deposit, for fixed periods; makes advances on approved securities, negotiates loans, and undertakes general financial business.
W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.
 rosby House, 95 Bishopsgate street within.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES. The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive LOANS ON DEBENTURES of £100 and upwards, for three or five years, at 6 per cent. per annum.—By order, W. E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—LOANS ON DEBENTURE.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture Bonds, in sums of not less than £1,000, for a term of three or five years, ending from 15th January last, with interest from date of payment, at the rate of 4 1/2 per centum per annum to replace bonds falling due.—By order, JOHN HENCHMAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Scrip Certificates will be delivered in exchange for the bankers' receipts, on and after Wednesday next, the 8th inst., at the temporary offices of the Company, No. 41 Threadneedle street. Receipts presented for exchange must be endorsed by the official allottees. B. EARLE, Secretary.

BRECON AND MERTHYR TYDFIL JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE. The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive LOANS on mortgage or debentures of the separate undertaking of the Company, for three or five years, at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Applications to be made to the undersigned, at the offices of the Company, No. 9A Bridge street, Westminster. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

PETERBOROUGH, WISBEACH, and SUTTON RAILWAY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive Loans on Security of Debentures, for 3, 5, or 7 years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London. The interest on the above debentures will be paid by the Midland Railway Company, in terms of the Act of Parliament, which makes the debenture interest the first charge on the gross receipts of the line prior to deduction of working expenses. H. DUDLEY COOPER Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

RECIFE AND SAN FRANCISCO FERREMBUCO RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors are prepared to receive applications for a limited amount of Debentures, in sums of not less than £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Full particulars may be obtained at the Company's offices.—By order of the Board, W. BELLAMY, Secretary.

THE CONTRACT CORPORATION (Limited).

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of this Corporation, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Friday, the 3rd day of March, 1865, Captain JERVIS, M.P., in the Chair, The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Dakin, It was resolved unanimously, That the following resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of this Corporation, held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1865, viz.:— "That the amended Articles of Association now submitted be adopted in lieu of the existing Articles of Association of the Corporation be," and it is hereby confirmed. H. J. W. JERVIS, Chairman. The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair. J. CHARLES HANDFIELD, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

QUEENSLAND, CITY OF BRISBANE, CORPORATION TOWN HALL.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES, "SERIES A" AND "SERIES B." The Directors of the Bank of Queensland (Limited) beg to announce that they have received, by last mail, for negotiation, the fourth and last portion of the above Debentures, which completes the amount of £20,000, authorised to be issued by the Corporation of the City of Brisbane, under an act of the Queensland Legislature, 25th Victoria. The Debentures now offered for sale consist of £4,300, "Series A," redeemable on 31st March, 1871, with interest bearing date from 1st October, 1864; and £7,700, "Series B," redeemable on 30th June, 1874, with interest bearing date from 1st January, 1865. Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for any portion of the above £4,300 and £7,700, such Tenders to be in writing, addressed "Tender for Corporation of Brisbane Debentures," "Series A" or "Series B," and to be left at the Bank at or before 1 o'clock on Wednesday, 8th March, 1865, when the minimum price will be declared. The Debentures are for sums of £100 each, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on coupons, which are attached thereto, the principal and interest being made payable in London or Brisbane, at the option of the holder. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the purchaser being declared, and the balance within fourteen days thereafter.—By order of the Board, HUGH MUIR, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—THE ECONOMIST from commencement in 1849 to 1863 (Vol. for 1845 wanting), bound in boards.—A. Z., 18 Exeter street, Strand.

ESTABLISHED 1845. THOMAS FORSHAW,

Purchasing Agent and Packer, 5 Marsden street, Manchester. Of all sorts of Manchester, Scotch and Yorkshire goods—of Steam Engines—Water Wheels—Bullock Gear—Mill Gear—Cotton Gins—Corn Mills—and Cotton Seed. Patterns collected free, and references sent on application.

COPYING CLERK WANTED.—

A Youth, of 16 or 17 years of age, to go abroad to an English house. A small increasing salary will be paid. Must write a thoroughly good hand, and have received a good education, and a respectable connection.—Address, in his own handwriting, A. B., care of Leathwait and Simmons, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill, E.C.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—

A single man of 24 to 30 years of age, to go abroad. Must be thoroughly competent, write a good hand, and produce unexceptionable references. A remunerative salary will be paid, and prospects good.—Address, in first place, X. L., care of Leathwait and Simmons, Pope's Head alley, Cornhill, E.C.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—

A Gentleman of fifteen years' experience in a principal joint stock bank, is open to an engagement as MANAGER of a BRANCH BANK, CAJIER, or ACCOUNTANT. First-class references.—Address "Delta," 18 Exeter street, Strand.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, & C.—

Wanted, a Situation as Correspondent, and (if required) as Bookkeeper, by a person skilled in shorthand writing and bookkeeping.—Address A. B., 18 Exeter street, Strand, W.C.

TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

A Gentleman, aged 37, who is an efficient bookkeeper and accountant, well versed in foreign exchange shipping, marine insurance, and all commercial and banking routine, knowing thoroughly the English, German, French, and Dutch languages, with a knowledge of the Italian, wishes for a re-engagement. Unexceptionable references will be given.—Address B., 4 Canton street, Everton, Liverpool.

TO INDIA AND CHINA HOUSES.—

A Gentleman, lately home from the East, is open to an engagement to return. He is thoroughly experienced in books, accounts, and correspondence, and acquainted with the routine of India and China business. Excellent testimonials from eminent houses as to character and ability. A permanent appointment the chief consideration.—Address S. S., 16 Grafton road, Bow, N.E.

TO STORE SHIPPERS, SHIPOWNERS, PROVISION DEALERS, & C.—

Messrs Keeling and Hunt will offer for Public Sale, at Monument yard, without reserve, on Tuesday next, March 7, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the following goods, viz.:—One Thousand Tierces American Salted Beef, suitable for the above trades, and well adapted for daily consumption. On show at the London Dock Steam Wharf, Wapping yard, as well as at broker's offices, on Monday, 6th March, where a portion will be cooked for tasting. To be viewed as specified in the catalogues. KEELING and HUNT, Brokers, Monument yard, E.C.

PARTNER WANTED. WITH

Capital, to further extend a business chiefly in Cotton goods and Metals, already well established between this country and Bombay.—Address J. P., care of Mr G. Street, 30 Cornhill, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED. A

PARTNER, with a capital of £5,000, in a well-established and lucrative business in Montreal, Canada. The business is sound, and the fullest information will be given relative to the trading and other account of the firm; also satisfactory London references.—Address in the first instance, by letter only, to H. C., care of Mr Berry, Solicitor, 16 Whitehall, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO BANKERS, SOLICITORS, and OTHERS.—

A Mercantile House of first-class connections, of some years standing, principally engaged in the shipping trade, and in which there is at present only one in the business, is open to receive a Partner with less than £15,000 capital. First-class references given and expected.—Address, in the first instance, to A. B. C., care of Charles Barker and Sons, 8 Birchlin lane.

PARTNERSHIP.—SLEEPING OR

Active.—A Merchant who has for eight years successfully carried on a profitable Commission business in the City, in connection with the Spanish American trade, is open to treat with a gentleman desirous of employing advantageously a capital of £8,000 and upwards. The highest references given and expected.—Address (principally) C. R., care of Davies and Co., advertising agents, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

PARTNERSHIP. DORMANT OR

Active.—£5,000 Required.—A Firm connected with India, generally enjoying a sound and remunerative commission business, with all the elements of expansion, is open to the above infusion of capital, with the view to its more effectual working. None but principals can be treated with.—Address "Civis," Je. usalem Coffee House, Cornhill. * This would be found an eligible opportunity for Parents or Guardians intending to place a liberally educated youth in a highly advantageous position.

ROYAL AGRICULTURE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

PLYMOUTH MEETING.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Meeting at Plymouth and Devonport, 1865. Stock and Implement Prize Sheets are now ready, and will be forwarded on application to H. HALL DARE, Secretary.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL for cutters, punches, taps and dies, turning tools, chisels, &c. CAST STEEL piston rods, crank pins, connecting rods, straight and crank axles, shafts, and forgings of every description. FILES marked T. Turton. Superior to any other make. (See results of trial in the TIMES, July 26, 1861.) TOOLS of all kinds, for engineers, railways, contractors, &c. &c. EDGE TOOLS marked Wm. Greaves and Sons. Electro-Boracic steel, warranted to wear out three tools made of cast steel. DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL, GERMAN STEEL. Springs, buffers, and cast steel tyres for locomotive engines, railway carriages, and waggons. SHEET WORKS and SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD. London Warehouse, 25 Queen street, City. Paris Warehouse, 10 Rue du Grand, Chautier. New York Store, 102 John street. Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., &c., may be selected from.

BARRACK CONTRACTS FOR THE

supply of Coals, Coke, Kindling Wood, and Candles in Great Britain; and Coals, Coke, Turf, and Candles in Ireland. War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W., 25th February, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that the Secretary of State for War is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of the following articles at the various barracks, contractors in Great Britain and Ireland, for a period of One Year, from 1st April, 1865, v. z.:— COALS, COKE, KINDLING WOOD, and CANDLES in Great Britain; and COALS, COKE, TURF, and CANDLES in Ireland.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the proper printed form, which may be obtained, with every requisite information, upon application at this office, or to the various barrack masters, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock each day, Sundays excepted. The tenders must be sent to this office, addressed to the Director of Contracts, marked on the outside "Tender for Coals or Candles," as the case may be, on or before Monday, 13th March next, after which day no tender will be received.

The Secretary of State for War reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders. THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts.

A NEW MONTHLY SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL. Now ready, price 6d. NUMBER ONE of a NEW MONTHLY FIRST-CLASS SERIAL, to be entitled THE SCIENTIFIC REVIEW, and JOURNAL of "The INVENTORS' INSTITUTE."

The main objects of the SCIENTIFIC REVIEW will be to record lucidly and faithfully, from month to month, the progress of Science both at home and abroad, to point out the bearing of recent discoveries on those previously made, and to keep their practical utility most steadily in view.

It will place before the public not only home inventions, but those of other nations, and will endeavour to throw an interest over these matters, by setting them forth in such a manner that the general public may readily understand them.

Among the boundless variety of subjects which will find a place in its pages, every branch of production, every department of scientific research, having a practical tendency, will be duly noticed. "The Scientific Review and Journal of the Inventors' Institute" will also form a medium of intercommunication between scientific men throughout the world; and an opportunity will be afforded them of canvassing the merits of rival inventions, provided the public good is the sole object of disputation.

It will, moreover, be the accredited organ of "The Inventors' Institute," the objects of which are:—"To protect Inventors' interests, and defend the privilege of obtaining Her Majesty's Letters Patent;"—"To promote improvements in the Patent Laws;"—"To facilitate the diffusion of information with reference to inventions, and other subjects beneficial to Inventors and Patentees."

Each number will generally contain one or more reviews of scientific works; descriptions of new or improved machines, processes and apparatus, with illustrations when considered necessary; special articles on scientific topics of current interest; a résumé of the progress of manufactures and practical science in all parts of the world, collected from materials furnished by special correspondents, or from the most recent scientific periodicals, &c., whether at home or abroad; a detail of important patents asked for or secured; the meetings of scientific societies; and answers to correspondents. Inventors and others seeking information may rest assured that their communications will receive early attention, whenever the questions proposed are of public interest.

"The Scientific Review and Journal of the Inventors' Institute" will be edited under the supervision of able and experienced men, and will be published on the first of every month, price 6d. or stamped 7d.

Subscribers desirous of receiving copies each month at their residences, will secure their delivery post free by remitting a year's subscription of seven shillings to the publishers.

All communications intended for the Editors to be addressed as follows:—The Editors of "The Scientific Review," Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage yard, London, E.C. La Belle Sauvage yard, London, E.C., February, 1865.

N.B.—Advertisements must be sent to the office of "The Scientific Review," La Belle Sauvage yard, Ludgate hill, on or before the 20th of each month.

THE DAGENHAM (THAMES) DOCK COMPANY.

Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, by which the Liability of the Shareholders is Limited to the amount of their Shares. CAPITAL, £900,000, IN 30,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

Deposit £1 per Share payable on Application, and £1 on Allotment. By the provisions of the Company's Act, the Calls cannot exceed £3 each, or be made at less intervals than Three Months. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly until the opening of the Docks, upon the amounts paid on the shares, either as calls or paid in advance.

Directors: Captain George Bayly, Trinity House; Henry Boggs, Esq., Merchant, 8 Crosby square; The Hon. Howe Brown, The Crouch Oak, Weybridge (Deputy-Governor of the Chartered Gas Company); Henry Deffell, Esq., Colonial Broker, 21 Mincing lane; Capt. J. C. Giffard, 40 Brompton crescent (Director of the Chartered Gas Company); Thomas W. L. Mackeen, Esq., Merchant, 24 Oxford square; Brinsley Nixon, Esq., 6 St James terrace, W. (Director of the Home and Colonial Assurance Co.); John O'Meara, Esq., Grenford Lodge, Sutton (Director of the National Bank); A. F. Roberts, Esq. (Messrs Burrows and Roberts, Corn factors), 11 Hart st, Mark lane; George S. Trower, Esq. (Messrs Trowers and Lawson), Saint Mary at Hill. With Power to add to their Number.

Bankers: The National Bank, Old Broad street, E.C., and its Branches in London and Ireland; The National Bank of Liverpool, Limited, Liverpool. Engineers: Sir Johnennie, C.E., F.R.S.; John Murray, Esq., M. Inst. C.E. Solicitors: Messrs Young, Maples, Tensdale, and Young, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Messrs Hughes, Masterman, and Hughes, Bucklersbury. Brokers: London—Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Founder's court, Lothbury; Dublin—Edward Fox, Esq., Government Stock and Share Broker, 51 Dame street; Liverpool—Messrs G. and T. Irvine, 7 India buildings, Liverpool. Auditors—Messrs Cartier and Harper, Skinner's place, Sae lane. Secretary—T. R. Comyn, Esq. Offices—21 Great Saint Helen's, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.

This Company, incorporated under special Acts of Parliament, with limited liability, has for its objects the purchasing of Dagenham Lake and about 80 acres of land adjoining, and converting the same into docks, wharfs, &c., for the accommodation of all classes of vessels entering the port of London. Prospectuses, with forms of application for the remaining shares, may be had of the bankers, brokers, or the Secretary at the offices; but no application will be entertained unless 1/ per share has been paid on the number applied for. Should no allotment be made the deposits will be returned as early as possible, without any deduction whatever.

DAGENHAM (THAMES) DOCK COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that no APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will be received from applicants resident in London after MONDAY, the 6th March, or from the country later than TUESDAY, the 7th March.—By order of the Board, THOS. R. COMYN, Secretary.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. GLENFIELD STARCH. Awarded the PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. This unrivalled Starch is USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and Pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundry to be the FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. HER MAJESTY'S LACE DRESSER declares it to be the BEST SHE HAS TRIED, and the above Award, by some of the most Eminent Scientific Men of the Age, CONFIRMS ITS SUPERIORITY. WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—Persons commencing housekeeping, or making additions thereto, are invited to visit the great FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs DRUCE and CO., 68, 69, and 66 Baker street, and 8 and 4 King street, Portman square, the largest showrooms and furnishing galleries in the kingdom, containing a superficial area of 48,000 sq ft upwards of an acre in extent, where they can make their own calculations for furnishing a whole house or a single room from the goods before them, which are all marked in plain figures, without the annoyance of being importuned to purchase; or, if preferred, estimates will be given free of charge. From the extent of the premises the immense stock has been arranged in various departments, in the most convenient manner for inspection and selection, and purchasers are invited to view the elegant and extensive assortment of fashionable drawing room, dining room, and chamber furniture, Brussels and other carpets, new fabrics for curtains, &c., particularly a large collection of beautiful hahl and marqueterie cabinets, tables, &c., from Paris, at extremely low prices; also 500 easy chairs, settees, and ottomans, 60 sideboards, 50 sets of dining tables, in fine mahogany, oak, and walnut, manufactured by first-rate workmen of the best seasoned material; capital dining room chairs, covered with real morocco leather, 2s 6d each; 100 bedsteads in various woods and metals, with the superior bedding, 160 wardrobes, and chests of drawers. N.B.—A servant's bedroom well and completely furnished for 5s. List of bedding and bedsteads, and drawings of furniture, sent post free. Messrs Druce and Co. give a written warranty to all purchasers, and, if required, a reference to persons who have furnished from their establishment. Arrangements made for the delivery of furniture in the country. Down quilts from 5s 6d each.

THE PHOSPHORISED NERVINE TONIC.—The NEW CHEMICAL COMBINATION OF PHOSPHATIC SALTS, QUININE, IRON, &c., containing all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance. Great philosophical and chemical research has led to the discovery of this invaluable remedy in its present perfect state, agreeable to the palate and innocent in its action, still preserving its wonderful properties, affording immediate relief, and permanently curing all who suffer from Wasting and Withering of Nervous and Muscular Tissues, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system. It regenerates all the important elements of the human frame. "As phosphorus in a state of nature illumines the darkness, so the exhausted frame revives when impregnated with its electrical properties." Prices: 11s per bottle, or four 11s bottles in one, 38s; and in cases containing three 38s bottles, 25, which are £1 12s, packed securely and sent to all parts of the world. Wholesale Agents—Newberry, 45 St Paul's churchyard; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Hooper, 43 King William street, London bridge; Prout, 229 Strand.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.—Messrs SAMUEL ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:— LONDON..... At 61 King William st, E.C. BRIGHTON..... At 6 Marine Parade. LIVERPOOL..... At Cook street. MANCHESTER..... At Ducie place. LEEDS..... At Commercial buildings. BIRMINGHAM..... At Upper Temple street. DERBY..... At 24 London road. LEICESTER..... At 52 Granby street. WOLVERHAMPTON... At Exchange street. SHEFFIELD..... At Exchange buildings. NOTTINGHAM..... At Maypole yard. CHESTERFIELD..... At the Low Pavement. STOKE-UPON-FRENT. At Wharf street. DUDLEY..... At Burnt Tree. WORCESTER..... At the Cross. BATH..... At 5 Edgar buildings. SOUTH WALES..... At King street, Bristol. DUBLIN..... At Crampton quay. COBK..... At Cook street. EDENBURGH..... At 47 North bridge. GLASGOW..... At 11 Union street lane. PARIS..... At 279 Rue St Honoré. Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ale, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Casks and Bottles, and on Draught, genuine, from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, on ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE "being especially asked for."

NEW THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI. Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr B. Webster. Legitimate attraction. Miss Bateman's first appearance, since her severe indisposition, as Julia, in THE HUNCHBACK. Mr Benjamin Webster in his original character of Wildrake, in THE LOVE CHASE. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 101 ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr J. L. Toole. After which, THE LOVE CHASE. Wildrake, his original character, Mr B. Webster, Messrs Billington, Ashby, Stephenson; Mrs Stirling, Miss Henrietta Simms, Miss Sophie Young (her first appearance). Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE IRISH TIGER. After which, THE HUNCHBACK. Julia (2nd time), Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs Jordac, Swinburne, Billington, J. L. Toole, Ashby, and Miss Henrietta Simms. To conclude every evening with THE AREA BELLE. Messrs J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Mrs A. Mellon. Commence at 7.

MR AND MRS GERMAN REED with Mr JOHN PARRY in THE RIVAL COMPOSERS, in which the Sisters Fry will re-appear; with THE BARD and HIS BIRTHDAY (Shakespearean Visions by Mrs Reed), and MRS ROSELEAF AT THE SEASIDE, by Mr John Parry. Royal Gallery of Illustrations, 14 Regent street. Unreserved seats, 1s and 2s; Stalls, 3s; Stall chairs, 6s, can be secured in advance at the Gallery without fee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. Very amusing Novelty.—After Professor Pepper's Optical Lecture at 2 1/2 and 7 3/4. Exhibition of the "Carte de Visite" of any visitor on the screen, by Chudburn's (of Liverpool) Lantern. The "Carte de Visite" is shown 20 feet high.—N.B. Exhibition of the 13 stials from the Human Breast as usual.

GRATIS AND POST FREE.—E. MOSES and SON'S, Illustrated List of Prices, with rules for self-measurement. Patterns upon application. E. MOSES and SON'S SANDRINGHAM and DANISH Wrappers (introduced by them), the newest and most fashionable style of Over Coats for the Season. E. MOSES and SON'S READY-MADE and BESPOKE CLOTHING, for all classes and all ages. E. MOSES and SON'S celebrated "INDISPENSABLE" SUIT, from 30s. E. MOSES and SON'S HOSIERY, DRAPERY, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for all classes and all ages. E. MOSES and SON'S OUTFITS for all Classes, all Ages, and all Climates. E. MOSES and SON'S LONDON HOUSES: 154, 155, 156, 157 Minories; 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 Aldgate. 606, 607, 608 New Oxford street; 1, 2, 3 Hart street. 187, 189 Tottenham Court road; 283 Easton road. Bradford, Yorkshire.

GRATIS AND POST FREE.—E. MOSES and SON'S new pamphlet "The Philosophy of Dress."

WHERE SHALL WE DINE? Go to DEACON'S COFFER HOUSE, WALLBROOK, where the "Economist" and all other newspapers in the world are taken in and filed. Directories for every county in England, also for Canada and Australia. Advertisements inserted in any paper English or foreign.—Wm. Howell, proprietor.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, SPASMS, &c. CAUTION—"In Chancery."

CHLORO DYNE. VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864. The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE. This Invaluable Remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep—relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretion of the body. From J. McGregor Croft, M.D., M.E.C., Physician, London, late Staff Surgeon to H.M.F. "After prescribing Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne for the last three years, in severe cases of Neuralgia and Toothache, I feel that I am in a position to testify to its valuable effects. Really in some cases it acted as a charm, when all other means had failed." No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 6d and 4s 6d. Sent free on receipt of stamps, by J. Davenport, 28 Great Russell street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp.

The Economist.
[G. B. T. S.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1864.

L. — Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended December 31, 1864, compared with the Year 1863.
1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1863	1864		1863	1864
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No	109,653	179,507	Flax (con.)—Other countries	616,102	160,736
Calves	41,245	52,227	Total	1,458,962	1,842,947
Sheep and Lambs	430,788	496,243	Fruit—Lemons and Oranges	1,316,585	1,276,643
Swine and Hogs	27,137	85,362	Glass	239,278	343,039
Ashea, Pearl and Pst	176,834	176,827	Goats' Hair or Wool	4,737,330	4,737,330
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	326,192	332,366	Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool...£	259,911	215,748
Peruvian	23,589	20,383	Guano	233,574	131,358
Bones burnt or not, or animal charcoal, ton-	77,494	68,869	Gum shellac	35,138	40,071
Brimstone	847,722	795,702	Gutta percha	21,655	35,636
Bristles	2,517,185	2,346,135	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow in	512,002	540,093
Caoutchouc	65,649	71,027	Codilla of Hemp—From Russia	131,031	157,299
Clocks and Watches—Clocks	314,291	375,922	Austrian Territories	38,581	75,322
Watches	160,648	133,753	British India	312,871	183,943
Cotton, raw—From United States	57,090	126,322	Other countries	43,674	53,831
Bahama; and Bermuda	265,816	376,047	Total	1,038,159	1,010,688
Mexico	172,126	228,027	Jute and other vegetable substances of	1,254,605	2,047,237
Brazil	201,814	339,442	the nature of Hemp	262,500	171,425
Turkey	110,294	169,234	Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. E. Indies	92,806	101,260
Egypt	835,289	1,120,479	Other countries	355,306	272,685
British East Indies	3,878,757	4,522,566	Total	325,045	311,732
China	275,503	769,259	Wet—From Argentine Confederation and	103,003	79,038
Other countries	181,733	324,559	Uruguay	141,912	145,417
Total	5,978,422	7,375,935	Australia	97,558	145,898
Cotton manufactures	1,034,904	833,629	Other countries	667,518	682,075
Cream of Tartar	86,011	49,137	Total	5,117,554	6,292,022
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood... ton-	539	2,050	Hops	147,281	98,656
Cochineal	26,120	23,396	Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and	442,551	220,768
Indigo	85,395	76,214	goloshes, of all kinds	470,844	149,172
Logwood	30,404	41,625	Boot fronts	8,093,580	10,099,266
Madder and Madder Root	355,681	314,929	Gloves	80,693	66,916
Garancine	37,271	42,714	Metals—Copper ore	21,406	26,388
Shumac	12,807	12,292	Copper regulus	243,240	498,780
Terra Japonica	10,822	11,426	Copper, unwrought and part wrought ...	1,015,957	1,351,182
Catch	2,020	2,960	Holland	135,871	175,005
Valonia	35,541	22,673	Belgium	146,032	156,024
Elephant's Teeth	9,094	11,143			
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or					
Codilla of Flax—From Russia					
Holland					
Belgium					

Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1863	1864
Metals (con.)—Iron, in bars, unwrought, tons	46,635	53,918
Steel, unwrought	4,016	7,619
Lead, pig and sheet	30,604	30,616
Spelter	34,572	31,282
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwt-	54,559	98,098
Silver ore	272,826	251,567
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America, tons	33,519	19,012
British North America	740	4
British India .....	...	565
Other countries	1,088	1,495
Total	35,347	21,076
Train, blubber, and spermacet	14,265	14,701
Palm	790,224	666,582
Cocoa-nut	326,180	375,208
Olive	19,866	16,705
Seed oil, of all kinds	12,698	11,769
Oil of Turpentine	91,703	104,359
Oil seed cakes	89,566	105,570
Paper for Printing or Writing	133,401	153,054
Other kinds, except paper-hangings	59,282	89,553
Total	192,683	242,607
Potatoes	1,248,946	742,384
Provisions—Bacon and Hams	1,877,813	1,069,490
Beef, salt	282,677	302,860
Pork, salt	168,939	183,410
Butter	986,708	1,054,617
Cheese	756,285	834,844
Eggs	266,290	332,962
Lard	530,512	217,275
Pyrites	179,225	170,990
Quicksilver	1,762,393	4,763,499
Rags and other materials for making Paper	26,288	23,782
—Linen and cotton rags	19,190	43,403
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	969	682
Other materials for making paper	45,447	67,817

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1863	1864		1863	1864
Rice not in the husk	3,070,292	3,189,691	Silk—Thrown (con.)—Other countries	8,956	9,771
Rosin	355,888	355,824	Total	59,363	73,160
Saltetre	404,765	343,582	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff—	125,604	281,304
Cubic Nitre	539,558	670,448	—From Belgium	1,354,767	1,551,553
Seeds—Cotton	62,159	84,642	France	24,477	29,731
Seeds—Cotton	272,026	226,278	Other countries	1,504,848	1,812,588
Flaxseed and Linseed—From Russia,	258,581	401,489	Total	505,570	486,210
Northern ports	136,984	187,680	Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ..	61,048	57,941
Ports in the Black Sea	613,943	682,069	Other countries	566,618	544,151
British East India	93,120	153,735	Total	263,437	231,614
Other countries	1,104,578	1,434,973	Gauze or crape	19,600	21,717
Total	313,577	285,578	Velvet or plush—From Belgium	283,037	253,331
Rape	1,095,882	452,684	Flush for making hats	97,669	92,500
Silk—Raw—From China	308,029	167,774	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, co-	169,698	86,890
British East Indies	4,779,543	3,401,116	rras, choppas, Tusore cloths, Romals,	913,455	645,514
Egypt (chiefly in transit from India and	2,937,691	1,633,827	Spices—Cinnamon	29,743	34,745
China)	9,221,145	5,655,401	Ginger		
Other countries	31,940	24,876	Total		
Total	49,707	63,389	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	3,402,582	2,664,027
China	720		Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool ..	22,098,944	22,482,880
Waste, Knabs, and Husks			Woolen manufactures—Not made up	1,596,081	1,669,347
Thrown—From France			Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	305,170	171,598
China			Woolen and worsted yarn	4,526,385	4,663,437
			Yeast, dried	104,233	115,304

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1863	1864		1863	1864
Spices (con.)—Nutmegs	551,577	869,095	Tar	1,160,219	1,014,566
Pimento	29,299	44,045	Turpentine, common	21,087	18,096
Tallow—From Russia	559,711	471,416	Wool, sheep and lambs—From Hanse Towns	27,343	52,968
Australia	50,796	85,093	and other parts of Europe	34,325,545	42,088,740
South America	291,657	196,089	British Possessions in South Africa	20,166,617	19,880,805
Other countries	258,055	262,968	British East India	20,670,111	20,425,355
Total	2,163,963	22,426,659	Australia	77,173,446	99,037,459
			Other countries	21,639,363	22,426,659
			Total	173,975,082	203,809,018
			Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	3,402,582	2,664,027
			Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool ..	22,098,944	22,482,880
			Woolen manufactures—Not made up	1,596,081	1,669,347
			Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs	305,170	171,598
			Woolen and worsted yarn	4,526,385	4,663,437
			Yeast, dried	104,233	115,304

Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.	Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1863	1864		1863	1864
Cocoa	9,592,965	7,920,712	Barley	7,383,530	4,921,362
Coffee—From Ceylon	79,793,201	69,131,044	Oats	6,495,588	5,562,959
Other British possessions	18,237,043	20,977,823	Peas	1,361,619	1,114,083
Brazil	9,409,720	8,959,025	Beans	2,077,912	908,270
Central America	3,239,149	3,648,495	Indian Corn, or Maize	12,736,595	6,285,938
Other countries	6,675,104	6,654,326	Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns	306,216	330,770
Total	117,354,217	109,370,213	France	1,967,938	1,813,854
			United States	2,531,822	1,745,933
Corn*—Wheat—From Russia	4,534,305	5,119,234	British North America	883,352	485,099
Prussia	4,410,497	4,935,328	Other countries	129,648	136,735
Denmark	555,838	1,001,535	Total	5,218,976	4,512,391
Mecklenburg	384,800	699,701	Indian Corn Meal	9,702	4,027
Hanse Towns	316,389	494,407	Fruit—Currants	920,442	764,492
France	147,480	587,105	Raisins	421,796	307,462
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia ..	415,182	473,127	Mahogany	47,997	41,013
Egypt	2,319,590	366,868	Spices—Pepper	16,810,467	17,287,547
United States	8,704,402	7,895,015	Spirits—Rum	7,194,738	5,499,594
British North America	2,093,996	1,236,241	Brandy	3,192,293	4,907,770
Other countries	482,192	428,881	Sugar, refined—1st quality (equal to white	56,076	224,062
Total	24,364,171	23,198,714	Sugar, clayed)	23,142	100,108

* 2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

* Since September last all kinds of imported corn and grain (maize excepted) have been entered as the Custom House, and charged with duty by Weight instead of Measure as formerly.

2nd.—Articles paying Duty, &c.—continued.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
Sugar, unrefined (con.)—2nd quality (not equal to white, but equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana...cwt.	1,259,011	1,142,070	1,201,925	1,002,762	Sugar (con.), 4th quality, &c.—From Mauritius.....cwt.	...	...	...	...	118,542
British India	65,478	335,947	143,665	114,208	Cuba and Porto Rico.....cwt.	...	...	...	...	74,861
Mauritius	1,075,191	832,067	859,627	663,987	Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	269,334
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,545,032	2,056,371	1,340,738	1,562,369	Java and Philippine Islands .....	...	...	...	...	151,854
Brazil	50,435	65,500	57,621	59,305	Other countries .....	...	...	...	...	32,819
Java and Philippine Islands.....	3,423	438	3,583	13,230	Total .....	...	...	1,295,373	...	989,512
Other countries	47,992	262,623	53,873	165,103	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	10,724,522	10,767,538	9,650,095	9,189,611	802,474
Total	4,046,582	4,545,016	3,661,032	3,580,964	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy.....cwt.	297,589	945,663	250,912	802,474	506,828
*3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana...cwt.	2,354,246	330,683	2,400,954	410,945	Molasses.....	708,485	579,513	749,049	506,828	88,637,099
British India	227,644	44,761	171,729	97,792	Tea	136,806,316	124,359,243	85,206,776	1,986,081	1,986,081
Mauritius	540,615	90,793	451,598	124,020	Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split.....lb.	1,902,908	62,121	58,134	62,122	62,122
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1,087,966	56,992	1,083,297	89,716	Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long.....	1,476,898	1,480,451	1,476,828	1,480,451	1,480,451
Brazil	1,140,075	325,899	1,064,531	408,638	Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split.....lb.	11,791,688	10,605,418	11,949,240	12,929,668	12,929,668
Java and Philippine Islands	834,815	29,328	335,960	164,879	Unstemmed	39,528,626	49,487,350	25,084,627	24,545,508	24,545,508
Other countries	436,501	93,449	457,852	73,754	Manufactured, and Snuff	3,803,729	6,522,408	582,379	764,345	764,345
Total	6,621,862	971,905	5,965,921	1,369,744	Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa...gal	105,167	29,474	108,937	68,485	68,485
†3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed, but equal to brown muscovado)—From British West Indies and Guiana...cwt.	...	1,476,544	...	1,256,451	Foreign—Of other British Possessions	7,163	31,625	7,480	8,548	8,548
British India .....	...	150,661	...	40,545	Foreign—From Hamburg	504,300	285,002	319,005	260,981	260,981
Mauritius.....	...	97,945	...	125,726	Holland	363,857	410,339	321,486	371,345	371,345
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	...	1,025,357	...	805,176	France.....	1,405,360	2,723,200	1,940,195	2,304,242	2,304,242
Brazil .....	...	494,397	...	434,291	Portugal.....	3,594,887	3,344,871	2,618,717	2,892,217	2,892,217
Java and Philippine Islands .....	...	151,440	...	205,507	Madeira	39,462	31,299	29,669	24,187	24,187
Other countries .....	...	331,238	...	281,587	Spain	6,715,507	7,790,887	4,531,167	4,974,112	4,974,112
Total .....	...	3,731,182	...	3,149,283	Canaries	10,069	16,197	2,849	4,391	4,391
†4th quality (not equal to brown muscovado)—From British West Indies and Guiana .....	...	276,982	...	216,398	Italy—Naples and Sicily	377,131	505,945	276,332	372,218	372,218
British India .....	...	248,947	...	125,684	Other countries.....	280,946	282,783	222,317	236,088	236,088
Total .....	...	248,947	...	125,684	Various countries mixed in bond for consumption (without intermixture of sorts) .....	...	...	99,905	...	...
Total .....	...	14,185,195	...	15,451,022	Total	14,185,195	15,451,022	10,478,057	11,456,715	11,456,715

† As entered subsequently to April 16, 1864.

‡ As entered previously to April 16, 1864.

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended December 31, 1864, compared with the Year 1863.

Articles.	1863		1864		Articles.	1863		1864	
	Value £	Cwt.	Value £	Cwt.		Value £	Cwt.	Value £	Cwt.
Bacon and Hams.....cwt.	280,499	74,535	218,842	50,697	Guano .....	...	...	...	9,184
Cautchouc	20,610	29,107	419,102	512,781	Gum Shellac .....	...	...	...	26,843
Cheese.....	9,450	9,657	400,362	414,291	Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp.....cwt.	...	...	...	104,108
Cocoa.....lbs.	6,156,100	2,960,129	1,017,591	969,317	Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp.....cwt.	...	...	...	168,388
Coffee—Of British Possessions	57,600,343	62,298,298	2,154,933	2,184,842	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt.	...	...	...	239,744
Foreign	18,784,890	17,010,981	200,320	208,728	Wet .....	...	...	...	79,864
Total	71,385,233	79,309,279	20,455	15,305	Hops .....	...	...	...	5,683
Corn—Wheat	105,742	37,869	54,663	57,664	Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....	...	...	...	49,872
Wheatmeal of Flour.....cwt.	29,612	42,309	99,093	109,330	Metals—Copper, unrough&part wrought,cwt	...	...	...	125,741
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports...cwt.	152,678	222,446	86,986	45,269	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....	...	...	...	27,913
Prussia	99,535	15,310	101,158	54,945	Oil—Petroleum .....	...	...	...	6,188

Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864
Oil—(con.)—Palm	202,169	193,309	Silk Manufactures of India — Bandannas, Coraha, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Twofatics	77,798	43,110	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond	42,696	34,869	Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond	42,696	34,869
Cocoa-nut	197,309	236,670	Pepper	812,533	843,850	Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Haase Towns ..lb.	2,300,802	2,065,299	Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Haase Towns ..lb.	2,300,802	2,065,299
Olive	917	978	Spices—Cinnamon	10,911,690	13,151,420	Belgium	1,982,455	1,326,693	Belgium	1,982,455	1,326,693
Paper, white, for printing or writing ..cwt.	14,553	23,452	Spirits—Rum	2,417,721	2,132,231	France	8,186,855	7,387,472	France	8,186,855	7,387,472
Other kinds, except Hangings	3,618	4,986	Brandy	861,137	750,121	United States	30,692,252	37,349,963	United States	30,692,252	37,349,963
Quicklime	1,831,558	2,962,451	Unenumerated, not Sweetened	666,433	1,079,678	Other countries	5,890,590	1,473,338	Other countries	5,890,590	1,473,338
Rags & other Materials for making paper .. tons	1,510	244	Mixed in Bond	428,361	354,441	Total	2,592,125	1,946,168	Total	2,592,125	1,946,168
Rice, not in the husk	1,605,781	1,579,325	Sugar—Unrefined	26,309	46,025	Foreign—To Haase Towns	49,344,277	49,483,624	Foreign—To Haase Towns	49,344,277	49,483,624
Saltpetre	26,312	27,498	Refined and Candy	33,554	28,557	Belgium	1,426,559	1,761,552	Belgium	1,426,559	1,761,552
Seed—Flax and Linseed	90,497	127,036	Tallow	89,554	28,557	France	844,285	782,308	France	844,285	782,308
Rape	59,514	73,135	Tea	26,219,654	27,545,341	United States	11,150,059	2,737,628	United States	11,150,059	2,737,628
Silk—Raw	3,852,919	3,922,130	Teeth, Elephants'	5,359	5,549	Other countries	947,952	1,015,990	Other countries	947,952	1,015,990
Waste, knubs, and husks	1,087	844	Tobacco—Stemmed	469,198	789,760	Total	14,582,540	6,381,167	Total	14,582,540	6,381,167
Thrown	216,903	334,065	Unstemmed	9,944,129	13,089,806	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	63,926,817	55,864,791	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	63,926,817	55,864,791
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff ..	14,446	14,824	Manufactured, and Snuff	2,102,298	3,448,473	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	1,144	68,948	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe	1,144	68,948
—Silk or Satin	11,904	4,627	Wine—Red	826,025	777,020						
Gauze, Craps, and Velvet	13,709	12,290	White	1,432,981	1,273,410						
Ribbons of all kinds											

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Year ended December 31, 1864, compared with the Year 1863.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Alkali—Soda—To Russia	159,737	121,859	£	59,291	Carrriages—Other sorts	1,466	1,971	£	111,313
Prussia	97,001	106,691	41,049	45,983	Cheese	41,031	36,518	157,629	147,676
Hanse Towns	103,008	148,251	37,489	£4,614	Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia .. tons	460,176	475,054	199,279	207,290
Holland	167,957	165,912	49,523	55,533	Sweden	230,862	245,798	96,247	103,408
France	170,337	170,217	61,300	65,828	Denmark	560,864	604,002	228,013	245,358
United States	855,752	911,877	356,574	385,392	Prussia	522,300	346,172	191,084	128,826
Other countries	583,163	570,771	246,362	250,621	Hanse Towns	539,059	575,156	216,566	238,747
Total	2,137,015	2,195,578	866,715	917,262	Holland	215,202	240,769	92,733	104,029
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Fire Arms (small)	439,122	260,986	856,009	344,476	France	1,306,255	1,447,558	543,738	622,905
Gunpowder	15,778,263	15,406,844	461,776	432,208	Spain and Canaries	567,872	546,094	278,667	287,015
Racon and Hams	73,679	67,512	253,055	250,681	Italy—Sardinia	277,507	345,482	121,271	156,081
Bags, Empty	894,436	943,950	555,282	749,454	United States	288,415	202,881	170,529	129,623
Beef and Pork	24,506	27,476	54,656	58,213	Brazil	166,085	187,655	86,793	108,812
Beer and Ale—To United States	7,644	9,880	33,053	43,081	British India	337,997	364,164	184,459	200,220
British West Indies and Guiana	22,100	26,887	79,393	104,037	Other countries	2,782,528	3,219,635	1,304,419	1,629,024
India	152,588	165,037	429,564	498,449	Total	8,275,212	8,600,420	3,713,798	4,161,388
Australia	166,418	124,556	645,716	506,691	Cordage and Twine	164,847	163,246	429,083	422,768
Other countries	142,881	164,176	558,512	670,304	Cotton Yarn—To Russia	1,259,607	2,539,363	164,489	400,038
Total	491,631	490,486	1,746,298	1,823,162	Prussia	2,000,741	403,601	163,905	49,750
Books, printed	32,892	33,917	456,829	465,752	Hanse Towns	430,716	489,450	43,707	69,626
Butter	102,607	67,537	471,849	327,536	Holland	10,943,058	15,921,297	1,104,680	1,901,212
Candles, Stearine and Composite	4,858,422	3,775,127	200,060	142,399	France	11,213,155	13,124,760	1,179,483	1,383,140
Carrriages—Railway	2,460	2,834	257,916	323,420	Italy	969,988	856,786	178,467	166,150
					Italy—Sardinia	1,310,001	1,276,225	110,159	124,402
					Tuscany	1,824,718	1,104,129	111,882	105,091

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Cotton Yarn—(con.)—Italy—Ancona and Romagna..... lbs	554,421	420,178	48,295	42,192	Cotton Manufac.—(con.)—Other countries, yds	89,927,247	89,737,002	1,970,340	2,418,417
Naples and Sicily..... lbs	4,935,023	4,706,550	460,745	479,930	Total of all kinds.....	1,710,902,072	1,748,927,599	37,633,535	43,887,387
Austrian Territories..... lbs	1,389,540	1,487,137	129,370	151,902	Total of White or Plain.....	1,110,614,554	1,101,087,051	23,341,213	26,824,736
Turkey..... lbs	6,225,920	6,825,054	598,835	809,623	Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured.....	600,317,518	647,840,548	14,292,322	17,062,651
China and Hong Kong..... lbs	2,251,154	1,961,813	239,251	241,930	Hosiery—Stockings..... doz. pairs	711,662	611,628	248,485	247,711
British India—Bombay..... lbs	6,115,350	5,766,006	710,565	741,608	Thread for Sewing—To France..... lbs	100,905	92,272	24,424	21,424
Madras..... lbs	3,957,747	2,090,351	531,743	329,751	United States.....	1,236,051	898,251	280,330	214,050
Bengal..... lbs	10,791,512	8,481,015	1,370,929	1,119,564	Other countries.....	3,094,402	3,519,066	441,716	562,223
Singapore..... lbs	1,991,963	1,172,718	213,231	130,790	Total.....	4,431,358	4,509,589	746,470	787,697
Ceylon..... lbs	612,226	176,546	78,746	28,227	Total value of Cotton Manufactures.....	...	...	39,523,060	45,760,080
Other countries.....	6,131,451	6,935,896	624,646	815,683	Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns..... packages	10,829	9,592	66,156	64,403
Total.....	73,398,264	75,738,845	8,053,128	9,096,209	France.....	7,362	7,908	51,701	53,982
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns..... yards	36,426,127	27,939,897	918,140	824,309	United States.....	63,097	66,027	356,329	398,388
Holland.....	15,498,101	17,401,518	436,264	519,932	Brazil.....	14,598	16,908	68,919	78,471
France.....	17,654,091	19,669,881	452,128	519,932	British North America.....	14,180	16,108	77,214	89,814
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	38,722,266	33,637,853	882,412	889,841	India.....	20,155	19,653	115,473	116,822
Italy—Sardinia.....	12,073,671	10,899,413	296,359	358,888	Australia.....	16,477	14,251	122,662	116,231
Tuscany.....	13,361,363	9,747,876	299,051	256,792	Other Countries.....	87,973	90,013	482,615	504,069
Naples and Sicily.....	23,921,067	21,289,148	575,485	602,281	Total of Earthenware and Porcelain.....	234,671	240,460	1,341,069	1,422,130
Austrian Territories.....	12,898,846	9,905,771	285,989	243,417	Total of Earthenware.....	230,287	236,188	1,286,022	1,364,282
Turkey.....	164,321,869	142,250,079	3,673,715	3,645,571	Total of Porcelain.....	4,384	4,272	55,047	57,848
Syria and Palestine.....	57,996,674	52,669,359	857,120	725,098	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia..... brl.	205,369	142,316	239,700	190,656
Egypt.....	97,404,531	106,083,329	1,810,980	2,492,962	Hanover.....	72,509	68,074	84,181	92,948
West Coast of Africa.....	11,090,917	8,766,306	223,761	201,420	Other countries.....	160,868	186,373	177,151	218,350
United States.....	71,589,209	64,124,552	1,611,764	1,676,780	Total.....	438,745	396,963	501,032	501,951
Foreign West Indies.....	60,119,329	71,671,047	1,324,356	1,671,395	Glass—Flint..... cwt	95,899	108,159	298,658	381,285
Mexico.....	35,346,301	37,165,561	836,493	993,730	Window.....	63,243	60,473	77,784	74,658
New Granada.....	44,238,551	53,000,260	967,003	1,228,692	Common Bottles.....	614,561	571,912	312,686	287,163
Brazil.....	91,912,828	146,289,126	2,057,815	3,797,595	Plates..... sq. fee.	575,589	506,596	70,255	64,426
Uruguay.....	7,496,381	19,752,617	177,142	500,384	Hats of all kinds..... doz.	239,973	254,477	444,126	461,790
Argentine Confederation.....	18,265,691	30,177,131	412,652	708,758	Horses—To Hanse Towns..... number	1,398	915	112,718	81,269
Chili.....	27,921,677	35,823,071	591,431	783,427	France.....	2,178	2,010	77,197	55,643
Peru.....	15,698,511	26,394,855	347,784	605,810	Other countries.....	1,628	1,732	79,910	94,009
China and Hong Kong.....	46,454,793	73,462,152	1,162,505	2,010,025	Total.....	5,204	4,657	269,825	280,821
Java.....	16,165,927	20,710,223	411,389	556,634	Jute, Manufactures, not made up..... yards	11,084,412	13,675,318	208,566	310,326
Philippine Islands.....	14,231,397	19,900,645	351,091	546,237	— Yarn..... lbs	7,391,327	5,491,761	151,618	114,169
Gibraltar.....	19,291,219	15,679,985	477,610	414,087	Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought..... cwt	46,886	37,647	440,797	377,534
Malta.....	14,118,652	14,683,978	296,341	341,375	Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia, pairs	2,586,636	3,137,771	866,011	967,617
British North America.....	33,702,177	27,608,607	742,121	829,627	Other countries.....	1,862,655	1,706,888	539,508	515,014
West Indies.....	33,979,021	35,516,989	769,619	829,627	Total.....	4,449,291	4,844,659	1,402,819	1,482,631
Possessions in South Africa.....	5,368,169	12,089,318	147,008	393,177	Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia..... lbs	117,110	153,853	80,663	37,040
British India—Bombay.....	215,570,066	196,165,111	4,964,622	4,723,182	Other countries.....	509,375	906,926	114,426	161,985
Madras.....	18,438,591	14,900,874	455,565	407,374	Total.....	626,485	1,060,379	145,089	198,975
Bengal.....	244,073,772	228,993,986	5,017,537	5,149,237					
Singapore.....	29,060,076	24,980,447	701,618	653,337					
Ceylon.....	22,222,525	12,645,684	569,642	413,536					
Australia.....	23,711,439	17,933,258	722,898	609,646					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns	6,425,651	8,878,321	483,846	782,587	Metals—(con.)—Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns	11,834	8,387	110,121	82,129
Holland	3,812,307	3,688,771	233,340	273,575	Holland	8,570	4,807	78,061	50,301
Belgium	1,119,452	639,106	93,549	54,010	France	18,703	2,550	182,734	23,897
France	1,545,005	988,558	175,052	129,273	Italy—Sardinia	15,717	10,308	112,715	91,010
Spain and Canaries ..	13,420,555	13,574,377	938,986	938,986	Naples and Sicily	19,001	15,353	123,566	126,586
Gibraltar	2,851,557	3,103,578	149,660	178,359	Turkey	9,724	11,071	64,295	89,494
Other countries	9,276,603	9,638,256	570,245	658,019	United States	59,874	73,561	517,697	715,950
Total	38,452,030	40,510,967	2,530,404	3,010,109	British North America	28,919	27,840	202,632	251,697
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kind	438,190	393,944	27,596	25,213	India	39,992	31,748	296,466	272,056
—To Russia	897,960	621,118	49,083	35,225	Australia	12,979	12,624	105,429	127,268
Hanse Towns ..	9,268,587	8,515,845	357,800	416,808	Other countries	105,340	79,423	821,918	728,621
Holland	1,173,529	765,498	37,504	36,431	Total	330,653	277,672	2,568,034	2,559,009
France	3,176,339	3,613,920	180,982	206,075	Railroad Iron, of all Sorsig—To Russia ..	23,820	22,163	166,930	209,683
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ..	1,747,533	1,454,082	50,177	51,719	Sweden	7,156	13,145	38,563	101,063
Spain and Canaries ..	1,987,330	2,272,751	98,306	112,254	Prussia	8,454	1,523	57,016	12,379
Italy—Sardinia	1,402,206	1,150,603	59,624	50,483	France	6,449	1,955	41,097	20,142
Tuscany	1,265,683	1,047,011	48,504	42,437	Spain and Canaries	59,228	25,873	412,953	298,082
Naples and Sicily	2,415,708	2,680,189	104,142	120,018	United States	66,451	108,788	419,625	832,342
United States	74,143,457	76,963,326	2,076,761	2,483,703	Cuba	4,336	4,336	17,201	34,792
Cuba	12,356,026	18,908,074	435,004	748,764	Brazil	32,635	32,635	32,635	97,896
St. Thomas ..	3,696,761	4,053,255	110,570	134,942	Chili	628	2,432	5,529	19,426
Hayti	4,282,358	3,394,412	147,045	128,505	British North America	8,655	11,414	53,791	95,393
Brazil	7,910,569	10,549,057	231,978	363,053	India	87,553	69,128	776,469	597,773
Chili	3,148,061	4,175,414	94,187	120,750	Australia	169,519	9,381	1,056,976	86,659
Peru	3,344,878	2,142,732	87,610	69,884	Other countries	150,070	118,564	1,056,976	945,151
British West Indies	6,233,181	7,233,255	181,629	219,398	Total	446,440	402,331	3,278,304	3,260,781
India	3,082,631	4,934,091	127,387	220,612	Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	20,365	18,296	409,439	396,757
Australia	5,594,291	6,443,150	211,752	262,843	France	2,567	3,105	22,659	24,088
Other countries	34,101,422	48,578,037	1,203,418	1,741,128	Iron Castings—To Russia	6,352	1,367	46,183	14,050
Total of Piece Goods	181,637,300	209,859,714	5,920,859	7,591,585	United States ..	2,070	635	28,911	14,175
Total of White and Plain	159,586,305	183,555,508	5,006,363	6,412,825	Brazil	3,282	1,706	39,621	31,322
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed ..	7,046,534	12,790,632	261,981	503,861	British India	17,914	9,885	129,783	83,605
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	7,219,737	5,206,276	239,632	192,478	Australia	10,148	8,323	94,269	85,261
Total of Damask and Diaper	1,478,597	1,487,226	83,981	95,045	Other countries ..	41,218	41,874	378,684	403,584
Total of Sail Cloth	6,312,127	6,839,992	328,912	387,326	Total	83,551	66,895	740,310	656,085
Thread—To Hanse Towns	1,067,020	1,041,001	189,101	170,728	Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	13,635	3,370	159,644	46,609
United States	2,056,817	1,786,826	200,228	186,170	Prussia	2,360	792	27,179	9,344
Other countries	1,132,793	1,200,538	137,776	137,414	Hanse Towns	4,400	3,801	49,235	41,540
Total	4,256,630	4,030,365	527,105	494,312	Holland	7,167	6,295	77,488	78,093
Total value of Linen Manufactures	46,855	26,514	6,508,973	8,158,545	France	3,771	935	33,184	13,773
Metals—Iron, Pig. & Fuddled—To Prussia ..	61,617	60,807	127,551	77,964	Spain and Canaries ..	6,196	5,718	70,725	70,469
Holland	139,906	130,326	172,440	190,488	United States	19,974	19,041	181,283	222,169
France	44,397	68,652	375,633	385,739	British North America	7,221	7,221	95,203	83,760
United States	174,668	179,652	129,063	215,429	India	15,561	15,561	230,644	221,537
British North America	174,668	179,652	483,281	541,893	Australia	13,753	15,290	280,492	340,364
Other countries	466,422	465,951	1,267,968	1,411,513	Other countries	42,022	45,368	505,851	652,757
Total	466,422	465,951	1,267,968	1,411,513	Total	142,606	123,132	1,720,861	1,780,355

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	7,824	3,896	182,611	90,814	Metals—Lead—(con.)—To France..... ..tons	799	3,088	16,686	65,424
Prussia	2,123	1,095	20,063	20,063	United States..... ..	2,448	11,309	51,016	239,434
Hanse Towns..... ..	3,158	3,479	56,015	64,830	China and Hong Kong..... ..	14,580	7,714	310,541	168,200
Holland	3,236	4,343	56,469	94,277	British India	2,175	2,078	116,927	50,794
France..... ..	4,848	2,834	88,710	55,242	Australia..... ..	2,382	6,990	52,210	46,525
Spain and Canaries	5,183	2,868	112,026	62,890	Other countries..... ..	7,703		169,958	160,503
United States..... ..	10,803	12,732	209,978	260,740	Total	36,052	34,792	778,864	761,673
British North America..... ..	10,767	11,252	175,566	207,213	Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge				
Possessions in South Africa..... ..	1,578	1,227	40,172	33,315	of Lead	6,473	6,504	158,213	165,623
India	11,140	13,565	247,258	267,873	Tin, unwrought—To Russia..... ..cat	10,003	5,608	60,299	30,401
Australia..... ..	11,155	13,329	269,640	299,364	France..... ..	26,057	26,735	147,759	145,410
Other countries	34,597	36,912	676,425	780,408	Turkey	5,229	4,963	30,297	26,395
Total	106,412	107,222	2,152,754	2,237,038	Other countries..... ..	47,020	52,744	275,522	280,892
Iron—Old, for remanufacture—To Prussia	4,673	85	17,040	420	Total	88,309	90,050	513,877	483,098
Holland	1,238	1	3,739	5	Tin Plates—To France..... ..	51,974	50,018	59,326	60,089
France..... ..	1,597	183	6,328	730	United States..... ..	669,188	533,530	746,454	658,218
Other countries	8,359	6,330	30,522	30,098	British North America	40,708	36,091	54,613	49,150
Total	15,872	6,599	57,729	31,253	Australia..... ..	21,873	19,060	30,133	27,332
Steel, unwrought—To France..... ..	2,255	2,436	82,757	89,852	Other countries..... ..	332,184	369,810	419,147	469,311
United States..... ..	16,393	14,992	531,249	480,894	Total	1,115,927	1,008,569	1,309,673	1,264,100
Other countries	10,039	9,044	321,511	300,557	Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought..... ..	106,141	103,691	106,808	111,976
Total	28,687	26,582	935,517	881,503	Oil, Seed—To Prussia	456,877	180,765	75,952	26,289
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel..... ..	1,640,949	1,494,630	13,150,933	13,214,294	Hanover	112,061	206,241	18,142	29,609
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or	19,730	16,660	89,964	84,205	Hanse Towns..... ..	667,220	1,169,762	110,491	168,418
Slabs—To Holland	19,435	6,372	90,534	32,003	Holland	652,362	1,209,866	107,114	171,597
Belgium	127,021	34,863	593,873	172,081	France..... ..	970,560	1,736,389	162,342	251,766
France..... ..	68,195	44,002	314,267	210,080	Italy—Sardinia	556,357	412,264	90,366	61,544
British India	21,456	18,145	100,075	89,986	United States..... ..	20,386	333,373	3,634	47,074
Other countries	255,837	120,042	1,188,713	588,355	Other countries..... ..	2,405,704	3,148,126	431,036	499,654
Total	29,375	18,561	125,041	94,687	Paper for Writing or Printing..... ..cwt	5,841,527	8,396,696	999,077	1,255,961
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and	21,499	16,055	91,811	71,714	Belgium..... ..	111,612	116,071	420,565	426,135
Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and	58,661	37,798	252,539	169,672	France..... ..	49,006	51,734	127,692	123,957
Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for	20,326	11,402	95,662	54,562	Total of Paper..... ..	160,618	167,805	548,257	550,082
Sheathing—To Hanse Towns..... ..cwt	20,993	26,011	107,115	139,906	Rags and other Materials for making Paper, tons	2,319	2,419	42,265	45,851
Holland	3,659	3,492	16,347	16,316	Salt—To Russia..... ..	63,181	72,201	36,469	37,941
France..... ..	233,914	278,359	1,061,007	1,364,672	United States..... ..	69,171	86,208	26,977	36,623
Italy—Sardinia	205,043	200,233	977,563	1,019,059	British North America..... ..	9,589	66,218	30,244	21,720
Turkey	593,470	591,931	2,727,065	2,920,592	Other countries..... ..	201,492	183,097	91,618	81,076
United States..... ..	12,346	27,651	75,797	169,280	Total	200,352	188,282	101,289	104,083
British India	47,906	42,298	241,895	232,864	Silk—Thrown—To Holland	624,785	596,036	286,597	281,443
Other countries	909,559	781,852	4,233,430	3,911,091	Belgium..... ..	214,867	173,943	240,612	209,490
Total	2,747	1,438	56,526	30,793	France..... ..	17,878	42,183	21,145	52,895
Wrought, of other sorts					Other countries..... ..	142,250	117,653	183,300	153,470
Brass of all sorts					Total	86,755	128,812	96,221	142,564
Total of Copper and Brass					Total	461,770	468,591	541,278	558,419
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing									
and Lead shot—To Russia									

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	£	1864		1863	1864	£	1864
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lb.	68,433	79,756	41,885	47,567	Woolen and Worsted Yarn (con.)—Other countries	1,799,531	865,087	245,240	126,311
Holland	118,373	110,002	76,406	72,737	Total	32,542,609	31,926,855	5,087,293	5,422,162
France	263,644	298,101	139,506	152,560	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloth of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns. yards	581,224	395,589	126,603	82,810
Other countries.....	16,858	35,094	12,020	24,107	Holland	1,253,350	858,707	193,442	68,060
Total	462,308	522,933	269,767	296,971	France	1,253,350	858,707	193,442	187,963
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France	54,067	84,252	12,905	23,845	Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	346,529	364,678	61,874	76,053
Egypt	768,154	537,750	155,424	132,605	Italy—Sardinia	583,247	388,618	61,229	48,537
United States.....	552,800	417,823	98,979	74,058	Naples and Sicily	578,541	531,518	75,548	76,525
Australia.....	207,415	170,461	36,592	34,994	United States.....	4,975,446	5,242,738	670,512	709,766
Other countries	589,868	621,765	99,995	114,583	Brazil	1,185,829	1,461,679	115,551	155,622
Total	2,172,304	1,832,051	403,195	379,535	Uruguay	360,244	360,244	45,161	43,706
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France	12,548	16,712	19,277	27,233	Argentina Confederation	889,867	959,707	106,410	122,374
Egypt	30,279	52,330	64,403	104,035	Chili	743,441	880,869	97,904	113,023
United States.....	5,662	15,937	5,246	17,270	Peru	976,529	1,025,466	159,718	161,769
Australia	4,539	2,376	4,818	3,381	China and Hong Kong	1,598,505	1,827,613	295,883	312,661
Other countries	151,526	103,719	182,899	133,856	British North America	2,598,512	2,959,082	333,707	490,694
Total	204,554	191,074	276,943	285,779	India	2,771,084	4,014,786	394,138	593,008
Ribbons of Silk only—To France	2,456	909	1,777	1,166	Australia.....	1,518,099	1,225,979	251,984	237,120
Egypt	22,756	19,930	27,628	20,659	Other countries	6,577,128	6,956,265	919,740	1,126,363
United States.....	20,961	23,457	23,818	28,408	Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds.....	27,762,256	29,786,888	3,964,910	4,546,054
Australia	16,877	22,619	23,891	30,820	Total of Cloths, &c., of wool only.....	17,165,440	20,281,286	2,761,753	3,352,880
Other countries	24,250	20,557	39,012	26,316	Total of Cloths, &c., of wool mixed with other materials	10,596,816	9,505,652	1,203,157	1,193,174
Total	87,300	87,481	110,626	107,369	Flannels	7,864,262	8,801,932	503,984	554,613
Serp.....	197,278	182,399	255,057	231,314	Blankets	8,097,107	7,572,516	792,134	793,144
Spirits (British)—To France.....	406,909	714,683	37,802	80,093	Blanketing and Baizes	1,350,031	1,768,269	117,281	158,795
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	1,470,093	1,636,304	154,167	202,074	Carpets and Druggets—To Hanse Towns ..	137,088	148,217	22,802	26,496
Turkey	188,687	251,280	19,208	26,549	Holland	186,699	161,753	26,844	26,428
United States.....	114,028	89,825	14,713	11,229	France	945,041	683,450	100,663	79,321
Australia	664,540	306,867	87,030	39,638	Spain and Canaries	218,966	217,844	28,570	30,985
Other countries.....	1,232,100	1,206,393	141,408	143,774	Italy—Sardinia.....	75,066	104,646	13,244	19,232
Total	4,076,357	4,199,304	454,328	503,357	United States.....	1,824,675	1,570,850	268,318	280,442
Sugar, Refined	278,757	1,119,534	504,958	201,377	Chili	203,655	98,209	30,161	16,975
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns...lb.	1,037,780	1,775,212	107,170	176,958	British North America.....	409,760	409,709	43,272	51,407
Belgium	801,440	672,816	81,151	63,546	Australia	572,900	448,084	55,418	52,444
France	4,436,017	3,581,992	348,773	317,992	Other countries	1,684,122	2,195,871	221,451	289,168
United States.....	645,581	716,154	38,828	37,242	Total	6,257,992	5,988,633	810,783	872,598
Other countries	1,289,396	1,104,342	112,378	99,564	Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets or Wrappers, and Carpet Rugs—To France.....number	16,075	15,180	9,578	8,571
Total	8,230,214	7,850,516	688,300	695,302	United States.....	265,348	196,443	80,236	61,395
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lb.	965,858	2,004,226	164,076	398,530	Other countries	855,109	737,840	263,198	237,311
Hanover.....	241,632	693,854	32,909	107,341	Total	1,136,532	949,463	359,012	307,277
Hanse Towns	20,010,597	18,933,965	2,968,832	2,086,333	Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waisting-coatings—To Hanover..... yards	744,832	914,719	56,951	54,682
Holland	7,283,700	7,069,237	1,248,403	1,371,801					
Belgium	395,811	527,107	59,814	91,205					
France	1,845,480	1,773,379	369,129	340,641					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To British India	25,543,794	35,273,082	1,349,695	2,838,923	Woolen and Worsted Manufactures (con.)— Worsted Stuffs, &c. (con.)—To British India	2,610,735	2,920,562	157,149	180,815
Holland	8,119,668	7,906,088	442,954	441,407	Australia	8,246,268	8,966,718	429,169	484,972
Belgium	4,154,191	4,582,872	239,958	267,237	Other countries.....	25,967,900	31,986,352	1,348,080	1,713,747
France.....	19,062,435	17,153,811	1,094,940	1,020,613	Total of Worsted of all kinds and Waincoatings	165,885,142	187,566,716	8,336,957	10,801,854
Italy—Sardinia ..	3,895,766	2,470,571	169,561	117,382	Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only... with other materials, and Wain- coatings	46,892,455	43,692,833	2,810,106	2,553,040
Tuscany	2,191,917	2,160,809	94,782	99,404	Hosiery, Stockings	118,942,687	149,873,883	5,526,851	7,948,814
Naples and Sicily ..	2,541,793	2,608,687	124,900	141,296	PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	296,376	208,363	160,400	113,525
United States	48,986,110	46,997,724	2,003,690	2,057,994					
China and Hong Kong	9,440,811	14,981,435	651,121	979,405					
British North America.....	3,904,204	8,016,168	169,497	369,034					
PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	425,318	627,113	24,507	34,943					

2nd.—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864		1863	1864	1863	1864
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	95,329	115,899	951,949	901,740	Manufactures of Steel, &c. (con.)— Holland	26,271	23,713	26,271	23,713
British North America	283,065	191,839	883,311	1,014,670	France	47,628	106,173	47,628	106,173
PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	145,618	216,376	4,359,659	4,786,899	Spain and Canaries	15,360	11,358	15,360	11,358
India	69,438	68,637			United States.....	74,895	86,535	74,895	86,535
Australia	1,474,550	1,250,525			Cuba	1,571	1,358	1,571	1,358
Other countries	740,988	741,477			Brazil	2,667	1,290	2,667	1,290
Total	2,808,968	2,583,653			Argentine Confederation	750	1,151	750	1,151
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ..	258,397	221,103			British North America	14,935	19,202	14,935	19,202
Cuttrons—Lace and Patent Net	450,192	367,215			PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	4,596	5,995	4,596	5,995
Hosiery	183,979	213,433			India	28,316	32,352	28,316	32,352
Counterpanes and Small Wares.....	261,399	257,332			Australia	49,443	48,056	49,443	48,056
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	490,235	498,551			Other countries.....	112,463	98,340	112,463	98,340
	387,622	405,642			Total	470,360	514,221	470,360	514,221
Fish.....	268,722	249,285			Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelabra, and Hardwares not specifically described. —To Russia	50,650	62,945	50,650	62,945
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	301,954	258,927			Holland	100,263	97,282	100,263	97,282
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France...	158,168	99,609			France.....	141,145	99,058	141,145	99,058
Egypt	173,801	166,753			Spain and Canaries	94,762	97,840	94,762	97,840
United States	655,609	761,778			United States	273,022	265,979	273,022	265,979
Cuba	40,752	51,995			Cuba	87,833	109,828	87,833	109,828
Argentine Confederation	60,792	58,210			Brazil	106,122	184,463	106,122	184,463
Channel Islands	295,546	376,415			Argentine Confederation	59,818	61,638	59,818	61,638
British North America.....	681,997	643,156			British North America.....	157,102	164,144	157,102	164,144
West Indies	190,616	209,860			PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	57,580	72,229	57,580	72,229
PosSESSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.....	135,503	292,687			India	291,274	279,063	291,274	279,063
India	221,413	211,026			Australia.....	428,589	402,818	428,589	402,818

Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£		£	£		£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (con.)—Other countries..	931,444	1,077,571	Machinery (con.)—Other Sorts—To Russia	317,405	329,566	Silk Manufactures (con.) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns..	101,478	113,909
Total	3,042,187	3,245,610	Hanse Towns	214,828	204,732	France	27,866	81,716
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	3,833,140	4,159,107	Belgium	140,254	143,411	United States.....	19,153	39,007
Jute Manufactures, made up	34,813	45,987	France.....	345,866	355,476	Other countries	82,275	103,030
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	20,626	29,215	Spain and Canaries.....	160,875	129,297	Total	230,272	337,662
India	35,082	54,098	British India	276,429	300,535	Total Value of Silk Manufactures	1,421,261	1,460,014
Other countries	162,727	161,056	Australia.....	95,118	100,006	Stationery, other than Paper — To British	37,323	32,957
Total	123,233	101,050	Other countries	1,058,065	1,387,459	British India	65,898	74,004
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods.....	341,688	345,419	Total	2,772,976	3,227,818	Australia	239,353	247,603
Total Value of Linen Manufactures.....	61,009	72,698	Painters' colours	450,223	496,395	Other countries	842,574	851,564
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia ..	6,508,973	8,153,545	Pickles and Sauces	389,534	372,376	Telegraphic wire and apparatus	317,214	218,325
France	17,966	7,930	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	461,589	426,498	Woolens—Hosiery other than Stockings ..	287,909	265,861
Spain and Canaries	229,522	112,720	Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	34,443	32,763	Small Wares	156,194	155,657
Brazil	15,716	25,310	France.....	60,739	56,731	Total Value of Worsted and Woolen Manu-	15,489,564	18,566,078
British India	362,980	240,469	United States.....	87,934	75,831	factures	139,138,143	152,894,532
Australia.....	82,539	71,680	Other countries	217,109	184,404	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	7,464,199	7,541,770
Other countries	793,834	1,066,378	Total	400,225	349,669	Unenumerated Articles	146,602,342	160,436,302
Total	1,595,036	1,625,342				All Articles.....		

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 November 30, 1864, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1863.

Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864
	£	£		£	£
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon.....	2,421,570	2,204,486	Corn (con.)—Peas	438,470	400,830
Other British Possessions	616,107	574,422	Beans	681,892	318,682
Brazil	249,059	256,292	Indian corn or maize.....	3,972,474	1,812,531
Central America	114,050	117,509	Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns.....	204,444	194,549
Other countries	185,740	161,605	France	821,918	1,146,587
Total	3,586,596	3,314,314	United States	1,562,443	1,029,393
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	1,874,135	1,987,417	British North America	502,792	263,783
Prussia	2,260,682	2,337,299	Other countries	87,788	71,252
Denmark.....	252,718	417,469	Total	3,179,382	2,705,570
Mecklenburg.....	203,192	308,564	Cotton, raw—From United States... ..	503,125	1,620,829
Hanse Towns.....	129,813	216,451	Bahamas and Bermudas	2,315,581	4,304,186
France.....	62,595	263,575	Mexico	1,751,907	2,576,366
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia	170,294	189,248	Brazil	1,894,848	3,748,326
Egypt	864,134	153,328	Turkey	582,353	1,585,493
United States.....	4,908,926	3,650,799	Egypt	7,100,188	11,676,532
British North America.....	954,441	502,891	British India	25,749,991	32,357,460
Other countries	242,242	185,091	China	1,775,154	5,698,819
Total	11,223,172	10,221,168	Other countries	1,520,225	3,423,377
Barley	2,571,607	1,504,839	Total	43,193,372	66,991,418
Oats	2,167,565	1,636,561			

Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864
Hemp (dressed and undressed) (com.)— Philippine Islands	333,458	276,191	Rice, not in the husk	1,352,030	1,260,081	Third quality, (not equal to brown- clayed) as entered previously to April 16, 1864—From British West Indies and Guiana.....	2,346,432	495,993
Other countries.....	62,094	81,861	Saltpetre.....	594,927	479,952	British India.....	131,536	56,282
Total	1,565,606	1,600,692	Cubic nitre.....	279,309	440,879	Mauritius.....	493,504	131,941
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp.....	1,350,617	2,024,154	Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia Northern ports.....	651,143	992,100	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,122,801	87,292
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	719,984	466,888	Russia, Southern ports.....	351,566	440,622	Brazil	1,078,843	427,867
Other countries	266,656	324,347	Prussia	1,560,911	1,519,148	Java and Philippine Islands.....	692,886	41,205
Total	986,640	791,235	Other countries.....	187,771	300,166	Other countries.....	426,134	128,525
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	692,009	661,286	Silk, raw—From China.....	2,751,391	3,252,036	Total	6,292,136	1,359,105
Brazil.....	249,782	170,361	British India.....	1,486,033	466,663	Third quality (not equal to brown- clayed, but equal to brown mus- covado) as entered subsequently to April 16, 1864—From British West Indies and Guiana	1,881,538	84,001
Australia	235,551	248,809	Egypt.....	4,139,234	3,280,277	Mauritius.....	104,490	104,490
Other countries.....	170,196	255,175	Other countries	2,662,682	1,666,695	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,218,754	577,554
Total	1,347,538	1,335,631	Total	8,511,982	5,523,848	Java and Philippine Islands.....	151,705	390,780
Hides—Tanned, rawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	365,670	394,275	Thrown—From France	56,224	100,442	Other countries.....	4,408,822	4,408,822
Indigo.....	2,286,304	2,122,721	China	684	13,378	Total	352,374	177,569
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain.....	62,634	19,666	Other countries	9,213	113,820	Fourth quality (not equal to brown muscovado) as entered sub- sequently to April 16, 1864— From British West Indies and Guiana.....	134,870	109,946
Cuba	163,603	134,995	Total	66,121	113,820	Brazil	305,225	131,415
Chili	368,911	308,821	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs —From Belgium	272,083	502,306	Other countries.....	55,013	55,013
Australia	132,819	53,446	France.....	2,864,254	3,201,769	Total	1,266,412	1,266,412
Other countries	303,455	376,468	Other countries	48,400	57,855	Total	13,455,065	13,455,065
Total	1,021,422	893,396	Total	3,184,737	3,761,930	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	463,342	1,609,901
Copper regulus—From Chili	637,822	781,978	Ribbons—Silk or satin—From Belgium France.....	1,141,346	1,038,379	Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	104,686	125,912
Other countries	85,661	124,450	Other countries	122,938	113,080	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	203,167	184,338
Total	723,483	906,428	Total	1,264,284	1,151,469	Other countries.....	20,750	49,507
Iron in bars, unwrought	475,725	510,897	Gauze and Crape	513	1,853	Total	333,003	359,757
Lead, pig and sheet	400,143	536,490	Velvet or Push—From Belgium	441,542	370,161	Tallow—From Russia	792,257	515,817
Spelter	532,676	639,086	Other countries	35,612	38,723	Prussia and Denmark	92,809	118,698
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	258,309	430,650	Total	1,264,284	1,151,469	Australia.....	519,814	319,285
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	565,784	345,064	Gauze and Crape	477,154	408,884	Other countries.....	413,569	492,181
British North America	9,777	78	Velvet or Push—From Belgium	122,504	112,826	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991
British India	19,563	30,348	Spirits—Rum.....	543,374	455,846	Tea	9,168,287	7,541,167
Other countries	595,124	384,687	Brandy	1,019,065	1,428,973	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991
Total	667,012	957,577	Sugar, unrefined—First quality (equal to white clayed)	71,844	323,093	Total	333,003	359,757
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	1,139,214	957,577	Second quality (not equal to white, but equal to brown clayed) — From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	1,349,839	1,595,163	Tallow—From Russia	792,257	515,817
Olive	1,006,480	860,968	From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	75,845	329,335	Prussia and Denmark	92,809	118,698
Oil seed cakes	582,008	688,854	British India	1,194,530	913,443	Australia.....	519,814	319,285
Paper for printing or writing	288,761	329,107	Mauritius	1,748,465	2,828,805	Other countries.....	413,569	492,181
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	79,268	109,337	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	49,150	92,449	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991
Provisions—Bacon	2,159,987	1,735,475	Brazil	4,551	634	Tea	9,168,287	7,541,167
Butter.....	3,541,222	4,693,870	Java and Philippine Islands	52,725	327,804	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991
Cheese.....	1,492,891	1,754,958	Other countries.....	4,475,105	6,087,633	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991
Rags and other materials for paper making	493,873	606,326	Total	4,475,105	6,087,633	Total	1,818,449	1,885,991

Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864	Articles.	1863	1864
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	1,093,687	1,292,634	Tobacco—Stemmed	622,024	396,956	Red	1,251,191	1,303,482
Sweden and Norway	1,903,760	2,124,035	Unstemmed	1,218,947	1,350,044	White	2,740,495	3,380,350
British North America	1,879,557	1,838,081	Manufactured, and cigars	422,176	706,218	Wool, Sheep and Lambs—From Hause Towns and other parts of Europe	1,622,923	2,457,246
Other countries	424,521	279,371	Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	10,320	2,651	British Possessions in South Africa	1,015,508	1,223,065
Total	5,301,535	5,534,021	Foreign—From Hamburg	44,137	25,685	British East Indies	794,047	796,913
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with duty—From Sweden and Norway	623,453	780,815	Holland	142,967	161,955	Australia	5,762,839	8,484,268
Prussia	1,146,431	882,179	France	642,777	708,714	Other countries	888,648	936,602
British North America	2,209,353	2,112,689	Portugal	892,413	908,521	Total	10,083,965	13,898,094
Other countries	475,124	650,737	Madeira	15,789	11,185	Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	299,986	272,415
Total	4,544,361	4,426,420	Spain	2,169,442	2,741,793	Woolen rags, torn up to be used as wool	356,468	458,952
			Canaries	2,149	4,041	Woolen manufactures not made up	1,447,483	1,517,998
			Italy—Naples and Sicily	55,545	71,733	Total real value of enumerated articles	173,575,298	197,418,426
			Other countries	21,839	23,017			
			Total of wine	3,991,686	4,683,832			

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Year ended December 31, 1864, compared with the Year 1863.

Countries.	GOLD.		SILVER.		TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Russia	904,632	50,530	7,954	3,830	912,486	53,860
Hanse Towns	185,658	208,090	686,359	648,253	872,017	856,343
Holland	114,267	2,252	420,804	437,745	535,071	489,997
Belgium	16,084	10,282	954,709	1,185,259	970,793	1,195,541
France	187,546	573,913	1,256,724	1,115,096	1,444,270	1,689,004
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	1,544	94,147	57,620	59,854	59,164	150,001
Spain and Canaries	5,098	11,548	3,844	5,817	8,913	17,405
Gibraltar	9,842	27,345	28,510	30,997	38,352	58,342
Malta	485	12,712	1,834	...	2,319	12,712
Turkey	98,430	2,129	128	...	98,558	2,129
Egypt	16,359	65,831	1,727	633	18,086	66,454
Mauritius	69,606	96,078	8,029	24,408	77,635	120,486
West Coast of Africa	4,824	3,524	3,977	3,898	8,801	6,922
British Poss. in South Africa	5,995,368	2,656,971	...	...	5,995,441	2,657,133
China	12,509	11,946	73	162	12,664	12,053
Australia	34,633	110,447	59,180	11,991	93,813	122,438
Brit. N. American Provinces	3,896,554	5,289,899	6,651,506	7,002,384	105,480	124,228
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	63,881	180,996	98,503	69,928	162,384	250,924
Brazil	7,520,682	7,479,790	626,842	155,150	8,147,524	7,634,940
United States .....	...	...	19,651	76,773	24,414	139,294
Danish West Indies	4,763	62,521	196,739	121,661	201,502	189,731
Other countries	191,426	169,000	108,881	112,407	300,307	265,440
Total of Gold	15,303,279	13,280,311	108,881	112,407	300,307	265,440
Total of Silver	108,881	112,407	108,881	112,407	300,307	265,440

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 December 31, 1864, compared with the Year 1863.

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.	
	1863	1864	1863	1864	1863	1864
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Chicory	7,606	9,302	...	...	7,606	9,302
Hops* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	42,087,480	43,975,529	252,521	179,351	40,634,744	42,758,523
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	601,867	586,798	1200185	1,037,655		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	...	...	245,059	219,041	365,808	367,757
Total	42,689,347	44,562,327	1,697,765	1,436,047	40,991,582	43,126,280
Spirits—Charged with duty	8,763,467	9,136,608	315,074	231,522	8,448,393	8,905,086
Free of duty for exportation	1,061,609	1,214,274	1,061,609	1,214,274	...	...
Total	9,825,076	10,350,882	1,376,683	1,445,796	8,448,393	8,905,086
Sugar (home made).....	...	45	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.						
Hops.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	1,947,415	2,017,244	18,154	19,907	1,777,244	1,875,313
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	3,589,674	3,655,897	152,017	122,024		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation.....	...	...	848	1,008	3,588,826	3,654,889
Total	5,537,089	5,673,141	171,019	142,939	5,366,070	5,530,202
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	6,562,854	7,057,874	251,450	311,859	6,311,404	6,746,015
Free of duty for exportation	2,494,608	3,269,178	2,494,608	3,269,178	...	...
Total	9,057,462	10,327,052	2,746,058	3,581,037	6,311,404	6,746,015
IRELAND.						
Hops .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty	2,234,947	2,551,352	...	...	2,226,875	2,545,449
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	488,288	594,742	8,072	5,903		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	...	...	...	...	488,288	594,742
Total	2,723,235	3,146,094	8,072	5,903	2,715,163	3,140,191
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	3,623,342	4,845,100	107	101	4,623,235	4,844,999
Free of duty for exportation	133,748	558,262	133,748	558,262	...	...
Total	4,757,090	5,403,362	133,855	558,363	4,623,335	4,844,999
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Chicory	7,606	9,302	...	...	7,606	9,302
Hops .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt—Charged with duty.....	46,269,842	48,544,125	270,675	199,258	44,638,893	47,179,285
Used in beer exported (estimated).....	4,679,829	4,837,742	1360274	1,165,582		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation .....	...	...	245,907	220,049	4,433,922	4,617,693
Total	50,949,671	53,381,867	1,876,856	1,584,899	49,072,815	51,796,978
Spirits—Charged with duty.....	19,949,663	21,039,582	566,631	543,482	19,383,032	20,496,100
Free of duty for exportation	3,689,965	5,041,714	3,689,965	5,041,714	...	...
Total	23,639,628	26,081,296	4,256,596	5,585,196	19,383,032	20,496,100
Sugar (home made).....	...	45	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This account shows the quantities of spirits retained for all purposes of home consumption.—* Hop duty repealed 3rd June, 1862.

Literature.

THE JOURNALS OF JOHN McDONALD STUART, DURING THE YEARS 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. WHEN HE FIXED THE CENTRE OF THE CONTINENT AND SUCCESSFULLY CROSSED IT FROM SEA TO SEA. Edited from Mr STUART'S Manuscript, by WILLIAM HARDMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S. Saunders Otley and Co., 66 Brook street.

MR STUART accounts for the delay in the publication of these Journals by the serious illness that followed his long-continued exertions in the cause of Australian discovery. We are not sure that they have not gained rather than lost by this delay; and by the industry of interested parties in collecting "scraps of information," of which he justly complains. His explorations do not now, it is true, come upon us with the absolute novelty which they might have worn if he had himself forestalled all other sources of information; but, on the other hand, a bare outline of travels such as his, through a country believed to be all but impassable, and the examination of which is certainly beset with difficulties that may well daunt the boldest explorer, only serves to quicken the desire for fuller particulars,—for a more complete knowledge of those minor details that give life and completeness to our conceptions both of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking, and of the claims of the explorer upon our admiration and gratitude. Mr McDonald Stuart's Journals are all that can be desired; simple, forcible, minute without being prolix, and full of matters of extreme interest, they are only less striking, because happily, less tragic in their end, than those of his predecessors in crossing the Australian Continent, Burke and Wills.

Mr Stuart gained experience in that art of which he has proved himself a master,—the by no means easy art of conducting exploring expeditions in such a land as Australia, under Captain Sturt in 1844. "In this expedition," writes Mr Hardman in his preface (which, by the by, would have been better if written in a less laudatory tone), "for six months no rain fell; the heat of the sun was so intense that every screw in their boxes was drawn, and all the horn handles and combs split into fine laminae. The lead dropped from their pencils, their finger nails became as brittle as glass, and their hair and the wool on their sheep ceased to grow. Scurvy attacked them all, and Mr Pool, the second in command, died. In order to avoid the scorching rays of the sun, they had excavated an underground chamber, to which they retired during the heat of the day."

In 1858 Mr Finke (whose name as well as that of Mr Chambers will be always honourably associated with the discoveries they promoted) supplied the means for Mr Stuart's first independent attempt. On this journey he visited the lands to the North-west and West of Lakes Torrens and Gairdner. Here he came upon some good grass lands, but the greater part, especially as he neared the Southern coast, consisted of a "dreadful dreary dismal desert of heavy sand hills and spinifex with mallee very dense, scarcely a mouthful for the horses to eat." This pleasant land was interspersed with salt lakes. Fresh water could only be found at long intervals, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr Stuart and his one companion reached the nearest settlement. In the last hundred miles they had only two meals of flour cake, eked out with a few shell fish, some sow thistles and pig-faces (a species of mesembryanthemum) all that the hospitable district offered to its visitors. The scarcity of animal life, indeed, is a marked and unpleasant feature in Australian travelling. The narrow escape of Mr Stuart on this occasion seems to have made a deep impression upon him, for in all his subsequent expeditions we find in him, in a marked degree, that forethought, caution, and fertility of resource in times of difficulty, that are so necessary when leading parties of inexperienced men through unknown and difficult regions.

In the two following years Mr Stuart turned his attention to preparatory investigations before attempting his prime object of ambition—the crossing of the Continent from South to North. He found the country to the North of Lake Torrens well watered with springs and fertile; well adapted for sheep farms, and in some districts, showing indications of gold in quartz rock. This part of Australia had been previously visited by Major Warburton, who has described what Mr Stuart truly calls one of those "remarkable hills that form another strange feature of the mysterious interior." This hill is one hundred feet high above the plain, its top is covered with fine springs of water. Of another set of springs discovered by himself, Mr Stuart says: "There is enough water running to drive a flour mill in two or three places. They are really remarkable springs, such a height above the level of the plains.....From whence do they derive their supply of water to cause them to rise to such a height? It must be from some high ranges to the North-west, or a large body of fresh water lying on elevated ground."

Neither of these suggestions was confirmed by Mr Stuart's personal examination of the North-western regions. As far as he could penetrate, the mountain ranges were, on the whole, insignificant, and the water confined to small lakes, or rather chains of ponds, few of which were permanent; and to springs whose waters were either swallowed up at once, or, after flowing a short distance, were sooner or later absorbed by the soil of the

plains. This result continually frustrated Mr Stuart's hopes of finding a permanent stream leading northwards to the Indian Ocean, before reaching the banks of the river Adelaide.

The plains into which these creeks empty themselves "are large boggy swamps with no surface water,"—or "open plains of black alluvial soil covered with grass with deep holes and cracks" and in parts covered with luxuriant forests. If well cleared and drained this land might prove valuable, but the labour required would be immense.

The water that is thus sucked up by the inferior levels is given out again near the north shore in a series of springs that make the approach to the ocean very difficult from the extensive bogs they create. Burke could not reach the Gulf of Carpentaria for this cause, and it was only by the greatest determination and skill that Stuart led his party through the treacherous morasses and across the wide and deep creeks that border the mouth of the Adelaide. Of this tract of country he, however, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that the country I have discovered on and around the banks of the river Adelaide is more favourable than any other part of the continent for the formation of a new colony. The soil is generally of the richest nature ever formed for the benefit of mankind, black and alluvial, and capable of producing anything that could be desired, and watered by one of the finest rivers in Australia. This river was found by Lieutenant Helman to be about four to seven fathoms deep at the mouth, and at one hundred and twenty miles up (the furthest point he reached), it was found to be about seven fathoms deep, and nearly one hundred yards broad, with a clear passage all the way up..... The grass is in many places growing six feet high, and the herbage is very close." Timber is large and abundant; "there is also a plentiful supply of stone on the low rises suitable for building purposes.....The river abounds in fish and waterfowl of all descriptions.....I feel confident that if a new settlement is formed in this splendid country, in a few years it will become one of the brightest gems in the British Crown." The advantages such a settlement offers as a trading station with the Indian Islands is another point dwelt upon by our author. No obstacle, beyond the want of permanent water (and this could be met by the expedient of digging wells along the route), lies in the way of a regular intercourse between the new colony and the already settled districts. It seems more doubtful whether the interior plains can ever be made extensively available for agriculture or sheep farming. The want of regularity in the rain-fall, the long droughts and the occasional heavy floods will prove serious disadvantages to settlers. In the year 1802, no rain fell for twelve months in those central and North of central regions traversed by Mr Stuart; while at the same time in many places the land was so torn by past rains as to present the appearance of ploughed fields after an inundation. Sheep farmers on the Eastern coast are often severely tried by the long-continued droughts, but what they experience is as nothing to those that, apparently, afflict the interior country.

On his fourth journey Mr Stuart,—starting from the most Northern boundary point of his former expedition,—endeavoured to effect a junction between his own discoveries and the known—but imperfectly known—country about the River Victoria on the North-west coast. He reached the centre, and had proceeded nearly two hundred miles beyond, when the hostile appearance of the natives and the reduced strength of his party forced him to return. This was the only occasion on which the natives showed a formidable front to the invaders. They usually contented themselves with dogging their footsteps, laying in wait about their camping places, and firing the grass around them. It would seem, however, that the inhabitants of the central lands are a far superior race to either those of the Northern shore, or those in the more immediate neighbourhood of the settled parts.

"When Mr Stuart reached Adelaide in October, 1860,"—writes Mr Hardman, in one of those running commentaries by which he connects the several Journals into a consistent whole,— "bringing with him the intelligence that he had penetrated as far as the eighteenth degree of South latitude, and had only been forced to retreat by the hostility of the natives,—the South Australian Parliament voted a sum of 2,500*l.* for a larger, better-armed, and more perfectly organised party, of which he was to be the leader." After one month's interval, Mr Stuart again started on his previous tracks; he reached and passed in safety the scene of his former discomfiture. The country was now hilly and well supplied with water-courses, while from North-west to North is a large open plain with scarcely a tree upon it. On leaving our last night's camp we passed over three miles of the plain, which is subject to inundation. There are numerous nasty holes in it, into which the horses were constantly stumbling. It is covered with splendid grass, and is as fine a country as I have ever crossed. These plains I have named "Sturt's Plains," after "the venerable father of Australian exploration." These plains, he tells us, have evidently at one time been the bed of a fresh water lake. Beyond the plains were "sandy rises covered with dense scrub"; stretches of black alluvial soil rotten and cracked, not a creek nor watercourse to be seen. On every side did Mr Stuart endeavour to break through the thick scrub, or to find water in the moist boggy soil, but without avail. His provisions were falling short; his horses were worn out. "I had no idea,"

he writes, "of finding such an impediment at the plains and heavy scrub have proved to be." Thus, within a hundred miles of the country previously discovered by Mr Gregory, in his descent from the North-west, Mr Stuart was again forced to return. On the 23rd of September he entered Adelaide, on the 21st of October he was at the head of a new expedition, and starting once more on his often-trodden, and by this time familiar, road.

Profiting by his former experience, he no longer attempted to join his own discoveries on to those of Mr Gregory, but giving up, after a few fresh trials, all hopes of reaching the Victoria, he pushed northwards for Van Diemen's Gulf and the River Adelaide. Fortune smiled at last on the indefatigable explorer. He fell in with chains of ponds, with well-grassed lands, with creeks of longer flow and larger dimensions, finally with the River Adelaide itself, until, on the 25th of July, he planted his flag upon the shores of the Indian Ocean, and accomplished the object of years of disappointed hopes and unceasing toil.

On the return journey, the hardships so long and bravely borne proved too much for his constitution. Scurvy in its worst form attacked him. "What a miserable life is mine now!" he exclaims, "I get no rest night nor day from this terrible gnawing pain; the nights are too long, and the days are too long; and I am so weak that I am hardly able to move about the camp." The motion of riding was intolerable to him, yet he had to endure it daily; his legs became black, swollen, and useless; he had to be lifted on to and off his saddle; finally a stretcher was made, on which a perfect skeleton, crippled, nearly blind all day, totally so after sunset, with mouth swollen and black, and a body that already had the smell of the grave about it, he was carried to the nearest outposts of civilisation, after "an absence of twelve months and thirteen days," during which he added more to our knowledge of the Australia continent than any who had gone before him.

Mr Hardman says with truth, that, "without disparaging his brother explorers, Mr Stuart's explorations are amongst the most important in the history of Australian discovery." "Yet he cannot refrain from an attempt at exalting the one at the expense of the other. At page 11 of his preface he writes: "It is important to remark that the attack of the savages which forced Mr Stuart to return occurred on June 26th, 1860, so that he had virtually crossed the continent two months before Messrs Burke and Wills had left Melbourne." We do not know what saving grace is meant to lurk in the word "virtually," but actually the statement is not correct. In 1855 Mr Gregory landed at the mouth of the Victoria, in the North, explored the course of that river, and reached as far South as latitude 20.16°. In 1860, Mr Stuart, coming from the South gained latitude 18.17°. Thus the routes of the two explorers did, it is true, "overlap each other for more than one hundred miles," but parallel lines have a well-known objection to meeting, and it was in trying to connect his own with Mr Gregory's discoveries that Mr Stuart spent much vain and exhausting labour. It was not until he gave up all idea of profiting by the experience of others, and turning his face North-east, pushed for the extreme North and the mouth of the Adelaide that he succeeded in finding a way through the dense scrub and in rounding the sandy, waterless, hilly country that bounded all his prospects to the North-west.

Mr Stuart then owes little or nothing to the exertions of others. His discoveries are all his own. He crossed the continent at its widest part; he reached the shores of the Indian Ocean, while others had only seen the ebb and flow of tidal rivers across intervening marshes; he has cast more light than any former traveller upon the real nature of the interior; he has done all this (his highest praise) without the loss of a life, and with no serious hardships or sufferings on the part of his followers compared with those he himself endured; he has shown himself a more skilful, prudent, and fortunate, though not a more energetic or devoted leader than Burke, but to the latter and to his brave companions still remains the praise, for which they held life cheap, of being the first to cross Australia from "sea to sea."

Space will not permit us to dwell upon many interesting points in these Journals that well deserve especial attention. We must refer our readers to the volume itself. For the same reason we must refrain from inserting many passages we had marked for quotation, and content ourselves with one of the shortest, but certainly not the least curious, anecdotes of native customs:—

"About an hour before sundown one of the first (natives) that had come, returned, bringing with him three others, two of whom were young, tall, powerful, well-made, and good-looking, and as fine specimens of the native as I have yet seen. One was an old man, and seemed to be the father of these two fine young men. He was very talkative, but I could make nothing of him. I have endeavoured, by signs, to get information from him as to where the best water is, but we cannot understand each other. After some time, and having conferred with his two sons, he turned round and surprised me by giving me one of the masonic signs. I looked at him steadily; he repeated it, and so did his two sons. I then returned it, which seemed to please them much, the old man patting me on the shoulder, and stroking down my beard; they then took their departure making friendly signs until they were out of sight." This occurred shortly before that attack of the natives that put the finishing touch to Mr Stuart's hope of crossing the continent on his fourth journey.

We must in conclusion say a few words in praise of the very excellent map accompanying this volume. Mr Stuart's different routes are clearly marked out on it, and the nature of the country is well defined, as far as was practicable on so hurried an expedition. "Unfortunately," remarks Mr Hardman, "the interests of geographical science were lost sight of in the hurry to effect the grand object of the expedition, viz., to cross from sea to sea."

EASTERN EUROPE AND WESTERN ASIA: Political and Social Sketches in Russia, Greece, and Syria, in 1861-2-3. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY. London: Longmans. 1864.

THE HEKIM BASHI: or, the Adventures of Giuseppe Antonelli, a Doctor in the Turkish Service. By HUMPHRY SANDWICH, C.B., D.C.L., Author of "The Siege of Kars." 2 Vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1864.

Mr Tilley's "Political and Social Sketches" are extremely slight, and add but little to our knowledge either of Eastern Europe or of Western Asia. They are, however, cleverly put together, with a view to forward one main object, viz., the glorification of Russia and its Government. The emancipation of the serfs, and various other reforms introduced during the reign of the present Emperor, form a sort of bridge, over which the writer endeavours to lead us gently and half unconsciously into a state of philo-Russian sentiment, which is to culminate in a thorough belief in the Emperor's wisdom and goodness, and a corresponding antagonism for his enemies. The way in which Mr Tilley contrives to attribute almost every hopeful or cheering fact in Russian life to some cause in harmony with the Imperial régime, and to represent nearly every discordant social element as connected with anti-Russian influence, is exquisitely ingenious, but it inevitably inspires distrust. We cannot believe that so many of the lights and shadows are so markedly thrown in these directions. In the chapter on Poland this style of representation reaches its height, and appears as unmistakable pro-Russianism. The chapter is worth reading as a specimen of what can be said on that side, but very few English readers will accept its version of the facts as either just or complete, or will be won by the cold and callous tone in which it is written. The chapters on Greece and Turkey are even less interesting than those on Russia, and are chiefly devoted to a brief record of the anarchical scenes of the last few years. The best things in the volume are some lithographic plates, designed by Scheduisky, which represent scenes of Russian peasant life with great spirit.

Dr Sandwith's "Hekim Bashi" is a very dull novel, narrating the fortunes, crimes, and final repentance of an Italian doctor in the Turkish service. The author's object is to expose the vices of Turkish society, which are doubtless revolting enough; but a plain statement of facts would have been more useful and readable than this intolerably heavy and disagreeable fiction.

THE LONDON ALMANACK AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

This is an extremely neat almanac, intended to contain information interesting to the commercial world. It is written in rather too "popular" a style, but contains valuable tables on the growth of our trade, the returns from mines, the commerce of the twelve great ports, the influx and efflux of bullion, the rates of discount at the Bank, the price of bread for fifty years, besides the information found in most almanacs. A "History of the House of Rothschild" seems a little out of place in such an almanac, but will interest a great many people who cannot test its accuracy, and the collections of figures seem to have been carefully made. The almanac is a model of getting up.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Let's Diaries.—Life with the Esquimaux. 2 Vols. Low.—Shakespeare. The first folio edition of 1623. Part 6. Day and Son.—The Liberal Dilemma. Miall and Powell.—Key to "Standard" Arithmetic. Murby.—Our interests in China. Hardwicke.—Journal des Economistes. Paris: Guillaumin.—The City Diary and Almanack 1865. Collingridge.—The British Army and Navy Review. Waterloo place.—The English Press on the Irish Question. Hodges, Smith and Co.—Tales of Filial Love: Holiday Keepsake and Birthday Gift; Heroism of Boyhood; Ishmael and Yezidee. Darton and Hodge.—Cushions and Corners. Smith, Elder and Co.—The Cornhill Magazine. Smith, Elder and Co.—Macmillan's Magazine.—Stanford's Map of ten miles round London showing the proposed New Railways, &c.—The London Directory. Kelly.—The Secret of Hoge. 2 vols. Longman.—Colton's Atlas of America. Bacon.—The Art Journal. Virtue.—Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Works. People's Edition. Part 1. Longman.—The Land and the Agricultural Population.—High Farming without Manure. Oliver.—The Railway, Banking, Mining, Insurance, and Commercial Almanac for 1865.—A Dictionary of Chemistry. Part 23. Longman.—The Westminster Review. Trubner.—Through from New York to San Francisco in Six Days. Cassell.—Question de Banques. La loi de 1807. Dentu. Paris.—La Raza Negra. Turin.—Economy of Capital. Blackwood.—Eden, &c. Longman.—Railways. Longman.—The Mysore Reversion. Trubner.—Dr Webster's Complete Dictionary of the English Language. Part 1. Bell and Daldy.—The Assurance Magazine. Layton.—Good Words and the Sunday Magazine. Strahan.—The Dublin University Magazine. Hurst and Blackett.—Gordon's Interest Tables. Tegg.—The Readiest Reckoner ever Invented. Tegg.—The Quarterly Review. Murray.—Observations on the Duration of Life. Layton.—A General Review of the Subject of Capital Punishment.—The Ophthalmic Review. Hardwicke.—The Irish Church. Miall.—Stone Talk. Hardwicke.—Agricultural Education. Ridgway.—The Relations of the English and Brazilian Governments. Chapman and Hall.—The Rights and Duties of Believers and Non-believers. Constable.—History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia. 2 Vols. Low.—The Irrationale of Speech. Longman.—Outlines of Modern Farming: A Handy Book on the Law of Friendly, Industrial, and Provident Societies: The Stepping Stone to Arithmetic and Key to it; Practical Hints for Investing Money. Virtue, Brothers, and Co.—My Diary in America in the Midst of War. 2 Vols. Tinsley.

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